

No 37

# **Regional Trends United Kingdom**

2002 edition

Editors: Jon McGinty  
Tricia Williams







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## Introduction

Regional Trends\*, published today by the Office for National Statistics, seeks to contribute to decision making at national, local and European level, and to inform debate about the current state of the nation. It brings together data from a wide range of sources, both from within government and outside, to paint a comprehensive picture of the countries and regions of the United Kingdom.

In recent years there has been increased interest in regional diversity across the United Kingdom. While it is true that differences in income, housing costs, health and employment exist, in other aspects of life the regions may be similar.

An often-quoted difference is that income is higher in the South East of England and lower in the north of England. Over the period 1998-2001, average gross weekly income for households in London was more than one and a half times that of households in the North East of England, Northern Ireland and Wales [table 8.1]. London and the South East also have the highest proportion of people with a personal taxable income of £50,000 or more [table 8.5].

For the first time Household Income estimates *on a national accounts basis* have been published for local areas of the UK. The level and composition of Gross Disposable Household Income (GDHI) differs considerably between local areas [Tables 14.7, 15.6, 16.6, 17.5]. For example, Inner London-West had a per capita GDHI 64% above the UK average whereas the North of Northern Ireland had a per capita GDHI 28% below the UK average over the period 1997 - 1999.

However, this does not give a full picture as weekly household expenditure and housing costs for those living in the south of England are higher than the national average. Although house prices have risen faster than the rate of inflation in all areas, the north-south difference persists, the average dwelling price in London is now over £200,000 compared with less than £70,000 in the North East of England [table 6.9].

While these overall regional averages give a broad picture, they also mask considerable variability within regions. For example, although average weekly earnings for full-time employees in London in 2001 were the highest in the UK at £594 compared with the UK average of £442, within the region, average weekly earnings varied considerably. Some 10 per cent of men in London earned more than £1,204 but 10 per cent earned less than £267 [table 14.5].

One area where there is strong north-south difference is in people's health. In particular, death rates from circulatory diseases are much lower in the southern parts of the United Kingdom. The contrast is particularly striking for females: in 2000, the age-standardised mortality rates from ischaemic heart disease for females in the south and east of England were all less than 160 deaths per 100,000 population, whereas in Northern Ireland and the North East of England the rates were over 200 [table 7.3]. While death rates from breast cancer are highest in Wales and the Eastern health regions and lowest in Northern Ireland [table 7.7].

There are also differences in people's behaviour; for example, the North East of England has the highest proportion of young men found guilty or cautioned in England and Wales [table 9.10], and the rate of vehicle theft in the North West of England was more than double that in the East of England and the South East of England [table 9.1]. But adults in London were more likely to have been victims of robbery [table 9.2].

Comprehensive and up-to-date statistics about regions and subregional areas are increasingly demand. In response to this, we have produced the Region in Figures series to complement Regional



Trends. The set of nine publications presents a wide range of subregional data at lower administrative levels for each Government Office Region in England and will be as valuable as the information in Regional Trends is to regional decision making. Further development of subregional data, which will also affect regional data, will be influenced by the Neighbourhood Statistics programme which is being led by the Office for National Statistics. The aim of this programme is to develop and make available new statistics for small areas to meet the needs of the National Strategy Action Plan 'A New Commitment to Neighbourhood Renewal'. As these statistics become available over a number of years they will grow to cover an increasing range of subjects, such as crime, education and health. More information about the service can be found on the Neighbourhood Statistics web pages at [www.statistics.gov.uk/neighbourhood](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/neighbourhood).



## Overview

*Regional Trends* provides a unique description of the regions and countries of the United Kingdom. In 17 chapters it covers a wide range of demographic, social, industrial and economic statistics, taking a look at most aspects of life. The chapters fall broadly into four sections: regional profiles (Chapter 1), the European Union (Chapter 2), the main topic areas (Chapters 3 to 13) and sub-regional statistics (Chapters 14 to 17). To make comparison between regions easy, information is given in clear tables.

Regional statistics are essential for a wide range of people including policy-makers and planners in both the public and private sectors; marketing professionals; researchers; students and teachers; journalists; and anyone with a general interest in regional information. *Regional Trends 37* brings together data from diverse sources and, for some topics, is the only publication where data for the whole of the United Kingdom are available in one place. Wherever data for the component parts of the United Kingdom are sufficiently comparable, figures have been aggregated to give a national average or total.

### Coverage and definitions

Due to variations in coverage and definitions, some care may be needed when comparing data from more than one source. Readers should consult the Notes and Definitions file as well as reading the footnotes relevant to each table for help in analysing trends or comparing different sources.

### Availability of Electronic data

The contents of *Regional Trends 37* will be available free of charge via the national Statistics web site ([www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk)).

### Further Information

Regional and subregional statistics can be found in a range of other GSS publications, statistical bulletins and regular press releases. Much of the information included in the Population and Households and the Labour Market chapters of *Regional Trends* can be found on Nomis®, the on-line database run by Durham University under contract to the Office for National Statistics (ONS). It contains government statistics down to the smallest available geographic area, which may be unpublished elsewhere. Additional subregional data can be accessed from the Neighbourhood Statistics web pages (<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/neighbourhood>). In addition, subregional data for the Government Office regions in England can be found in the series Region in Figures; data for Wales are published on the National Assembly for Wales website, ([www.wales.gov.uk](http://www.wales.gov.uk)); data for Scotland are published on the Scottish Executive website, ([www.scotland.gov.uk](http://www.scotland.gov.uk)); data for Northern Ireland are published on the Northern Ireland Office website, ([www.northernireland.gov.uk](http://www.northernireland.gov.uk)). Details of these sources, and others, are available on the National Statistics website ([www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk)).

### Contributors

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## Information

### Regional boundaries

The United Kingdom comprises Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Great Britain consists of England, Wales and Scotland. The Isle of Man and the Channel Isles are not part of the United Kingdom. The Scilly Isles are included as part of Cornwall throughout.

The Statistical Regions of the United Kingdom comprise the Government Office Regions for England, plus Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. The local government administrative structure provides the framework for breaking down the regions into smaller areas. A map of the statistical regions of the United Kingdom, along with other key boundaries used in the tables, are given in the Notes and Definitions chapter.

### Nomenclature for Territorial Units (NUTS)

Some data are presented using the European Nomenclature for Territorial Units (NUTS) area classification, primarily economic data in chapters 12 and 13. Further information on the NUTS classification is contained in the Notes and Definitions.

### Subregional geography

The subregional information presented in Chapters 14 to 17 reflect the complete implementation of the local government reorganisation that happened between 1 April 1995 and 1 April 1998. Data for England in Chapter 14 are presented firstly by region. Within each region Unitary Authorities (UAs) are listed first in alphabetical order. Counties are listed next in alphabetical order. Within each County the Local Authority Districts (LAD) are listed alphabetically. Where still available, figures for former counties are shown at the end of the region. Chapter 15 on Wales and Chapter 16 on Scotland present data for the UAs and the New Councils respectively which replaced the former two-tier systems on 1 April 1996. Chapter 17 on Northern Ireland continues to give figures at Board or district level as available.

Full details of the local government reorganisation and the NUTS area classification are given in the *Gazetteer of old and new geographies of the United Kingdom* available from the National Statistics website.



# Regional Trends 37 Contents

## Introduction

Introduction

Overview

Acknowledgements

Information

## List of tables

Regional Profiles

North East

1.1 Key statistics

1.2 Population density: by local authority, 2001

North West

1.3 Key statistics

1.4 Population density: by local authority, 2001

Yorkshire and the Humber

1.5 Key statistics

1.6 Population density: by local authority, 2001

East Midlands

1.7 Key statistics

1.8 Population density: by local authority, 2001

West Midlands

1.9 Key statistics

1.10 Population density: by local authority, 2001

East of England

1.11 Key statistics

1.12 Population density: by local authority, 2001

London

1.13 Key statistics

1.14 Population density: by London Borough, 2001

South East

1.15 Key statistics

1.16 Population density: by local authority, 2001

South West

1.17 Key statistics

1.18 Population density: by local authority, 2001

Wales

1.19 Key statistics

1.20 Population density: by local authority, 2001

Scotland

1.21 Key statistics

1.22 Population density: by local authority, 2001

Northern Ireland

1.23 Key statistics

1.24 Population density: by local authority, 2001

European Union

2.1 Population and vital statistics, 1999



- 2.2 Social statistics
- 2.3 Economic statistics
- 2.4 Agricultural statistics, 2000
- 2.5 *Not available*

#### Population and Migration

- 3.1 Resident population: by sex
- 3.2 Resident population: by age and sex, 2001
- 3.3 Population density, 2001
- 3.4 Population under 16, 2001
- 3.5 Population of retirement age, 2001
- 3.6 Socio-economic classification of working-age population, Spring 2002
- 3.7 Resident population: by ethnic group, 2001/02
- 3.8 *Not available, figures due to be revised*
- 3.9 Projected population change: by local authority, 2000-2011
- 3.10 Live births, deaths and natural change in population
- 3.11 Components of population change, mid-1999 to mid-2000
- 3.12 Conceptions to women aged under 18: by outcome
- 3.13 Age specific birth rates
- 3.14 Age specific death rates: by sex, 2000
- 3.15 Migration
- 3.16 Interregional movements, 2000
- 3.17 Marriages
- 3.18 Cohabitation amongst non-married people aged 16 to 59, 1998-2001
- 3.19 Household numbers and projections
- 3.20 Households: by type, Spring 2001

#### Education and Training

- 4.1 Pupils and teachers: by type of school, 2001/02
- 4.2 Three and four year olds by type of early years education provider
- 4.3 Class sizes for all classes, 2001/02
- 4.4 New entrants to teaching: by age and sex, March 2000
- 4.5 Examination achievements: by sex, 2000/01
- 4.6 Pupils achieving GCSE grades A\*-C: by selected subjects and sex, 2000/01
- 4.7 Pupils reaching or exceeding expected standards: by Key Stage Teacher Assessment, Summer 2001
- 4.8 16 and 17 year olds participating in post-compulsory education and government-supported training: 1999/2000
- 4.9 Home students in further education in England: by level of course of study, 2001/02
- 4.10 Home domiciled higher education students: by region of study and domicile, 2001/02
- 4.11 Destination of 2001 full-time first degree graduates
- 4.12 Population of working age: by highest qualification, Spring 2002
- 4.13 Progress towards achieving the National Learning Targets for England for 2002, Spring 2002
- 4.14 Employees of working age receiving job-related training: by sex, Spring 2002
- 4.15 Work-based learning and training, 2000-01

#### Labour Market

- 5.1 Labour force and employment rates
- 5.2 Labour force: by age, Spring 2002
- 5.3 Employment status and rates, Spring 2002
- 5.4 Employee jobs: by industry and sex, December 2000



- 5.5 Employee jobs and self-employment jobs: by sex
- 5.6 Self-employment: by broad industry group, Spring 2002
- 5.7 Economic activity rates: by sex
- 5.8 Part-time working: by sex, Spring 2002
- 5.9 Reasons given for working part-time, Spring 2002
- 5.10 Employees with flexible working patterns: by sex, Spring 2002
- 5.11 People in employment with a second job: by sex, Spring 2002
- 5.12 Average usual weekly hours of work of full-time employees: by occupational group, Spring 2002
- 5.13 Working days lost due to labour disputes
- 5.14 Employees absent due to sickness, Spring 2002
- 5.15 Trade union membership, Autumn 2001
- 5.16 Average weekly earnings: by industry and sex, April 2001
- 5.17 Average weekly earnings and hours: by sex, April 2001
- 5.18 ILO unemployment rates
- 5.19 Claimant count rates
- 5.20 ILO unemployment rates: by age, 2001-2002
- 5.21 Claimant count: by age and sex, March 2002
- 5.22 Claimant count rate: by subregion, March 2002
- 5.23 Contributions to ILO unemployment rates: by duration and sex, Spring 2002
- 5.24 Unemployment rates: by highest qualification, Spring 2002
- 5.25 Redundancies, Spring 2002
- 5.26 Vacancies at Jobcentres
- 5.27 Number of starts on the New Deal 18 to 24: by sex
- 5.28 Reasons for economic inactivity, Spring 2002

#### Housing

- 6.1 Dwelling stock: by country and region
- 6.2 Housebuilding: permanent dwellings completed: by tenure, country and region
- 6.3 Sales and transfers of local authority dwellings
- 6.4 Tenure of dwellings
- 6.5 Households: by type of dwelling, 2000/01
- 6.6 Households: by length of time at current address, 2000/01
- 6.7 Householders' satisfaction with their accommodation and area, 2001/02
- 6.8 Selected housing costs of owner-occupiers, 2000/01
- 6.9 Average dwelling prices, 2001
- 6.10 Mortgage advances, and income and age of borrowers, 2001
- 6.11 Average weekly rents: by tenure, 2000/01
- 6.12 Dwellings in council tax bands, 2001/02
- 6.13 County Court mortgage possession orders
- 6.14 Households accepted as homeless: by reason, 2000/01

#### Health

- 7.1 Population and vital statistics: by NHS Regional Office area, 2000
- 7.2 Still births, perinatal mortality and infant mortality
- 7.3 Age-standardised mortality rates: by cause and sex, 2000
- 7.4 Proportion of population reporting 'good' state of general health: by sex and age, 2000/01
- 7.5 Treated Medical Conditions: by NHS Regional Office area, 1994-1998
- 7.6 Prevalence of treated asthma: by NHS Regional Office area, sex and age, 1994-1998
- 7.7 Cervical and breast cancer: screening and age-standardised death rates, by NHS Regional Office area



- 7.8 Cancer - comparative incidence ratios for selected sites: by sex and NHS Regional Office area, 1998
- 7.9 Notification rates of tuberculosis: by NHS Regional Office area
- 7.10 Diagnosed HIV-infected patients: by probable route of HIV infection and region of residence when last seen for care in 2001
- 7.11 Contributions of selected foods to nutritional intakes (household food), 1999/2000
- 7.12 Cigarette smoking among people aged 16 or over: by sex, 2000
- 7.13 Alcohol consumption among people aged 16 or over: by sex, 2000/01
- 7.14 Drug use among 16 to 29 year olds, 2000
- 7.15 NHS hospital waiting lists: by patients' region of residence and NHS Regional Office area, at 31 March 2002
- 7.16 NHS hospital activity: by NHS Regional Office area, 2000/01
- 7.17 Prescriptions dispensed: by NHS Regional Office area, 2001
- 7.18 NHS Hospital and Community Health Service staff: by type of staff and NHS Regional Office area, 30 September 2001
- 7.19 General practitioners, dentists and opticians by NHS Regional Office area, 30 September 2001
- 7.20 Places available in residential care homes: by type of care home, at 31 March 2001
- 7.21 Children looked after by local authorities, year ending 31 March 2001
- 7.22 Children and young people on child protection registers: by age and category, at 31 March 2001

#### Income and Lifestyles

- 8.1 Household income: by source, 1998/2001
- 8.2 Distribution of household income, 1998-2001
- 8.3 Income distribution of individuals, 2000/01
- 8.4 Households with different types of saving, 2000/01
- 8.5 Distribution of income liable to assessment for tax, 1999/2000
- 8.6 Average total income and average income tax payable: by sex, 1999/2000
- 8.7 Claimants of working age of key benefits: by type of claimant and local authority, February 2002
- 8.8 Households in receipt of benefit: by type of benefit, 2000/01
- 8.9 Total expenditure in relation to the UK average, 1998-2001
- 8.10 Children's spending, 1998-2001
- 8.11 Household expenditure: by commodity and service, 1998-2001
- 8.12 Expenditure on selected foods bought for household consumption and expenditure on eating out, 1999-2000
- 8.13 Household consumption of selected foods, 1991/1992 and 1999/2000
- 8.14 Households with selected durable goods, 1998-2001
- 8.15 Households with Internet access, 1998/99, 1999/2000 and 2000/01
- 8.16 Average time spent viewing television, video and DVD, by region and sex, 2000
- 8.17 Library resources and use, 2000/01
- 8.18 Expenditure on holidays in relation to the UK average, 1998-2001
- 8.19 Overseas visitors: by UK region of visit, 2001
- 8.20 Participation in the National Lottery, 1998-2001
- 8.21 The National Lottery grants: cumulative totals from 1996 to 2001

#### Crime and Justice

- 9.1 Recorded crimes: by offence group, 2001/02
- 9.2 Violent offences committed against the person, 2001/02
- 9.3 Percentage change in recorded crimes between the twelve months ending September 2001 and the previous twelve months: by Police Force area



- 9.4 Offences committed against households, 2001
- 9.5 Recorded crimes detected by the police: by offence group, 2001/02
- 9.6 Firearms 1994-2001
- 9.7 Seizures of controlled drugs: by type of drug, 2000
- 9.8 Police manpower: by type, March 2001
- 9.9 People given a police caution: by type of offence and age, 2000
- 9.10 People found guilty or cautioned: by type of offence and age, 2000
- 9.11 People aged 21 or over found guilty of offences: by sex and type of sentence, 2000
- 9.12 People aged 21 or over sentenced to immediate imprisonment:  
by sex and length of sentence imposed for principal offence, 2000
- 9.13 Prison population in the United Kingdom: by prison service region, April 2002
- 9.14 Feelings of insecurity: by sex, 2001

#### Transport

- 10.1 Motor cars currently licensed and new registrations
- 10.2 Households with a regular use of a car, 2000
- 10.3 Age of household cars, 1992-1994 and 1999-2001
- 10.4 Full car driving licence holders: by sex, 1992-1994 and 1999-2001
- 10.5 Trips per person per year: by mode of transport 1999-2001
- 10.6 Distance travelled per person per year: by mode of transport, 1999-2001
- 10.7 Trips per person per year and distance travelled: by pedal cycle, 1992-1994 and 1999-2001
- 10.8 Bus accessibility 1992-1994 and 1999-2001
- 10.9 Trips per person per year: by purpose and sex, 1999-2001
- 10.10 Main method of travel to work, Autumn 2001
- 10.11 Trips to and from school: by main mode of transport, 1999-2001
- 10.12 Household expenditure on transport, 1998-2001
- 10.13 Public expenditure on roads, 2000-2001
- 10.14 Average daily motor vehicle flows: by road class, 2001
- 10.15 Traffic increase on major roads between 1990 and 2001
- 10.16 Road traffic and distribution of accidents on major roads, 2001
- 10.17 Fatal and serious road accidents
- 10.18 Road casualties: by age and type of road user, 2001
- 10.19 Activity at major airports, 2001
- 10.20 Activity at major seaports, 1999

#### Environment

- 11.1 Average annual rainfall
- 11.2 Sulphur dioxide concentration across the UK, 2001
- 11.3 Nitrogen dioxide concentration across the UK, 2001
- 11.4 Estimated household water consumption
- 11.5 Estimated abstractions from groundwaters: by purpose, 2000
- 11.6 Rivers and canals: by chemical quality, 1988-90 and 1998-2000
- 11.7 Bathing water - compliance with EC Bathing Water Directive coliform standards: by  
Environmental Agency region
- 11.8 Water pollution incidents: by source, 2000
- 11.9 Prosecutions for pollution incidents, 2001
- 11.10 Scheduled monuments, 2002
- 11.11 Land cover by Broad Habitat and Standard Statistical Regions, 1990
- 11.12 Protected areas as at 1 April 2000 (PDF format)
- 11.13 Designated areas, 2000
- 11.14 Land changing to residential use: by previous use, 1997



- 11.15 Household waste: kilogrammes per household per week, 2000/2001
- 11.16 Recycling of household waste, 2000/01
- 11.17 Waste disposal: by region and method, 1999-2001
- 11.18 Noise offences relating to motor vehicles

#### Regional Accounts

- 12.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current basic prices
- 12.2 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current basic prices
- 12.3 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by component of income at current basic prices, 1999
- 12.4 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per head, at current basic prices, 1999
- 12.5 Gross Domestic Product by industry groups, current basic prices by country and region
- 12.6 Workplace-based Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current basic prices
- 12.7 Household income and disposable household income
- 12.8 Household disposable income per head
- 12.9 Total and disposable household income, 1999
- 12.10 Sources of household income
- 12.11 Individual consumption expenditure
- 12.12 Individual consumption expenditure: by broad function, 1999

#### Industry and Agriculture

- 13.1 Percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) derived from industry and services, 1998
- 13.2 Industry and services local units as a percentage of total local units, 2001
- 13.3 Classification of business sites, March 1 2001
- 13.4 Manufacturing industry business sites: by employment size band, March 2001
- 13.5 Turnover, expenditure and Gross Value Added (GVA) in manufacturing, 1997
- 13.6 Gross Value Added (GVA) in manufacturing: by size of local unit, 1997
- 13.7 Export and import trade with EU and non-EU countries, 2001
- 13.8 Direct inward investment: project successes
- 13.9 Expenditure on research and development, 2000
- 13.10 Government expenditure on regional preferential assistance to industry
- 13.11 Allocation of EU Structural Funds
- 13.12 Business registrations and deregistrations
- 13.13 Business survival rates
- 13.14 Construction: value at current prices of contractors' output
- 13.15 Tourism, 1991 and 2001
- 13.16 Percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) derived from agriculture, 1998
- 13.17 Agricultural legal units as a percentage of total legal units, 2001
- 13.18 Agricultural holdings: by area of crops and grass, and by land use, June 2001
- 13.19 Agricultural holdings by farm type, June 2001
- 13.20 Areas and estimated yields of selected crops, 2000 and 2001
- 13.21 Livestock on agricultural holdings, June 2001

#### Subregions of England

- 14.1 Area and population: by local authority, 2001
- 14.2 Vital and social statistics: by local authority
- 14.3 Education and training: by local Education Authority
- 14.4 Housing and households: by local authority
- 14.5 Labour market statistics: by local authority
- 14.6 Labour market, benefit and economic statistics: by local authority
- 14.7 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Gross Domestic Household Income by NUTS 1, 2 and 3 area at current basic prices



#### Subregions of Wales

- 15.1 Area and population: by local authority, 2001
- 15.2 Vital and social statistics: by local authority
- 15.3 Education and training: by local authority
- 15.4 Housing and households
- 15.5 Labour market and benefit statistics: by local authority
- 15.6 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Gross Disposable Household Income by NUTS 1, 2 and 3 area at current basic prices

#### Subregions of Scotland

- 16.1 Area and population: by local authority, 2001
- 16.2 Vital and social statistics
- 16.3 Education and training: by district council
- 16.4 Housing and households
- 16.5 Labour market and benefit statistics: by local authority
- 16.6 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Gross Domestic Household Income by NUTS 1, 2 and 3 area at current basic prices

#### Subregions of Northern Ireland

- 17.1 Area and population: by Board and district, 2001
- 17.2 Vital and social statistics: by Board
- 17.3 Education and training: by Board
- 17.4 Labour market and benefit statistics: by district
- 17.5 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Gross Domestic Household Income by NUTS 1, 2 and 3 area at current basic prices

#### Notes and Definitions

Geography

Chapters 2 to 17

Symbols and conventions



## 1.1 Key statistics for the North East

	North East	United Kingdom		North East	United Kingdom
Population, 2001 <sup>1</sup> (thousands)	2,516.5	58,836.7	Gross domestic product, 1999 (£ million)	25,875	771,849
Percentage aged under 16 <sup>1</sup>	19.7	20.1	Gross domestic product per head index, 1999 (UK=100)	77.3	100.0
Percentage pension age and over <sup>1</sup>	19.3	18.4	Total business sites, 2001 (thousands)	74.5	2,527.2
Standardised mortality ratio (UK=100), 2000	110	100	Average dwelling price, 2001 (£) <sup>3</sup>	67,915	119,982
Infant mortality rate, <sup>2</sup> 1999-2001	5.8	5.6			
Percentage of pupils achieving 5 or more grades A*-C at GCSE level or equivalent, 2000/01	43.9	51.0	Motor cars currently licensed, <sup>4</sup> 2001 (thousands)	893	25,340
			Fatal and serious accidents on roads, <sup>5</sup> 2000 (rates per 100,000 population)	40	61
Economic activity rate, <sup>6</sup>			Recorded crime rate, 2001/02 (notifiable offences per 100,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	10,139	10,440
Spring 2002 (percentages)	73.5	78.5			
Employment rate, <sup>6</sup> Spring 2002 (percentages)	68.5	74.4	Average gross weekly household income, 1998-2001 <sup>7</sup> (£)	380	480
ILO unemployment rate, <sup>6</sup> Spring 2002 (percentages)	6.9	5.2	Average weekly household expenditure, 1998-2001 <sup>7</sup> (£)	297.20	365.80
Average gross weekly earnings: males in full-time employment, April 2001 (£)	418.6	488.2	Households in receipt of Income Support/WFTC, <sup>5,8</sup> 2000/01 (percentages)	21	16
Average gross weekly earnings: females in full-time employment, April 2001 (£)	318.4	365.5			

<sup>1</sup> Population figures for 2001 are the first in a new series that are based on the 2001 Census (see also tables in chapter 1, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 14.1, 15.1, 16.1 and 17.1). The figures for earlier years from 1991 shown in the rest of Regional Trends 37 are unrevised and are not consistent with them. Pension age is men aged 65 and over and women aged 60 and over.

<sup>2</sup> Deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births.

<sup>3</sup> Figure for the United Kingdom relates to England and Wales.

<sup>4</sup> Totals for the United Kingdom include vehicles where the country of the registered vehicle is unknown, that are under disposal or from counties unknown within Great Britain.

<sup>5</sup> Figure for the United Kingdom relates to Great Britain.

<sup>6</sup> For people of working age, men aged 16 to 64 and women aged 16 to 59.

<sup>7</sup> Combined years 1998/99, 1999/2000 and 2000/01.

<sup>8</sup> In October 1999 Family Credit was replaced by Working Families Tax Credit.

## 1.2 Population Density: by local authority, 2001<sup>1</sup>

	Area (sq km)	People per (sq km)		Area (sq km)	People per (sq km)
<b>North East</b>	8,573	294			
<b>Darlington UA</b>	197	496	<b>Northumberland</b>	5,013	61
<b>Hartlepool UA</b>	94	945	Alnwick	1,080	29
<b>Middlesbrough UA</b>	54	2,502	Berwick-upon-Tweed	972	27
<b>Redcar and Cleveland UA</b>	245	568	Blyth Valley	70	1,156
<b>Stockton-on-Tees UA</b>	204	876	Castle Morpeth	618	79
			Tynedale	2,206	27
<b>Durham County</b>	2,226	222	Wansbeck	67	916
Chester-le-Street	68	794			
Derwentside	271	315	<b>Tyne and Wear (Met. County)</b>	540	1,993
Durham	187	470	Gateshead	142	1,343
Easington	145	650	Newcastle upon Tyne	113	2,288
Sedgefield	217	401	North Tyneside	82	2,330
Teesdale	836	29	South Tyneside	64	2,372
Wear Valley	503	122	Sunderland	137	2,043

<sup>1</sup> Population figures for 2001 are the first in a new series that are based on the 2001 Census (see also tables in chapter 1, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 14.1, 15.1, 16.1 and 17.1). The figures for earlier years from 1991 shown in the rest of Regional Trends 37 are unrevised and are not consistent with them.

Source: Office for National Statistics



# 1.3 Key statistics for the North West

	North West	United Kingdom		North West	United Kingdom
Population, 2001 <sup>1</sup> (thousands)	6,731.5	58,836.7	Gross domestic product, 1999 (£ million)	77,562	771,849
Percentage aged under 16 <sup>1</sup>	20.7	20.1	Gross domestic product per head index, 1999 (UK=100)	86.9	100.0
Percentage pension age and over <sup>1</sup>	18.6	18.4	Total business sites, 2001 (thousands)	253.3	2,527.2
Standardised mortality ratio (UK=100), 2000	107	100	Average dwelling price, 2001 (£) <sup>3</sup>	77,738	119,982
Infant mortality rate, <sup>2</sup> 1999-2001	6.2	5.6	Motor cars currently licensed, <sup>4</sup> 2001 (thousands)	2,820	25,340
Percentage of pupils achieving 5 or more grades A*-C at GCSE level or equivalent, 2000/01	48.0	51.0	Fatal and serious accidents on roads, <sup>5</sup> 2000 (rates per 100,000 population)	53	61
Economic activity rate, <sup>6</sup>			Recorded crime rate, 2001/02 (notifiable offences per 100,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	11,283	10,440
Spring 2002 (percentages)	76.2	78.5	Average gross weekly household income, 1998-2001 <sup>7</sup> (£)	430	480
Employment rate, <sup>6</sup> Spring 2002 (percentages)	72.0	74.4	Average weekly household expenditure, 1998-2001 <sup>7</sup> (£)	340.40	365.80
ILO unemployment rate, <sup>6</sup> Spring 2002 (percentages)	5.5	5.2	Households in receipt of Income Support/WFTC, <sup>5,8</sup> 2000/01 (percentages)	19	16
Average gross weekly earnings: males in full-time employment, April 2001 (£)	451.1	488.2			
Average gross weekly earnings: females in full-time employment, April 2001 (£)	337.2	365.5			

1 Population figures for 2001 are the first in a new series that are based on the 2001 Census (see also tables in chapter 1, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 14.1, 15.1, 16.1 and 17.1). The figures for earlier years from 1991 shown in the rest of Regional Trends 37 are unrevised and are not consistent with them. Pension age is men aged 65 and over and women aged 60 and over.

2 Deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births.

3 Figure for the United Kingdom relates to England and Wales.

4 Totals for the United Kingdom include vehicles where the country of the registered vehicle is unknown, that are under disposal or from counties unknown within Great Britain.

5 Figure for the United Kingdom relates to Great Britain.

6 For people of working age, men aged 16 to 64 and women aged 16 to 59.

7 Combined years 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-01.

8 In October 1999 Family Credit was replaced by Working Families Tax Credit.

# 1.4 Population Density: by local authority, 2001<sup>1</sup>

	Area (sq km)	People per (sq km)		Area (sq km)	People per (sq km)
<b>North West</b>	14,106	477			
<b>Blackburn with Darwen UA</b>	137	1,004	<b>Salford</b>	97	2,221
<b>Blackpool UA</b>	35	4,075	<b>Stockport</b>	126	2,257
<b>Halton UA</b>	79	1,495	<b>Tameside</b>	103	2,065
<b>Warrington UA</b>	181	1,059	<b>Trafford</b>	106	1,982
			<b>Wigan</b>	188	1,602
<b>Cheshire County</b>	2,083	324	<b>Lancashire County</b>	2,903	391
Chester	448	264	Burnley	111	809
Congleton	211	430	Chorley	203	496
Crewe and Nantwich	430	258	Fylde	166	443
Ellesmere Port and Neston	88	923	Hyndburn	73	1,116
Macclesfield	525	286	Lancaster	576	233
Vale Royal	380	322	Pendle	169	527
<b>Cumbria</b>	6,768	72	Preston	142	911
Allerdale	1,242	75	Ribble Valley	583	93
Barrow-in-Furness	78	923	Rossendale	138	476
Carlisle	1,040	97	South Ribble	113	920
Copeland	732	95	West Lancashire	347	313
Eden	2,142	23	Wyre	283	374
South Lakeland	1,534	67	<b>Merseyside (Met. County)</b>	645	2,111
<b>Greater Manchester (Met. County)</b>	1,276	1,946	Knowsley	86	1,740
Bolton	140	1,869	Liverpool	112	3,927
Bury	99	1,816	St. Helens	136	1,297
Manchester	116	3,398	Sefton	153	1,847
Oldham	142	1,528	Wirral	157	1,988
Rochdale	158	1,298			

1 Population figures for 2001 are the first in a new series that are based on the 2001 Census (see also tables in chapter 1, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 14.1, 15.1, 16.1 and 17.1). The figures for earlier years from 1991 shown in the rest of Regional Trends 37 are unrevised and are not consistent with them.



## 1.5 Key statistics for Yorkshire and the Humber

	Yorkshire and the Humber	United Kingdom		Yorkshire and the Humber	United Kingdom
Population, 2001 <sup>1</sup> (thousands)	4,967.2	58,836.7	Gross domestic product, 1999 (£ million)	57,554	771,849
Percentage aged under 16 <sup>1</sup>	20.4	20.1	Gross domestic product per head index, 1999 (UK=100)	87.9	100.0
Percentage pension age and over <sup>1</sup>	18.7	18.4	Total business sites, 2001 (thousands)	186.5	2,527.2
Standardised mortality ratio (UK=100), 2000	100	100	Average dwelling price, 2001 (£) <sup>3</sup>	75,711	119,982
Infant mortality rate, <sup>2</sup> 1999-2001	6.4	5.6	Motor cars currently licensed, <sup>4</sup> 2001 (thousands)	1,931	25,340
Percentage of pupils achieving 5 or more grades A*-C at GCSE level or equivalent, 2000/01	44.4	51.0	Fatal and serious accidents on roads, <sup>5</sup> 2000 (rates per 100,000 population)	61	61
Economic activity rate, <sup>6</sup>			Recorded crime rate, 2001/02 (notifiable offences per 100,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	12,065	10,440
Spring 2002 (percentages)	77.1	78.5	Average gross weekly household income, 1998-2001 <sup>7</sup> (£)	432	480
Employment rate, <sup>6</sup> Spring 2002 (percentages)	72.9	74.4	Average weekly household expenditure, 1998-2001 <sup>7</sup> (£)	347.50	365.80
ILO unemployment rate, <sup>6</sup> Spring 2002 (percentages)	5.4	5.2	Households in receipt of Income Support/WFTC, <sup>5,8</sup> 2000/01 (percentages)	19	16
Average gross weekly earnings: males in full-time employment, April 2001 (£)	427.1	488.2			
Average gross weekly earnings: females in full-time employment, April 2001 (£)	330.2	365.5			

<sup>1</sup> Population figures for 2001 are the first in a new series that are based on the 2001 Census (see also tables in chapter 1, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 14.1, 15.1, 16.1 and 17.1). The figures for earlier years from 1991 shown in the rest of Regional Trends 37 are unrevised and are not consistent with them. Pension age is men aged 65 and over and women aged 60 and over.

<sup>2</sup> Deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births.

<sup>3</sup> Figure for the United Kingdom relates to England and Wales.

<sup>4</sup> Totals for the United Kingdom include vehicles where the country of the registered vehicle is unknown, that are under disposal or from counties unknown within Great Britain.

<sup>5</sup> Figure for the United Kingdom relates to Great Britain.

<sup>6</sup> For people of working age, men aged 16 to 64 and women aged 16 to 59.

<sup>7</sup> Combined years 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-01.

<sup>8</sup> In October 1999 Family Credit was replaced by Working Families Tax Credit.

## 1.6 Population Density: by local authority, 2001<sup>1</sup>

	Area (sq km)	People per (sq km)		Area (sq km)	People per (sq km)
<b>Yorkshire and the Humber</b>	15,408	322			
<b>East Riding of Yorkshire UA</b>	2,408	131	<b>South Yorkshire (Met. County)</b>	1,552	816
<b>Kingston upon Hull, City of UA</b>	71	3,406	Barnsley	329	663
<b>North East Lincolnshire UA</b>	192	823	Doncaster	568	505
<b>North Lincolnshire UA</b>	846	181	Rotherham	287	867
<b>York UA</b>	272	667	Sheffield	368	1,395
<b>North Yorkshire County</b>	8,038	71	<b>West Yorkshire (Met. County)</b>	2,029	1,025
Craven	1,177	46	Bradford	366	1,277
Hambleton	1,311	64	Calderdale	364	529
Harrogate	1,308	116	Kirklees	409	952
Richmondshire	1,319	36	Leeds	552	1,297
Ryedale	1,507	34	Wakefield	339	931
Scarborough	817	130			
Selby	599	128			

<sup>1</sup> Population figures for 2001 are the first in a new series that are based on the 2001 Census (see also tables in chapter 1, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 14.1, 15.1, 16.1 and 17.1). The figures for earlier years from 1991 shown in the rest of Regional Trends 37 are unrevised and are not consistent with them.

Source: Office for National Statistics



## 1.7 Key statistics for the East Midlands

	East Midlands	United Kingdom		East Midlands	United Kingdom
Population, 2001 <sup>1</sup> (thousands)	4,175.1	58,836.7	Gross domestic product, 1999 (£ million)	50,906	771,849
Percentage aged under 16 <sup>1</sup>	20.0	20.1	Gross domestic product per head index, 1999 (UK=100)	93.6	100.0
Percentage pension age and over <sup>1</sup>	18.6	18.4	Total business sites, 2001 (thousands)	169.8	2,527.2
Standardised mortality ratio (UK=100), 2000	98	100	Average dwelling price, 2001 (£) <sup>3</sup>	87,711	119,982
Infant mortality rate, <sup>2</sup> 1999-2001	5.5	5.6	Motor cars currently licensed, <sup>4</sup> 2001 (thousands)	1,863	25,340
Percentage of pupils achieving 5 or more grades A*-C at GCSE level or equivalent, 2000/01	49.1	51.0	Fatal and serious accidents on roads, <sup>5</sup> 2000 (rates per 100,000 population)	69	61
Economic activity rate, <sup>6</sup>			Recorded crime rate, 2001/02 (notifiable offences per 100,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	10,644	10,440
Spring 2002 (percentages)	79.8	78.5	Average gross weekly household income, 1998-2001 <sup>7</sup> (£)	449	480
Employment rate, <sup>6</sup> Spring 2002 (percentages)	76.5	74.4	Average weekly household expenditure, 1998-2001 <sup>7</sup> (£)	347.90	365.80
ILO unemployment rate, <sup>6</sup> Spring 2002 (percentages)	4.2	5.2	Households in receipt of Income Support/WFTC, <sup>5,8</sup> 2000/01 (percentages)	15	16
Average gross weekly earnings: males in full-time employment, April 2001 (£)	430.9	488.2			
Average gross weekly earnings: females in full-time employment, April 2001 (£)	322.3	365.5			

<sup>1</sup> Population figures for 2001 are the first in a new series that are based on the 2001 Census (see also tables in chapter 1, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 14.1, 15.1, 16.1 and 17.1). The figures for earlier years from 1991 shown in the rest of Regional Trends 37 are unrevised and are not consistent with them. Pension age is men aged 65 and over and women aged 60 and over.

<sup>2</sup> Deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births.

<sup>3</sup> Figure for the United Kingdom relates to England and Wales.

<sup>4</sup> Totals for the United Kingdom include vehicles where the country of the registered vehicle is unknown, that are under disposal or from counties unknown within Great Britain.

<sup>5</sup> Figure for the United Kingdom relates to Great Britain.

<sup>6</sup> For people of working age, men aged 16 to 64 and women aged 16 to 59.

<sup>7</sup> Combined years 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-01.

<sup>8</sup> In October 1999 Family Credit was replaced by Working Families Tax Credit.

## 1.8 Population Density: by local authority, 2001<sup>1</sup>

	Area (sq km)	People per (sq km)		Area (sq km)	People per (sq km)
<b>East Midlands</b>	15,607	268			
<b>Derby UA</b>	78	2,841	<b>North Kesteven</b>	922	102
<b>Leicester UA</b>	73	3,816	<b>South Holland</b>	742	103
<b>Nottingham UA</b>	75	3,578	<b>South Kesteven</b>	943	132
<b>Rutland UA</b>	382	91	<b>West Lindsey</b>	1,156	69
<b>Derbyshire County</b>	2,547	289	<b>Northamptonshire</b>	2,364	267
Amber Valley	265	439	Corby	80	662
Bolsover	160	448	Daventry	663	109
Chesterfield	66	1,497	East Northamptonshire	510	151
Derbyshire Dales	792	88	Kettering	233	351
Erewash	110	1,005	Northampton	81	2,407
High Peak	539	166	South Northamptonshire	634	125
North East Derbyshire	276	352	Wellingborough	163	445
South Derbyshire	338	242	<b>Nottinghamshire County</b>	2,085	359
<b>Leicestershire County</b>	2,083	293	Ashfield	110	1,018
Blaby	130	693	Bassetlaw	638	169
Charnwood	279	550	Broxtowe	80	1,342
Harborough	592	130	Gedling	120	932
Hinckley and Bosworth	297	337	Mansfield	77	1,277
Melton	481	99	Newark and Sherwood	651	163
North West Leicestershire	279	307	Rushcliffe	409	258
Oadby and Wigston	24	2,372			
<b>Lincolnshire</b>	5,921	109			
Boston	362	154			
East Lindsey	1,760	74			
Lincoln	36	2,399			

<sup>1</sup> Population figures for 2001 are the first in a new series that are based on the 2001 Census (see also tables in chapter 1, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 14.1, 15.1, 16.1 and 17.1). The figures for earlier years from 1991 shown in the rest of Regional Trends 37 are unrevised and are not consistent with them.

Source: Office for National Statistics



## 1.9 Key statistics for the West Midlands

	West Midlands	United Kingdom		West Midlands	United Kingdom
Population, 2001 <sup>1</sup> (thousands)	5,267.1	58,836.7	Gross domestic product, 1999 (£ million)	63,495	771,849
Percentage aged under 16 <sup>1</sup>	20.8	20.1	Gross domestic product per head index, 1999 (UK=100)	91.7	100.0
Percentage pension age and over <sup>1</sup>	18.5	18.4	Total business sites, 2001 (thousands)	208.1	2,527.2
Standardised mortality ratio (UK=100), 2000	102	100	Average dwelling price, 2001 (£) <sup>3</sup>	97,542	119,982
Infant mortality rate, <sup>2</sup> 1999-2001	6.8	5.6	Motor cars currently licensed, <sup>4</sup> 2001 (thousands)	2,479	25,340
Percentage of pupils achieving 5 or more grades A*-C at GCSE level or equivalent, 2000/01	47.4	51.0	Fatal and serious accidents on roads, <sup>5</sup> 2000 (rates per 100,000 population)	59	61
Economic activity rate, <sup>6</sup>			Recorded crime rate, 2001/02 (notifiable offences per 100,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	11,881	10,440
Spring 2002 (percentages)	78.6	78.5	Average gross weekly household income, 1998-2001 <sup>7</sup> (£)	462	480
Employment rate, <sup>6</sup> Spring 2002 (percentages)	74.3	74.4	Average weekly household expenditure, 1998-2001 <sup>7</sup> (£)	353.20	365.80
ILO unemployment rate, <sup>6</sup> Spring 2002 (percentages)	5.5	5.2	Households in receipt of Income Support/WFTC, <sup>5,8</sup> 2000/01 (percentages)	18	16
Average gross weekly earnings: males in full-time employment, April 2001 (£)	462.1	488.2			
Average gross weekly earnings: females in full-time employment, April 2001 (£)	340.9	365.5			

<sup>1</sup> Population figures for 2001 are the first in a new series that are based on the 2001 Census (see also tables in chapter 1, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 14.1, 15.1, 16.1 and 17.1). The figures for earlier years from 1991 shown in the rest of Regional Trends 37 are unrevised and are not consistent with them. Pension age is men aged 65 and over and women aged 60 and over.

<sup>2</sup> Deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births.

<sup>3</sup> Figure for the United Kingdom relates to England and Wales.

<sup>4</sup> Totals for the United Kingdom include vehicles where the country of the registered vehicle is unknown, that are under disposal or from counties unknown within Great Britain.

<sup>5</sup> Figure for the United Kingdom relates to Great Britain.

<sup>6</sup> For people of working age, men aged 16 to 64 and women aged 16 to 59.

<sup>7</sup> Combined years 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-01.

<sup>8</sup> In October 1999 Family Credit was replaced by Working Families Tax Credit.

## 1.10 Population Density: by local authority, 2001<sup>1</sup>

	Area (sq km)	People per (sq km)		Area (sq km)	People per (sq km)
<b>West Midlands</b>	12,998	405			
<b>Herefordshire, County of UA</b>	2,180	80	Nuneaton and Bedworth	79	1,510
<b>Stoke-on-Trent UA</b>	93	2,573	Rugby	351	249
<b>Telford and Wrekin UA</b>	290	546	Stratford-on-Avon	978	114
			Warwick	283	446
<b>Shropshire County</b>	3,197	89	<b>West Midlands (Met. County)</b>	902	2,833
Bridgnorth	633	83	Birmingham	268	3,647
North Shropshire	679	84	Coventry	99	3,049
Oswestry	256	146	Dudley	98	3,114
Shrewsbury and Atcham	602	159	Sandwell	86	3,304
South Shropshire	1,027	39	Solihull	178	1,119
<b>Staffordshire County</b>	2,620	308	Walsall	104	2,437
Cannock Chase	79	1,168	Wolverhampton	69	3,405
East Staffordshire	387	269	<b>Worcestershire County</b>	1,741	312
Lichfield	331	281	Bromsgrove	217	405
Newcastle-under-Lyme	211	578	Malvern Hills	577	125
South Staffordshire	407	260	Redditch	54	1,452
Stafford	598	202	Worcester	33	2,806
Staffordshire Moorlands	576	164	Wychavon	664	170
Tamworth	31	2,418	Wyre Forest	195	496
<b>Warwickshire</b>	1,975	256			
North Warwickshire	284	217			

<sup>1</sup> Population figures for 2001 are the first in a new series that are based on the 2001 Census (see also tables in chapter 1, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 14.1, 15.1, 16.1 and 17.1). The figures for earlier years from 1991 shown in the rest of Regional Trends 37 are unrevised and are not consistent with them.

Source: Office for National Statistics,



# 1.11 Key statistics for the East of England

	East	United Kingdom		East	United Kingdom
Population, 2001 <sup>1</sup> (thousands)	5,394.9	58,836.7	Gross domestic product, 1999 (£ million)	81,793	771,849
Percentage aged under 16 <sup>1</sup>	20.1	20.1	Gross domestic product per head index, 1999 (UK=100)	116.4	100.0
Percentage pension age and over <sup>1</sup>	19.0	18.4	Total business sites, 2001 (thousands)	245.8	2,527.2
Standardised mortality ratio (UK=100), 2000	93	100	Average dwelling price, 2001 (£) <sup>3</sup>	129,630	119,982
Infant mortality rate, <sup>2</sup> 1999-2001	4.5	5.6			
Percentage of pupils achieving 5 or more grades A*-C at GCSE level or equivalent, 2000/01	54.0	51.0	Motor cars currently licensed, <sup>4</sup> 2001 (thousands)	2,640	25,340
			Fatal and serious accidents on roads, <sup>5</sup> 2000 (rates per 100,000 population)	71	61
Economic activity rate, <sup>6</sup>			Recorded crime rate, 2001/02 (notifiable offences per 100,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	7,543	10,440
Spring 2002 (percentages)	82.1	78.5			
Employment rate, <sup>6</sup> Spring 2002 (percentages)	79.2	74.4	Average gross weekly household income, 1998-2001 <sup>7</sup> (£)	510	480
ILO unemployment rate, <sup>6</sup> Spring 2002 (percentages)	3.5	5.2			
Average gross weekly earnings: males in full-time employment, April 2001 (£)	482.9	488.2	Average weekly household expenditure, 1998-2001 <sup>7</sup> (£)	386.60	365.80
Average gross weekly earnings: females in full-time employment, April 2001 (£)	357.5	365.5	Households in receipt of Income Support/WFTC, <sup>5,8</sup> 2000/01 (percentages)	11	16

<sup>1</sup> Population figures for 2001 are the first in a new series that are based on the 2001 Census (see also tables in chapter 1, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 14.1, 15.1, 16.1 and 17.1). The figures for earlier years from 1991 shown in the rest of Regional Trends 37 are unrevised and are not consistent with them. Pension age is men aged 65 and over and women aged 60 and over.

<sup>2</sup> Deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births.

<sup>3</sup> Figure for the United Kingdom relates to England and Wales.

<sup>4</sup> Totals for the United Kingdom include vehicles where the country of the registered vehicle is unknown, that are under disposal or from counties unknown within Great Britain.

<sup>5</sup> Figure for the United Kingdom relates to Great Britain.

<sup>6</sup> For people of working age, men aged 16 to 64 and women aged 16 to 59.

<sup>7</sup> Combined years 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-01.

<sup>8</sup> In October 1999 Family Credit was replaced by Working Families Tax Credit.

## 1.12 Population Density: by local authority, 2001<sup>1</sup>

	Area (sq km)	People per (sq km)		Area (sq km)	People per (sq km)
<b>East</b>	19,110	282			
<b>Luton UA</b>	43	4,251	<b>Hertfordshire</b>	1,643	630
<b>Peterborough UA</b>	343	456	Broxbourne	51	1,695
<b>Southend-on-Sea UA</b>	42	3,840	Dacorum	212	649
<b>Thurrock UA</b>	163	877	East Hertfordshire	476	271
			Hertsmere	101	934
<b>Bedfordshire County</b>	1,192	321	North Hertfordshire	375	312
Bedford	476	311	St. Albans	161	801
Mid Bedfordshire	503	241	Stevenage	26	3,073
South Bedfordshire	213	530	Three Rivers	89	933
			Watford	21	3,722
<b>Cambridgeshire County</b>	3,046	182	Welwyn Hatfield	130	753
Cambridge	41	2,674			
East Cambridgeshire	651	113	<b>Norfolk</b>	5,371	149
Fenland	546	153	Breckland	1,305	93
Huntingdonshire	906	173	Broadland	552	215
South Cambridgeshire	902	145	Great Yarmouth	174	523
			King's Lynn and West Norfolk	1,429	95
<b>Essex County</b>	3,465	379	North Norfolk	964	102
Basildon	110	1,508	Norwich	39	3,117
Braintree	612	217	South Norfolk	908	122
Brentwood	153	447			
Castle Point	45	1,923	<b>Suffolk</b>	3,801	176
Chelmsford	339	464	Babergh	594	141
Colchester	329	474	Forest Heath	378	147
Epping Forest	339	357	Ipswich	39	2,973
Harlow	31	2,585	Mid Suffolk	871	100
Maldon	359	166	St. Edmundsbury	657	150
Rochford	169	464	Suffolk Coastal	892	129
Tendring	338	411	Waveney	370	304
Uttlesford	641	108			

<sup>1</sup> Population figures for 2001 are the first in a new series that are based on the 2001 Census (see also tables in chapter 1, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 14.1, 15.1, 16.1 and 17.1). The figures for earlier years from 1991 shown in the rest of Regional Trends 37 are unrevised and are not consistent with them.

Source: Office for National Statistics



## 1.13 Key statistics for London

	London	United Kingdom		London	United Kingdom
Population, 2001 <sup>1</sup> (thousands)	7,188.0	58,836.7	Gross domestic product, 1999 (£ million)	122,816	771,849
Percentage aged under 16 <sup>1</sup>	20.2	20.1	Gross domestic product per head index, 1999 (UK=100)	130.0	100.0
Percentage pension age and over <sup>1</sup>	14.4	18.4	Total business sites, 2001 (thousands)	385.9	2,527.2
Standardised mortality ratio (UK=100), 2000	95	100	Average dwelling price, 2001 (£) <sup>3</sup>	201,913	119,982
Infant mortality rate, <sup>2</sup> 1999-2001	5.8	5.6			
Percentage of pupils achieving 5 or more grades A*-C at GCSE level or equivalent, 2000/01	48.6	51.0	Motor cars currently licensed, <sup>4</sup> 2001 (thousands)	2,461	25,340
			Fatal and serious accidents on roads, <sup>5</sup> 2000 (rates per 100,000 population)	76	61
Economic activity rate, <sup>6</sup>			Recorded crime rate, 2001/02 (notifiable offences per 100,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	14,474	10,440
Spring 2002 (percentages)	75.9	78.5			
Employment rate, <sup>6</sup> Spring 2002 (percentages)	70.9	74.4	Average gross weekly household income, 1998-2001 <sup>7</sup> (£)	615	480
ILO unemployment rate, <sup>6</sup> Spring 2002 (percentages)	6.6	5.2			
Average gross weekly earnings: males in full-time employment, April 2001 (£)	667.7	488.2	Average weekly household expenditure, 1998-2001 <sup>7</sup> (£)	435.70	365.80
Average gross weekly earnings: females in full-time employment, April 2001 (£)	483.1	365.5	Households in receipt of Income Support/WFTC, <sup>5,8</sup> 2000/01 (percentages)	16	16

<sup>1</sup> Population figures for 2001 are the first in a new series that are based on the 2001 Census (see also tables in chapter 1, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 14.1, 15.1, 16.1 and 17.1). The figures for earlier years from 1991 shown in the rest of Regional Trends 37 are unrevised and are not consistent with them. Pension age is men aged 65 and over and women aged 60 and over.

<sup>2</sup> Deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births.

<sup>3</sup> Figure for the United Kingdom relates to England and Wales.

<sup>4</sup> Totals for the United Kingdom include vehicles where the country of the registered vehicle is unknown, that are under disposal or from counties unknown within Great Britain.

<sup>5</sup> Figure for the United Kingdom relates to Great Britain.

<sup>6</sup> For people of working age, men aged 16 to 64 and women aged 16 to 59.

<sup>7</sup> Combined years 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-01.

<sup>8</sup> In October 1999 Family Credit was replaced by Working Families Tax Credit.

## 1.14 Population Density: by local authority, 2001<sup>1</sup>

	Area (sq km)	People per (sq km)		Area (sq km)	People per (sq km)
<b>London</b>	<b>1,572</b>	<b>4,572</b>			
Inner London	319	8,680	Outer London - East and North East (continued)		
Inner London - West	109	8,927	Enfield	81	3,394
Camden	22	9,104	Havering	112	2,002
City of London	3	2,490	Redbridge	56	4,242
Hammersmith and Fulham	16	10,087	Waltham Forest	39	5,633
Kensington and Chelsea	12	13,120			
Wandsworth	34	7,613	Outer London - South	355	3,219
Westminster	21	8,459	Bromley	150	1,972
Inner London - East	210	8,552	Croydon	87	3,832
Hackney	19	10,667	Kingston upon Thames	37	3,963
Haringey	30	7,328	Merton	38	5,008
Islington	15	11,851	Sutton	44	4,109
Lambeth	27	9,947			
Lewisham	35	7,096	Outer London - West and North West	465	3,692
Newham	36	6,744	Barnet	87	3,635
Southwark	29	8,506	Brent	43	6,102
Tower Hamlets	20	9,947	Ealing	56	5,431
			Harrow	50	4,121
Outer London	1,253	3,525	Hillingdon	116	2,101
Outer London - East and North East	432	3,598	Hounslow	56	3,799
Barking and Dagenham	36	4,554	Richmond upon Thames	57	3,010
Bexley	61	3,612			

<sup>1</sup> Population figures for 2001 are the first in a new series that are based on the 2001 Census (see also tables in chapter 1, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 14.1, 15.1, 16.1 and 17.1). The figures for earlier years from 1991 shown in the rest of Regional Trends 37 are unrevised and are not consistent with them.

Source: Office for National Statistics



1.15 Key statistics for the South East

	South East	United Kingdom		South East	United Kingdom
Population, 2001 <sup>1</sup> (thousands)	8,006.9	58,836.7	Gross domestic product, 1999 (£ million)	121,956	771,849
Percentage aged under 16 <sup>1</sup>	19.9	20.1	Gross domestic product per head index, 1999 (UK=100)	116.4	100.0
Percentage pension age and over <sup>1</sup>	18.8	18.4	Total business sites, 2001 (thousands)	381.2	2,527.2
Standardised mortality ratio (UK=100), 2000	92	100	Average dwelling price, 2001 (£) <sup>3</sup>	160,424	119,982
Infant mortality rate, <sup>2</sup> 1999-2001	4.5	5.6	Motor cars currently licensed, <sup>4</sup> 2001 (thousands)	4,006	25,340
Percentage of pupils achieving 5 or more grades A*-C at GCSE level or equivalent, 2000/01	55.5	51.0	Fatal and serious accidents on roads, <sup>5</sup> 2000 (rates per 100,000 population)	62	61
Economic activity rate, <sup>6</sup>			Recorded crime rate, 2001/02 (notifiable offences per 100,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	8,012	10,440
Spring 2002 (percentages)	83.4	78.5	Average gross weekly household income, 1998-2001 <sup>7</sup> (£)	586	480
Employment rate, <sup>6</sup> Spring 2002 (percentages)	80.1	74.4	Average weekly household expenditure, 1998-2001 <sup>7</sup> (£)	417.80	365.80
ILO unemployment rate, <sup>6</sup> Spring 2002 (percentages)	4.0	5.2	Households in receipt of Income Support/WFTC, <sup>5,8</sup> 2000/01 (percentages)	10	16
Average gross weekly earnings: males in full-time employment, April 2001 (£)	526.6	488.2			
Average gross weekly earnings: females in full-time employment, April 2001 (£)	381.6	365.5			

1 Population figures for 2001 are the first in a new series that are based on the 2001 Census (see also tables in chapter 1, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 14.1, 15.1, 16.1 and 17.1). The figures for earlier years from 1991 shown in the rest of Regional Trends 37 are unrevised and are not consistent with them. Pension age is men aged 65 and over and women aged 60 and over.

2 Deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births.

3 Figure for the United Kingdom relates to England and Wales.

4 Totals for the United Kingdom include vehicles where the country of the registered vehicle is unknown, that are under disposal or from counties unknown within Great Britain.

5 Figure for the United Kingdom relates to Great Britain.

6 For people of working age, men aged 16 to 64 and women aged 16 to 59.

7 Combined years 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-01.

8 In October 1999 Family Credit was replaced by Working Families Tax Credit.

1.16 Population Density: by local authority, 2001<sup>1</sup>

	Area (sq km)	People per (sq km)		Area (sq km)	People per (sq km)
South East	19,069	420			
Bracknell Forest UA	109	1,002	Dartford	73	1,181
Brighton and Hove UA	83	3,001	Dover	315	332
Isle of Wight UA	380	350	Gravesham	99	967
Medway UA	192	1,300	Maidstone	393	354
Milton Keynes UA	309	673	Sevenoaks	369	296
Portsmouth UA	40	4,643	Shepway	357	270
Reading UA	40	3,546	Swale	373	330
Slough UA	33	3,659	Thanet	103	1,227
Southampton UA	50	4,365	Tonbridge and Malling	240	449
West Berkshire UA	704	205	Tunbridge Wells	331	314
Windsor and Maidenhead UA	197	679			
Wokingham UA	179	840	Oxfordshire	2,605	233
			Cherwell	589	224
Buckinghamshire County	1,565	306	Oxford	46	2,942
Aylesbury Vale	903	184	South Oxfordshire	679	189
Chiltern	196	454	Vale of White Horse	578	200
South Bucks	141	438	West Oxfordshire	714	134
Wycombe	325	499			
East Sussex County	1,709	289	Surrey	1,663	637
Eastbourne	44	2,034	Elmbridge	95	1,283
Hastings	30	2,873	Epsom and Ewell	34	1,969
Lewes	292	316	Guildford	271	479
Rother	509	168	Mole Valley	258	311
Wealden	833	168	Reigate and Banstead	129	981
			Runnymede	78	1,000
Hampshire County	3,679	337	Spelthorne	45	2,014
Basingstoke and Deane	634	241	Surrey Heath	95	844
East Hampshire	514	213	Tandridge	248	320
Eastleigh	80	1,457	Waverley	345	335
Fareham	74	1,457	Woking	64	1,413
Gosport	25	3,020			
Hart	215	388	West Sussex	1,991	379
Havant	55	2,111	Adur	42	1,428
New Forest	753	225	Arun	221	639
Rushmoor	39	2,327	Chichester	786	135
Test Valley	628	175	Crawley	45	2,218
Winchester	661	162	Horsham	530	231
			Mid Sussex	334	381
Kent County	3,544	376	Worthing	32	3,006
Ashford	581	177			
Canterbury	309	438			

1 Population figures for 2001 are the first in a new series that are based on the 2001 Census (see also tables in chapter 1, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 14.1, 15.1, 16.1 and 17.1). The figures for earlier years from 1991 shown in the rest of Regional Trends 37 are unrevised and are not consistent with them.



## 1.17 Key statistics for the South West

	South West	United Kingdom		South West	United Kingdom
Population, 2001 <sup>1</sup> (thousands)	4,934.2	58,836.7	Gross domestic product, 1999 (£ million)	58,151	771,849
Percentage aged under 16 <sup>1</sup>	19	20.1	Gross domestic product per head index, 1999 (UK=100)	90.8	100.0
Percentage pension age and over <sup>1</sup>	21.3	18.4	Total business sites, 2001 (thousands)	232.6	2,527.2
Standardised mortality ratio (UK=100), 2000	91	100	Average dwelling price, 2001 (£) <sup>3</sup>	123,740	119,982
Infant mortality rate, <sup>2</sup> 1999-2001	4.9	5.6	Motor cars currently licensed, <sup>4</sup> 2001 (thousands)	2,447	25,340
Percentage of pupils achieving 5 or more grades A*-C at GCSE level or equivalent, 2000/01	54.6	51.0	Fatal and serious accidents on roads, <sup>5</sup> 2000 (rates per 100,000 population)	51	61
Economic activity rate, <sup>6</sup>			Recorded crime rate, 2001/02 (notifiable offences per 100,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	8,537	10,440
Spring 2002 (percentages)	82.0	78.5	Average gross weekly household income, 1998-2001 <sup>7</sup> (£)	449	480
Employment rate, <sup>6</sup> Spring 2002 (percentages)	79.0	74.4	Average weekly household expenditure, 1998-2001 <sup>7</sup> (£)	354.10	365.80
ILO unemployment rate, <sup>6</sup> Spring 2002 (percentages)	3.6	5.2	Households in receipt of Income Support/WFTC, <sup>5,8</sup> 2000/01 (percentages)	14	16
Average gross weekly earnings: males in full-time employment, April 2001 (£)	451.8	488.2			
Average gross weekly earnings: females in full-time employment, April 2001 (£)	333.5	365.5			

<sup>1</sup> Population figures for 2001 are the first in a new series that are based on the 2001 Census (see also tables in chapter 1, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 14.1, 15.1, 16.1 and 17.1). The figures for earlier years from 1991 shown in the rest of Regional Trends 37 are unrevised and are not consistent with them. Pension age is men aged 65 and over and women aged 60 and over.

<sup>2</sup> Deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births.

<sup>3</sup> Figure for the United Kingdom relates to England and Wales.

<sup>4</sup> Totals for the United Kingdom include vehicles where the country of the registered vehicle is unknown, that are under disposal or from counties unknown within Great Britain.

<sup>5</sup> Figure for the United Kingdom relates to Great Britain.

<sup>6</sup> For people of working age, men aged 16 to 64 and women aged 16 to 59.

<sup>7</sup> Combined years 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-01.

<sup>8</sup> In October 1999 Family Credit was replaced by Working Families Tax Credit.

## 1.18 Population Density: by local authority, 2001<sup>1</sup>

	Area (sq km)	People per (sq km)		Area (sq km)	People per (sq km)
<b>South West</b>	23,837	207			
<b>Bath and North East Somerset UA</b>	346	490	<b>Dorset County</b>	2,542	154
<b>Bournemouth UA</b>	46	3,542	Christchurch	50	891
<b>Bristol, City of UA</b>	110	3,474	East Dorset	354	237
<b>North Somerset UA</b>	374	505	North Dorset	609	102
<b>Plymouth UA</b>	80	3,020	Purbeck	404	110
<b>Poole UA</b>	65	2,137	West Dorset	1,081	86
<b>South Gloucestershire UA</b>	497	495	Weymouth and Portland	42	1,527
<b>Swindon UA</b>	230	783	<b>Gloucestershire</b>	2,653	213
<b>Torbay UA</b>	63	2,067	Cheltenham	47	2,360
<b>Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly</b>	3,563	141	Cotswold	1,165	69
Caradon	664	120	Forest of Dean	527	152
Carrick	458	192	Gloucester	41	2,713
Kerrier	474	196	Stroud	461	235
North Cornwall	1,195	68	Tewkesbury	414	185
Penwith	304	208	<b>Somerset</b>	3,451	145
Restormel	452	212	Mendip	739	141
Isles of Scilly	16	131	Sedgemoor	564	188
<b>Devon County</b>	6,564	107	South Somerset	959	158
East Devon	814	154	Taunton Deane	462	222
Exeter	47	2,364	West Somerset	725	48
Mid Devon	913	77	<b>Wiltshire County</b>	3,255	133
North Devon	1,086	81	Kenet	967	77
South Hams	886	92	North Wiltshire	768	163
Teignbridge	674	180	Salisbury	1,004	114
Torridge	984	60	West Wiltshire	517	229
West Devon	1,160	42			

<sup>1</sup> Population figures for 2001 are the first in a new series that are based on the 2001 Census (see also tables in chapter 1, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 14.1, 15.1, 16.1 and 17.1). The figures for earlier years from 1991 shown in the rest of Regional Trends 37 are unrevised and are not consistent with them.

Source: Office for National Statistics



## 1.19 Key statistics for Wales

	Wales	United Kingdom		Wales	United Kingdom
Population, 2001 <sup>1</sup> (thousands)	2,903.2	58,836.7	Gross domestic product, 1999 (£ million)	30,689	771,849
Percentage aged under 16 <sup>1</sup>	20.2	20.1	Gross domestic product per head index, 1999 (UK=100)	80.5	100.0
Percentage pension age and over <sup>1</sup>	20.1	18.4	Total business sites, 2001 (thousands)	114.3	2,527.2
Standardised mortality ratio (UK=100), 2000	102	100	Average dwelling price, 2001 (£) <sup>3</sup>	75,159	119,982
Infant mortality rate, <sup>2</sup> 1999-2001	5.7	5.6			
Percentage of pupils achieving 5 or more grades A*-C at GCSE level or equivalent, 2000/01	49.8	51.0	Motor cars currently licensed, <sup>4</sup> 2001 (thousands)	1,217	25,340
			Fatal and serious accidents on roads, <sup>5</sup> 2000 (rates per 100,000 population)	49	61
Economic activity rate, <sup>6</sup>			Recorded crime rate, 2001/02 (notifiable offences per 100,000 population) <sup>3</sup>	8,206	10,440
Spring 2002 (percentages)	72.9	78.5			
Employment rate, <sup>6</sup> Spring 2002 (percentages)	68.5	74.4	Average gross weekly household income, 1998-2001 <sup>7</sup> (£)	376	480
ILO unemployment rate, <sup>6</sup> Spring 2002 (percentages)	6.1	5.2			
Average gross weekly earnings: males in full-time employment, April 2001 (£)	412.3	488.2	Average weekly household expenditure, 1998-2001 <sup>7</sup> (£)	315.40	365.80
Average gross weekly earnings: females in full-time employment, April 2001 (£)	327.4	365.5	Households in receipt of Income Support/WFTC, <sup>5,8</sup> 2000/01 (percentages)	20	16

<sup>1</sup> Population figures for 2001 are the first in a new series that are based on the 2001 Census (see also tables in chapter 1, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 14.1, 15.1, 16.1 and 17.1). The figures for earlier years from 1991 shown in the rest of Regional Trends 37 are unrevised and are not consistent with them. Pension age is men aged 65 and over and women aged 60 and over.

<sup>2</sup> Deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births.

<sup>3</sup> Figure for the United Kingdom relates to England and Wales.

<sup>4</sup> Totals for the United Kingdom include vehicles where the country of the registered vehicle is unknown, that are under disposal or from counties unknown within Great Britain.

<sup>5</sup> Figure for the United Kingdom relates to Great Britain.

<sup>6</sup> For people of working age, men aged 16 to 64 and women aged 16 to 59.

<sup>7</sup> Combined years 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-01.

<sup>8</sup> In October 1999 Family Credit was replaced by Working Families Tax Credit.

## 1.20 Population Density: by local authority, 2001<sup>1</sup>

	Area (sq km)	People per (sq km)		Area (sq km)	People per (sq km)
<b>Wales</b>	20,732	140			
Blaenau Gwent	109	644	Monmouthshire	849	100
Bridgend	251	513	Neath Port Talbot	441	305
Caerphilly	278	611	Newport	190	720
Cardiff	139	2,198	Pembrokeshire	1,589	71
Carmarthenshire	2,394	73			
			Powys	5,181	24
Ceredigion	1,792	42	Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	424	547
Conwy	1,126	98	Swansea	378	590
Denbighshire	837	111	Torfaen	126	724
Flintshire	438	339	The Vale of Glamorgan	331	361
Gwynedd	2,535	46	Wrexham	504	255
Isle of Anglesey	711	94			
Merthyr Tydfil	111	506			

<sup>1</sup> Population figures for 2001 are the first in a new series that are based on the 2001 Census (see also tables in chapter 1, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 14.1, 15.1, 16.1 and 17.1). The figures for earlier years from 1991 shown in the rest of Regional Trends 37 are unrevised and are not consistent with them.

Source: Office for National Statistics



## 1.21 Key statistics for Scotland

	Scotland	United Kingdom		Scotland	United Kingdom
Population, 2001 <sup>1</sup> (thousands)	5,064.2	58,836.7	Gross domestic product, 1999 (£ million)	64,050	771,849
Percentage aged under 16 <sup>1</sup>	19.2	20.1	Gross domestic product per head index, 1999 (UK=100)	96.5	100.0
Percentage pension age and over <sup>1</sup>	18.6	18.4	Total business sites, 2001 (thousands)	196.5	2,527.2
Standardised mortality ratio (UK=100), 2000	118	100			
Infant mortality rate, <sup>2</sup> 1999-2001	5.4	5.6			
Percentage of pupils achieving 5 or more grades A*-C at GCSE level or equivalent, 2000/01	59.3	51.0	Motor cars currently licensed, <sup>3</sup> 2000 (thousands)	1,939	25,340
			Fatal and serious accidents on roads, <sup>4</sup> 2000 (rates per 100,000 population)	64	61
Economic activity rate, <sup>5</sup>			Recorded crime rate, 2001 (notifiable offences per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	8,248	10,440
Spring 2002 (percentages)	78.5	78.5			
Employment rate, <sup>5</sup> Spring 2002 (percentages)	73.1	74.4	Average gross weekly household income, 1998-2001 <sup>7</sup> (£)	419	480
ILO unemployment rate, <sup>5</sup> Spring 2002 (percentages)	6.8	5.2			
Average gross weekly earnings: males in full-time employment, April 2001 (£)	448.5	488.2	Average weekly household expenditure, 1998-2001 <sup>7</sup> (£)	330.70	365.80
Average gross weekly earnings: females in full-time employment, April 2001 (£)	342.3	365.5	Households in receipt of Income Support/WFTC, <sup>4,8</sup> 2000/01 (percentages)	19	16

<sup>1</sup> Population figures for 2001 are the first in a new series that are based on the 2001 Census (see also tables in chapter 1, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 14.1, 15.1, 16.1 and 17.1). The figures for earlier years from 1991 shown in the rest of Regional Trends 37 are unrevised and are not consistent with them. Pension age is men aged 65 and over and women aged 60 and over.

<sup>2</sup> Deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births.

<sup>3</sup> Totals for the United Kingdom include vehicles where the country of the registered vehicle is unknown, that are under disposal or from counties unknown within Great Britain.

<sup>4</sup> Figure for the United Kingdom relates to Great Britain.

<sup>5</sup> For people of working age, men aged 16 to 64 and women aged 16 to 59.

<sup>6</sup> Figure for the United Kingdom relates to England and Wales.

<sup>7</sup> Combined years 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-01.

<sup>8</sup> In October 1999 Family Credit was replaced by Working Families Tax Credit.

## 1.22 Population Density: by local authority, 2001<sup>1</sup>

	Area (sq km)	People per (sq km)		Area (sq km)	People per (sq km)
Scotland	77,925	65			
Aberdeen City	186	1,141	Inverclyde	160	524
Aberdeenshire	6,313	36	Midlothian	354	229
Angus	2,182	50	Moray	2,238	39
Argyll and Bute	6,909	13			
Clackmannanshire	159	303	North Ayrshire	885	153
			North Lanarkshire	470	684
Dumfries and Galloway	6,426	23	Orkney Islands	990	19
Dundee City	60	2,431	Perth and Kinross	5,286	26
East Ayrshire	1,262	95	Renfrewshire	261	662
East Dunbartonshire	175	620	Scottish Borders, The	4,732	23
East Lothian	679	133			
			Shetland Islands	1,466	15
East Renfrewshire	174	514	South Ayrshire	1,222	92
Edinburgh, City of	264	1,703	South Lanarkshire	1,772	171
Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	3,071	9	Stirling	2,187	39
Falkirk	297	489	West Dunbartonshire	159	587
Fife	1,325	264	West Lothian	427	372
Glasgow City	175	3,298			
Highland	25,659	8			

<sup>1</sup> Population figures for 2001 are the first in a new series that are based on the 2001 Census (see also tables in chapter 1, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 14.1, 15.1, 16.1 and 17.1). The figures for earlier years from 1991 shown in the rest of Regional Trends 37 are unrevised and are not consistent with them.

Source: Office for National Statistics, General Register for Scotland



1.23 Key statistics for Northern Ireland

	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom		Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Population, 2001 <sup>1</sup> (thousands)	1,689.3	58,836.7	Gross domestic product, 1999 (£ million)	17,003	771,849
Percentage aged under 16 <sup>1</sup>	23.5	20.1	Gross domestic product per head index, 1999 (UK=100)	77.5	100.0
Percentage pension age and over <sup>1</sup>	15.5	18.4	Total business sites, 2001 (thousands)	78.9	2,527.2
Standardised mortality ratio (UK=100), 2000	105	100			
Infant mortality rate, <sup>2</sup> 1999-2001	5.9	5.6	Motor cars currently licensed, <sup>3</sup> 2000 (thousands)	645	25,340
Percentage of pupils achieving 5 or more grades A*-C at GCSE level or equivalent, 2000/01	56.7	51.0	Fatal and serious accidents on roads, <sup>4</sup> 2000 (rates per 100,000 population)	84	61
			Recorded crime rate, 2001/02 (notifiable offences per 100,000 population) <sup>6</sup>	8,233	10,440
Economic activity rate, <sup>5</sup>					
Spring 2002 (percentages)	71.4	78.5	Average gross weekly household income, 1998-2001 <sup>7</sup> (£)	371	480
Employment rate, <sup>5</sup> Spring 2002 (percentages)	67.5	74.4			
ILO unemployment rate, <sup>5</sup> Spring 2002 (percentages)	5.6	5.2	Average weekly household expenditure, 1998-2001 <sup>7</sup> (£)	323.50	365.80
Average gross weekly earnings: males in full-time employment, April 2001 (£)	409.2	488.2			
Average gross weekly earnings: females in full-time employment, April 2001 (£)	322.2	365.5			

1 Population figures for 2001 are the first in a new series that are based on the 2001 Census (see also tables in chapter 1, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 14.1, 15.1, 16.1 and 17.1). The figures for earlier years from 1991 shown in the rest of Regional Trends 37 are unrevised and are not consistent with them. Pension age is men aged 65 and over and women aged 60 and over.

2 Deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births.

3 Totals for the United Kingdom include vehicles where the country of the registered vehicle is unknown, that are under disposal or from counties unknown within Great Britain.

4 Figure for the United Kingdom relates to Great Britain.

5 For people of working age, men aged 16 to 64 and women aged 16 to 59.

6 Figure for the United Kingdom relates to England and Wales.

7 Combined years 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-01.

1.24 Population Density: by local authority, 2001<sup>1</sup>

	Area (sq km)	People per (sq km)		Area (sq km)	People per (sq km)
Northern Ireland	13,576	124			
Eastern	1,751	381	Moyle	494	32
Ards	380	193	Newtownabbey	151	532
Belfast	110	2,528			
Castlereagh	85	783	Southern	3,075	102
Down	649	99	Armagh	671	81
Lisburn	447	244	Banbridge	451	92
North Down	81	947	Craigavon	282	287
			Dungannon	772	62
Northern	4,093	105	Newry and Mourne	898	97
Antrim	421	116			
Ballymena	630	93	Western	4,658	61
Ballymoney	416	65	Derry	381	277
Carrickfergus	81	467	Fermanagh	1,699	34
Coleraine	486	116	Limavady	586	56
Cookstown	514	64	Omagh	1,130	43
Larne	336	92	Strabane	862	44
Magherafelt	564	71			

1 Population figures for 2001 are the first in a new series that are based on the 2001 Census (see also tables in chapter 1, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 14.1, 15.1, 16.1 and 17.1). The figures for earlier years from 1991 shown in the rest of Regional Trends 37 are unrevised and are not consistent with them.

Source: Office for National Statistics, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency



## 2.1 Population and vital statistics, 1999

Area (sq km)	Popu- lation (thousands)	Persons per sq km	Percentage of population, 2000		Births (per 1,000 population) <sup>1</sup>	Deaths (per 1,000 population) <sup>1,2</sup>	Infant mortality (per 1,000 births) <sup>3</sup>
			Aged under 15	Aged 65 and over			
<b>EUR 15</b>	<b>3,191,120</b>	<b>376,541</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>9.9</b>
<b>Austria</b>	<b>83,859</b>	<b>8,103</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Ostösterreich	23,554	3,424	145	15.8	16.3	9.2	10.8
Südösterreich	25,921	1,767	68	16.5	16.4	9.1	9.7
Westösterreich	34,384	2,912	85	18.2	14.0	10.5	8.3
<b>Belgium</b>	<b>30,518</b>	<b>10,239</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>10.3</b>
Bruxelles-Brussels	161	959	5,914	17.8	16.8	13.9	11.1
Vlaams Gewest	13,512	5,940	439	17.0	16.7	10.4	9.7
Région Wallonne	16,844	3,340	198	18.6	16.8	11.5	11.1
<b>Denmark</b>	<b>43,094</b>	<b>5,330</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>11.1</b>
<b>Finland</b>	<b>304,530</b>	<b>5,171</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>9.5</b>
Manner-Suomi	303,003	5,146	17	18.2	14.8	11.1	9.5
Åland	1,527	26	17	18.7	16.0	11.2	11.6
<b>France</b>	<b>543,965</b>	<b>58,749</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>9.1</b>
Île de France	12,012	10,979	913	19.8	12.1	15.3	6.8
Bassin Parisien	145,645	10,480	72	19.2	16.4	12.4	9.7
Nord - Pas-de-Calais	12,414	4,005	322	21.3	13.9	14.0	9.2
Est	48,030	5,179	108	19.1	15.0	12.3	8.8
Ouest	85,099	7,809	92	18.4	17.7	12.0	9.9
Sud-Ouest	103,599	6,202	60	16.6	19.6	10.6	10.7
Centre-Est	69,711	6,987	100	18.9	15.8	12.3	8.8
Méditerranée	67,455	7,109	105	17.8	18.7	11.6	10.4
<b>Germany</b>	<b>357,020</b>	<b>82,164</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>10.3</b>
Baden-Württemberg	35,751	10,476	292	16.8	15.5	10.3	9.3
Bayern	70,548	12,155	172	16.4	16.0	10.2	9.9
Berlin	891	3,387	3,807	13.8	14.2	8.8	10.3
Brandenburg	29,477	2,601	88	14.1	14.9	6.9	10.0
Bremen	404	663	1,647	14.0	18.1	9.2	11.5
Hamburg	755	1,705	2,254	13.5	16.7	9.4	10.9
Hessen	21,114	6,052	286	15.5	16.2	9.8	10.1
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	23,172	1,789	77	14.5	14.5	7.0	9.7
Niedersachsen	47,614	7,899	166	16.6	16.5	10.2	10.5
Nordrhein-Westfalen	34,080	18,000	528	16.3	16.6	9.8	10.5
Rheinland-Pfalz	19,847	4,031	203	16.4	17.0	9.5	10.6
Saarland	2,570	1,072	417	15.0	17.8	8.3	11.9
Sachsen	18,413	4,460	243	13.0	18.0	7.0	11.3
Sachsen-Anhalt	20,447	2,649	130	13.4	16.9	6.8	11.3
Schleswig-Holstein	15,765	2,777	176	16.1	16.4	9.9	10.9
Thüringen	16,172	2,449	152	13.5	16.3	6.9	10.8
<b>Greece</b>	<b>131,626</b>	<b>10,554</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>9.8</b>
Voreia Ellada	56,457	3,423	61	15.4	17.0	9.8	9.6
Kentriki Ellada	53,902	2,657	49	14.0	19.4	7.5	9.8
Attiki	3,808	3,451	906	15.3	15.9	10.6	9.9
Nisia Aigaiou, Kriti	17,458	1,023	59	16.8	17.6	10.7	10.1
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>70,273</b>	<b>3,777</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>8.5</b>
<b>Italy</b>	<b>301,316</b>	<b>57,680</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.9</b>
Nord Ovest	34,081	6,034	177	11.5	21.5	7.7	12.2
Lombardia	23,872	9,065	379	13.0	17.5	9.1	9.7
Nord Est	39,816	6,633	166	13.3	18.2	9.3	10.0
Emilia-Romagna	22,124	3,981	180	11.2	22.0	8.0	11.7
Centro	41,142	5,833	142	12.0	21.8	7.9	11.4
Lazio	17,227	5,264	305	14.2	17.0	9.6	9.4
Abruzzo-Molise	15,232	1,607	106	14.4	19.9	8.4	10.4
Campania	13,595	5,781	426	19.3	13.6	11.9	8.2
Sud	44,430	6,742	152	17.2	15.7	10.0	8.3
Sicilia	25,707	5,088	198	18.0	16.1	10.8	9.4
Sardegna	24,090	1,652	69	14.5	15.3	8.2	8.6
<b>Luxembourg</b>	<b>2,586</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>8.8</b>
<b>Netherlands<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>33,882</b>	<b>15,864</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>8.9</b>
Noord-Nederland	8,353	1,657	198	18.1	14.7	12.2	9.6
Oost-Nederland	9,749	3,314	338	19.6	13.2	13.3	8.6
West-Nederland	8,680	7,396	850	18.4	13.6	12.9	9.0
Zuid-Nederland	7,101	3,497	491	18.2	13.4	11.9	8.6
<b>Portugal</b>	<b>91,906</b>	<b>10,263</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>10.6</b>
Continent	88,797	9,780	109	15.8	16.5	11.5	10.8
Açores	2,330	238	103	21.9	12.4	13.7	10.5
Madeira	779	245	318	19.4	13.4	12.5	9.9
<b>Spain</b>	<b>504,790</b>	<b>39,733</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>9.3</b>
Noroeste	45,297	4,287	95	12.0	19.8	6.6	10.5
Noreste	70,366	4,030	57	12.6	18.6	8.1	9.5
Comunidad de Madrid	7,995	5,112	636	14.6	15.4	9.8	7.6
Centro	215,025	5,251	24	14.4	20.1	8.1	9.8
Este	60,249	10,927	181	14.5	16.8	9.5	9.5
Sur	98,616	8,464	86	17.8	14.1	10.8	8.4
Canarias	7,242	1,662	227	17.1	11.9	10.7	7.3
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>410,834</b>	<b>8,861</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.7</b>
<b>United Kingdom<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>243,820</b>	<b>59,618</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>10.6</b>
North East	8,612	2,588	300	18.7	16.1	10.7	11.5
North West	14,165	6,896	486	19.4	15.6	11.5	11.3
Yorkshire and The Humber	15,566	5,059	324	19.2	15.8	11.5	10.7
East Midlands	15,627	4,201	268	18.8	15.9	12.7	10.6
West Midlands	13,004	5,348	410	19.5	15.6	11.9	10.6
East	19,120	5,430	283	18.9	16.0	11.6	10.1
London	1,584	7,300	4,600	19.3	12.5	14.5	8.6
South East	19,111	8,096	423	18.8	16.0	11.6	10.3
South West	23,971	4,948	206	18.0	18.4	10.6	11.5
Wales	20,768	2,945	141	19.0	17.3	10.9	11.9
Scotland	78,132	5,115	66	18.3	15.4	10.8	11.8
Northern Ireland	14,160	1,698	120	22.5	13.0	13.6	9.3

1. 1998 for Spain.

2. Deaths are by date of occurrence and not date of registration.

3. 1997 for France, 1998 for Greece.

4. Including 'central persons register'.

5. Government Office Regions for the United Kingdom equal NUTS 1 regions for the European Union. See notes and Definitions.

Source: Eurostat



## 2.2 Social statistics

		Proportion of 16 to 18 year olds in Depen education or dency rate <sup>1</sup> (percentage s) 1999 <sup>2</sup>	Causes of death 1999 (rate per 100,000 population)				Transport	
			Circulatory system	Cancer (all neoplasms)	All accidents <sup>4</sup>	Road accidents <sup>4</sup>	Length of motorways (km) per 1,000 sq km 1998 <sup>5</sup>	Private cars per 1,000 population 1998
<b>EUR 15</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>454</b>
<b>Austria</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>469</b>
Ostösterreich	102	82	599	257	36	11	18	451
Südösterreich	118	82	515	243	31	15	21	502
Westösterreich	103	82	432	207	32	15	19	469
<b>Belgium</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>440</b>
Bruxelles-Brussels	136	119	372	279	42	5	68	485
Vlaams Gewest	125	88	366	265	34	14	61	448
Région Wallonne	144	90	418	283	41	16	50	413
<b>Denmark</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>337</b>
<b>Finland</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>392</b>
Manner-Suomi	94	92	416	202	51	8	2	392
Åland	85	83	531	324	66	4	0	517
<b>France</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>490</b>
Île de France	104	90	185	203	37	6	49	452
Bassin Parisien	124	89	297	270	57	18	18	501
Nord - Pas-de-Calais	144	88	282	260	45	9	48	426
Est	113	89	274	245	48	13	20	504
Ouest	125	93	311	274	58	15	9	492
Sud-Ouest	125	91	356	278	60	18	11	517
Centre-Est	118	91	268	245	52	14	21	505
Méditerranée	142	88	323	274	59	17	18	521
<b>Germany</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>504</b>
Baden-Württemberg	103	92	412	239	21	8	29	530
Bayern	98	92	481	254	24	12	31	537
Berlin	95	92	460	236	14	3	66	349
Brandenburg	89	88	492	269	40	19	26	492
Bremen	113	96	528	287	16	3	119	430
Hamburg	96	96	450	285	33	3	107	418
Hessen	107	93	461	256	32	9	45	544
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	92	89	467	245	38	21	11	459
Niedersachsen	114	89	493	271	28	12	28	521
Nordrhein-Westfalen	120	95	517	282	14	6	64	498
Rheinland-Pfalz	109	87	501	266	17	10	42	539
Saarland	120	93	582	292	17	8	92	545
Sachsen	95	91	608	267	32	10	24	474
Sachsen-Anhalt	97	87	593	273	30	13	11	460
Schleswig-Holstein	108	90	508	277	22	10	28	521
Thüringen	91	88	562	252	32	14	15	481
<b>Greece</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>223</b>
Voreia Ellada	133	..	489	221	35	23	1	179
Kentriki Ellada	138	..	497	197	35	25	3	112
Attiki	130	..	474	227	43	13	18	366
Nisia Algaïou, Kriti	129	..	500	201	28	21	0	177
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>323</b>
<b>Italy</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>535</b>
Nord Ovest	130	75	529	330	46	12	36	554
Lombardia	123	72	399	309	34	10	23	557
Nord Est	123	75	424	299	39	18	22	545
Emilia-Romagna	116	82	508	344	45	20	28	585
Centro	133	83	520	316	39	14	16	561
Lazio	142	83	396	257	36	8	28	593
Abruzzo-Molise	161	81	471	242	42	12	24	499
Campania	181	64	370	206	25	4	33	521
Sud	176	69	378	205	32	8	14	442
Sicilia	185	69	433	207	29	6	22	498
Sardegna	153	76	352	232	37	9	0	477
<b>Luxembourg</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>594</b>
<b>Netherlands</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>392</b>
Noord-Nederland	101	..	349	271	25	10	37	379
Oost-Nederland	94	..	305	243	22	9	60	395
West-Nederland	92	..	312	248	21	6	86	379
Zuid-Nederland	95	..	312	242	19	8	83	423
<b>Portugal</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>430</b>
Continente	94	..	410	211	27	20	9	453
Açores	144	..	471	214	45	15	0	..
Madeira	120	..	355	188	38	9	0	..
<b>Spain</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>408</b>
Noroeste	141	81	402	281	39	18	18	380
Noreste	126	87	331	263	33	16	16	377
Comunidad de Madrid	121	87	233	216	21	7	61	506
Centro	148	77	371	263	28	22	10	346
Este	122	71	338	247	33	15	31	454
Sur	147	72	330	203	26	12	17	346
Canarias	126	80	263	189	25	12	26	468
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>509</b>
<b>United Kingdom<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>99</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>379</b>
North East	114	67	453	298	17	5	7	300
North West	106	68	451	280	21	5	41	363
Yorkshire and The Humber	102	72	419	269	17	6	20	340
East Midlands	93	68	415	254	24	9	12	390
West Midlands	103	76	430	256	20	5	29	411
East	92	61	397	248	22	8	13	435
London	96	68	319	208	17	4	45	..
South East	87	72	405	253	19	6	34	441
South West	95	70	1443	876	65	6	12	436
Wales	118	71	490	287	25	7	6	365
Scotland	99	79	484	292	28	6	4	327
Northern Ireland	128	77	376	223	23	8	8	..

1. Dependency rates are calculated as the number of non-active persons (total population less labour force) expressed as a percentage of those economically active.

2. Participation rates are calculated by dividing the number of pupils aged 16 to 18 years enrolled in a region by the resident population aged 16 to 18 years in that region. A some young people may be resident in one region and in education in another, this interregional movement may influence the results. The UK data exclude Open University, independent and special schools in Wales, and Youth Training with employers, all of which are not available by region and age. For all countries, age is taken at 1 January except for the UK where it is taken at 31 August (the start of the academic year). 2000 Data for France, UK data Eurostat estimates.

3. Government Office Regions for the United Kingdom equals NUTS 1 regions for the European Union. See Notes and Definitions.

4. Title: motor vehicle accidents was changed into road accidents, because Eurostat no longer collects motor vehicle accidents data. Road accidents include pedestrians, cyclists, motorcyclists, car drivers, etc. There are some significant differences in the definition of the period taken into account after the accident. The 30 days international norm defined by the ECTM (European Conference of Transport Ministers - an OECD organisation) is applied by most countries. For other countries a coefficient must be used: France: 5.7%, Italy: +7.8%, Portugal: +30%.

5. 1994 for EUR 15 and Italy. 1996 for London

Source: Eurostat



## 2.3 Economic statistics

	Employment <sup>1</sup> , 2001 percentage in				Unemployment rate <sup>1</sup> (percentages) 2001	Long-term unemployed <sup>1</sup> as a percentage of all unemployed, 2000	Gross domestic product per head (PPS) <sup>2</sup> EUR 15=100	Estimates <sup>3,4</sup> of the percentage of GDP in 1999 derived from		
	Persons in employment <sup>1</sup> , 2001 (thousands)	Agriculture	Industry	Services				1999 Agriculture <sup>5</sup>	Industry <sup>5</sup>	Service <sup>5</sup>
<b>EUR 15</b>	<b>161,803</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Austria</b>	<b>3,697</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>66.3</b>
Ostösterreich	1,579	4.8	25.1	70.1	3.8	56.1	118	1.9	25.2	72.9
Südösterreich	763	7.8	32.5	59.7	3.7	26.8	94	3.1	37.0	59.9
Westösterreich	1,355	5.8	32.6	61.6	2.7	6.3	112	2.0	36.6	61.4
<b>Belgium</b>	<b>4,039</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>71.9</b>
Bruxelles-Brussels	341	0.2	16.2	83.7	11.0	53.7	217	0.1	12.1	87.8
Vlaams Gewest	2,488	1.4	27.5	71.1	3.8	45.4	105	1.5	32.0	66.4
Région Wallonne	1,209	1.7	23.9	74.3	10.6	59.4	78	1.8	26.3	72.0
<b>Denmark</b>	<b>2,709</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>72.4</b>
<b>Finland</b>	<b>2,401</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>66.9</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>64.0</b>
Manner-Suomi	2,387	5.8	27.1	66.8	9.1	27.8	101	3.7	32.4	63.9
Åland	14	7.2	20.8	72.0	1.3	18.2	138	3.7	13.1	83.2
<b>France</b>	<b>24,130</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>71.9</b>
Île de France	5,104	0.3	18.5	81.2	7.6	43.8	155	0.2	18.4	81.3
Bassin Parisien	4,078	5.6	31.1	63.3	8.6	43.6	89	5.8	31.3	62.9
Nord - Pas-de-Calais	1,419	2.6	29.0	68.3	12.6	46.6	80	2.1	31.1	66.8
Est	2,269	3.0	34.2	62.7	5.8	36.1	91	2.7	32.7	64.6
Ouest	3,085	6.8	29.2	64.0	7.5	43.0	84	5.2	27.9	66.9
Sud-Ouest	2,545	6.8	24.4	68.8	8.4	44.5	88	5.4	23.4	71.1
Centre-Est	2,853	4.3	29.8	65.8	7.2	40.1	99	1.9	30.9	67.2
Méditerranée	2,325	4.5	17.0	78.5	13.4	45.4	86	3.1	19.1	77.8
<b>Germany</b>	<b>36,528</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>68.7</b>
Baden-Württemberg	4,943	2.4	40.8	56.8	4.1	51.6	121	1.0	38.3	60.7
Bayern	5,923	3.6	36.2	60.3	4.3	44.4	123	1.2	31.5	67.3
Berlin	1,462	0.6	20.0	79.4	12.5	46.1	98	0.2	20.3	79.6
Brandenburg	1,127	4.0	27.9	68.1	13.8	46.2	71	2.5	28.4	69.1
Bremen	275	1.1	24.7	74.1	10.7	57.5	141	0.2	29.1	70.6
Hamburg	811	1.1	21.1	77.8	6.5	52.5	181	0.3	17.8	81.9
Hessen	2,789	1.6	30.3	68.1	5.4	54.2	130	0.6	25.3	74.1
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	738	5.8	26.5	67.7	15.0	38.8	71	3.9	22.4	73.7
Niedersachsen	3,402	3.2	31.3	65.5	7.7	53.3	96	2.1	31.8	66.1
Nordrhein-Westfalen	7,627	1.6	32.9	65.5	7.5	58.7	108	0.8	29.7	69.5
Rheinland-Pfalz	1,785	2.6	34.3	63.1	5.8	49.9	96	1.6	33.1	65.3
Saarland	437	1.2	33.8	65.0	7.9	59.7	97	0.3	30.5	69.2
Sachsen	1,855	3.1	33.2	63.7	14.0	44.7	71	1.4	30.2	68.4
Sachsen-Anhalt	1,050	4.1	30.9	65.0	16.2	46.3	69	2.9	28.4	68.7
Schleswig-Holstein	1,236	3.9	24.1	71.9	7.1	47.5	98	2.1	24.6	73.3
Thüringen	1,068	3.4	33.6	63.0	12.3	36.5	70	2.1	29.7	68.2
<b>Greece</b>	<b>3,918</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>70.2</b>
Voreia Ellada	1,235	23.3	23.9	52.8	11.0	56.7	65	12.8	23.8	63.5
Kentriki Ellada	745	30.1	20.5	49.4	10.1	63.9	60	12.9	28.0	59.2
Attiki	1,553	1.4	24.5	74.1	10.4	55.8	77	0.6	18.8	80.6
Nisia Aigaiou, Kriti	384	24.5	16.9	58.6	6.8	38.2	71	11.1	10.9	78.0
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>1,716</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>54.2</b>
<b>Italy</b>	<b>21,373</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>63.1</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>68.8</b>
Nord Ovest	2,435	3.9	33.8	62.3	5.3	55.8	118	2.3	30.2	67.5
Lombardia	3,925	2.1	40.4	57.5	4.0	40.8	137	1.6	35.3	63.2
Nord Est	2,861	4.5	36.4	59.1	3.4	33.9	122	3.1	32.4	64.5
Emilia-Romagna	1,752	5.7	36.1	58.2	4.6	19.5	130	3.5	33.4	63.1
Centro	2,368	4.1	36.2	59.7	5.0	50.4	109	2.5	29.6	67.9
Lazio	1,961	3.1	19.2	77.8	10.3	71.3	116	1.6	17.9	80.6
Abruzzo-Molise	580	6.3	32.0	61.7	7.4	60.7	83	4.4	28.4	67.1
Campania	1,591	6.8	24.7	68.5	22.4	75.6	66	3.4	20.9	75.7
Sud	1,968	11.3	25.1	63.6	18.3	63.1	67	6.8	20.7	72.5
Sicilia	1,408	9.9	19.4	70.7	20.8	70.3	66	4.8	17.2	78.0
Sardegna	525	8.5	23.3	68.2	19.1	65.3	77	4.6	20.0	75.4
<b>Luxembourg</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>79.8</b>
<b>Netherlands</b>	<b>8,065</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>71.6</b>
Noord-Nederland	795	3.8	24.1	66.8	3.8	25.5	102	4.5	34.5	61.0
Oost-Nederland	1,684	3.1	23.1	68.3	2.3	35.1	98	3.2	27.6	69.2
West-Nederland	3,831	2.5	15.8	76.1	2.0	22.4	127	2.4	19.2	78.4
Zuid-Nederland	1,756	3.3	26.1	65.1	2.2	27.5	109	2.4	33.6	64.0
<b>Portugal</b>	<b>4,984</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>66.8</b>
Continente	4,765	12.9	34.2	52.8	4.1	40.3	74	3.9	29.8	66.3
Açores	100	13.8	29.8	56.5	2.2	47.3	53	9.6	15.6	74.8
Madeira	118	13.1	30.3	56.6	2.8	48.2	71	3.2	19.2	77.6
<b>Spain</b>	<b>15,877</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>66.9</b>
Noroeste	1,621	12.6	31.7	55.7	14.4	50.9	69	5.4	31.9	62.6
Noreste	1,686	4.5	36.8	58.7	9.4	44.1	97	3.4	37.0	59.6
Comunidad de Madrid	2,247	0.8	25.0	74.3	9.8	50.0	111	0.2	23.7	76.0
Centro	1,905	11.3	31.9	56.8	14.5	39.7	68	8.6	29.6	61.9
Este	4,848	3.2	37.2	59.6	9.6	40.3	92	2.0	33.0	65.0
Sur	2,883	11.1	26.3	62.6	20.8	37.5	62	7.2	23.5	69.2
Canarias	687	5.5	22.8	71.6	13.1	38.4	79	2.7	18.1	79.2
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>4,229</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>66.9</b>
<b>United Kingdom<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>27,954</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>68.4</b>
North East	1,090	0.8	27.1	71.7	8.1	28.1	78	0.7	37.3	62.0
North West	3,115	0.9	26.1	72.8	5.7	24.4	87	1.5	35.7	62.8
Yorkshire and The Humber	2,311	1.4	27.9	70.6	6.0	25.4	89	2.2	36.2	61.6
East Midlands	1,996	1.4	30.7	67.8	4.6	24.6	94	2.6	38.6	58.8
West Midlands	2,457	1.3	31.4	67.0	5.7	31.4	92	2.1	39.0	58.9
East	2,731	1.3	25.4	73.2	2.8	25.5	104	2.6	28.6	68.8
London	3,434	0.2	14.4	85.1	5.7	35.8	147	0.1	17.1	82.8
South East	4,115	1.5	22.8	75.5	2.2	25.4	111	1.0	24.9	74.1
South West	2,395	2.0	23.9	74.0	3.1	22.2	91	3.7	30.3	66.1
Wales	1,237	2.1	26.9	70.8	5.9	24.6	81	2.3	38.7	59.0
Scotland	2,371	2.5	25.2	72.1	6.2	25.1	97	2.8	34.0	63.2
Northern Ireland	702	3.6	26.2	69.5	7.4	40.1	78	4.7	30.7	64.5

<sup>1</sup> See Notes and Definitions.

<sup>2</sup> Purchasing Power Standard. See Notes and Definitions.

<sup>3</sup> Estimates for GDP by sector are based on the Gross Value Added (GVA) figures for each area.

<sup>4</sup> Estimates for Government Office Regions are provided by the Office for National Statistics.

<sup>5</sup> Greece, Portugal: 1998, UK: 1996.

<sup>6</sup> Government Office Regions for the United Kingdom equals NUTS 1 regions for the European Union. See Notes and Definitions.

Source: Eurostat, Office for National Statistics.



## 2.4 Agricultural statistics, 2000

	Agricultural land as a percentage of total land area <sup>1</sup>	Arable land as a percentage of agricultural land <sup>2</sup>	Average yield <sup>3</sup>		Livestock per 1,000 ha of utilised agricultural land <sup>4</sup>			Economic size of farms (SGM) <sup>5</sup> EUR 15 = 100
			Wheat 100kg/ha	Barley 100kg/ha	All cattle	All sheep and lambs	All pigs	
<b>EUR-15</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Austria</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>69</b>
Oststerreich	48.5	75.1	41	34	457	57	924	91
Suedoesterreich	31.5	25.9	59	47	696	129	1274	50
Westoesterreich	41.2	22.1	58	48	751	119	883	66
<b>Belgium</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>2182</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>5285</b>	<b>282</b>
Bruxelles-Brussels	3.1	80.0	100	40	800	600	..	..
Vlaams Gewest	47.1	68.5	79	66	2446	161	11071	281
Region Wallone	44.9	56.6	79	69	1960	76	419	284
<b>Denmark</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>4784</b>	<b>343</b>
<b>Finland</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>98.8</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>141</b>
Manner-Suomi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>France</b>	<b>54.1</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>212</b>
Ile de France	48.9	95.5	81	67	63	..	..	536
Bassin Parisien	64.3	71.1	77	67	585	..	165	292
Nord-Pas-de-Calais	69.3	76.9	81	73	878	..	706	305
Est	46.6	53.7	70	63	803	..	155	193
Ouest	69.0	77.7	66	57	992	..	1885	213
Sud-Ouest	48.7	55.7	54	47	642	..	253	155
Centre-Est	45.8	35.8	66	56	793	..	234	140
Mediterranee	33.7	22.4	39	38	137	..	..	190
<b>Germany</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>1522</b>	<b>194</b>
Baden-Wuerttemberg	40.9	57.4	69	56	862	200	1575	107
Bayern	46.5	63.8	69	55	1229	141	1166	123
Berlin	2.2	70.0	..	..	250	150	150	206
Brandenburg	45.7	77.5	52	45	509	124	559	570
Bremen	21.3	18.6	..	..	1465	35	209	..
Hamburg	18.1	43.1	..	..	650	109	204	..
Hessen	36.1	63.7	71	62	731	239	1154	125
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	59.0	79.2	69	64	449	69	476	956
Niedersachsen	55.2	68.1	82	59	1075	96	2833	263
Nordrhein-Westfalen	43.8	71.0	81	63	1044	156	4137	197
Rheinland-Pfalz	36.1	56.0	66	52	639	202	530	153
Saarland	29.8	51.3	64	51	813	200	336	142
Sachsen	49.9	79.1	65	57	633	144	668	523
Sachsen-Anhalt	57.2	85.5	71	64	352	119	737	993
Schleswig-Holstein	64.9	59.6	96	78	1295	352	1322	289
Thuringen	49.7	77.8	69	58	519	290	808	622
<b>Greece</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>2414</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>35</b>
Voreia Ellada	33.5	82.3	25	29	235	1788	186	42
Kentriki Ellada	26.3	41.5	28	22	75	2805	350	32
Attiki	25.8	14.8	18	15	122	1871	176	23
Nisia Aigiou, Kriti	29.9	18.7	14	15	57	3736	134	27
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>63.1</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>1455</b>	<b>1156</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>112</b>
<b>Italy</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>48</b>
Nord Ovest	41.7	48.5	49	47	721	109	656	71
Lombardia	47.8	66.9	55	56	1615	89	2656	114
Nord Est	40.8	51.0	55	56	839	67	560	54
Emilia-Romagna	57.7	72.3	54	49	552	67	1283	92
Centro	43.0	73.6	38	40	178	588	392	58
Lazio	50.9	49.3	34	33	362	1230	150	31
Abruzzo-Molise	51.8	55.5	32	35	218	680	239	28
Campania	53.2	47.2	31	34	579	470	228	38
Sud	63.3	47.8	26	28	157	391	106	34
Sicilia	60.5	50.9	15	17	258	766	30	33
Sardegna	66.2	30.4	16	18	187	3309	170	55
<b>Luxembourg</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>1483</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>211</b>
<b>Netherlands</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>2392</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>7388</b>	<b>504</b>
Noord-Nederland	48.3	44.1	89	58	1867	1085	1027	505
Oost-Nederland	50.9	39.1	93	56	3297	620	8784	411
West-Nederland	40.5	50.1	98	60	1468	1344	1681	602
Zuid-Nederland	52.2	58.1	86	50	2991	461	21749	516
<b>Portugal</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>39</b>
Continente	42.1	44.8	16	17	313	953	603	40
Acores	52.7	10.4	..	..	1938	41	489	38
Maderia	8.6	46.3	..	..	597	1045	3433	25
<b>Spain</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>64</b>
Noroeste	29.8	29.1	28	20	1325	362	774	27
Noreste	51.7	56.6	26	27	171	1299	1144	78
Madrid	46.1	50.7	25	28	231	517	118	60
Centro	57.5	62.8	26	24	181	1042	464	74
Este	37.5	36.0	30	25	373	960	3121	52
Sur	56.6	44.2	6	8	101	698	726	76
Canarias	10.3	27.1	10	10	361	743	818	73
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>88.4</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>137</b>
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>1695</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>286</b>
North East	63.5	37.8	77	61	557	2636	185	..
North West	58.7	24.6	71	56	1278	3080	273	..
Yorkshire and the Humber	66.5	60.4	83	62	592	1676	1537	375
East Midlands	75.1	74.9	82	60	470	852	440	455
West Midlands	67.7	56.5	75	55	934	2035	371	291
Eastern	71.2	87.5	82	62	183	260	810	..
London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South East	56.0	65.2	78	58	517	1014	391	..
South West	68.8	46.0	74	54	1158	1640	415	251
Wales	67.5	14.6	73	46	875	5012	47	149
Scotland	67.7	18.0	88	56	371	1197	98	230
Northern Ireland	73.6	18.2	72	55	1555	1499	380	146

<sup>1</sup> Greece: 1997, Spain, Ireland: 1999, Netherlands: 1994, Sweden: 1998

<sup>2</sup> Greece: 1997, Spain, Ireland, Italy: 1999, Netherlands: 1994, Finland, Sweden: 1998

<sup>3</sup> Spain, Italy: 1999, Netherlands: 1995

<sup>4</sup> Germany, Spain, France, Italy: 1999, Netherlands: 1995

<sup>5</sup> 1997, Vlaams Gewest includes Bruxelles, Berlin includes Bremen and Hamburg. The economic size of farms is measured in Standard Gross Margins (SGMs). See Notes and Definitions.

Source: Eurostat



### 3.1 Resident population:<sup>1</sup> by sex

The mid-1991 to mid-2000 population estimates for England & Wales shown in this table will be revised in the light of the results of the 2001 Census. The revised mid-1991 estimates will be published on 13 February 2003.

Thousands and percentages								
	Population (thousands)					Total population growth (percentages)		
	1971	1981	1991 <sup>2</sup>	2000 <sup>2</sup>	2001 <sup>3</sup>	1971-1981	1981-1991	1991-2000 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Males</b>								
United Kingdom	27,167.3	27,411.6	28,247.8	29,459.0	28,611.3	0.9	3.1	4.3
North East	1,304.0	1,283.1	1,267.5	1,263.3	1,219.3	-1.6	-1.2	-0.3
North West	3,422.4	3,357.6	3,348.7	3,393.1	3,260.5	-1.9	-0.3	1.3
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,384.9	2,395.0	2,441.7	2,500.4	2,413.8	0.4	2.0	2.4
East Midlands	1,797.8	1,894.8	1,989.6	2,084.1	2,050.4	5.4	5.0	4.7
West Midlands	2,542.4	2,555.6	2,596.3	2,643.2	2,575.5	0.5	1.6	1.8
East	2,194.6	2,385.5	2,536.9	2,696.8	2,642.2	8.7	6.3	6.3
London	3,611.4	3,277.6	3,352.0	3,682.1	3,479.5	-9.2	2.3	9.8
South East	3,321.1	3,528.6	3,759.8	3,995.6	3,909.6	6.2	6.6	6.3
South West	1,989.9	2,117.2	2,295.6	2,438.4	2,399.8	6.4	8.4	6.2
England	22,568.5	22,795.0	23,588.1	24,697.0	23,950.6	1.0	3.5	4.7
Wales	1,328.5	1,365.1	1,407.0	1,445.2	1,404.1	2.8	3.1	2.7
Scotland	2,515.7	2,494.9	2,469.5	2,484.7	2,433.7	-0.8	-1.0	0.6
Northern Ireland	754.6	756.6	783.2	832.0	824.4	0.3	3.5	6.2
<b>Females</b>								
United Kingdom	28,760.7	28,945.9	29,566.0	30,296.7	30,225.3	0.6	2.1	2.5
North East	1,374.5	1,353.1	1,335.0	1,314.0	1,297.2	-1.6	-1.3	-1.6
North West	3,685.4	3,582.7	3,536.7	3,500.9	3,471.0	-2.8	-1.3	-1.0
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,517.4	2,523.5	2,541.1	2,557.5	2,553.4	0.2	0.7	0.6
East Midlands	1,854.1	1,958.0	2,045.8	2,123.9	2,124.7	5.6	4.5	3.8
West Midlands	2,603.6	2,631.1	2,669.1	2,692.2	2,691.6	1.1	1.4	0.9
East	2,259.7	2,468.5	2,613.0	2,762.8	2,752.7	9.2	5.9	5.7
London	3,918.0	3,528.0	3,538.0	3,692.9	3,708.5	-10.0	0.3	4.4
South East	3,508.6	3,716.8	3,919.1	4,119.2	4,097.3	5.9	5.4	5.1
South West	2,121.9	2,264.1	2,422.1	2,536.7	2,534.4	6.7	7.0	4.7
England	23,843.2	24,025.8	24,619.9	25,300.1	25,230.8	0.8	2.5	2.8
Wales	1,411.8	1,448.4	1,484.5	1,500.9	1,499.1	2.6	2.5	1.1
Scotland	2,719.9	2,685.3	2,637.5	2,629.9	2,630.5	-1.3	-1.8	-0.3
Northern Ireland	785.8	786.3	824.1	865.7	864.9	0.1	4.8	5.0
<b>All People</b>								
United Kingdom	55,928.0	56,357.5	57,813.8	59,755.7	58,836.7	0.8	2.6	3.4
North East	2,678.5	2,636.2	2,602.5	2,577.3	2,516.5	-1.6	-1.3	-1.0
North West	7,107.8	6,940.3	6,885.4	6,893.9	6,731.5	-2.4	-0.8	0.1
Yorkshire and the Humber	4,902.3	4,918.4	4,982.8	5,057.9	4,967.2	0.3	1.3	1.5
East Midlands	3,651.9	3,852.8	4,035.4	4,207.9	4,175.1	5.5	4.7	4.3
West Midlands	5,146.0	5,186.6	5,265.5	5,335.4	5,267.1	0.8	1.5	1.3
East	4,454.3	4,854.1	5,149.8	5,459.6	5,394.9	9.0	6.1	6.0
London	7,529.4	6,805.6	6,889.9	7,375.1	7,188.0	-9.6	1.2	7.0
South East	6,829.7	7,245.4	7,678.9	8,114.8	8,006.9	6.1	6.0	5.7
South West	4,111.8	4,381.4	4,717.8	4,975.1	4,934.2	6.6	7.7	5.5
England	46,411.7	46,820.8	48,208.1	49,997.1	49,181.3	0.9	3.0	3.7
Wales	2,740.3	2,813.5	2,891.5	2,946.2	2,903.2	2.7	2.8	1.9
Scotland	5,235.6	5,180.2	5,107.0	5,114.6	5,064.2	-1.1	-1.4	0.1
Northern Ireland	1,540.4	1,543.0	1,607.3	1,697.8	1,689.3	0.2	4.2	5.6

<sup>1</sup> Population estimates exclude HM Forces stationed outside UK, includes foreign forces stationed here. Students are considered resident at their term-time address. See Notes and Definitions.

<sup>2</sup> The mid-1991 to mid-2000 population estimates for England and Wales shown in this table will be revised in the light of the results of the 2001 Census. The revised estimates will be published on 13 February 2003.

<sup>3</sup> Population figures for 2001 are the first in a new series that are based on the 2001 Census (see also tables in chapter 1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 14.1, 15.1, 16.1 and 17.1). The figures for earlier years from 1991 shown in the rest of Regional Trends 37 are unrevised and are not consistent with them.

Source: Office for National Statistics; General Register Office for Scotland; Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency



## 3.2 Resident population:<sup>1</sup> by age and sex, 2001<sup>2</sup>

Thousands and percentages

	0 to 4	5 to 15	16 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 64	65 to 79	80 and over	All ages
<b>Males (thousands)</b>										
United Kingdom	1,781.0	4,292.4	1,485.2	1,771.4	8,430.1	5,520.0	1,409.3	3,121.2	800.7	28,611.3
North East	70.7	183.6	65.5	75.4	343.3	242.9	63.6	142.9	31.6	1,219.3
North West	201.8	510.3	174.5	191.5	929.9	638.5	167.6	360.7	85.6	3,260.5
Yorkshire and the Humber	148.5	369.5	130.1	151.8	690.2	469.7	121.0	266.4	66.7	2,413.8
East Midlands	122.6	307.9	106.6	124.7	586.4	410.2	102.9	230.9	58.1	2,050.4
West Midlands	163.2	397.5	138.2	154.4	731.0	502.7	132.1	286.1	70.3	2,575.5
East	164.6	389.9	128.6	151.2	770.3	524.7	131.6	301.0	80.3	2,642.2
London	243.7	496.7	169.1	254.5	1,243.5	561.1	136.8	295.0	79.1	3,479.5
South East	241.8	577.4	198.2	233.6	1,144.6	775.4	190.0	426.6	121.9	3,909.6
South West	137.7	343.9	120.7	137.0	658.8	485.3	128.2	301.3	87.0	2,399.8
England	1,494.5	3,576.7	1,231.5	1,474.0	7,098.0	4,610.6	1,173.9	2,610.8	680.6	23,950.6
Wales	85.7	215.4	73.8	84.5	375.3	282.1	75.3	169.4	42.6	1,404.1
Scotland	141.8	355.5	127.7	157.7	716.6	483.1	124.6	266.7	60.0	2,433.7
Northern Ireland	59.1	144.8	52.1	55.6	241.5	144.1	35.5	74.2	17.5	824.4
<b>Females (thousands)</b>										
United Kingdom	1,696.2	4,085.0	1,424.4	1,783.2	8,706.2	5,624.2	1,470.4	3,781.4	1,654.3	30,225.3
North East	67.2	174.8	64.9	75.4	360.2	244.5	67.4	175.2	67.5	1,297.2
North West	191.9	486.3	170.8	199.4	970.0	646.7	174.8	442.6	188.5	3,471.0
Yorkshire and the Humber	142.6	353.8	125.5	153.6	711.4	473.0	126.6	325.6	141.3	2,553.4
East Midlands	115.9	290.7	100.3	120.6	598.8	410.4	104.8	268.6	114.5	2,124.7
West Midlands	154.8	379.6	131.4	154.9	746.1	504.4	134.7	341.1	144.6	2,691.6
East	156.6	372.6	122.3	147.7	777.2	533.7	135.0	351.3	156.2	2,752.7
London	234.3	475.8	163.1	276.9	1,300.5	594.9	145.4	357.7	160.1	3,708.5
South East	229.9	545.4	185.9	228.7	1,163.1	786.1	196.2	514.1	248.0	4,097.3
South West	131.4	325.6	112.2	128.3	672.4	499.5	132.5	359.5	173.0	2,534.4
England	1,424.7	3,404.6	1,176.3	1,485.6	7,299.7	4,693.1	1,217.3	3,135.8	1,393.7	25,230.8
Wales	81.4	204.2	72.9	85.1	395.3	288.6	77.9	204.3	89.3	1,499.1
Scotland	134.5	338.6	124.5	157.7	761.7	496.1	136.9	345.6	134.9	2,630.5
Northern Ireland	55.7	137.6	50.6	54.8	249.4	146.4	38.2	95.8	36.4	864.9
<b>All people (percentages)</b>										
United Kingdom	5.9	14.2	4.9	6.0	29.1	18.9	4.9	11.7	4.2	100.0
North East	5.5	14.2	5.2	6.0	28.0	19.4	5.2	12.6	3.9	100.0
North West	5.8	14.8	5.1	5.8	28.2	19.1	5.1	11.9	4.1	100.0
Yorkshire and the Humber	5.9	14.6	5.1	6.1	28.2	19.0	5.0	11.9	4.2	100.0
East Midlands	5.7	14.3	5.0	5.9	28.4	19.7	5.0	12.0	4.1	100.0
West Midlands	6.0	14.8	5.1	5.9	28.0	19.1	5.1	11.9	4.1	100.0
East	6.0	14.1	4.7	5.5	28.7	19.6	4.9	12.1	4.4	100.0
London	6.7	13.5	4.6	7.4	35.4	16.1	3.9	9.1	3.3	100.0
South East	5.9	14.0	4.8	5.8	28.8	19.5	4.8	11.7	4.6	100.0
South West	5.5	13.6	4.7	5.4	27.0	20.0	5.3	13.4	5.3	100.0
England	5.9	14.2	4.9	6.0	29.3	18.9	4.9	11.7	4.2	100.0
Wales	5.8	14.5	5.1	5.8	26.5	19.7	5.3	12.9	4.5	100.0
Scotland	5.5	13.7	5.0	6.2	29.2	19.3	5.2	12.1	3.8	100.0
Northern Ireland	6.8	16.7	6.1	6.5	29.1	17.2	4.4	10.1	3.2	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Population estimates exclude HM Forces stationed outside UK, includes foreign forces stationed here. Students are considered resident at their term time address. See Notes and Definitions.

<sup>2</sup> Population figures for 2001 are the first in a new series that are based on the 2001 Census (see also tables in chapter 1, 3.1, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 14.1, 15.1, 16.1 and 17.1). The figures for earlier years from 1991 shown in the rest of Regional Trends 37 are unrevised and are not consistent with them.

Source: Office for National Statistics; General Register Office for Scotland; Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency



### 3.3 Population Density<sup>1</sup>, 2001<sup>2</sup>

	Area (sq km)	Persons per (sq km)
<b>United Kingdom</b>	241,930	243
<b>England</b>	130,281	378
<b>North East</b>	8,573	294
<b>Darlington UA</b>	197	496
<b>Hartlepool UA</b>	94	945
<b>Middlesbrough UA</b>	54	2,502
<b>Redcar and Cleveland UA</b>	245	568
<b>Stockton-on-Tees UA</b>	204	876
<b>Durham County</b>	2,226	222
Chester-le-Street	68	794
Derwentside	271	315
Durham	187	470
Easington	145	650
Sedgefield	217	401
Teesdale	836	29
Wear Valley	503	122
<b>Northumberland</b>	5,013	61
Alnwick	1,080	29
Berwick-upon-Tweed	972	27
Blyth Valley	70	1,156
Castle Morpeth	618	79
Tynedale	2,206	27
Wansbeck	67	916
<b>Tyne and Wear (Met. County)</b>	540	1,993
Gateshead	142	1,343
Newcastle upon Tyne	113	2,288
North Tyneside	82	2,330
South Tyneside	64	2,372
Sunderland	137	2,043
<b>North West</b>	14,106	477
<b>Blackburn with Darwen UA</b>	137	1,004
<b>Blackpool UA</b>	35	4,075
<b>Halton UA</b>	79	1,495
<b>Warrington UA</b>	181	1,059
<b>Cheshire County</b>	2,083	324
Chester	448	264
Congleton	211	430
Crewe and Nantwich	430	258
Ellesmere Port and Neston	88	923
Macclesfield	525	286
Vale Royal	380	322
<b>Cumbria</b>	6,768	72
Allerdale	1,242	75
Barrow-in-Furness	78	923
Carlisle	1,040	97
Copeland	732	95
Eden	2,142	23
South Lakeland	1,534	67
<b>Greater Manchester (Met. County)</b>	1,276	1,946
Bolton	140	1,869
Bury	99	1,816
Manchester	116	3,398
Oldham	142	1,528
Rochdale	158	1,298
Salford	97	2,221
Stockport	126	2,257
Tameside	103	2,065
Trafford	106	1,982
Wigan	188	1,602
<b>Lancashire County</b>	2,903	391
Burnley	111	809
Chorley	203	496
Fylde	166	443
Hyndburn	73	1,116
Lancaster	576	233
Pendle	169	527
Preston	142	911
Ribbles Valley	583	93



Rossendale	138	476
South Ribble	113	920
West Lancashire	347	313
Wyre	283	374
<b>Merseyside (Met. County)</b>	645	2,111
Knowsley	86	1,740
Liverpool	112	3,927
St. Helens	136	1,297
Sefton	153	1,847
Wirral	157	1,988
<b>Yorkshire and the Humber</b>	15,408	322
<b>East Riding of Yorkshire UA</b>	2,408	131
<b>Kingston upon Hull, City of UA</b>	71	3,406
<b>North East Lincolnshire UA</b>	192	823
<b>North Lincolnshire UA</b>	846	181
<b>York UA</b>	272	667
<b>North Yorkshire County</b>	8,038	71
Craven	1,177	46
Hambleton	1,311	64
Harrogate	1,308	116
Richmondshire	1,319	36
Ryedale	1,507	34
Scarborough	817	130
Selby	599	128
<b>South Yorkshire (Met. County)</b>	1,552	816
Barnsley	329	663
Doncaster	568	505
Rotherham	287	867
Sheffield	368	1,395
<b>West Yorkshire (Met. County)</b>	2,029	1,025
Bradford	366	1,277
Calderdale	364	529
Kirklees	409	952
Leeds	552	1,297
Wakefield	339	931
<b>East Midlands</b>	15,607	268
<b>Derby UA</b>	78	2,841
<b>Leicester UA</b>	73	3,816
<b>Nottingham UA</b>	75	3,578
<b>Rutland UA</b>	382	91
<b>Derbyshire County</b>	2,547	289
Amber Valley	265	439
Bolsover	160	448
Chesterfield	66	1,497
Derbyshire Dales	792	88
Erewash	110	1,005
High Peak	539	166
North East Derbyshire	276	352
South Derbyshire	338	242
<b>Leicestershire County</b>	2,083	293
Blaby	130	693
Charnwood	279	550
Harborough	592	130
Hinckley and Bosworth	297	337
Melton	481	99
North West Leicestershire	279	307
Oadby and Wigston	24	2,372
<b>Lincolnshire</b>	5,921	109
Boston	362	154
East Lindsey	1,760	74
Lincoln	36	2,399
North Kesteven	922	102
South Holland	742	103
South Kesteven	943	132
West Lindsey	1,156	69
<b>Northamptonshire</b>	2,364	267
Corby	80	662
Daventry	663	109
East Northamptonshire	510	151
Kettering	233	351
Northampton	81	2,407
South Northamptonshire	634	125
Wellingborough	163	445



<b>Nottinghamshire County</b>	2,085	359
Ashfield	110	1,018
Bassetlaw	638	169
Broxtowe	80	1,342
Gedling	120	932
Mansfield	77	1,277
Newark and Sherwood	651	163
Rushcliffe	409	258
<b>West Midlands</b>	12,998	405
<b>Herefordshire, County of UA</b>	2,180	80
<b>Stoke-on-Trent UA</b>	93	2,573
<b>Telford and Wrekin UA</b>	290	546
<b>Shropshire County</b>	3,197	89
Bridgnorth	633	83
North Shropshire	679	84
Oswestry	256	146
Shrewsbury and Atcham	602	159
South Shropshire	1,027	39
<b>Staffordshire County</b>	2,620	308
Cannock Chase	79	1,168
East Staffordshire	387	269
Lichfield	331	281
Newcastle-under-Lyme	211	578
South Staffordshire	407	260
Stafford	598	202
Staffordshire Moorlands	576	164
Tamworth	31	2,418
<b>Warwickshire</b>	1,975	256
North Warwickshire	284	217
Nuneaton and Bedworth	79	1,510
Rugby	351	249
Stratford-on-Avon	978	114
Warwick	283	446
<b>West Midlands (Met. County)</b>	902	2,833
Birmingham	268	3,647
Coventry	99	3,049
Dudley	98	3,114
Sandwell	86	3,304
Solihull	178	1,119
Walsall	104	2,437
Wolverhampton	69	3,405
<b>Worcestershire County</b>	1,741	312
Bromsgrove	217	405
Malvern Hills	577	125
Redditch	54	1,452
Worcester	33	2,806
Wychavon	664	170
Wyre Forest	195	496
<b>East</b>	19,110	282
<b>Luton UA</b>	43	4,251
<b>Peterborough UA</b>	343	456
<b>Southend-on-Sea UA</b>	42	3,840
<b>Thurrock UA</b>	163	877
<b>Bedfordshire County</b>	1,192	321
Bedford	476	311
Mid Bedfordshire	503	241
South Bedfordshire	213	530
<b>Cambridgeshire County</b>	3,046	182
Cambridge	41	2,674
East Cambridgeshire	651	113
Fenland	546	153
Huntingdonshire	906	173
South Cambridgeshire	902	145
<b>Essex County</b>	3,465	379
Basildon	110	1,508
Braintree	612	217
Brentwood	153	447
Castle Point	45	1,923
Chelmsford	339	464
Colchester	329	474
Epping Forest	339	357
Harlow	31	2,585
Maldon	359	166
Rochford	169	464
Tendring	338	411
Uttlesford	641	108



<b>Hertfordshire</b>	1,643	630
Broxbourne	51	1,695
Dacorum	212	649
East Hertfordshire	476	271
Hertsmere	101	934
North Hertfordshire	375	312
St. Albans	161	801
Stevenage	26	3,073
Three Rivers	89	933
Watford	21	3,722
Welwyn Hatfield	130	753
<b>Norfolk</b>	5,371	149
Breckland	1,305	93
Broadland	552	215
Great Yarmouth	174	523
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	1,429	95
North Norfolk	964	102
Norwich	39	3,117
South Norfolk	908	122
<b>Suffolk</b>	3,801	176
Babergh	594	141
Forest Heath	378	147
Ipswich	39	2,973
Mid Suffolk	871	100
St. Edmundsbury	657	150
Suffolk Coastal	892	129
Waveney	370	304
<b>London<sup>5</sup></b>	1,572	4,572
<b>Inner London</b>	319	8,680
<b>Inner London - West</b>	109	8,927
Camden	22	9,104
City of London	3	2,490
Hammersmith and Fulham	16	10,087
Kensington and Chelsea	12	13,120
Wandsworth	34	7,613
Westminster	21	8,459
<b>Inner London - East</b>	210	8,552
Hackney	19	10,667
Haringey	30	7,328
Islington	15	11,851
Lambeth	27	9,947
Lewisham	35	7,096
Newham	36	6,744
Southwark	29	8,506
Tower Hamlets	20	9,947
<b>Outer London</b>	1,253	3,525
<b>Outer London - East and North East</b>	432	3,598
Barking and Dagenham	36	4,554
Bexley	61	3,612
Enfield	81	3,394
Greenwich	47	4,546
Havering	112	2,002
Redbridge	56	4,242
Waltham Forest	39	5,633
<b>Outer London - South</b>	355	3,219
Bromley	150	1,972
Croydon	87	3,832
Kingston upon Thames	37	3,963
Merton	38	5,008
Sutton	44	4,109
<b>Outer London - West and North West</b>	465	3,692
Barnet	87	3,635
Brent	43	6,102
Ealing	56	5,431
Harrow	50	4,121
Hillingdon	116	2,101
Hounslow	56	3,799
Richmond upon Thames	57	3,010
<b>South East</b>	19,069	420
Bracknell Forest UA	109	1,002
Brighton and Hove UA	83	3,001
Isle of Wight UA	380	350
Medway UA	192	1,300
Milton Keynes UA	309	673
Portsmouth UA	40	4,643
Reading UA	40	3,546
Slough UA	33	3,659
Southampton UA	50	4,365



<b>West Berkshire UA</b>	704	205
<b>Windsor and Maidenhead UA</b>	197	679
<b>Wokingham UA</b>	179	840
<b>Buckinghamshire County</b>	1,565	306
Aylesbury Vale	903	184
Chiltern	196	454
South Bucks	141	438
Wycombe	325	499
<b>East Sussex County</b>	1,709	289
Eastbourne	44	2,034
Hastings	30	2,873
Lewes	292	316
Rother	509	168
Wealden	833	168
<b>Hampshire County</b>	3,679	337
Basingstoke and Deane	634	241
East Hampshire	514	213
Eastleigh	80	1,457
Fareham	74	1,457
Gosport	25	3,020
Hart	215	388
Havant	55	2,111
New Forest	753	225
Rushmoor	39	2,327
Test Valley	628	175
Winchester	661	162
<b>Kent County</b>	3,544	376
Ashford	581	177
Canterbury	309	438
Dartford	73	1,181
Dover	315	332
Gravesham	99	967
Maidstone	393	354
Sevenoaks	369	296
Shepway	357	270
Swale	373	330
Thanet	103	1,227
Tonbridge and Malling	240	449
Tunbridge Wells	331	314
<b>Oxfordshire</b>	2,605	233
Cherwell	589	224
Oxford	46	2,942
South Oxfordshire	679	189
Vale of White Horse	578	200
West Oxfordshire	714	134
<b>Surrey</b>	1,663	637
Elmbridge	95	1,283
Epsom and Ewell	34	1,969
Guildford	271	479
Mole Valley	258	311
Reigate and Banstead	129	981
Runnymede	78	1,000
Spelthorne	45	2,014
Surrey Heath	95	844
Tandridge	248	320
Waverley	345	335
Woking	64	1,413
<b>West Sussex</b>	1,991	379
Adur	42	1,428
Arun	221	639
Chichester	786	135
Crawley	45	2,218
Horsham	530	231
Mid Sussex	334	381
Worthing	32	3,006
<b>South West</b>	23,837	207
Bath and North East Somerset UA	346	490
Bournemouth UA	46	3,542
Bristol, City of UA	110	3,474
North Somerset UA	374	505
Plymouth UA	80	3,020
Poole UA	65	2,137
South Gloucestershire UA	497	495
Swindon UA	230	783
Torbay UA	63	2,067



<b>Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly</b>	3,563	141
Caradon	664	120
Carrick	458	192
Kerrier	474	196
North Cornwall	1,195	68
Penwith	304	208
Restormel	452	212
Isles of Scilly	16	131
<b>Devon County</b>	6,564	107
East Devon	814	154
Exeter	47	2,364
Mid Devon	913	77
North Devon	1,086	81
South Hams	886	92
Teignbridge	674	180
Torridge	984	60
West Devon	1,160	42
<b>Dorset County</b>	2,542	154
Christchurch	50	891
East Dorset	354	237
North Dorset	609	102
Purbeck	404	110
West Dorset	1,081	86
Weymouth and Portland	42	1,527
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	2,653	213
Cheltenham	47	2,360
Cotswold	1,165	69
Forest of Dean	527	152
Gloucester	41	2,713
Stroud	461	235
Tewkesbury	414	185
<b>Somerset</b>	3,451	145
Mendip	739	141
Sedgemoor	564	188
South Somerset	959	158
Taunton Deane	462	222
West Somerset	725	48
<b>Wiltshire County</b>	3,255	133
Kennet	967	77
North Wiltshire	768	163
Salisbury	1,004	114
West Wiltshire	517	229
<b>Wales</b>	20,732	140
Blaenau Gwent	109	644
Bridgend	251	513
Caerphilly	278	611
Cardiff	139	2,198
Carmarthenshire	2,394	73
Ceredigion	1,792	42
Conwy	1,126	98
Denbighshire	837	111
Flintshire	438	339
Gwynedd	2,535	46
Isle of Anglesey	711	94
Merthyr Tydfil	111	506
Monmouthshire	849	100
Neath Port Talbot	441	305
Newport	190	720
Pembrokeshire	1,589	71
Powys	5,181	24
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	424	547
Swansea	378	590
Torfaen	126	724
The Vale of Glamorgan	331	361
Wrexham	504	255
<b>Scotland</b>	77,925	65
Aberdeen City	186	1,141
Aberdeenshire	6,313	36
Angus	2,182	50
Argyll and Bute	6,909	13
Clackmannanshire	159	303



Dumfries and Galloway	6,426	23
Dundee City	60	2,431
East Ayrshire	1,262	95
East Dunbartonshire	175	620
East Lothian	679	133
East Renfrewshire	174	514
Edinburgh, City of	264	1,703
Eilean Siar	3,071	9
Falkirk	297	489
Fife	1,325	264
Glasgow City	175	3,298
Highland	25,659	8
Inverclyde	160	524
Midlothian	354	229
Moray	2,238	39
North Ayrshire	885	153
North Lanarkshire	470	684
Orkney Islands	990	19
Perth and Kinross	5,286	26
Renfrewshire	261	662
Scottish Borders, The	4,732	23
Shetland Islands	1,466	15
South Ayrshire	1,222	92
South Lanarkshire	1,772	171
Stirling	2,187	39
West Dunbartonshire	159	587
West Lothian	427	372
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>13,576</b>	<b>124</b>
<b>Eastern</b>	<b>1,751</b>	<b>381</b>
Ards	380	193
Belfast	110	2528
Castlereagh	85	783
Down	649	99
Lisburn	447	244
North Down	81	947
<b>Northern</b>	<b>4,093</b>	<b>105</b>
Antrim	421	116
Ballymena	630	93
Ballymoney	416	65
Carrickfergus	81	467
Coleraine	486	116
Cookstown	514	64
Larne	336	92
Magherafelt	564	71
Moyle	494	32
Newtownabbey	151	532
<b>Southern</b>	<b>3,075</b>	<b>102</b>
Armagh	671	81
Banbridge	451	92
Craigavon	282	287
Dungannon	772	62
Newry and Mourne	898	97
<b>Western</b>	<b>4,658</b>	<b>61</b>
Derry	381	277
Fermanagh	1,699	34
Limavady	586	56
Omagh	1,130	43
Strabane	862	44

1 See Notes and Definitions

2 Population figures for 2001 are the first in a new series that are based on the 2001 Census (see also tables in chapter 1, 3.1, 3.2, 3.4, 3.5, 14.1, 15.1, 16.1 and 17.1). The figures for earlier years from 1991 shown in the rest of Regional Trends 37 are unrevised and are not consistent with them.

Source: Office for National Statistics; General Register office for Scotland; Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency



### 3.4 Population under 16,<sup>1</sup> 2001<sup>2</sup>

	Percentage of total population
United Kingdom	20.1
North East	19.7
North West	20.6
Yorkshire and the Humber	20.5
East Midlands	20.0
West Midlands	20.8
East	20.1
London	20.2
South East	19.9
South West	19.1
England	20.1
Wales	20.3
Scotland	19.2
Northern Ireland	23.5

<sup>1</sup> See Notes and Definitions

<sup>2</sup> Population figures for 2001 are the first in a new series that are based on the 2001 Census (see also tables in chapter 1, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.5, 14.1, 15.1, 16.1 and 17.1). The figures for earlier years from 1991 shown in the rest of Regional Trends 37 are unrevised and are not consistent with them.

Source: Office for National Statistics; General Register Office for Scotland; and Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

### 3.5 Population of Retirement Age,<sup>1</sup> 2001

thousands and percentages

	Men aged 65 and over	Women aged 60 and over	Population of retirement age <sup>2</sup>
United Kingdom	3921.9	6906.1	18.4
North East	174.5	310.1	19.3
North West	446.3	805.9	18.6
Yorkshire and the Humber	333.1	593.5	18.7
East Midlands	289.0	487.9	18.6
West Midlands	356.4	620.4	18.5
East	381.3	642.5	19.0
London	374.1	663.2	14.4
South East	548.5	958.3	18.8
South West	388.3	665.0	21.3
England	3291.4	5746.8	18.4
Wales	212.0	371.5	20.1
Scotland	326.7	617.4	18.6
Northern Ireland	91.7	170.4	15.5

<sup>1</sup> Men aged 65 and over, women aged 60 and over as a percentage of the total population. See Notes and Definitions

<sup>2</sup> Population figures for 2001 are the first in a new series that are based on the 2001 Census (see also tables in chapter 1, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 14.1, 15.1, 16.1 and 17.1). The figures for earlier years from 1991 shown in the rest of Regional Trends 37 are unrevised and are not consistent with them.

Source: Office for National Statistics; General Register Office for Scotland; and Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency



## 3.6 Socio-economic classification<sup>1</sup> of working-age<sup>2</sup> population, Spring 2002

Percentages and thousands

	Social class (NS-SEC)								Total working-age population (=100%) (thousands)
	Higher managerial and professional occupations	Lower managerial and professional occupations	Intermediate occupations	Small employers and own account workers	Lower supervisory and technical occupations	Semi routine occupations	Routine occupations	Long term unemployed <sup>3</sup>	
United Kingdom	10.2	21.9	10.4	7.3	9.6	13.0	10.2	17.5	36,998
North East	6.9	18.8	9.6	4.7	10.7	16.1	12.8	20.6	1,574
North West	8.2	19.8	11.2	6.7	9.8	14.4	10.6	19.2	4,222
Yorkshire and the Humber	8.1	20.0	9.3	6.4	10.6	15.0	12.4	18.1	3,110
East Midlands	9.1	19.8	9.1	7.6	11.2	13.6	13.0	16.6	2,609
West Midlands	8.9	20.4	10.3	6.6	10.7	14.8	11.2	17.1	3,243
East	11.4	23.3	11.9	8.4	10.0	13.1	9.0	12.8	3,377
London	14.0	24.6	10.4	6.9	6.1	9.7	6.7	21.5	4,882
South East	14.2	25.6	11.1	8.1	8.5	11.0	7.8	13.7	5,005
South West	9.5	23.1	10.1	9.8	10.8	12.8	9.6	14.2	3,001
England	10.6	22.2	10.5	7.4	9.5	12.9	9.8	17.0	31,023
Wales	7.0	19.1	8.1	7.6	11.2	14.5	11.3	21.1	1,770
Scotland	9.1	20.8	11.1	5.7	10.1	12.7	12.0	18.5	3,170
Northern Ireland	6.9	19.5	8.3	7.8	8.6	12.8	11.9	24.2	1,035

<sup>1</sup> Based on the new National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC), which is used in place of Social Class (SC) and Socio-economic Group (SEG). See Notes and Definitions.

<sup>2</sup> Men aged 16 to 64 and women aged 16 to 59.

<sup>3</sup> Includes those who have never worked.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

## 3.7 Resident population:<sup>1</sup> by ethnic group,<sup>2</sup> 2001/02<sup>3</sup>

Percentage

	Minority ethnic population						Total (=100%) (thousands)	White population (thousands)	Total population (thousands)
	Percentage in each group								
	Mixed	Asian or Asian British	Black or Black British	Chinese	Other ethnic group				
Great Britain	12	50	28	4	6	4,367	53,013	57,458	
North East	..	73	..	..	..	50	2,481	2,534	
North West	15	60	16	5	4	335	6,457	6,801	
Yorkshire and the Humber	12	67	14	3	4	303	4,687	4,996	
East Midlands	8	65	19	6	..	233	3,936	4,172	
West Midlands	9	66	20	2	3	566	4,691	5,265	
East	19	51	19	5	6	221	5,211	5,436	
London	9	42	38	3	8	2,087	5,268	7,370	
South East	21	48	16	6	9	323	7,685	8,022	
South West	31	27	26	..	12	106	4,809	4,920	
England	11	50	28	4	6	4,225	45,225	49,517	
Wales	32	37	20	..	..	58	2,847	2,909	
Scotland	13	51	12	12	13	84	4,941	5,031	

<sup>1</sup> Population in private households, students in halls of residence and those in NHS accommodation. See Notes and Definitions.

<sup>2</sup> For some minority ethnic groups in some regions, sample sizes are too small to provide a reliable estimate.

<sup>3</sup> Four quarter average Spring 2001 to Winter 2001/02.



## 3.9 Projected population change:<sup>1</sup> by local authority, 2000-2011

	Percentages
North East	-1.9
Darlington UA	-0.7
Hartlepool UA	-0.4
Middlesbrough UA	-4.4
Redcar and Cleveland UA	-3.8
Stockton-on-Tees UA	-2.8
Durham	-1.4
Northumberland	0.7
Tyne and Wear (Met County)	-2.3
North West	-0.8
Blackburn with Darwen UA	1.1
Blackpool UA	0.9
Halton UA	-5.3
Warrington UA	4.4
Cheshire	2.8
Cumbria	1.4
Greater Manchester (Met County)	-1.2
Lancashire	1.1
Merseyside (Met County)	-5.0
Yorkshire and the Humber	1.3
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	4.6
Kingston upon Hull, City of UA	4.4
North East Lincolnshire UA	-7.5
North Lincolnshire UA	-2.2
York UA	5.0
North Yorkshire	4.4
South Yorkshire (Met County)	-0.8
West Yorkshire (Met County)	1.4
East Midlands	4.0
Derby UA	4.3
Leicester UA	5.5
Nottingham UA	4.6
Rutland UA	9.0
Derbyshire	1.5
Leicestershire	5.0
Lincolnshire	6.8
Northamptonshire	6.1
Nottinghamshire	0.1



West Midlands	0.6
Herefordshire, County of UA	6.6
Stoke-on-Trent UA	-2.1
Telford and Wrekin UA	9.9
Shropshire	1.7
Staffordshire	0.3
Warwickshire	3.1
West Midlands (Met County)	-1.2
Worcestershire	3.9
East	5.2
Luton UA	3.6
Peterborough UA	3.9
Southend-on-Sea UA	4.6
Thurrock UA	9.5
Bedfordshire	6.6
Cambridgeshire	10.6
Essex	3.3
Hertfordshire	4.1
Norfolk	6.0
Suffolk	4.5
London	3.9
South East	5.5
Bracknell Forest UA	11.2
Brighton and Hove UA	7.9
Isle of Wight UA	3.2
Medway UA	2.4
Milton Keynes UA	12.8
Portsmouth UA	6.0
Reading UA	7.0
Slough UA	7.0
Southampton UA	5.2
West Berkshire UA	7.1
Windsor and Maidenhead UA	5.4
Wokingham UA	8.9
Buckinghamshire	6.3
East Sussex	5.9
Hampshire	6.6
Kent	2.2
Oxfordshire	6.7
Surrey	3.6
West Sussex	6.5



South West	5.3
Bath and North East Somerset UA	2.1
Bournemouth UA	8.4
Bristol, City of UA	3.6
North Somerset UA	0.7
Plymouth UA	3.0
Poole UA	9.5
South Gloucestershire UA	10.3
Swindon UA	7.2
Torbay UA	3.4
Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly	4.8
Devon	5.9
Dorset	7.1
Gloucestershire	3.4
Somerset	5.4
Wiltshire	6.1
Wales	1.8
Scotland	-1.3
Aberdeen City	-7.4
Aberdeenshire	0.4
Angus	-4.4
Argyll and Bute	-6.5
Clackmannanshire	-2.2
Dumfries and Galloway	-4.8
Dundee City	-13.0
East Ayrshire	-5.6
East Dunbartonshire	0.7
East Lothian	7.3
East Renfrewshire	6.5
Edinburgh, City of	2.5
Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	-11.6
Falkirk	0.2
Fife	-0.2
Glasgow City	-3.0
Highland	-1.6
Inverclyde	-8.4
Midlothian	5.1
Moray	-4.0
North Ayrshire	-2.6
North Lanarkshire	0.0
Orkney Islands	-6.5
Perth and Kinross	-0.5
Renfrewshire	-2.7
Scottish Borders, The	-0.3
Shetland Islands	-3.0
South Ayrshire	-2.3
South Lanarkshire	-1.1
Stirling	7.8
West Dunbartonshire	-4.0
West Lothian	8.2



Northern Ireland <sup>2</sup>	4.7
Eastern	1.0
Ards	8.4
Belfast	-5.3
Castlereagh	3.2
Down	10.1
Lisburn	6.2
North Down	0.2
Northern	5.5
Antrim	10.2
Ballymena	1.8
Ballymoney	9.1
Carrickfergus	9.9
Coleraine	5.1
Cookstown	-0.1
Larne	0.9
Magherafelt	11.9
Moyle	2.7
Newtownabbey	3.7
Southern	8.1
Armagh	4.5
Banbridge	10.4
Craigavon	6.4
Dungannon	8.8
Newry and Mourne	10.2
Western	8.8
Derry	11.1
Fermanagh	7.7
Limavady	8.2
Omagh	6.2
Strabane	7.8

*1 1996-based sub-national projections for England; 2000-based projections for Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. See Notes and Definitions.*

*2 The Northern Ireland data are the 2000 based population projection for 2000-2015*

**Source: Office for National Statistics; National Assembly for Wales; General Register Office for Scotland; Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency**



# 3.10 Live births, deaths and natural change in population

Thousands and rates

	Thousands				Rates per 1,000 population			
	1981	1986	1991	2000	1981	1986	1991	2000
<b>Live births<sup>1</sup></b>								
United Kingdom	730.8	755.0	792.5	679.0	13.0	13.3	13.7	11.4
North East	34.2	34.7	34.9	26.5	13.0	13.3	13.4	10.3
North West	90.4	93.4	97.5	76.7	13.0	13.6	14.2	11.1
Yorkshire and the Humber	62.6	65.3	68.6	56.0	12.7	13.3	13.8	11.1
East Midlands	49.2	50.3	54.0	45.8	12.8	12.8	13.4	10.9
West Midlands	67.5	70.4	74.2	61.5	13.0	13.5	14.1	11.5
East	62.6	64.4	68.4	61.2	12.9	12.8	13.3	11.2
London	92.4	97.7	105.8	104.7	13.6	14.4	15.4	14.2
South East	89.0	92.9	99.8	90.4	12.3	12.4	13.0	11.1
South West	50.4	54.5	57.6	50.1	11.5	12.0	12.2	10.1
England	598.2	623.6	660.8	572.8	12.8	13.2	13.7	11.5
Wales	35.8	37.0	38.1	31.3	12.7	13.1	13.2	10.6
Scotland	69.1	65.8	67.0	53.1	13.3	12.8	13.1	10.4
Northern Ireland	27.3	28.2	26.3	21.5	17.6	17.8	16.2	12.7
<b>Deaths<sup>2</sup></b>								
United Kingdom	658.0	660.7	646.2	610.6	11.7	11.6	11.2	10.2
North East	32.1	32.0	31.8	28.5	12.2	12.3	12.2	11.1
North West	86.6	85.5	82.7	74.7	12.5	12.5	12.0	10.8
Yorkshire and the Humber	59.1	58.9	57.3	52.3	12.0	12.0	11.5	10.3
East Midlands	42.8	43.5	43.9	42.7	11.1	11.1	10.9	10.1
West Midlands	56.4	57.7	57.0	54.9	10.9	11.1	10.8	10.3
East	50.7	52.4	53.3	53.6	10.4	10.5	10.3	9.8
London	77.6	73.9	68.9	59.7	11.4	10.9	10.0	8.1
South East	81.3	84.2	83.0	80.8	11.2	11.2	10.8	10.0
South West	54.4	56.4	56.2	55.7	12.4	12.4	11.9	11.2
England	541.0	544.5	534.0	503.0	11.6	11.5	11.1	10.1
Wales	35.0	34.7	34.1	33.5	12.4	12.3	11.8	11.4
Scotland	63.8	63.5	61.0	57.8	12.3	12.4	12.0	11.3
Northern Ireland	16.3	16.1	15.1	14.9	10.5	10.2	9.4	8.8
<b>Natural Change</b>								
United Kingdom	72.8	94.2	146.3	68.4	1.3	1.7	2.5	1.2
North East	2.1	2.7	3.1	-2.0	0.8	1.0	1.2	-0.8
North West	3.8	7.9	14.8	2.0	0.5	1.2	2.2	0.3
Yorkshire and the Humber	3.5	6.4	11.3	3.6	0.7	1.3	2.3	0.8
East Midlands	6.4	6.8	10.1	3.1	1.7	1.7	2.5	0.8
West Midlands	11.1	12.7	17.2	6.6	2.1	2.4	3.3	1.2
East	11.9	12.0	15.1	7.6	2.5	2.4	3.0	1.4
London	14.8	23.8	36.9	45.0	2.2	3.5	5.4	6.1
South East	7.7	8.8	16.8	9.6	1.1	1.2	2.2	1.1
South West	-4.0	-1.9	1.4	-5.7	-0.9	-0.4	0.3	-1.1
England	57.2	79.1	126.8	69.8	1.2	1.7	2.6	1.4
Wales	0.8	2.3	4.0	-2.2	0.3	0.8	1.4	-0.8
Scotland	5.3	2.3	6.0	-4.7	1.0	0.5	1.1	-0.9
Northern Ireland	10.9	11.9	10.9	6.6	7.2	7.7	6.8	3.9

<sup>1</sup> Based on the usual area of residence of the mother. See Notes and Definitions for details of the inclusion or exclusion of births to non-resident mothers in the individual countries and regions of England. The United Kingdom figures have been calculated on all births registered in the United Kingdom, including births to mothers usually resident outside the United Kingdom. Data relate to year of occurrence in England and Wales, and year of registration in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

<sup>2</sup> Based on the usual area of residence of the deceased. See Notes and Definitions for details of the inclusion or exclusion of deaths of non-resident persons in the individual countries and regions of England. The figures for the United Kingdom have been calculated on all deaths registered in the United Kingdom in 2000, including deaths of persons usually resident outside the United Kingdom.

Source: Office for National Statistics; General Register Office for Scotland; Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency



### 3.11 Components of population change, mid-1999 to mid-2000<sup>1</sup>

Thousands

	Resident population mid-1999	Births	Deaths	Net natural change	Net migration and other changes	Total change	Resident population mid-2000
United Kingdom	59,500.9	688.2	626.9	61.3	193.5	254.7	59,755.7
North East	2,581.3	27.2	29.2	-2.0	-2.0	-4.0	2,577.3
North West	6,880.5	77.4	76.7	0.8	12.6	13.4	6,893.9
Yorkshire and the Humber	5,047.0	56.9	54.0	2.9	8.0	10.9	5,057.9
East Midlands	4,191.2	46.1	44.0	2.1	14.6	16.7	4,207.9
West Midlands	5,335.6	62.4	56.8	5.7	-5.9	-0.2	5,335.4
East	5,418.9	62.0	54.6	7.4	33.3	40.7	5,459.6
London	7,285.0	105.4	61.9	43.5	46.5	90.0	7,375.1
South East	8,077.6	91.8	83.2	8.6	28.7	37.3	8,114.8
South West	4,935.7	51.1	57.1	-5.9	45.4	39.4	4,975.1
England	49,752.9	580.3	517.4	63.0	181.3	244.2	49,997.1
Wales	2,937.0	31.5	34.3	-2.8	12.0	9.2	2,946.2
Scotland	5,119.2	54.1	59.7	-5.7	1.1	-4.6	5,114.6
Northern Ireland	1,691.8	22.3	15.5	6.8	-0.8	6.0	1,697.8

<sup>1</sup> See Notes and Definitions.

Source: Office for National Statistics; General Register Office for Scotland; Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

### 3.12 Conceptions<sup>1</sup> to women aged under 18:<sup>2</sup> by outcome

	1995				2000 (Provisional)			
	Percentage of conceptions			Rate per 1,000 population <sup>3</sup>	Percentage of conceptions			Rate per 1,000 population <sup>3</sup>
	Leading to maternities	Leading to abortions	Total number		Leading to maternities	Leading to abortions	Total number	
England and Wales	61.3	38.7	37,880	42.0	55.8	44.2	41,348	43.8
North East	70.0	30.0	2,557	53.6	62.8	37.2	2,478	50.6
North West	66.0	34.0	5,853	47.3	58.3	41.7	6,206	47.4
Yorkshire and the Humber	66.7	33.3	4,168	47.5	61.1	38.9	4,406	47.8
East Midlands	64.3	35.7	3,030	41.6	60.5	39.5	3,198	42.4
West Midlands	62.7	37.3	4,444	46.7	57.0	43.0	4,862	48.8
East	57.0	43.0	3,000	32.5	53.2	46.8	3,331	35.3
London	49.9	50.1	5,123	46.3	43.4	56.6	6,041	51.9
South East	55.8	44.2	4,343	31.6	52.7	47.3	5,085	35.7
South West	57.5	42.5	2,853	34.5	55.4	44.6	3,092	35.6
England	60.8	39.2	35,371	41.6	55.2	44.8	38,699	43.6
Wales	68.4	31.6	2,509	48.0	65.3	34.7	2,649	47.3

<sup>1</sup> Conception statistics are derived from numbers of registered births and registered abortions. They do not include spontaneous miscarriages and illegal abortions. See Notes and Definitions.

<sup>2</sup> Based on place of usual residence. Information about usual residence of women undergoing abortions is known to be not wholly accurate. Some women living outside London and other big cities may have given a temporary address in the city as their usual place of residence.

<sup>3</sup> The rates for girls aged under 18 are based on the population of girls aged 15 to 17.

Source: Office for National Statistics



# 3.13 Age specific birth rates<sup>1</sup>

Rates

Live births per 1,000 women in age groups <sup>2</sup>								
	Under 20	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 and over	All ages <sup>3</sup>	TFR <sup>4</sup>
1981								
United Kingdom	28	107	130	70	22	5	62	1.82
North East	34	114	128	60	18	4	62	1.79
North West	35	114	130	65	21	5	63	1.85
Yorkshire and the Humber	31	117	128	59	18	6	62	1.80
East Midlands	30	113	127	63	19	4	61	1.79
West Midlands	32	108	133	69	20	7	62	1.84
East	22	110	138	70	20	4	61	1.82
London	29	83	114	80	31	6	62	1.71
South East	20	97	138	73	23	4	59	1.77
South West	24	103	131	63	18	3	57	1.71
England	28	104	129	69	22	5	61	1.78
Wales	30	121	127	67	21	6	63	1.86
Scotland	31	112	131	66	21	4	63	1.84
Northern Ireland	27	135	172	117	52	13	86	2.60
1991								
United Kingdom	33	89	120	87	32	5	64	1.81
North East	44	102	119	72	23	4	63	1.82
North West	42	101	124	84	29	5	67	1.93
Yorkshire and the Humber	41	99	122	78	26	4	64	1.85
East Midlands	34	95	126	81	26	4	63	1.83
West Midlands	39	102	126	84	31	5	67	1.93
East	24	86	129	91	31	5	62	1.83
London	29	69	97	96	47	10	64	1.74
South East	23	78	122	95	35	5	61	1.80
South West	25	84	125	86	30	5	60	1.77
England	33	89	119	88	32	5	64	1.81
Wales	39	103	127	77	27	5	64	1.88
Scotland	33	82	117	78	27	4	60	1.69
Northern Ireland	29	97	146	105	46	9	75	2.16
2000								
United Kingdom	29	69	95	88	40	8	55	1.64
North East	37	78	92	73	28	5	50	1.57
North West	33	80	96	82	35	7	55	1.67
Yorkshire and the Humber	35	80	107	79	31	6	55	1.69
East Midlands	29	74	100	83	36	7	54	1.64
West Midlands	33	84	106	85	36	7	58	1.75
East	24	72	90	90	43	8	56	1.63
London	28	56	89	102	55	14	61	1.72
South East	22	62	89	94	47	9	55	1.61
South West	24	64	94	87	40	8	53	1.58
England	29	70	95	88	41	8	56	1.65
Wales	35	79	105	81	33	7	55	1.70
Scotland	29	57	87	81	35	6	49	1.47
Northern Ireland	26	66	103	99	46	9	59	1.74

<sup>1</sup> Based on the usual area of residence of the mother. See Notes and Definitions for details of the inclusion or exclusion of births to non-resident mothers in the individual countries and regions of England. The United Kingdom figures have been calculated on all births registered in the United Kingdom, ie: including births to mothers usually resident outside the United Kingdom apart from the non-residents of Northern Ireland which are excluded. The England and Wales figures have been calculated on all births registered in England and Wales apart from the non-residents. Data relate to year of occurrence in England and Wales, and year of registration in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

<sup>2</sup> The rates for women aged under 20, 40 and over and all ages are based upon the population of women aged 15 to 19, 40 to 44 and 15 to 44 respectively. See Notes and Definitions.

<sup>3</sup> The 'All ages' figure for Scotland for year 2000 includes births to mothers whose age was not known.

<sup>4</sup> The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the average number of children which would be born to a woman if the current pattern of fertility persisted throughout her child-bearing years. Previously known as Total Period Fertility. See Notes and Definitions.

Source: Office for National Statistics; General Register Office for Scotland; Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency



# 3.14 Age specific death rates: by sex, 2000<sup>1</sup>

Rates and Standardised Mortality Ratios

Deaths per 1,000 population for specific age groups

	Under 1 <sup>3</sup>	1 to 4	5 to 15	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 to 84	85 and over	SMR <sup>2</sup> (UK = 100)
<b>Males</b>												
United Kingdom	6.1	0.3	0.2	0.8	1.0	1.6	3.9	10.8	30.4	77.2	183.1	100
North East	7.2	0.3	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.6	4.3	12.8	35.0	83.6	192.7	111
North West	6.6	0.3	0.1	0.9	1.2	1.8	4.6	12.2	33.9	81.2	186.1	108
Yorkshire and the Humber	7.8	0.3	0.1	0.7	1.0	1.5	3.6	10.5	31.5	79.8	177.9	101
East Midlands	5.9	0.3	0.2	0.8	1.0	1.6	3.9	10.4	28.7	74.6	188.6	97
West Midlands	7.1	0.3	0.2	0.8	1.0	1.5	4.0	10.6	31.6	80.4	189.7	103
East	5.2	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.8	1.3	3.2	9.2	26.4	74.0	183.3	92
London	6.2	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.9	1.5	4.1	10.9	30.1	75.6	163.4	96
South East	5.0	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.8	1.3	3.3	8.8	26.3	70.7	183.9	90
South West	4.6	0.2	0.2	0.7	1.0	1.3	3.4	8.9	26.5	71.1	182.0	91
England	6.1	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.9	1.5	3.8	10.3	29.7	76.0	182.0	98
Wales	5.9	0.3	0.2	1.0	1.1	1.7	3.9	11.1	31.6	79.3	181.2	102
Scotland	6.3	0.3	0.2	1.0	1.3	2.1	5.1	14.5	36.4	85.4	194.3	117
Northern Ireland	5.5	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.0	1.6	3.9	11.2	30.6	84.3	190.6	105
<b>Females</b>												
United Kingdom	5.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.0	2.7	6.6	18.7	51.9	149.9	100
North East	5.7	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.0	3.0	7.8	21.6	57.6	153.8	109
North West	5.8	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.0	3.1	7.5	20.7	55.9	151.5	106
Yorkshire and the Humber	6.7	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	1.1	2.6	6.9	19.2	52.1	145.1	100
East Midlands	5.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.8	2.6	6.3	18.1	50.7	149.7	98
West Midlands	6.8	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.9	2.6	6.5	18.7	53.0	150.5	101
East	3.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.8	2.5	5.6	16.2	48.6	152.0	95
London	4.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.0	2.6	6.6	18.2	50.1	132.3	93
South East	3.8	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.9	2.4	5.5	16.5	48.0	151.1	94
South West	4.8	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.9	2.3	5.6	15.7	46.4	148.1	92
England	5.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.0	2.6	6.4	18.1	50.9	147.8	98
Wales	4.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.1	2.6	6.8	19.4	53.7	152.0	102
Scotland	5.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.3	3.2	8.2	22.5	59.8	170.1	117
Northern Ireland	4.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.0	2.8	6.9	19.3	54.1	158.2	105
<b>All people</b>												
United Kingdom	5.6	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.7	1.3	3.3	8.7	24.1	61.9	158.9	100
North East	6.5	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.7	1.3	3.7	10.3	27.8	67.8	163.5	110
North West	6.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.8	1.4	3.9	9.8	26.8	65.6	160.4	107
Yorkshire and the Humber	7.3	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.7	1.3	3.1	8.7	24.9	63.0	153.7	100
East Midlands	5.5	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.7	1.2	3.2	8.4	23.1	60.4	160.4	98
West Midlands	6.9	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.8	1.3	3.3	8.5	24.8	63.7	161.0	102
East	4.4	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.6	1.1	2.8	7.4	21.0	58.9	161.1	93
London	5.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.3	3.3	8.7	23.8	60.1	140.8	95
South East	4.4	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.6	1.1	2.9	7.1	21.1	56.9	160.2	92
South West	4.7	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.7	1.1	2.9	7.2	20.7	56.2	157.6	91
England	5.6	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.7	1.2	3.2	8.3	23.5	60.8	157.1	98
Wales	5.2	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.8	1.4	3.2	8.9	25.1	63.8	159.8	102
Scotland	5.7	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.9	1.7	4.1	11.2	28.7	69.4	176.5	118
Northern Ireland	5.1	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.7	1.3	3.3	9.0	24.4	65.6	166.8	105

<sup>1</sup> Based on the usual area of residence of the deceased. See Notes and Definitions for details of the inclusion or exclusion of deaths of non-resident persons in the individual countries and regions

<sup>2</sup> Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) is the ratio of observed deaths to those expected by applying a standard death rate to the regional population. See Notes and Definitions.

<sup>3</sup> Deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births.

Source: Office for National Statistics; General Register Office for Scotland; Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency



## 3.15 Migration

Thousands

	Inflow				Outflow			
	1991	1996	1999	2000	1991	1996	1999	2000
<b>Interregional migration<sup>1</sup></b>								
North East	40	39	39	39	41	45	44	43
North West	96	105	105	106	105	114	115	111
Yorkshire and the Humber	85	91	95	97	85	98	97	96
East Midlands	90	102	111	112	81	94	96	95
West Midlands	83	91	94	94	88	101	102	101
East	122	139	148	146	113	121	126	125
London	149	168	163	163	202	213	228	232
South East	198	228	229	224	185	199	209	210
South West	121	139	143	140	99	110	111	111
England	96	111	112	109	112	105	112	111
Wales	51	55	58	59	47	53	53	52
Scotland	56	47	51	49	47	54	55	53
Northern Ireland	12	11	12	11	9	12	12	12
<b>International migration<sup>2,3</sup></b>								
United Kingdom	337	331	450	482	264	238	269	299
North East	7	3	7	9	4	4	5	6
North West	18	19	30	27	21	20	24	20
Yorkshire and the Humber	22	15	19	31	15	10	14	12
East Midlands	14	15	13	16	8	10	16	16
West Midlands	16	27	15	24	20	19	17	16
East	30	27	29	33	23	14	21	20
London	113	127	207	215	77	63	92	91
South East	55	49	75	67	40	53	43	63
South West	22	19	21	31	21	15	15	21
England	293	296	417	452	227	207	246	265
Wales	9	8	9	5	7	7	4	7
Scotland	31	25	21	20	25	21	13	21
Northern Ireland	4	3	3	5	5	4	5	5

<sup>1</sup> Based on patients re-registering with NHS doctors in other parts of the United Kingdom. See Notes and Definitions. Figures have been adjusted for minor changes caused by database realignment during Health Authority reorganisation.

<sup>2</sup> Subject to relatively large sampling errors where estimates are based on small numbers of contacts. See Notes and Definitions.

<sup>3</sup> The figures in this table combine migration data from three sources to provide Total International Migration. See Notes and Definitions.

Source: National Health Service Central Register and International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics; General Register Office for Scotland; Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency; Home Office; Irish Central Statistical Office

## 3.16 Interregional movements,<sup>1</sup> 2000

Thousands

Region of destination	Region of origin												
	United Kingdom	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
United Kingdom <sup>2</sup>	.	43	111	96	95	101	125	232	210	111	52	53	12
North East	39	.	6	8	3	3	3	4	5	2	1	4	1
North West	106	7	.	18	9	13	8	12	13	8	9	8	2
Yorkshire and the Humber	97	9	19	.	16	8	8	9	12	6	3	5	1
East Midlands	112	3	10	18	.	16	18	12	19	8	3	4	1
West Midlands	94	3	13	7	13	.	8	11	15	13	8	3	1
East	146	3	8	8	13	7	.	59	28	10	3	5	1
London	163	5	13	11	10	12	29	.	53	16	5	8	1
South East	224	5	13	11	14	14	28	88	.	33	8	8	1
South West	140	2	10	6	8	16	13	22	47	.	10	5	1
Wales	59	1	11	3	3	10	4	5	10	10	.	2	-
Scotland	49	4	7	5	3	3	4	7	8	4	2	.	2
Northern Ireland	11	-	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	-	2	.

<sup>1</sup> Based on patients re-registering with NHS doctors in other parts of the United Kingdom. See Notes and Definitions. Figures have been adjusted for minor changes caused by database realignment during Health Authority organisation.

<sup>2</sup> Total number of people moving from other parts of the United Kingdom

Source: Office for National Statistics; General Register Office for Scotland; Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency



### 3.17 Marriages<sup>1,2</sup>

	Thousands		
	1976	1986	2000
United Kingdom	406.0	393.9	305.9
North East	20.1	17.6	11.7
North West	50.3	46.3	31.5
Yorkshire and the Humber	36.3	35.2	24.5
East Midlands	26.7	27.4	20.7
West Midlands	36.6	35.2	25.1
East	32.2	34.7	27.8
London	58.4	47.5	40.4
South East	48.5	52.0	44.0
South West	30.1	32.5	28.0
England	339.0	328.4	253.8
Wales	19.5	19.5	14.1
Scotland	37.5	35.8	30.4
Northern Ireland	9.9	10.2	7.6

<sup>1</sup> Marriages solemnised outside the United Kingdom are not included.

<sup>2</sup> Region of occurrence of marriage.

Source: Office for National Statistics; General Register Office for Scotland; Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

### 3.18 Cohabitation amongst non-married people aged 16 to 59, 1998-2001<sup>1</sup>

	Percentages
	Percentage of non-married people aged 16 to 59 cohabiting
United Kingdom	..
North East	22
North West	21
Yorkshire and the Humber	22
East Midlands	30
West Midlands	23
East	23
London	22
South East	25
South West	27
England	24
Wales	28
Scotland	22
Northern Ireland	..

<sup>1</sup> Combined data from the 1998-99 and 2000-01 surveys.

Source: General Household Survey, Office for National Statistics; Continuous Household Survey, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency



### 3.19 Household numbers and projections<sup>1</sup>

Millions								
	Household numbers			Household projections				
	1981	1991	2000	2001 <sup>1</sup>	2006 <sup>1</sup>	2011 <sup>1</sup>	2016 <sup>1</sup>	2021 <sup>1</sup>
Great Britain	20.18	22.39	..	24.42	25.29	..	..	..
North East	0.98	1.05	1.09	1.10	1.12	1.14	1.15	1.17
North West	2.55	2.72	2.87	2.88	2.93	3.00	3.06	3.11
Yorkshire and the Humber	1.83	1.99	2.12	2.14	2.20	2.26	2.32	2.37
East Midlands	1.41	1.60	1.75	1.76	1.83	1.90	1.97	2.03
West Midlands	1.86	2.04	2.18	2.19	2.24	2.30	2.35	2.40
East	1.76	2.04	2.28	2.28	2.39	2.49	2.60	2.70
London	2.64	2.84	3.19	3.13	3.25	3.38	3.52	3.65
South East	2.64	3.03	3.38	3.40	3.57	3.74	3.91	4.06
South West	1.64	1.90	2.10	2.12	2.21	2.32	2.42	2.52
England	17.31	19.21	20.97	20.99	21.73	22.52	23.31	24.00
Wales	1.02	1.13	1.20	1.21	1.24	1.28	1.31	1.34
Scotland	1.88	2.05	2.20	2.22	2.31	2.41	..	..

<sup>1</sup> 2000-based projections. See Notes and Definitions.

Source: Office of the Deputy Prime Minister; National Assembly for Wales; Scottish Executive

### 3.20 Households: by type, Spring 2001

Percentages and thousands									
	Types of households (percentages)								Total house- holds (=100%) (thou- sands)
	Married couple					Lone parent		Two or more families <sup>1</sup>	
	One person	Two or more un- related adults	With dependent children	With non- dependent children only	With no children	With dependent children	With non- dependent children only		
United Kingdom	28.7	3.1	23.1	6.5	28.4	6.3	3.1	0.9	24,818
North East	31.8	2.0	22.5	6.9	25.9	6.7	3.7	..	1,101
North West	28.1	2.3	22.9	7.3	27.8	7.4	3.4	0.8	2,841
Yorkshire and the Humber	29.3	2.9	21.8	6.3	29.4	6.4	2.9	1.1	2,145
East Midlands	26.4	2.7	23.7	6.9	31.3	5.5	3.0	0.6	1,751
West Midlands	26.5	2.3	23.8	7.6	28.5	6.4	3.7	1.2	2,145
East	27.6	2.3	24.1	7.1	30.8	4.7	2.6	0.8	2,276
London	30.5	6.7	22.3	5.3	21.8	8.3	3.5	1.7	2,995
South East	26.9	2.9	25.0	6.1	31.0	4.9	2.4	0.9	3,315
South West	28.3	2.6	23.1	5.7	32.4	4.8	2.4	0.6	2,099
England	28.2	3.1	23.3	6.5	28.7	6.2	3.0	1.0	20,668
Wales	29.6	3.0	21.9	5.8	28.2	7.4	3.3	..	1,247
Scotland	32.8	3.0	20.1	6.0	27.6	6.6	3.3	0.6	2,254
Northern Ireland	28.6	2.7	28.3	8.3	21.0	6.9	3.8	..	650

<sup>1</sup> For some regions, sample sizes are too small to provide a reliable estimate.

Source: Labour Force Survey Household Datasets, Office for National Statistics; Department of Economic Development, Northern Ireland



## 4.1 Pupils and teachers: by type of school, 2001/02<sup>1</sup>

Thousands and numbers

	Public sector schools					All special schools	All schools
	Nursery schools	Primary schools <sup>2</sup>	Secondary schools	Pupil Referral Units	Non-maintained schools <sup>3</sup>		
<b>Pupils<sup>4</sup> (thousands)</b>							
United Kingdom	73.4	5,084.2	3,947.8	..	618.7	111.1	9,845.5
North East	2.2	218.9	180.9	0.6	15.8	6.0	424.5
North West	4.3	624.4	464.9	1.6	56.3	15.2	1,166.7
Yorkshire and the Humber	2.1	453.1	343.2	1.3	33.1	8.0	840.8
East Midlands	1.6	363.4	292.2	0.5	35.7	5.9	699.3
West Midlands	3.5	477.6	372.3	1.0	44.7	12.4	911.6
East	2.2	443.6	378.1	0.8	62.5	8.9	896.2
London	5.5	609.7	412.5	2.2	124.8	12.1	1,166.8
South East	2.5	633.7	500.3	1.2	144.8	17.2	1,299.7
South West	1.3	390.7	319.5	0.7	61.0	7.6	780.8
England	25.3	4,215.1	3,263.9	9.8	578.8	93.5	8,186.4
Wales	1.5	271.3	212.0	0.5	9.5	3.7	498.5
Scotland	41.9	420.5	316.4	.	29.4	9.2	817.4
Northern Ireland	4.7	177.3	155.5	.	1.1	4.7	343.3
<b>Teachers<sup>4</sup> (thousands)</b>							
United Kingdom	3.2	231.5	241.2	..	61.3	18.3	557.9
North East	0.1	10.0	10.9	0.1	1.3	0.9	23.3
North West	0.3	28.0	28.5	0.3	5.0	2.5	64.5
Yorkshire and the Humber	0.1	20.0	20.3	0.2	3.0	1.3	44.9
East Midlands	0.1	15.7	17.0	0.1	3.5	0.9	37.2
West Midlands	0.2	21.2	22.0	0.3	4.4	1.9	49.9
East	0.1	19.6	21.7	0.4	6.2	1.3	49.2
London	0.4	27.2	24.9	0.5	11.7	2.0	66.7
South East	0.2	28.4	29.1	0.3	15.7	2.7	76.4
South West	0.1	17.4	18.5	0.2	6.5	1.2	43.9
England	1.6	187.4	192.8	2.4	57.3	14.6	456.1
Wales	0.1	12.9	13.0	..	0.9	0.6	27.5
Scotland	1.3	22.3	24.6	.	2.9	2.4	53.5
Northern Ireland	0.2	8.9	10.8	.	0.1	0.8	20.8
<b>Pupils per teacher<sup>4</sup> (numbers)</b>							
United Kingdom	22.6	22.0	16.4	..	10.1	6.1	17.7
North East	18.1	22.0	16.6	4.8	11.8	7.0	18.2
North West	16.9	22.3	16.3	6.3	11.3	6.2	18.1
Yorkshire and the Humber	15.2	22.7	16.9	6.0	11.1	6.4	18.7
East Midlands	13.9	23.2	17.2	3.6	10.3	6.5	18.8
West Midlands	17.5	22.5	16.9	3.3	10.2	6.6	18.3
East	16.5	22.7	17.5	2.2	10.1	6.8	18.2
London	14.0	22.4	16.6	4.4	10.7	6.0	17.5
South East	13.8	22.3	17.2	3.4	9.2	6.4	17.0
South West	15.9	22.4	17.3	3.7	9.4	6.2	17.8
England	15.6	22.5	16.9	4.1	10.1	6.4	17.9
Wales <sup>5</sup>	16.4	21.0	16.4	..	10.0	6.7	18.1
Scotland	31.3	18.9	12.9	.	10.0	3.9	15.3
Northern Ireland <sup>6</sup>	24.4	19.8	14.4	.	10.5	5.9	16.5

<sup>1</sup> Qualified teachers only in England and Wales. See Notes and Definitions. Provisional. Nursery schools data for Scotland refer to 2000/01.

<sup>2</sup> For Northern Ireland, figures include pupils and teachers in the preparatory departments of grammar schools.

<sup>3</sup> Excluding special schools.

<sup>4</sup> Full-time equivalents.

<sup>5</sup> Pupils per teacher data for all schools excludes Pupil Referral Units as information on teachers is not collected for Wales.

<sup>6</sup> The 'All schools' pupil/teacher ratio in this table includes data for Independent schools, but is more usually reported for Grant-aided schools only in figures published by the Northern Ireland Department of Education.



## 4.2 Three and four year olds<sup>1,2,3</sup> by type of early years education provider<sup>4</sup>

Thousands and percentages

	January 2000 <sup>5</sup>						January 2001 <sup>5</sup>					
	Participation rates <sup>6</sup> (percentages)						Participation rates <sup>6</sup> (percentages)					
	Three and four year olds in early years education (thousands)	Maintained nursery & primary schools	Independent and special schools	All schools	Private and voluntary providers <sup>7</sup>	All Providers	Three and four year olds in early years education (thousands)	Maintained nursery & primary schools	Independent and special schools	All schools	Private and voluntary providers <sup>7</sup>	All Providers
United Kingdom	1,310.1	59	4	63	27	89	1,337.5	..	..	63	28	92
North East	57.5	84	2	86	9	95	58.2	85	2	87	12	99
North West	158.4	67	3	71	24	95	162.2	67	3	70	27	97
Yorkshire and the Humber	116.0	71	3	73	20	94	118.2	71	3	74	24	97
East Midlands	95.2	59	3	63	32	95	97.4	60	3	63	34	98
West Midlands	121.8	66	4	70	22	91	123.5	66	4	70	23	93
East	121.8	49	5	54	37	91	124.5	49	5	54	38	92
London	170.9	62	7	69	18	87	175.1	63	7	70	20	90
South East	184.6	39	8	47	47	94	186.7	39	8	47	48	95
South West	111.4	44	5	49	51	100	110.4	43	5	48	49	98
England <sup>8</sup>	1,137.7	58	5	63	30	93	1,156.1	58	5	63	32	95
Wales	55.4	79	1	80	..	80	56.1	79	1	80	..	80
Scotland	89.2	56	-	56	18	74	95.6	..	..	59	21	80
Northern Ireland	27.8	50	1	50	7	57	29.7	52	1	53	8	61

<sup>1</sup> Headcounts of children aged three and four at 31st December in the previous calendar year.

<sup>2</sup> Numbers of three and four year olds in schools may include some two year olds.

<sup>3</sup> Any child attending more than one provider in England may have been counted twice.

<sup>4</sup> These figures must be interpreted carefully in the light of differing types of education providers between the countries.

<sup>5</sup> Includes revised data.

<sup>6</sup> Number of three and four year olds attending provider expressed as a percentage of the three and four year old population.

<sup>7</sup> Includes some Local Authority providers (other than schools) registered to receive nursery education grants.

<sup>8</sup> Provisional data for England for 2001/02 are shown in DFES SFR 09/2002.

Source: Department for Education and Skills; National Assembly for Wales; Scottish Executive; Northern Ireland Department of Education

## 4.3 Class sizes for all classes<sup>1</sup>, 2001/02<sup>2</sup>

Numbers and percentages

	Primary schools						Secondary schools	
	Key Stage 1 <sup>3</sup>		Key Stage 2 <sup>3</sup>		All Primary schools <sup>4</sup>			
	Average number in class	Percentage of classes with 31 or more pupils	Average number in class	Percentage of classes with 31 or more pupils	Average number in class	Percentage of classes with 31 or more pupils		
Great Britain	25.1	1.7	27.2	24.5	26.1	14.3	21.9	..
North East	24.6	1.6	26.5	20.9	25.4	12.4	22.0	7.6
North West	24.9	1.6	27.7	31.7	26.3	18.2	21.9	9.0
Yorkshire and the Humber	25.2	1.9	27.6	26.7	26.6	16.6	22.1	9.1
East Midlands	24.6	1.1	27.6	29.6	26.4	17.7	22.1	7.9
West Midlands	25.3	1.9	27.4	26.1	26.3	15.4	22.0	9.0
East	25.1	2.0	27.5	24.5	26.2	13.9	21.7	7.5
London	26.9	1.7	27.5	15.4	27.1	9.6	22.2	6.6
South East	25.4	1.4	27.6	26.9	26.5	15.6	21.8	7.0
South West	25.3	1.6	27.4	30.8	26.3	17.4	22.2	10.9
England	25.3	1.6	27.5	25.9	26.4	15.2	22.0	8.2
Wales	24.2	2.6	25.9	17.5	24.4	9.5	21.2	..
Scotland <sup>3</sup>	23.6	1.5	25.3	16.1	24.3	9.4	..	..
Northern Ireland	23.0	1.6	24.3	8.9	23.4	4.7	..	..

<sup>1</sup> Maintained schools only. Figures relate to all classes - not just those taught by one teacher. In Northern Ireland a class is defined as a group of pupils normally under the control of one teacher.

<sup>2</sup> Provisional.

<sup>3</sup> In Scotland primary P1-P3 is interpreted to be Key Stage 1 and P4-P7, Key Stage 2. See Notes and Definitions.

<sup>4</sup> For all countries, pupils in composite classes which overlap Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2 are included in the 'All Primary schools' total, but are excluded from all other categories.

Source: Department for Education and Skills; National Assembly for Wales; Scottish Executive; Northern Ireland Department of Education



## 4.4 New entrants to teaching: by age and sex, March 2000<sup>1,2,3</sup>

Percentages and Numbers

Percentages and Numbers							
	Percentages						Total (=100%) (thousands)
	Under 25	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 49	50 and over	
<b>Males</b>							
United Kingdom	35	33	14	10	8	1	4.5
North East	37	37	11	11	5	-	0.2
North West	36	36	13	9	6	-	0.5
Yorkshire and Humber	35	32	12	12	9	-	0.3
East Midlands	38	31	14	14	7	-	0.3
West Midlands	38	30	15	10	8	-	0.4
East	40	33	9	7	9	-	0.4
London	30	37	18	10	5	-	0.6
South East	36	33	14	9	10	1	0.7
South West	32	37	13	11	8	-	0.4
England	35	34	14	10	8	1	3.9
Wales	40	30	10	10	5	-	0.2
England and Wales	35	34	14	10	7	1	4.1
Scotland <sup>2</sup>	32	21	18	12	12	5	0.2
Northern Ireland <sup>3</sup>	28	32	15	12	13	2	0.2
<b>Females</b>							
United Kingdom	52	25	8	7	7	1	15.4
North East	54	25	7	7	8	-	0.6
North West	55	23	8	7	7	-	1.7
Yorkshire and Humber	53	23	10	8	5	-	1.1
East Midlands	53	25	7	8	6	-	1.0
West Midlands	59	23	7	7	4	-	1.4
East	54	24	6	8	8	1	1.6
London	48	29	10	7	7	-	2.3
South East	50	25	8	7	9	-	2.3
South West	50	29	8	8	6	-	1.1
England	52	25	8	7	7	-	13.1
Wales	63	20	9	7	4	-	0.6
England and Wales	53	25	8	7	7	-	13.6
Scotland <sup>2</sup>	43	18	10	9	16	4	1.1
Northern Ireland <sup>3</sup>	41	39	7	3	7	2	0.6
<b>All persons</b>							
United Kingdom	46	28	9	8	7	1	19.9
North East	50	28	9	8	8	1	0.8
North West	50	26	10	7	6	-	2.2
Yorkshire and Humber	49	25	10	9	6	1	1.5
East Midlands	49	26	9	9	6	1	1.3
West Midlands	54	25	8	8	5	-	1.8
East	51	26	7	8	8	-	2.0
London	44	31	11	7	6	-	2.9
South East	47	27	9	7	9	-	3.0
South West	45	31	9	8	7	1	1.5
England	48	27	9	8	7	-	17.0
Wales	57	23	9	7	4	-	0.8
England and Wales	49	27	9	8	7	-	17.7
Scotland <sup>2</sup>	41	18	11	10	15	4	1.4
Northern Ireland <sup>3</sup>	38	38	9	5	9	2	0.8

<sup>1</sup> Provisional. The numbers shown as in service in England and Wales may change as a result of late receipt of annual service returns

<sup>2</sup> Data for Scotland comes from the Teacher Flow (TF) survey, and relates to the period October 2000 to September 2001. See Notes and Definitions.

<sup>3</sup> Figures for Northern Ireland comprise newly appointed permanent teachers at September 2000 in nursery, primary, secondary, grammar and special schools.

Source: Department for Education and Skills; Scottish Executive; Northern Ireland Department of Education



## 4.5 Examination achievements:<sup>1</sup> by sex, 2000/01

	Pupils in their last year of compulsory education <sup>1</sup>					Pupils/students in education <sup>2,3,4</sup> achieving 2 or more A levels <sup>7/</sup> 3 or more SCE/NQ <sup>6</sup> Highers (percentages)	Average A/AS level and Advanced GNVQ point scores <sup>2,3,4</sup>
	Percentage achieving GCSE <sup>5</sup> or SCE Standard Grade/National Qualifications(NQ) <sup>6</sup>				Total (=100%) (thousands)		
	5 or more grades A*-C	1-4 grades A*-C	Grades D-G only <sup>8</sup>	No graded GCSEs/SCEs			
<b>Males</b>							
United Kingdom <sup>9</sup>	45.7	24.6	23.1	6.5	372.1	32.1	16.9
North East	39.6	24.6	28.3	7.6	16.9	25.4	15.4
North West	43.0	24.7	25.6	6.8	45.6	30.7	17.5
Yorkshire and the Humber	39.3	24.1	29.3	7.3	32.2	28.2	16.8
East Midlands	43.5	23.3	26.5	6.7	26.3	31.3	16.7
West Midlands	41.7	25.1	26.5	6.7	34.8	31.1	16.9
East	49.0	23.5	22.0	5.5	33.5	37.3	16.6
London	43.0	26.5	23.5	6.9	39.3	31.1	16.1
South East	50.3	23.1	20.8	5.8	49.2	39.2	17.4
South West	49.6	23.5	21.5	5.4	30.1	34.3	17.3
England	44.8	24.3	24.5	6.5	307.9	32.7	16.9
Wales	44.7	23.6	22.1	9.6	18.9	21.5	16.8
Scotland	54.2	28.6	12.2	5.0	32.1	32.8	.
Northern Ireland	49.5	24.5	19.4	6.7	13.3	30.6	..
<b>Females</b>							
United Kingdom <sup>9</sup>	56.5	23.6	15.5	4.4	357.6	40.6	17.9
North East	48.4	25.0	21.2	5.4	16.4	34.3	16.3
North West	53.3	24.3	17.8	4.7	44.0	37.5	18.2
Yorkshire and the Humber	49.7	24.4	20.9	5.1	30.8	36.0	18.0
East Midlands	55.0	22.8	17.6	4.5	25.3	38.3	17.6
West Midlands	53.3	25.0	17.1	4.6	33.2	38.4	17.6
East	59.2	23.1	14.0	3.7	31.9	44.1	18.0
London	54.3	26.3	15.4	4.0	38.4	41.7	16.5
South East	61.0	21.5	13.3	4.2	46.7	46.5	18.6
South West	59.9	22.0	14.0	4.1	28.8	44.1	18.7
England	55.4	23.8	16.4	4.4	295.5	40.7	17.8
Wales	55.0	23.0	15.8	6.2	18.3	28.8	18.2
Scotland	64.7	23.0	8.1	4.3	31.0	45.2	.
Northern Ireland	64.2	21.3	12.3	2.2	12.8	45.4	..
<b>All pupils/students</b>							
United Kingdom <sup>9</sup>	51.0	24.1	19.4	5.5	729.7	36.2	17.4
North East	43.9	24.8	24.8	6.5	33.3	29.7	15.9
North West	48.0	24.5	21.7	5.7	89.6	34.1	17.9
Yorkshire and the Humber	44.4	24.3	25.2	6.2	63.0	32.0	17.4
East Midlands	49.1	23.1	22.1	5.7	51.6	34.7	17.2
West Midlands	47.4	25.0	21.9	5.7	67.9	34.7	17.3
East	54.0	23.3	18.1	4.6	65.4	40.6	17.4
London	48.6	26.4	19.5	5.5	77.7	36.1	16.3
South East	55.5	22.3	17.2	5.0	95.9	42.7	18.0
South West	54.6	22.8	17.8	4.8	58.9	39.0	18.0
England	50.0	24.0	20.5	5.5	603.3	36.6	17.4
Wales	49.8	23.3	19.0	7.9	37.2	25.1	17.6
Scotland	59.3	25.8	10.2	4.7	63.2	38.9	.
Northern Ireland	56.7	23.0	15.9	4.5	26.0	37.8	..

<sup>1</sup> See Notes and Definitions for information on comparisons for England, Wales and Northern Ireland with Scotland.

<sup>2</sup> Pupils in schools and students in further education institutions aged 18 to 19 at the end of the academic year in England, aged 18 in Wales, and aged 17 to 19 in Northern Ireland, as a percentage of the 18 year old population. Figures for England and Wales are not directly comparable with earlier years. Pupils in Scotland generally sit Highers one year earlier and the figures relate to the results of pupils in Year S5/S6 as a percentage of the 17 year old population.

<sup>3</sup> Figures for England are cumulative GCE A/AS/VCE/AGNVQ results obtained in the academic years 1999/2000 and 2000/01 and are not therefore directly comparable with earlier years.

<sup>4</sup> Including students in England who were entered for a pre-September 2000 or post-September 2000 A-level, are at the end of their second year of an Advanced GNVQ or have entered for a double award VCE A-level in Summer 2001.

<sup>5</sup> Figures for England and Wales include GNVQ equivalents.

<sup>6</sup> From 1999/00 National Qualifications (NQ) were introduced in Scotland. NQs include Standard Grades, Intermediate 1 & 2 and Higher Grades. The figures for Higher Grades combine the new NQ Higher and the old SCE Higher. Figures for Scotland include those with two or more Advanced Higher or combination of two or more Highers plus an Advanced Higher.

<sup>7</sup> Including Advanced GNVQ in England, Wales, and (in schools only) Northern Ireland.

<sup>8</sup> No grades above D and at least one in the D-G range. Figures for Wales, England and the English regions include pupils with one GCSE short course only.

<sup>9</sup> England and Wales only for 'Average A/AS level and Advanced GNVQ point scores'. See Notes and Definitions for derivation of points scores.

Source: Department for Education and Skills; National Assembly for Wales; Scottish Executive; Northern Ireland Department of Education



## 4.6 Pupils<sup>1</sup> achieving GCSE grades A\*-C:<sup>2</sup> by selected subjects and sex, 2000/01<sup>3</sup>

Percentages											
	English	Mathe- matics	Science			Any modern langu- age <sup>6</sup>	French	Geo- graphy	History	Craft Design Techno- logy	All core sub- jects <sup>7</sup>
			Any science <sup>4</sup>	Single award <sup>5</sup>	Double award						
<b>Males</b>											
United Kingdom	47.6	46.6	47.5	2.1	34.2	33.0	22.3	23.1	18.7	29.8	26.7
North East	40.3	41.5	41.1	1.2	33.0	25.1	17.6	18.0	16.0	28.4	20.2
North West	44.5	44.7	44.6	1.2	36.1	29.8	20.1	20.3	17.3	29.0	23.3
Yorkshire and the Humber	40.4	41.1	41.1	0.6	34.7	28.0	18.1	20.5	16.2	30.8	21.6
East Midlands	43.9	45.1	45.6	1.3	39.8	31.7	22.4	22.3	16.6	31.2	24.3
West Midlands	43.2	43.4	43.1	1.2	35.5	29.6	19.5	21.4	16.7	29.6	22.7
East	49.4	50.7	50.7	1.3	43.6	35.5	23.9	26.1	20.4	33.9	28.3
London	45.5	45.1	42.8	1.5	33.7	33.5	20.8	18.9	18.7	24.3	24.5
South East	51.0	51.8	51.2	1.8	38.9	37.9	26.8	25.9	21.7	30.4	30.6
South West	49.5	50.9	52.3	1.0	43.4	35.0	24.1	28.2	19.6	36.0	28.6
England	45.8	46.5	46.2	1.3	37.7	32.4	21.9	22.6	18.4	30.3	25.3
Wales	45.7	43.6	46.7	1.8	35.2	19.0	14.3	25.8	20.8	23.2	34.0
Scotland	64.5	49.3	58.9	7.1		45.3	30.0	25.4	19.2	32.4	34.4
Northern Ireland	50.2	47.6	50.8	8.2	33.9	37.5	26.2	25.2	20.4	23.0	28.3
<b>Females</b>											
United Kingdom	64.0	49.0	50.5	2.3	38.1	49.1	34.1	20.9	22.0	36.1	36.8
North East	55.5	42.7	41.9	1.7	34.4	39.8	28.6	17.2	18.5	41.4	29.4
North West	60.1	47.2	47.8	1.4	40.5	45.7	31.8	17.4	19.6	39.2	34.3
Yorkshire and the Humber	57.0	42.8	43.2	1.3	37.3	43.6	28.6	18.1	19.1	43.0	30.8
East Midlands	62.1	47.3	47.8	1.7	42.8	48.3	35.2	20.0	20.0	44.2	34.2
West Midlands	61.0	45.6	46.6	1.4	40.4	45.8	30.8	20.1	20.5	40.4	33.0
East	65.9	51.9	52.3	1.9	45.8	51.7	36.2	23.2	23.8	45.5	38.3
London	61.2	48.5	47.7	2.4	41.1	48.8	31.0	19.5	21.5	34.1	34.7
South East	67.5	54.3	54.4	1.9	45.2	53.5	37.1	24.3	24.0	39.4	41.4
South West	66.2	52.5	53.9	1.6	45.4	51.6	36.9	25.9	22.4	47.0	39.6
England	62.3	48.6	49.0	1.7	41.9	48.2	33.2	20.8	21.3	41.1	35.6
Wales	63.6	45.2	48.2	2.6	38.6	32.8	25.8	20.4	24.5	16.6	39.2
Scotland	77.8	52.0	62.4	4.8		63.9	44.6	19.7	26.0	12.6	44.8
Northern Ireland	69.0	55.1	60.4	11.0	41.7	55.9	41.0	25.6	24.0	6.3	41.9
<b>All pupils</b>											
United Kingdom	55.6	47.8	49.0	2.2	36.1	40.9	28.1	22.0	20.3	32.9	31.7
North East	47.8	42.1	41.5	1.5	33.7	32.4	23.0	17.6	17.2	34.8	24.8
North West	52.2	45.9	46.2	1.3	38.3	37.6	25.8	18.9	18.4	34.0	28.7
Yorkshire and the Humber	48.5	41.9	42.1	1.0	36.0	35.6	23.2	19.4	17.6	36.8	26.1
East Midlands	52.8	46.2	46.7	1.5	41.3	39.8	28.7	21.2	18.3	37.6	29.1
West Midlands	51.9	44.5	44.8	1.2	37.9	37.5	25.0	20.8	18.6	34.9	27.7
East	57.4	51.3	51.5	1.5	44.7	43.4	29.9	24.7	22.1	39.6	33.2
London	53.3	46.8	45.2	1.9	37.3	41.1	25.8	19.2	20.1	29.1	29.5
South East	59.0	53.0	52.8	1.8	41.9	45.5	31.8	25.1	22.8	34.8	35.9
South West	57.7	51.7	53.1	1.3	44.4	43.1	30.4	27.1	21.0	41.4	34.0
England	53.9	47.5	47.6	1.5	39.7	40.2	27.4	21.7	19.8	35.6	30.4
Wales	54.5	44.4	47.4	2.2	36.9	25.8	20.0	23.2	22.6	20.0	36.5
Scotland	71.0	50.6	60.6	6.0		54.4	37.1	22.6	22.6	22.7	39.5
Northern Ireland	59.4	51.3	55.5	9.6	37.8	46.5	33.5	25.4	22.2	14.9	35.0

<sup>1</sup> Pupils in their last year of compulsory education.

<sup>2</sup> SCE Standard Grade awards at levels 1 to 3 in Scotland.

<sup>3</sup> See Notes and Definitions for information on comparisons for England, Wales and Northern Ireland with Scotland.

<sup>4</sup> Includes double award, single award and individual science subjects. In Scotland, 'Any science' includes Biology, Chemistry, Physics or General Science Standard Grade. See Notes and Definitions.

<sup>5</sup> General Science in Scotland.

<sup>6</sup> Including French.

<sup>7</sup> The core subjects of the National Curriculum applicable in England and Northern Ireland are English, mathematics and a science. Figures in this column for England and Northern Ireland also include a modern language. The core subjects applicable in Wales are mathematics, a science, and either English or Welsh (as a first language). In 2000/01, 8.6 per cent of pupils achieved GCSE grade A\* to C in Welsh as a first language. The National Curriculum does not apply in Scotland, however figures in this column include those who obtained English, mathematics, a science and a modern language.

Source: Department for Education and Skills; National Assembly for Wales; Scottish Executive; Northern Ireland Department of Education



4.7 Pupils reaching or exceeding expected standards:<sup>1</sup> by Key Stage Teacher Assessment, Summer 2001

Percentages

	Key Stage 1 <sup>2</sup>			Key Stage 2 <sup>3</sup>			Key Stage 3 <sup>4</sup>		
	English	Mathematics	Science	English	Mathematics	Science	English	Mathematics	Science
England <sup>5</sup>	85	89	89	72	74	82	65	68	64
North East	85	89	89	71	73	81	62	65	60
North West	85	89	89	73	75	83	65	67	63
Yorkshire and the Humber	85	89	89	70	72	80	61	65	61
East Midlands	86	89	90	71	72	81	65	69	66
West Midlands	84	88	88	70	71	81	65	66	62
East	86	89	90	73	74	82	68	72	68
London	82	86	86	70	72	80	61	63	58
South East	86	89	90	73	74	83	70	73	70
South West	85	89	90	72	74	83	68	72	68
Wales	83	89	88	73	75	81	63	65	63
Northern Ireland <sup>6</sup>	95	95	.	73	76	.	73	71	71

1 For information about the National Curriculum in England and Wales and the common curriculum in Northern Ireland see Notes and Definitions.

2 Percentage of pupils achieving level 2 or above at Key Stage 1

3 Percentage of pupils achieving level 4 or above at Key Stage 2.

4 Percentage of pupils achieving level 5 or above at Key Stage 3.

5 Includes non-LEA maintained schools. These are not included in the regions figures.

6 In Northern Ireland Key Stage 1, pupils are assessed at the age of 8. Pupils are not assessed in Science at Key Stages 1 and 2.

Source: Department for Education and Skills; National Assembly for Wales; Northern Ireland Department of Education

4.8 16 and 17 year olds participating in post-compulsory education<sup>1</sup> and government-supported training: 1999/2000

Percentages<sup>2</sup>

Region of study	16 year olds					17 year olds				
	At school <sup>1</sup>	In further education <sup>1,3</sup>		Government-supported training (GST) <sup>4</sup>	All in full-time education and GST <sup>4,5</sup>	At school <sup>1</sup>	In further education <sup>1,3</sup>		Government-supported training (GST) <sup>4</sup>	All in full-time education and GST <sup>4,5</sup>
		Full-time	Part-time				Full-time	Part-time		
United Kingdom	38.5	33.6	6.6	8.3	79.6	29.2	28.2	8.5	11.3	67.9
North East	26.3	37.5	8.7	..	..	20.5	29.5	9.8	..	..
North West	24.6	42.5	6.8	11.1	77.1	20.2	34.3	8.7	14.6	68.2
Yorkshire and the Humber	30.9	35.0	9.1	11.6	76.7	23.5	28.3	11.7	14.7	65.6
East Midlands	37.7	31.7	8.8	9.2	78.0	30.3	26.1	10.4	12.5	68.1
West Midlands	31.9	37.0	7.6	8.8	76.8	25.2	31.0	9.7	11.6	67.0
East	40.8	34.0	5.2	6.0	80.2	33.3	28.3	7.2	8.5	69.5
London	40.3	34.6	4.6	4.2	78.9	30.8	31.6	6.2	5.9	68.1
South East	39.8	35.4	4.2	5.4	80.2	31.9	29.9	5.9	8.0	69.5
South West	39.0	35.1	5.6	7.1	80.6	32.2	29.1	7.8	10.7	71.3
England	34.9	36.1	6.4	8.3	78.6	27.9	30.1	8.3	11.0	68.4
Wales	37.9	33.3	5.7	7.1	78.3	29.2	27.6	8.9	12.1	68.9
Scotland <sup>6</sup>	69.0	11.7	8.9	9.0	89.8	38.2	11.3	10.9	13.7	63.2
Northern Ireland <sup>7</sup>	47.8	28.7	8.7	..	..	38.4	27.0	7.6	..	..

1 See Notes and Definitions.

2 As a percentage of the estimated 16 and 17 year old population respectively.

3 Including sixth form colleges in England and a small element of further education in higher education institutions in England and Scotland.

4 GST figures for Tees Valley, and therefore the North East, were not available at the time of data collection. The DfES website will be updated when data become available. Figures in the UK row refer to GB.

5 Figures for England exclude overlap between full-time education and government-supported training.

6 The estimates of 16 year olds at school exclude those pupils who leave school in the winter term at the minimum statutory school-leaving age.

7 Participation in part-time further education should not be aggregated with full-time further education or schools activity due to the unquantifiable overlap of these activities.

Source: Department for Education and Skills; National Assembly for Wales; Scottish Executive; Northern Ireland Department of Education



## 4.9 Home students in further education<sup>1</sup> in England: by level of course of study,<sup>2</sup> 2001/02

Percentages and thousands

Region of study <sup>3</sup>	Courses leading to NVQ/GNVQ or equivalent academic qualifications (percentages)					Total FE students <sup>1</sup> studying in England (=100%) (thousands)
	Level 1 and Entry	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4, 5 and higher education	Other courses	
North East	25.4	29.7	27.4	5.7	11.8	184.2
North West	21.3	27.7	30.1	4.9	15.9	430.3
Yorkshire and the Humber	25.6	26.8	28.7	4.3	14.5	283.5
East Midlands	24.7	28.8	28.9	3.0	14.6	194.2
West Midlands	25.3	25.8	28.4	4.8	15.7	350.0
East	21.2	24.5	31.7	5.3	17.3	198.3
London	18.9	20.2	22.5	3.0	35.5	396.9
South East	22.5	23.3	32.8	5.2	16.2	348.2
South West	22.9	26.0	30.5	4.6	15.9	216.9
England	22.8	25.5	28.8	4.5	18.5	2,602.6
Other <sup>4</sup>	12.2	23.4	30.8	14.8	18.7	9.4

<sup>1</sup> Further education (FE) institutions only. See Notes and Definitions. Due to a change in methodology, figures are not directly comparable with those published previously in Regional Trends before 2001.

<sup>2</sup> Highest level of qualification aimed for by students.

<sup>3</sup> English domiciled students only.

<sup>4</sup> Those studying within England domiciled in Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

Source: Department for Education and Skills

## 4.10 Home domiciled higher education students:<sup>1</sup> by region of study and domicile, 2001/02<sup>2</sup>

Percentages and thousands

Region of domicile	Region of study												All students (=100%) (thousands)
	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	
United Kingdom <sup>3</sup>	4.6	11.3	9.8	6.7	8.3	5.4	15.0	10.3	6.7	5.5	13.5	2.9	1,688.2
North East	72.7	5.5	9.4	2.7	1.5	1.0	1.7	1.4	0.7	0.5	2.9	0.1	66.5
North West	3.3	68.3	10.7	3.4	3.9	1.2	2.3	1.9	1.3	1.9	1.9	-	178.1
Yorkshire and the Humber	6.0	8.1	67.5	5.8	2.6	1.5	2.4	1.9	1.3	1.0	1.7	0.1	120.4
East Midlands	2.5	6.3	17.2	48.0	8.3	3.9	4.3	4.0	2.7	1.6	1.1	-	99.3
West Midlands	1.2	7.1	6.1	8.4	58.0	1.7	3.7	3.9	4.5	4.2	1.0	-	130.0
East	1.8	3.6	6.3	9.4	4.5	41.3	15.7	9.8	4.5	1.8	1.3	-	125.6
London	0.9	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.4	5.1	69.7	9.3	2.8	1.0	1.1	-	231.8
South East	1.5	3.0	3.9	5.4	3.9	4.2	16.6	48.2	9.0	2.9	1.4	-	209.4
South West	1.1	3.0	3.2	3.7	4.6	2.3	6.9	13.1	53.6	7.2	1.2	-	115.0
England <sup>3</sup>	5.7	13.6	12.1	8.3	10.2	6.7	18.7	12.8	8.1	2.4	1.5	-	1,329.0
Wales	0.6	6.2	2.6	2.3	3.5	1.1	2.8	3.3	5.6	71.2	0.7	-	84.0
Scotland	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	94.8	-	212.6
Northern Ireland	1.4	4.0	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.6	1.1	0.4	0.7	8.7	78.4	62.5

<sup>1</sup> Including higher education students in further education institutions for England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Excluding Open University students. These data are not comparable with figures prior to those shown in Regional Trends 35. See Notes and Definitions.

<sup>2</sup> Data for higher education students in further education institutions in Wales relate to 2000/01, and exclude UK students whose domicile was unknown.

<sup>3</sup> Including students from the Channel Islands and Isle of Man and students whose region of domicile was unknown or unclassified.

Source: Department for Education and Skills; Higher Education Statistics Agency; National Assembly for Wales; Scottish Executive; Northern Ireland Department for Employment and Learning



## 4.11 Destination of 2001 full-time first degree graduates<sup>1</sup>

Percentages and thousands

Region of study	UK employment		Overseas employment <sup>2</sup>	Total employment	Continuing education or training	Believed unemployed	Other destinations <sup>3</sup>	All first degree graduates <sup>4</sup> (thousands)
	Permanent	Temporary						
United Kingdom	42.9	20.2	2.4	65.5	19.5	6.1	8.8	224.1
North East	47.3	17.0	3.1	67.4	18.7	6.1	7.9	11.3
North West	45.6	20.7	2.0	68.3	18.4	5.8	7.5	25.4
Yorkshire and the Humber	46.8	19.0	3.1	68.8	17.1	5.8	8.3	24.4
East Midlands	48.2	19.0	2.2	69.4	17.0	5.2	8.4	16.7
West Midlands	40.7	23.7	2.1	66.5	19.0	6.6	7.9	18.6
East	41.1	16.7	2.5	60.3	24.9	5.7	9.1	12.0
London	38.7	22.1	1.7	62.5	19.9	7.8	9.9	31.1
South East	42.6	21.2	2.1	66.0	18.6	5.7	9.7	26.8
South West	46.5	18.8	2.4	67.8	16.5	5.6	10.1	15.9
England	43.9	20.2	2.3	66.4	18.7	6.1	8.8	182.1
Wales	37.4	23.1	2.3	62.8	23.4	5.9	7.8	14.0
Scotland	40.7	19.4	2.9	63.0	21.3	6.1	9.6	22.5
Northern Ireland	35.4	15.6	5.0	56.1	27.5	7.2	9.3	5.6

<sup>1</sup> Provisional data. Home and EU students graduating from higher education institutions in 2001. As a percentage of known destinations. As from 1999/00, the target population excludes non-EU overseas domiciled students.

<sup>2</sup> Home students only.

<sup>3</sup> Includes overseas graduates leaving the United Kingdom and graduates not available for employment.

<sup>4</sup> Includes known and unknown destinations.

Source: Department for Education and Skills, and the Higher Education Statistics Agency

## 4.12 Population of working age:<sup>1</sup> by highest qualification,<sup>2</sup> Spring 2002

Percentages and thousands

	Degree or equivalent	Higher education qualifications <sup>3</sup>	GCE A Level or equivalent <sup>4</sup>	GCSE grades A*-C or equivalent	Other qualifications	No qualifications	Total <sup>5</sup> (=100%) (thou- sands)
United Kingdom	15.8	8.2	24.3	22.0	13.4	15.7	36,997
North East	10.0	8.3	26.6	23.4	13.0	18.1	1,574
North West	12.6	7.7	24.3	24.6	11.7	18.4	4,222
Yorkshire and the Humber	12.8	7.5	25.5	22.0	14.1	17.5	3,110
East Midlands	12.6	7.5	25.4	22.9	13.7	16.8	2,609
West Midlands	12.9	7.9	22.6	22.8	13.9	18.9	3,243
East	14.7	7.5	24.4	24.7	14.5	13.5	3,377
London	24.9	6.3	18.9	16.6	18.5	14.2	4,882
South East	19.2	8.6	24.5	23.0	12.6	11.4	5,005
South West	14.7	9.3	25.9	24.3	13.9	11.4	3,001
England	16.0	7.8	23.8	22.4	14.1	15.2	31,023
Wales	12.3	8.6	23.9	23.5	11.2	19.2	1,770
Scotland	16.2	11.7	29.5	17.3	9.2	15.6	3,170
Northern Ireland	13.7	7.7	24.7	22.2	7.3	24.1	1,035

<sup>1</sup> Males aged 16 to 64 and females aged 16 to 59.

<sup>2</sup> For information on equivalent level qualifications see Notes and Definitions.

<sup>3</sup> Below degree level.

<sup>4</sup> Includes recognised trade apprenticeship.

<sup>5</sup> Population in private households, students in halls of residence and those in NHS accommodation. Total includes those who did not state their qualifications, but percentages are based on figures excluding them.

Source: Department for Education and Skills, from the Labour Force Survey (Office for National Statistics)



## 4.13 Progress towards achieving the National Learning Targets for England for 2002, Spring 2002<sup>1,2</sup>

Pe

Region of residence	85 per cent of 19 year olds with an NVQ level 2 qualification or equivalent			60 per cent of 21 year olds with an NVQ level 3 qualification or equivalent			50 per cent of adults <sup>3</sup> with an NVQ level 3 qualification or equivalent			28 per cent of adults with an NVQ level 3 qualification or equivalent	
	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females
North East	64	82	73	51	52	51	51	39	46	22	23
North West	71	74	72	49	50	50	51	40	46	25	25
Yorkshire and the Humber	68	74	71	50	49	50	49	42	46	22	27
East Midlands	73	83	78	54	48	51	49	39	45	23	23
West Midlands	69	70	70	47	58	52	47	41	44	24	26
East	68	75	72	51	46	48	50	40	46	25	26
London	76	76	76	55	62	58	55	54	54	37	39
South East	78	82	80	60	58	59	53	47	51	31	31
South West	77	80	79	52	57	55	52	44	48	26	28
England	72	77	75	53	54	53	51	44	48	27	29

<sup>1</sup> See Notes and Definitions for details of the targets.

<sup>2</sup> The questions on qualifications in the Labour Force Survey were changed substantially in Spring 1996. Figures are therefore not directly comparable with those for earlier years.

<sup>3</sup> Males aged 18 to 64 and females aged 18 to 59, who are in employment or actively seeking employment.

Source: Department for Education and Skills; Labour Force Survey (Office for National Statistics)

## 4.14 Employees of working age<sup>1</sup> receiving job-related training:<sup>2</sup> by sex, Spring 2002

Percentages<sup>3</sup>

	Males				Females			
	On-the-job training only	Off-the-job training only	Both on-and off-the-job training	Any job- related training	On-the-job training only	Off-the-job training only	Both on-and off-the-job training	Any job- related training
United Kingdom	4.7	7.1	3.0	14.9	5.7	9.2	3.6	18.5
North East	5.7	8.0	3.0	16.8	6.8	8.5	3.9	19.2
North West	5.2	6.6	2.9	14.7	6.1	8.4	3.8	18.3
Yorkshire and the Humber	4.7	7.8	2.9	15.3	6.3	8.8	3.0	18.1
East Midlands	3.9	7.3	2.8	14.0	5.5	8.7	3.5	17.7
West Midlands	4.6	7.1	2.1	13.9	6.3	8.4	3.8	18.5
East	4.3	6.4	2.9	13.5	4.8	7.9	3.3	16.1
London	4.4	7.9	3.6	15.9	6.1	10.0	3.9	20.1
South East	5.4	7.8	3.1	16.4	5.3	10.6	3.3	19.3
South West	4.5	7.2	3.3	14.9	5.2	10.8	4.3	20.4
England	4.7	7.3	3.0	15.1	5.8	9.3	3.6	18.7
Wales	5.1	6.8	2.6	14.5	5.2	11.2	3.9	20.4
Scotland	4.8	5.7	3.6	14.2	5.0	7.9	3.6	16.6
Northern Ireland	4.2	5.8	..	12.9	5.7	6.3	..	15.3

<sup>1</sup> Males aged 16 to 64 and females aged 16 to 59.

<sup>2</sup> Job-related education or training received in the four weeks before interview. In some cases sample sizes are too small to provide reliable estimates.

<sup>3</sup> As a percentage of all employees of working age.

Source: Department for Education and Skills; Labour Force Survey (Office for National Statistics)



4.15 Work-based learning,<sup>1</sup> 2000-01

Percentages and thousands

	Work-based Learning for Adults						Work-based Learning for Young People <sup>2</sup>					
	Status six months after leaving (percentages)						Status six months after leaving (percentages)					
	In employment	In further education or training	Unemployed	Other	Gained full qualification (percentages)	All leavers <sup>3</sup> (thousands)	In employment	In further education or training	Unemployed	Other	Gained full qualification (percentages)	All leavers <sup>3</sup> (thousands)
England and Wales	42	4	47	7	41	117.9	71	11	11	7	52	282.7
North East	37	4	52	7	40	8.1	64	14	16	6	52	21.2
North West	40	4	50	6	41	18.3	73	10	11	6	54	49.0
Yorkshire and the Humber	36	4	53	7	38	11.4	69	11	13	7	47	31.8
East Midlands	40	4	48	7	42	7.7	73	10	10	8	53	24.2
West Midlands	43	4	46	7	45	14.1	69	13	10	7	51	31.5
East	46	3	43	8	48	8.4	78	10	10	8	56	23.2
London	40	5	48	7	34	25.6	67	12	12	9	50	25.8
South East	49	4	40	7	45	9.7	79	7	6	8	55	29.4
South West	47	3	42	7	43	8.1	79	9	6	6	57	22.2
England	42	4	47	7	41	111.5	72	10	10	7	53	258.3
Wales	48	4	43	5	41	6.4	60	16	17	7	46	24.4
Scotland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Ireland <sup>1</sup>	62	5	27	6	91	0.3	53	6	21	20	47	11.2

1 Schemes in Northern Ireland differ from those in England and Wales. See Notes and Definitions.

2 Work Based Learning for Young People data in England and Wales consist of Advanced Modern Apprenticeships, Foundation Modern Apprenticeships and Other Training for Young People.

3 All those who left the programme during 2000-01.

Source: Department for Education and Skills; National Assembly for Wales; Northern Ireland Department for Employment and Learning.



## 5.1 Labour force and employment rates<sup>1</sup>

Thousands and percentages

	Labour force (thousands)					Employment rates <sup>2</sup> (percentages)				
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<b>Males</b>										
United Kingdom	15,813	15,979	16,139	16,154	16,236	78.1	78.4	79.1	79.3	78.9
North East	653	633	657	653	632	71.6	68.2	71.6	72.6	70.5
North West	1,737	1,786	1,825	1,802	1,784	73.3	75.4	78.2	76.5	75.2
Yorkshire and the Humber	1,337	1,347	1,355	1,336	1,360	76.0	76.6	77.4	77.0	77.6
East Midlands	1,146	1,147	1,165	1,158	1,166	81.4	80.4	81.3	80.6	81.0
West Midlands	1,459	1,446	1,424	1,440	1,447	79.7	78.4	77.9	79.3	79.6
East	1,510	1,515	1,519	1,547	1,553	84.0	84.0	84.0	85.1	84.5
London	1,949	2,042	2,073	2,089	2,117	75.0	77.0	76.8	77.5	76.9
South East	2,251	2,274	2,290	2,295	2,325	84.6	85.9	85.9	85.8	85.1
South West	1,307	1,325	1,336	1,340	1,359	82.7	82.5	83.1	82.9	82.4
England	13,350	13,516	13,644	13,663	13,742	79.0	79.4	80.1	80.2	79.7
Wales	705	725	730	716	732	71.2	72.1	73.7	72.5	73.6
Scotland	1,341	1,330	1,356	1,352	1,347	74.9	74.0	75.3	76.7	75.8
Northern Ireland	417	408	408	422	415	73.4	71.8	71.4	73.8	72.9
<b>Females</b>										
United Kingdom	12,284	12,440	12,587	12,656	12,793	67.6	68.3	68.9	69.3	69.5
North East	489	502	509	510	525	61.3	61.2	62.8	63.9	66.3
North West	1,355	1,370	1,392	1,429	1,433	64.8	66.0	66.6	68.9	68.5
Yorkshire and the Humber	1,030	1,030	1,052	1,052	1,037	67.4	67.7	69.1	69.2	67.7
East Midlands	892	901	918	903	917	70.5	71.0	71.9	70.0	71.5
West Midlands	1,087	1,110	1,101	1,092	1,101	67.3	68.3	67.8	68.3	68.3
East	1,162	1,165	1,175	1,222	1,218	70.8	71.5	72.1	73.9	73.3
London	1,518	1,561	1,573	1,557	1,589	63.9	65.5	65.3	64.2	64.3
South East	1,751	1,776	1,818	1,817	1,849	72.7	73.0	74.7	74.4	74.6
South West	1,040	1,058	1,071	1,086	1,102	72.1	73.2	73.7	74.3	75.3
England	10,324	10,472	10,609	10,669	10,770	68.1	68.9	69.6	69.9	70.0
Wales	553	559	567	558	558	63.5	64.3	64.7	63.3	62.8
Scotland	1,098	1,091	1,107	1,115	1,141	67.7	67.4	68.2	69.8	70.3
Northern Ireland	309	318	304	313	324	60.3	61.1	58.1	60.0	61.7
<b>All people</b>										
United Kingdom	28,097	28,419	28,726	28,809	29,029	73.1	73.6	74.3	74.6	74.1
North East	1,142	1,135	1,166	1,163	1,157	66.7	64.9	67.4	68.4	68.5
North West	3,092	3,157	3,217	3,231	3,216	69.3	70.9	72.7	72.9	72.0
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,367	2,376	2,406	2,388	2,397	71.9	72.4	73.5	73.3	72.9
East Midlands	2,039	2,048	2,083	2,061	2,082	76.2	75.9	76.8	75.6	76.5
West Midlands	2,546	2,556	2,525	2,533	2,548	73.8	73.6	73.1	74.1	74.3
East	2,672	2,680	2,694	2,770	2,771	77.7	78.1	78.3	79.8	79.2
London	3,467	3,602	3,647	3,646	3,706	69.7	71.5	71.3	71.1	70.9
South East	4,002	4,050	4,107	4,113	4,173	78.9	79.7	80.6	80.3	80.1
South West	2,347	2,383	2,408	2,426	2,460	77.7	78.1	78.6	78.8	79.0
England	23,674	23,987	24,254	24,331	24,512	73.8	74.4	75.1	75.3	75.1
Wales	1,259	1,284	1,297	1,275	1,290	67.5	68.4	69.4	68.1	68.5
Scotland	2,439	2,421	2,463	2,468	2,488	71.4	70.8	71.9	73.4	73.1
Northern Ireland	726	726	712	735	739	67.0	66.6	65.0	67.1	67.5

<sup>1</sup> At Spring of each year. Based on the population of working age in private households, students halls of residence and NHS accommodation. See Notes and Definitions.

<sup>2</sup> Total in employment as a percentage of all people of working age in each region.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics



## 5.2 Labour force:<sup>1</sup> by age, Spring 2002

Percentages and thousands

	Percentage aged:						
				Males 45 to 64/ females	Males 65 or over/ females	All ages (=100%) (thousands)	
	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 59	60 or over		
United Kingdom	15.1	23.7	26.4	31.8	3.0	29,934	
North East	16.4	22.4	27.3	32.2	1.7	1,177	
North West	15.3	23.7	27.2	31.3	2.6	3,301	
Yorkshire and the Humber	15.5	22.9	26.9	32.0	2.7	2,464	
East Midlands	14.4	22.7	26.6	33.6	2.7	2,140	
West Midlands	15.2	22.9	25.8	32.9	3.2	2,633	
East	13.9	24.0	25.5	33.2	3.3	2,866	
London	15.0	27.5	27.7	26.9	2.9	3,816	
South East	14.6	23.1	25.4	33.1	3.8	4,338	
South West	15.0	22.4	25.0	33.8	3.8	2,557	
England	14.9	23.8	26.3	31.9	3.1	25,293	
Wales	15.4	22.0	26.6	32.9	3.0	1,331	
Scotland	16.5	23.1	26.9	31.1	2.4	2,549	
Northern Ireland	15.6	27.5	25.3	28.6	3.0	762	

<sup>1</sup> The labour force includes those in employment and unemployment. See Notes and Definitions.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

## 5.3 Employment status and rates, Spring 2002

Percentages and thousands

	In employment				ILO unem- ployed	Econom- ically active	Econom- ically inactive	All of working age <sup>2</sup> (=100%) (thousands)	Employment rates <sup>3</sup>		
	Employees			Total <sup>1</sup>					Males	Females	All persons
	Full- time	Part- time	Self- employed								
United Kingdom	50	15.7	8.2	74.4	5.2	78.5	21.5	36,997	78.9	69.5	74.1
North East	46.7	16.4	4.7	68.5	6.9	73.5	26.5	1,574	70.5	66.3	68.5
North West	49.3	14.9	7.3	72.0	5.5	76.2	23.8	4,222	75.2	68.5	72.0
Yorkshire and the Humber	49.0	16.5	6.8	72.9	5.4	77.1	22.9	3,110	77.6	67.7	72.9
East Midlands	50.7	17.2	8.1	76.5	4.2	79.8	20.2	2,609	81.0	71.5	76.5
West Midlands	50.7	16.0	7.0	74.3	5.5	78.6	21.4	3,243	79.6	68.3	74.3
East	52.8	16.5	9.4	79.2	3.5	82.1	17.9	3,377	84.5	73.3	79.2
London	49.4	11.8	9.3	70.9	6.6	75.9	24.1	4,882	76.9	64.3	70.9
South East	53.1	16.9	9.7	80.1	4.0	83.4	16.6	5,005	85.1	74.6	80.1
South West	49.3	18.8	10.3	79.0	3.6	82.0	18.0	3,001	82.4	75.3	79.0
England	50.4	15.8	8.4	75.1	4.9	79.0	21.0	31,023	79.7	70.0	75.1
Wales	45.2	15.1	7.6	68.5	6.1	72.9	27.1	1,770	73.6	62.8	68.5
Scotland	49.9	16.0	6.7	73.1	6.8	78.5	21.5	3,170	75.8	70.3	73.1
Northern Ireland	46.0	13.2	7.5	67.5	5.6	71.4	28.6	1,035	72.9	61.7	67.5

<sup>1</sup> Total also includes those on government-supported employment and training schemes and unpaid family workers.

<sup>2</sup> Based on the population of men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59 in private households, student halls of residence and NHS accommodation. See Notes and Definitions.

<sup>3</sup> Total in employment as a percentage of all persons of working age in each region.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics



## 5.4 Employee jobs: by industry<sup>1</sup> and sex, December 2000

											Percentages and thousands	
	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining, quarrying, (inc oil and gas extraction)	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, water	Construction	Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs	Transport, storage and communication	Financial and business services	Public administration and defence	Education, social work and health services	Other	Whole economy (=100%) (thousands)
Males												
Great Britain	1.3	0.5	21.5	0.6	7.5	21.5	8.7	19.9	5.4	8.3	4.8	12,798
North East	0.8	0.7	27.8	1.3	9.8	17.8	7.2	12.4	7.1	9.8	5.3	482
North West	0.8	0.2	25.3	0.2	8.0	21.6	8.2	16.0	5.7	9.6	4.3	1,437
Yorkshire and the Humber	1.3	0.6	27.0	0.5	8.2	20.7	9.1	14.6	5.3	8.6	4.1	1,045
East Midlands	1.8	0.9	30.6	0.6	7.5	20.5	8.0	14.2	4.4	7.8	3.7	891
West Midlands	1.2	0.2	30.9	1.0	6.5	20.7	8.3	14.7	4.4	7.9	4.3	1,193
East	2.0	0.3	21.4	0.9	7.7	23.1	9.4	19.6	4.1	7.4	4.1	1,140
London	0.1	0.1	9.0	0.2	5.1	21.4	10.6	34.6	5.3	7.1	6.6	2,136
South East	1.4	0.2	17.2	0.4	7.1	23.9	9.0	23.6	4.9	7.7	4.7	1,832
South West	2.2	0.5	22.4	0.7	7.6	23.3	7.4	15.9	6.7	8.9	4.4	1,003
England	1.2	0.3	21.5	0.5	7.1	21.8	8.9	20.6	5.2	8.1	4.8	11,159
Wales	1.9	0.6	27.8	0.6	8.5	18.8	6.5	12.3	7.5	10.4	5.2	535
Scotland	2.7	2.0	18.9	0.8	10.5	19.7	8.0	16.3	6.4	9.2	5.4	1,104
Females												
Great Britain	0.6	-	8.5	0.2	1.4	26.4	3.3	19.5	5.3	29.5	5.2	12,342
North East	0.2	-	8.7	0.4	1.6	26.0	2.5	12.7	7.3	35.0	5.5	480
North West	0.3	-	9.7	0.2	1.4	27.7	3.2	15.8	5.9	30.9	4.9	1,398
Yorkshire and the Humber	0.5	-	9.8	0.2	1.2	27.1	2.9	15.9	5.8	31.6	4.9	1,035
East Midlands	0.9	-	13.1	0.3	1.5	26.2	2.6	14.3	5.0	31.2	4.7	841
West Midlands	0.6	-	11.5	0.4	1.2	26.3	2.9	16.3	4.5	31.3	4.9	1,093
East	1.1	-	8.3	0.4	1.6	28.4	4.0	19.5	4.0	28.2	4.6	1,090
London	-	-	5.0	0.1	1.1	22.3	4.8	32.5	5.1	22.5	6.4	1,917
South East	0.9	-	6.7	0.2	1.4	27.5	4.1	22.1	4.2	27.8	5.0	1,813
South West	0.8	-	7.7	0.2	1.1	29.2	2.3	16.7	5.4	31.8	4.7	1,008
England	0.6	-	8.4	0.2	1.3	26.5	3.5	20.2	5.1	29.0	5.2	10,674
Wales	0.5	-	9.6	0.3	2.1	25.9	1.8	12.0	6.6	35.9	5.3	542
Scotland	0.7	0.3	8.3	0.2	1.5	25.6	2.6	17.3	6.7	31.3	5.5	1,126
All people												
Great Britain	1.0	0.3	15.1	0.4	4.5	23.9	6.1	19.7	5.3	18.7	5.0	25,141
North East	0.5	0.4	18.2	0.9	5.7	21.9	4.9	12.6	7.2	22.4	5.4	962
North West	0.6	0.1	17.6	0.2	4.7	24.6	5.7	15.9	5.8	20.1	4.6	2,835
Yorkshire and the Humber	0.9	0.3	18.4	0.3	4.8	23.9	6.0	15.2	5.5	20.1	4.5	2,079
East Midlands	1.4	0.5	22.1	0.4	4.6	23.3	5.4	14.3	4.7	19.2	4.2	1,732
West Midlands	0.9	0.1	21.6	0.7	4.0	23.4	5.7	15.5	4.5	19.1	4.5	2,286
East	1.6	0.2	15.0	0.7	4.7	25.7	6.7	19.5	4.1	17.6	4.3	2,231
London	0.1	0.1	7.1	0.1	3.2	21.8	7.9	33.6	5.2	14.4	6.5	4,053
South East	1.1	0.1	12.0	0.3	4.3	25.7	6.6	22.9	4.6	17.7	4.9	3,645
South West	1.5	0.3	15.0	0.4	4.3	26.2	4.8	16.3	6.1	20.4	4.5	2,010
England	0.9	0.2	15.1	0.4	4.3	24.1	6.2	20.4	5.1	18.3	5.0	21,834
Wales	1.2	0.3	18.6	0.4	5.3	22.3	4.1	12.1	7.1	23.2	5.3	1,078
Scotland	1.7	1.1	13.6	0.5	5.9	22.7	5.3	16.8	6.6	20.3	5.4	2,229

<sup>1</sup> Based on Standard Industrial Classification 1992. See Notes and Definitions.

Source: Annual Business Inquiry, Office for National Statistics

## 5.5 Employee jobs and self-employment jobs:<sup>1</sup> by sex

	Thousands											
	Employee jobs <sup>2</sup>						Self-employment jobs <sup>3</sup>					
	Males			Females			Males			Females		
	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
United Kingdom	12,838	13,017	13,123	12,494	12,603	12,647	2,496	2,463	2,513	950	957	918
North East	470	476	475	481	482	474	80	66	62	24	28	23
North West	1,428	1,429	1,453	1,399	1,406	1,390	268	234	252	83	85	69
Yorkshire and the Humber	1,038	1,034	1,037	1,014	1,031	1,043	188	188	185	61	63	57
East Midlands	871	885	891	863	841	850	169	162	171	68	61	58
West Midlands	1,170	1,177	1,183	1,106	1,102	1,110	195	189	202	73	70	68
East	1,099	1,145	1,152	1,064	1,061	1,079	262	257	258	104	104	95
London	2,012	2,092	2,160	1,885	1,939	1,915	351	361	359	134	153	153
South East	1,780	1,833	1,830	1,762	1,757	1,773	379	386	393	175	167	169
South West	995	1,006	1,025	1,000	1,007	1,022	250	251	261	106	110	106
England	10,912	11,076	11,208	10,550	10,625	10,657	2,142	2,094	2,143	828	841	798
Wales	538	519	531	543	557	537	118	118	112	38	44	36
Scotland	1,074	1,103	1,065	1,085	1,100	1,126	166	171	178	69	59	66
Northern Ireland	314	319	319	316	321	327	69	78	79	16	15	16

<sup>1</sup> At September each year. See Notes and Definitions.

<sup>2</sup> All employee jobs data have been revised due to the introduction of the Annual Business Inquiry, which has replaced the Annual Employment Survey as the annual benchmark inquiry for Short Term Employer Survey.

<sup>3</sup> With or without employees.

Source: Short-term Employment and Labour Force Surveys, Office for National Statistics; Quarterly Employment and Labour Force Surveys, Department of Economic Development, Northern Ireland



## 5.6 Self-employment:<sup>1</sup> by broad industry group,<sup>2</sup> Spring 2002

Percentages and thousands

	Industry					Total self-employed <sup>4</sup> (=100%) (thousands)
	Agriculture and fishing	Manufacturing	Construction	All industry <sup>3</sup>	Services	
United Kingdom	5.5	6.4	21.8	28.6	65.9	3,232
North East	..	..	23.5	28.3	68.4	75
North West	3.7	6.4	20.2	26.8	69.5	326
Yorkshire and the Humber	5.5	5.9	25.5	31.7	62.7	231
East Midlands	5.1	6.7	27.0	34.3	60.6	221
West Midlands	4.7	6.8	24.8	31.6	63.7	248
East	4.1	8.0	26.0	34.7	61.3	337
London	..	3.8	16.2	20.4	78.7	481
South East	3.5	6.9	22.4	29.6	67.0	524
South West	8.9	8.4	22.2	30.7	60.4	333
England	4.2	6.4	22.3	29.1	66.7	2,775
Wales	13.6	6.6	20.4	27.0	59.3	146
Scotland	7.4	6.4	16.6	23.5	69.2	226
Northern Ireland	30.6	..	22.2	26.7	42.7	85

<sup>1</sup> Main job only.

<sup>2</sup> Based on Standard Industrial Classification 1992. In some cases, sample sizes are too small to provide a reliable estimate.

<sup>3</sup> Includes Standard Industrial Classification groups C and E: Quarrying, Energy and Water.

<sup>4</sup> Total includes those who did not state their industry and those whose workplace is outside the United Kingdom, but percentages are based on figures which exclude them.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

## 5.7 Economic activity rates:<sup>1</sup> by sex

Percentages

	Males					Females					All people				
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
United Kingdom	83.9	84.1	84.3	83.8	83.7	71.5	72.1	72.5	72.4	72.7	78.0	78.4	78.7	78.4	78.5
North East	79.4	77.1	80.0	79.4	76.8	65.2	67.0	68.0	68.0	69.9	72.6	72.3	74.2	74.0	73.5
North West	79.4	81.5	82.9	81.4	80.2	68.5	69.2	70.1	71.7	71.7	74.2	75.7	76.8	76.8	76.2
Yorkshire and the Humber	82.8	83.2	83.3	81.6	82.6	71.4	71.2	72.5	72.2	70.9	77.4	77.5	78.2	77.2	77.1
East Midlands	85.8	85.3	86.2	85.0	84.9	74.0	74.3	75.4	73.5	74.1	80.2	80.1	81.1	79.5	79.8
West Midlands	85.7	84.7	83.3	84.1	84.4	71.3	72.7	72.1	71.5	72.0	78.9	79.1	78.0	78.1	78.6
East	88.3	87.9	87.4	88.3	87.8	74.8	74.5	74.5	76.7	75.7	81.9	81.5	81.3	82.8	82.1
London	82.3	84.1	83.1	82.7	82.7	69.1	70.1	69.8	68.0	68.4	75.9	77.4	76.8	75.7	75.9
South East	88.8	88.9	88.9	88.3	88.7	75.7	76.1	77.4	76.8	77.5	82.6	82.8	83.4	82.8	83.4
South West	86.6	87.0	86.8	86.0	86.1	75.8	76.6	76.8	77.0	77.4	81.4	82.1	82.0	81.7	82.0
England	84.6	84.9	85.0	84.4	84.3	72.0	72.6	73.1	73.0	73.2	78.6	79.1	79.3	79.0	79.0
Wales	77.2	79.0	79.3	77.4	78.8	67.2	67.7	68.1	66.7	66.5	72.5	73.7	74.0	72.4	72.9
Scotland	82.1	81.3	82.9	82.6	82.2	72.0	71.5	72.5	73.0	74.6	77.2	76.6	77.9	78.0	78.5
Northern Ireland	80.8	78.5	77.9	79.8	77.8	63.4	64.9	61.5	63.0	64.6	72.3	71.9	70.0	71.7	71.4

<sup>1</sup> At Spring of each year. Based on the population of working age in private households, student halls of residence and NHS accommodation. See Notes and Definitions.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics



## 5.8 Part-time<sup>1</sup> working: by sex, Spring 2002

	Percentages	
	Males	Females
United Kingdom	9	44
North East	9	46
North West	8	42
Yorkshire and the Humber	9	47
East Midlands	8	47
West Midlands	9	45
East	8	46
London	11	34
South East	10	45
South West	11	50
England	9	44
Wales	9	45
Scotland	9	42
Northern Ireland	7	41

<sup>1</sup> Part-time workers as a percentage of all in employment. Based on respondents' own definition of part-time.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

## 5.9 Reasons given for working part-time,<sup>1</sup> Spring 2002

	Males				Females			
	Did not want a full-time job	Could not find a full-time job	Student or at school	All part-time workers <sup>2,3</sup> (=100%) (thousands)	Did not want a full-time job	Could not find a full-time job	Student or at school	All part-time workers <sup>2,3</sup> (=100%) (thousands)
United Kingdom	43	16	36	1,441	81	6	11	5,568
North East	28	31	39	52	80	10	10	233
North West	38	20	38	136	81	8	10	598
Yorkshire and the Humber	36	23	35	120	83	6	10	482
East Midlands	51	13	32	94	83	6	10	431
West Midlands	45	17	34	131	83	6	10	486
East	53	15	28	126	85	4	9	562
London	42	13	40	222	75	7	16	521
South East	49	11	36	223	83	3	12	848
South West	48	14	34	140	81	6	11	563
England	44	16	35	1,244	82	6	11	4,723
Wales	35	18	39	64	78	9	12	246
Scotland	36	17	43	108	77	9	12	468
Northern Ireland <sup>4</sup>	..	..	37	26	81	8	10	131

<sup>1</sup> Based on respondents' own definition of part-time.

<sup>2</sup> Employees and the self-employed only.

<sup>3</sup> Includes people who said they worked part-time because they were ill or disabled. Hence percentages shown do not add to 100 per cent.

<sup>4</sup> Some sample sizes are too small to provide reliable estimates.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics



## 5.10 Employees with flexible working patterns:<sup>1</sup> by sex, Spring 2002

	Percentages	
	Males	Females
United Kingdom	17.5	26.4
North East	18.9	30.0
North West	20.1	28.4
Yorkshire and the Humber	15.3	26.5
East Midlands	17.4	25.8
West Midlands	16.0	24.8
East	15.8	25.0
London	16.7	25.0
South East	17.6	25.5
South West	18.3	28.3
England	17.3	26.3
Wales	19.5	29.5
Scotland	18.7	26.3
Northern Ireland	15.1	23.3

<sup>1</sup> Includes those on flexi-time, annualised hours, term-time working, job sharing, nine day fortnight, four and a half day week and zero hours contract (not contracted to work a set number of hours but paid for the actual number of hours worked). See Notes and Definitions.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics; Department of Economic Development, Northern Ireland

## 5.11 People in employment with a second job: by sex, Spring 2002

	Thousands and percentages					
	People with a second job (thousands)			As a percentage of all in employment		
	Males	Females	All people	Males	Females	All people
United Kingdom	493	685	1,178	3.2	5.3	4.1
North East	16	28	44	2.8	5.4	4.0
North West	40	64	105	2.4	4.5	3.4
Yorkshire and the Humber	40	58	98	3.1	5.6	4.2
East Midlands	35	50	85	3.1	5.4	4.1
West Midlands	43	55	98	3.1	5.0	3.9
East	41	67	108	2.7	5.3	3.9
London	69	63	132	3.4	4.1	3.7
South East	77	121	197	3.4	6.4	4.7
South West	55	87	142	4.2	7.6	5.8
England	416	593	1,009	3.1	5.5	4.2
Wales	24	32	56	3.5	5.8	4.5
Scotland	36	49	85	2.8	4.4	3.6
Northern Ireland	16	11	28	4.1	3.5	3.8

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics



## 5.12 Average usual weekly hours<sup>1</sup> of work of full-time employees: by occupational group, Spring 2002

	Hours									
	Managers & Senior Officials	Professional Occupations	Associate Professional & Technical	Administrative & Secretarial	Skilled Trades Occupations	Personal Service Occupations	Sales & Customer Service Occupations	Process, Plant & Machine Operatives	Elementary Occupations	All occu- pations <sup>2</sup>
United Kingdom	46.3	45.5	42.4	38.9	43.9	39.6	40.2	45.4	43.0	43.3
North East	45.6	45.7	41.9	38.5	44.4	38.8	39.1	44.1	41.8	42.7
North West	45.5	44.5	41.8	38.8	43.6	38.9	39.6	45.2	42.8	42.6
Yorkshire and the Humber	46.1	47.2	42.5	38.8	44.5	39.4	39.6	45.4	42.8	43.6
East Midlands	46.7	46.6	42.1	39.4	44.4	39.6	40.1	45.7	42.6	43.7
West Midlands	46.9	44.9	41.8	39.0	43.1	38.8	39.4	44.3	42.1	43.0
East	46.9	46.4	42.8	39.1	45.1	40.7	41.2	46.8	43.6	44.1
London	46.6	45.7	42.9	39.0	43.0	40.7	41.2	44.6	44.3	43.5
South East	46.5	45.7	43.0	39.1	44.3	40.4	40.7	45.8	43.3	43.8
South West	47.0	45.8	42.6	38.9	44.0	40.6	39.6	46.0	42.5	43.5
England	46.5	45.8	42.5	39.0	44.0	39.9	40.2	45.3	43.0	43.5
Wales	44.9	45.6	41.5	38.7	42.4	37.1	40.2	45.0	42.9	42.6
Scotland	45.5	44.2	42.2	38.2	43.9	39.3	40.4	46.4	42.9	42.9
Northern Ireland	44.3	42.9	42.0	39.7	43.0	37.6	39.7	44.5	42.1	42.2

<sup>1</sup> Includes paid and unpaid overtime and excludes meal breaks. The table excludes those who did not state the number of hours they worked.

<sup>2</sup> Includes those whose workplace is outside the United Kingdom, and those who did not specify their occupation.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

## 5.13 Working days lost due to labour disputes<sup>1</sup>

	Days lost per 1,000 employees			
	1997	1998	1999	2000
United Kingdom	10	11	10	20
North East	36	9	3	6
North West	7	9	4	20
Yorkshire and the Humber	7	1	11	4
East Midlands	3	1	1	5
West Midlands	7	7	1	20
East	5	11	2	6
London	12	12	15	7
South East	2	1	4	4
South West	-	1	2	1
England	7	6	6	8
Wales	3	2	4	6
Scotland	25	23	21	136
Northern Ireland	23	6	10	33

<sup>1</sup> Regional rates are based on data for stoppages that exclude widespread disputes that cannot be allocated to a specific region. These are included in the United Kingdom strike rate only. See Notes and Definitions.

Source: Office for National Statistics



## 5.14 Employees absent due to sickness,<sup>1</sup> Spring 2002

	Percentages
	2002
United Kingdom	3.1
North East	2.1
North West	2.7
Yorkshire and the Humber	2.9
East Midlands	2.9
West Midlands	3.2
East	3.2
London	3.2
South East	3.3
South West	3.6
England	3.1
Wales	3.5
Scotland	3.1
Northern Ireland	2.6

<sup>1</sup> Percentages of employees absent from work due to illness or injury for at least one day in the week before interview.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

## 5.15 Trade union membership<sup>1</sup>, Autumn 2001

	Percentages						
	Public sector			Private sector			
			All public sector employees			All private sector employees	All employees <sup>2</sup>
	Males	Females		Males	Females		
United Kingdom	66	56	59	22	14	19	29
North East	73	65	68	33	18	27	39
North West	69	60	63	27	17	23	35
Yorkshire and the Humber	69	58	62	24	16	21	31
East Midlands	70	60	63	22	14	18	28
West Midlands	64	58	60	23	16	20	30
East	65	43	50	19	10	15	23
London	60	53	56	15	12	14	25
South East	58	45	50	17	11	14	22
South West	62	49	54	21	12	17	26
England	65	54	57	21	13	18	28
Wales	74	66	69	30	17	24	39
Scotland	69	64	66	25	17	22	35
Northern Ireland	74	68	70	29	20	26	40

<sup>1</sup> As a percentage of all employees in each region, excluding the armed forces and those who did not say whether they belonged to a trade union.

<sup>2</sup> Includes some people who did not state whether they were private or public sector.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics



## 5.16 Average weekly earnings:<sup>1</sup> by industry<sup>2</sup> and sex, April 2001

£ per week																							
	Whole economy			Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting		Manufacturing		Mining, quarrying & electricity, gas, water		Construction		Distribution, hotels & catering, repairs		Transport, storage & communication		Financial & business services		Public administration & defence		Education, social work & health services		Other	
	Males	Females	All persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
United Kingdom	488.2	365.5	442.4	311.9	258.5	461.5	331.1	553.7	398.9	451.2	342.0	411.3	287.8	457.5	376.4	631.2	415.2	475.2	355.4	489.9	385.6	468.3	344.7
North East	418.6	318.4	380.8	..	..	416.1	299.7	519.4	..	384.8	..	339.9	243.2	383.2	..	473.6	325.0	415.1	325.2	458.3	346.9	..	..
North West	451.1	337.2	408.3	..	..	458.1	315.8	..	..	435.8	..	375.4	271.6	413.9	322.1	544.8	345.5	438.3	342.5	460.2	372.6	..	..
Yorkshire and the Humber	427.1	330.2	392.1	..	..	424.9	285.4	503.5	..	434.5	..	365.2	266.6	385.7	306.1	489.4	344.6	441.4	344.6	476.9	368.0	365.9	296.3
East Midlands	430.9	322.3	394.3	318.8	..	436.4	280.4	476.0	..	419.8	..	396.6	279.8	381.2	312.2	484.8	327.7	435.3	334.2	479.0	372.4	363.7	..
West Midlands	462.1	340.9	419.1	..	..	433.6	300.0	..	..	444.5	..	..	259.0	407.4	353.0	572.8	386.6	466.9	338.4	490.1	373.2	406.2	282.7
East	482.9	357.5	438.7	311.6	..	488.5	364.6	..	..	482.5	..	416.7	291.4	470.7	355.3	549.6	371.9	479.9	347.4	490.0	390.6	418.2	..
London	667.7	483.1	593.7	..	..	619.2	480.4	..	..	591.7	..	470.1	359.4	591.9	489.1	867.3	569.5	581.5	439.4	581.0	463.0	639.8	461.2
South East	526.6	381.6	473.0	319.5	..	533.6	374.6	546.8	379.1	486.8	..	479.7	325.7	477.1	406.2	639.9	421.3	471.3	379.2	503.3	386.2	..	324.2
South West	451.8	333.5	408.5	315.1	..	456.8	342.4	..	..	424.2	..	375.4	251.2	415.1	312.3	542.7	347.9	469.5	323.5	474.0	367.1	370.6	..
England	498.3	371.6	451.5	314.8	253.9	468.4	337.9	553.0	409.0	462.2	350.2	420.4	294.9	464.7	383.5	649.0	426.6	480.0	360.1	496.4	387.6	477.6	350.0
Wales	412.3	327.4	381.8	..	..	417.8	287.2	..	..	378.1	..	326.2	237.1	384.3	302.8	457.3	315.4	445.4	344.6	452.2	365.5	..	..
Scotland	448.5	342.3	404.5	326.7	..	440.6	299.6	603.6	..	429.8	..	372.7	248.6	406.2	345.0	518.3	352.3	455.9	357.2	466.1	379.2	..	301.4
Northern Ireland	409.2	322.2	375.0	224.4	..	381.2	263.7	432.8	..	349.9	259.8	338.9	232.7	382.9	309.9	498.2	293.3	478.8	315.4	481.4	392.1	392.5	300.6
1. Average gross weekly earnings; data relate to full-time employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by bonuses. 2. Classification is based on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) 2003.																							

<sup>1</sup> Average gross weekly earnings; data relate to full-time employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence. See Notes and Definitions.  
<sup>2</sup> Classification is based on Standard Industrial Classification 1992.

Source: New Earnings Survey, Office for National Statistics and Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment, Northern Ireland



## 5.17 Average weekly earnings and hours: by sex, April 2001<sup>1</sup>

	Average gross weekly earnings								Percentage of employees who received overtime pay	Average weekly hours	
	of which				Percentage earning under					Total including overtime (hours)	Overtime (hours)
	Total (£)	Overtime pay (£)	PBR pay <sup>2</sup> (£)	Shift premium pay (£)							
					£200	£300	£400	£500			
All full-time male employees											
United Kingdom	488.2	27.6	17.2	6.7	5.4	26.1	48.6	66.7	31.6	41.2	2.6
North East	418.6	31.0	14.7	10.7	7.0	32.4	56.1	73.7	36.6	41.3	2.8
North West	451.1	28.2	16.3	8.5	6.4	29.7	53.3	71.6	32.5	41.2	2.7
Yorkshire and the Humber	427.1	29.0	15.7	7.0	6.4	30.9	55.6	75.1	34.2	41.6	2.9
East Midlands	430.9	29.6	13.1	6.1	6.5	29.9	55.2	73.6	34.5	41.9	3.0
West Midlands	462.1	27.9	21.8	6.7	4.9	27.5	52.7	71.6	33.3	41.2	2.7
East	482.9	29.8	15.2	5.7	4.4	23.9	46.7	64.7	33.5	41.7	2.8
London	667.7	22.7	24.7	4.8	3.1	14.8	31.2	47.7	23.5	40.1	1.9
South East	526.6	25.4	20.3	5.3	3.7	20.7	42.6	60.3	28.7	41.1	2.3
South West	451.8	28.0	13.3	6.0	5.7	29.2	51.9	70.0	33.3	41.3	2.6
England	498.3	27.3	18.1	6.4	5.0	25.1	47.5	65.5	31.2	41.2	2.5
Wales	412.3	26.6	10.8	10.6	7.8	33.9	56.7	76.1	32.1	41.2	2.6
Scotland	448.5	29.5	13.0	7.9	5.7	28.7	52.1	70.8	34.0	41.2	2.8
Northern Ireland	409.2	31.3	11.8	7.7	11.1	37.8	59.4	74.9	35.3	41.3	3.0
Full-time manual male employees											
United Kingdom	358.5	46.1	10.8	11.1	8.0	38.4	68.4	86.4	50.2	44.3	4.6
North East	356.1	46.6	15.0	15.8	8.8	41.2	68.5	84.8	51.9	43.5	4.4
North West	351.5	44.4	9.9	12.6	8.6	40.4	70.4	87.7	47.9	43.7	4.4
Yorkshire and the Humber	345.8	46.4	13.3	11.1	8.9	41.1	71.5	89.9	50.6	44.4	4.9
East Midlands	346.4	47.7	12.6	9.7	9.0	40.1	71.5	89.1	51.5	44.8	5.0
West Midlands	353.2	44.8	10.0	11.2	6.7	37.8	70.5	88.5	50.9	43.8	4.5
East	371.0	50.2	11.4	9.1	6.0	34.3	65.0	83.9	54.0	44.9	5.0
London	406.9	46.8	10.3	9.7	6.1	27.2	55.6	75.5	46.5	44.8	4.5
South East	379.9	48.6	8.7	8.7	5.7	31.3	62.7	82.7	50.1	44.8	4.7
South West	343.4	44.3	6.9	10.0	8.5	42.6	72.7	89.4	52.4	44.3	4.5
England	361.9	46.6	10.6	10.7	7.5	37.1	67.5	85.8	50.4	44.4	4.7
Wales	342.6	39.3	10.1	16.6	10.8	46.2	70.7	88.1	45.7	43.6	4.0
Scotland	349.1	46.6	12.6	11.8	8.2	40.8	71.3	88.8	50.9	44.1	4.8
Northern Ireland	317.5	43.0	11.4	10.6	14.8	53.5	78.7	92.1	47.8	43.5	4.5
Full-time non-manual male employees											
United Kingdom	580.5	14.4	21.8	3.7	3.5	17.5	34.6	52.6	18.4	39.0	1.1
North East	481.3	15.4	14.3	5.5	5.1	23.6	43.7	62.5	21.2	39.1	1.2
North West	533.8	14.7	21.6	5.1	4.6	20.9	39.2	58.2	19.7	39.1	1.2
Yorkshire and the Humber	501.5	13.1	17.8	3.3	4.1	21.5	41.1	61.5	19.3	39.0	1.1
East Midlands	506.2	13.5	13.5	3.0	4.4	20.8	40.6	59.8	19.4	39.2	1.1
West Midlands	556.1	13.4	32.0	2.8	3.3	18.6	37.3	57.0	18.1	39.0	1.0
East	561.9	15.5	17.8	3.3	3.2	16.6	33.8	51.1	19.0	39.4	1.2
London	759.7	14.2	29.8	3.1	2.0	10.4	22.6	37.9	15.5	38.5	1.0
South East	607.0	12.7	26.7	3.4	2.6	14.8	31.5	48.1	17.0	39.1	0.9
South West	534.8	15.5	18.2	3.0	3.5	19.0	35.9	55.1	18.7	39.1	1.1
England	591.8	14.1	23.3	3.5	3.3	17.0	33.8	51.7	18.0	39.0	1.1
Wales	478.9	14.5	11.6	4.9	5.0	22.2	43.3	64.6	19.2	39.0	1.2
Scotland	528.9	15.7	13.4	4.8	3.7	19.0	36.6	56.3	20.4	38.7	1.2
Northern Ireland	499.6	19.8	12.2	4.8	7.5	22.3	40.4	58.0	23.0	39.1	1.4
All full-time female employees											
United Kingdom	365.5	7.6	7.4	3.3	14.1	46.5	68.5	82.5	17.1	37.5	0.8
North East	318.4	8.0	5.1	3.6	18.5	58.3	78.1	89.4	18.7	37.5	0.8
North West	337.2	7.6	6.9	3.5	15.3	52.3	73.3	85.9	17.8	37.4	0.8
Yorkshire and the Humber	330.2	7.2	6.4	3.3	18.4	54.4	75.2	86.3	17.9	37.4	0.8
East Midlands	322.3	8.0	5.7	3.2	19.5	56.1	76.6	88.8	19.8	37.8	0.9
West Midlands	340.9	7.2	7.3	2.8	16.0	51.7	73.4	85.5	16.4	37.5	0.8
East	357.5	8.1	7.1	2.9	13.6	46.8	70.7	84.3	18.1	37.8	0.9
London	483.1	7.3	12.3	2.4	5.6	23.8	46.1	66.1	12.9	37.2	0.6
South East	381.6	7.9	9.3	3.1	10.3	40.8	66.7	80.9	17.1	37.8	0.8
South West	333.5	7.6	5.9	3.3	17.3	53.1	75.1	86.9	19.6	37.7	0.8
England	371.6	7.6	8.1	3.0	13.5	45.3	67.6	81.6	17.0	37.5	0.8
Wales	327.4	6.2	4.9	3.0	18.2	55.0	74.9	86.6	14.8	37.3	0.7
Scotland	342.3	7.8	4.1	5.4	15.8	51.1	71.7	86.3	18.5	37.0	0.8
Northern Ireland	322.2	9.4	3.8	5.9	21.0	53.6	72.9	88.5	18.0	37.5	0.9
Full-time manual female employees											
United Kingdom	241.2	14.7	5.8	6.4	38.3	80.4	94.2	98.3	30.0	39.9	1.9
North East	225.1	14.0	4.2	7.2	47.9	85.8	95.5	98.1	26.2	39.6	1.6
North West	232.4	12.6	6.1	5.4	42.6	83.7	95.4	99.1	27.6	39.7	1.7
Yorkshire and the Humber	222.9	14.4	4.7	6.6	45.7	85.3	96.9	99.3	34.2	39.7	2.0
East Midlands	229.0	16.2	9.7	6.2	43.2	85.0	95.7	98.9	31.8	39.9	2.1
West Midlands	236.4	15.5	7.6	5.8	39.2	80.5	94.8	99.0	29.7	39.8	2.0
East	242.1	15.9	5.1	4.7	36.0	81.8	94.3	97.9	31.8	40.2	2.2
London	281.9	15.4	3.0	5.8	22.6	66.7	86.5	95.7	31.1	40.3	1.8
South East	265.2	17.0	4.1	7.2	27.4	72.9	91.8	96.4	30.9	40.5	2.0
South West	235.1	13.7	4.9	6.0	41.3	81.8	95.7	98.8	32.6	39.8	1.7
England	243.4	15.1	5.5	6.1	37.3	79.6	93.8	98.1	30.8	40.0	1.9
Wales	225.2	13.9	5.9	6.8	40.8	86.0	97.4	99.3	26.8	39.7	1.9
Scotland	233.1	12.5	6.2	8.3	43.5	82.8	95.3	99.0	26.0	39.5	1.6
Northern Ireland	222.6	14.3	8.1	6.7	44.1	87.7	96.9	100.0	29.1	39.5	2.0
Full-time non-manual female employees											
United Kingdom	387.5	6.4	7.7	2.8	9.9	40.5	63.9	79.7	14.8	37.1	0.6
North East	335.3	6.9	5.2	2.9	13.2	53.4	74.9	87.8	17.4	37.1	0.6
North West	355.8	6.7	7.0	3.2	10.4	46.7	69.3	83.6	16.1	37.0	0.6
Yorkshire and the Humber	350.8	5.8	6.8	2.6	13.2	48.4	71.0	83.8	14.8	37.0	0.6
East Midlands	346.7	5.8	4.7	2.4	13.2	48.5	71.6	86.1	16.6	37.2	0.6
West Midlands	362.9	5.5	7.2	2.2	11.1	45.6	68.9	82.6	13.6	37.0	0.5
East	378.3	6.7	7.5	2.6	9.6	40.5	66.5	81.8	15.7	37.4	0.6
London	503.0	6.5	13.2	2.1	3.9	19.6	42.1	63.2	11.1	36.9	0.5
South East	401.8	6.3	10.3	2.4	7.4	35.3	62.3	78.2	14.6	37.3	0.6
South West	352.1	6.5	6.1	2.7	12.7	47.7	71.2	84.6	17.1	37.3	0.6
England	393.7	6.3	8.5	2.5	9.4	39.3	63.1	78.8	14.6	37.1	0.6
Wales	346.9	4.7	4.7	2.3	13.8	49.0	70.5	84.1	12.5	36.9	0.5
Scotland	363.6	6.9	3.7	4.8	10.5	45.0	67.1	83.9	17.1	36.5	0.6
Northern Ireland	344.1	8.3	2.8	5.8	15.9	46.1	67.6	86.0	15.5	37.1	0.7

<sup>1</sup> Data relate to full-time employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence. See Notes and Definitions.

<sup>2</sup> PBR pay is payments-by-results, bonuses, commission and all other incentive payments plus profit-related payments.

Source: New Earnings Survey, Office for National Statistics and Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment, Northern Ireland



## 5.18 ILO unemployment rates<sup>1</sup>

Percentages

	Spring quarter of each year				
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
United Kingdom	6.3	6.1	5.6	4.9	5.2
North East	8.2	10.2	9.2	7.5	6.9
North West	6.7	6.3	5.4	5.1	5.5
Yorkshire and the Humber	7.1	6.6	6.1	5.0	5.4
East Midlands	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.0	4.2
West Midlands	6.4	6.9	6.3	5.1	5.5
East	5.1	4.2	3.6	3.6	3.5
London	8.2	7.6	7.1	6.0	6.6
South East	4.4	3.7	3.4	3.0	4.0
South West	4.6	4.9	4.2	3.5	3.6
England	6.1	5.9	5.3	4.7	4.9
Wales	6.8	7.2	6.2	5.8	6.1
Scotland	7.5	7.6	7.7	5.9	6.8
Northern Ireland	7.4	7.4	7.2	6.3	5.6

<sup>1</sup> For those of working age. Not seasonally adjusted. See Notes and Definitions.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

## 5.19 Claimant count rates<sup>1</sup>

Percentages

	Seasonally adjusted annual averages				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
United Kingdom	5.3	4.5	4.2	3.6	3.2
North East	8.1	7.2	7.0	6.3	5.5
North West	5.9	5.1	4.6	4.1	3.7
Yorkshire and the Humber	6.1	5.4	5.0	4.4	4.0
East Midlands	4.7	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.2
West Midlands	5.3	4.6	4.5	4.0	3.7
East	4.0	3.2	2.9	2.5	2.1
London	6.2	5.0	4.5	3.8	3.3
South East	3.3	2.6	2.3	1.9	1.6
South West	4.2	3.4	3.1	2.5	2.1
England	5.1	4.3	3.9	3.4	3.0
Wales	6.2	5.4	5.0	4.4	3.9
Scotland	6.2	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.2
Northern Ireland	8.1	7.3	6.4	5.3	5.0

<sup>1</sup> Claimant count rates are calculated by expressing the number of claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce. Claimants are persons receiving unemployment related benefits such as Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) and National Insurance credits. See Notes and Definitions.

Source: Office for National Statistics



## 5.20 ILO unemployment rates: by age, 2001-2002<sup>1</sup>

Percentages and thousands

	Percentage of the economically active <sup>2</sup> who were ILO unemployed and aged:				All ILO unemployed of working age (thousands)
	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 49	Males 50 to 64, females 50 to 59	
United Kingdom	12.0	4.9	3.6	3.3	1,498
North East	14.4	8.2	5.4	4.2	86
North West	13.1	5.0	3.6	3.5	175
Yorkshire and the Humber	11.3	5.5	3.7	3.2	127
East Midlands	10.8	4.5	3.6	3.0	100
West Midlands	13.1	5.2	3.5	3.7	140
East	10.2	3.4	2.8	2.1	107
London	14.8	5.3	5.3	4.9	249
South East	8.3	3.2	2.2	2.2	140
South West	8.7	3.9	2.2	2.4	90
England	11.5	4.6	3.5	3.1	1,214
Wales	14.1	6.9	2.9	3.2	75
Scotland	14.9	5.5	4.5	4.7	163
Northern Ireland	12.0	6.6	4.1	4.4	46

<sup>1</sup> Average of four quarters ending Winter 2001/2002. See Notes and Definitions.

<sup>2</sup> Those economically active in the relevant age group

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

## 5.21 Claimant count:<sup>1</sup> by age and sex, March 2002

Percentages and thousands

	Percentage aged:						Total (=100%) (thousands)
	Under 20	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 or over <sup>2</sup>	
<b>Males</b>							
United Kingdom	8.8	30.7	26.4	17.8	15.0	1.4	749.8
North East	10.4	30.2	24.3	17.8	16.1	1.2	50.0
North West	10.5	32.6	25.6	16.6	13.6	1.1	98.2
Yorkshire and the Humber	9.4	31.5	25.3	17.1	15.3	1.4	71.8
East Midlands	8.8	30.9	25.2	17.4	15.9	1.8	46.5
West Midlands	8.8	30.9	25.7	17.6	15.3	1.6	73.0
East	7.8	28.7	26.0	18.3	17.2	2.1	43.1
London	6.0	30.3	32.1	18.8	11.7	1.1	119.0
South East	7.3	27.8	26.0	19.4	17.4	2.0	55.3
South West	8.4	29.5	25.3	17.8	17.3	1.8	40.5
England	8.5	30.5	26.8	17.9	14.9	1.5	597.4
Wales	10.7	32.4	24.1	17.0	14.9	1.0	39.0
Scotland	9.8	30.3	25.3	17.9	15.3	1.3	84.6
Northern Ireland	8.7	32.4	25.0	17.5	15.7	0.8	28.9
<b>Females</b>							
United Kingdom	16.6	29.9	18.5	17.6	17.4	-	235.5
North East	23.9	27.9	15.7	17.4	15.1	-	12.7
North West	21.1	30.3	16.4	16.6	15.5	-	27.2
Yorkshire and the Humber	19.3	30.4	17.2	15.9	17.2	-	21.4
East Midlands	16.8	29.3	16.8	17.9	19.3	-	15.6
West Midlands	16.6	30.7	17.3	17.0	18.3	-	22.5
East	15.3	27.2	18.2	18.2	21.2	-	15.6
London	10.4	32.8	24.0	18.1	14.7	-	44.8
South East	13.2	27.0	20.0	19.5	20.3	-	18.5
South West	14.7	29.0	17.8	17.8	20.7	-	13.9
England	16.0	30.0	18.9	17.6	17.4	-	192.2
Wales	20.8	29.7	15.3	17.0	17.2	-	11.2
Scotland	19.6	27.8	17.2	18.1	17.3	-	24.0
Northern Ireland	16.5	32.3	16.2	16.4	18.6	-	8.2
<b>All people</b>							
United Kingdom	10.6	30.5	24.5	17.7	15.6	1.1	985.4
North East	13.1	29.7	22.6	17.7	15.9	1.0	62.7
North West	12.8	32.1	23.6	16.6	14.0	0.9	125.3
Yorkshire and the Humber	11.7	31.3	23.4	16.8	15.7	1.1	93.2
East Midlands	10.8	30.5	23.0	17.5	16.7	1.4	62.2
West Midlands	10.7	30.8	23.8	17.5	16.0	1.3	95.5
East	9.8	28.3	23.9	18.3	18.2	1.5	58.6
London	7.2	30.9	29.9	18.6	12.5	0.8	163.8
South East	8.8	27.6	24.5	19.4	18.2	1.5	73.9
South West	10.0	29.3	23.4	17.8	18.1	1.4	54.4
England	10.3	30.4	24.9	17.8	15.5	1.1	789.6
Wales	12.9	31.8	22.1	17.0	15.4	0.8	50.1
Scotland	12.0	29.7	23.5	18.0	15.8	1.0	108.6
Northern Ireland	10.4	32.4	23.0	17.2	16.3	0.6	37.1

<sup>1</sup> Not seasonally adjusted. See Notes and Definitions.

<sup>2</sup> Men aged less than 65 only.

Source: Office for National Statistics



## 5.22 Claimant count rate<sup>1</sup>: by subregion<sup>2</sup>, March 2002

	Percentages
	Claimant count rate
<b>North East</b>	5.5
Darlington UA	4.4
Hartlepool UA	7.6
Middlesbrough UA	6.9
Redcar and Cleveland UA	7.7
Stockton-on-Tees UA	5.8
Durham	4.8
Northumberland	4.4
Tyne and Wear (Met County)	5.5
<b>North West</b>	3.8
Blackburn with Darwen UA	4.1
Blackpool UA	5.0
Halton UA	4.9
Warrington UA	2.1
Cheshire	2.0
Cumbria	3.4
Greater Manchester (Met County)	3.6
Lancashire	2.9
Merseyside (Met County)	6.5
<b>Yorkshire and the Humber</b>	3.9
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	4.1
Kingston upon Hull, City of UA	7.1
North East Lincolnshire UA	5.8
North Lincolnshire UA	3.4
York UA	2.0
North Yorkshire	2.1
South Yorkshire (Met County)	4.8
West Yorkshire (Met County)	3.7
<b>East Midlands</b>	3.1
Derby UA	3.7
Leicester UA	4.8
Nottingham UA	4.2
Rutland UA	0.7
Derbyshire	3.2
Leicestershire	2.2
Lincolnshire	2.7
Northamptonshire	2.3
Nottinghamshire	3.7
<b>West Midlands</b>	3.6
Herefordshire, County of UA	2.0
Stoke-on-Trent UA	4.1
Telford and Wrekin UA	2.7
Shropshire	1.9
Staffordshire	2.8
Warwickshire	1.8
West Midlands (Met County)	4.8
Worcestershire	2.0
<b>East</b>	2.3
Luton UA	3.8
Peterborough UA	2.4
Southend-on-Sea UA	4.2
Thurrock UA	3.7
Bedfordshire	2.3
Cambridgeshire	1.6
Essex	2.3
Hertfordshire	1.5
Norfolk	2.7
Suffolk	2.5
<b>London</b>	3.6
Inner London	..
Outer London	..
<b>South East</b>	1.7
Bracknell Forest UA	1.3
Brighton and Hove UA	3.7
Isle of Wight UA	5.0
Medway UA	3.5
Milton Keynes UA	1.9
Portsmouth UA	2.3
Reading UA	1.7
Slough UA	2.1
Southampton UA	2.8
West Berkshire UA	1.0
Windsor and Maidenhead UA	1.3
Wokingham UA	1.2
Buckinghamshire	1.3
East Sussex	2.6
Hampshire	1.3
Kent	2.5
Oxfordshire	1.0
Surrey	0.9
West Sussex	1.3
<b>South West</b>	2.2
Bath and North East Somerset UA	1.3
Bournemouth UA	2.7
Bristol, City of UA	2.4
North Somerset UA	1.8
Plymouth UA	3.5
Poole UA	1.4



South Gloucestershire UA	1.3
Swindon UA	1.8
Torbay UA	5.1
Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly	3.7
Devon	2.3
Dorset	1.4
Gloucestershire	2.3
Somerset	1.8
Wiltshire	1.3
<b>Wales</b>	<b>3.9</b>
Isle of Anglesey	6.9
Gwynedd	5.0
Conwy	4.1
Denbighshire	3.1
Flintshire	2.6
Wrexham	2.9
Powys	2.2
Ceredigion	2.8
Pembrokeshire	5.4
Cardiganshire	4.6
Swansea	4.0
Neath Port Talbot	5.1
Bridgend	3.8
The Vale of Glamorgan	4.0
Cardiff	2.9
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	4.4
Merthyr Tydfil	5.9
Caerphilly	5.3
Blaenau Gwent	7.6
Torfaen	3.8
Monmouthshire	2.3
Newport	3.8
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Aberdeen City	1.6
Aberdeenshire	2.1
Angus	4.3
Argyll & Bute	4.2
Clackmannanshire	7.8
Dumfries & Galloway	4.3
Dundee City	7.2
East Ayrshire	8.5
East Dunbartonshire	3.6
East Lothian	3.0
East Renfrewshire	4.7
Edinburgh, City of	2.3
Eilean Siar	6.3
Falkirk	5.5
Fife	6.1
Glasgow City	4.8
Highland	4.3
Inverclyde	6.3
Midlothian	3.4
Moray	3.6
North Ayrshire	8.8
North Lanarkshire	6.5
Orkney Islands	2.4
Perth & Kinross	2.3
Renfrewshire	4.5
Scottish Borders	2.9
Shetland Islands	1.7
South Ayrshire	5.3
South Lanarkshire	4.6
Stirling	3.1
West Dunbartonshire	9.6
West Lothian	5.0
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Ballymena	3.5
Belfast	4.3
Coleraine	5.8
Craigavon	3.6
Derry	8.2
Dungannon	3.1
Enniskillen	6.4
Mid Ulster	3.6
Newry	6.0
Omagh	5.2
Strabane	9.3

1 The claimant count rate is the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefit as a proportion of claimant count and workforce jobs in each area. Not seasonally adjusted. See Notes and Definitions.

2 Counties and unitary authorities in Great Britain plus Travel-to-Work Areas for Northern Ireland.

Source: Office for National Statistics



## 5.23 Contributions to ILO unemployment rates:<sup>1</sup> by duration and sex, spring 2002

	Males						Females					
						Total ILO unemployed (thousands)						Total ILO unemployed (thousands)
	6 months or less	6 months and up to 12 months	1 year and up to 2 years	2 years and over	Total employment rate		6 months or less	6 months and up to 12 months	1 year and up to 2 years	2 years and over	Total employment rate	
United Kingdom	3.2	1.0	0.7	0.8	5.6	933	3.0	0.6	0.4	0.4	4.4	586
North East	4.1	1.9	..	1.5	8.4	54	2.6	..	..	0.4	5.0	27
North West	3.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	6.3	114	3.1	..	..	..	4.3	65
Yorkshire and the Humber	3.2	1.4	..	0.9	6.0	83	2.7	1.0	..	..	4.3	47
East Midlands	2.7	..	..	..	4.6	54	2.6	..	..	..	3.7	35
West Midlands	3.2	1.1	..	0.8	5.7	84	3.4	1.0	..	..	5.1	59
East	2.5	..	..	..	3.7	58	2.4	..	..	..	3.1	40
London	3.9	1.2	0.9	1.0	7.0	150	4.1	..	..	..	5.9	98
South East	2.8	..	0.4	..	4.0	96	2.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	3.7	72
South West	2.5	0.9	..	..	4.2	58	2.0	..	..	..	2.7	31
England	3.1	0.9	0.6	0.8	5.4	752	2.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	4.2	474
Wales	3.6	1.4	..	..	6.5	48	4.0	..	..	..	5.3	31
Scotland	4.2	1.1	1.0	1.5	7.8	107	3.7	0.8	..	..	5.6	66
Northern Ireland	3.0	..	..	..	6.2	26	..	..	..	..	4.5	15

<sup>1</sup> For those aged 16 and over. Not seasonally adjusted. See Notes and Definitions.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

## 5.24 Unemployment rates: by highest qualification, Spring 2002<sup>1</sup>

	Percentages and thousands						
	Degree or equivalent	Higher education qualifications <sup>2</sup>	GCE A Level or equivalent	GCSE grades A*-C or equivalent	Other qualifications <sup>3</sup>	No qualifications	Total <sup>1</sup> (=100%) (thousands)
United Kingdom	2.8	2.5	3.8	5.8	7.2	10.6	1,498
North East	..	..	4.2	7.7	10.0	15.0	79
North West	2.5	..	3.9	6.5	8.8	10.5	177
Yorkshire and the Humber	..	..	3.7	5.7	7.6	11.6	129
East Midlands	..	..	3.1	5.1	5.6	7.7	87
West Midlands	2.6	..	3.8	5.7	7.6	11.2	140
East	..	..	2.8	4.0	4.5	7.1	97
London	3.2	..	5.3	7.7	10.0	14.9	244
South East	3.7	..	2.6	4.3	4.6	8.3	166
South West	2.9	..	2.7	3.9	5.4	5.4	89
England	2.9	2.2	3.5	5.4	7.1	10.2	1,208
Wales	..	..	5.3	7.3	9.1	8.8	78
Scotland	3.0	4.4	5.4	10.2	7.6	13.5	170
Northern Ireland	..	..	5.0	..	..	15.2	41

<sup>1</sup> Applies to people of working age: men aged 16 to 64 and women aged 16-59.

<sup>2</sup> Below degree level.

<sup>3</sup> Includes recognised trade apprenticeships.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics



## 5.25 Redundancies,<sup>1</sup> Spring 2002<sup>2</sup>

	Redundancies (rates per 1,000 employees)
United Kingdom	8.1
North East	..
North West	8
Yorkshire and the Humber	5.1
East Midlands	8.3
West Midlands	11.1
East	9.5
London	7.3
South East	7.9
South West	7.1
England	8
Wales	..
Scotland	8.2
Northern Ireland	..

1 See Notes and Definitions. For the North East, Wales and Northern Ireland the sample sizes are too small to provide reliable estimates but are included in the UK total.

2 Due to a change in definition, the figures shown are not comparable with those shown in previous editions. See Notes and Definitions.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

## 5.26 Vacancies at jobcentres<sup>1</sup>

	Thousands			
	1997	1998	1999 <sup>2</sup>	2000 <sup>2</sup>
United Kingdom	283.3	295.9	314.3	358.3
North East	10.1	11.0	16.0	19.7
North West	34.3	40.9	37.1	41.1
Yorkshire and the Humber	20.9	22.6	24.1	32.7
East Midlands	20.3	20.6	21.2	22.4
West Midlands	23.1	30.1	35.7	35.8
East	23.5	24.0	24.0	24.5
London	35.2	28.2	32.0	36.4
South East	34.4	34.8	37.5	43.5
South West	25.4	26.1	27.8	34.5
England	227.2	238.2	255.4	290.5
Wales	18.0	17.9	17.0	19.0
Scotland	31.3	31.0	32.9	39.9
Northern Ireland	6.8	8.9	..	..

1 Vacancies remaining unfilled, seasonally adjusted annual averages.

2 The publication of the vacancy figures for Northern Ireland has been suspended since March 1999 as a result of a discontinuity identified during the introduction of a new computer system for processing vacancies to local offices of the Department for Employment and Learning. For the purposes of the seasonally adjusted United Kingdom figures it has been assumed provisionally that the Northern Ireland figures have remained constant since February 1999.

Source: Jobcentre Plus



## 5.27 Number of starts on the New Deal 18 to 24:<sup>1</sup> by sex

	Thousands								
	Males			Females			All people		
	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
Great Britain <sup>2</sup>	135.0	124.1	113.3	54.7	51.5	46.3	194.7	176.0	161.7
North East	10.4	10.0	9.2	3.8	3.7	3.3	14.2	13.8	12.6
North West	19.2	18.3	16.4	7.0	6.9	6.0	26.2	25.2	22.5
Yorkshire and the Humber	15.2	13.7	12.1	6.0	5.8	4.9	21.2	19.5	17.5
East Midlands	8.3	7.9	7.4	3.4	3.3	3.1	11.7	11.2	10.5
West Midlands	13.9	13.1	12.8	6.0	5.9	5.5	19.9	19.0	18.5
East	7.1	6.0	4.9	3.1	2.7	2.2	10.2	8.7	7.2
London	18.2	17.8	15.1	9.4	8.9	7.8	27.6	26.9	23.3
South East	8.5	7.4	5.8	3.2	2.9	2.4	11.7	10.3	8.4
South West	7.8	6.9	5.8	3.3	2.8	2.3	11.1	9.7	8.2
England	108.6	101.1	89.5	45.2	42.9	37.5	153.8	144.3	128.7
Wales	8.5	8.1	7.7	3.0	3.0	2.7	11.5	11.1	10.4
Scotland	16.0	14.7	13.9	6.0	5.4	5.0	22.0	20.2	19.1

<sup>1</sup> The New Deal for the young unemployed is available to young people aged 18 to 24 who have been unemployed for more than six months.  
<sup>2</sup> Includes clients for whom the region is recorded as unknown.

Source: Department for Work and Pensions

## 5.28 Reasons for economic inactivity, Spring 2002<sup>1</sup>

Percentages and thousands													
	Does not want a job					Wants a job but not seeking in last four weeks						Wants a job and seeking work but not able to start <sup>3</sup>	All inactive (=100%) (thousands)
	Looking after family or home	Long term sick or disabled	Student	Other	All	Looking after family or home	Long term sick or disabled	Discouraged worker <sup>2</sup>	Other	All			
United Kingdom	21.4	18.9	16.9	13.9	71.1	9.6	7.9	3.6	0.5	4.6	26.2	2.7	7,968
North East	17.3	25.7	12.5	12.0	67.5	12.5	8.2	5.0	..	3.9	29.8	2.7	417
North West	20.0	24.9	16.1	12.3	73.4	10.0	7.1	3.0	..	3.7	24.1	2.5	1,006
Yorkshire and the Humber	22.6	19.5	15.9	12.8	70.9	8.6	8.8	3.8	..	4.9	26.6	2.5	713
East Midlands	21.5	19.5	18.9	13.2	73.1	8.5	6.6	4.4	..	3.7	23.7	3.3	527
West Midlands	23.3	19.2	14.3	14.4	71.2	9.9	6.8	3.3	..	5.6	26.1	2.7	695
East	25.3	14.2	15.3	17.6	72.4	9.2	7.4	3.3	..	4.3	24.6	3.0	606
London	23.8	13.5	21.9	11.9	71.1	7.9	7.5	4.7	..	5.7	26.2	2.7	1,176
South East	23.6	10.3	16.9	19.2	69.9	8.5	9.9	3.1	..	5.2	27.0	3.1	831
South West	20.6	14.7	14.7	19.4	69.4	10.3	9.6	3.6	..	4.2	28.0	2.6	541
England	22.3	17.5	16.8	14.5	71.2	9.2	7.9	3.7	0.4	3.4	26.0	2.8	6,512
Wales	18.5	26.7	16.5	10.9	72.7	10.2	7.5	2.9	..	4.0	24.9	2.4	479
Scotland	14.4	23.4	13.7	13.4	64.9	14.7	7.8	4.2	..	4.9	32.4	2.7	682
Northern Ireland	22.7	25.0	26.2	6.8	80.6	6.0	7.8	..	..	..	18.3	..	296

<sup>1</sup> For people of working age

<sup>2</sup> People who believed no jobs were available.

<sup>3</sup> Not available for work in the next two weeks. Includes those who did not state whether or not they were available.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics



## 6.1 Dwelling stock: by country and region<sup>1</sup>

Thousands and percentages

	Thousands				Percentage increase 1991-2001
	1991	1994	1997	2001	
United Kingdom	23,571	24,117	24,681	25,382	8
North East	1,072	1,091	1,110	1,132	6
North West	2,792	2,845	2,905	2,972	6
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,021	2,061	2,105	2,154	7
East Midlands	1,634	1,680	1,728	1,790	10
West Midlands	2,079	2,123	2,167	2,220	7
East	2,093	2,158	2,223	2,301	10
London	2,912	2,966	3,014	3,067	5
South East	3,099	3,178	3,258	3,355	8
South West	1,968	2,019	2,072	2,143	9
England	19,671	20,120	20,582	21,134	7
Wales	1,184	1,214	1,243	1,274	8
Scotland	2,124	2,193	2,248	2,325	9
Northern Ireland	571	590	608	649	14

<sup>1</sup> At 1 April each year, except for Scotland and Northern Ireland where the figure is at 31 December the previous year. The figure shown for the United Kingdom is the sum of the component countries for these periods.

Source: Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, National Assembly for Wales, Scottish Executive, Department for Social Development, Northern Ireland

## 6.2 Housebuilding: permanent dwellings completed: by tenure, country and region

Thousands

	Private enterprise <sup>1</sup>		Registered social landlords		Local authorities <sup>2</sup>	
	Thousands		Thousands		Thousands	
	1990/91	2000/01	1990/91	2000/01	1990/91	2000/01
United Kingdom	162.2	152.9	19.3	23.9	15.9	0.6
North East	5.8	6.1	0.9	0.6	0.1	-
North West	15.4	16.4	2.8	1.9	0.8	-
Yorkshire and the Humber	9.9	12.5	1.7	0.9	0.6	-
East Midlands	13.0	12.7	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.0
West Midlands	13.4	12.3	2.1	1.9	1.1	0.1
East	19.4	14.3	0.6	1.7	2.8	-
London	13.2	10.0	2.3	4.2	1.7	0.2
South East	24.4	19.3	2.1	2.7	3.4	0.1
South West	18.0	13.2	1.1	1.8	1.5	0.0
England	132.5	116.7	14.6	16.6	13.0	0.4
Wales	8.7	7.4	1.9	0.9	0.5	0.0
Scotland	15.3	18.3	2.4	5.3	1.1	0.1
Northern Ireland	5.7	10.5	0.6	1.1	1.3	0.0

<sup>1</sup> Includes private landlords (persons or companies) and owner-occupiers.

<sup>2</sup> Northern Ireland Housing Executive in Northern Ireland.

Source: Office of the Deputy Prime Minister; National Assembly for Wales; Scottish Executive; Department for Social Development, Northern Ireland



## 6.3 Sales and transfers of local authority dwellings<sup>1</sup>

Thousands and percentages

	April 1979 to March 2001				2000/01				Total sales and transfers April 1979 to March 2001 as a percentage of notional stock at April 1979 <sup>4</sup>	
	Right-to-buy sales <sup>2</sup>	Large scale voluntary transfers <sup>3</sup>	Other sales and transfers	Total sales and transfers	Right-to-buy sales <sup>2</sup>	Large scale voluntary transfers <sup>3</sup>	Other sales and transfers	Total sales and transfers <sup>1</sup>	Stock at April 2001	Stock at April 1979 <sup>4</sup>
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	69	..	7	..	3,665	..
North East	125	40	5	171	5	36	-	41	233	42
North West	167	79	42	288	6	19	-	25	416	41
Yorkshire and the Humber	154	20	15	189	6	13	-	18	397	32
East Midlands	135	17	16	169	5	3	-	8	257	40
West Midlands	178	93	25	295	7	29	-	36	316	48
East	164	46	42	252	6	0	-	6	271	48
London	237	52	70	359	11	7	-	19	532	40
South East	186	148	52	386	4	14	-	18	234	62
South West	127	83	19	230	3	11	-	14	156	60
England	1,474	578	286	2,338	52	132	1	185	2,812	45
Wales	115	..	5	..	3	..	-	..	188	40
Scotland <sup>5</sup>	315	21	1	338	13	-	-	14	547	37
Northern Ireland <sup>6,7,8</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	118	..

<sup>1</sup> Includes shared ownership deals and dwellings transferred to housing associations and private developers. Excludes New Towns. Figures for Scotland exclude sales by Scottish Homes.

<sup>2</sup> Right-to-buy sales were introduced in Great Britain in October 1980. Figures for United Kingdom therefore relate to Great Britain.

<sup>3</sup> Figure for United Kingdom relates to Great Britain. For Scotland includes large scale voluntary transfers and trickle transfers to housing associations. For England, includes Estate Renewal Challenge Fund transfers.

<sup>4</sup> Calculated as sales in the period April 1979 to March 2001 expressed as a percentage of stock at 1 April 2001 plus sales in the period April 1979 to March 2001.

<sup>5</sup> Housing stock as at 31 March.

<sup>6</sup> The Northern Ireland Housing Executive (NIHE) is responsible for public sector housing in Northern Ireland. Under the Housing (NI) Order 1992 NIHE operates a voluntary house sales scheme which is comparable to the Right-to-buy schemes in Great Britain.

<sup>7</sup> Figures relate to sales only (excluding SPED cases) and do not include transfers.

<sup>8</sup> NIHE housing stock is at December 2000.

Source: Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, National Assembly for Wales, Scottish Executive, Department for Social Development, Northern Ireland

## 6.4 Tenure of dwellings<sup>1</sup>

Percentages

	Owner-occupied			Rented from local authority <sup>2</sup>			Rented from registered social landlord			Rented from private owners or with job or business		
	1991	1996	2001 <sup>3</sup>	1991	1996	2001 <sup>3</sup>	1991	1996	2001 <sup>3</sup>	1991	1996	2001 <sup>3</sup>
Great Britain	67	68	69	21	18	14	3	5	7	9	10	10
North East	60	62	64	31	27	21	3	4	8	6	6	8
North West	67	67	70	21	18	14	4	5	8	8	8	8
Yorkshire and the Humber	66	65	68	24	21	18	2	4	4	8	11	10
East Midlands	71	71	73	19	17	14	2	3	4	8	9	9
West Midlands	68	68	70	23	20	14	3	4	8	7	7	8
East	72	73	73	17	14	12	3	4	5	8	9	10
London	59	57	58	24	21	17	5	7	9	12	15	16
South East	75	76	75	12	9	7	3	6	7	9	9	11
South West	74	74	75	14	11	7	2	4	7	11	11	11
England	68	69	70	20	17	13	3	5	7	9	10	10
Wales	71	71	72	19	17	15	2	4	4	8	8	9
Scotland	52	59	..	38	30	..	3	4	..	7	7	..
Northern Ireland <sup>4</sup>	66	69	73	29	24	19	2	2	3	4	4	5

<sup>1</sup> As at 31 March each year, except for Wales, as at 1 April each year, and Scotland and Northern Ireland, as at 31 December each year. The figure shown for Great Britain is the sum of these components for these periods. See Notes and Definitions.

<sup>2</sup> Including New Town prior to 1995 and Scottish Homes, formerly the Scottish Special Housing Association, and Northern Ireland Housing Executive.

<sup>3</sup> Data for Scotland and Northern Ireland are as at 31 December 2000, and are provisional for Scotland.

<sup>4</sup> Changes in the method of data collection mean that the 2000 figures for Northern Ireland are not comparable with either the 2000 data for Great Britain or the Northern Ireland figures before 1995. The figures are based on occupied housing stock and do not include 'split hereditaments' where the domestic portion is less than the commercial portion i.e. flats above shops. From 1995 they relate solely to properties liable for a rates charge.

Source: Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, National Assembly for Wales, Scottish Executive, Department for Social Development, Northern Ireland



## 6.5 Households: by type of dwelling, 2000/01

Percentages

	Detached house	Semi- detached house	Terraced house	Purpose- built flat or maisonette	Other <sup>1</sup>
United Kingdom	21	31	28	15	4
North East	11	47	31	8	2
North West	16	37	36	9	2
Yorkshire and the Humber	17	39	33	7	3
East Midlands	33	37	21	7	2
West Midlands	22	36	28	11	3
East	28	35	24	11	3
London	5	17	27	38	13
South East	29	31	22	14	5
South West	27	28	33	8	4
England	20	32	28	14	5
Wales	24	34	31	8	3
Scotland	20	20	22	34	4
Northern Ireland	34	23	35	7	2

<sup>1</sup> Includes converted flats which are particularly common in London.

Source: General Household Survey, Office for National Statistics; Continuous Household Survey, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

## 6.6 Households: by length of time at current address, 2000/01

Percentages

	Less than 12 months	12 months, less than 5 years	5 years, less than 10 years	10 years, less than 20 years	20 years or more
United Kingdom	10	26	17	22	25
North East	10	23	16	21	30
North West	10	24	14	24	29
Yorkshire and the Humber	7	25	15	22	30
East Midlands	10	29	16	20	26
West Midlands	10	23	16	23	28
East	10	29	17	21	23
London	13	28	19	20	21
South East	12	27	18	23	21
South West	9	30	16	24	22
England	10	26	16	22	25
Wales	8	24	18	21	29
Scotland	10	25	18	20	27
Northern Ireland	6	20	19	24	31

Source: General Household Survey, Office for National Statistics; Continuous Household Survey, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency



## 6.7 Householders' satisfaction with their accommodation and area, 2001/02<sup>1</sup>

	Percentages			
	Accommodation		Area	
	Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied
North East	63	30	49	35
North West	60	31	46	37
Yorkshire and the Humber	62	29	51	36
East Midlands	63	30	51	36
West Midlands	58	33	47	39
East	63	29	52	36
London	51	34	36	44
South East	63	29	53	35
South West	63	30	57	32
England	60	31	49	37
Scotland <sup>1</sup>	58	36	53	39

<sup>1</sup> Accommodation data for Scotland are for 1996 and refer to the percentage of occupied dwellings. Area Data for Scotland are for 1999/2000 and refer to the percentage of households. As a result comparisons between satisfaction with area and accommodation should be treated with caution.

Source: Survey of English Housing, Office of the Deputy Prime Minister; Scottish Household Survey, Scottish Executive (Area Data); Scottish House Condition Survey, Communities Scotland (Accommodation Data)

## 6.8 Selected housing costs of owner-occupiers, 2000/01<sup>1</sup>

	£ per week				
	Mortgage payments	Endowment policies	Structural insurance	Service payments	All owner-occupiers <sup>2</sup>
Great Britain	66	21	5	7	52
North East	47	16	4	1	40
North West	53	18	5	1	44
Yorkshire and the Humber	51	17	5	3	41
East Midlands	53	19	4	3	42
West Midlands	67	19	4	7	50
East	73	22	5	11	57
London	95	28	7	15	74
South East	86	26	5	9	68
South West	64	20	5	7	47
England	68	21	5	7	54
Wales	47	16	4	2	34
Scotland	52	18	4	4	48
Northern Ireland	40	12	2	1	26

<sup>1</sup> Those who did not make any payments within each category are excluded, this table is therefore not directly comparable with data published in editions of Regional Trends before 2001 which included all owner-occupiers. See Notes and Definitions.

<sup>2</sup> Relates to both householders with a mortgage and those who own their house outright.

Source: Family Resources Survey, Department for Work and Pensions; Family Expenditure Survey, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency



## 6.9 Average dwelling prices, 2001<sup>1</sup>

£ and percentages

	Average sale price (£)				All dwellings		
	Detached houses	Semi-detached houses	Terraced houses	Flats/maisonettes	Average price (£) 2000	Average price (£) 2001	Percentage increase 2000-2001
England and Wales	180,265	103,314	89,576	120,535	110,221	119,982	8.9
North East	120,128	63,498	46,642	53,904	62,945	67,915	7.9
North West	145,621	74,249	46,530	76,353	70,837	77,738	9.7
Yorkshire and the Humber	126,639	67,733	49,040	75,089	70,007	75,711	8.1
East Midlands	132,262	70,422	55,488	66,223	78,780	87,711	11.3
West Midlands	165,672	83,127	64,144	73,571	87,719	97,542	11.2
East	194,263	120,163	98,306	80,934	114,392	129,630	13.3
London	412,827	223,477	203,361	176,788	195,943	201,913	3.0
South East	267,541	146,923	118,177	101,477	147,271	160,424	8.9
South West	186,119	110,100	93,356	86,572	110,132	123,740	12.4
England	184,860	105,255	91,650	120,748	112,388	122,005	8.6
Wales	116,690	65,456	49,895	67,325	67,598	75,159	11.2

<sup>1</sup> Excludes those bought at non-market prices. Averages are taken from the last quarter of each year. See Notes and Definitions.

Source: HM Land Registry

## 6.10 Mortgage advances, and income and age of borrowers, 2001<sup>1</sup>

	First-time buyers				Previous owner-occupiers			
	Number of loans (thousands)	Average percentage of price advanced	Average recorded income <sup>2</sup> (£ per annum)	Average age of borrowers (years)	Number of loans (thousands)	Average percentage of price advanced	Average recorded income <sup>2</sup> (£ per annum)	Average age of borrowers (years)
United Kingdom	510	78.8	28,489	34	671	63.9	37,675	40
North East	22	85.0	21,690	35	24	70.7	29,574	40
North West	52	82.8	24,015	32	65	70.0	32,864	39
Yorkshire and the Humber	47	82.8	21,877	33	52	69.4	31,916	39
East Midlands	41	80.5	23,358	33	57	66.3	31,621	39
West Midlands	39	80.1	23,860	34	51	65.5	34,027	40
East	49	78.1	30,894	35	75	61.5	39,698	41
London	68	78.0	41,746	35	66	61.4	56,802	41
South East	66	75.5	36,095	36	112	60.1	44,887	41
South West	40	75.5	28,355	35	64	60.0	34,145	42
England	424	78.5	29,532	34	568	63.0	38,806	40
Wales	27	82.2	23,628	35	37	69.3	30,847	42
Scotland	43	80.8	23,275	34	54	74.8	32,112	39
Northern Ireland	16	80.3	22,937	32	12	63.0	30,724	40

<sup>1</sup> Figures in this table are taken from The Survey of Mortgage Lenders, a five per cent sample survey of mortgages at completion stage. First-time buyers include sitting tenant purchases. See Notes and Definitions.

<sup>2</sup> The income of borrowers is the total recorded income taken into account when the mortgage is granted.

Source: Office of the Deputy Prime Minister



## 6.11 Average weekly rents: by tenure, 2000/01<sup>1,2</sup>

£ per week

	Private <sup>3</sup> sector	Local author- ities	Registered Social Landlords
Great Britain	91	45	52
North East	62	39	46
North West	69	42	46
Yorkshire and the Humber	62	37	47
East Midlands	59	40	49
West Midlands	75	41	48
East	84	48	56
London	152	60	63
South East	98	52	61
South West	78	45	53
England	93	46	54
Wales	65	44	45
Scotland	72	39	40
Northern Ireland	..	39	41

1 Private sector rents exclude tenants who were living rent-free. Local Authority rents are unrebated figures. See Notes and Definitions.

2 Local Authority rents are as at April 2000 and are the rents for the forthcoming financial year, 2000/2001. RSL rents are as at 31 March 2001 and may be assumed to approximate to average rents for the financial year just ending, namely 2000/01.

3 For England, this is the average of Family Resources Survey, DWP and Survey of English Housing, ODPM.

Source: Department for Work and Pensions; Office of the Deputy Prime Minister; National Assembly for Wales; Scottish Executive; Scottish Homes; Northern Ireland Housing Executive; Housing Corporation, Northern Ireland

## 6.12 Dwellings in council tax bands, 2001/02

Percentages

	Council Tax Bands			
	A-B	C-D	E-F	G-H
North East	73	21	5	1
North West	63	27	8	2
Yorkshire and the Humber	66	25	8	2
East Midlands	62	28	9	2
West Midlands	58	30	10	2
East	36	44	16	4
London	17	52	23	8
South East	25	46	22	7
South West	42	39	16	3
England	45	36	14	4
Wales	..	..	..	..
Scotland	..	..	..	..
Northern Ireland	..	..	..	..

Source: Office of the Deputy Prime Minister; National Assembly for Wales; Scottish Executive; Department for Social Development, Northern Ireland



## 6.13 County Court mortgage possession orders<sup>1</sup>

Thousands

	1991			1999			2000			2001		
	Actions entered	Sus-pended orders	Orders made	Actions entered	Sus-pended orders	Orders made	Actions entered	Sus-pended orders	Orders made	Actions entered	Sus-pended orders	Orders made
England and Wales	186.6	69.1	73.9	81.6	36.6	23.6	73.0	31.7	20.4	65.0	27.9	17.8
North East	6.0	2.9	1.9	4.2	2.3	1.1	4.0	1.9	1.1	3.4	1.6	1.1
North West	22.3	8.6	7.5	13.8	6.0	3.7	12.4	5.7	3.7	11.7	5.0	3.4
Yorkshire and the Humber	14.1	5.1	5.7	8.1	4.1	3.0	7.8	3.7	2.4	6.9	3.2	2.2
East Midlands	13.5	4.5	5.2	6.8	2.8	1.8	5.7	2.4	1.6	5.4	2.4	1.4
West Midlands	17.7	6.5	6.9	9.5	4.0	2.3	9.8	3.7	2.3	7.6	3.5	2.1
East	18.6	6.0	8.4	7.3	3.5	2.2	6.2	2.5	1.6	5.5	2.2	1.4
London	35.3	13.1	14.4	10.0	4.5	3.4	8.1	3.1	2.1	7.4	2.7	1.8
South East	32.2	13.2	13.2	9.4	4.4	2.7	8.6	3.9	2.6	8.2	3.4	1.9
South West	16.7	5.8	6.5	7.0	2.8	2.0	5.2	2.3	1.3	4.4	1.8	1.1
England	176.4	65.6	69.9	77.1	34.9	22.2	67.7	29.1	18.7	60.5	25.8	16.4
Wales	10.2	3.5	4.0	5.5	2.2	1.4	5.3	2.6	1.6	4.5	2.1	1.4
Northern Ireland <sup>2</sup>	3.1	..	..	1.9	0.3	0.7	1.7	0.2	0.6	1.6	0.2	0.7

<sup>1</sup> Local authority and private. See Notes and Definitions.

<sup>2</sup> Mortgage possession actions are heard in Chancery Division of Northern Ireland High Court.

Source: The Court Service; Northern Ireland Court Service

## 6.14 Households accepted as homeless: by reason, 2000/01<sup>1</sup>

Percentages and numbers

	Reasons for homelessness							Total (=100%) (numbers)
	No longer willing or able to remain with			Break- down of relation- ship with partner	Mortgage arrears	Rent arrears or other reason for loss of rented or tied accomm- odation	Other reasons <sup>2</sup>	
	Parents	Relatives or friends	Parents, relatives or friends					
England and Wales	17	14	31	23	3	25	17	118,740
North East	21	8	29	35	3	19	13	5,220
North West	15	9	24	31	4	18	22	13,350
Yorkshire and the Humber	14	15	28	30	4	21	17	9,150
East Midlands	14	9	23	35	4	23	16	7,370
West Midlands	16	11	27	31	4	20	18	13,860
East	20	11	32	22	4	34	9	9,800
London	19	22	41	11	2	25	21	29,630
South East	20	12	33	17	3	35	12	14,760
South West	15	10	25	22	3	36	14	11,210
England	17	14	31	23	3	26	17	114,350
Wales	17	8	25	28	5	33	9	4,390
Scotland <sup>3</sup>	..	..	34	34	2	15	16	18,000
Northern Ireland	-	-	20	13	1	10	57	6,457

<sup>1</sup> In England and Wales the basis for these figures is households accepted for re-housing by local authorities under the homelessness provisions of Part III of the Housing Act 1985, and Part VII of the Housing Act 1996. In Scotland the basis of these figures is households assessed by the local authorities as unintentionally homeless or potentially homeless and in priority need, as defined in Section 24 of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1987. In Northern Ireland, the Housing (Northern Ireland) Order 1988 (Part II) defines the basis under which households (including one-person households) are classified as homeless. The figures relate to priority cases only. See Notes and Definitions.

<sup>2</sup> A large proportion of the Northern Ireland total is classified as 'Other reasons' due to differences in the definitions used.

<sup>3</sup> In Scotland, the basis of these figures is households assessed by the local authorities as unintentionally homeless, or potentially homeless and in priority need, as defined in section 24 of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1987. The figures relate to the financial year 1999-2000.

Source: Office of the Deputy Prime Minister; National Assembly for Wales; Scottish Executive; Department for Social Development, Northern Ireland



## 7.1 Population and vital statistics: by NHS Regional Office area, 2000

	Population <sup>1</sup> aged (percentages and thousands)						Vital statistics (rates)				
	0 to 4	5 to 15	16 to 44	45 to 74	75 and over	All ages	Live births <sup>2,3</sup>	Still births <sup>3,4</sup>	Deaths <sup>5</sup>	Perinatal mortality <sup>6</sup>	Infant mortality <sup>7</sup>
United Kingdom	6.0	14.2	40.8	31.6	7.4	59,755.7	55.2	5.3	10.3	8.1	5.6
Northern and Yorkshire	5.8	14.4	40.1	32.4	7.4	6,342.9	53.1	5.6	10.6	9.0	6.9
North West	5.9	14.8	40.3	31.8	7.2	6,610.2	54.7	5.4	10.8	8.6	6.3
Trent	5.8	14.2	39.9	32.6	7.6	5,158.2	53.4	5.3	10.4	8.5	6.0
West Midlands	6.1	14.6	39.7	32.3	7.3	5,335.4	57.6	5.6	10.3	9.7	6.9
Eastern	6.0	14.1	39.9	32.4	7.6	5,459.6	55.6	4.8	9.8	7.0	4.4
London	6.7	13.5	47.3	26.6	6.0	7,375.1	60.9	6.3	8.1	9.1	5.4
South East	6.0	14.1	40.1	32.0	7.8	8,740.7	55.3	4.4	9.9	6.7	4.5
South West	5.5	13.6	38.0	33.7	9.1	4,975.1	52.5	4.2	11.2	6.6	4.7
England	6.0	14.2	40.9	31.5	7.4	49,997.1	55.7	5.3	10.1	8.2	5.6
Wales	5.7	14.4	38.2	33.5	8.2	2,946.2	54.8	4.6	11.4	7.3	5.2
Scotland	5.6	13.9	41.4	32.3	6.8	5,114.6	49.0	5.6	11.3	8.4	5.7
Northern Ireland	7.0	17.0	41.9	28.2	5.8	1,697.8	58.7	4.3	8.8	7.3	5.1

<sup>1</sup> Mid-year estimates

<sup>2</sup> Per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44.

<sup>3</sup> See Notes and Definitions for the Population chapter.

<sup>4</sup> Per 1,000 live and still births. A still birth relates to a baby born dead after 24 or more completed weeks gestation.

<sup>5</sup> Per 1,000 population.

<sup>6</sup> Still births and deaths of infants under 1 week of age per 1,000 live and still births.

<sup>7</sup> Deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births.

Source: Office for National Statistics; General Register Office for Scotland; Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

## 7.2 Still births, perinatal mortality and infant mortality<sup>1</sup>

											Rates	
		Still births <sup>2,3</sup>		Still births <sup>2,3</sup>		Perinatal mortality <sup>3,4</sup>		Perinatal mortality <sup>3,4</sup>		Infant mortality <sup>5</sup>		
		1981	1993	1993	2000	1981	1993	1993	2000	1981	1993	2000
United Kingdom		6.6	4.4	5.7	5.3	12.0	7.6	9.0	8.1	11.2	6.3	5.6
North East		7.5	4.6	5.9	5.3	12.6	7.9	9.2	8.4	10.4	6.7	6.5
North West		7.0	4.5	5.8	5.4	12.7	7.7	9.0	8.5	11.3	6.5	6.2
Yorkshire and the Humber		7.8	4.6	5.9	6.0	13.5	8.0	9.4	9.6	12.1	7.3	7.3
East Midlands		6.2	3.9	5.4	4.7	11.4	7.2	8.7	7.8	11.0	6.6	5.5
West Midlands		7.0	4.4	6.0	5.6	12.9	8.4	9.9	9.7	11.7	7.1	6.9
East		5.5	3.9	5.2	4.8	10.0	6.8	8.1	7.0	9.7	5.4	4.4
London		6.3	4.9	6.1	6.3	10.3	8.2	9.5	9.1	10.7	6.4	5.4
South East		5.8	4.0	5.4	4.4	10.5	7.0	8.3	6.6	10.3	5.3	4.4
South West		6.3	4.0	5.0	4.2	10.8	6.9	7.9	6.6	10.4	5.8	4.7
England		6.5	4.3	5.7	5.3	11.7	7.6	8.9	8.2	10.9	6.3	5.6
Wales		7.3	4.5	5.8	4.6	14.1	7.0	8.3	7.3	12.6	5.5	5.2
Scotland		6.3	4.8	6.4	5.6	11.6	8.0	9.6	8.4	11.3	6.5	5.7
Northern Ireland		8.8	4.1	5.2	4.3	15.3	7.7	8.8	7.3	13.2	7.1	5.1

<sup>1</sup> See Notes and Definitions for the Population chapter.

<sup>2</sup> Rate per 1,000 live and still births.

<sup>3</sup> On 1 October 1992 the legal definition of a still birth was altered from a baby born dead after 28 or more completed weeks gestation to one born dead after 24 completed weeks or more gestation. Figures for 1993 are given on both the old and new definitions for continuity/comparison.

<sup>4</sup> Still births and deaths of infants under 1 week of age per 1,000 live and still births.

<sup>5</sup> Deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births.

Source: Office for National Statistics; General Register Office for Scotland; Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency



7.3 Age-standardised mortality rates:<sup>1</sup> by cause<sup>2</sup> and sex, 2000

Rates per 100,000 population

	All circulatory diseases			All respiratory diseases		Cancer <sup>3</sup>	All injuries and poisonings			All other causes	All causes <sup>4</sup>
	Total	Ischaemic heart disease	Cerebro-vascular disease	Total	Bronchitis and allied conditions		Total	Road traffic accidents	Suicides and open verdicts		
<b>Males</b>											
England and Wales	348	211	66	142	49	246	41	9	14	120	896
United Kingdom <sup>5</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North East	388	247	74	165	57	285	41	6	17	129	1,009
North West	385	238	75	158	58	276	47	9	17	124	989
Yorkshire and the Humber	364	228	71	147	54	253	37	9	13	121	923
East Midlands	341	207	67	140	45	239	44	12	15	125	889
West Midlands	367	224	73	148	52	250	43	9	16	131	940
East	324	192	61	129	41	229	37	11	12	112	832
London	333	201	59	160	54	234	35	6	12	125	886
South East	312	181	60	128	40	229	37	10	13	108	814
South West	324	197	60	116	39	230	40	9	15	110	820
England	345	209	66	142	48	245	40	9	14	120	891
Wales	372	230	71	153	58	248	47	11	18	117	938
Scotland <sup>5</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Ireland	379	243	73	180	50	241	50	12	18	117	967
<b>Females</b>											
England and Wales	375	172	113	176	41	233	22	3	5	179	986
United Kingdom <sup>5</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North East	419	208	122	197	54	267	23	2	5	190	1,096
North West	421	197	127	190	54	252	24	3	5	180	1,068
Yorkshire and the Humber	381	185	118	181	49	237	19	4	5	187	1,005
East Midlands	368	169	110	176	37	229	25	5	4	187	985
West Midlands	391	177	122	176	42	232	24	3	5	189	1,012
East	354	156	112	167	33	221	23	4	4	178	943
London	338	156	90	189	41	231	20	2	5	165	943
South East	352	148	109	172	33	221	21	3	5	171	938
South West	353	158	110	145	30	218	20	3	6	179	914
England	372	170	113	176	41	232	22	3	5	179	981
Wales	410	193	120	182	49	241	26	4	4	168	1,028
Scotland <sup>5</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Ireland	415	203	129	230	39	240	27	4	5	144	1,056
<b>All people</b>											
England and Wales	366	194	90	162	46	242	31	6	10	150	951
United Kingdom <sup>5</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North East	406	229	99	183	56	278	32	4	11	161	1,059
North West	406	219	101	176	57	265	36	6	11	152	1,035
Yorkshire and the Humber	376	209	95	166	52	247	28	6	9	155	972
East Midlands	359	192	89	161	42	237	34	8	9	157	949
West Midlands	383	203	98	164	47	244	34	6	10	161	986
East	344	177	87	151	38	228	30	7	8	146	900
London	339	181	75	176	48	235	28	4	8	146	923
South East	336	167	85	152	37	227	29	6	9	141	885
South West	342	180	85	133	35	227	30	6	10	145	877
England	362	192	90	161	45	241	31	6	9	150	945
Wales	395	214	96	170	55	247	36	7	11	143	991
Scotland <sup>5</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Ireland	398	223	101	207	45	241	38	8	11	131	1,016

1 Based on deaths registered in 2000. Rates standardised to the mid-1991 United Kingdom population for males and females separately. See Notes and Definitions.  
2 Deaths at ages under 28 days occurring in England and Wales are not assigned an underlying cause.  
3 Malignant neoplasms only.  
4 Including deaths at ages under 28 days.  
5 Scotland data for 2000 are not compatible with England and Wales and Northern Ireland.



## 7.4 Proportion of population reporting 'good' state of general health: by sex and age, 2000/01

Percentages

	Males				Females			
	16 to 44	45 to 64	65 or over	All aged 16 and over	16 to 44	45 to 64	65 or over	All aged 16 and over
United Kingdom	72	53	40	61	68	54	37	57
North East	72	46	34	56	67	44	31	52
North West	70	48	26	56	66	51	30	54
Yorkshire and the Humber	70	47	30	56	63	52	31	52
East Midlands	73	55	31	60	64	56	36	56
West Midlands	73	55	38	61	68	57	37	58
East	73	59	40	63	71	61	41	62
London	74	54	47	64	72	52	43	61
South East	75	61	52	67	71	59	45	62
South West	69	57	46	61	66	52	42	56
England	72	54	39	61	68	54	38	58
Wales	74	51	35	59	73	58	34	59
Scotland	72	49	45	60	67	56	35	56
Northern Ireland	74	49	34	58	67	49	30	55

Source: General Household Survey, Office for National Statistics; Continuous Household Survey, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

## 7.5 Treated medical conditions: by NHS Regional Office area, 1994-98<sup>1</sup>

Rates per 1,000 patients<sup>2</sup>

	Males					Females				
	Coronary heart disease	Hyper- tension	Depress- ion	Insulin treated diabetes	Non- insulin treated diabetes	Coronary heart disease	Hyper- tension	Depress- ion	Insulin treated diabetes	Non- insulin treated diabetes
England and Wales	35.8	56.2	24.9	5.1	9.9	21.3	66.5	61.3	4.6	7.2
Northern and Yorkshire	42.2	53.0	29.6	4.9	9.0	28.0	64.4	70.6	4.9	6.6
North West	41.0	59.1	30.4	5.2	10.3	25.7	67.2	70.3	4.6	7.4
Trent	35.9	56.6	24.7	5.1	9.5	21.8	67.0	61.2	4.6	7.2
West Midlands	33.2	56.5	21.6	5.0	10.1	19.3	67.2	58.6	4.5	8.0
Anglia and Oxford	31.9	53.1	23.7	5.2	9.5	18.4	65.4	61.1	5.2	7.3
North Thames	30.1	53.5	18.8	4.7	11.3	16.1	61.2	46.5	3.7	7.6
South Thames	29.4	55.0	20.6	4.8	8.8	16.3	65.5	49.7	4.0	6.0
South and West	32.9	54.9	24.1	5.1	9.9	17.2	66.1	60.5	4.3	6.9
England	35.5	55.6	24.9	5.0	9.8	21.1	65.8	61.4	4.5	7.1
Wales	41.8	67.3	24.0	6.6	11.1	24.2	77.4	58.6	5.5	7.8

<sup>1</sup> Data are recorded in general practices. See Notes and Definitions.

<sup>2</sup> All ages. Age-standardised using the European Standard Population.

Source: General Practice Research Database, Office for National Statistics, from data supplied by the Medicines Control Agency



## 7.6 Prevalence of treated asthma:<sup>1</sup> by NHS Regional Office area, sex and age, 1994-1998

Rates per 1,000 patients

	Males						Females					
						All ages <sup>2</sup>					All ages <sup>2</sup>	
	0 to 4	5 to 15	16 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over		0 to 4	5 to 15	16 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over	
England and Wales	100.5	130.6	53.0	47.8	78.7	70.7	66.0	103.0	64.5	65.3	73.6	72.7
Northern and Yorks	103.3	130.5	47.6	47.5	75.9	68.3	63.5	94.0	62.5	66.9	69.2	70.0
North West	100.6	131.1	52.2	52.7	84.2	72.4	63.7	104.9	62.3	69.5	78.6	73.4
Trent	92.5	129.5	54.3	47.6	79.5	70.4	59.2	108.4	65.7	64.0	70.2	73.0
West Midlands	98.1	130.2	48.0	43.7	77.5	67.2	61.0	104.7	59.6	63.9	73.9	70.0
Anglia and Oxford	117.7	139.4	61.0	48.2	79.2	76.8	82.2	117.1	78.1	67.6	74.8	82.3
North Thames	101.1	125.8	47.7	42.3	73.8	66.0	70.9	94.1	53.6	60.8	67.7	65.9
South Thames	90.7	116.6	51.0	41.3	66.3	64.2	66.9	89.6	60.7	60.6	67.5	67.7
South and West	97.7	130.4	59.0	48.4	82.5	73.6	63.6	103.0	69.8	64.2	77.8	75.3
England	100.3	130.0	52.8	47.2	78.5	70.4	65.5	103.0	64.4	65.2	73.5	72.6
Wales	104.3	141.3	57.6	57.6	82.8	77.2	77.2	103.3	67.7	65.9	75.7	75.4

<sup>1</sup> Data are recorded in general practice. See Notes and Definitions.

<sup>2</sup> Age-standardised to the European Standard population.

Source: General Practice Research Database, Office for National Statistics from data supplied by the Medicines Control Agency

## 7.7 Cervical and breast cancer: screening and age-standardised death rates, by NHS Regional Office area

	Cervical screening programme at 31 March 2001					Per- centage recalled early <sup>4,5</sup>	Breast screening programme at 31 March 2001				Age-standardised death rates <sup>7</sup> , 2000	
	Percentage of target population screened: women aged <sup>1</sup>						Percentage of target population <sup>6</sup> screened: women aged					
	25 to 34 <sup>2,3</sup>	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64 <sup>3</sup>	All aged 25 to 64 <sup>2,3</sup>		50 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	All aged 50 to 64		
	Cervical cancer	Breast cancer										
United Kingdom	79.6	85.7	85.6	80.0	82.8	..	62.5	76.6	74.9	70.6	5.3	53.9
Northern and Yorkshire	83.4	87.7	86.9	80.8	85.0	4.8	63.0	78.3	76.8	71.8	5.8	50.1
North West	82.2	85.6	84.8	78.5	83.1	6.6	61.3	76.5	74.6	70.0	6.7	52.6
Trent	84.9	88.5	87.2	81.8	86.0	4.7	64.6	81.0	79.5	74.2	5.2	51.7
West Midlands	81.2	86.4	85.8	80.7	83.7	5.8	63.0	79.3	77.1	72.4	4.5	54.1
Eastern	81.6	86.2	85.9	80.7	83.9	5.4	62.5	78.5	77.2	71.7	4.3	56.8
London	72.6	79.2	80.5	76.2	76.5	7.2	49.0	64.4	62.9	57.8	5.4	54.9
South East	81.4	87.0	87.0	82.3	84.6	4.9	62.0	77.7	77.0	71.2	4.5	54.4
South West	82.3	86.8	86.1	80.8	84.2	5.9	64.3	80.5	79.5	73.9	5.7	55.1
England	80.2	85.5	85.5	80.3	83.0	5.7	61.0	76.9	75.4	70.2	5.3	53.7
Wales	75.2	86.2	86.0	79.3	81.0	6.8	60.8	75.6	73.6	69.3	5.5	58.2
Scotland	80.2	91.2	91.7	87.1	86.5	..	74.7	75.0	71.6	73.9	5.8	55.3
Northern Ireland	68.3	74.0	72.2	63.8	70.1	..	75.9	74.9	72.7	74.6	4.8	49.5

<sup>1</sup> For England the target population relates to women aged 25-64, for Wales to women 20-64 and for Scotland to women 20-60 years screened in the previous 5 years (5 and a half years in Scotland). Medically ineligible women (women who for example, as a result of surgery, do not require screening) in the target population are excluded from the figures, except in Northern Ireland.

<sup>2</sup> For Wales the age groups are 20 to 34 and 20 to 64 respectively.

<sup>3</sup> For Scotland the age groups are 20 to 34, 55 to 59 and 20 to 60 respectively.

<sup>4</sup> Percentages recalled early relate to the year 2000-01.

<sup>5</sup> Women whose screening test results are borderline or show mild dyskaryosis are recalled for a repeat smear in approximately 6 months instead of the routine 5 years; if the condition persists they are referred to a gynaecologist.

<sup>6</sup> Percentage of the target population (women aged 50 to 64 years) screened in the previous 3 years. Medically ineligible women (women who for example, as a result of surgery, do not require screening) in the target population are excluded from the figures, except in Scotland. See Notes and Definitions.

<sup>7</sup> Deaths registered in 2000 per 100,000 women aged 20 or over. Standardised to mid-1991 UK population. See Notes and Definitions.

Source: Office for National Statistics; Department of Health; National Assembly for Wales; General Register Office for Scotland; Information and Statistics Division, NHS in Scotland; Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency; Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety, Northern Ireland



## 7.8 Cancer - comparative incidence ratios<sup>1</sup> for select sites: by sex and NHS Regional Office area, 1998

UK=100<sup>2</sup>

	Lung		Colorectal		Breast	Prostate
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
United Kingdom	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Northern and Yorkshire	116.6	123.7	110.6	96.8	95.0	97.7
North West	117.2	128.8	103.7	101.1	96.6	98.5
Trent	100.4	90.8	94.8	91.2	91.7	74.1
West Midlands	97.7	85.1	101.3	106.4	99.7	106.0
Anglia and Oxford	80.0	78.6	97.6	104.3	104.9	106.1
North Thames	93.3	91.3	86.5	92.8	105.6	106.5
South Thames	91.1	87.9	90.4	97.1	101.0	104.2
South and West	75.0	67.9	93.9	98.4	106.7	105.7
England	96.4	94.9	97.3	98.4	100.4	100.2
Wales	95.1	94.0	108.8	101.6	90.8	101.1
Scotland	138.6	153.2	117.8	108.6	103.3	99.6
Northern Ireland	100.7	91.5	114.0	119.2	94.4	90.6

1 Comparative incidence ratio: the directly age-standardised incidence rate for each country and region as a percentage of the UK rate.  
 2 The UK age-standardised rates are given in the Notes and Definitions.

Source: Office for National Statistics; Information and Statistics Division, NHS Scotland; Northern Ireland Cancer Registry

## 7.9 Notification rates of tuberculosis:<sup>1</sup> by NHS Regional Office area

Rates per 100,000 population

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
United Kingdom	10.2	10.5	11.1	11.3	10.7	10.5	10.6	10.8	11.2	11.3	11.9	12.1
Northern and Yorkshire	9.9	11.1	10.1	11.0	8.9	9.8	9.5	9.7	10.1	9.6	9.3	10.2
North West	11.4	10.1	11.7	12.1	10.0	9.6	8.8	9.4	10.3	10.6	9.9	10.1
Trent	9.3	9.3	8.6	10.5	9.2	10.2	10.6	9.4	9.6	9.6	10.5	10.9
West Midlands	13.9	15.5	16.5	14.9	13.8	12.3	12.3	11.5	12.6	13.3	13.6	13.0
Eastern	5.1	4.9	5.6	5.2	4.7	5.1	4.9	4.3	5.0	4.2	4.7	6.0
London	23.4	26.0	29.0	28.3	29.8	29.1	31.0	33.9	34.0	34.2	38.4	39.1
South East	4.9	4.9	4.7	5.6	5.5	5.7	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.7	6.3	6.8
South West	3.7	3.5	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.0
England	10.4	10.9	11.6	11.8	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.5	12.0	11.9	12.8	13.1
Wales	6.7	5.7	6.9	6.8	6.2	6.2	5.5	6.7	5.9	7.0	6.6	4.9
Scotland	11.0	10.7	10.9	10.8	10.6	9.3	9.9	8.5	8.9	9.7	9.2	8.6
Northern Ireland	8.2	6.0	5.2	5.5	5.6	5.5	4.5	4.5	3.6	3.6	3.4	2.8

1 Provisional data based on 2000 population figures.

Source: Public Health Laboratory Service, Communicable Disease Surveillance Centre; Scottish Centre for Infection and Environmental Health; Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety, Northern Ireland



## 7.10 Diagnosed HIV-infected patients: by probable route of HIV infection and region of residence when last seen for care in 2001<sup>1</sup>

	Numbers						
	Homo/ bisexual	Injecting drug use	Heterosexual	Blood/blood products	Mother to infant <sup>2</sup>	Other/ not known	Total
United Kingdom <sup>3</sup>	12,893	1,272	9,433	486	877	1,266	26,227
North East	164	11	107	16	6	10	314
North West	1,226	77	441	61	35	34	1,874
Yorkshire and the Humber	350	46	285	45	22	19	766
East Midlands	304	44	356	34	30	19	787
West Midlands	473	26	359	22	23	28	931
East	386	55	582	29	38	45	1,135
London	7,419	447	5,554	123	570	924	15,038
South East	1,268	98	895	69	72	102	2,507
South West	517	41	278	15	23	42	916
England <sup>3</sup>	12,109	845	8,858	414	819	1,224	24,269
Wales	205	20	116	31	17	9	398
Scotland	505	403	414	39	39	32	1,432
Northern Ireland	74	4	45	2	2	1	128

<sup>1</sup> Patients living in the UK who were seen for statutory medical HIV-related care at services in the UK in 2001.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 274 children born to HIV-infected mothers in 2001 whose HIV infection status had not yet been confirmed: four resident in North East, two in North West, ten in Yorkshire and the Humber, 14 in East Midlands, six in West Midlands, 15 in East, 165 in London, 21 in South East, four in South West, one in Wales, 10 in Scotland, one in Northern Ireland, and two where region was not reported.

<sup>3</sup> Includes four patients whose region of residence was not known.

Source: Public Health Laboratory Service, Communicable Disease Surveillance Centre; Institute of Child Health; Scottish Centre for Infection and Environmental Health.

## 7.11 Contributions of selected foods to nutritional intakes (household food), 1999/2000<sup>1</sup>

	Percentage of fat and energy derived from										Total intake <sup>2</sup> per person per day		Per-centage of food energy derived from fat <sup>2</sup>
	Liquid and processed milk and cream		Meat and meat products		All fats		Fresh and processed fruit and vegetables		Cereals including bread				
	Fat	Energy	Fat	Energy	Fat	Energy	Fat	Energy	Fat	Energy	(grams)	(Kcal)	
United Kingdom	11.2	10.4	22.6	14.7	27.6	10.7	8.3	15.3	17.1	35.7	73	1,722	38
North East	11.1	10.4	23.6	15.4	26.3	10.2	8.4	15.3	18.2	36.2	72	1,694	38
North West	11.8	10.9	24.3	15.7	26.7	10.3	7.5	14.4	16.9	35.8	70	1,656	38
Yorkshire and the Humber	11.5	10.8	23.6	15.3	27.8	10.8	7.4	14.6	17.3	35.9	73	1,715	38
East Midlands	11.1	10.4	22.0	14.0	28.0	10.6	8.0	15.0	17.6	36.7	73	1,760	38
West Midlands	10.9	10.0	21.3	13.8	29.9	11.5	8.5	15.5	16.5	35.7	74	1,757	38
East	10.5	9.8	22.7	14.6	26.0	10.0	8.9	16.1	17.9	36.0	73	1,736	38
London	10.6	9.7	21.3	13.6	30.6	11.6	8.2	15.6	15.6	36.7	71	1,690	38
South East	11.0	10.3	21.8	14.3	27.0	10.6	8.9	15.7	17.0	34.9	77	1,788	39
South West	11.1	10.5	22.4	14.7	26.6	10.3	9.0	16.3	17.3	34.7	74	1,736	38
England	11.1	10.3	22.5	14.6	27.7	10.7	8.3	15.4	17.1	35.8	73	1,727	38
Wales	11.4	10.5	23.3	15.2	28.6	11.1	8.0	15.1	16.5	34.8	73	1,713	38
Scotland	12.4	11.1	23.7	15.6	24.4	9.5	8.3	14.4	17.5	35.6	71	1,660	38
Northern Ireland	12.9	11.5	22.9	14.9	31.4	12.3	7.0	15.8	16.5	35.0	76	1,775	39

<sup>1</sup> Data collected through the National Food Survey in which 6000 households in Great Britain keep a record of the type, quantity and costs of foods entering the home during a one week period. Nutritional intakes are just estimates taken from the survey data. See Notes and Definitions.

<sup>2</sup> Total intake from all household food, excluding household consumption of soft and alcoholic drinks and confectionery.

Source: National Food Survey, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs



## 7.12 Cigarette smoking among people aged 16 and over: by sex, 2000

	Males					Females					Percentages
	Smokes less than 10 <sup>1</sup>	10, less than 20 <sup>1</sup>	20 or more <sup>1</sup>	Ex-regular smoker	Never or only occasionally smoked	Smokes less than 10 <sup>1</sup>	10, less than 20 <sup>1</sup>	20 or more <sup>1</sup>	Ex-regular smoker	Never or only occasionally smoked	
United Kingdom	7	11	10	27	44	8	11	7	20	54	
North East	4	12	11	28	46	5	14	9	18	54	
North West	6	14	9	27	44	8	15	7	21	49	
Yorkshire and the Humber	7	12	11	29	42	7	12	8	21	52	
East Midlands	10	8	9	27	46	10	9	5	19	57	
West Midlands	6	9	12	26	47	8	11	6	16	59	
East	8	11	8	28	45	8	12	3	21	56	
London	9	9	12	24	45	10	7	7	18	58	
South East	9	10	9	27	44	8	10	5	23	55	
South West	7	15	9	29	40	9	10	5	23	53	
England	8	11	10	27	44	8	11	6	20	55	
Wales	5	12	9	29	46	9	9	6	18	58	
Scotland	5	12	13	24	46	8	12	11	21	49	
Northern Ireland	4	8	14	37	37	6	11	10	23	50	

<sup>1</sup> Per day.

Source: General Household Survey, Office for National Statistics; Continuous Household Survey, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

## 7.13 Alcohol consumption among people aged 16 and over: by sex, 2000/01<sup>1</sup>

Percentages								
	Males				Females			
	Drank nothing last week	Drank up to 4 units last week <sup>2</sup>	Drank more than 4 and up to 8 units <sup>2</sup>	Drank more than 8 units last week <sup>2</sup>	Drank nothing last week	Drank up to 3 units last week <sup>2</sup>	Drank more than 3 and up to 6 units <sup>2</sup>	Drank more than 6 units last week <sup>2</sup>
United Kingdom	26	36	17	22	41	36	13	10
North East	26	29	19	25	43	31	13	13
North West	22	32	21	24	39	33	15	13
Yorkshire and the Humber	24	34	19	23	40	37	13	10
East Midlands	22	35	21	22	35	42	15	8
West Midlands	29	37	18	17	44	37	12	7
East	25	43	13	18	39	41	12	8
London	32	37	14	17	46	35	12	7
South East	21	40	17	22	35	43	13	10
South West	24	41	15	20	37	42	12	9
England	25	37	17	21	40	38	13	9
Wales	29	30	18	23	47	29	13	11
Scotland	25	29	17	29	41	29	18	12
Northern Ireland	47	16	10	27	62	18	9	11

<sup>1</sup> Comparative consumption levels are different for males and females. See Notes and Definitions.

<sup>2</sup> On the heaviest drinking day last week.

Source: General Household Survey, Office for National Statistics; Continuous Household Survey, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency



## 7.14 Drug use among 16-29 year olds,<sup>1</sup> 2000<sup>2</sup>

	Percentages			
	Used any illegal drug <sup>3</sup>	Used any hallucinants <sup>4</sup>	Used cannabis	Used any 'opiates+' substances <sup>5</sup>
England and Wales	24.9	8.9	22.5	5.3
North East	21.4	13.1	17.6	4.7
North West	29.6	10.6	28.4	5.0
Yorkshire and the Humber	24.4	12.5	21.5	3.0
East Midlands	22.7	8.7	17.9	4.4
West Midlands	19.8	6.1	17.4	2.0
East	22.9	5.8	20.6	3.4
London	30.8	11.0	28.0	11.8
South East	27.4	6.5	25.3	5.6
South West	21.9	8.7	20.0	5.9
England	25.3	9.1	22.8	5.4
Wales	18.9	6.0	17.3	2.7
Scotland	17.0	6.0	15.0	3.0

<sup>1</sup> Results for England and Wales can be found in: Ramsey, M., Baker, P., Goulden, C., Sharp, C. and Sondhi, A. (2001) *Drug Misuse Declared in 2000: results from the British Crime Survey*. Home Office Research Study 197. London: Home Office. See Notes and Definitions.

<sup>2</sup> Interviews were conducted between January and April, asking about drug use in the previous 12 months.

<sup>3</sup> Amphetamines, cannabis, cocaine, crack, ecstasy, heroin, LSD, magic mushrooms, non-prescribed methadone, poppers, glues/solvents, steroids, non-prescribed tranquillisers or anything else the respondent thought was a drug.

<sup>4</sup> Amphetamines, LSD, magic mushrooms, ecstasy or poppers.

<sup>5</sup> Heroin, methadone, cocaine or crack.

Source: British Crime Survey, Home Office; Scottish Crime Survey, Scottish Executive

## 7.15 NHS hospital waiting lists: by patient's region of residence<sup>1,2</sup> and NHS Regional Office area, at 31 March 2002

	NHS hospital waiting lists <sup>2</sup>				Total waiting (=100%) (thousands)	Mean waiting time (months) <sup>3</sup>	Median waiting time (months) <sup>3</sup>
	Percentage waiting:						
	Less than 6 months	6 months but less than 12	Less than 12 months	12 months or longer			
Northern and Yorkshire	77.8	21.9	99.7	0.3	122.4	3.9	2.9
North West	77.6	20.4	98.0	2.0	159.9	3.9	2.8
Trent	82.2	17.6	99.8	0.2	99.8	3.5	2.6
West Midlands	81.9	17.6	99.5	0.5	84.6	3.5	2.6
Eastern	75.4	22.1	97.4	2.6	123.9	4.1	3.0
London	74.5	22.3	96.8	3.2	139.2	4.2	3.0
South East	73.2	23.4	96.5	3.5	189.1	4.4	3.4
South West	75.5	21.1	96.6	3.4	102.8	4.2	3.1
England	76.7	21.2	97.9	2.1	1,021.6	4.0	2.9
Wales	63.0	22.7	85.7	14.3	70.6	..	..
Scotland	80.6	16.6	97.2	2.8	72.0	3.7	2.3
Northern Ireland	55.9	19.2	75.1	24.9	59.0	..	..

<sup>1</sup> In Scotland, waiting lists are based on NHS lists for each trust irrespective of the patient's residence.

<sup>2</sup> The figures relate to people on the waiting lists on 31 March 2002 who were waiting for admission as either an in-patient or a day case and the length of time they had waited to date. Figures for Northern Ireland included all patients waiting for treatment at Northern Ireland Trusts including private patients and patients from outside Northern Ireland. Patients undergoing a series of repeat admissions and those who were temporarily suspended from the waiting list for medical or social reasons are excluded. There are differences between countries in the ways that waiting times are calculated, so comparisons between countries should be made with caution.

<sup>3</sup> Average time patients had been waiting at 31 March 2002. The mean and median are different types of 'average'. See Notes and Definitions. Figures for Northern Ireland are available only in quarterly time bands.

Source: Department of Health; National Assembly for Wales; Information and Statistics Division, NHS Scotland; Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety, Northern Ireland



## 7.16 NHS hospital activity:<sup>1</sup> by NHS Regional Office area, 2000-01

	Inpatients (all specialties)			Average length of stay in hospital for non-psychiatric specialties (mean)(days)	Day cases <sup>4</sup> (thousands)	Total accident & emergency attendances (thousands)	Consultant outpatient attendances		
	Average daily available beds <sup>2</sup> per 1,000 population	Cases <sup>3</sup> treated per available bed <sup>2</sup>	Cases <sup>3</sup> treated per 1,000 population				Finished consultant episodes/ discharges and deaths <sup>3</sup> (thousands)	Total (thousands)	Of which new <sup>5</sup> (percentages)
United Kingdom	4.1	43.1	175	10,442	..	4,413	17,534	52,547	28.4
Northern and Yorkshire	4.2	45.5	190	1,207	5.9	513	1,885	5,642	27.5
North West	4.1	49.2	202	1,335	6.1	632	2,181	6,519	27.3
Trent	3.8	48.7	184	951	5.6	387	1,304	4,571	28.8
West Midlands	3.6	48.6	175	933	6.0	384	1,682	4,704	28.0
Eastern	3.3	46.2	152	831	6.2	332	1,172	4,045	29.0
London	4.0	40.6	163	1,205	7.1	519	2,548	7,958	27.9
South East	3.1	47.2	146	1,275	6.0	457	2,081	6,321	30.3
South West	3.8	47.2	181	899	6.4	404	1,440	3,810	31.2
England	3.7	46.4	173	8,636	6.2	3,629	14,293	43,569	28.6
Wales	4.9	35.3	174	514	6.8	133	986	2,737	25.5
Scotland	6.5	28.9	188	960	7.4	444	1,582	4,800	27.6
Northern Ireland	5.0	38.8	196	333	6.3	124	673	1,441	28.7

1 See Notes and Definitions for an explanation of coverage in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

2 Excluding cots for healthy newborn babies except in Northern Ireland.

3 Finished consultant episodes in England and discharges and deaths in Wales. Data for Scotland relate to discharges and deaths and transfers to other specialties and hospitals. Data for Northern Ireland relate to discharges and deaths and transfers to another hospital. Healthy newborn babies are included for Northern Ireland but excluded for the other countries.

4 Day case data for Wales have been thoroughly validated to ensure that episodes counted as day cases adhere fully to the NHS Wales Data Directory definition of a day case. As a result, the reported volume of day cases is now much lower than previously published.

5 In Northern Ireland, data refer to GP referrals, not first attendances.

Source: Department of Health; National Assembly for Wales; Information and Statistics Division, NHS Scotland; Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety, Northern Ireland

## 7.17 Prescriptions dispensed: by NHS Regional Office area, 2001<sup>1</sup>

	Prescription items dispensed (millions) <sup>2</sup>	Percentage of prescription items exempt from charge <sup>3,4</sup>	Percentage of prescription items <sup>3,5</sup> that were for		Number of prescription items per person	Average net ingredient cost <sup>6</sup>	
			Children	People aged 60 or over		£ per person	£ per prescription item
Northern and Yorkshire	83.2	86.7	7.6	55.2	13.1	127.9	9.8
North West	66.3	85.5	7.0	56.8	12.8	124.8	9.7
Trent	64.7	86.2	9.1	53.9	12.1	124.5	10.3
West Midlands	92.4	86.8	7.5	54.6	14.0	141.9	10.1
Anglia and Oxford	61.1	83.2	7.6	56.5	11.1	120.4	10.8
North Thames	68.9	85.8	10.7	48.2	9.3	104.3	11.2
South Thames	91.3	82.5	7.3	56.8	10.4	115.9	11.2
South and West	59.0	85.2	6.2	60.4	11.8	120.2	10.2
England	587.0	85.3	7.9	55.1	11.7	121.9	10.4
Wales <sup>1</sup>	43.3	87.2	7.5	55.3	14.7	139.4	9.5
Scotland	65.9	90.1	..	..	12.9	144.5	11.2
Northern Ireland	24.5	94.0	..	..	13.9	153.9	11.1

1 For Wales, data relate to 2000-01.

2 Figures relate to NHS prescription items dispensed by community pharmacies, appliance contractors (appliance suppliers in Scotland and in Northern Ireland), and dispensing doctors, and prescriptions submitted by prescribing doctors for items personally administered, known as stock orders in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

3 For England and Scotland, figures relate to items dispensed by community pharmacists and appliance contractors only. For England, items dispensed by dispensing doctors and personal administration are not analysed into exempt, non-exempt or other categories and are therefore excluded. Personally administered items are free of charge.

4 Figures for the English regions, England and Wales exclude prescriptions for which prepayment certificates have been purchased. For Scotland and Northern Ireland they are included. Due to this, and the issues mentioned in footnote 3, comparisons across the four areas should not be made.

5 The data for England for 'people aged 60 and over' and 'children' (children aged 15 and under and young adults aged 16 to 18 who are in full-time education) are estimates based in a 1 in 20 sample of prescription items dispensed by community pharmacists only. Data for Wales are calculated from a 100 per cent sample of prescriptions but based on 3 months data only. Age specific data are not available in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

6 Net ingredient cost is the cost of medicines before any discounts and does not include any dispensing costs or fees. This is known as Gross Ingredient Cost in Scotland and Ingredient Cost in Northern Ireland.

Source: Department of Health; National Assembly for Wales; Information and Statistics Division, NHS Scotland; Central Services Agency, Northern Ireland



## 7.18 NHS Hospital and Community Health Service staff: by type of staff<sup>1</sup> and NHS Regional Office area, 30 September 2001

Percentages and thousands

	Direct care staff				Management and support staff			Total staff <sup>1</sup> (=100%) (thousands)
	Medical and dental	Nursing, midwifery and health visiting <sup>2</sup>	Scientific, therapeutic and technical	All direct care staff	Administration and estates	Other	All management and support staff <sup>3</sup>	
Northern and Yorkshire	7.3	46.9	13.2	67.4	21.1	11.5	32.6	114.9
North West	7.5	47.7	13.8	68.9	21.7	9.4	31.1	121.6
Trent	7.3	46.7	13.6	67.6	21.8	10.6	32.4	86.1
West Midlands	7.2	47.7	13.3	68.2	22.1	9.7	31.8	89.0
Eastern	7.6	48.6	13.4	69.5	21.8	8.7	30.5	74.6
London	10.3	45.0	14.5	69.7	23.6	6.7	30.3	132.5
South East	7.3	46.3	13.1	66.7	22.2	11.0	33.3	123.4
South West	7.2	46.7	14.2	68.1	20.9	11.1	31.9	80.6
England <sup>4</sup>	7.7	46.4	13.8	67.9	22.5	9.6	32.1	837.2
Wales	6.8	46.8	13.2	66.8	21.4	11.8	33.2	57.6
Scotland	12.6	45.2	15.1	72.9	17.7	9.5	27.1	115.5
Northern Ireland	7.6	43.8	13.3	64.7	21.5	13.8	35.3	34.3

1 Directly employed whole-time equivalents. See Notes and Definitions.

2 Nursing, midwifery and health visiting staff includes learners and healthcare assistants.

3 The Northern Ireland figure includes management and support for Social Services.

4 The England totals include staff in special health authorities and other statutory authorities which are not assigned to a specific region.

Source: Department of Health; National Assembly for Wales; Information and Statistics Division, NHS Scotland; Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety, Northern Ireland Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety, Northern Ireland

## 7.19 General practitioners, dentists and opticians<sup>1</sup> by NHS Regional Office area, 30 September 2001

Numbers and percentages

	General medical services						General dental services <sup>1,2</sup>			
	Number of practices	Number of general medical practitioners (GPs) <sup>1</sup>	Percentage who were female GPs	Average list size per GP	Number of practice staff (whole-time equivalents) <sup>3</sup>	Percentage who were direct care practice staff <sup>3,4</sup>	Number of dentists	Persons registered with a dentist as a percentage of the population <sup>5,6</sup>	Average registrations per dentist <sup>6</sup>	Number of opticians <sup>7</sup>
United Kingdom	10,758	34,505	33	1,779	76,117	20.1	22,084	48	1,290	..
Northern and Yorkshire	1,044	3,688	33	1,745	8,694	19.8	2,167	52	1,532	1,100
North West	1,322	3,595	33	1,878	8,994	16.7	2,293	51	1,481	1,154
Trent	863	2,805	30	1,864	6,880	20.6	1,602	52	1,686	1,080
West Midlands	1,037	2,892	30	1,907	6,766	20.4	1,668	46	1,478	989
Eastern	817	2,957	31	1,863	7,203	24.9	2,027	48	1,304	1,294
London	1,691	3,962	41	1,985	8,957	19.4	3,190	39	913	1,630
South East	1,282	4,838	34	1,844	10,865	19.8	3,435	43	1,098	2,382
South West	761	3,106	32	1,619	6,639	23.2	1,972	48	1,201	913
England	8,817	27,843	33	1,841	64,998	20.4	18,354	47	1,285	8,103
Wales	517	1,796	29	1,685	4,144	20.8	1,011	47	1,451	599
Scotland	1,054	3,798	38	1,409	6,975	17.0	2,038	52	1,299	934
Northern Ireland	370	1,068	32	1,663	..	..	681	53	1,383	418

1 Figures for GPs include unrestricted principals, PMS contracted GPs and PMS salaried GPs. Figures for General Dental Practitioners include principals, assistants and vocational dental practitioners. Salaried dentists, Hospital Dental Services and Community Dental Services are excluded. See Notes and Definitions.

2 Dentists are assigned to the region where they carry out their main work.

3 Other than GPs. The figure for the United Kingdom relates to Great Britain as figures for Northern Ireland are not held centrally.

4 Figures relate to practice nurses, physiotherapists, chiropodists, counsellors, dispensers and complementary therapists.

5 Registrations with dentists practising in each region.

6 Figures for the United Kingdom relate to Great Britain only.

7 Optometrists and ophthalmic medical practitioners contracted to perform NHS sight tests at 31 December 2001 (31 March 2001 for optometrists in Scotland). As some practitioners have contracts in more than one region, the sum of the regions does not equal the England total. Similarly, as some practitioners have contracts in more than one country, it is not possible to calculate a United Kingdom figure.

Source: Department of Health; National Assembly for Wales; Information and Statistics Division, NHS Scotland; Central Services Agency, Northern Ireland



## 7.20 Places available in residential care homes: by type of care home, at 31 March 2001<sup>1</sup>

Percentages and thousands

	Percentage of places available in			Percentage of places available in homes for				Total number of places available (=100%) (thousands)
	Local authority homes <sup>2</sup>	Registered homes		Older people	People with physical, sensory or learning disabilities	People with mental health problems	Other people <sup>5</sup>	
		Voluntary homes <sup>3</sup>	Other <sup>4</sup>					
United Kingdom	17	21	63	69	18	11	2	390,957
North East	19	12	69	71	15	13	1	19,897
North West	15	18	67	77	13	9	1	49,762
Yorkshire and the Humber	19	13	68	60	16	24	1	36,672
East Midlands	17	11	72	76	16	7	1	30,354
West Midlands	19	17	64	72	21	7	0	32,089
East	15	21	64	75	18	7	1	35,375
London	18	39	42	60	21	17	2	29,342
South East	11	22	67	65	21	12	2	62,893
South West	9	21	70	69	19	10	2	44,791
England	15	20	65	69	18	12	1	341,175
Wales	26	8	66	76	10	3	11	19,981
Scotland	31	43	26	65	23	6	6	23,143
Northern Ireland	37	26	38	68	18	9	4	6,701

1 The figures for places available in Wales and Scotland exclude children's homes. All data include residential places in homes registered as both residential and nursing. See Notes and Definitions.

2 For England and Wales, figures relate to local authority staffed homes. For Northern Ireland, figures relate to places available in statutory homes operated by the Health and Social Services Trusts.

3 For England, figures include dual registered voluntary homes.

4 The figures for England include independent small homes (fewer than four places) and private homes. The figures for Wales and Scotland relate to private homes only. The figures for Northern Ireland relate to all private homes regardless of size and dual registered homes.

5 For Wales figures include places in small independent residential homes for whom no client group is collected.

Source: Department of Health; National Assembly for Wales; Scottish Executive; Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety, Northern Ireland

## 7.21 Children looked after by local authorities, year ending 31 March 2001<sup>1</sup>

	Total children looked after per thousand resident population <sup>2</sup>			Manner of accommodation (percentages)			Number of children looked after (=100%)
	Children admitted	Ceased to be looked after	Looked after	Foster homes	Children's homes & hostels <sup>3</sup>	Other <sup>4</sup>	
North East	2.5	2.5	5.9	62.7	12.4	24.9	3,400
North West	2.2	2.4	6.1	61.7	12.2	26.1	9,700
Yorkshire and the Humber	2.1	2.2	5.6	62.7	12.6	24.8	6,500
East Midlands	2.0	2.0	4.4	67.4	9.0	23.7	4,100
West Midlands	2.0	2.2	5.2	65.5	11.2	23.3	6,500
East	1.8	1.8	4.2	67.6	10.0	22.4	5,200
London	3.0	2.8	6.6	64.0	15.1	21.0	11,000
South East	1.7	1.8	4.2	64.6	9.1	26.3	7,700
South West	2.3	2.6	4.6	75.1	7.8	17.1	4,900
England	2.2	2.2	5.2	65.1	11.5	23.4	58,900
Wales <sup>1</sup>	2.4	2.2	5.5	73.8	6.4	19.7	3,644
Scotland <sup>5</sup>	4.2	4.2	9.7	28.3	14.5	57.2	10,900
Northern Ireland	2.4	2.3	5.2	63.3	11.3	25.4	2,400

1 Data for Wales relate to year ending 31 March 2000.

2 Rates are based on mid-2000 estimates of population aged under 18.

3 In England, includes homes and hostels both subject, and not subject, to Children's Homes Regulation and also includes Secure Units. Scottish figures relate to residential care homes for children.

4 Includes children looked after at home and children looked after through being under a supervision requirement made by the Scottish Children's Hearings System.

5. Scottish figures do not include children who, at 31 March 2001, were being looked after in a planned series of short term placements.

Source: Department of Health; National Assembly for Wales; Scottish Executive Education Department; Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety, Northern Ireland



7.22 Children and young people on child protection registers: by age and category, at 31 March 2001

	Percentage aged					Number of children on registers <sup>2</sup> (=100%)	Rate per 10,000 children aged under 18 <sup>3</sup>	Percentage of children in each category of abuse					
	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 9 <sup>1</sup>	10 to 15 <sup>1</sup>	16 or over			Neglect	Physical injury	Sexual abuse	Emotional abuse	Multiple categories	Other <sup>4</sup>
North East	11	32	28	26	2	1,835	32	36	18	10	12	15	9
North West	11	31	30	26	2	3,245	20	39	20	9	16	10	5
Yorkshire and the Humber	11	31	30	27	2	2,885	25	37	21	15	13	12	1
East Midlands	11	32	31	25	1	2,640	28	31	19	15	21	13	1
West Midlands	10	30	29	27	3	3,130	25	41	19	14	18	7	0
East	10	28	31	29	2	2,595	21	34	17	12	23	13	2
London	9	27	30	30	2	4,625	28	48	17	9	18	7	0
South East	10	30	30	27	2	3,720	20	39	19	10	19	12	1
South West	11	28	30	28	2	2,155	20	35	20	14	17	13	1
England	10	30	30	27	2	26,840	24	39	19	12	18	11	2
Wales	12	31	29	27	2	2,126	32	40	23	11	17	9	0
Scotland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Ireland	7	25	41	22	5	1,414	31	37	24	13	14	12	0

1 Age bands for Northern Ireland are 5 to 11 and 12 to 15.  
2 Includes a number of unborn children not included elsewhere in this table.  
3 Figure for Northern Ireland calculated using the mid-2000 population estimate.  
4 For England and Wales data relate to children or young people on the child protection registers who have not been allocated a specific category.

Source: Department of Health; National Assembly for Wales; Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety, Northern Ireland

8.1 Household income: by source, 1998/2001<sup>1</sup>

	Percentage of average gross weekly household income						Average gross weekly household income <sup>3</sup> (=100%) (£)
	Wages and salaries	Self-employment	Investments	Annuities and pensions <sup>2</sup>	Social security benefits <sup>3</sup>	Other income	
United Kingdom	67	9	4	7	12	1	480
North East	65	5	3	8	19	1	380
North West	65	8	4	7	15	1	430
Yorkshire and the Humber	66	8	4	7	14	1	432
East Midlands	69	6	4	7	12	1	449
West Midlands	67	9	4	6	13	1	462
East	67	9	5	8	10	1	510
London	69	13	4	5	8	1	615
South East	68	9	6	7	9	1	586
South West	62	10	5	9	13	1	449
England	67	9	4	7	11	1	496
Wales	64	7	3	7	18	1	376
Scotland	68	6	3	7	15	2	419
Northern Ireland	62	9	2	6	21	1	370

1 Combined data from the 1998/99, 1999/2000 and 2000/01 surveys. See Notes and Definitions.  
2 Other than social security benefits.  
3 Excluding Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit (rates rebate in Northern Ireland).

Source: Family Expenditure Survey, Office for National Statistics; Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency



## 8.2 Distribution of household income, 1998-2001<sup>1</sup>

	Percentage of households in each weekly income group								Average gross weekly income <sup>2</sup> (£)	
								£750 or over	Per household	Per person
	Under £100	£100 but under £150	£150 but under £250	£250 but under £350	£350 but under £450	£450 but under £600	£600 but under £750			
United Kingdom	10	10	16	12	11	14	10	18	480	205
North East	18	10	19	12	10	13	8	11	380	165
North West	11	11	17	13	11	14	9	14	430	183
Yorkshire and the Humber	9	10	17	14	13	14	10	13	432	182
East Midlands	9	10	15	13	13	15	10	16	449	191
West Midlands	10	9	16	11	12	15	10	17	462	189
East	8	7	16	12	10	16	11	20	510	218
London	10	8	13	10	10	11	10	28	615	264
South East	8	9	12	11	10	14	10	26	586	258
South West	8	10	17	13	12	17	9	15	449	194
England	10	9	15	12	11	14	10	19	496	212
Wales	11	12	19	14	13	14	9	10	376	158
Scotland	12	10	17	12	11	13	9	14	419	183
Northern Ireland	12	13	21	13	11	12	8	10	370	142

<sup>1</sup> Combined data from the 1998/99, 1999/2000 and 2000/01 surveys. See Notes and Definitions.

<sup>2</sup> Excluding Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit (rates rebate in Northern Ireland).

Source: Family Expenditure Survey, Office for National Statistics; Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

## 8.3 Income distribution of individuals, 2000/01<sup>1</sup>

	Quintile groups of individuals ranked by net equivalised household income										Percentage
	Before housing costs					After housing costs					
	Bottom fifth	Next fifth	Middle fifth	Next fifth	Top fifth	Bottom fifth	Next fifth	Middle fifth	Next fifth	Top fifth	
Great Britain	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	
North East	28	22	20	19	11	24	24	20	20	12	
North West	21	21	22	20	16	20	21	20	21	18	
Yorkshire and the Humber	22	24	20	19	14	20	25	20	19	15	
East Midlands	21	21	19	22	17	19	21	20	22	18	
West Midlands	23	21	21	19	16	22	21	21	20	16	
East	14	18	20	22	26	15	17	21	21	25	
London	21	17	15	17	29	27	16	14	16	28	
South East	12	16	18	23	31	14	16	19	22	29	
South West	19	20	24	20	17	19	20	25	20	17	
England	19	20	20	20	21	20	20	20	20	21	
Wales	24	24	22	20	11	21	23	24	19	13	
Scotland	23	21	21	19	16	21	22	21	19	17	

<sup>1</sup> Total income of all members of the household after deductions of income tax and other contributions. See Notes and Definitions

Source: Households Below Average Income, Department for Work and Pensions



## 8.4 Households<sup>1</sup> with different types of saving, 2000/01

Percentages<sup>2</sup>

	Accounts					Other savings					
	Current <sup>3</sup>	Post Office	TESSA	ISA	Other bank/ building society <sup>4</sup>	Gilts or unit trusts	Stocks and shares	National Savings	Save As You Earn	Premium Bonds	PEPs
Great Britain	86	8	13	23	59	6	25	4	1	26	12
North East	81	7	9	17	46	3	14	3	1	19	7
North West	86	8	12	21	56	5	23	4	1	23	11
Yorkshire and the Humber	82	8	12	22	58	5	23	4	1	25	11
East Midlands	87	6	13	22	61	5	23	5	1	23	10
West Midlands	85	7	14	22	59	6	20	4	1	21	11
East	92	8	16	28	66	7	31	5	1	34	14
London	86	6	13	23	54	7	26	4	1	24	12
South East	92	9	17	29	71	8	35	6	1	36	17
South West	91	10	14	27	66	9	26	5	2	34	13
England	87	8	14	24	60	6	26	5	1	27	12
Wales	83	8	11	21	47	4	17	4	1	20	9
Scotland	78	5	9	18	48	5	20	3	1	16	9

1 Households in which at least one member has an account. See Notes and Definitions.

2 As a percentage of all households.

3 A current account may be either a bank account or a building society account.

4 All bank/building society accounts excluding current accounts and TESSAs and ISAs plus other accounts yielding interest.

Source: Family Resources Survey, Department for Work and Pensions

## 8.5 Distribution of income liable to assessment for tax, 1999/2000<sup>1</sup>

Percentages and thousands

	Percentage of taxpayers in each income range								Individuals with incomes of £4,335 or more (=100%) (thousands)
	£4,335- £4,999	£5,000- £7,499	£7,500- £9,999	£10,000- £14,999	£15,000- £19,999	£20,000- £29,999	£30,000- £49,999	£50,000 and over	
United Kingdom <sup>2</sup>	2.7	12.9	13.7	23.6	16.8	17.6	8.9	3.9	27,000
North East	2.7	16.9	14.5	25.9	16.0	16.2	5.9	1.8	1,080
North West	3.5	14.2	15.0	23.6	17.0	17.0	7.2	2.6	3,070
Yorkshire and the Humber	2.7	13.4	15.7	26.2	17.6	15.3	6.8	2.4	2,190
East Midlands	2.4	12.3	16.3	24.8	16.3	16.6	8.3	3.0	1,930
West Midlands	2.2	14.3	13.6	25.1	17.3	16.6	8.1	2.7	2,370
East	2.5	11.0	12.7	22.2	16.5	19.2	10.9	5.1	2,510
London	2.8	11.2	10.1	20.1	17.6	19.8	11.8	6.8	3,270
South East	2.3	11.5	12.2	21.4	16.4	18.7	11.3	6.3	3,960
South West	2.9	14.0	14.1	24.2	16.8	17.2	7.7	3.1	2,390
England	2.7	12.8	13.5	23.2	16.8	17.7	9.1	4.2	22,800
Wales	3.8	11.5	15.2	26.5	16.7	18.0	6.7	1.8	1,190
Scotland	2.6	12.7	14.8	25.2	16.2	17.8	8.2	2.7	2,260
Northern Ireland	3.3	14.5	15.6	26.7	16.9	15.2	5.4	2.4	633

1 Includes taxpayers only and not all those above the personal allowance threshold as shown in previous years. See Notes and Definitions.

2 Figures for United Kingdom include members of HM Forces and others who are liable to some UK tax but reside overseas on a long-term basis. In addition, the United Kingdom total includes a very small number of individuals who could not be allocated to a region.

Source: Survey of Personal Incomes, Board of Inland Revenue



## 8.6 Average total income<sup>1</sup> and average income tax payable:<sup>2</sup> by sex, 1999/2000<sup>3</sup>

£ per taxpayer

	Males		Females	
	Average total income	Average income tax payable	Average total income	Average income tax payable
United Kingdom <sup>4</sup>	23,400	4,430	14,400	2,050
North East	19,100	3,100	12,300	1,530
North West	20,700	3,600	13,200	1,720
Yorkshire and the Humber	20,600	3,570	12,800	1,640
East Midlands	21,400	3,770	13,300	1,750
West Midlands	21,100	3,670	13,300	1,750
East	25,400	4,980	14,900	2,150
London	30,400	6,860	18,700	3,190
South East	28,000	5,870	15,700	2,360
South West	21,600	3,840	13,500	1,800
England	24,000	4,620	14,600	2,100
Wales	19,400	3,120	12,900	1,620
Scotland	21,200	3,660	13,500	1,770
Northern Ireland	19,100	3,210	13,100	1,710

<sup>1</sup> Figures are based on individuals with total income above the single person's allowance (£4,335 in 1999/2000).

<sup>2</sup> Figures relate to taxpayers only.

<sup>3</sup> See Notes and Definitions.

<sup>4</sup> Figures for United Kingdom include members of HM Forces and others who are liable to some UK tax but reside overseas on a long-term basis. In addition, the United Kingdom total includes a very small number of individuals who could not be allocated to a region.

Source: Survey of Personal Incomes, Board of Inland Revenue



# 8.7 Claimants of working age of key benefits:<sup>1</sup> by type of claimant and local authority, February 2002

Thousands<sup>2</sup> and percentages<sup>3</sup>

	All		Unemployed		Sick and Disabled		Lone Parents		Other	
<b>Great Britain</b>	4,992.0	13.9	945.5	2.6	3,009.4	8.4	840.1	2.3	196.9	0.5
<b>North East</b>										
<b>Darlington UA</b>	10.4	17.1	2.2	3.6	6.2	10.2	1.5	2.4	0.5	0.8
<b>Hartlepool UA</b>	12.4	22.3	2.6	4.7	7.4	13.4	1.9	3.4	0.4	0.8
<b>Middlesbrough UA</b>	21.0	23.9	4.9	5.6	11.2	12.7	3.9	4.5	1.0	1.1
<b>Redcar and Cleveland UA</b>	17.6	21.5	4.1	5.0	10.4	12.7	2.5	3.1	0.6	0.8
<b>Stockton-on-Tees UA</b>	20.5	17.9	5.4	4.7	11.2	9.8	3.1	2.7	0.8	0.7
<b>Durham</b>	62.0	19.8	8.7	2.8	43.9	14.0	7.6	2.4	1.8	0.6
Chester-le-Street	5.2	14.3	0.8	2.1	3.7	10.0	0.7	1.8	0.1	0.4
Derwentside	10.5	19.7	1.6	3.0	7.2	13.5	1.3	2.4	0.4	0.7
Durham	8.3	13.8	1.6	2.7	5.7	9.4	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.5
Easington	16.6	30.4	1.6	2.9	12.7	23.2	1.9	3.5	0.4	0.8
Sedgefield	11.2	20.5	1.6	2.8	7.9	14.4	1.5	2.7	0.2	0.4
Teesdale	1.6	10.5	0.2	1.3	1.1	6.9	0.3	1.7	0.1	0.6
Wear Valley	8.5	22.8	1.4	3.6	5.7	15.2	1.3	3.5	0.2	0.5
<b>Northumberland</b>	29.1	15.3	5.7	3.0	19.1	10.1	3.5	1.9	0.8	0.4
Alnwick	2.1	11.0	0.5	2.8	1.4	7.5	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.1
Berwick-upon-Tweed	1.8	12.0	0.4	2.4	1.0	6.8	0.3	2.2	0.1	0.5
Blyth Valley	10.4	20.2	2.0	3.8	6.9	13.3	1.2	2.3	0.4	0.7
Castle Morpeth	3.2	10.2	0.6	1.9	2.2	7.2	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.1
Tynedale	4.1	11.4	0.9	2.4	2.7	7.5	0.5	1.5	0.0	0.1
Wansbeck	7.6	20.2	1.4	3.8	4.9	13.0	1.0	2.8	0.2	0.6
<b>Tyne and Wear</b>	144.8	21.4	30.7	4.5	87.7	13.0	20.9	3.1	5.5	0.8
Gateshead	25.6	21.2	4.9	4.1	16.5	13.6	3.3	2.8	0.8	0.7
Newcastle upon Tyne	35.9	21.0	7.5	4.4	21.5	12.6	5.4	3.1	1.6	0.9
North Tyneside	22.5	19.2	5.1	4.3	13.0	11.1	3.3	2.8	1.1	0.9
South Tyneside	21.9	24.3	5.6	6.3	12.2	13.5	3.3	3.6	0.8	0.9
Sunderland	38.9	21.9	7.5	4.2	24.5	13.8	5.6	3.1	1.3	0.7
<b>North West</b>										
<b>Blackburn with Darwen UA</b>	17.2	20.8	3.0	3.6	10.9	13.2	2.6	3.1	0.8	1.0
<b>Blackpool UA</b>	18.5	20.5	3.2	3.6	11.8	13.1	2.7	3.0	0.8	0.8
<b>Halton UA</b>	17.5	23.1	3.0	3.9	11.3	15.0	2.6	3.4	0.6	0.8
<b>Warrington UA</b>	15.0	12.6	2.6	2.1	10.4	8.7	1.7	1.4	0.4	0.4
<b>Cheshire</b>	43.9	10.7	7.2	1.8	28.9	7.0	6.1	1.5	1.8	0.4
Chester	8.7	12.2	1.2	1.7	5.8	8.1	1.3	1.8	0.4	0.6
Congleton	4.9	8.9	1.2	2.2	2.9	5.2	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.4
Crewe and Nantwich	7.6	10.6	1.2	1.7	4.7	6.6	1.3	1.8	0.3	0.4
Ellesmere Port and Neston	6.9	14.5	0.8	1.8	4.8	10.0	1.0	2.2	0.3	0.5
Macclesfield	6.8	7.3	1.1	1.2	4.5	4.8	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.3
Vale Royal	9.0	12.3	1.6	2.2	6.2	8.4	1.0	1.3	0.3	0.4
<b>Cumbria</b>	41.8	14.1	7.9	2.7	27.6	9.3	5.1	1.7	1.2	0.4
Allerdale	8.7	15.2	1.9	3.2	5.2	9.2	1.3	2.2	0.3	0.6
Barrow-in-Furness	9.2	21.6	1.4	3.4	6.7	15.6	0.9	2.2	0.2	0.5
Carlisle	8.7	14.2	1.8	2.9	5.6	9.2	1.1	1.7	0.2	0.4
Copeland	7.8	18.3	1.7	4.1	4.8	11.2	1.1	2.5	0.2	0.5
Eden	2.4	8.0	0.5	1.6	1.6	5.2	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.2
South Lakeland	4.9	8.1	0.6	1.1	3.6	6.0	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.2
<b>Greater Manchester (Met County)</b>	288.1	18.0	46.4	2.9	185.3	11.6	46.7	2.9	9.7	0.6
Bolton	27.6	16.7	4.9	3.0	17.4	10.6	4.2	2.5	1.0	0.6
Bury	15.7	13.8	1.7	1.5	11.1	9.7	2.4	2.1	0.5	0.5
Manchester	71.4	25.8	13.3	4.8	41.1	14.8	14.4	5.2	2.6	0.9
Oldham	24.0	18.0	4.2	3.1	15.5	11.6	3.4	2.5	1.0	0.8
Rochdale	25.3	19.5	4.1	3.1	16.3	12.6	4.0	3.1	0.9	0.7
Salford	28.4	20.7	3.7	2.7	18.7	13.7	5.1	3.7	0.8	0.6
Stockport	20.2	11.3	3.1	1.7	13.0	7.3	3.4	1.9	0.7	0.4
Tameside	23.6	17.4	3.5	2.6	16.0	11.8	3.4	2.5	0.6	0.4
Trafford	16.5	12.2	2.7	2.0	10.7	7.9	2.5	1.9	0.5	0.4
Wigan	35.5	18.0	5.2	2.6	25.4	12.9	3.8	1.9	1.1	0.5



<b>Lancashire</b>	103.5	14.9	15.2	2.2	70.6	10.2	14.6	2.1	3.1	0.5
Burnley	11.0	20.5	1.2	2.2	7.6	14.2	1.9	3.6	0.2	0.4
Chorley	7.4	11.6	1.3	2.0	4.9	7.8	1.0	1.6	0.2	0.3
Fylde	4.3	9.7	0.6	1.4	3.1	7.1	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.1
Hyndburn	9.0	19.1	1.0	2.2	6.5	13.8	1.2	2.5	0.3	0.6
Lancaster	12.3	14.6	2.4	2.9	7.8	9.2	1.7	2.0	0.4	0.5
Pendle	8.6	17.2	1.2	2.3	5.8	11.6	1.3	2.6	0.3	0.7
Preston	14.6	17.2	2.5	3.0	9.3	11.0	2.2	2.6	0.5	0.6
Ribble Valley	3.1	9.1	0.2	0.7	2.4	7.1	0.4	1.1	0.1	0.2
Rossendale	6.6	16.8	0.7	1.9	4.5	11.5	1.1	2.8	0.2	0.6
South Ribble	7.1	10.9	1.1	1.6	5.2	7.9	0.8	1.2	0.1	0.2
West Lancashire	10.6	15.8	1.9	2.9	6.9	10.2	1.4	2.1	0.4	0.5
Wyre	9.0	15.1	1.0	1.7	6.5	10.9	1.1	1.9	0.4	0.6
<b>Merseyside (Met County)</b>	207.7	24.4	39.1	4.6	126.8	14.9	33.6	3.9	8.2	1.0
Knowsley	27.6	30.0	5.2	5.6	16.2	17.5	5.3	5.7	1.0	1.1
Liverpool	83.3	29.2	15.9	5.6	50.2	17.6	13.7	4.8	3.5	1.2
St. Helens	23.7	21.4	4.1	3.7	15.4	13.9	3.3	3.0	0.9	0.8
Sefton	31.9	19.0	5.7	3.4	20.1	12.0	4.7	2.8	1.4	0.8
Wirral	41.1	21.1	8.2	4.2	24.9	12.7	6.7	3.4	1.4	0.7
<b>Yorkshire and the Humber</b>										
<b>East Riding of Yorkshire UA</b>	20.8	10.8	4.9	2.5	12.3	6.4	2.6	1.4	1.0	0.5
<b>Kingston upon Hull, City of UA</b>	34.4	22.3	8.2	5.3	17.5	11.4	7.0	4.6	1.6	1.0
<b>North East Lincolnshire UA</b>	15.4	16.8	4.6	5.0	7.0	7.7	3.0	3.3	0.8	0.9
<b>North Lincolnshire UA</b>	11.5	12.5	2.3	2.5	6.5	7.1	2.1	2.3	0.6	0.6
<b>York UA</b>	10.9	9.8	2.2	1.9	6.4	5.8	2.1	1.9	0.2	0.2
<b>North Yorkshire</b>	31.6	9.2	6.1	1.8	19.9	5.8	4.4	1.3	1.2	0.4
Craven	2.3	7.7	0.4	1.3	1.6	5.3	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.2
Hambleton	4.0	7.6	0.7	1.3	2.9	5.4	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.2
Harrogate	6.3	6.7	0.9	1.0	4.2	4.5	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.3
Richmondshire	1.8	5.5	0.3	0.8	1.2	3.5	0.4	1.1	-	-
Ryedale	2.5	9.1	0.5	1.7	1.6	5.7	0.4	1.3	0.1	0.4
Scarborough	10.4	16.9	2.6	4.2	5.7	9.2	1.5	2.5	0.6	0.9
Selby	4.3	9.6	0.7	1.5	2.9	6.5	0.6	1.3	0.2	0.4
<b>South Yorkshire (Met County)</b>	141.2	17.6	25.0	3.1	89.1	11.1	20.8	2.6	6.3	0.8
Barnsley	29.9	21.4	3.6	2.5	21.4	15.3	4.0	2.9	0.9	0.6
Doncaster	32.5	18.5	5.2	3.0	21.2	12.0	4.9	2.8	1.2	0.7
Rotherham	26.7	17.2	4.5	2.9	17.0	10.9	3.8	2.5	1.3	0.8
Sheffield	52.2	15.7	11.7	3.5	29.5	8.9	8.0	2.4	2.9	0.9
<b>West Yorkshire (Met County)</b>	194.9	14.8	39.4	3.0	115.3	8.8	32.8	2.5	7.4	0.6
Bradford	49.0	16.6	11.6	3.9	27.2	9.3	8.3	2.8	1.9	0.6
Calderdale	17.1	14.3	3.5	2.9	9.4	7.9	3.4	2.9	0.8	0.7
Kirklees	34.6	14.2	6.7	2.8	21.3	8.7	5.2	2.1	1.4	0.6
Leeds	60.5	13.3	12.6	2.8	35.0	7.7	10.4	2.3	2.5	0.5
Wakefield	33.7	16.9	4.9	2.5	22.4	11.2	5.5	2.7	0.9	0.5
<b>East Midlands</b>										
<b>Derby UA</b>	22.0	15.2	4.9	3.4	12.2	8.4	4.0	2.8	0.9	0.6
<b>Leicester UA</b>	33.0	18.5	7.8	4.3	17.1	9.6	6.7	3.8	1.4	0.8
<b>Nottingham UA</b>	37.7	21.3	7.0	4.0	20.9	11.9	8.2	4.7	1.5	0.8
<b>Rutland UA</b>	1.2	5.0	0.2	0.8	0.8	3.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3
<b>Derbyshire</b>	60.2	13.2	10.8	2.4	39.6	8.7	7.4	1.6	2.3	0.5
Amber Valley	9.5	12.8	1.5	2.1	6.4	8.7	1.0	1.4	0.5	0.6
Bolsover	8.5	19.7	1.3	3.1	6.1	14.0	0.9	2.0	0.2	0.6
Chesterfield	12.1	19.6	2.8	4.5	7.6	12.4	1.4	2.3	0.3	0.4
Derbyshire Dales	2.9	6.9	0.5	1.2	2.1	4.8	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.1
Erewash	8.5	12.9	1.7	2.6	5.0	7.6	1.3	2.0	0.4	0.6
High Peak	5.3	9.4	0.8	1.5	3.3	5.8	1.0	1.7	0.2	0.4
North East Derbyshire	7.7	12.7	1.4	2.3	5.2	8.6	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.7
South Derbyshire	5.7	10.8	0.7	1.3	3.9	7.4	0.8	1.5	0.3	0.6
<b>Leicestershire</b>	29.7	7.8	6.2	1.6	18.6	4.9	4.0	1.0	0.9	0.2
Blaby	3.6	6.5	0.4	0.8	2.6	4.7	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.4
Charnwood	7.9	7.8	1.9	1.9	4.6	4.6	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.3
Harborough	2.7	5.5	0.5	1.0	1.8	3.8	0.4	0.7	-	-
Hinckley and Bosworth	4.9	8.0	1.1	1.7	3.1	5.0	0.6	1.0	0.1	0.2
Melton	2.5	8.3	0.6	2.0	1.4	4.7	0.4	1.4	0.1	0.2
North West Leicestershire	5.5	10.1	1.0	1.9	3.7	6.8	0.6	1.2	0.2	0.3
Oadby and Wigston	2.7	8.2	0.7	2.3	1.4	4.4	0.5	1.4	0.0	0.1



<b>Lincolnshire</b>	46.4	12.4	7.3	2.0	31.4	8.4	5.9	1.6	1.8	0.5
Boston	3.9	12.2	0.4	1.2	2.9	9.0	0.5	1.7	0.1	0.4
East Lindsey	11.8	16.4	1.9	2.7	8.4	11.7	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.9
Lincoln	9.1	17.6	1.7	3.2	5.4	10.6	1.7	3.2	0.3	0.6
North Kesteven	5.0	9.1	0.6	1.1	3.6	6.6	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.3
South Holland	4.2	9.5	0.7	1.5	2.9	6.7	0.5	1.1	0.1	0.2
South Kesteven	6.3	8.5	0.9	1.3	4.1	5.5	1.0	1.4	0.3	0.4
West Lindsey	6.1	13.2	1.2	2.6	4.0	8.6	0.7	1.6	0.2	0.4
<b>Northamptonshire</b>	38.5	9.8	7.3	1.9	22.9	5.9	6.8	1.7	1.5	0.4
Corby	5.3	17.0	1.0	3.1	3.3	10.5	0.9	2.9	0.2	0.5
Daventry	3.3	7.4	0.6	1.5	2.0	4.6	0.5	1.2	0.1	0.1
East Northamptonshire	4.0	8.4	0.7	1.5	2.5	5.2	0.6	1.4	0.2	0.4
Kettering	5.4	10.4	0.7	1.3	3.7	7.1	0.8	1.6	0.2	0.3
Northampton	13.3	10.8	3.1	2.5	7.1	5.8	2.6	2.1	0.6	0.5
South Northamptonshire	2.5	4.9	0.4	0.8	1.7	3.3	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.2
Wellingborough	4.7	11.1	0.8	1.9	2.7	6.3	1.1	2.5	0.2	0.4
<b>Nottinghamshire</b>	62.8	13.6	11.2	2.4	41.4	9.0	8.2	1.8	2.0	0.4
Ashfield	12.0	18.0	2.3	3.5	7.9	11.8	1.3	2.0	0.4	0.7
Bassetlaw	11.0	16.8	2.3	3.5	6.7	10.3	1.5	2.3	0.4	0.6
Broxtowe	7.1	10.4	1.2	1.8	4.8	7.0	0.9	1.3	0.2	0.3
Gedling	7.9	11.7	1.3	1.9	5.1	7.5	1.3	1.9	0.2	0.4
Mansfield	11.5	18.9	2.0	3.3	7.7	12.7	1.4	2.4	0.3	0.5
Newark and Sherwood	8.5	13.2	1.2	1.9	5.8	8.9	1.2	1.9	0.3	0.5
Rushcliffe	4.8	7.1	0.7	1.1	3.4	5.1	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.1
<b>West Midlands</b>										
<b>Herefordshire, County of UA</b>	10.7	10.9	2.1	2.1	6.5	6.6	1.6	1.7	0.5	0.5
<b>Stoke-on-Trent UA</b>	33.3	21.7	5.7	3.7	22.1	14.4	4.4	2.8	1.2	0.8
<b>Telford and Wrekin UA</b>	15.4	16.1	2.9	3.0	9.1	9.6	2.8	2.9	0.6	0.6
<b>Shropshire</b>	16.2	9.5	2.7	1.6	10.9	6.4	2.2	1.3	0.5	0.3
Bridgnorth	2.3	7.0	0.4	1.2	1.5	4.7	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.4
North Shropshire	3.6	11.0	0.7	2.1	2.4	7.1	0.5	1.5	0.1	0.2
Oswestry	2.3	10.9	0.5	2.3	1.5	7.0	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.5
Shrewsbury and Atcham	5.9	9.9	0.9	1.5	4.1	6.9	0.8	1.3	0.1	0.2
South Shropshire	2.1	8.7	0.2	1.0	1.4	5.8	0.4	1.7	0.0	0.2
<b>Staffordshire</b>	57.7	11.4	9.9	2.0	38.7	7.7	7.0	1.4	2.0	0.4
Cannock Chase	8.4	14.3	1.3	2.2	5.6	9.6	1.1	1.9	0.3	0.6
East Staffordshire	7.2	11.5	1.1	1.8	4.6	7.4	1.1	1.8	0.3	0.5
Lichfield	5.8	9.8	1.1	1.8	3.7	6.3	0.7	1.3	0.2	0.4
Newcastle-under-Lyme	10.2	13.5	1.8	2.3	7.1	9.4	1.1	1.5	0.2	0.3
South Staffordshire	5.5	8.6	1.1	1.7	3.4	5.3	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.5
Stafford	7.6	9.6	1.5	1.9	5.0	6.4	0.8	1.0	0.3	0.3
Staffordshire Moorlands	7.1	12.1	0.8	1.4	5.4	9.2	0.7	1.1	0.2	0.3
Tamworth	6.0	12.5	1.3	2.8	3.8	7.8	0.7	1.5	0.2	0.4
<b>Warwickshire</b>	29.3	9.2	4.7	1.5	18.9	6.0	4.5	1.4	1.1	0.4
North Warwickshire	4.1	10.5	0.6	1.5	2.9	7.4	0.5	1.2	0.2	0.4
Nuneaton and Bedworth	9.2	12.5	1.5	2.0	5.9	8.0	1.5	2.0	0.4	0.5
Rugby	4.8	8.8	0.9	1.7	3.0	5.4	0.8	1.5	0.1	0.1
Stratford-on-Avon	4.4	6.1	0.6	0.9	2.8	3.9	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.4
Warwick	6.9	8.7	1.1	1.3	4.4	5.6	1.1	1.4	0.3	0.4
<b>West Midlands (Met County)</b>	277.3	17.5	62.5	3.9	152.2	9.6	50.1	3.2	12.5	0.8
Birmingham	120.0	19.6	28.0	4.6	62.8	10.3	23.4	3.8	5.8	0.9
Coventry	30.0	16.3	5.5	3.0	18.4	10.0	5.1	2.8	1.1	0.6
Dudley	25.9	13.5	6.2	3.2	15.0	7.8	3.8	2.0	1.0	0.5
Sandwell	34.0	19.6	8.1	4.6	17.7	10.2	6.5	3.7	1.7	1.0
Solihull	12.4	9.9	2.2	1.7	7.5	6.0	2.3	1.8	0.4	0.3
Walsall	27.6	17.6	6.1	3.9	16.1	10.3	4.2	2.7	1.2	0.7
Wolverhampton	27.4	19.2	6.4	4.4	14.8	10.3	4.9	3.5	1.3	0.9
<b>Worcestershire</b>	30.9	9.3	5.4	1.6	19.6	5.9	4.8	1.4	1.1	0.3
Bromsgrove	3.8	7.4	0.5	1.1	2.6	5.0	0.6	1.3	0.0	0.1
Malvern Hills	3.3	7.8	0.4	1.0	2.5	5.8	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.1
Redditch	5.2	10.5	0.7	1.5	3.0	6.1	1.1	2.3	0.3	0.6
Worcester	5.5	9.1	1.1	1.8	3.3	5.4	0.9	1.5	0.2	0.4
Wychavon	6.0	8.7	1.2	1.8	3.8	5.6	0.7	1.0	0.2	0.3
Wyre Forest	7.1	12.0	1.4	2.3	4.5	7.5	1.1	1.8	0.2	0.4



## East

<b>Luton UA</b>	15.7	13.8	3.3	2.9	8.3	7.3	3.6	3.2	0.6	0.5
<b>Peterborough UA</b>	13.3	13.6	1.9	1.9	7.5	7.7	3.1	3.2	0.7	0.8
<b>Southend-on-Sea UA</b>	13.6	12.7	2.9	2.7	7.4	6.9	2.7	2.6	0.6	0.6
<b>Thurrock UA</b>	10.6	12.4	2.0	2.3	5.5	6.4	2.7	3.1	0.5	0.6
<b>Bedfordshire</b>	19.3	7.9	4.0	1.6	10.8	4.4	3.9	1.6	0.6	0.2
Bedford	9.2	10.2	2.0	2.2	4.8	5.4	2.0	2.3	0.4	0.4
Mid Bedfordshire	4.3	5.2	0.8	0.9	2.6	3.1	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.2
South Bedfordshire	5.8	8.3	1.3	1.8	3.4	4.8	1.1	1.6	0.1	0.1
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	26.1	7.1	4.5	1.2	16.2	4.4	4.7	1.3	0.7	0.2
Cambridge	6.5	7.5	1.5	1.7	3.7	4.3	1.1	1.3	0.2	0.2
East Cambridgeshire	3.1	6.7	0.6	1.3	1.8	3.8	0.7	1.4	0.1	0.2
Fenland	6.1	12.6	0.9	1.9	3.8	7.8	1.2	2.4	0.2	0.5
Huntingdonshire	6.4	6.3	0.9	0.9	4.3	4.2	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.1
South Cambridgeshire	4.0	4.7	0.6	0.7	2.7	3.2	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.1
<b>Essex</b>	78.5	9.7	13.6	1.7	47.5	5.9	14.5	1.8	2.9	0.4
Basildon	13.4	13.1	2.4	2.3	6.9	6.8	3.6	3.5	0.5	0.5
Braintree	7.5	8.8	1.4	1.6	4.5	5.3	1.3	1.5	0.3	0.4
Brentwood	3.0	6.7	0.5	1.0	2.0	4.5	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.1
Castle Point	5.5	10.5	0.8	1.5	3.5	6.7	1.0	1.9	0.2	0.5
Chelmsford	7.1	7.2	1.5	1.5	4.0	4.1	1.3	1.3	0.2	0.2
Colchester	9.8	9.6	1.6	1.5	6.4	6.3	1.6	1.5	0.2	0.2
Epping Forest	6.8	9.2	1.2	1.6	4.3	5.7	1.3	1.7	0.1	0.2
Harlow	5.9	12.6	1.0	2.1	3.2	6.9	1.4	3.0	0.3	0.6
Maldon	2.8	7.9	0.4	1.1	1.9	5.4	0.4	1.1	0.1	0.3
Rochford	3.5	7.4	0.7	1.4	2.2	4.7	0.5	1.0	0.2	0.4
Tendring	10.9	14.9	1.9	2.5	7.1	9.7	1.3	1.8	0.6	0.8
Uttlesford	2.3	5.3	0.5	1.1	1.4	3.2	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.1
<b>Hertfordshire</b>	49.3	7.5	8.4	1.3	29.0	4.4	10.3	1.6	1.5	0.2
Broxbourne	5.0	9.4	0.9	1.7	2.8	5.3	1.2	2.2	0.1	0.2
Dacorum	6.3	7.5	1.0	1.2	4.0	4.7	1.2	1.5	0.1	0.1
East Hertfordshire	4.5	5.5	0.6	0.8	2.8	3.4	0.9	1.1	0.2	0.2
Hertsmere	4.8	8.0	0.9	1.4	2.8	4.6	1.0	1.7	0.2	0.3
North Hertfordshire	5.5	7.7	0.9	1.3	3.3	4.6	1.1	1.5	0.2	0.3
St. Albans	4.9	5.8	0.8	1.0	3.0	3.5	0.9	1.1	0.2	0.2
Stevenage	5.1	10.3	0.9	1.8	2.6	5.3	1.4	2.9	0.2	0.4
Three Rivers	3.4	6.0	0.7	1.3	1.9	3.5	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.1
Watford	4.5	8.5	0.9	1.7	2.6	4.8	0.9	1.7	0.1	0.3
Welwyn Hatfield	5.3	9.1	0.8	1.3	3.3	5.6	1.1	1.9	0.2	0.3
<b>Norfolk</b>	58.1	12.2	11.0	2.3	35.7	7.5	8.8	1.9	2.6	0.5
Breckland	6.6	9.1	0.9	1.2	4.5	6.2	1.0	1.4	0.2	0.2
Broadland	6.0	8.2	0.9	1.2	4.1	5.6	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.4
Great Yarmouth	10.5	20.1	3.0	5.8	5.6	10.7	1.4	2.8	0.5	0.9
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	9.8	12.6	1.4	1.8	6.8	8.8	1.2	1.6	0.3	0.4
North Norfolk	6.8	12.1	1.2	2.1	4.0	7.2	1.1	2.0	0.4	0.8
Norwich	13.4	17.0	2.5	3.2	7.6	9.7	2.6	3.3	0.7	0.8
South Norfolk	5.1	7.8	1.1	1.6	3.0	4.6	0.8	1.2	0.2	0.3
<b>Suffolk</b>	39.2	9.7	7.7	1.9	22.8	5.7	6.7	1.7	1.9	0.5
Babergh	4.1	8.6	0.6	1.3	2.5	5.3	0.6	1.3	0.3	0.7
Forest Heath	2.0	4.6	0.5	1.2	1.0	2.2	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.4
Ipswich	9.5	14.0	2.1	3.1	5.1	7.5	2.1	3.0	0.3	0.4
Mid Suffolk	3.6	7.1	0.5	0.9	2.5	4.9	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.3
St. Edmundsbury	4.5	7.3	0.7	1.2	2.8	4.6	0.7	1.2	0.2	0.3
Suffolk Coastal	5.6	7.9	1.2	1.6	3.5	4.9	0.7	1.0	0.2	0.3
Waveney	9.8	15.9	2.1	3.4	5.4	8.7	1.8	2.9	0.5	0.9
<b>London</b>										
<b>Inner London</b>										
<b>Inner London - West</b>	92.2	12.0	22.4	2.9	46.5	6.0	18.4	2.4	4.9	0.6
Camden	23.8	16.8	5.4	3.8	12.7	8.9	4.6	3.2	1.1	0.8
City of London	0.4	8.1	0.1	1.8	0.3	5.9	0.0	0.5	-	-
Hammersmith and Fulham	17.4	14.7	4.0	3.4	8.4	7.1	3.8	3.2	1.1	1.0
Kensington and Chelsea	12.6	9.1	3.1	2.2	6.6	4.8	2.2	1.6	0.7	0.5
Wandsworth	21.1	11.0	5.5	2.9	9.5	5.0	4.9	2.6	1.1	0.6
Westminster	17.0	9.6	4.3	2.4	9.0	5.1	3.0	1.7	0.8	0.4



<b>Inner London - East</b>	248.3	21.2	62.7	5.3	109.2	9.3	62.9	5.4	13.5	1.2
Hackney	32.8	24.7	7.4	5.6	15.3	11.5	8.1	6.1	2.0	1.5
Haringey	29.7	19.6	6.6	4.3	13.1	8.6	8.0	5.3	2.1	1.4
Islington	26.8	22.2	6.2	5.1	12.8	10.6	6.6	5.4	1.2	1.0
Lambeth	35.7	19.1	10.4	5.6	14.1	7.5	9.1	4.9	2.1	1.1
Lewisham	28.5	17.9	8.5	5.3	11.2	7.0	7.5	4.7	1.4	0.9
Newham	33.4	22.6	6.9	4.6	16.2	11.0	8.5	5.8	1.8	1.2
Southwark	33.7	21.7	8.8	5.7	14.2	9.2	9.1	5.8	1.6	1.0
Tower Hamlets	27.7	23.4	7.8	6.6	12.4	10.5	6.0	5.1	1.5	1.3
<b>Outer London</b>										
<b>Outer London - East and North East</b>	136.7	14.2	28.8	3.0	69.1	7.2	32.7	3.4	6.2	0.6
Barking and Dagenham	18.7	20.4	3.2	3.5	10.0	10.9	4.6	5.0	0.8	0.9
Bexley	13.2	9.7	2.3	1.7	7.1	5.2	3.3	2.5	0.4	0.3
Enfield	25.6	15.2	5.8	3.4	11.9	7.1	6.6	3.9	1.3	0.8
Greenwich	25.1	18.3	6.5	4.8	11.0	8.0	6.7	4.8	1.0	0.7
Havering	14.4	10.2	2.1	1.5	8.8	6.2	3.0	2.2	0.5	0.3
Redbridge	17.9	12.2	3.7	2.5	9.7	6.6	3.6	2.5	0.8	0.5
Waltham Forest	21.8	15.6	5.1	3.7	10.5	7.6	4.8	3.4	1.3	1.0
<b>Outer London - South</b>	70.0	9.4	15.4	2.1	34.3	4.6	17.1	2.3	3.2	0.4
Bromley	17.5	9.3	3.9	2.1	8.9	4.7	4.2	2.2	0.6	0.3
Croydon	25.6	11.7	6.1	2.8	11.1	5.1	7.1	3.3	1.3	0.6
Kingston upon Thames	6.5	6.4	1.1	1.1	3.6	3.6	1.4	1.4	0.3	0.3
Merton	10.1	8.0	2.2	1.8	5.0	4.0	2.4	1.9	0.5	0.4
Sutton	10.2	9.0	2.0	1.8	5.7	5.1	2.1	1.8	0.4	0.3
<b>Outer London - West and North West</b>	132.0	11.2	27.3	2.3	67.9	5.8	29.5	2.5	7.2	0.6
Barnet	21.1	9.3	4.3	1.9	10.7	4.7	4.9	2.2	1.2	0.5
Brent	28.0	16.7	7.3	4.4	12.9	7.7	6.1	3.7	1.7	1.0
Ealing	26.9	12.9	5.6	2.7	14.1	6.7	5.6	2.7	1.7	0.8
Harrow	13.5	9.8	2.7	2.0	7.2	5.2	2.9	2.1	0.6	0.5
Hillingdon	17.1	10.4	3.0	1.8	8.7	5.3	4.3	2.6	1.1	0.7
Hounslow	17.9	12.8	2.7	2.0	10.1	7.3	4.2	3.0	0.8	0.5
Richmond upon Thames	7.5	5.7	1.7	1.3	4.1	3.2	1.4	1.1	0.3	0.2
<b>South East</b>										
<b>Bracknell Forest UA</b>	4.4	6.0	0.6	0.9	2.5	3.5	1.0	1.4	0.2	0.3
<b>Brighton and Hove UA</b>	22.9	13.6	4.8	2.8	13.8	8.1	3.6	2.2	0.7	0.4
<b>Medway UA</b>	18.3	11.8	3.9	2.5	9.4	6.1	4.2	2.7	0.8	0.5
<b>Milton Keynes UA</b>	14.0	10.1	2.3	1.7	8.2	5.9	3.1	2.2	0.4	0.3
<b>Portsmouth UA</b>	14.4	12.0	2.5	2.1	8.0	6.6	3.3	2.7	0.7	0.6
<b>Reading UA</b>	8.8	9.1	1.9	1.9	4.6	4.7	2.0	2.0	0.4	0.4
<b>Slough UA</b>	8.6	12.0	1.6	2.2	4.4	6.2	2.1	3.0	0.5	0.6
<b>Southampton UA</b>	17.9	13.1	3.2	2.3	10.3	7.5	3.6	2.7	0.8	0.6
<b>West Berkshire UA</b>	5.2	5.6	1.0	1.1	3.0	3.3	1.0	1.1	0.2	0.2
<b>Windsor and Maidenhead UA</b>	5.0	5.6	0.9	1.0	2.8	3.1	1.1	1.2	0.2	0.2
<b>Wokingham UA</b>	3.6	3.9	0.7	0.7	2.2	2.4	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.2
<b>Buckinghamshire</b>	17.0	5.6	2.7	0.9	9.9	3.3	3.5	1.2	0.8	0.3
Aylesbury Vale	5.3	5.1	0.7	0.7	3.5	3.4	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.2
Chiltern	3.0	5.3	0.4	0.8	2.1	3.6	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.2
South Bucks	1.9	4.8	0.3	0.7	1.0	2.7	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.5
Wycombe	6.9	6.6	1.4	1.3	3.4	3.2	1.9	1.8	0.3	0.3
<b>East Sussex</b>	31.4	11.3	5.7	2.1	19.0	6.8	5.4	1.9	1.3	0.5
Eastbourne	7.2	14.1	1.3	2.6	4.3	8.4	1.2	2.4	0.4	0.7
Hastings	8.8	18.2	2.1	4.3	4.8	9.9	1.6	3.3	0.4	0.7
Lewes	5.0	10.5	0.9	1.9	3.2	6.8	0.7	1.5	0.2	0.4
Rother	4.7	9.8	0.7	1.5	2.8	5.8	1.0	2.1	0.2	0.4
Wealden	5.7	6.9	0.7	0.9	3.9	4.7	0.9	1.1	0.2	0.2
<b>Hampshire</b>	52.4	6.8	8.2	1.1	32.8	4.2	9.7	1.3	1.8	0.2
Basingstoke and Deane	5.8	6.1	0.9	1.0	3.5	3.7	1.2	1.3	0.1	0.1
East Hampshire	4.4	6.4	0.8	1.2	2.6	3.8	0.8	1.1	0.2	0.3
Eastleigh	4.7	6.3	0.7	0.9	3.0	4.0	0.8	1.1	0.2	0.3
Fareham	4.0	6.3	0.6	0.9	2.4	3.8	0.8	1.3	0.1	0.2
Gosport	4.3	9.3	0.7	1.5	2.7	5.7	0.8	1.8	0.2	0.3
Hart	1.9	3.3	0.4	0.7	1.2	2.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1
Havant	7.4	10.7	1.2	1.7	4.4	6.3	1.6	2.3	0.2	0.3
New Forest	8.0	8.0	1.3	1.3	5.1	5.2	1.3	1.3	0.2	0.2
Rushmoor	4.2	7.4	0.7	1.3	2.6	4.6	0.7	1.3	0.1	0.2
Test Valley	4.1	5.8	0.5	0.6	2.9	4.0	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.2
Winchester	3.5	5.1	0.4	0.6	2.4	3.5	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.1



<b>Kent</b>	86.3	10.6	14.0	1.7	51.7	6.4	17.2	2.1	3.5	0.4
Ashford	5.6	9.0	0.8	1.3	3.4	5.4	1.3	2.0	0.2	0.3
Canterbury	8.7	10.2	1.5	1.8	5.1	5.9	1.8	2.1	0.3	0.4
Dartford	4.9	9.1	1.0	1.8	2.7	5.0	1.0	1.8	0.2	0.4
Dover	8.0	12.4	1.3	2.0	5.0	7.7	1.4	2.1	0.3	0.5
Gravesham	6.8	12.4	1.3	2.3	3.8	6.9	1.4	2.6	0.3	0.6
Maidstone	7.4	8.3	0.8	0.9	5.0	5.6	1.4	1.6	0.2	0.2
Sevenoaks	4.8	7.1	0.6	0.9	3.1	4.6	0.9	1.4	0.2	0.3
Shepway	8.3	13.7	1.5	2.5	5.1	8.4	1.3	2.2	0.4	0.6
Swale	9.7	12.9	1.5	2.0	5.7	7.6	2.0	2.7	0.5	0.6
Thanet	12.9	18.4	2.8	4.0	7.2	10.2	2.4	3.4	0.5	0.7
Tonbridge and Malling	4.6	6.9	0.5	0.8	2.7	4.1	1.2	1.8	0.2	0.3
Tunbridge Wells	4.5	7.2	0.4	0.7	2.9	4.7	1.0	1.6	0.2	0.3
<b>Oxfordshire</b>	25.5	6.3	3.3	0.8	16.3	4.0	4.8	1.2	1.1	0.3
Cherwell	5.3	6.0	0.6	0.7	3.2	3.6	1.3	1.5	0.2	0.2
Oxford	8.7	8.5	1.3	1.2	5.1	5.0	1.8	1.8	0.5	0.5
South Oxfordshire	4.9	6.2	0.7	0.9	3.3	4.2	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.2
Vale of White Horse	3.3	4.7	0.4	0.5	2.4	3.3	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.2
West Oxfordshire	3.3	5.3	0.4	0.6	2.3	3.7	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.2
<b>Surrey</b>	39.2	5.9	5.7	0.8	24.6	3.7	7.7	1.1	1.2	0.2
Elmbridge	3.9	4.6	0.7	0.8	2.3	2.6	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.1
Epsom and Ewell	2.7	6.2	0.3	0.7	1.8	4.1	0.5	1.2	0.1	0.1
Guildford	4.9	6.0	0.6	0.8	3.3	4.0	0.8	1.0	0.1	0.2
Mole Valley	2.6	5.5	0.4	0.8	1.7	3.6	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.4
Reigate and Banstead	5.1	6.8	0.5	0.7	3.5	4.6	1.0	1.3	0.1	0.1
Runnymede	3.0	6.3	0.4	0.9	2.0	4.1	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.3
Spelthorne	3.8	6.9	0.5	1.0	2.3	4.2	0.8	1.5	0.1	0.2
Surrey Heath	2.5	4.5	0.4	0.7	1.5	2.7	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.1
Tandridge	3.3	6.7	0.5	0.9	2.1	4.2	0.6	1.3	0.2	0.3
Waverley	3.9	5.7	0.7	1.0	2.6	3.7	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.1
Woking	3.5	5.7	0.6	1.1	1.7	2.8	1.0	1.7	0.1	0.2
<b>West Sussex</b>	35.1	7.9	5.1	1.1	22.0	4.9	6.6	1.5	1.5	0.3
Adur	3.1	9.2	0.4	1.3	1.9	5.6	0.7	2.0	0.1	0.3
Arun	7.6	9.5	0.8	1.0	4.9	6.2	1.3	1.6	0.5	0.7
Chichester	4.3	7.1	0.7	1.2	2.7	4.6	0.7	1.1	0.2	0.3
Crawley	5.7	9.3	0.8	1.3	3.4	5.4	1.4	2.2	0.2	0.3
Horsham	3.8	5.0	0.6	0.9	2.2	2.9	0.8	1.1	0.1	0.2
Mid Sussex	4.6	5.8	0.7	0.9	2.8	3.6	0.9	1.1	0.1	0.2
Worthing	6.1	10.6	0.9	1.5	4.0	7.0	1.0	1.7	0.2	0.4
<b>South West</b>										
<b>Bath and North East Somerset UA</b>	9.0	8.6	1.0	1.0	5.8	5.6	1.7	1.6	0.4	0.4
<b>Bournemouth UA</b>	12.8	13.2	1.9	2.0	8.4	8.7	2.0	2.0	0.5	0.5
<b>Bristol, City of UA</b>	36.7	14.1	6.5	2.5	20.9	8.0	7.8	3.0	1.5	0.6
<b>North Somerset UA</b>	11.5	10.1	1.4	1.2	8.2	7.2	1.6	1.4	0.4	0.3
<b>Plymouth UA</b>	24.2	15.3	4.2	2.6	14.9	9.4	4.0	2.5	1.1	0.7
<b>Poole UA</b>	8.1	9.7	1.3	1.6	4.8	5.7	1.8	2.1	0.2	0.3
<b>South Gloucestershire UA</b>	11.5	7.4	1.8	1.2	7.0	4.5	2.2	1.4	0.5	0.3
<b>Swindon UA</b>	11.8	10.3	1.9	1.7	7.0	6.1	2.5	2.2	0.4	0.4
<b>Torbay UA</b>	12.8	18.0	2.7	3.9	7.5	10.5	2.1	2.9	0.5	0.8
<b>Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly</b>	41.0	14.0	8.2	2.8	26.1	8.9	4.9	1.7	1.7	0.6
Caradon	4.7	9.5	0.9	1.8	2.8	5.8	0.8	1.5	0.2	0.4
Carrick	6.1	12.2	1.2	2.5	4.0	8.0	0.6	1.2	0.3	0.6
Kerrier	8.8	16.2	1.7	3.1	5.8	10.7	0.9	1.6	0.4	0.8
North Cornwall	6.5	13.6	1.2	2.6	4.2	8.9	0.8	1.6	0.2	0.5
Penwith	6.3	18.1	1.3	3.7	3.9	11.3	0.8	2.4	0.2	0.7
Restormel	8.5	15.4	1.9	3.4	5.2	9.4	1.1	2.0	0.3	0.5
Isles of Scilly	0.1	4.8	0.0	1.6	0.0	3.2	-	-	-	-
<b>Devon</b>	44.0	10.7	8.3	2.0	27.8	6.8	6.1	1.5	1.8	0.4
East Devon	6.3	9.1	1.2	1.7	3.9	5.7	0.9	1.3	0.3	0.4
Exeter	8.6	12.1	1.6	2.2	5.3	7.4	1.3	1.8	0.4	0.6
Mid Devon	3.7	9.1	0.6	1.5	2.4	5.9	0.5	1.2	0.2	0.4
North Devon	6.5	12.6	1.6	3.1	3.7	7.1	1.1	2.2	0.1	0.2
South Hams	4.7	9.8	0.7	1.5	3.3	6.8	0.5	1.1	0.2	0.4
Teignbridge	7.6	10.9	1.3	1.8	5.1	7.3	1.0	1.5	0.2	0.3
Torridge	4.2	13.1	1.0	3.1	2.5	7.8	0.4	1.1	0.3	1.0
West Devon	2.4	8.4	0.3	1.1	1.7	6.1	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.1



<b>Dorset</b>	19.9	8.8	3.1	1.4	12.8	5.7	3.2	1.4	0.8	0.4
Christchurch	2.5	10.7	0.5	2.2	1.5	6.5	0.4	1.6	0.1	0.5
East Dorset	3.1	6.4	0.5	1.1	1.9	3.9	0.5	1.1	0.2	0.4
North Dorset	2.3	6.2	0.3	0.8	1.5	4.0	0.5	1.3	-	-
Purbeck	2.0	7.3	0.4	1.3	1.2	4.2	0.4	1.5	0.1	0.4
West Dorset	4.8	9.5	0.6	1.2	3.4	6.8	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.4
Weymouth and Portland	5.2	13.6	0.8	2.0	3.4	8.8	0.8	2.2	0.2	0.6
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	31.1	9.1	6.4	1.9	18.5	5.4	5.1	1.5	1.1	0.3
Cheltenham	6.0	9.2	1.3	2.0	3.2	5.0	1.3	2.1	0.2	0.2
Cotswold	2.8	5.6	0.4	0.8	1.8	3.6	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.2
Forest of Dean	5.3	11.1	1.2	2.4	3.2	6.8	0.7	1.5	0.2	0.3
Gloucester	8.0	12.0	2.1	3.1	4.4	6.6	1.2	1.9	0.3	0.4
Stroud	5.2	8.0	1.0	1.5	3.3	5.0	0.8	1.2	0.2	0.3
Tewkesbury	3.7	8.1	0.5	1.0	2.5	5.5	0.6	1.2	0.2	0.4
<b>Somerset</b>	28.9	10.0	4.6	1.6	18.9	6.6	4.6	1.6	0.8	0.3
Mendip	6.1	10.2	0.9	1.6	3.8	6.4	1.1	1.8	0.2	0.4
Sedgemoor	7.2	11.6	1.3	2.0	4.4	7.0	1.3	2.2	0.2	0.4
South Somerset	7.2	7.9	1.0	1.1	5.0	5.5	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.2
Taunton Deane	6.5	11.0	1.2	2.0	4.2	7.1	1.0	1.7	0.2	0.3
West Somerset	2.0	11.9	0.2	1.3	1.5	9.0	0.2	1.3	0.1	0.4
<b>Wiltshire</b>	17.9	6.8	2.4	0.9	11.6	4.4	3.2	1.2	0.7	0.3
Kennet	2.6	5.5	0.3	0.7	1.7	3.6	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.1
North Wiltshire	4.9	6.3	0.8	1.0	3.0	3.8	0.9	1.2	0.2	0.3
Salisbury	4.8	7.0	0.4	0.6	3.3	4.7	0.9	1.4	0.2	0.3
West Wiltshire	5.5	8.1	0.9	1.3	3.6	5.3	0.9	1.3	0.2	0.3
<b>Wales</b>	341.2	19.3	50.2	2.8	235.9	13.3	44.9	2.5	10.2	0.6
Blaenau Gwent	12.9	30.2	1.8	4.3	9.1	21.3	1.5	3.6	0.4	1.0
Bridgend	16.7	21.1	2.2	2.8	12.3	15.5	1.7	2.2	0.4	0.6
Caerphilly	25.5	24.6	3.0	2.9	18.7	18.1	3.3	3.2	0.5	0.5
Cardiff	32.3	15.7	5.5	2.7	20.1	9.8	5.5	2.7	1.2	0.6
Carmarthenshire	19.9	20.2	2.5	2.5	14.9	15.1	2.0	2.0	0.5	0.5
Ceredigion	6.8	15.5	1.1	2.5	4.6	10.5	0.8	1.7	0.3	0.8
Conwy	11.0	17.6	1.7	2.7	7.5	12.0	1.5	2.3	0.4	0.6
Denbighshire	9.5	18.3	1.5	2.9	6.4	12.3	1.3	2.5	0.3	0.5
Flintshire	12.5	13.6	1.8	2.0	8.4	9.1	2.0	2.2	0.3	0.3
Gwynedd	10.9	15.9	2.8	4.1	6.3	9.2	1.2	1.7	0.5	0.8
Isle of Anglesey	7.3	19.5	1.4	3.8	4.8	12.8	0.9	2.5	0.2	0.4
Merthyr Tydfil	11.0	33.3	1.1	3.4	8.1	24.7	1.5	4.4	0.3	0.8
Monmouthshire	5.6	10.7	0.8	1.5	4.0	7.6	0.5	1.0	0.2	0.5
Neath Port Talbot	21.0	25.7	2.3	2.9	15.7	19.2	2.6	3.1	0.4	0.5
Newport	17.0	20.8	3.4	4.2	10.0	12.2	3.1	3.8	0.5	0.6
Pembrokeshire	12.2	18.1	2.5	3.7	7.7	11.4	1.4	2.1	0.5	0.8
Powys	9.7	13.0	1.2	1.7	6.9	9.2	1.1	1.5	0.4	0.6
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	35.6	24.2	3.6	2.5	26.5	18.0	4.5	3.1	0.9	0.6
Swansea	28.0	20.1	4.2	3.0	19.2	13.8	4.0	2.8	0.6	0.4
Torfaen	12.1	22.5	1.4	2.6	8.7	16.2	1.6	2.9	0.4	0.8
The Vale of Glamorgan	10.8	14.8	2.1	2.9	6.8	9.3	1.4	1.9	0.4	0.6
Wrexham	13.1	17.0	1.8	2.4	9.3	12.1	1.5	1.9	0.5	0.6
<b>Scotland</b>	562.4	17.6	109.8	3.4	357.1	11.2	74.8	2.3	20.8	0.7
Aberdeen City	17.1	12.6	2.7	2.0	11.6	8.5	2.3	1.7	0.5	0.4
Aberdeenshire	13.1	9.2	2.0	1.4	9.1	6.3	1.6	1.1	0.5	0.3
Angus	8.7	13.1	1.9	2.9	5.0	7.6	1.5	2.2	0.2	0.4
Argyll & Bute	7.7	14.3	1.9	3.5	4.7	8.8	0.8	1.4	0.4	0.7
Clackmannanshire	5.7	19.2	1.3	4.3	3.6	12.1	0.7	2.2	0.2	0.6
Dumfries & Galloway	13.2	15.4	3.1	3.6	8.1	9.5	1.4	1.6	0.5	0.6
Dundee City	19.0	22.1	4.6	5.4	10.8	12.6	2.8	3.3	0.7	0.8
East Ayrshire	15.6	21.3	3.8	5.2	9.0	12.2	2.2	3.0	0.6	0.8
East Dunbartonshire	7.0	10.0	1.1	1.6	5.0	7.2	0.7	1.1	0.1	0.2
East Lothian	7.6	13.6	1.0	1.8	5.3	9.5	1.0	1.8	0.3	0.6
East Renfrewshire	6.1	10.9	1.1	1.9	3.9	7.0	0.9	1.6	0.2	0.3
Edinburgh, City of	38.2	12.9	6.9	2.3	24.6	8.3	5.5	1.8	1.3	0.4
Eilean Siar	2.4	15.4	0.5	3.4	1.4	8.8	0.2	1.5	0.3	1.6
Falkirk	15.5	17.1	3.5	3.9	9.6	10.6	1.8	1.9	0.6	0.7
Fife	36.4	16.8	9.4	4.3	21.4	9.9	4.5	2.1	1.2	0.5
Glasgow City	110.7	28.5	17.6	4.5	71.7	18.5	16.7	4.3	4.6	1.2
Highland	17.9	14.1	4.4	3.5	10.5	8.3	2.1	1.7	0.8	0.6
Inverclyde	11.5	22.4	1.7	3.3	7.8	15.2	1.6	3.1	0.4	0.9
Midlothian	7.1	13.5	1.1	2.1	4.7	9.0	1.1	2.1	0.2	0.3
Moray	6.4	12.5	1.8	3.5	3.5	6.9	0.9	1.7	0.3	0.5
North Ayrshire	18.2	21.3	4.4	5.2	10.4	12.2	2.7	3.1	0.7	0.8



North Lanarkshire	48.8	23.7	8.5	4.1	32.6	15.8	5.9	2.9	1.8	0.9
Orkney Islands	1.0	8.5	0.2	1.4	0.6	5.5	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.5
Perthshire & Kinross	8.5	10.7	1.6	2.1	5.7	7.1	0.9	1.2	0.3	0.3
Renfrewshire	23.9	21.8	4.8	4.3	15.0	13.7	3.4	3.1	0.8	0.7
Scottish Borders	7.8	12.4	2.0	3.1	4.6	7.3	0.9	1.4	0.4	0.6
Shetland Islands	1.2	8.5	0.2	1.4	0.8	5.6	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.1
South Ayrshire	11.2	16.4	2.6	3.8	7.1	10.4	1.2	1.7	0.4	0.6
South Lanarkshire	36.2	18.7	6.0	3.1	24.5	12.6	4.3	2.2	1.4	0.7
Stirling	7.9	14.7	1.7	3.2	5.1	9.5	0.8	1.6	0.2	0.4
West Dunbartonshire	13.3	22.9	2.9	5.1	8.1	14.0	1.7	3.0	0.5	0.8
West Lothian	17.4	17.0	3.5	3.4	10.9	10.6	2.4	2.3	0.6	0.6

#### IB/SDA clmts living Abroad

Abroad	9.3	-	-	-	9.3	-	-	-	-	-
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1 Key benefits are Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA), Incapacity Benefit (IB), Severe Disablement Allowance, Disability Living Allowance, Income Support and National Insurance credits only (through JSA or IB).

2 Figures are rounded to the nearest hundred. Figures under 500 are subject to a high degree of sampling error and should be used only as a guide.

3 Percentage of the population of working age.

Source: Client Group Analysis of DWP Information Centre 5% statistical samples relating to February 2002

## 8.8 Households in receipt of benefit:<sup>1</sup> by type of benefit, 2000/01

Percentages<sup>2</sup>

	Family Credit/WFTC <sup>3</sup> or Income Support	Housing benefit	Council tax benefit	Jobseeker's allowance	Retirement pension	Incapacity or Disablement Benefits <sup>4</sup>	Child benefit	Any benefit
Great Britain	16	21	21	3	29	16	29	69
North East	21	23	29	5	32	24	30	76
North West	19	18	23	3	29	20	31	73
Yorkshire and the Humber	19	19	24	4	30	18	28	71
East Midlands	15	14	19	3	29	16	29	69
West Midlands	18	17	22	4	30	15	29	70
East	11	11	15	2	30	12	28	65
London	16	20	24	4	25	11	28	64
South East	10	10	13	1	29	9	29	63
South West	14	13	18	2	33	14	27	69
England	16	20	16	3	29	15	29	68
Wales	20	19	24	5	31	26	29	76
Scotland	19	23	27	6	30	20	26	72

1 Households in which at least one member is in receipt of benefit. See Notes and Definitions.

2 As a percentage of all households.

3 In October 1999 Family Credit was replaced by Working Families Tax Credit.

4 Incapacity Benefit, Disability Living Allowance (Care and Mobility components), Severe Disablement Allowance, Disabled Person's Tax Credit, Industrial Injuries Disablement Benefit, War Disablement Pension and Attendance Allowance. In October 1999 Disability Working Allowance was replaced by Disabled Person's Tax Credit.

Source: Family Resources Survey, Department for Work and Pensions



## 8.9 Total expenditure in relation to the UK average, 1998-2001<sup>1</sup>

	Percentages
North East	-18.74
North West	-6.94
Yorkshire and the Humber	-5.00
East Midlands	-4.89
West Midlands	-3.43
East	5.70
London	19.12
South East	14.22
South West	-3.20
England	2.18
Wales	-13.78
Scotland	-9.60
Northern Ireland	-11.55

<sup>1</sup> Combined data from the 1998/99, 1999/2000 and 2000/01 surveys. See Notes and Definitions.

Source: Family Expenditure Survey, Office for National Statistics; Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

## 8.10 Children's spending,<sup>1</sup> 1998-2001<sup>2</sup>

	£ per child per week
	Children's spending
Great Britain	11.00
North East	11.60
North West	10.80
Yorkshire and the Humber	10.80
East Midlands	10.70
West Midlands	11.90
East	10.10
London	10.20
South East	10.20
South West	10.30
England	10.60
Wales	12.20
Scotland	14.00

<sup>1</sup> Children aged 7 to 15. See Notes and Definitions.

<sup>2</sup> Combined data from the 1998/99, 1999/2000 and 2000/01 surveys.

Source: Family Expenditure Survey, Office for National Statistics



## 8.11 Household expenditure:<sup>1</sup> by commodity and service, 1998-2001

£ per week and percentages

	Housing	Fuel, light and power	Food	Alcohol and tobacco	Clothing and footwear	House- hold goods and services	Motoring and fares	Leisure goods and services	Miscellan- eous and personal goods and services	Average house- hold expend- iture	Average expend- iture per person
<b>£ per week</b>											
United Kingdom	59.40	11.60	60.20	20.70	21.60	50.90	62.10	64.20	15.10	365.80	156.00
North East	46.60	11.30	52.20	22.60	20.20	41.60	43.40	48.50	10.90	297.20	129.50
North West	51.50	11.90	56.20	22.40	22.20	44.30	58.00	60.60	13.40	340.40	144.70
Yorkshire and the Humber	53.60	11.50	56.30	22.20	21.10	47.00	60.90	60.50	14.30	347.50	146.20
East Midlands	53.50	11.60	58.90	20.50	18.70	47.90	61.30	61.60	13.80	347.90	147.80
West Midlands	54.80	12.00	58.70	20.50	20.40	49.00	62.70	61.30	13.80	353.20	144.40
East	63.50	11.00	62.50	17.50	20.60	56.10	73.90	64.70	16.90	386.60	165.50
London	83.00	10.90	68.50	21.80	26.00	58.60	66.00	82.50	18.40	435.70	186.80
South East	73.30	11.30	64.20	18.90	21.70	62.10	72.90	74.90	18.40	417.80	183.70
South West	57.60	11.30	57.60	18.80	17.70	51.00	62.50	61.90	15.60	354.10	152.60
England	62.10	11.40	60.40	20.50	21.40	52.20	64.00	66.20	15.60	373.80	159.70
Wales	45.30	12.00	55.10	19.90	20.50	44.50	49.60	55.90	12.60	315.40	132.70
Scotland	49.60	12.40	59.00	23.20	22.40	43.80	54.10	54.00	12.20	330.70	144.80
Northern Ireland	31.50	15.70	65.60	22.40	27.10	46.50	50.40	50.50	13.80	323.50	123.70
<b>As a percentage of average weekly household expenditure</b>											
United Kingdom	16	3	16	6	6	14	17	18	4	100	
North East	16	4	18	8	7	14	15	16	4	100	
North West	15	4	17	7	7	13	17	18	4	100	
Yorkshire and the Humber	15	3	16	6	6	14	17	17	4	100	
East Midlands	15	3	17	6	5	14	18	18	4	100	
West Midlands	15	3	17	6	6	14	18	17	4	100	
East	16	3	16	5	5	14	19	17	4	100	
London	19	3	16	5	6	13	15	19	4	100	
South East	18	3	15	5	5	15	17	18	4	100	
South West	16	3	16	5	5	14	18	17	4	100	
England	17	3	16	5	6	14	17	18	4	100	
Wales	14	4	17	6	7	14	16	18	4	100	
Scotland	15	4	18	7	7	13	16	16	4	100	
Northern Ireland	10	5	20	7	8	14	16	16	4	100	

<sup>1</sup> See Notes and Definitions. Combined data from the 1998/99, 1999/2000 and 2000/01 surveys.

Source: Family Expenditure Survey, Office for National Statistics; Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

## 8.12 Expenditure on selected foods bought for household consumption and expenditure on eating out, 1999/2000<sup>1</sup>

£ per person per week

	Liquid and processed milk and cream	Cheese	Uncooked carcass meat and poultry	Other meat and meat products	Fish	Vegetables and vegetable products <sup>2</sup>	Fresh and other fruit	Bread	Cereals other than bread	Drinks and confec- tionery	Total house- hold food and drink	Eating out <sup>3</sup>
Great Britain	1.34	0.53	1.34	0.53	2.02	0.80	2.31	1.35	0.72	2.29	17.26	7.22
United Kingdom	1.35	0.53	1.35	0.53	2.02	0.80	2.31	1.35	0.73	2.27	17.24	7.22
North East	1.24	0.41	1.24	0.41	1.95	0.69	2.03	1.00	0.73	1.91	15.20	7.06
North West	1.35	0.45	1.35	0.45	2.02	0.70	2.09	1.14	0.74	2.12	16.22	6.54
Yorkshire and the Humber	1.34	0.39	1.34	0.39	1.87	0.83	2.02	1.12	0.71	2.05	15.75	6.49
East Midlands	1.33	0.55	1.33	0.55	1.87	0.77	2.16	1.19	0.69	2.12	16.23	5.90
West Midlands	1.27	0.52	1.27	0.52	1.83	0.77	2.29	1.16	0.69	2.10	16.14	6.52
East	1.32	0.55	1.32	0.55	2.17	0.86	2.50	1.57	0.69	2.39	18.31	8.13
London	1.31	0.59	1.31	0.59	1.98	0.99	2.74	1.78	0.71	2.38	18.77	10.39
South East	1.46	0.69	1.46	0.69	2.20	0.97	2.67	1.75	0.74	2.77	19.95	7.82
South West	1.42	0.57	1.42	0.57	1.97	0.73	2.39	1.44	0.69	2.39	17.56	6.14
England	1.35	0.54	1.35	0.54	2.00	0.83	2.36	1.39	0.71	2.29	17.38	7.32
Wales	1.27	0.49	1.27	0.49	2.03	0.67	2.16	1.12	0.76	2.02	15.89	6.87
Scotland	1.29	0.54	1.29	0.54	2.24	0.68	2.00	1.15	0.79	2.43	16.95	6.35
Northern Ireland	1.52	0.37	1.52	0.37	2.12	0.53	2.19	1.06	0.82	1.72	16.43	-

<sup>1</sup> Data collected through the National Food Survey in which 6,000 households in Great Britain keep a record of the type, quantity and costs of foods entering the home during a one week period. Nutritional intakes are just estimates taken from the survey data. See Notes and Definitions.

<sup>2</sup> Including tomatoes, fresh potatoes and potato products.

<sup>3</sup> Individual expenditure on all food and drink consumed outside the home and not obtained from household stocks, whether consumed by the purchaser or others or both. Expenditure which is to be reclaimed as business expenses is not included.

Source: National Food Survey, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs



## 8.13 Household consumption of selected foods, 1991/1992 and 1999/2000<sup>1</sup>

Kilograms per person per week<sup>2</sup>

	Liquid and processed milk and cream		Meat and meat products		Fish		Vegetables and vegetable products <sup>3</sup>		Fresh and other fruit		Cereals including bread	
	1991-1992	1999-2000	1991-1992	1999-2000	1991-1992	1999-2000	1991-1992	1999-2000	1991-1992	1999-2000	1991-1992	1999-2000
Great Britain	2.15	2.04	0.97	0.94	0.14	0.14	2.24	1.98	0.92	1.09	1.46	1.49
North East	2.08	2.01	1.02	0.97	0.15	0.14	2.44	1.97	0.83	0.88	1.56	1.50
North West	2.11	2.08	0.98	0.96	0.14	0.13	2.23	1.82	0.81	0.95	1.42	1.46
Yorkshire and the Humber	2.13	2.15	0.97	0.97	0.16	0.16	2.21	1.96	0.85	0.99	1.46	1.49
East Midlands	2.35	2.14	0.91	0.91	0.13	0.15	2.26	2.06	0.95	1.04	1.42	1.55
West Midlands	2.02	2.02	0.99	0.91	0.13	0.14	2.33	2.06	0.70	1.00	1.52	1.52
East	2.13	1.94	0.97	0.95	0.15	0.14	2.21	2.05	1.06	1.24	1.44	1.50
London	2.02	1.87	0.99	0.87	0.16	0.16	2.15	1.96	1.15	1.28	1.41	1.47
South East	2.20	2.07	0.90	0.95	0.13	0.16	2.15	2.04	1.10	1.30	1.41	1.50
South West	2.25	2.08	0.96	0.94	0.12	0.14	2.45	2.11	0.98	1.21	1.46	1.45
England	2.13	2.04	0.97	0.94	0.14	0.15	2.26	2.00	0.95	1.12	1.45	1.49
Wales	2.29	2.08	1.02	0.97	0.14	0.14	2.41	2.05	0.74	0.94	1.52	1.46
Scotland	2.20	2.06	0.92	0.95	0.13	0.12	2.02	1.68	0.82	0.90	1.52	1.47
Northern Ireland	..	2.30	..	0.96	..	0.09	..	2.29	..	0.82	..	1.55

<sup>1</sup> Data collected through the National Food Survey in which 6,000 households in Great Britain keep a record of the type, quantity and costs of foods entering the home during a one week period. Nutritional intakes are just estimates taken from the survey data. See Notes and Definitions.

<sup>2</sup> Except equivalent litres of milk and cream.

<sup>3</sup> Including tomatoes, fresh potatoes and potato products.

Source: National Food Survey, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

## 8.14 Households with selected durable goods, 1998-2001<sup>1</sup>

Percentages

	Micro-wave oven	Wash-ing machine	Dish-washer	Fridge-freezer or deep freezer	Tumble drier	Video recorder	Compact-disc player	Satellite receiver	Mobile phone
United Kingdom	81	92	24	92	52	86	72	24	40
North East	88	95	16	92	49	86	70	25	35
North West	83	92	20	93	51	87	73	26	39
Yorkshire and the Humber	85	95	21	92	55	87	73	23	40
East Midlands	83	94	23	93	55	87	74	24	42
West Midlands	81	91	22	93	55	87	71	25	42
East	79	92	27	95	53	86	73	24	41
London	72	88	26	91	44	84	73	24	43
South East	80	91	31	93	54	87	75	22	44
South West	81	91	27	92	51	85	73	19	37
England	80	91	25	93	52	86	73	24	41
Wales	86	93	17	93	53	88	67	28	38
Scotland	82	95	20	89	56	84	72	22	35
Northern Ireland	81	93	26	87	42	84	59	22	24

<sup>1</sup> Combined data from the 1998/99, 1999/2000 and 2000/01 surveys. See Notes and Definitions.

Source: Family Expenditure Survey, Office for National Statistics



## 8.15 Households with Internet access, 1998/99, 1999/2000 and 2000/01

Percentages

	1998/99	1999/2000	2000/01
United Kingdom	10	19	32
North East	7	14	25
North West	9	18	32
Yorkshire and the Humber	8	15	29
East Midlands	9	19	32
West Midlands	8	20	33
East	11	22	35
London	16	25	40
South East	13	24	39
South West	9	19	37
England	11	20	34
Wales	7	15	22
Scotland	8	14	24
Northern Ireland	5	11	20

Source: Family Expenditure Survey, Office for National Statistics

## 8.16 Average time spent viewing television, video and DVD, <sup>1</sup> by region and sex, 2000

minutes per day

	Male	Female	All
United Kingdom	175	161	168
North East	208	187	197
North West	188	168	179
Yorkshire and the Humber	188	170	179
East Midlands	167	163	165
West Midlands	184	162	173
East	161	155	158
London	158	151	154
South East	163	149	156
South West	169	157	163
Wales	190	166	179
Scotland	192	170	180
Northern Ireland	157	146	152

<sup>1</sup> Combined main and secondary activity time

Source: UK 2000 Time Use Survey, Office for National Statistics



8.17 Library resources and use, 2000/01

	Library books issues per head of population to:		Number of visits to libraries per head of population	Expenditure (£ millions)	Expenditure per head of population (£)	Stock of books (thousands)	Stock of books per head of population	Resident population per library
	Adults	Children <sup>1</sup>						
United Kingdom	6.4	8.4	5.4	878.5	14.70	118,745	2.0	12,962
North East	7.2	7.0	5.4	39.4	15.29	5,181	2.0	11,158
North West	6.8	7.8	5.4	101.7	14.75	13,921	2.0	14,333
Yorkshire and the Humber	5.4	6.1	4.4	64.4	12.74	8,960	1.8	12,396
East Midlands	6.4	8.6	4.9	54.5	12.95	7,234	1.7	12,268
West Midlands	5.9	7.3	4.8	72.2	13.53	10,127	1.9	15,974
East	7.5	11.1	6.1	76.2	13.95	1,239	1.7	14,368
London	5.5	9.2	6.6	156.4	21.21	16,705	2.3	18,577
South East	6.6	9.7	5.7	105.3	12.97	14,220	1.8	15,111
South west	6.8	9.0	5.6	60.7	12.20	8,727	1.8	12,883
England	6.4	8.6	5.5	730.8	14.62	94,322	1.9	14,296
Wales	6.6	6.3	4.3	35.9	12.18	7,174	2.4	8,691
Scotland	6.6	7.5	5.6	91.2	17.83	13,431	2.6	8,303
Northern Ireland	4.6	7.8	4.1	20.6	12.16	3,819	2.2	10,746

1 Children are aged 14 and under.

Source: Library and Information Statistics Unit, Loughborough University

8.18 Expenditure on holidays in relation to the UK average, 1998-2001<sup>1</sup>

	Percentages
UK=0	
North East	-42
North West	5
Yorkshire and the Humber	-16
East Midlands	2
West Midlands	-6
East	-6
London	40
South East	17
South West	-7
England	4
Wales	-7
Scotland	-25
Northern Ireland	-24

1 Combined data from the 1998/99, 1999/2000 and 2000/01 surveys. See Notes and Definitions.

Source: Family Expenditure Survey, Office for National Statistics



## 8.19 Overseas visitors:<sup>1</sup> by UK region of visit, 2001

thousands and £millions

	Number of nights	Spending £millions
<b>Tourist Board Regions</b>		
United Kingdom <sup>2</sup>	189,516	11,167
Northumbria	3,761	172
Cumbria	937	40
North West	8,250	396
Yorkshire	6,250	262
East of England	12,079	525
Heart of England	16,316	675
London	76,061	5,845
Southern	16,222	849
South East England	15,017	674
South West	11,627	462
England <sup>3</sup>	166,964	9,922
Wales	5,816	248
Scotland	14,999	757
Northern Ireland	1,311	100

<sup>1</sup> Spending by residents of the Channel Islands and transit passengers is excluded from this table.

<sup>2</sup> Includes nights and spending in the Channel Islands, Isle of Man, unknown areas, and nights spent travelling.

<sup>3</sup> Includes nights and spending in England not assigned to a specific region.

Source: International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics

## 8.20 Participation in the National Lottery,<sup>1</sup> 1998-2001<sup>2</sup>

Percentages and £

	Percentage of house- holds participating	Average household expenditure <sup>3</sup> (£)
United Kingdom	57	4.10
North East	68	4.30
North West	62	4.00
Yorkshire and the Humber	61	4.20
East Midlands	58	4.00
West Midlands	61	4.30
East	54	3.90
London	48	4.10
South East	53	4.30
South West	52	3.80
England	56	4.10
Wales	62	4.20
Scotland	60	4.10
Northern Ireland	49	3.80

<sup>1</sup> In the two-week diary keeping period following interview; including scratchcards.

<sup>2</sup> Combined data from the 1998/99, 1999/00 and 2000/01 surveys. See Notes and Definitions.

<sup>3</sup> Average weekly expenditure of participating households.

Source: Family Expenditure Survey, Office for National Statistics; Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency



8.21 The National Lottery grants:cumulative totals from 1996 to 2001

Numbers and £ million

	Number of Grants Awards From the start of Lottery to:						Total Value of Awards					
	end 1996	end 1997	end 1998	end 1999	end 2000	end 2001	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
United Kingdom <sup>1</sup>	11,300	25,528	34,418	53,188	75,733	92,902	2,653.06	4,559.66	5,555.36	6,941.86	7,906.03	8,892.93
North East	445	1,255	1,841	2,872	4,228	5,129	108.72	213.56	245.49	355.37	398.29	438.32
North West	1,213	2,131	2,608	3,981	6,275	7,451	171.36	360.62	499.31	679.61	784.30	863.63
Yorkshire and the Humber	877	1,842	2,233	3,493	5,413	6,837	172.07	306.89	368.66	424.33	495.44	556.99
East Midlands	638	1,393	1,740	3,834	5,406	6,699	76.43	183.55	221.84	271.43	312.84	371.25
West Midlands	863	2,105	2,473	3,927	6,188	7,652	207.27	290.96	370.67	454.22	518.89	577.90
East	671	1,428	1,767	2,988	4,492	5,604	106.35	232.24	288.85	341.42	393.83	443.04
London	1,134	2,577	3,126	4,696	7,388	9,176	633.98	1,040.83	1,190.01	1,305.89	1,421.44	1,546.21
South East	1,131	2,413	2,932	4,345	6,563	8,030	184.41	301.91	411.64	491.47	569.98	630.06
South West	878	2,926	3,844	5,550	7,425	9,081	154.63	308.08	369.76	436.70	498.48	559.59
England <sup>2</sup>	7,850	18,070	22,564	35,686	53,378	65,659	2,094.90	3,658.99	4,444.91	5,544.60	6,321.48	7,101.71
Wales	1,244	2,329	3,516	4,933	6,491	7,862	168.96	239.15	288.62	380.09	444.73	501.58
Scotland	1,419	3,976	6,770	10,117	12,624	15,267	320.17	508.19	626.18	755.34	844.83	956.00
Northern Ireland	787	1,153	1,568	2,452	3,240	4,114	69.03	153.33	195.65	261.83	295.00	333.64

1 Up to the end of 2001, National Lottery grants included 3,560 grants worth £1,045 million made UK-wide or to institutions of national significance. They included 779 grants worth £16 million to allocated to a specific region (GB wide). A further 632 grants worth £132 million were made overseas.

2 Includes grants not allocated to a specific English region. See Notes and Definitions.

Source: Department for Culture, Media and Sport

9.1 Recorded crimes:<sup>1</sup> by offence group, 2001/02

Rates per 100,000 population

	Violence against the person	Sexual offences	Burglary	Robbery	Theft and handling stolen goods	Of which:		Fraud and forgery	Criminal damage	Drug offences	Other	Total
						Theft of vehicles	Theft from vehicles					
England and Wales	1,228	78	1,659	229	4,282	620	1,237	600	2,011	229	123	10,440
North East	982	69	1,881	114	3,990	591	1,051	363	2,340	279	122	10,139
North West	1,239	74	2,036	238	4,326	855	1,229	450	2,569	214	137	11,283
Yorkshire and the Humber	841	65	2,749	180	5,030	808	1,636	493	2,392	210	105	12,065
East Midlands	1,146	76	1,877	144	4,452	518	1,366	594	2,042	176	137	10,644
West Midlands	1,751	93	1,972	287	4,422	684	1,241	725	2,197	236	198	11,881
East	783	58	1,088	72	3,276	400	1,018	400	1,642	144	80	7,543
London	2,196	135	1,580	727	6,102	847	1,528	1,211	2,009	362	152	14,474
South East	860	63	1,085	81	3,505	399	1,017	496	1,638	186	98	8,012
South West	889	63	1,413	130	3,717	426	1,214	538	1,513	194	79	8,537
England	1,227	79	1,693	241	4,354	622	1,259	614	2,015	224	123	10,571
Wales	1,239	59	1,095	35	3,055	577	871	347	1,931	320	124	8,206
Scotland <sup>2,3</sup>	382	75	877	83	3,344	454	781	415	1,856	201	1,202	8,248
Northern Ireland <sup>2</sup>	1,538	84	1,010	131	2,457	685	388	508	2,353	65	88	8,233

1 Recorded crime statistics broadly cover the more serious offences. See Notes and Definitions.

2 Figures for Scotland and Northern Ireland are not comparable with those for England and Wales, nor with each other, because of the differences in the legal systems, recording practices and classifications.

3 Scottish data refers to 2001

Source: Home Office; Scottish Executive; The Police Service of Northern Ireland



## 9.2 Violent offences committed against the person, 2001/02<sup>1</sup>

Percentage of individuals victimised at least once

	Common assault <sup>2</sup>	Wounding	Robbery <sup>3</sup>	All violent incidents
England and Wales	2.5	1.0	0.6	4.0
North East	1.6	1.1	-	2.7
North West	2.8	0.9	0.8	4.4
Yorkshire and the H	3.1	1.5	1.0	5.3
East Midlands	2.1	0.9	-	3.3
West Midlands	2.1	0.8	0.7	3.6
East	2.4	0.6	0.5	3.3
London	2.3	1.2	1.2	4.9
South East	3.2	1.3	-	4.6
South West	2.3	0.6	-	3.0
England	2.5	1.0	0.6	4.0
Wales	2.6	1.1	-	3.8
Scotland <sup>1</sup>	2.6	.	0.3	2.8
Northern Ireland <sup>1</sup>	2.1	1.1	0.4	3.4

<sup>1</sup> Data for Scotland relate to 1999. Data for Northern Ireland relate to the period 1 September 2000 to 31 August 2001.

<sup>2</sup> 'Assault' for Scotland includes both serious assaults and petty assaults.

<sup>3</sup> Mugging (robbery and snatch theft from the person) in Northern Ireland.

Source: British Crime Survey, Home Office, Scottish Crime Survey, Scottish Executive, Northern Ireland Crime Survey, Northern Ireland Office



### 9.3 Percentage change in recorded crimes between the twelve months ending September 2001 and the previous twelve months: by Police Force area

	Year on year Percentage change in total recorded crime for 12 months ending Sept
<b>England</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Avon and Somerset	11.1
Bedfordshire	-3.1
Cambridgeshire	-2.6
Cheshire	4.1
Cleveland	3.5
Cumbria	-1.7
Derbyshire	2.9
Devon and Cornwall	-5.0
Dorset	-2.1
Durham	-2.1
Essex <sup>1</sup>	3.8
Gloucestershire	3.7
Greater Manchester	-0.5
Hampshire	-2.0
Hertfordshire <sup>1</sup>	9.5
Humberside	-4.3
Kent	-4.7
Lancashire	23.6
Leicestershire	-5.1
Lincolnshire	5.4
London City of	24.4
Merseyside	-0.2
Metropolitan Police <sup>1</sup>	-1.2
Norfolk	-0.9
Northamptonshire	-2.6
Northumbria	-1.6
North Yorkshire	3.0
Nottinghamshire	7.2
South Yorkshire	2.8
Staffordshire	7.8
Suffolk	2.4
Surrey <sup>1</sup>	16.3
Sussex	-0.4
Thames Valley	4.1
Warwickshire	11.3
West Mercia	11.9
West Midlands	1.2
West Yorkshire	4.4
Wiltshire	6.1
<b>Wales</b>	<b>-1.6</b>
Dyfed-Powys	0.5
Gwent	-10.2
North Wales	5.9
South Wales	-0.6
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
Central	4.4
Dumfries & Galloway	-1.5
Fife	3.1
Grampian	-7.6
Lothian & Borders	-4.5
Northern	3.6
Strathclyde	1.4
Tayside	1.2
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>0.7</b>

<sup>1</sup> The figures for Essex, Hertfordshire, Metropolitan Police and Surrey include the effects of boundary changes implemented on 1 April 2000. The estimated percentage changes prior to boundary changes are 3, 5, 5 and 3 percent respectively.

Source: Home Office, Scottish Executive Justice Department, The Police Service of Northern Ireland



## 9.4 Offences committed against households,<sup>1</sup> 2001<sup>2</sup>

Rates per 10,000 households<sup>2</sup> and percentages

	Offences per 10,000 households <sup>3</sup>				Percentage of households <sup>2</sup> victimised at least once			
	Vandalism	Burglary <sup>4</sup>	Vehicle thefts <sup>5</sup>	All household offences <sup>6</sup>	Vandalism	Burglary <sup>4</sup>	Vehicle thefts <sup>5</sup>	All household offences <sup>6</sup>
England and Wales	1,204	442	1,528	3,640	7.4	3.5	11.4	21.8
North East	889	621	1,448	3,276	6.4	3.7	10.7	20.4
North West	1,317	589	1,943	4,231	8.2	4.8	14.5	25.2
Yorkshire and the Humber	1,147	585	1,559	4,165	6.5	4.8	12.3	24.8
East Midlands	942	396	1,254	3,093	6.0	3.3	10.3	19.7
West Midlands	1,184	467	1,684	3,661	7.5	3.7	12.5	22.4
East	1,254	299	1,048	3,134	7.7	2.1	8.6	19.0
London	1,455	512	2,141	4,224	8.6	4.2	15.1	24.7
South East	1,252	292	1,299	3,273	8.0	2.5	9.8	20.1
South West	1,148	395	1,268	3,395	6.6	3.0	9.1	19.0
England	1,217	455	1,528	3,664	7.5	3.6	11.5	22.0
Wales	999	235	1,534	3,240	6.6	2.0	9.9	19.1
Scotland	999	548	385	2,374	6.0	3.2	0.8	15.3
Northern Ireland	1,110	272	781	2,485	6.4	2.0	6.5	15.4

<sup>1</sup> See Notes and Definitions for details of surveys.

<sup>2</sup> Data for Scotland relate to 1999. Data for Northern Ireland relate to the period 1 September 2000 to 31 August 2001.

<sup>3</sup> The vehicle theft risks are based on vehicle-owning households only.

<sup>4</sup> The term used in Scotland is housebreaking. The figures include attempts at burglary/housebreaking.

<sup>5</sup> Comprises theft of vehicles, thefts from vehicles and associated attempts.

<sup>6</sup> Comprises the three individual categories plus thefts of bicycles and other household thefts.

Source: British Crime Survey, Home Office; Scottish Crime Survey, Scottish Executive; Northern Ireland Crime Survey, Northern Ireland Office

## 9.5 Recorded crimes detected by the police:<sup>1</sup> by offence group, 2001/02<sup>2</sup>

Percentages

	Violence against the person	Sexual offences	Burglary	Robbery	Theft and handling stolen goods	Fraud and forgery	Criminal damage <sup>3</sup>	Drugs	Other <sup>3</sup>	Total <sup>3</sup>
England and Wales	58	49	12	17	17	28	13	94	71	23
North East	75	61	14	26	24	47	14	99	89	29
North West	66	58	10	17	17	33	12	97	78	23
Yorkshire and the Humber	74	58	11	21	16	35	11	96	85	21
East Midlands	63	52	12	21	18	31	14	93	75	24
West Midlands	66	51	14	21	19	31	15	97	68	28
East	75	50	12	24	18	33	14	96	75	26
London	26	32	10	11	9	11	8	84	43	14
South East	72	51	14	27	18	31	15	97	75	26
South West	56	47	13	15	16	38	14	97	72	23
England	57	48	12	16	16	27	13	94	70	23
Wales	83	77	20	45	29	59	20	99	93	39
Scotland <sup>4,5</sup>	82	78	25	37	34	82	22	99	98	45
Northern Ireland <sup>4</sup>	47	47	10	14	13	23	11	77	38	20

<sup>1</sup> See Notes and Definitions.

<sup>2</sup> Some offences cleared up may have been initially recorded in an earlier year.

<sup>3</sup> The Northern Ireland figure includes Offences against the State.

<sup>4</sup> Figures for Scotland and Northern Ireland are not comparable with those for England and Wales, nor with each other, because of the differences in the legal systems, recording practices and classifications.

<sup>5</sup> Figures for Scotland relate to the calendar year 2001.

Source: Home Office; Scottish Executive; The Police Service of Northern Ireland



9.6 Firearms 1994-2001

Numbers

	Offences recorded <sup>1</sup> by the police in which firearms were reported <sup>2</sup> to have been used							Operations in which firearms were issued to the police <sup>3,4,5</sup>						
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99 <sup>6</sup>	1999-00 <sup>6</sup>	2000-01 <sup>6</sup>
United Kingdom	15,985	15,730	16,177	14,424	15,778	18,716	19,457	5,960	8,671	12,649	12,134	11,184	11,056	11,183
North East	767	723	681	486	727	783	791	800	1,050	2,517	1,029	832	655	776
North West	2,044	2,308	2,426	1,751	2,308	2,619	3,012	420	922	1,578	1,462	1,611	1,390	1,999
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,264	2,270	2,175	1,968	2,079	2,206	2,541	427	1,026	1,128	1,506	1,183	1,304	1,179
East Midlands	970	1,014	1,187	1,140	1,407	1,619	1,440	283	346	470	671	736	867	1,011
West Midlands	1,394	1,510	1,570	1,251	1,092	1,375	1,638	237	420	730	751	935	840	957
East	808	771	730	607	761	996	1,052	620	871	1,172	1,327	1,327	1,239	1,288
London	2,376	2,248	2,605	2,930	3,005	4,123	4,050	2,129	2,453	2,747	2,885	2,889	2,987	1,865
South East	1,526	1,367	1,232	1,123	1,276	1,579	1,563	790	883	1,064	1,284	562	626	924
South West	569	588	608	560	628	934	888	284	511	575	403	294	305	504
England	12,718	12,799	13,214	11,816	13,283	16,234	16,975	5,673	8,232	11,981	11,318	10,292	10,213	10,503
Wales	449	635	662	594	591	712	614	151	244	398	524	636	702	606
Scotland	1,788	1,721	1,650	1,187	985	1,033	938	136	195	270	292	256	141	74
Northern Ireland	1,030	575	651	827	919	737	930	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

1 See Notes and Definitions for information on coverage of offences.  
2 'Alleged' in Scotland.  
3 In England and Wales, firearms were discharged in 6 incidents in 1994-95; 5 incidents in 1995-96; 4 incidents in both 1996-97 and 1997-98; 7 incidents in both 1998-99 and 1999-2000 and 9 incidents in 2000-01. In Scotland, police shots were fired in 4 operations in 1995-96, 9 in 1996-97, 1 in 1997-98, 8 in 1998-99.  
4 In Northern Ireland, police officers are armed at all times.  
5 Figures for the United Kingdom relate to Great Britain only  
6 The collection of recorded crime data in England and Wales changed to a financial year basis from 1 April 1998, which coincided with a change in the counting rules for recorded crime. Due to this, the data shown for 1998-99 and 1999-00 are not comparable with those shown for previous years. See Notes and Definitions.

Source: Home Office, Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary; Scottish Executive Justice Department; Police Service of Northern Ireland

9.7 Seizures of controlled drugs:<sup>1</sup> by type of drug, 2000

Number of seizures

	Class A drugs					Class B drugs				
	Heroin	Cocaine	Crack	LSD	Ecstasy type	All class A drugs <sup>2</sup>	Cannabis	Ampheta- mines	All class B drugs <sup>2</sup>	All class C drugs <sup>2,3</sup>
United Kingdom <sup>4</sup>	16,295	5,898	2,718	292	9,664	34,097	91,306	7,032	96,081	1,932
North East	910	141	24	5	827	1,919	4,433	610	4,909	156
North West	1,595	329	147	15	792	2,911	7,915	645	8,433	81
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,656	185	189	13	763	3,798	5,974	778	6,578	183
East Midlands	758	90	63	11	456	1,407	3,716	383	3,982	127
West Midlands	1,139	99	141	9	524	1,911	4,836	374	5,114	23
East	714	315	88	11	405	1,511	5,152	389	5,399	78
London	2,571	2,354	1,607	69	1,358	7,415	18,911	906	19,596	266
South East	934	415	136	24	839	2,270	8,664	725	9,144	83
South West	1,221	248	203	37	1,092	2,716	7,337	668	7,809	116
England	12,498	4,176	2,598	194	7,056	25,858	66,938	5,478	70,964	1,113
Wales	563	91	27	26	826	1,551	5,989	662	6,408	125
Scotland	2,783	396	34	34	1,169	4,310	11,973	648	12,472	620
Northern Ireland	59	25	2	14	342	433	1,474	68	1,518	20
National Crime Squad <sup>4</sup>	34	33	4	0	42	99	86	25	97	0
British Transport Police <sup>4</sup>	185	29	27	8	83	331	1,203	54	1,236	4
Customs and Excise <sup>4</sup>	173	1,148	26	16	146	1,515	3,643	97	3,386	50

1 The figures relate to seizures made by the police and officials of HM Customs and Excise, and to drugs controlled under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971.  
2 Since a seizure may involve drugs other than those listed, figures for individual drugs cannot be added together to produce totals.  
3 Class C drugs include benzodiazepines (including temazepam) and anabolic steroids.  
4 Figures for the National Crime Squad, the British Transport Police and the Customs and Excise cannot be split by region or country, but are included in the UK totals.

Source: Home Office



## 9.8 Police manpower: by type, March 2001<sup>1</sup>

	Police officers on ordinary duty <sup>2</sup>			Special constables and civilian staff (rates per 1,000 officers on ordinary duty)			
	Number	Percentage of which		Population per officer <sup>3</sup>	Special constables <sup>4</sup>	Civilian staff	Traffic wardens (numbers)
		Minority ethnic groups	Women officers				
United Kingdom <sup>5</sup>	149,012	2.2	16.7	401	101	416	2,972
North East	6,859	0.9	16.9	376	79	364	101
North West	17,296	1.9	17.6	399	99	409	287
Yorkshire and the Humber	11,234	2.1	17.2	450	89	440	240
East Midlands	8,490	2.9	15.9	496	133	454	180
West Midlands	12,429	3.6	20.4	429	132	423	176
East	9,703	1.7	17.2	563	163	495	230
London	25,581	4.2	15.7	288	32	402	689
South East	15,381	1.5	17.9	528	112	485	219
South West	9,576	0.8	16.8	520	188	492	231
England	116,549	2.5	17.2	429	102	436	2,354
Wales	6,927	1.1	15.6	425	114	391	159
Scotland <sup>6</sup>	15,149	1.0	17.0	338	83	330	310
Northern Ireland <sup>6,7</sup>	10,387	..	12.0	163	103	329	149

<sup>1</sup> Full-time equivalents as at 31 March 2001 for England and Wales and for Scotland. Actual numbers (whether full or part-time) as at 31 March 2001 for Northern Ireland.

<sup>2</sup> Includes full-time Reserves in Northern Ireland.

<sup>3</sup> Based on mid-2000 population estimates (prior to boundary revisions).

<sup>4</sup> Part-time Reserves in Northern Ireland.

<sup>5</sup> Great Britain for minority ethnic groups.

<sup>6</sup> For civilian staff and traffic wardens, part-time staff are counted as half full-time.

<sup>7</sup> The figure for civilian staff relates to those who work to the Chief Constable and not to those who work to the Police Authority for Northern Ireland. The number of traffic wardens reflects the position at February 2001.

Source: Home Office; Scottish Executive; The Police Service of Northern Ireland

## 9.9 People given a police caution :<sup>1</sup> by type of offence and age, 2000

Those cautioned as a percentage of people found guilty or cautioned for each offence category											Percentages and thousands	
	Violence against the person	Sexual offences	Burglary	Robbery	Theft and handling stolen goods	Fraud and forgery	Criminal damage	Other indictable offences	Total indictable offences	Summary offences <sup>2</sup>	All people found guilty or cautioned (thousands)	
											Indictable offences	Summary offences <sup>2</sup>
People aged 10 to 17												
England and Wales	56	51	44	20	64	59	45	53	57	54	113.0	60.9
North East	55	46	43	9	58	54	37	44	53	54	8.6	5.8
North West	46	41	35	10	58	50	24	46	49	47	16	10
Yorkshire and the Humber	58	43	43	14	59	54	29	45	52	55	11.3	6.7
East Midlands	53	65	41	17	60	46	56	46	54	54	8.2	4.9
West Midlands	59	51	43	18	61	64	33	50	55	60	13.0	6.8
East	59	63	55	34	69	56	62	64	64	53	9.2	4.3
London	60	48	44	26	68	65	24	59	60	55	15.9	6.8
South East	61	54	45	18	68	62	52	58	62	56	14.9	7.3
South West	63	52	57	23	72	73	68	65	68	61	8.3	4.4
England	57	52	44	20	64	59	43	53	57	54	105.7	56.7
Wales	51	42	45	4	62	57	58	56	57	57	7.3	4.3
People aged 18 or over												
England and Wales	29	19	6	2	22	21	13	31	24	11	345.6	515.8
North East	28	26	6	2	22	24	5	34	25	18	23.1	34.7
North West	21	12	3	-	18	17	2	26	19	12	54	82
Yorkshire and the Humber	21	13	2	-	14	14	4	16	14	9	37.7	51.5
East Midlands	21	15	5	1	19	17	15	23	19	9	25.2	41.9
West Midlands	37	21	9	3	23	23	4	32	26	14	40.0	49.1
East	34	25	9	2	24	17	27	33	26	9	25.4	41.5
London	37	19	8	5	30	27	6	39	32	6	60.6	86.3
South East	34	22	7	1	26	23	19	33	28	13	39.6	52.8
South West	29	28	8	3	23	23	23	38	27	11	26.3	39.5
England	30	19	6	2	22	21	11	31	24	11	331.8	479.6
Wales	16	13	5	1	21	17	28	35	25	11	22.8	36.2

<sup>1</sup> People committing an offence who, on admission of guilt, were given a formal oral caution by the police as a proportion of those found guilty or cautioned. See Notes and Definitions.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes motoring offences for which written warnings were issued.

Source: Home Office



9.10 People found guilty or cautioned:<sup>1</sup> by type of offence and age, 2000

Rates per 100,000 population in the relevant age group

	Persons aged 10 to 17						Persons aged 18 or over					
	Violence against the person plus common assault <sup>2</sup>	Sexual offences	Burglary, robbery and theft <sup>3</sup>	Drugs offences	Other indictable offences <sup>4</sup>	All indictable offences plus common assault <sup>2</sup>	Violence against the person plus common assault <sup>2</sup>	Sexual offences	Burglary, robbery and theft <sup>3</sup>	Drugs offences	Other indictable offences <sup>4</sup>	All indictable offences plus common assault <sup>2</sup>
<b>Males</b>												
England and Wales	704	34	1,930	388	388	3,444	305	21	629	329	303	1,587
North East	913	50	3,053	528	467	5,011	353	26	889	418	346	2,031
North West	706	29	2,042	445	443	3,665	318	22	761	343	364	1,809
Yorkshire and the Humber	728	39	2,079	312	392	3,550	305	22	779	275	375	1,756
East Midlands	794	47	1,905	188	357	3,291	322	24	619	216	285	1,466
West Midlands	942	54	2,096	360	448	3,901	380	25	685	326	395	1,810
East	564	30	1,602	294	323	2,813	249	16	446	217	209	1,138
London	679	22	1,909	731	424	3,765	309	18	672	535	342	1,877
South East	578	27	1,674	304	314	2,896	254	17	455	249	217	1,193
South West	607	25	1,567	292	256	2,747	276	21	526	280	191	1,295
England	703	34	1,921	388	377	3,423	302	21	629	321	300	1,572
Wales	726	40	2,072	391	566	3,794	364	27	634	460	355	1,840
<b>Females</b>												
England and Wales	237	0	754	37	82	1,110	50	0	172	40	63	325
North East	347	0	1,223	51	104	1,724	70	0	294	62	86	511
North West	236	0	646	32	96	1,009	54	0	226	40	75	395
Yorkshire and the Humber	264	0	758	36	95	1,153	54	1	194	44	77	369
East Midlands	295	0	675	27	78	1,074	59	1	152	29	59	299
West Midlands	349	1	744	44	91	1,229	70	1	186	35	77	370
East	185	0	663	31	58	937	39	0	121	28	37	225
London	138	0	815	46	80	1,079	35	0	196	48	85	365
South East	208	0	800	30	64	1,102	39	0	123	32	38	233
South West	207	0	658	42	62	969	41	0	126	38	41	246
England	236	0	752	37	80	1,105	49	0	172	38	62	322
Wales	246	0	788	41	119	1,193	66	0	175	63	71	374
<b>All people</b>												
England and Wales	477	18	1,358	217	239	2,309	174	10	395	181	180	941
North East	638	26	2,162	296	290	3,411	205	12	574	232	209	1,232
North West	477	15	1,362	244	274	2,372	182	11	486	187	216	1,082
Yorkshire and the Humber	502	20	1,435	178	247	2,381	177	11	480	157	222	1,047
East Midlands	551	25	1,307	110	221	2,214	188	12	381	121	170	871
West Midlands	654	28	1,439	206	275	2,602	222	12	431	178	233	1,076
East	379	15	1,143	165	194	1,896	142	8	280	120	121	671
London	414	11	1,370	395	255	2,446	171	9	432	289	212	1,113
South East	399	14	1,250	171	193	2,026	144	9	284	138	125	700
South West	413	13	1,126	171	162	1,885	155	10	319	155	114	753
England	476	18	1,353	217	232	2,296	172	10	395	176	178	932
Wales	491	21	1,445	220	348	2,525	210	13	397	255	208	1,084

1 See Notes and Definitions for information on coverage of offences.  
2 Following the introduction of a charging standard on 31 August 1994, some people who would have been charged with an indictable offence are now charged with common assault, a summary offence. Common assaults have therefore been included for comparability with figures in previous editions of Regional Trends.  
3 Includes handling stolen goods.  
4 Includes criminal damage and fraud and forgery.

Source: Home Office



## 9.11 People aged 21 or over found guilty of offences<sup>1</sup>: by sex and type of sentence, 2000

	Result as a percentage of number of persons sentenced						All sentenced	
	Absolute or conditional discharge	Fine	All community penalties	Fully suspended sentence <sup>2</sup>	Immediate custodial sentence <sup>3</sup>	Otherwise dealt with	(=100%) (numbers)	Rates <sup>4</sup>
<b>Males</b>								
England and Wales	7	75	8	-	8	2	934,704	49
North East	11	71	9	-	7	2	50,122	55
North West	7	76	8	-	8	1	161,406	66
Yorkshire and the Humber	7	70	10	-	9	3	97,924	54
East Midlands	6	74	9	1	8	2	75,577	50
West Midlands	6	75	9	-	8	1	92,916	49
East	5	77	8	-	7	2	78,283	40
London	5	78	7	-	10	1	130,863	48
South East	6	76	9	-	7	2	110,741	38
South West	8	75	8	-	7	2	77,216	43
England	7	75	8	-	8	2	875,048	49
Wales	7	77	8	-	7	1	59,656	57
Scotland <sup>5</sup>	8	70	8	.	13	1	73,728	41
Northern Ireland <sup>6</sup>	4	72	6	6	8	4	17,256	31
<b>Females</b>								
England and Wales	8	81	7	-	3	1	225,914	11
North East	12	77	7	-	2	1	13,309	14
North West	9	80	7	-	3	1	39,576	18
Yorkshire and the Humber	9	78	8	-	3	2	25,131	13
East Midlands	8	80	7	-	3	1	18,155	11
West Midlands	8	81	7	-	3	1	20,676	10
East	7	83	7	-	2	1	17,752	9
London	6	84	5	-	4	-	33,007	12
South East	8	81	7	-	3	1	23,997	8
South West	10	80	7	-	2	1	18,648	10
England	8	81	7	-	3	1	210,251	12
Wales	9	83	6	-	2	1	15,663	14
Scotland <sup>5</sup>	19	67	9	.	4	1	12,608	6
Northern Ireland <sup>6</sup>	11	72	6	4	1	6	2,453	4

<sup>1</sup> See Notes and Definitions. The coverage of the table is all offences, including motoring offences. A defendant is recorded only once for each set of court proceedings, against the principal offence.

<sup>2</sup> Fully suspended sentences are not available to courts in Scotland.

<sup>3</sup> Includes custodial sentences imposed following a sentence deferred for good behaviour in Scotland.

<sup>4</sup> Rates per 1,000 population aged 21 or over.

<sup>5</sup> To improve comparability, this table excludes breaches of probation and community service orders normally included in Scottish figures.

<sup>6</sup> Northern Ireland figures relate to 1999.

Source: Home Office; Scottish Executive; Northern Ireland Office



## 9.12 People aged 21 or over sentenced to immediate imprisonment: by sex and length of sentence imposed for principal<sup>1</sup> offence, 2000

Percentages and numbers

	Males				Females			
	Length of sentence (percentages)			Total sentenced to immediate imprisonment (=100%) (numbers) <sup>1</sup>	Length of sentence (percentages)			Total sentenced to immediate imprisonment (=100%) (numbers)
	One year or less	Over one year but less than four years	Four years or over		One year or less	Over one year but less than four years	Four years or over	
Great Britain	77	17	7	83,483	83	12	5	6,824
North East	74	20	6	3,634	85	13	3	311
North West	76	17	7	12,111	85	12	3	1,308
Yorkshire and the Humber	74	19	7	8,754	82	15	3	779
East Midlands	75	18	6	6,123	84	13	3	467
West Midlands	75	19	6	7,734	84	13	3	559
East	78	15	6	5,816	87	9	3	416
London	75	16	8	12,736	81	10	9	1,289
South East	73	19	8	7,889	74	14	12	595
South West	78	16	6	5,124	88	10	2	344
England	75	18	7	69,921	83	12	5	6,068
Wales	75	20	5	4,074	83	13	4	269
Scotland <sup>2,3</sup>	87	9	4	9,488	90	7	3	487
Northern Ireland <sup>4</sup>	80	13	7	1,326	85	12	3	34

1 Figure for Scotland includes sentence length not known.

2 Figures for Scotland are for the length of sentence in total and not just for the principal offence. Figures on sentence lengths for principal offences alone are not available for Scotland.

3 To improve comparability, this table excludes breaches of probation and community service orders normally included in Scottish figures.

4 Data for Northern Ireland relate to 1999. They are not comparable with those for Great Britain as they relate to Crown Court only.

Source: Home Office; Scottish Executive; Northern Ireland Office

## 9.13 Prison population in the United Kingdom: by prison service region,<sup>1</sup> April 2002

Thousands

	Prison population
United Kingdom	.
North East	2.6
Lancashire and Cumbria	3.6
Manchester, Mersey & Cheshire	6.0
Yorkshire & Humberside	6.3
East Midlands North	3.3
East Midlands South	3.9
West Midlands	5.2
Eastern	5.5
London	5.2
Kent, Surrey & Sussex	5.2
Thames Valley & Hampshire	3.9
South West	5.8
Wales	2.3
Scotland	6.4
Northern Ireland	1.0

1 People in prison establishments in the region excluding female area and high security prisons.

Source: Home Office; Scottish Executive; Northern Ireland Office



## 9.14 Feelings of insecurity:<sup>1</sup> by sex, 2001<sup>2</sup>

Percentages

	Percentage feeling 'very' unsafe at night when:			
	Alone at home		Walking alone <sup>3</sup>	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
England and Wales	-	2	5	20
North East	-	2	4	21
North West	1	2	6	24
Yorkshire and the Humber	1	2	4	21
East Midlands	1	2	4	18
West Midlands	-	3	5	22
East	-	2	4	19
London	1	3	7	22
South East	-	2	4	20
South West	-	2	3	18
England	-	2	5	21
Wales	1	2	4	15
Scotland	-	2	4	16
Northern Ireland	3	12	11	34

<sup>1</sup> People aged 16 and over.

<sup>2</sup> Data for Scotland relate to 1999. Data for Northern Ireland relate to 1999. See Notes and Definitions.

<sup>3</sup> For Northern Ireland the question relates to fear of 'walking in the dark' (ie alone or with others); the figures also include those people who never go out.

Source: British Crime Survey, Home Office; Scottish Crime Survey, Scottish Executive; Northern Ireland Crime Survey, Northern Ireland Office

## 10.1 Motor cars currently licensed and new registrations<sup>1</sup>

Thousands and percentage

	Currently licensed				Percentage company cars 2001	New registrations		
	1994	1996	1998	2001		1996	1998	2001
United Kingdom <sup>2</sup>	21,708	22,784	23,878	25,340	..	2,077	2,366	2,656
North East	745	783	824	893	6	74	78	94
North West	2,375	2,501	2,647	2,820	12	235	265	308
Yorkshire and the Humber	1,633	1,707	1,808	1,931	8	138	157	184
East Midlands	1,532	1,609	1,698	1,863	9	140	173	213
West Midlands	2,070	2,183	2,290	2,479	17	275	288	325
East	2,168	2,295	2,429	2,640	8	200	232	271
London	2,310	2,362	2,369	2,461	9	277	270	258
South East	3,295	3,469	3,709	4,006	10	292	361	427
South West	1,976	2,109	2,230	2,447	10	130	138	197
England	18,104	19,018	20,006	21,539	10	1,762	1,961	2,277
Wales	1,012	1,067	1,129	1,217	5	73	83	96
Scotland	1,575	1,674	1,775	1,939	9	154	175	206
Northern Ireland	515	540	585	645	..	55	71	77

<sup>1</sup> At 31 December.

<sup>2</sup> Totals for the United Kingdom include vehicles where the country of the registered vehicle is unknown, that are under disposal or from counties unknown within Great Britain (but not in Northern Ireland).

Source: Annual Vehicle Census/Vehicle Information Database, Department for Transport; Department of the Environment, Northern Ireland



## 10.2 Households with regular use of a car,<sup>1</sup> 2000<sup>2</sup>

Percentages

	Percentage of households with regular use of		
	No car	One car	Two or more cars
Great Britain	27	45	28
North East	39	43	18
North West	30	45	25
Yorkshire and the Humber	32	44	24
East Midlands	26	43	31
West Midlands	25	46	29
East	18	46	35
London	37	44	19
South East	17	46	37
South West	20	47	33
England	27	45	28
Wales	30	45	25
Scotland	34	44	22
Northern Ireland <sup>2,3</sup>	32	45	26

<sup>1</sup> Includes cars and light vans normally available to the household.

<sup>2</sup> Figures for Northern Ireland are for 2000/01

<sup>3</sup> Percentages for Northern Ireland: Two Cars 22% and Three or More Cars 4%.

Source: General Household Survey and Family Expenditure Survey, Office for National Statistics; National Travel Survey, Department for Transport; Continuous Household Survey, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

## 10.3 Age of household cars,<sup>1</sup> 1992-1994 and 1999-2001

Percentages

	1992-1994			1999-2001		
	Less than 3 years old	3 to 6 years old	More than 6 years old	Less than 3 years old	3 to 6 years old	More than 6 years old
Great Britain	26	29	44	27	22	51
North East	32	29	39	32	22	46
North West	28	29	43	28	22	50
Yorkshire and the Humber	28	34	38	30	25	45
East Midlands	31	30	39	25	22	53
West Midlands	25	27	47	29	20	51
East	25	30	46	27	20	53
London	20	29	52	27	20	53
South East	29	30	41	26	23	51
South West	21	27	52	21	20	59
England	26	29	45	27	21	52
Wales	23	26	51	24	21	55
Scotland	31	33	36	33	27	40

<sup>1</sup> Age of main or only car or light van normally available to the household. See Notes and Definitions.

Source: National Travel Survey, Department for Transport



## 10.4 Full car driving licence holders:<sup>1</sup> by sex, 1992-1994 and 1999-2001

Percentages

	Males		Females	
	1992-1994	1999-2001	1992-1994	1999-2001
Great Britain	81	82	54	60
North East	68	72	40	44
North West	77	82	49	61
Yorkshire and the Humber	77	79	51	54
East Midlands	84	83	55	60
West Midlands	80	83	51	57
East	88	91	62	69
London	78	76	51	57
South East	88	87	65	71
South West	88	85	61	65
England	82	83	55	61
Wales	83	83	48	57
Scotland	77	80	46	57

<sup>1</sup> Aged 17 years and over. See Notes and Definitions.

Source: National Travel Survey, Department for Transport

## 10.5 Trips per person per year: by mode of transport, 1999-2001<sup>1</sup>

	Number									
	Walk	Pedal cycle <sup>2</sup>	Car driver	Cars and passenger	Other private <sup>2</sup>	Local bus	Rail <sup>2</sup>	Taxi/minicab <sup>2</sup>	Other public <sup>2</sup>	All modes
Great Britain	263	16	407	231	11	57	20	12	3	1,019
North East	235	..	352	232	..	104	..	21	..	980
North West	242	13	431	247	8	62	9	18	..	1,034
Yorkshire and the Humber	294	19	388	224	..	65	8	12	..	1,018
East Midlands	215	22	417	223	12	52	..	..	..	957
West Midlands	247	13	413	241	..	68	..	9	..	1,006
East	242	24	474	253	8	26	20	..	..	1,057
London	299	11	292	176	10	94	87	15	..	990
South East	252	19	465	256	13	25	19	10	..	1,059
South West	257	18	422	244	14	35	..	..	..	1,005
England	257	17	409	233	10	56	21	12	3	1,018
Wales	251	..	395	228	14	40	..	..	..	952
Scotland	326	12	397	218	12	73	14	16	..	1,074

<sup>1</sup> Within Great Britain only. Figures relate to region of residence of the traveller and include trips undertaken outside of this region. They include trips of less than one mile; these were excluded from the table in Regional Trends 32 and earlier editions. See Notes and Definitions.

<sup>2</sup> For some regions, sample sizes are too small to provide a reliable estimate.

Source: National Travel Survey, Department for Transport



## 10.6 Distance travelled per person per year: by mode of transport, 1999-2001<sup>1</sup>

Miles

	Walk	Pedal cycle <sup>2</sup>	Cars and other private road vehicles	Bus	Rail <sup>2</sup>	Taxi and other	All public transport	All modes of transport
Great Britain	189	39	5,713	245	425	205	874	6,815
North East	177	..	4,651	448	..	211	858	5,737
North West	173	36	5,407	265	249	204	717	6,333
Yorkshire and the Humber	190	42	5,490	279	282	199	761	6,483
East Midlands	165	51	6,156	237	..	134	648	7,020
West Midlands	175	31	5,694	269	..	222	613	6,513
East	176	51	7,056	138	699	161	998	8,280
London	237	32	3,647	333	996	206	1,536	5,452
South East	193	45	6,961	117	568	183	869	8,067
South West	178	41	6,015	157	..	179	592	6,826
England	188	41	5,718	234	449	189	872	6,819
Wales	165	..	5,438	179	..	187	494	6,111
Scotland	220	30	5,835	393	366	369	1,128	7,213

<sup>1</sup> Within Great Britain only. Figures relate to region of residence of the traveller and include trips undertaken outside of this region. They include trips of less than one mile; these were excluded from the table in Regional Trends 32 and earlier editions. See Notes and Definitions.

<sup>2</sup> For some regions, sample sizes are too small to provide reliable estimates.

Source: National Travel Survey, Department for Transport

## 10.7 Trips per person per year and distance travelled: by pedal cycle,<sup>1</sup> 1992-1994 and 1999-2001

	Average number of trips taken		Average distance travelled (miles)	
	1992-1994	1999-2001	1992-1994	1999-2001
Great Britain	18	16	38	39
North East	16	..	36	..
North West	17	13	31	36
Yorkshire and the Humber	15	19	34	42
East Midlands	28	22	52	51
West Midlands	12	13	32	31
East	34	24	58	51
London	13	11	30	32
South East	28	19	57	45
South West	19	18	42	41
England	20	17	41	41
Scotland	8	12	17	30

<sup>1</sup> Within Great Britain only. By region of residence but includes trips undertaken outside of this region. Includes trips of less than one mile. See Notes and Definitions.

Source: National Travel Survey, Department for Transport



# 10.8 Bus accessibility,<sup>1</sup> 1992-1994 and 1999-2001

Percentages

	1992-1994	1999-2001
Great Britain	77	89
North East	87	98
North West	87	96
Yorkshire and the Humber	80	92
East Midlands	71	77
West Midlands	76	94
East	66	79
London	89	99
South East	68	89
South West	65	78
England	77	89
Wales	69	79
Scotland	82	92

<sup>1</sup> Households within 13 minutes of a bus stop with a service at least once an hour. See Notes and Definitions.

Source: National Travel Survey, Department for Transport



# 10.9 Trips per person<sup>1</sup> per year: by purpose and sex, 1999-2001

Percentages and numbers

	Commuting	Business	Education	Shopping	Other personal business	Leisure	Average number of journeys (=100%)
<b>Males</b>							
Great Britain	18	5	7	19	21	31	1,031
North East	17	3	7	20	18	35	1,014
North West	17	4	7	19	21	32	1,056
Yorkshire and the Humber	18	5	7	19	19	31	1,023
East Midlands	20	5	6	19	19	30	981
West Midlands	19	4	7	18	21	30	1,043
East	19	6	6	18	22	29	1,062
London	18	5	7	18	22	30	1,005
South East	17	7	6	18	22	30	1,056
South West	19	5	5	19	21	31	1,021
England	18	5	7	19	21	31	1,033
Wales	18	5	6	19	20	32	955
Scotland	19	4	7	19	18	32	1,064
<b>Females</b>							
Great Britain	13	2	6	23	25	31	1,008
North East	14	2	6	25	22	32	951
North West	13	2	6	23	25	31	1,016
Yorkshire and the Humber	12	2	7	24	24	31	1,013
East Midlands	14	1	6	22	24	32	934
West Midlands	14	1	7	24	25	30	972
East	13	2	7	22	28	29	1,052
London	12	3	8	22	26	30	977
South East	13	2	6	23	27	29	1,061
South West	12	2	6	23	24	33	991
England	13	2	6	23	25	31	1,004
Wales	12	1	7	24	24	32	948
Scotland	12	1	7	24	23	33	1,083
<b>All people</b>							
Great Britain	15	3	7	21	23	31	1,019
North East	15	2	6	23	20	33	980
North West	15	3	7	21	23	31	1,034
Yorkshire and the Humber	15	4	7	22	22	31	1,018
East Midlands	17	3	6	21	22	31	957
West Midlands	16	3	7	21	23	30	1,006
East	15	4	7	20	25	29	1,057
London	15	4	8	20	24	30	990
South East	15	4	6	21	24	30	1,059
South West	15	3	6	21	23	32	1,005
England	15	4	6	21	23	31	1,018
Wales	15	3	6	22	22	32	952
Scotland	15	3	7	22	21	33	1,074

<sup>1</sup> Within Great Britain only. Figures relate to region of residence of the traveller and include trips undertaken outside of their region. They include trips of less than one mile; these were excluded from the table in Regional Trends 32 and earlier editions. See Notes and Definitions.

Source: National Travel Survey, Department for Transport



## 10.10 Main method of travel to work, Autumn 2001<sup>1</sup>

	Percentages							
	Car, van, minibus, works van	Motorbike, moped, scooter <sup>2</sup>	Bicycle <sup>2</sup>	Bus, coach, private bus	Rail <sup>2</sup>	Other rail <sup>2,3</sup>	Foot	Other <sup>4</sup>
United Kingdom	70.4	1.1	3.0	7.6	3.9	2.5	10.8	0.6
North East	70.1	..	2.1	12.7	0.7	1.9	11.1	0.8
North West	73.5	1.0	2.6	8.4	2.1	0.6	11.1	0.6
Yorkshire and the Humber	70.9	0.9	3.5	11.0	1.2	0.3	11.5	0.6
East Midlands	76.7	1.0	3.7	6.5	0.4	..	11.2	0.4
West Midlands	77.6	1.0	2.8	7.9	1.4	..	8.8	0.3
East	77.5	1.5	4.2	3.9	1.5	..	10.9	0.4
London	41.3	1.6	2.1	10.7	18.8	16.5	8.2	0.9
South East	77.5	1.1	3.8	3.8	2.5	..	10.7	0.5
South West	74.5	1.6	4.3	4.6	0.8	..	13.7	0.4
England	69.9	1.2	3.2	7.4	4.3	2.9	10.6	0.5
Wales	78.2	0.9	1.8	5.4	1.1	..	11.9	0.7
Scotland	68.7	0.4	1.9	11.8	3.3	0.3	12.1	1.4
Northern Ireland	81.4	..	..	4.4	..	..	11.1	1.1

<sup>1</sup> Analyses excludes those on government schemes, those who work from home or in the same grounds or building as their home, and those who work in different places using their home as a base. See Notes and Definitions

<sup>2</sup> For some regions, sample sizes are too small to provide a reliable estimate.

<sup>3</sup> Underground, light railway and tram.

<sup>4</sup> Includes taxi as main method.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics; Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment, Northern Ireland

## 10.11 Trips to and from school: by main mode of transport, 1999-2001<sup>1</sup>

	Age 5 to 16				Average length (miles)	
	Walk	Car	Bus <sup>2</sup>	Other	Age 5 to 10	Age 11 to 16
Great Britain	48	29	18	4	1.4	2.9
North East	53	22	23	2	0.8	3.0
North West	43	31	22	3	1.4	2.5
Yorkshire and the Humber	58	25	15	2	1.0	2.4
East Midlands	45	27	25	3	1.4	3.0
West Midlands	56	27	17	-	1.7	2.3
East	44	36	12	8	1.7	3.4
London	50	22	20	8	1.1	3.2
South East	45	37	13	4	1.6	3.2
South West	41	34	18	7	1.9	3.8
England	48	30	18	5	1.4	3.0
Wales	45	25	28	2	1.1	3.0
Scotland	57	19	23	1	1.1	2.7

<sup>1</sup> By region of residence. See Notes and Definitions.

<sup>2</sup> Including school bus.

Source: National Travel Survey, Department for Transport



# 10.12 Household expenditure on transport, 1998-2001<sup>1</sup>

Average weekly household

	Motoring					Fares and other travel costs			Total expenditure per household
	Cars, vans & motorcycles purchase and repairs	Spares & accessories	Motor vehicle insurance & taxation	Petrol, diesel & other motor oils	Other motoring costs	Rail & tube fares	Bus & coach fares	Other travel costs <sup>2</sup>	
United Kingdom	27.50	1.80	7.50	14.40	1.90	1.90	1.40	5.70	365.80
North East	17.20	1.30	5.70	11.60	1.10	1.00	2.10	3.50	297.20
North West	26.60	2.00	7.30	13.80	1.70	0.80	1.50	4.10	340.40
Yorkshire and the Humber	28.40	2.00	7.20	13.30	1.80	0.90	1.70	5.50	347.50
East Midlands	28.70	1.60	7.30	14.90	2.00	0.60	1.20	5.00	347.90
West Midlands	28.40	2.00	8.00	15.90	1.80	0.60	1.50	4.40	353.20
East	34.00	1.90	8.60	16.80	2.30	3.70	0.80	5.70	386.60
London	26.30	1.40	7.50	11.00	2.20	4.50	1.60	11.50	435.70
South East	31.70	2.50	8.50	17.10	2.30	3.50	1.00	6.50	417.80
South West	31.80	2.20	7.80	15.40	2.10	0.80	1.10	4.10	354.10
England	28.50	1.90	7.70	14.60	2.00	2.10	1.30	5.90	373.80
Wales	21.20	1.50	6.30	13.90	1.40	0.60	1.00	3.70	315.40
Scotland	24.70	1.30	6.00	13.00	1.30	1.20	2.10	4.50	330.70
Northern Ireland	18.80	1.60	8.40	14.70	1.00	0.30	1.00	4.60	323.50

<sup>1</sup> Combined data from the 1998/99, 1999/2000 and 2000/01 surveys. See Notes and Definitions to Income and Lifestyles chapter.

<sup>2</sup> Other travel costs include taxis, air and other travel, and bicycles and boats: purchase and repair.

Source: Family Expenditure Survey, Office for National Statistics

# 10.13 Public expenditure on roads, 2000/2001

Millions (£)

	Motorways and trunk roads <sup>1</sup>				Local roads <sup>2</sup>				
	New construction/improvement and structural maintenance	Public lighting and routine maintenance <sup>3,4</sup>	Total	Expenditure per 1,000 kilometres	New construction/improvement and structural maintenance <sup>5,6</sup>	Public lighting and routine maintenance <sup>3,7</sup>	Revenue expenditure on road safety <sup>8</sup>	Total	Expenditure per 1,000 kilometres
North East	14.9	3.1	18.0	36.5	94.7	52.1	7.5	154.3	9.9
North West	213.8	25.6	239.4	166.9	199.1	136.7	17.1	352.9	9.9
Yorkshire and the Humber	50.4	6.8	57.2	53.7	167.9	101.4	11.9	281.2	9.0
East Midlands	70.1	6.5	76.6	54.1	127.1	60.2	8.2	195.5	6.6
West Midlands	128.9	23.2	152.1	124.7	167.6	81.3	11.3	260.2	8.3
East	93.4	29.1	122.5	87.3	146.6	101.3	19.7	267.6	7.1
London <sup>9</sup>	26.9	4.5	31.4	85.5	350.6	162.8	36.3	549.7	38.6
South East	246.5	49.6	296.1	204.6	188.0	155.4	21.4	364.8	8.0
South West	115.8	11.0	126.8	95.5	148.0	96.5	11.4	255.9	5.3
England	960.7	159.4	1,120.1	110.1	1,589.6	947.7	144.8	2,682.1	9.0
Wales <sup>10</sup>	76.7	25.0	101.7	59.5	132.1	85.9	8.4	226.5	6.5
Scotland <sup>11</sup>	84.0	57.0	141.0	40.4	100.7	276.7	29.4	406.8	8.1
Northern Ireland <sup>12</sup>	..	..	..	..	84.0	39.0	..	123.0	4.9

<sup>1</sup> Expenditure on motorway and trunk roads excludes expenditure under Design, Build, Finance & Operate (DBFO) schemes.

<sup>2</sup> Local Authority expenditure excludes car parks.

<sup>3</sup> Includes expenditure on gritting and snow clearing.

<sup>4</sup> In Scotland, these figures do not include public lighting as they are not held centrally.

<sup>5</sup> In Northern Ireland, includes revenue expenditure on certain road safety items.

<sup>6</sup> In Scotland, includes expenditure on the purchase and sale of vehicles, plant machinery and equipment.

<sup>7</sup> In Northern Ireland, includes revenue expenditure on highway structures.

<sup>8</sup> In Scotland, includes traffic management surveys and school crossing patrols.

<sup>9</sup> Trunk Roads were transferred to Transport for London in July 2000 and were reclassified as principal roads. Expenditure on these roads is now shown under the 'local roads' heading.

<sup>10</sup> In Wales, the total figure for local roads includes construction and improvement capital figures and revenue figures which are on an accruals basis. The revenue expenditure for local roads are on a net current basis, which is the expenditure excluding that financed by sales fees and charges but including that financed by specific government grants.

<sup>11</sup> In Scotland, the total figure for local roads includes construction and improvement capital figures which are on a cash basis and revenue figures which are on an accruals basis.

<sup>12</sup> In Northern Ireland, figures for motorways and trunk roads are included in local roads totals.

Source: Department for Transport; Department for Regional Development, Northern Ireland; Scottish Executive; National Assembly for Wales



## 10.14 Average daily motor vehicle flows:<sup>1</sup> by road class, 2001

Thousand vehicles per day

	Major roads		Minor roads		All roads
	Motorway	Non built-up	Built-up	Non built-up	
Great Britain	75.2	10.9	15.3	0.8	3.3
North East	49.7	14.7	13.5	0.7	3.1
North West	69.6	10.7	15.4	0.8	3.9
Yorkshire and the Humber	64.9	12.4	15.3	0.9	3.4
East Midlands	96.6	13.4	13.6	0.8	3.3
West Midlands	87.0	11.8	16.5	0.8	3.9
East	88.9	17.9	14.1	1.0	3.7
London	107.2	60.9	24.5	-	5.5
South East	98.1	18.3	15.5	1.4	4.9
South West	62.4	10.6	12.8	0.6	2.5
England	80.7	14.3	16.1	0.9	3.7
Wales	59.2	7.9	9.4	0.6	2.1
Scotland	39.0	4.4	12.0	0.5	2.0

<sup>1</sup> Average daily flow is annual traffic divided by (road length multiplied by the number of days in the year). See Notes and Definitions.

Source: National Road Traffic Survey, Department for Transport

## 10.15 Traffic increase on major roads <sup>1</sup> between 1990 and 2001

Percentages

Great Britain	21.1
North East	28.3
North West	18.3
Yorkshire and the Humber	25.3
East Midlands	23.8
West Midlands	19.0
East	19.3
London	7.5
South East	19.7
South West	21.8
England	20.3
Wales	24.1
Scotland	24.4
Northern Ireland <sup>2</sup>	23.2

<sup>1</sup> Motorways and A roads.

<sup>2</sup> Traffic increase between 1991 and 1998.

Source: Department for Transport, and  
Department of the Environment, Northern Ireland.



## 10.16 Road traffic and distribution of accidents on major roads, 2001

Percentage and number

	Motor vehicle traffic on major roads (percentages)			All major roads (=100%) (billion vehicle kilometres)	All roads (billion vehicle kilometres)	Distribution of accidents (percentages)			Total accidents	
	Motorway	Built-up 'A'	Non built-up 'A'			Motorway	Built-up 'A'	Non built-up 'A'	On major roads (=100%) (numbers)	On all roads (numbers) <sup>1</sup>
Great Britain	31.5	25.5	43.0	302.5	473.7	8.0	63.0	29.0	114,676	229,014
North East	10.3	24.2	65.5	10.2	18.2	4.1	50.2	45.7	3,498	8,140
North West	46.3	30.6	23.2	35.1	52.4	12.8	67.5	19.7	11,532	23,515
Yorkshire and the Humber	34.7	28.7	36.6	24.9	39.7	7.5	66.0	26.5	9,146	20,328
East Midlands	26.6	19.2	54.2	25.6	37.1	7.4	48.9	43.7	7,989	16,105
West Midlands	41.3	25.9	32.8	29.6	46.8	9.8	65.7	24.5	9,973	21,115
East	26.5	17.5	55.9	32.5	52.3	11.7	42.5	45.7	10,569	21,922
London	11.7	68.5	19.8	20.0	29.2	1.3	94.9	3.8	23,501	36,751
South East	41.7	18.4	40.0	56.4	84.2	13.6	49.8	36.6	16,146	32,414
South West	27.1	21.6	51.3	27.6	45.0	7.1	47.7	45.2	8,470	18,766
England	33.2	26.2	40.6	262.0	404.9	8.1	64.9	27.0	103,421	204,839
Wales	19.3	21.6	59.2	15.4	25.6	5.6	46.8	47.6	4,461	9,499
Scotland	21.7	20.2	58.1	25.2	43.1	7.5	45.1	47.5	6,794	14,676

<sup>1</sup> Includes B, C and unclassified roads. See Notes and Definitions.

Source: Department for Transport

## 10.17 Fatal and serious road accidents<sup>1</sup>

Numbers and rates

	Fatal and serious accidents on all roads						Fatal and serious accidents on major roads <sup>2</sup>			
	Numbers			Rates per 100,000 population			Numbers		Rates per 100 million vehicle kms	
	1994-1998			1994-1998			1991		1991	
	1991	average <sup>3</sup>	2001	1991	average <sup>3</sup>	2000 <sup>4</sup>	1991	2001	1991	2001
Great Britain	47,931	40,481	34,764	85	71	61	24,344	17,996	9.4	5.9
North East	1,769	1,295	1,009	68	50	40	734	410	5.9	4.0
North West	4,914	4,582	3,686	71	66	53	2,506	1,797	9.6	5.1
Yorkshire and the Humber	4,352	3,521	3,157	87	70	61	2,084	1,465	10.1	5.9
East Midlands	3,451	3,305	2,795	86	80	69	1,796	1,483	9.3	5.8
West Midlands	4,447	3,997	2,946	84	75	59	2,055	1,405	8.5	4.7
East	4,802	4,187	3,714	93	79	71	2,264	1,811	6.5	5.6
London	7,279	6,082	5,584	105	86	76	4,399	3,571	23.7	17.8
South East	5,843	5,170	4,853	76	65	62	2,882	2,467	6.9	4.4
South West	3,793	2,720	2,532	80	56	51	1,833	1,258	7.1	4.6
England	40,650	34,859	30,276	84	71	62	20,553	15,667	9.2	6.0
Wales	2,112	1,623	1,352	73	56	49	1,139	716	8.9	4.7
Scotland	5,169	3,999	3,136	101	78	64	2,652	1,613	12.1	6.4
Northern Ireland	1,381	1,280	..	85	..	84	643	..	9.5	..

<sup>1</sup> An accident is defined as one involving personal injury on a public highway in which a road vehicle is involved. See Notes and Definitions.

<sup>2</sup> Motorways, A(M) roads and A roads.

<sup>3</sup> Used as a basis for the government targets for reducing road casualties in Great Britain by 40 per cent by the year 2010.

<sup>4</sup> Latest population figures available at the time these figures were supplied.

Source: Department for Transport; The Police Service of Northern Ireland



## 10.18 Road casualties:<sup>1</sup> by age and type of road user, 2001

Percentages and numbers

	Percentage of all road casualties								All road casualties (=100%) (numbers)	Per-centage change over 1994-1998 average <sup>4</sup>
	Who were aged <sup>2</sup>			Type of road user						
	0 to 15	16 to 59	60 or over	Pedes-trians	Pedal cyclists	Motor cyclists	Car occupants <sup>3</sup>	Other road users		
Great Britain	12.2	75.5	9.7	13.0	6.1	9.2	64.7	7.0	313,309	-2.1
North East	14.5	76.3	9.2	13.7	5.2	5.1	67.7	8.3	11,617	-3.7
North West	14.4	75.9	9.4	13.6	5.6	6.0	67.1	7.7	42,199	-6.6
Yorkshire and the Humber	13.6	75.4	10.3	13.0	5.9	7.2	66.1	7.8	29,235	1.5
East Midlands	12.4	74.8	9.5	10.4	6.3	9.0	67.4	6.9	22,675	-1.9
West Midlands	13.0	75.8	9.1	13.5	5.4	6.4	68.3	6.5	28,924	1.2
East	10.5	77.0	9.4	8.7	6.5	9.1	69.8	6.0	30,609	1.5
London	9.7	76.2	8.2	18.3	7.4	17.7	48.5	8.1	44,622	-2.6
South East	10.5	73.8	9.7	10.1	6.5	9.8	67.6	6.0	44,213	-1.6
South West	11.4	77.1	11.2	11.2	6.9	10.4	65.9	5.6	25,584	6.2
England	12.0	75.7	9.5	12.7	6.3	9.6	64.5	7.0	279,678	-1.1
Wales	13.9	75.3	10.7	12.2	4.2	6.2	71.4	6.1	13,775	-7.3
Scotland	14.6	73.4	11.5	17.1	4.6	5.9	63.7	8.6	19,856	-11.0
Northern Ireland	..	..	..	7.4	1.6	3.5	77.9	9.5	13,142	5.1

<sup>1</sup> Casualties in accidents occurring on a public highway in which a road vehicle is involved. See Notes and Definitions.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes age not reported.

<sup>3</sup> Includes occupants of taxis and minibuses.

<sup>4</sup> Used as a basis for the government targets for reducing road casualties in Great Britain by 40 per cent by the year 2010.

Source: Department for Transport; The Police Service of Northern Ireland

## 10.19 Activity at major airports,<sup>1</sup> 2001

	Air passengers (thousands) <sup>2</sup>				Freight handled <sup>3</sup> (thousands tonnes)
	Domestic <sup>3</sup>	International		Total	
		Scheduled	Non- scheduled		
All UK Airports <sup>4</sup>	38,387	104,896	37,949	181,231	2,146
Newcastle	1,024	787	1,566	3,376	1
Manchester	2,824	6,606	9,653	19,083	106
Leeds/Bradford	441	445	638	1,524	2
Liverpool	706	1,331	214	2,251	23
East Midlands	331	436	1,613	2,380	195
Birmingham	1,168	3,676	2,868	7,712	12
Luton	1,756	3,380	1,404	6,540	23
Stansted	2,020	10,461	1,173	13,654	166
Heathrow	6,634	53,698	121	60,454	1,180
Gatwick	2,980	17,033	11,084	31,097	280
London City	455	1,163	1	1,619	-
Bristol	549	912	1,212	2,673	-
Cardiff	113	393	1,018	1,524	1
Aberdeen	1,662	336	527	2,525	5
Edinburgh	4,259	1,350	429	6,038	16
Glasgow	3,829	1,358	2,056	7,243	6
Belfast City	1,188	1	3	1,192	1
Belfast International	2,614	251	738	3,603	32
Other UK airports	3,833	1,280	1,630	6,743	96

<sup>1</sup> Airports handling one million passengers or more in 2001. Passengers are recorded at both airport of departure and arrival. Includes British Government/armed forces on official business and travel to/from oil rigs. Data are not comparable with earlier years because of exclusion of air taxi operation.

<sup>2</sup> Arrivals and departures.

<sup>3</sup> Domestic traffic is counted at airports on arrival and departure.

<sup>4</sup> Including airports handling fewer than one million passengers.

Source: Civil Aviation Authority



## 10.20 Activity at major seaports,<sup>1</sup> 1999

Millions and million tonnes		
	International sea passenger movements <sup>2</sup> (millions)	Freight handled (million tonnes)
All UK ports	31.9	565.6
All East coast ports	3.1	282.3
Sullom Voe	0.0	37.7
Forth	0.0	45.4
Tees and Hartlepool	-	49.3
Hull	1.0	10.1
Grimsby and Immingham	-	49.8
Felixstowe	0.1	31.5
Harwich	1.3	4.1
All Thames and Kent ports	19.2	87.9
London	-	52.2
Ramsgate	-	1.2
Dover	18.5	19.4
All South coast ports	5.2	47.6
Portsmouth	3.5	4.3
Southampton	0.2	33.3
All West coast ports	4.4	126.5
Milford Haven	0.5	32.2
Holyhead	2.5	3.4
Liverpool	0.4	28.9
All Northern Ireland ports	0.0	21.3

<sup>1</sup> Individual ports handling one million passengers or more in 1999 and/or 25 million tonnes of freight. See Notes and Definitions.

<sup>2</sup> Including cruise and long sea passengers

Source: Department for Transport

## 11.1 Average annual rainfall<sup>1</sup>

Percentages and millimetres												
Annual rainfall as a percentage of the 1961-1990 rainfall average												
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 <sup>2</sup>	2000 <sup>2</sup>	2001 <sup>2</sup>	1961-1990 rainfall average (=100%) (millimetres)
United Kingdom	94	113	107	113	98	87	98	121	117	123	95	1,080
North West	93	103	97	113	85	80	92	119	108	131	90	1,201
Northumbria	94	99	113	103	96	85	98	122	109	125	95	853
Severn Trent	86	112	111	114	90	82	98	117	120	130	102	754
Yorkshire	82	102	109	108	84	85	94	116	107	131	96	821
Anglian	79	118	122	108	91	79	97	120	112	128	123	596
Thames	88	116	112	108	100	78	91	118	110	136	113	688
Southern	90	103	117	122	98	83	101	112	104	143	111	778
Wessex	91	101	115	123	111	93	105	120	114	134	98	839
South West	93	96	118	126	100	96	102	122	104	119	86	1,173
England	87	106	111	113	93	83	96	117	111	131	103	823
Wales <sup>3</sup>	94	107	105	121	92	88	97	120	116	133	97	1,355
Scotland	102	121	104	112	104	88	99	121	116	111	88	1,436
Northern Ireland	96	109	109	110	101	102	99	120	115	114	83	1,059

<sup>1</sup> The regions of England shown in this table correspond to the original nine English regions of the National Rivers Authority (NRA); the NRA became part of the Environment Agency upon its creation in April 1996. See Notes and Definitions.

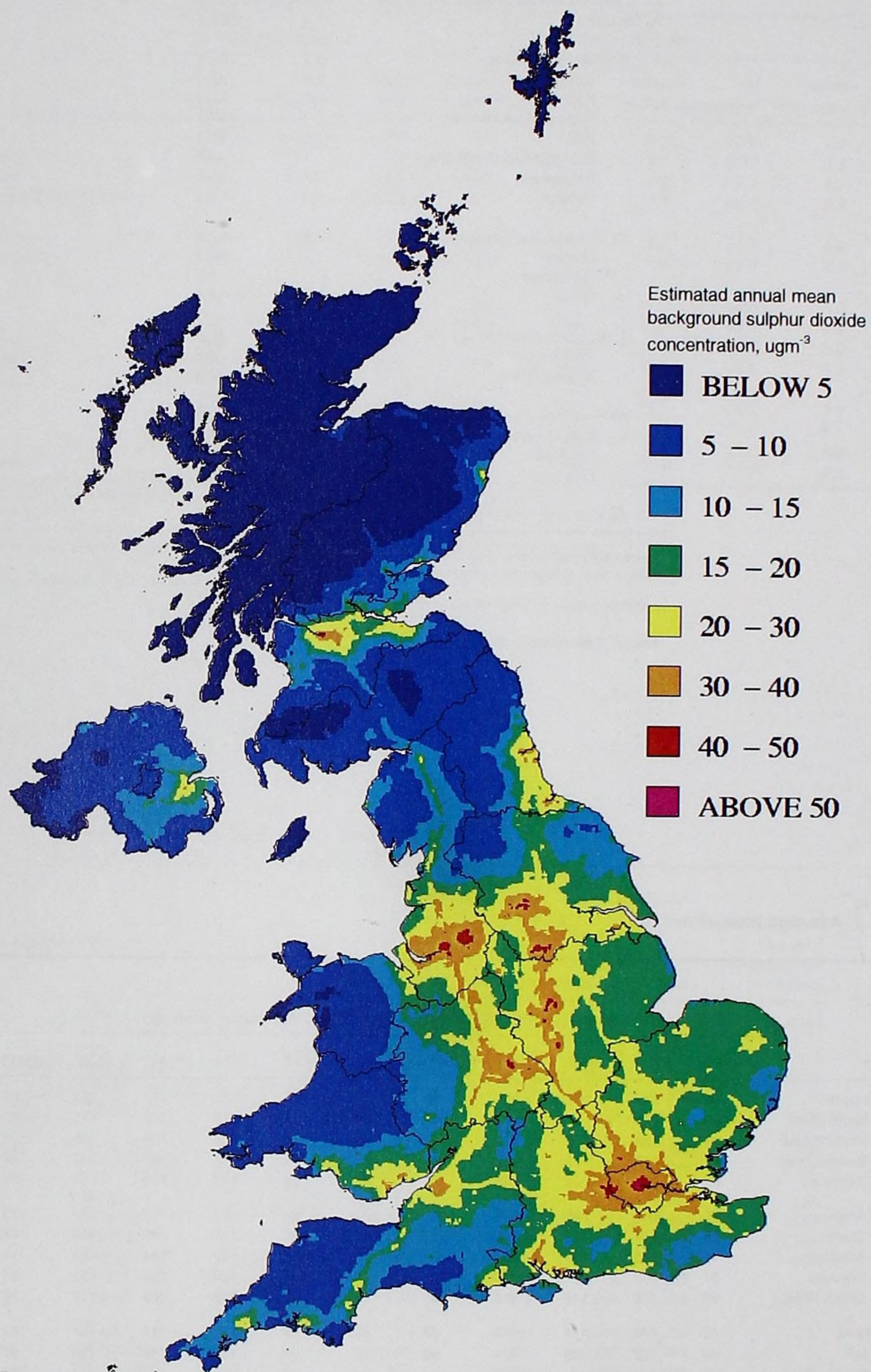
<sup>2</sup> Regional data are provisional.

<sup>3</sup> The figures in this table relate to the country of Wales, not the Environment Agency Region for Wales.

Source: Met Office; Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Wallingford



## 11.2 Sulphur dioxide concentration across the UK, 2001<sup>1</sup>

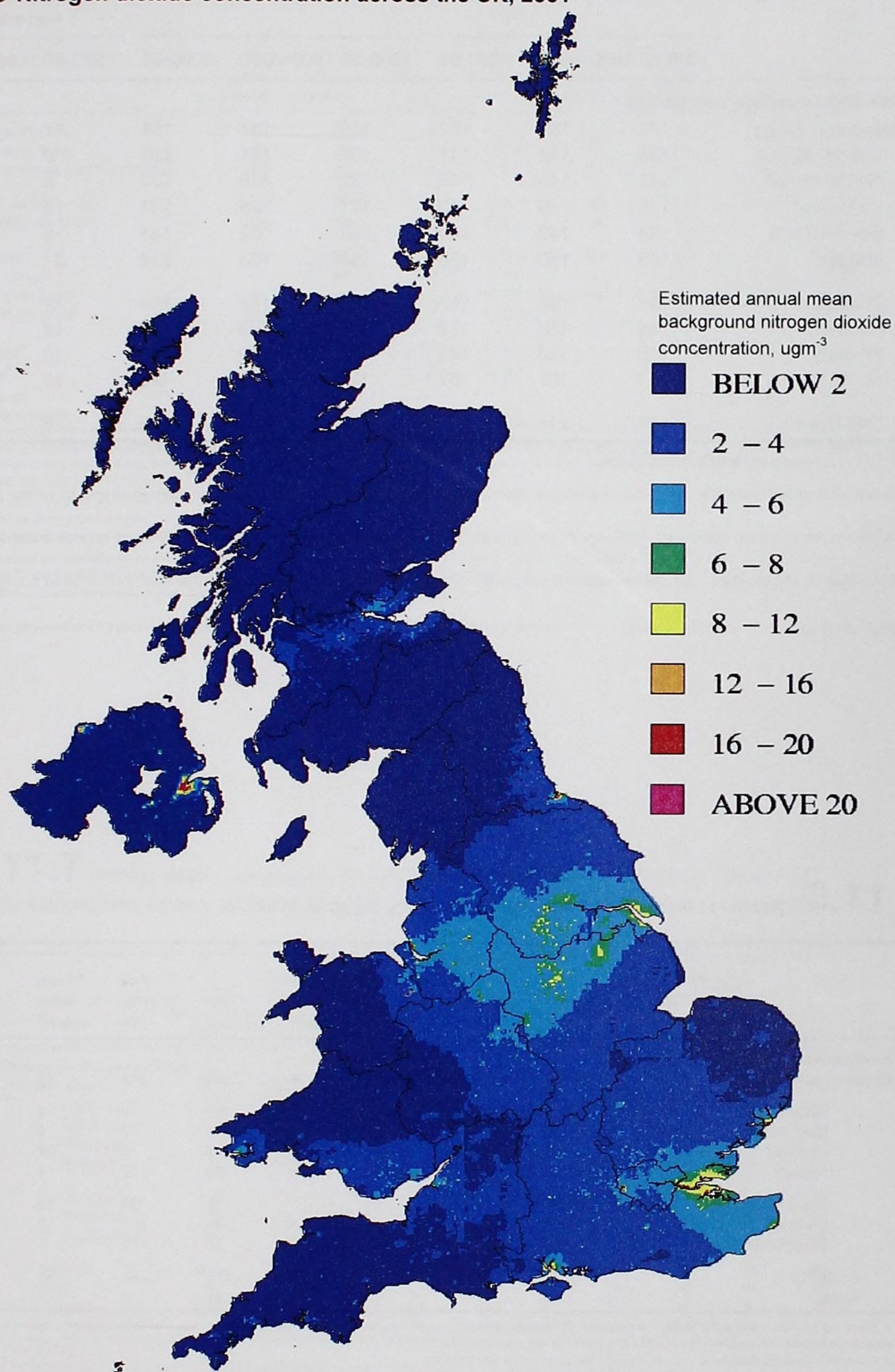


<sup>1</sup> Units of micrograms per cubic metre.

Source: Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs



## 11.3 Nitrogen dioxide concentration across the UK, 2001<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> In units of micrograms per cubic metre.

Source: Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs



# 11.4 Estimated household water consumption<sup>1</sup>

Litres per head per day and percentages

	Unmetered households			Metered households			Percentage of billed households that are metered		
	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
<b>Water and sewerage companies</b>									
England and Wales <sup>2</sup>	148	151	152	136	137	134	14	17	19
United Utilities	138	138	141	132	131	135	8	9	10
Northumbrian	147	148	148	132	138	130	3	5	6
Yorkshire <sup>3</sup>	135	139	140	121	128	131	16	18	20
Severn Trent	138	140	140	131	132	131	15	17	19
Anglian <sup>4</sup>	149	150	155	134	133	114	37	42	45
Thames	156	166	167	154	156	154	12	16	17
Southern	158	160	158	138	139	142	16	18	20
Wessex	138	139	143	124	129	130	18	23	26
South West	156	161	157	129	122	128	18	23	28
Dwr Cymru	144	144	147	132	127	138	6	7	9

1 Excluding underground supply pipe leakage.

2 Figures for England and Wales are industry averages; these include the ten major water and sewerage companies and 14 smaller water companies.

3 The entries for Yorkshire Water include the weighted averages for Yorkshire Water and York Waterworks that now operate under a single licence.

4 The entries for Anglian Water include the weighted averages for Anglian Water and Hartlepool Water that now operate under a single license.

Source: OFWAT

# 11.5 Estimated abstractions from groundwaters: by purpose, 2000<sup>1</sup>

Megalitres per day

	Public water supply	Spray irrigation	Agriculture (excluding spray irrigation)	Electricity supply	Other industry <sup>2</sup>	Fish farming, etc	Private water supply <sup>3</sup>	Other <sup>4</sup>	Total
<b>Environment Agency Regions<sup>5</sup></b>									
England and Wales	4,937	105	119	26	858	348	55	64	6,512
North East	309	12	15	10	106	15	6	0	471
North West	109	3	2	0	152	2	0	0	268
Midlands	869	20	10	8	147	3	22	6	1,085
Anglian	759	58	23	0	156	0	4	0	1,000
Thames	1,315	6	8	1	119	30	13	6	1,496
Southern	1,039	4	18	3	124	171	2	18	1,379
South West	488	2	39	2	25	128	8	34	726
England	4,889	104	114	23	829	348	54	64	6,426
Wales	48	1	5	3	29	0	1	0	86

1 Some regions report licensed and actual abstractions for financial rather than calendar years. As figures represent an average for the whole year expressed in daily amounts, differences between amounts reported for financial and calendar years are small.

2 From 1999 onwards, licences for mineral washing are contained in 'other industry'.

3 Private abstractions for domestic use by individual households.

4 'Other' includes some private domestic water supply wells and boreholes, public water supply transfer licenses and frost protection use.

5 The boundaries of the Environment Agency Regions are based on river catchment areas and not county borders. In particular, the figures shown for Wales are for the Environment Agency Region for Wales, the boundary of which does not coincide with the boundary of Wales. Figures for England are derived by adding up figures for the English regions. See Notes and Definitions.

Source: Environment Agency



# 11.6 Rivers and canals: by chemical quality,<sup>1</sup> 1988-90 and 1998-2000

Percentages and kilometres

	1988-90 <sup>2,3</sup>				1998-2000 <sup>3</sup>			
	Very good/Good	Fairly good/Fair	Poor/Bad	Total length surveyed <sup>4</sup> (=100%) (kms)	Very good/Good	Fairly good/Fair	Poor/Bad	Total length surveyed <sup>4</sup> (=100%) (kms)
North East	70	21	8	1,130	85	12	3	2,090
North West	41	32	27	3,030	60	30	10	5,430
Yorkshire and the Humber	52	24	24	3,180	58	32	10	4,050
East Midlands	20	60	21	3,070	58	37	5	3,550
West Midlands	39	43	18	3,420	62	32	6	3,930
East	21	61	18	3,510	46	47	7	3,590
London	13	58	29	390	38	44	18	420
South East	40	45	16	4,320	64	30	6	4,480
South West	62	31	7	6,360	81	16	3	6,540
England <sup>5</sup>	43	40	17	30,740	64	29	6	36,140
Wales <sup>5</sup>	86	11	2	3,510	93	5	1	4,560
Scotland <sup>6</sup>	..	..	..	..	91	7	2	50,250
Northern Ireland	44	51	5	1,680	59	37	4	2,400

1 Based on the chemical quality grade of the General Quality Assessment (GQA) scheme for England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Scottish data are based on a different combined classification scheme involving an assessment of chemical, biological, nutrient and aesthetic measures although predominantly chemical. See Notes and Definitions.

2 Data for Northern Ireland are taken from the 1989-91 survey.

3 Based on three-year averages.

4 Rounded to the nearest 10 km.

5 Figures for the English regions will not add to the national figure for England because a small amount of river lengths which are located along the border between England and Wales are counted in both the national figures for England and for Wales.

6 Scottish data exclude islands and are based on data for the calendar year 2000.

Source: Environment Agency; Scottish Environment Protection Agency; Environment and Heritage Service, Northern Ireland

# 11.7 Bathing water - compliance with EC Bathing Water Directive<sup>1</sup> coliform standards:<sup>2</sup> by Environment Agency region

Numbers and percentages

	Identified bathing waters (numbers)					Percentage complying during the bathing season <sup>3</sup>				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>Environment Agency Regions<sup>4</sup></b>										
United Kingdom	486	496	535	545	546	88	89	91	94	95
North East <sup>5</sup>	56	56	55	56	55	91	84	95	91	100
North West	34	34	34	34	34	50	62	68	82	88
Midlands	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Anglian	35	36	36	37	37	100	100	94	100	97
Thames <sup>6</sup>	3	3	3	3	5	100	100	100	100	100
Southern	75	77	79	79	79	89	97	94	97	99
South West <sup>7</sup>	180	183	184	187	187	91	91	91	96	98
England	383	389	391	396	397	88	90	90	95	98
Wales	64	68	70	75	75	94	94	99	99	93
Scotland	23	23	58	58	58	78	52	88	84	84
Northern Ireland	16	16	16	16	16	88	94	100	100	81

1 76/160/EEC.

2 At least 95 per cent of samples must have counts not exceeding the mandatory limit values for total and faecal coliforms.

3 The bathing season is from mid-May to end-September in England and Wales, but is shorter in Scotland and Northern Ireland. Bathing waters which are closed for a season are excluded for that year.

4 In England and Wales. The boundaries of the Environment Agency Regions are based on river catchment areas and not county borders. In particular, the figures shown for Wales are for the Environment Agency Region for Wales, the boundary of which does not coincide with the boundary of Wales. See map in Notes and Definitions.

5 Figures for 1997 and 1998 include Alnmouth, which was undesignated in 1999.

6 In 2001 two new beaches were designated: Shoeburyness and Three Shells.

7 In 2001 three beaches were closed for the bathing season: Redgate, Dartmouth Castle and Sugary Cove.

Source: Environment Agency; Scottish Environment Protection Agency; Environment and Heritage Service, Northern Ireland



## 11.8 Water pollution incidents: by source, 2000<sup>1</sup>

											Numbers
Industrial			Sewage and water related		Agricultural		Other		Total		Number of prose- cutions <sup>3</sup>
All	Major <sup>2</sup>		All	Major <sup>2</sup>	All	Major <sup>2</sup>	All	Major <sup>2</sup>	All	Major <sup>2</sup>	
<b>Environment Agency Regions<sup>4</sup></b>											
United Kingdom	6,426	128	5,098	118	5,464	112	23,782	88	40,770	446	343
North East	617	0	701	2	423	5	2,734	3	4,475	10	20
North West	972	3	333	0	769	2	2,997	4	5,071	9	19
Midlands	1,022	7	759	2	688	4	4,229	1	6,698	14	31
Anglian	360	1	322	1	372	2	1,914	5	2,968	9	25
Thames	379	1	388	5	242	1	3,541	9	4,550	16	25
Southern	628	3	520	1	427	0	2,112	1	3,687	5	29
South West	610	3	638	0	1,059	4	2,808	0	5,115	7	37
England	4,588	18	3,661	11	3,980	18	20,335	23	32,564	70	186
Wales	707	0	360	2	580	3	2,195	2	3,842	7	49
Scotland <sup>1</sup>	683	98	755	102	380	59	845	59	2,663	318	34
Northern Ireland	448	12	322	3	524	32	407	4	1,701	51	74

<sup>1</sup> Data relate to substantiated reports of pollution only (Categories 1-4). Figures for Scotland relate to the financial year 2000/01.

<sup>2</sup> Major incidents are those corresponding to Category 1 in the Environment Agency's pollution incidents classification scheme. For Scotland the term 'serious incidents' is used and compares broadly with all of Category 1 and most of Category 2 used by the Environment Agency. In Northern Ireland the term 'high severity' is used, this compares broadly with all of Category 1 used by the Environment Agency. See Notes and Definitions.

<sup>3</sup> For England and Wales total prosecutions include cases concluded and prosecutions outstanding. Prosecutions concluded relate to cases which had been brought to court by 31 March 2000. In Scotland, this figure relates only to legal proceedings which resulted in a conviction during 2000-01. In Northern Ireland total prosecutions include cases concluded and prosecutions outstanding for incidents which took place in 2000.

<sup>4</sup> In England and Wales the boundaries of the Environment Agency Regions are based on river catchment areas and not county borders. In particular, the figures shown for Wales are for the Environment Agency region for Wales, the boundary of which does not coincide with the boundary of Wales. See map in Notes and Definitions.

Source: Environment Agency; Scottish Environment Protection Agency; Department of the Environment, Northern Ireland

## 11.9 Prosecutions<sup>1</sup> for pollution incidents, 2001

	Numbers					
	Waste	Water pollution <sup>2</sup>	Integrated pollution control	Radioactive substances	Water abstraction	All
<b>Environment Agency Regions<sup>3</sup></b>						
North East	72	24	0	3	0	99
North West	73	34	1	2	2	112
Midlands	85	49	3	3	3	143
Anglian	28	23	0	2	0	53
Thames	56	23	3	0	1	83
Southern	55	25	0	0	2	82
South West	39	34	0	1	1	75
England	408	212	7	11	9	647
Wales	84	46	1	0	1	132
Northern Ireland	..	68	0	0	.	..

<sup>1</sup> Figures are for the total numbers of defendants (companies and individuals) prosecuted in 2001 by type of prosecution.

<sup>2</sup> Northern Ireland water pollution figures are for 1999. Includes two cases which are pending.

<sup>3</sup> In England and Wales. The boundaries of the Environment Agency Regions are based on river catchment areas and not county borders. In particular, the figures shown for Wales are for the Environment Agency Region for Wales, the boundary of which does not coincide with the boundary of Wales. See Notes and Definitions.

Source: Environment Agency; Environment and Heritage Service (Northern Ireland)



# 11.10 Scheduled monuments, 2002<sup>1</sup>

Numbers

	Scheduled monuments
North East	1,345
North West	1,277
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,571
East Midlands	1,497
West Midlands	1,376
East	1,639
London	150
South East	2,595
South West	6,834
Wales	3,434
Scotland <sup>2</sup>	7,477
Northern Ireland <sup>3</sup>	1,550

1 As at 30 June 2002.

2 As at 31 March 2002.

3 As at 10 October 2002

**Source:** Department for Culture, Media and Sport, Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments, Historic Scotland, Environment and Heritage Service (Northern Ireland)

# 11.11 Land cover<sup>1</sup> by Broad Habitat<sup>2</sup> and Standard Statistical Regions, 1990

Percentage of land covered by:

	Woodland	Arable and horticulture	Grassland <sup>3</sup>	Dwarf shrub heath	Fen, marsh, swamp and bog	Standing open water and canals	Inland rock	Built up areas and gardens <sup>4</sup>	Supralittoral rock & sediment	Total area (=100%) (sq km)
England	9.6	35.1	38.0	2.7	1.5	0.8	0.2	10.7	1.4	127,888
North	11.1	16.1	48.4	10.2	6.4	0.4	0.3	5.8	1.2	15,263
North West	8.3	15.0	50.3	3.4	2.3	1.0	0.1	17.6	2.1	7,228
Yorkshire & the Humber	9.2	30.0	40.0	5.8	2.5	0.7	0.1	10.9	0.8	15,043
East Midlands	7.9	52.6	27.0	1.1	0.4	1.0	0.1	9.1	0.9	15,173
West Midlands	10.6	34.6	40.6	1.5	0.7	0.6	0.1	10.7	0.6	13,667
East Anglia	5.2	61.8	21.4	0.1	0.1	2.0	0.4	6.7	2.2	12,339
South East	9.2	43.3	29.3	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.2	15.1	1.6	25,724
South West	12.5	22.9	50.0	1.4	0.8	0.3	0.1	10.3	1.7	23,450

1 Excludes boundary and linear features. Estimates are based on extrapolation from a national sample and are associated with error terms which are not shown on this table.

2 See Notes and Definitions.

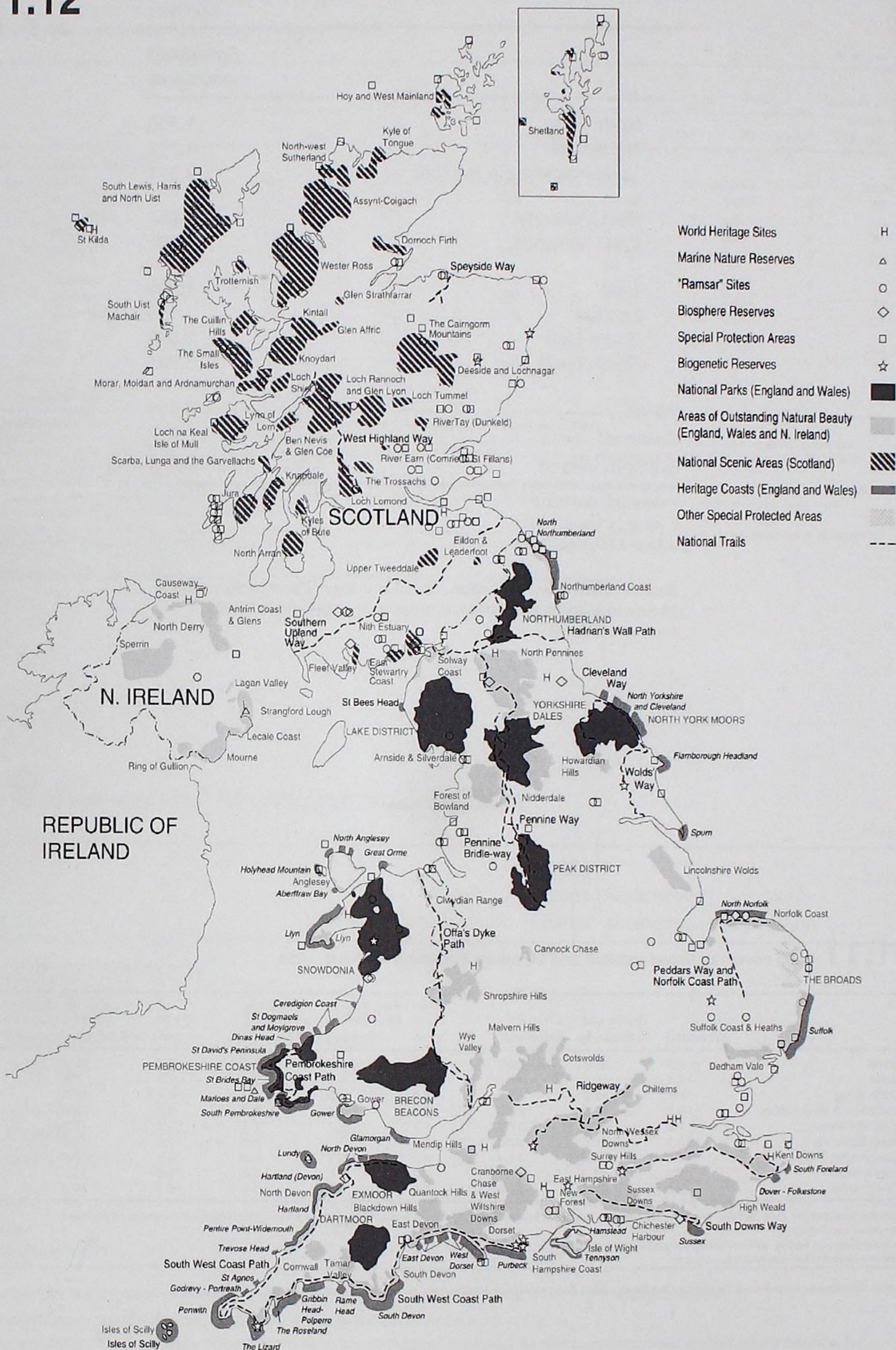
3 Includes improved, neutral, acid and calcareous grasslands and bracken.

4 Includes additional non-surveyed urban squares.

**Source:** Countryside Survey 1990, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs; Centre for Ecology and Hydrology



# 11.12 Protected Areas,<sup>1</sup> as at 1 April 2000



<sup>1</sup> See Notes and Definitions.

Source: Countryside Commission; English Nature; Department of Culture, Media and Sport; Institute of Terrestrial Ecology; Department of Transport, Local Government and the Regions; Countryside Council for Wales; Scottish National Heritage; Department of the Environment, Northern Ireland



## 11.13 Designated areas,<sup>1</sup> 2000<sup>2</sup>

	National Parks		Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty <sup>3</sup>		Green Belt land <sup>4</sup>		Defined Heritage Coasts length (km)
	Area (thousand hectares)	Percentage of total area in region	Area (thousand hectares)	Percentage of total area in region	Area (thousand hectares)	Percentage of total area in region	
North East	111	13	147	17	53	6	138
North West	261	18	157	11	252	18	6
Yorkshire and the Humber	315	21	92	6	264	17	80
East Midlands	92	6	52	3	80	5	0
West Midlands	20	2	127	10	267	21	.
East	30	2	112	6	237	12	121
London	0	0	..	..	36	22	.
South East	0	0	641	31	356	19	74
South West	165	7	712	30	106	4	638
England	994	7	2,040	16	1,650	13	1,057
Wales	413	20	83	4	-	-	496
Scotland	.	.	1,002	13	155	2	.
Northern Ireland	.	.	285	20	227	16	.

<sup>1</sup> National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Defined Heritage Coasts, National Scenic Areas in Scotland are the major areas designated by legislation to protect their landscape importance. Green Belts have been designated in England, Scotland and Northern Ireland to restrict the sprawl of built-up areas onto previously undeveloped land and to preserve the character of historic towns. Other areas, such as National Nature Reserves, Special Protection Areas and Marine Nature Reserves are protected for their value as wildlife habitat. See Notes and Definitions. Some areas may be in more than one category.

<sup>2</sup> At December 2000, except for Green Belt land which relates to 1 January 1997.

<sup>3</sup> National Scenic Areas in Scotland. The South East includes London.

<sup>4</sup> Based on a new methodology in which the extent of Green Belt Land is captured in digital form. This approach provides much more reliable figures than those previously published in earlier years and therefore represents new baseline data.

Source: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

## 11.14 Land changing to residential use: by previous use, 1997<sup>1</sup>

Percentages and hectares

	Rural uses				Urban uses				All changes to residential use (=100%) (hectares)
	Agriculture	Other rural uses	All rural uses	Residential	Vacant <sup>2</sup> Previously developed	Not previously developed	Other urban uses	All urban uses	
England	40	6	46	14	21	10	10	54	6,470
North East	47	4	51	7	26	12	3	49	285
North West	32	6	38	10	29	11	12	62	900
Yorkshire and the Humber	40	4	44	10	26	11	9	56	705
East Midlands	52	5	57	11	18	7	6	43	700
West Midlands	34	6	40	14	24	12	10	60	555
East of England	37	7	44	17	22	8	10	56	870
London	-	8	8	20	40	6	26	92	320
South East	37	9	46	18	15	10	11	54	1,260
South West	60	6	66	14	5	8	7	34	875

<sup>1</sup> The information relates only to map changes recorded by the Ordnance Survey between 1997 and 2000 for which the year of change is judged to be 1997. See Notes and Definitions.

<sup>2</sup> Comparisons between regions should be treated with caution as changes from land which is vacant for a short period are more likely to be recorded in areas where surveying is more frequent.

Source: Office of the Deputy Prime Minister



## 11.15 Household waste: kilogrammes per household per week<sup>1</sup>, 2000/2001

North East	22.1
North West	24.9
Yorkshire and the Humber	22.8
East Midlands	23.5
West Midlands	23.2
East	23.3
London	21.5
South East	23.8
South West	23.1

<sup>1</sup> Table grossed-up from reported data with missing values estimated from household numbers.

Source: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

## 11.16 Recycling of household waste,<sup>1</sup> 2000/01

Kilogrammes per household per year									
	Glass	Paper and card	Cans	Plastics	Textiles	Scrap metal/ white goods	Compost	Other materials <sup>2</sup>	Total
North East	9.2	18.8	1.0	0.1	0.8	9.4	2.3	1.7	43.3
North West	12.5	36.3	0.4	0.2	1.4	11.1	28.5	9.2	99.6
Yorkshire and the Humber	12.9	23.9	0.4	0.3	1.1	11.4	25.0	10.1	85.2
East Midlands	16.5	40.2	0.9	0.8	1.9	13.4	59.6	24.8	158.2
West Midlands	16.2	31.4	1.2	0.0	1.5	14.8	38.2	4.6	107.9
East	24.3	54.6	1.1	0.5	3.0	15.4	67.6	16.1	182.6
London	16.9	52.0	0.9	0.1	1.9	9.7	10.4	4.7	96.7
South East	27.3	58.3	2.5	2.0	2.7	23.2	54.1	31.4	201.5
South West	29.2	56.5	2.3	0.9	2.7	22.1	52.7	12.0	178.3
England	19.1	43.9	1.2	0.6	2.0	14.9	38.4	13.6	133.9

<sup>1</sup> Materials recycled by local authorities through civic amenity and bring/drop-off sites and kerbside collection schemes for household wastes.

<sup>2</sup> Other materials includes oils, batteries, aluminium foil, books, shoes and co-mingled collections.

Source: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs



## 11.17 Municipal Waste disposal: by region and method, 1999-2001

Percentages

	Landfill	Incineration without energy recovery	Incineration with energy recovery	RDF <sup>1</sup> manu- facture	Recycled/ composted	Other	All methods
North East	75	19	0	0	7	0	100
North West	90	1	-	0	9	0	100
Yorkshire and the Humber	85	3	-	0	10	2	100
East Midlands	78	7	0	0	15	0	100
West Midlands	58	31	0	0	10	0	100
East	82	2	0	0	16	0	100
London	71	21	-	0	8	0	100
South East	81	0	-	2	18	-	100
South West	82	0	-	0	17	0	100
England	78	9	-	-	12	-	100
Wales	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

<sup>1</sup> Refuse derived fuel.

Source: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

## 11.18 Noise offences<sup>1</sup> relating to motor vehicles

Numbers

	1985 <sup>2</sup>	1990	1995	2000
North East	815	290	230	404
North West	1,055	767	616	531
Yorkshire and the Humber	849	600	418	359
East Midlands	824	890	639	555
West Midlands	982	548	580	364
East	565	1,316	706	425
London	1,740	547	825	276
South East	2,283	1,547	1,202	711
South West	1,207	655	682	527
England	10,320	7,160	5,898	4,152
Wales	921	691	385	260

<sup>1</sup> Includes written warnings issued for alleged offences, findings of guilt at Magistrates Courts and Fixed penalty notices.

<sup>2</sup> Fixed Penalties not introduced until October 1986.

Source: Home Office



# 12.1 Gross domestic product<sup>1</sup> (GDP) at current basic prices

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997 <sup>2</sup>	1998 <sup>2</sup>	1999 <sup>2</sup>
<b>£ million</b>											
United Kingdom <sup>3</sup>	461,925	501,473	523,137	545,487	573,377	605,720	635,498	674,029	715,127	755,297	787,386
North East	17,156	18,271	19,365	20,383	21,480	22,074	22,975	23,755	24,202	25,294	25,875
North West	49,365	53,260	55,775	57,803	60,664	63,938	66,007	68,937	72,414	75,275	77,562
Yorkshire and the Humber	34,848	37,863	39,872	40,977	42,952	44,752	47,108	50,043	53,182	55,457	57,554
East Midlands	30,439	32,708	34,131	35,368	37,124	39,023	40,976	44,184	47,261	49,413	50,906
West Midlands	37,956	41,344	42,716	44,610	46,859	49,577	52,407	54,851	57,783	61,130	63,495
East	45,885	49,652	50,968	53,852	55,928	59,824	62,416	66,484	72,698	77,962	81,793
London	68,907	74,933	78,641	82,409	86,574	91,118	93,843	99,490	108,559	118,499	122,816
South East	66,979	73,254	75,730	78,939	83,817	88,936	93,319	100,614	108,276	116,024	121,956
South West	34,118	37,160	38,584	40,507	42,529	44,607	47,385	50,128	53,580	56,064	58,151
England	385,653	418,445	435,784	454,848	477,927	503,851	526,437	558,483	597,956	635,117	660,108
Wales	19,007	20,376	21,533	22,129	23,191	24,463	25,989	27,017	28,010	29,541	30,689
Scotland	38,448	42,458	45,103	47,183	49,302	52,273	55,667	57,338	58,650	62,153	64,050
Northern Ireland	9,329	10,013	10,890	11,611	12,437	13,344	14,297	14,936	15,952	16,501	17,003
United Kingdom less Extra-Region <sup>4</sup> and statistical discrepancy	452,437	491,291	513,308	535,772	562,857	593,931	622,389	657,775	700,567	743,314	771,849
Extra-Region	9,488	10,182	9,829	9,715	10,520	11,789	13,109	16,254	14,560	11,983	14,350
Statistical discrepancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,188
<b>As a percentage of United Kingdom less Extra-Region and statistical discrepancy</b>											
United Kingdom	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
North East	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4
North West	10.9	10.8	10.9	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.6	10.5	10.3	10.1	10.0
Yorkshire and the Humber	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.5
East Midlands	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.6
West Midlands	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.2
East	10.1	10.1	9.9	10.1	9.9	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.4	10.5	10.6
London	15.2	15.3	15.3	15.4	15.4	15.3	15.1	15.1	15.5	15.9	15.9
South East	14.8	14.9	14.8	14.7	14.9	15.0	15.0	15.3	15.5	15.6	15.8
South West	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.5
England	85.2	85.2	84.9	84.9	84.9	84.8	84.6	84.9	85.4	85.4	85.5
Wales	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0
Scotland	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.9	8.7	8.4	8.4	8.3
Northern Ireland	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2
<b>GDP per head (£)</b>											
United Kingdom	8,053	8,712	9,050	9,404	9,852	10,372	10,842	11,462	12,118	12,750	13,213
North East	6,614	7,033	7,433	7,811	8,216	8,441	8,796	9,111	9,301	9,741	10,024
North West	7,199	7,757	8,096	8,380	8,783	9,248	9,547	9,980	10,494	10,909	11,273
Yorkshire and the Humber	7,042	7,630	8,002	8,195	8,563	8,901	9,354	9,927	10,541	10,983	11,404
East Midlands	7,621	8,149	8,464	8,722	9,102	9,519	9,944	10,673	11,371	11,848	12,146
West Midlands	7,242	7,875	8,108	8,450	8,855	9,352	9,869	10,309	10,845	11,455	11,900
East	9,012	9,711	9,913	10,415	10,772	11,467	11,889	12,582	13,657	14,530	15,094
London	10,135	10,935	11,422	11,930	12,494	13,088	13,406	14,107	15,266	16,532	16,859
South East	8,805	9,586	9,866	10,242	10,834	11,441	11,918	12,761	13,634	14,510	15,098
South West	7,297	7,917	8,183	8,547	8,927	9,311	9,828	10,351	11,008	11,447	11,782
England	8,069	8,692	9,020	9,384	9,852	10,349	10,771	11,384	12,141	12,845	13,278
Wales	6,624	7,080	7,450	7,632	7,978	8,393	8,900	9,240	9,562	10,063	10,449
Scotland	7,544	8,321	8,814	9,217	9,614	10,168	10,818	11,162	11,429	12,117	12,512
Northern Ireland	5,893	6,300	6,787	7,163	7,610	8,114	8,654	8,964	9,507	9,754	10,050
United Kingdom less Extra-Region <sup>4</sup>	7,888	8,535	8,880	9,236	9,671	10,170	10,619	11,185	11,871	12,548	12,972
<b>GDP per head: indices (UK less Extra-Region=100)</b>											
United Kingdom	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
North East	83.9	82.4	83.7	84.6	85.0	83.0	82.8	81.5	78.4	77.6	77.3
North West	91.3	90.9	91.2	90.7	90.8	90.9	89.9	89.2	88.4	86.9	86.9
Yorkshire and the Humber	89.3	89.4	90.1	88.7	88.5	87.5	88.1	88.8	88.8	87.5	87.9
East Midlands	96.6	95.5	95.3	94.4	94.1	93.6	93.6	95.4	95.8	94.4	93.6
West Midlands	91.8	92.3	91.3	91.5	91.6	92.0	92.9	92.2	91.4	91.3	91.7
East	114.2	113.8	111.6	112.8	111.4	112.8	112.0	112.5	115.0	115.8	116.4
London	128.5	128.1	128.6	129.2	129.2	128.7	126.2	126.1	128.6	131.7	130.0
South East	111.6	112.3	111.1	110.9	112.0	112.5	112.2	114.1	114.9	115.6	116.4
South West	92.5	92.8	92.2	92.5	92.3	91.6	92.6	92.5	92.7	91.2	90.8
England	102.3	101.8	101.6	101.6	101.9	101.8	101.4	101.8	102.3	102.4	102.4
Wales	84.0	83.0	83.9	82.6	82.5	82.5	83.8	82.6	80.6	80.2	80.5
Scotland	95.6	97.5	99.3	99.8	99.4	100.0	101.9	99.8	96.3	96.6	96.5
Northern Ireland	74.7	73.8	76.4	77.6	78.7	79.8	81.5	80.1	80.1	77.7	77.5

<sup>1</sup> Estimates of regional GDP in this table are on a residence basis, where income of commuters is allocated to where they live, rather than their place of work.

<sup>2</sup> Provisional

<sup>3</sup> Components may not sum to totals as a result of rounding.

<sup>4</sup> The GDP for Extra-Region comprises compensation of employees and gross operating surplus which cannot be assigned to regions.

Source: Office for National Statistics



## 12.2 Gross domestic product<sup>1</sup> (GDP) at current basic prices

£ per head index

	1995	1996	1997 <sup>2</sup>	1998 <sup>2</sup>	1999 <sup>2</sup>
<b>GDP per head: indices (UK less Extra-Region=100)</b>					
United Kingdom	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
North East	82.8	81.5	78.4	77.6	77.3
North West	89.9	89.2	88.4	86.9	86.9
Yorkshire and the Humber	88.1	88.8	88.8	87.5	87.9
East Midlands	93.6	95.4	95.8	94.4	93.6
West Midlands	92.9	92.2	91.4	91.3	91.7
East	112.0	112.5	115.0	115.8	116.4
London	126.2	126.1	128.6	131.7	130.0
South East	112.2	114.1	114.9	115.6	116.4
South West	92.6	92.5	92.7	91.2	90.8
England	101.4	101.8	102.3	102.4	102.4
Wales	83.8	82.6	80.6	80.2	80.5
Scotland	101.9	99.8	96.3	96.6	96.5
Northern Ireland	81.5	80.1	80.1	77.7	77.5

1 Estimates of regional GDP in this table are on a residence basis, where income of commuters is allocated to where they live, rather than their place of work.

2 Provisional

Source: Office for National Statistics

## 12.3 Gross Domestic Product<sup>1</sup> (GDP) by component of income at current basic prices, 1999<sup>2</sup>

Percentages and £ million

	Income components as a percentage of total GDP		Gross domestic product (=100%) (£ million)
	Compensation of employees	Operating surplus/mixed income <sup>3</sup>	
United Kingdom <sup>4</sup>	63	37	771,849
North East	67	33	25,875
North West	65	35	77,562
Yorkshire and the Humber	66	34	57,554
East Midlands	63	37	50,906
West Midlands	65	35	63,495
East	63	37	81,793
London	63	37	122,816
South East	62	38	121,956
South West	61	39	58,151
England	63	37	660,108
Wales	64	36	30,689
Scotland	63	37	64,050
Northern Ireland	62	38	17,003
Extra-Region <sup>5</sup>	11	89	14,350

1 Estimates of regional GDP in this table are on a residence basis, where the income of commuters is allocated to where they live, rather than their place of work.

2 Provisional

3 Including taxes on production.

4 Excluding GDP for Extra-Region and the allowance for statistical discrepancy.

5 The GDP for extra-Region comprises compensation of employees and gross operating surplus which cannot be assigned to regions

Source: Office for National Statistics



# 12.4 Gross domestic product per head at current basic<sup>1</sup> prices, 1999

	1999 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Total GDP per head (UK = 100)</b>	
<b>£ per head index</b>	
North East	76
North West	85
Yorkshire and the Humber	86
East Midlands	92
West Midlands	90
East	114
London	128
South East	114
South West	89
Wales	79
Scotland	95
Northern Ireland	98

*1 Consistent with the National Accounts (Blue Book). See Notes and Definitions*

*2 Provisional*

**Source: Office for National Statistics**



# 12.5 Gross Domestic Product<sup>1</sup> by industry groups, current basic prices by country and region

£ Million

	1995	1996	1997 <sup>2</sup>	1998 <sup>2</sup>	1995	1996	1997 <sup>2</sup>	1998 <sup>2</sup>
	United Kingdom <sup>3</sup>				North East			
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	11,714	11,963	10,595	9,731	214	233	202	188
Mining, quarrying of energy producing materials	2,581	2,470	2,394	2,301	115	137	97	66
Other mining and quarrying	1,437	1,621	1,609	1,678	81	91	78	78
Manufacturing	136,747	143,485	148,619	151,197	6,494	6,842	6,861	6,904
Electricity, gas and water supply	15,562	16,120	16,230	15,851	644	571	604	645
Construction	32,948	34,563	36,927	38,945	1,262	1,324	1,414	1,474
Wholesale and retail trade (including motor trade)	74,148	78,698	85,865	91,405	2,292	2,380	2,445	2,632
Hotels and restaurants	18,409	20,471	22,585	24,246	603	699	724	707
Transport, storage and communication	52,297	53,994	57,916	62,200	1,542	1,566	1,600	1,804
Financial intermediation	42,726	42,730	43,852	46,199	760	742	729	762
Real estate, renting and business activities	116,348	125,722	140,316	159,348	3,268	3,376	3,531	3,856
Public administration and defence <sup>4</sup>	38,859	38,938	38,727	38,722	1,469	1,501	1,418	1,394
Education	34,212	36,633	38,865	41,187	1,630	1,702	1,654	1,688
Health and social work	42,481	45,254	46,960	49,918	2,131	2,154	2,230	2,394
Other services	27,421	30,669	34,786	38,116	959	935	1,072	1,154
Adjustment for financial services (FISIM <sup>5</sup> )	-25,499	-25,557	-25,678	-27,732	-490	-499	-456	-453
Total	622,389	657,775	700,567	743,314	22,975	23,755	24,202	25,294
	1995	1996	1997 <sup>2</sup>	1998 <sup>2</sup>	1995	1996	1997 <sup>2</sup>	1998 <sup>2</sup>
	North West				Yorkshire and the Humber			
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	898	892	780	702	1,053	1,150	995	901
Mining, quarrying of energy producing materials	31	28	23	19	206	164	252	222
Other mining and quarrying	113	111	220	153	159	234	130	116
Manufacturing	18,483	18,750	18,905	18,892	12,498	13,521	14,468	14,483
Electricity, gas and water supply	1,612	1,818	1,808	1,764	1,149	1,224	1,399	1,374
Construction	3,452	3,600	3,869	3,876	2,704	2,881	2,962	2,985
Wholesale and retail trade (including motor trade)	8,102	8,645	9,193	9,941	5,909	6,202	6,554	6,832
Hotels and restaurants	1,800	2,002	2,322	2,397	1,254	1,418	1,615	1,728
Transport, storage and communication	5,487	5,703	5,946	6,188	3,753	3,823	4,182	4,623
Financial intermediation	3,029	2,944	3,045	3,376	2,330	2,210	2,358	2,681
Real estate, renting and business activities	10,681	11,397	12,528	13,830	7,084	7,507	8,357	9,077
Public administration and defence <sup>4</sup>	3,265	3,227	3,331	3,227	2,813	2,765	2,557	2,668
Education	3,855	4,149	4,211	4,476	2,886	3,077	3,041	3,309
Health and social work	4,897	5,196	5,258	5,461	3,442	3,694	3,983	4,240
Other services	2,553	2,659	3,113	3,393	1,654	1,840	2,155	2,280
Adjustment for financial services (FISIM <sup>5</sup> )	-2,251	-2,184	-2,138	-2,420	-1,788	-1,668	-1,827	-2,062
Total	66,007	68,937	72,414	75,275	47,108	50,043	53,182	55,457
	1995	1996	1997 <sup>2</sup>	1998 <sup>2</sup>	1995	1996	1997 <sup>2</sup>	1998 <sup>2</sup>
	East Midlands				West Midlands			
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1,160	1,190	1,030	974	1,054	1,110	986	906
Mining, quarrying of energy producing materials	176	189	196	121	73	73	73	50
Other mining and quarrying	185	245	163	182	120	112	104	136
Manufacturing	12,118	13,209	14,003	14,237	15,687	16,496	17,286	17,671
Electricity, gas and water supply	1,035	1,208	1,058	966	1,457	1,389	1,546	1,733
Construction	2,236	2,229	2,350	2,620	2,765	2,914	3,084	3,246
Wholesale and retail trade (including motor trade)	5,427	5,774	6,192	6,408	6,554	6,776	6,971	7,248
Hotels and restaurants	1,010	1,179	1,302	1,388	1,389	1,467	1,479	1,672
Transport, storage and communication	2,811	2,973	3,206	3,359	3,555	3,743	3,903	4,093
Financial intermediation	1,463	1,383	1,428	1,789	2,433	2,421	2,483	2,628
Real estate, renting and business activities	6,001	6,696	7,673	8,418	8,476	9,143	9,845	10,966
Public administration and defence <sup>4</sup>	1,983	1,954	1,968	1,993	2,466	2,449	2,443	2,496
Education	2,250	2,396	2,697	2,671	2,918	3,095	3,301	3,549
Health and social work	2,787	2,935	2,920	3,165	3,478	3,466	3,599	3,974
Other services	1,327	1,559	1,993	2,191	1,706	1,914	2,337	2,564
Adjustment for financial services (FISIM <sup>5</sup> )	-994	-934	-920	-1,068	-1,724	-1,717	-1,658	-1,803
Total	40,976	44,184	47,261	49,413	52,407	54,851	57,783	61,130
	1995	1996	1997 <sup>2</sup>	1998 <sup>2</sup>	1995	1996	1997 <sup>2</sup>	1998 <sup>2</sup>
	East				London			
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1,519	1,636	1,413	1,287	40	46	46	39
Mining, quarrying of energy producing materials	255	222	205	198	208	162	123	118
Other mining and quarrying	45	67	71	75	47	64	78	82
Manufacturing	11,772	12,298	12,829	13,226	11,929	12,091	12,490	12,941
Electricity, gas and water supply	1,503	1,537	1,564	1,546	1,659	1,621	1,601	1,588
Construction	3,489	3,838	4,260	4,505	3,665	4,069	4,603	4,934
Wholesale and retail trade (including motor trade)	7,650	8,114	9,393	10,128	11,682	12,661	14,154	15,218
Hotels and restaurants	1,456	1,550	1,923	2,119	3,557	3,974	4,385	4,790
Transport, storage and communication	6,329	6,406	6,813	7,400	9,603	9,756	10,905	11,782
Financial intermediation	5,663	5,813	6,640	6,883	12,432	12,554	12,599	13,059



Real estate, renting and business activities	11,932	13,190	15,121	17,488	25,509	27,689	31,251	36,753
Public administration and defence <sup>4</sup>	3,361	3,347	3,458	3,432	5,282	5,160	5,034	5,045
Education	3,177	3,344	3,685	3,923	4,631	4,926	5,440	5,733
Health and social work	3,542	3,844	4,019	4,241	5,154	5,739	6,151	6,438
Other services	2,710	3,113	3,463	3,964	6,252	7,212	7,901	8,679
Adjustment for financial services (FISIM <sup>5</sup> )	-1,988	-1,834	-2,158	-2,452	-7,807	-8,234	-8,203	-8,701
Total	62,416	66,484	72,698	77,962	93,843	99,490	108,559	118,499
	1995	1996	1997 <sup>2</sup>	1998 <sup>2</sup>	1995	1996	1997 <sup>2</sup>	1998 <sup>2</sup>
	South East				South West			
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1,127	1,143	996	916	1,765	1,740	1,554	1,400
Mining, quarrying of energy producing materials	229	176	118	113	44	30	16	9
Other mining and quarrying	119	152	185	194	298	252	270	273
Manufacturing	15,885	16,656	17,369	17,686	9,499	10,339	10,683	10,986
Electricity, gas and water supply	1,854	1,831	1,982	1,949	1,645	1,723	1,832	1,682
Construction	4,866	5,374	5,759	6,101	2,695	2,634	2,857	3,102
Wholesale and retail trade (including motor trade)	11,302	12,206	13,163	14,085	5,565	5,724	6,462	6,730
Hotels and restaurants	2,553	2,905	3,156	3,416	1,597	1,807	2,028	2,105
Transport, storage and communication	9,599	10,347	10,931	11,759	3,003	3,148	3,520	3,819
Financial intermediation	6,805	7,120	7,129	7,196	3,180	3,035	2,854	2,953
Real estate, renting and business activities	21,622	23,658	27,053	31,034	8,299	8,967	9,819	10,890
Public administration and defence <sup>4</sup>	6,248	6,278	6,268	6,328	4,288	4,482	4,623	4,632
Education	4,334	4,722	5,384	5,630	2,348	2,532	2,853	3,061
Health and social work	5,730	6,472	6,633	6,905	3,347	3,510	3,642	3,926
Other services	4,307	5,005	5,540	6,129	1,984	2,331	2,532	2,635
Adjustment for financial services (FISIM <sup>5</sup> )	-3,261	-3,433	-3,388	-3,418	-2,169	-2,131	-1,963	-2,141
Total	93,319	100,614	108,276	116,024	47,385	50,128	53,580	56,064
	1995	1996	1997 <sup>2</sup>	1998 <sup>2</sup>	1995	1996	1997 <sup>2</sup>	1998 <sup>2</sup>
	England				Wales			
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	8,830	9,140	8,003	7,313	457	538	509	545
Mining, quarrying of energy producing materials	1,337	1,180	1,102	917	108	114	84	125
Other mining and quarrying	1,165	1,328	1,298	1,289	139	99	104	134
Manufacturing	114,363	120,201	124,896	127,027	7,354	7,723	7,815	7,981
Electricity, gas and water supply	12,559	12,923	13,394	13,248	842	808	596	486
Construction	27,134	28,863	31,158	32,842	1,399	1,446	1,515	1,550
Wholesale and retail trade (including motor trade)	64,483	68,482	74,526	79,221	2,510	2,581	2,925	3,201
Hotels and restaurants	15,220	17,001	18,935	20,321	809	868	976	1,045
Transport, storage and communication	45,684	47,466	51,005	54,828	1,663	1,603	1,720	1,786
Financial intermediation	38,095	38,222	39,264	41,326	986	961	1,031	1,147
Real estate, renting and business activities	102,872	111,623	125,178	142,312	3,689	3,752	4,099	4,457
Public administration and defence <sup>4</sup>	31,176	31,164	31,100	31,215	1,819	1,897	1,767	1,737
Education	28,028	29,945	32,266	34,040	1,622	1,848	1,675	1,939
Health and social work	34,509	37,011	38,434	40,746	2,180	2,234	2,486	2,630
Other services	23,451	26,569	30,106	32,990	1,043	1,178	1,340	1,449
Adjustment for financial services (FISIM <sup>5</sup> )	-22,471	-22,634	-22,711	-24,518	-632	-634	-631	-673
Total	526,437	558,483	597,956	635,117	25,989	27,017	28,010	29,541
	1995	1996	1997 <sup>2</sup>	1998 <sup>2</sup>	1995	1996	1997 <sup>2</sup>	1998 <sup>2</sup>
	Scotland				Northern Ireland			
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1,632	1,476	1,341	1,220	794	809	741	653
Mining, quarrying of energy producing materials	1,124	1,166	1,198	1,248	12	9	9	10
Other mining and quarrying	41	129	135	177	91	65	72	77
Manufacturing	12,253	12,547	12,799	13,054	2,777	3,014	3,109	3,135
Electricity, gas and water supply	1,760	1,954	1,813	1,763	400	435	428	354
Construction	3,582	3,386	3,339	3,552	833	868	915	1,001
Wholesale and retail trade (including motor trade)	5,558	5,942	6,431	6,898	1,597	1,693	1,983	2,085
Hotels and restaurants	2,002	2,195	2,214	2,375	378	407	459	505
Transport, storage and communication	4,158	4,113	4,292	4,649	793	812	900	938
Financial intermediation	3,053	2,989	2,973	3,136	592	558	583	591
Real estate, renting and business activities	8,309	8,732	9,170	10,405	1,477	1,615	1,869	2,175
Public administration and defence <sup>4</sup>	3,923	3,917	3,890	3,804	1,941	1,960	1,969	1,966
Education	3,509	3,743	3,672	3,840	1,052	1,096	1,252	1,367
Health and social work	4,437	4,633	4,667	5,162	1,355	1,376	1,373	1,380
Other services	2,373	2,350	2,690	3,006	554	572	650	672
Adjustment for financial services (FISIM <sup>5</sup> )	-2,049	-1,934	-1,974	-2,136	-348	-355	-362	-406
Total	55,667	57,338	58,650	62,153	14,297	14,936	15,952	16,501

1 Estimates of regional GDP in this tables are on a residence basis, where the income of commuters is allocated to where they live rather than their place of work.

2 Provisional

3 Excludes production from Extra-Region.

4 Public administration, national defence and compulsory social security.

5 Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured.

Source: Office for National Statistics



## 12.6 Workplace-based gross domestic product<sup>1</sup> (GDP) at current basic prices

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997 <sup>2</sup>	1998 <sup>2</sup>	1999 <sup>2</sup>
<b>£ million</b>											
United Kingdom	461,925	501,473	523,137	545,487	573,377	605,720	635,498	674,029	715,127	755,297	787,386
North East	17,156	18,271	19,365	20,383	21,480	22,074	22,975	23,755	24,202	25,294	25,875
North West	49,365	53,260	55,775	57,803	60,664	63,938	66,007	68,937	72,414	75,275	77,562
Yorkshire and the Humber	34,848	37,863	39,872	40,977	42,952	44,752	47,108	50,043	53,182	55,457	57,554
East Midlands	30,439	32,708	34,131	35,368	37,124	39,023	40,976	44,184	47,261	49,413	50,906
West Midlands	37,956	41,344	42,716	44,610	46,859	49,577	52,407	54,851	57,783	61,130	63,495
East	41,066	44,506	45,448	47,985	50,052	53,631	55,989	60,070	64,982	69,607	72,821
London	79,098	85,675	89,388	93,349	97,769	103,021	106,759	112,033	122,014	133,081	138,265
South East	61,607	67,657	70,503	73,866	78,498	83,227	86,831	94,484	102,536	109,797	115,479
South West	34,118	37,160	38,584	40,507	42,529	44,607	47,385	50,128	53,580	56,064	58,151
England	385,653	418,445	435,784	454,848	477,927	503,851	526,437	558,483	597,956	635,117	660,108
Wales	19,007	20,376	21,533	22,129	23,191	24,463	25,989	27,017	28,010	29,541	30,689
Scotland	38,448	42,458	45,103	47,183	49,302	52,273	55,667	57,338	58,650	62,153	64,050
Northern Ireland	9,329	10,013	10,890	11,611	12,437	13,344	14,297	14,936	15,952	16,501	17,003
United Kingdom less Extra-Regio <sup>3</sup> and statistical discrepancy	452,437	491,291	513,308	535,772	562,857	593,931	622,389	657,775	700,567	743,314	771,849
Extra-Regio	9,488	10,182	9,829	9,715	10,520	11,789	13,109	16,254	14,560	11,983	14,350
Statistical discrepancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,188
<b>As a percentage of United Kingdom less Extra-Regio and statistical discrepancy</b>											
United Kingdom	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
North East	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3
North West	10.7	10.6	10.7	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.4	10.2	10.1	10.0	9.9
Yorkshire and the Humber	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.3
East Midlands	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5
West Midlands	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1
East	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.2
London	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.0	16.8	16.6	17.1	17.6	17.6
South East	13.3	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.7	13.7	13.7	14.0	14.3	14.5	14.7
South West	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.4
England	83.5	83.4	83.3	83.4	83.4	83.2	82.8	82.9	83.6	84.1	83.8
Wales	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9
Scotland	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.5	8.2	8.2	8.1
Northern Ireland	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
<b>GDP per head (£)</b>											
United Kingdom	8,053	8,712	9,050	9,404	9,852	10,372	10,842	11,462	12,118	12,750	13,213
North East	6,614	7,033	7,433	7,811	8,216	8,441	8,796	9,111	9,301	9,741	10,024
North West	7,199	7,757	8,096	8,380	8,783	9,248	9,547	9,980	10,494	10,909	11,273
Yorkshire and the Humber	7,042	7,630	8,002	8,195	8,563	8,901	9,354	9,927	10,541	10,983	11,404
East Midlands	7,621	8,149	8,464	8,722	9,102	9,519	9,944	10,673	11,371	11,848	12,146
West Midlands	7,242	7,875	8,108	8,450	8,855	9,352	9,869	10,309	10,845	11,455	11,900
East	8,065	8,705	8,839	9,281	9,640	10,280	10,665	11,368	12,208	12,973	13,438
London	11,634	12,503	12,983	13,514	14,110	14,798	15,251	15,885	17,159	18,566	18,979
South East	8,098	8,853	9,185	9,584	10,147	10,706	11,090	11,983	12,912	13,731	14,296
South West	7,297	7,917	8,183	8,547	8,927	9,311	9,828	10,351	11,008	11,447	11,782
England	8,069	8,692	9,020	9,384	9,852	10,349	10,771	11,384	12,141	12,845	13,278
Wales	6,624	7,080	7,450	7,632	7,978	8,393	8,900	9,240	9,562	10,063	10,449
Scotland	7,544	8,321	8,814	9,217	9,614	10,168	10,818	11,162	11,429	12,117	12,512
Northern Ireland	5,893	6,300	6,787	7,163	7,610	8,114	8,654	8,964	9,507	9,754	10,050
United Kingdom less Extra-Regio <sup>3</sup>	7,888	8,535	8,880	9,236	9,671	10,170	10,619	11,185	11,871	12,548	12,972
<b>GDP per head: indices (UK less Extra-Regio=100)</b>											
United Kingdom	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
North East	83.9	82.4	83.7	84.6	85.0	83.0	82.8	81.5	78.4	77.6	77.3
North West	91.3	90.9	91.2	90.7	90.8	90.9	89.9	89.2	88.4	86.9	86.9
Yorkshire and the Humber	89.3	89.4	90.1	88.7	88.5	87.5	88.1	88.8	88.8	87.5	87.9
East Midlands	96.6	95.5	95.3	94.4	94.1	93.6	93.6	95.4	95.8	94.4	93.6
West Midlands	91.8	92.3	91.3	91.5	91.6	92.0	92.9	92.2	91.4	91.3	91.7
East	102.2	102.0	99.5	100.5	99.7	101.1	100.4	101.6	102.8	103.4	103.6
London	147.5	146.5	146.2	146.3	145.9	145.5	143.6	142.0	144.5	148.0	146.3
South East	102.7	103.7	103.4	103.8	104.9	105.3	104.4	107.1	108.8	109.4	110.2
South West	92.5	92.8	92.2	92.5	92.3	91.6	92.6	92.5	92.7	91.2	90.8
England	102.3	101.8	101.6	101.6	101.9	101.8	101.4	101.8	102.3	102.4	102.4
Wales	84.0	83.0	83.9	82.6	82.5	82.5	83.8	82.6	80.6	80.2	80.5
Scotland	95.6	97.5	99.3	99.8	99.4	100.0	101.9	99.8	96.3	96.6	96.5
Northern Ireland	74.7	73.8	76.4	77.6	78.7	79.8	81.5	80.1	80.1	77.7	77.5

<sup>1</sup> Estimates of workplace based GDP allocate incomes to the region in which commuters work.

<sup>2</sup> Provisional

<sup>3</sup> The GDP for Extra-Regio comprises compensation of employees and gross operating surplus which cannot be assigned to regions.

Source: Office for National Statistics



# 12.7 Household income<sup>1</sup> and disposable household income<sup>2</sup>

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Total household income</b>											
<b>£ million</b>											
United Kingdom <sup>3</sup>	475,104	529,272	574,225	614,110	640,471	667,658	754,140	796,674	843,224	893,466	930,887
North East	18,504	20,674	22,847	24,739	25,633	26,048	28,810	30,169	31,913	32,947	34,111
North West	52,842	58,866	64,261	67,957	70,450	73,328	80,562	84,957	89,563	93,569	97,705
Yorkshire and the Humber	37,742	41,777	45,489	48,024	50,938	52,652	57,964	61,943	64,684	68,748	70,011
East Midlands	31,512	34,554	37,368	39,979	41,771	44,400	49,436	52,692	55,061	57,759	60,480
West Midlands	39,113	44,015	47,684	51,481	53,417	55,989	63,732	66,702	69,466	73,738	77,569
East	46,734	51,963	55,708	59,870	61,057	63,949	72,767	77,164	81,804	87,008	90,712
London	67,727	76,647	83,339	88,594	92,888	96,515	109,563	116,859	126,154	136,966	143,088
South East	70,407	77,618	83,958	89,657	94,768	99,847	114,268	121,783	130,769	139,224	144,133
South West	38,261	42,545	45,817	49,085	50,774	52,403	61,585	64,561	68,719	72,928	75,627
England	402,843	448,658	486,471	519,385	541,697	565,129	638,687	676,831	718,134	762,887	793,435
Wales	20,755	22,895	25,059	26,901	27,787	29,051	32,551	33,981	35,209	36,592	37,926
Scotland	40,200	45,346	49,300	53,464	55,729	57,107	63,668	66,030	68,814	72,007	76,325
Northern Ireland	10,664	11,700	12,706	13,656	14,725	15,795	17,778	18,375	19,611	20,557	21,642
United Kingdom less Extra-Region <sup>4</sup>	474,462	528,600	573,536	613,406	639,938	667,082	752,684	795,217	841,767	892,042	929,329
Extra-Region <sup>4</sup>	642	672	689	704	533	576	1,456	1,457	1,477	1,424	1,558
<b>Household Income per head (£)</b>											
United Kingdom	8,282	9,194	9,932	10,586	11,005	11,432	..	..	..	..	..
North East	7,133	7,957	8,768	9,479	9,805	9,960	11,059	11,601	12,301	12,723	13,215
North West	7,705	8,572	9,326	9,850	10,200	10,606	11,676	12,328	13,009	13,579	14,200
Yorkshire and the Humber	7,626	8,418	9,129	9,603	10,155	10,472	11,525	12,301	12,842	13,633	13,872
East Midlands	7,888	8,608	9,265	9,858	10,242	10,831	11,988	12,723	13,247	13,853	14,430
West Midlands	7,462	8,383	9,050	9,750	10,095	10,562	12,010	12,546	13,056	13,828	14,538
East	9,177	10,162	10,834	11,578	11,760	12,258	13,841	14,579	15,336	16,181	16,740
London	9,960	11,184	12,103	12,824	13,405	13,863	15,636	16,519	17,713	19,057	19,641
South East	9,254	10,156	10,937	11,631	12,250	12,844	14,562	15,425	16,431	17,395	17,844
South West	8,182	9,063	9,716	10,356	10,657	10,937	12,759	13,335	14,093	14,879	15,323
England	8,425	9,348	10,093	10,737	11,162	11,604	13,060	13,788	14,571	15,414	15,948
Wales	7,232	7,955	8,669	9,277	9,559	9,967	11,160	11,633	12,029	12,474	12,913
Scotland	7,887	8,887	9,633	10,443	10,868	11,108	12,395	12,876	13,434	14,064	14,910
Northern Ireland	6,736	7,361	7,918	8,424	9,010	9,604	10,743	11,009	11,671	12,174	12,792
United Kingdom less Extra-Region <sup>4</sup>	8,271	9,182	9,920	10,574	10,996	11,422	12,842	13,522	14,264	15,059	15,619
<b>Disposable Household Income per head (£)</b>											
United Kingdom	5,571	6,206	6,769	7,323	7,780	8,029	..	..	..	..	..
North East	4,908	5,506	6,111	6,690	7,053	7,095	7,522	7,972	8,554	8,585	9,018
North West	5,239	5,865	6,452	6,922	7,313	7,536	7,874	8,334	8,900	9,008	9,501
Yorkshire and the Humber	5,208	5,781	6,308	6,682	7,232	7,417	7,780	8,323	8,776	9,106	9,325
East Midlands	5,280	5,801	6,284	6,810	7,214	7,569	7,869	8,401	8,835	8,935	9,409
West Midlands	4,934	5,605	6,127	6,716	7,112	7,391	7,939	8,313	8,748	8,981	9,541
East	6,097	6,803	7,312	7,962	8,248	8,540	9,011	9,484	10,025	10,147	10,638
London	6,549	7,302	8,001	8,640	9,311	9,612	10,102	10,650	11,485	11,811	12,207
South East	6,110	6,680	7,292	7,880	8,519	8,873	9,282	9,814	10,579	10,698	11,055
South West	5,638	6,222	6,718	7,255	7,608	7,767	8,606	8,915	9,511	9,725	10,073
England	5,643	6,273	6,842	7,395	7,867	8,127	8,592	9,070	9,674	9,862	10,284
Wales	4,994	5,534	6,169	6,672	6,986	7,235	7,742	8,056	8,389	8,529	8,870
Scotland	5,355	6,124	6,643	7,301	7,704	7,773	8,287	8,541	8,977	9,154	9,870
Northern Ireland	4,729	5,240	5,610	5,993	6,540	6,959	7,678	7,834	8,365	8,500	8,998
United Kingdom less Extra-Region <sup>4</sup>	5,560	6,194	6,757	7,311	7,771	8,019	8,497	8,938	9,513	9,696	10,142
<b>Disposable household income per head, indices UK less Extra-Region=100</b>											
United Kingdom	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
North East	88.3	88.9	90.4	91.5	90.8	88.5	88.5	89.2	89.9	88.5	88.9
North West	94.2	94.7	95.5	94.7	94.1	94.0	92.7	93.2	93.6	92.9	93.7
Yorkshire and the Humber	93.7	93.3	93.4	91.4	93.1	92.5	91.6	93.1	92.3	93.9	91.9
East Midlands	95.0	93.7	93.0	93.2	92.8	94.4	92.6	94.0	92.9	92.2	92.8
West Midlands	88.7	90.5	90.7	91.9	91.5	92.2	93.4	93.0	92.0	92.6	94.1
East	109.7	109.8	108.2	108.9	106.1	106.5	106.0	106.1	105.4	104.6	104.9
London	117.8	117.9	118.4	118.2	119.8	119.9	118.9	119.1	120.7	121.8	120.4
South East	109.9	107.8	107.9	107.8	109.6	110.6	109.2	109.8	111.2	110.3	109.0
South West	101.4	100.4	99.4	99.2	97.9	96.9	101.3	99.7	100.0	100.3	99.3
England	101.5	101.3	101.3	101.1	101.2	101.4	101.1	101.5	101.7	101.7	101.4
Wales	89.8	89.3	91.3	91.3	89.9	90.2	91.1	90.1	88.2	88.0	87.5
Scotland	96.3	98.9	98.3	99.9	99.1	96.9	97.5	95.6	94.4	94.4	97.3
Northern Ireland	85.1	84.6	83.0	82.0	84.2	86.8	90.4	87.6	87.9	87.7	88.7

<sup>1</sup> Household income covers the income received by households and non-profit institutions serving households

<sup>2</sup> Data for 1989-1994 are based on Blue Book 2000, whilst data for 1995-1999 are revised (based on Blue Book 2001). Therefore the early timeseries are not consistent with the current National Accounts, and the time series contain a break

<sup>3</sup> Components may not sum to totals as a result of rounding

<sup>4</sup> Parts of the UK economic territory that cannot be attached to a particular region.

Source: Office for National Statistics



## 12.8 Household disposable income<sup>1</sup> per head

£ per head index, UK<sup>2</sup> less Extra-Regio<sup>3</sup> = 100

	1995	1996	1997 <sup>1</sup>	1998 <sup>1</sup>	1999 <sup>1</sup>
<b>UK=100</b>					
North East	88.5	89.2	89.9	88.5	88.9
North West	92.7	93.2	93.6	92.9	93.7
Yorkshire and the Humber	91.6	93.1	92.3	93.9	91.9
East Midlands	92.6	94.0	92.9	92.2	92.8
West Midlands	93.4	93.0	92.0	92.6	94.1
East	106.0	106.1	105.4	104.2	104.9
London	118.9	119.1	120.7	121.8	120.4
South East	109.2	109.8	111.2	110.3	109.0
South West	101.3	99.7	100.0	100.3	99.3
England	101.1	101.5	101.7	101.7	101.4
Wales	91.1	90.1	88.2	88.0	87.5
Scotland	97.5	95.6	94.4	94.4	97.3
Northern Ireland	90.4	87.6	87.9	87.7	88.7

<sup>1</sup> Household income covers the income received by households and non-profit institutions serving households

<sup>2</sup> Components may not sum to totals as a result of rounding

<sup>3</sup> Parts of the UK economic territory that cannot be attached to a particular region.

Source: Office for National Statistics

## 12.9 Total and disposable household income,<sup>1</sup> 1999

	Household income £ per million	Disposable household income per head (£)
North East	34 111	9 018
North West	97 705	9 501
Yorkshire and the Humber	70 011	9 325
East Midlands	60 480	9 409
West Midlands	77 569	9 541
East	90 712	10 638
London	143 088	12 207
South East	144 133	11 055
South West	75 627	10 073
Wales	37926	8870
Scotland	76325	9870
Northern Ireland	21642	8998

<sup>1</sup> Household income covers the income received by households and non-profit institutions serving households.

Source: Office for National Statistics



# 12.10 Sources of household income<sup>1</sup>

										(£million)
	Gross Operating Surplus	Gross Mixed income	Compensation of Employees	Net Property Income <sup>2</sup>	All Pensions <sup>3</sup>	Other Social Benefits <sup>4</sup>	Net Other Income <sup>5</sup>	Total Income	Disposable Income	Disposable Income as % of Total Income
<b>1991</b>										
United Kingdom	29,162	31,635	333,787	47,446	63,401	46,276	22,518	574,225	391,316	68
North East	796	779	13,597	1,647	2,494	2,480	1,054	22,847	15,923	70
North West	2,828	2,851	36,798	6,125	6,857	6,001	2,802	64,261	44,460	69
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,060	2,210	26,246	4,233	4,606	4,006	2,128	45,489	31,434	69
East Midlands	1,870	2,090	22,151	3,011	3,855	2,814	1,579	37,368	25,342	68
West Midlands	2,419	2,486	28,540	3,384	4,714	4,121	2,020	47,684	32,282	68
East	2,924	3,791	32,686	4,816	6,312	3,317	1,862	55,708	37,602	67
London	4,801	5,511	50,477	6,044	7,416	6,098	2,992	83,339	55,093	66
South East	5,220	5,030	47,836	6,397	11,469	5,185	2,822	83,958	55,978	67
South West	2,795	2,868	24,310	4,075	6,780	3,247	1,743	45,817	31,681	69
England	25,713	27,616	282,640	39,732	54,502	37,267	19,001	486,471	329,794	68
Wales	1,265	1,285	13,625	2,143	3,027	2,703	1,011	25,059	17,834	71
Scotland	1,795	1,988	29,616	4,329	4,996	4,575	2,001	49,300	33,997	69
Northern Ireland	388	747	7,216	1,243	877	1,731	504	12,706	9,002	71
Extra-Region <sup>6</sup>	-	-	689	-	-	-	-	689	689	-
<b>1995<sup>7</sup></b>										
United Kingdom	38,165	46,647	386,422	60,965	82,686	66,920	31,845	754,140	499,059	66
North East	1,149	1,085	14,979	1,972	3,526	3,435	1,301	28,810	19,597	68
North West	3,874	4,493	40,768	6,147	8,991	8,748	3,628	80,562	54,329	67
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,645	3,054	30,040	4,825	6,533	5,663	2,608	57,964	39,131	68
East Midlands	2,345	2,974	25,517	4,268	5,384	4,207	2,224	49,436	32,450	66
West Midlands	3,103	3,631	32,953	5,278	6,627	5,907	2,909	63,732	42,127	66
East	3,791	5,106	38,067	6,175	7,732	4,962	3,006	72,767	47,373	65
London	5,880	7,953	57,570	8,678	9,166	9,794	3,884	109,563	70,785	65
South East	6,940	7,388	57,447	9,330	13,807	7,348	4,548	114,268	72,840	64
South West	3,449	4,399	28,994	5,179	8,442	4,793	2,719	61,585	41,542	67
England	33,176	40,083	326,636	51,853	70,208	54,858	26,825	638,687	420,175	66
Wales	1,605	1,753	15,781	2,871	3,882	3,727	1,505	32,551	22,582	69
Scotland	2,758	3,493	33,987	4,727	6,926	5,999	2,678	63,668	42,568	67
Northern Ireland	626	1,318	8,862	1,515	1,669	2,336	837	17,778	12,707	71
Extra-Region <sup>6</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>1999<sup>2</sup></b>										
United Kingdom	51,197	52,464	494,387	70,614	109,967	68,533	35,800	930,887	604,543	65
North East	1,422	1,170	18,635	1,929	4,665	3,422	1,442	34,111	23,278	68
North West	4,695	5,003	51,561	7,693	11,719	8,851	4,038	97,705	65,372	67
Yorkshire and the Humber	3,157	3,567	37,199	6,131	8,558	5,791	2,917	70,011	47,061	67
East Midlands	2,893	3,157	32,578	5,027	7,240	4,345	2,512	60,480	39,436	65
West Midlands	3,901	3,920	42,163	5,824	8,831	6,016	3,236	77,569	50,909	66
East	5,136	5,824	48,506	7,293	10,587	5,123	3,403	90,712	57,647	64
London	9,556	9,424	79,011	9,905	11,814	9,725	4,395	143,088	88,930	62
South East	9,578	8,806	74,139	10,846	18,824	7,466	5,158	144,133	89,299	62
South West	4,770	4,771	36,250	6,163	11,367	4,952	3,071	75,627	49,718	66
England	45,108	45,641	420,044	60,810	93,606	55,691	30,172	793,435	511,651	64
Wales	1,990	2,045	19,191	2,692	5,084	3,723	1,699	37,926	26,051	69
Scotland	3,125	3,105	42,766	5,637	9,108	6,336	2,969	76,325	50,529	66
Northern Ireland	974	1,673	10,826	1,475	2,169	2,783	960	21,642	15,223	70
Extra-Region <sup>6</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Household income covers the income received by households and Non-profit institutions serving households

<sup>2</sup> Net Property Income is the difference between Property Income (Uses) & Property Income (Resources)

<sup>3</sup> Includes Retirement & Widows' Pensions, Unfunded Social Benefits and Privately Funded Social Benefits

<sup>4</sup> Social Benefits excluding pensions

<sup>5</sup> Includes Imputed Social Contributions, Non Life Insurance Claims and Miscellaneous Current Transfers

<sup>6</sup> Parts of UK economic territory that cannot be attached to any particular region.

<sup>7</sup> Data for 1989-1994 are based on Blue Book 2000, whilst data for 1995-1999 are revised (based on Blue Book 2001). The early timeseries are not consistent with the current National Accounts system and should not be compared.

Source: Office for National Statistics



## 12.11 Individual consumption expenditure

	Individual consumption expenditure (£ million)			Regional shares of the UK (percentages)			£ Per head			Per head, indices UK = 100		
	1997	1998	1999 <sup>1</sup>	1997	1998	1999 <sup>1</sup>	1997	1998	1999 <sup>1</sup>	1997	1998	1999 <sup>1</sup>
United Kingdom	517,910	551,823	586,906	100.0	100.0	100.0	8,776	9,316	9,864	100.0	100.0	100.0
North East	20,150	20,998	20,659	3.9	3.8	3.5	7,744	8,086	8,003	88.2	86.8	81.1
North West	57,489	59,774	64,133	11.1	10.8	10.9	8,331	8,662	9,321	94.9	93.0	94.5
Yorkshire and the Humber	41,255	44,248	44,956	8.0	8.0	7.7	8,177	8,763	8,907	93.2	94.1	90.3
East Midlands	34,787	36,261	37,961	6.7	6.6	6.5	8,370	8,695	9,057	95.4	93.3	91.8
West Midlands	43,309	46,107	49,416	8.4	8.4	8.4	8,128	8,640	9,262	92.6	92.7	93.9
East	47,712	52,258	54,607	9.2	9.5	9.3	8,963	9,740	10,077	102.1	104.6	102.2
London	72,873	80,737	89,241	14.1	14.6	15.2	10,248	11,264	12,250	116.8	120.9	124.2
South East	78,921	85,207	92,024	15.2	15.4	15.7	9,938	10,656	11,392	113.2	114.4	115.5
South West	41,784	43,887	47,384	8.1	8.0	8.1	8,584	8,961	9,600	97.8	96.2	97.3
England	438,280	469,478	500,380	84.6	85.1	85.3	8,895	9,488	10,057	101.4	101.9	102.0
Wales	23,553	23,716	24,103	4.5	4.3	4.1	8,041	8,079	8,206	91.6	86.7	83.2
Scotland	43,556	45,520	48,421	8.4	8.2	8.3	8,488	8,874	9,459	96.7	95.3	95.9
Northern Ireland	12,521	13,109	14,009	2.4	2.4	2.4	7,463	7,749	8,281	85.0	83.2	83.9

<sup>1</sup> Provisional

Source: Office for National Statistics

## 12.12 Individual consumption expenditure: by broad function, 1999<sup>1</sup>

	£ million								
	Food, drink and tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Housing and fuel	Household goods and services	Vehicles, transport and comm- unications	Recreation	Other goods and services	Consump- tion expenditure in the UK <sup>2</sup>	Total Consump- tion expenditure <sup>3</sup>
United Kingdom	99,473	34,601	103,887	34,781	93,181	65,467	128,878	560,268	586,906
North East	3,970	1,317	3,454	1,289	3,189	2,085	3,825	19,128	20,659
North West	11,973	4,063	10,740	3,505	10,036	7,566	13,036	60,919	64,133
Yorkshire and the Humber	8,110	2,459	7,341	2,514	6,734	5,470	9,512	42,140	44,956
East Midlands	6,908	1,896	6,638	2,401	5,805	4,347	7,859	35,853	37,961
West Midlands	8,409	2,688	8,106	3,182	7,903	5,795	10,448	46,531	49,416
East	8,662	2,919	9,830	3,489	8,839	6,136	12,067	51,943	54,607
London	13,263	6,451	17,467	4,928	14,811	8,941	22,591	88,453	89,241
South East	13,847	4,782	16,585	5,706	15,845	9,914	21,097	87,776	92,024
South West	7,745	2,297	9,049	2,859	6,988	5,412	11,132	45,482	47,384
England	82,888	28,872	89,211	29,874	80,148	55,666	111,566	478,225	500,380
Wales	4,479	1,486	4,327	1,370	3,464	2,618	4,884	22,627	24,103
Scotland	9,358	3,129	8,236	2,693	7,468	5,739	9,738	46,361	48,421
Northern Ireland	2,747	1,114	2,113	844	2,101	1,451	2,690	13,061	14,009

<sup>1</sup> Provisional

<sup>2</sup> Expenditure by UK households and foreign residents in the United Kingdom.

<sup>3</sup> Expenditure by UK consumers, including non-profit institutions serving households but excluding expenditure in the United Kingdom by foreign residents.

Source: Office for National Statistics



# 13.1 Percentage of gross domestic product<sup>1</sup> derived from industry and services, 1998

	Percentages	
	Industry <sup>2</sup>	Services <sup>3</sup>
United Kingdom excluding Extra Regio	28.2	70.4
North East	36.2	63.0
North West	32.8	66.2
Yorkshire & the Humber	34.6	63.8
East Midlands	36.7	61.3
West Midlands	37.4	61.2
East	25.1	73.3
London	16.6	83.4
South East	22.4	76.8
South West	28.6	68.9
England	27.6	71.2
Wales	34.8	63.4
Scotland	31.8	66.2
Northern Ireland	27.7	68.3

1 Factor cost at current prices. See Notes and Definitions

2 Standard Industrial Classification sections C, D, E, F.

3 Standard Industrial Classification sections G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O.

Source: Office for National Statistics



# 13.2 Industry and services<sup>1</sup> local units as a percentage of total local units, 2001<sup>2</sup>

	Percentages	
	Industry as a percentage of total local units	Services as a percentage of total local units
United Kingdom	16.7	76.3
England	16.9	77.6
North East	15.8	78.0
Darlington UA	14.1	79.8
Hartlepool UA	17.3	78.6
Middlesbrough UA	14.7	84.8
Redcar and Cleveland UA	15.9	79.5
Stockton-on-Tees UA	17.6	80.1
Durham	17.1	72.6
Northumberland	14.6	66.7
Tyne and Wear (Met County)	15.6	83.4
North West	16.6	78.0
Blackburn with Darwen UA	20.7	77.5
Blackpool UA	14.5	84.7
Halton UA	19.8	79.1
Warrington UA	15.2	82.5
Cheshire	13.8	76.6
Cumbria	14.5	64.2
Greater Manchester (Met County)	17.8	81.2
Lancashire	18.2	73.4
Merseyside (Met County)	15.2	83.7
Yorkshire and the Humber	17.9	75.0
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	17.5	64.6
Kingston upon Hull, City of UA	17.9	81.6
North East Lincolnshire UA	18.6	78.6
North Lincolnshire UA	20.0	70.2
York UA	14.3	81.3
North Yorkshire	14.0	64.3
South Yorkshire (Met County)	19.4	77.7
West Yorkshire (Met County)	18.9	78.8
East Midlands	20.2	71.9
Derby UA	20.1	79.3
Leicester UA	24.7	75.1
Nottingham UA	16.4	83.3
Rutland UA	16.6	70.3
Derbyshire	21.7	69.5
Leicestershire	21.3	71.4
Lincolnshire	17.5	64.9
Northamptonshire	19.7	74.2
Nottinghamshire	21.3	72.3
West Midlands	20.1	73.1
Herefordshire, County of UA	16.9	57.8
Stoke-on-Trent UA	23.3	75.9
Telford and Wrekin UA	19.0	76.8
Shropshire	15.7	60.8
Staffordshire	20.5	69.9
Warwickshire	17.5	75.4
West Midlands (Met County)	21.8	77.7
Worcestershire	19.6	72.0
East	19.4	74.4
Luton UA	20.9	78.7
Peterborough UA	16.3	79.8
Southend-on-Sea UA	17.4	82.2
Thurrock UA	21.8	77.1
Bedfordshire	20.7	74.2
Cambridgeshire	18.8	71.3
Essex	22.5	72.8
Hertfordshire	17.5	80.5
Norfolk	19.0	68.6
Suffolk	17.6	72.3
London	11.8	87.9
Inner London	8.7	91.1
Outer London	15.4	84.3
South East	17.2	79.0



Bracknell Forest UA	13.9	85.1
Brighton and Hove UA	13.4	86.2
Isle of Wight UA	16.3	77.0
Medway UA	23.1	75.9
Milton Keynes UA	15.7	82.3
Portsmouth UA	17.1	82.2
Reading UA	14.1	85.4
Slough UA	18.1	81.6
Southampton UA	16.9	82.8
West Berkshire UA	16.2	79.3
Windsor and Maidenhead UA	13.0	85.7
Wokingham UA	15.4	82.8
Buckinghamshire	17.2	78.4
East Sussex	18.7	74.3
Hampshire	19.0	76.7
Kent	19.1	76.0
Oxfordshire	16.4	76.9
Surrey	15.1	82.9
West Sussex	17.4	77.9
South West	17.2	71.5
Bath and North East Somerset UA	16.3	79.0
Bournemouth UA	15.6	84.0
Bristol, City of UA	13.8	85.9
North Somerset UA	17.2	77.4
Plymouth UA	16.3	82.6
Poole UA	22.6	76.5
South Gloucestershire UA	20.3	74.1
Swindon UA	15.7	82.0
Torbay UA	16.1	81.3
Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly	16.4	64.4
Devon	16.3	62.4
Dorset	19.7	67.5
Gloucestershire	18.0	72.7
Somerset	17.8	66.0
Wiltshire	17.7	70.9
Wales	16.0	67.4
Isle of Anglesey	14.9	57.1
Gwynedd	13.9	62.3
Conwy	13.2	68.5
Denbighshire	15.2	66.3
Flintshire	20.3	70.0
Wrexham	20.6	66.8
Powys	12.7	45.6
Ceredigion	12.6	48.0
Pembrokeshire	13.8	55.4
Carmarthenshire	13.9	52.1
Swansea	14.8	81.0
Neath Port Talbot	20.0	75.8
Bridgend	18.2	78.0
The Vale of Glamorgan	18.3	74.6
Cardiff	14.2	85.1
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	22.1	75.0
Merthyr Tydfil	18.4	79.3
Caerphilly	20.2	75.9
Blaenau Gwent	20.7	77.6
Torfaen	22.9	73.7
Monmouthshire	13.5	65.3
Newport	16.7	80.2
Scotland	14.1	73.9
Aberdeen City	12.9	85.3
Aberdeenshire	13.8	56.3
Angus	15.2	64.5
Argyll & Bute	13.5	64.9
Clackmannanshire	16.7	77.7
Dumfries & Galloway	12.4	53.4
Dundee City	14.1	85.2
East Ayrshire	15.2	69.0
East Dunbartonshire	16.9	79.8
East Lothian	17.0	69.1
East Renfrewshire	13.7	81.8
Edinburgh, City of	10.7	88.0
Eilean Siar	19.7	58.4
Falkirk	17.2	78.7
Fife	15.0	76.6
Glasgow City	11.8	87.9
Highland	15.0	61.9
Inverclyde	11.3	86.2
Midlothian	18.6	73.4
Moray	16.4	60.2



North Ayrshire	15.8	75.8
North Lanarkshire	16.9	81.0
Orkney Islands	10.8	38.4
Perth & Kinross	13.2	66.3
Renfrewshire	16.1	81.0
Scottish Borders	14.7	58.9
Shetland Islands	13.3	50.2
South Ayrshire	12.2	73.4
South Lanarkshire	16.9	74.1
Stirling	13.6	73.0
West Dunbartonshire	15.8	81.1
West Lothian	17.5	77.6
Northern Ireland	16.7	58.6
Eastern	..	..
Ards	18.8	59.1
Belfast	11.3	88.3
Castlereagh	21.5	71.4
Down	20.1	52.8
Lisburn	20.5	62.6
North Down	15.8	80.5
Northern	..	..
Antrim	17.3	55.4
Ballymena	16.2	52.6
Ballymoney	18.7	42.0
Carrickfergus	19.4	72.5
Coleraine	15.1	61.2
Cookstown	18.8	38.9
Larne	12.4	57.5
Magherafelt	24.8	40.9
Moyle	15.5	42.2
Newtownabbey	19.1	72.5
Southern	..	..
Armagh	15.0	44.6
Banbridge	19.3	44.5
Craigavon	19.1	65.2
Dungannon	16.8	42.1
Newry and Mourne	19.5	52.5
Western	..	..
Derry	17.3	70.1
Fermanagh	11.4	39.2
Limavady	22.3	44.6
Omagh	15.5	38.1
Strabane	15.0	40.8

1 Industry: Mining, manufacturing, electricity, gas, water. Services: Retail, repair, hotels, restaurants, transport, storage, comms, finance, real estate, public admin, education, health, other community. See Notes and Definitions.

2 The table relates to the subregions (Counties/UAs) in existence on 1 April 1998.

Source: Inter-Departmental Business Register, Office for National Statistics

## 13.03 Classification<sup>1</sup> of business sites<sup>2</sup>, March 1st 2001

Percentages and thousands

	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarrying, energy, water supply & manu- facturing	Con- struction	Distrib- ution, hotels & catering; repairs	Transport & com- munication	Financial intermed- iation, real estate renting & business activities	Education & health	Public admini- stration & other services	Total business sites (=100%) (thousands)
United Kingdom	7.1	8.0	8.7	28.6	4.3	26.6	7.0	10.0	2,527.2
North East	6.2	8.0	7.8	33.0	4.4	20.3	9.0	11.2	74.5
North West	5.4	8.4	8.2	32.5	4.5	24.4	7.7	9.1	253.3
Yorkshire and the Humber	7.2	9.2	8.6	32.1	4.8	21.0	7.4	9.7	186.5
East Midlands	7.9	10.8	9.4	29.6	4.8	21.5	7.0	9.1	169.8
West Midlands	6.8	11.1	9.0	30.0	4.5	23.0	7.0	8.6	208.1
East	6.2	8.5	10.9	26.4	4.8	28.0	6.3	8.9	245.8
London	0.3	6.3	5.6	25.8	3.8	40.3	5.6	12.4	385.9
South East	3.8	7.4	9.8	25.6	3.9	32.6	6.5	10.4	381.2
South West	11.4	7.4	9.8	28.4	3.8	23.3	6.9	9.0	232.6
England	5.5	8.2	8.7	28.4	4.3	28.2	6.7	10.0	2,137.6
Wales	16.5	6.9	9.2	29.9	4.2	16.6	7.6	9.2	114.3
Scotland	12.0	6.4	7.7	30.5	4.2	20.2	7.8	11.2	196.5
Northern Ireland	24.8	6.3	10.4	25.8	3.8	11.3	9.7	7.9	78.9

1 Based on Standard Industrial Classification 1992. See Notes and Definitions.

2 Registered for VAT and/or PAYE, sites are allocated to countries or regions on local unit basis, e.g. an individual factory or shop. See Notes and Definitions.

Source: Inter-Departmental Business Register, Office for National Statistics



## 13.4 Manufacturing<sup>1</sup> industry business sites:<sup>2</sup> by employment size band<sup>3</sup>, March 1st 2001

Percentages and thousands

	Percentage of manufacturing local units with an employment sizeband <sup>3</sup> of								Total manu- facturing local units (=100%) (thousands)
	1-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500-999	1,000 or over	
United Kingdom	74.3	10.8	7.5	3.5	2.2	1.3	0.3	0.1	195.0
North East	67.7	11.9	9.0	4.7	3.3	2.5	0.8	0.2	5.7
North West	70.0	12.1	8.8	4.1	3.0	1.6	0.4	0.1	20.7
Yorkshire and the Humber	70.6	11.8	8.6	4.3	2.6	1.6	0.5	0.1	16.7
East Midlands	71.5	11.6	8.5	3.9	2.5	1.4	0.4	0.1	17.6
West Midlands	70.2	12.2	9.2	4.0	2.5	1.5	0.3	0.1	22.6
East	77.5	9.6	6.7	3.2	1.6	1.1	0.3	0.1	20.3
London	82.7	9.1	4.7	1.8	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.1	23.8
South East	78.8	9.2	6.1	2.9	1.7	1.0	0.3	0.1	27.5
South West	77.4	10.0	6.3	2.9	1.9	1.2	0.3	0.1	16.6
England	74.9	10.7	7.3	3.4	2.1	1.3	0.3	0.1	171.5
Wales	71.1	10.7	8.3	4.0	2.9	2.2	0.5	0.3	7.4
Scotland	68.7	11.9	9.1	4.6	3.0	1.9	0.6	0.2	11.4
Northern Ireland	69.6	12.6	9.7	3.8	2.1	1.7	0.3	0.2	4.7

<sup>1</sup> Based on Standard Industrial Classification 1992 Section D. See Notes and Definitions.

<sup>2</sup> Registered for VAT and/or PAYE, sites are allocated to counties or regions on local unit basis, e.g. an individual factory or shop. See Notes and Definitions.

<sup>3</sup> Includes paid full and part-time employees and working proprietors.

Source: Inter-Departmental Business Register, Office for National Statistics

## 13.5 Turnover, expenditure and gross value added in manufacturing,<sup>1</sup> 1997

£ million and £ per person employed

	Total turnover (£ million)	Purchases of goods and services (£ million)	Wages and salaries		Net capital expenditure		Gross value added at basic prices	
			£ million	£ per person employed	£ million	£ per person employed	£ million	£ per person employed
United Kingdom	451,877	286,580	73,475	17,564	20,091	4,673	144,519	33,615
North East	21,518	14,370	3,350	17,676	1,162	6,026	6,475	33,564
North West	59,537	36,465	9,412	17,611	2,759	5,041	18,758	34,270
Yorkshire and the Humber	41,208	27,285	7,143	17,017	1,732	4,030	13,139	30,570
East Midlands	36,968	21,548	6,760	16,073	1,662	3,850	13,637	31,595
West Midlands	50,843	32,847	9,351	16,759	2,484	4,338	17,582	30,709
East	39,641	26,088	6,619	18,447	1,606	4,340	12,597	34,045
London	32,541	20,623	5,656	19,833	1,299	4,315	11,381	37,812
South East	57,887	34,033	8,629	19,101	2,148	4,604	18,822	40,338
South West	31,667	20,328	5,444	17,661	1,429	4,507	10,520	33,178
England	371,810	233,587	62,365	17,685	16,281	4,486	122,910	33,870
Wales	29,391	18,796	3,737	17,309	1,427	6,475	7,106	32,242
Scotland	40,281	27,911	5,770	17,388	1,894	5,591	11,325	33,435
Northern Ireland	10,395	6,286	1,604	14,691	489	4,400	3,177	28,561

<sup>1</sup> Based on Standard Industrial Classification 1992 Section D. See Notes and Definitions.

Source: Annual Business Inquiry, Office for National Statistics



# 13.6 Gross value added in manufacturing:<sup>1</sup> by size of local unit, 1997

Percentages and £ million

	Percentage of gross value added by number employed <sup>2</sup>							Total (=100%) (£ million)
	1 to 19	20 to 49	50 to 99	100 to 199	200 to 499	500 to 999	1,000 and over	
United Kingdom	14.0	10.8	10.3	14.6	21.9	12.7	15.6	144,519
North East	9.4	8.0	8.5	14.0	27.8	19.3	13.0	6,475
North West	12.2	10.9	9.8	13.6	21.0	10.5	22.0	18,758
Yorkshire and the Humber	13.5	11.6	12.6	15.9	21.3	16.1	8.9	13,139
East Midlands	13.3	11.1	10.5	16.4	22.1	12.7	13.9	13,637
West Midlands	14.2	11.9	11.1	13.5	20.0	9.9	19.4	17,582
East	15.8	11.7	10.3	17.9	20.0	13.3	11.0	12,597
London	21.3	11.6	10.3	12.4	17.0	8.5	18.9	11,381
South East	14.3	10.3	9.7	13.5	26.7	13.6	11.9	18,822
South West	15.4	10.0	10.1	15.6	23.0	12.4	13.6	10,520
England	14.4	11.0	10.4	14.7	21.9	12.5	15.2	122,910
Wales	10.2	8.7	9.1	16.2	23.2	12.4	20.2	7,106
Scotland	11.3	10.0	10.2	13.3	22.3	16.2	16.6	11,325
Northern Ireland	16.0	11.7	10.8	14.1	18.0	11.0	18.5	3,177

<sup>1</sup> Based on Standard Industrial Classification 1992 Section D. See Notes and Definitions.

<sup>2</sup> Average numbers employed during the year, including full and part-time employees and working proprietors.

Source: Annual Business Inquiry, Office for National Statistics



## 13.7 Export and import trade with EU and non-EU countries,<sup>1</sup> 2001

	Exports										Imports													
						As a percentage of UK regional share of export trade					Average number of companies exporting <sup>2</sup>		£ million					Percentages		As a percentage of UK regional share of import trade			Average number of companies importing <sup>2</sup>	
	£ million		Percentages																					
	All export trade	To the EU	Outside the EU	To the EU	Outside the EU	All export trade	To the EU	Outside the EU	To the EU <sup>3</sup>	Outside the EU <sup>2</sup>	All import trade	From the EU	From outside the EU	From the EU	From outside the EU	All import trade	From the EU	From outside the EU	From the EU <sup>3</sup>	From outside the EU <sup>3</sup>				
United Kingdom	161,152	94,933	66,219	58.9	41.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	14,101	41,357	212,361	104,370	107,991	49.1	50.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	17,739	60,767				
North East	6,613	5,142	1,471	77.8	22.2	4.1	5.4	2.2	386	918	4,667	1,959	2,708	42.0	58.0	2.2	1.9	2.5	404	1,379				
North West	13,737	8,670	5,067	63.1	36.9	8.5	9.1	7.7	1,499	4,009	14,815	6,495	8,320	43.8	56.2	7.0	6.2	7.7	1,868	5,737				
Yorkshire and the Humber	8,748	5,514	3,234	63.0	37.0	5.4	5.8	4.9	1,180	3,225	10,405	4,633	5,772	44.5	55.5	4.9	4.4	5.3	1,479	4,072				
East Midlands	10,934	5,697	5,237	52.1	47.9	6.8	6.0	7.9	1,011	2,802	10,365	4,912	5,453	47.4	52.6	4.9	4.7	5.0	1,346	3,800				
West Midlands	12,320	7,320	5,000	59.4	40.6	7.6	7.7	7.6	1,415	4,017	15,567	9,349	6,218	60.1	39.9	7.3	9.0	5.8	1,899	5,144				
East	19,407	10,271	9,136	52.9	47.1	12.0	10.8	13.8	1,673	4,970	30,474	18,521	11,953	60.8	39.2	14.4	17.7	11.1	2,131	8,174				
London	23,550	10,034	13,516	42.6	57.4	14.6	10.6	20.4	1,541	7,556	38,620	14,991	23,629	38.8	61.2	18.2	14.4	21.9	2,269	12,202				
South East	28,036	16,337	11,699	58.3	41.7	17.4	17.2	17.7	2,447	7,513	53,546	31,753	21,793	59.3	40.7	25.2	30.4	20.2	3,180	10,909				
South West	8,873	6,067	2,806	68.4	31.6	5.5	6.4	4.2	979	2,857	11,337	3,946	7,391	34.8	65.2	5.3	3.8	6.8	1,096	4,016				
England	132,218	75,052	57,166	56.8	43.2	82.0	79.1	86.3	12,131	37,867	189,796	96,559	93,237	50.9	49.1	89.4	92.5	86.3	15,672	55,433				
Wales	6,683	4,736	1,947	70.9	29.1	4.1	5.0	2.9	478	1,034	5,749	1,968	3,781	34.2	65.8	2.7	1.9	3.5	480	1,367				
Scotland	18,966	13,168	5,798	69.4	30.6	11.8	13.9	8.8	817	2,124	12,916	4,218	8,698	32.7	67.3	6.1	4.0	8.1	881	3,033				
Northern Ireland	3,285	1,977	1,308	60.2	39.8	2.0	2.1	2.0	675	332	3,900	1,625	2,275	41.7	58.3	1.8	1.6	2.1	706	934				

<sup>1</sup> EU data are from Intrastat declarations and do not cover all EU trade, see Notes and Definitions.

<sup>2</sup> Over four quarters of 2001.

<sup>3</sup> Companies who trade with both EU countries and countries outside the EU will appear more than once in the company count.

Source: HM Customs and Excise



## 13.8 Direct inward investment:<sup>1</sup> project successes<sup>2</sup>

Numbers

	Manufacturing					Non-manufacturing				
	1997/98	1998/99	1999/2000 <sup>3</sup>	2000/01 <sup>3</sup>	2001/02	1997/98	1998/99	1999/2000	2000/01 <sup>3</sup>	2001/02
United Kingdom	356	311	328	232	253	272	353	472	637	511
North East	35	28	28	16	33	12	7	21	18	23
North West	43	42	41	11	8	28	24	39	28	25
Yorkshire and the Humber	45	63	31	19	31	20	23	13	14	9
East Midlands	10	8	17	9	7	8	11	14	8	10
West Midlands	49	41	56	47	38	32	30	43	56	60
East	13	8	9	6	13	20	33	28	50	41
London	1	1	9	14	16	61	104	150	206	160
South East	21	23	30	24	18	36	51	80	167	108
South West	22	16	16	16	10	18	18	31	22	20
England	239	230	237	162	174	235	301	419	569	456
Wales	50	35	36	26	46	5	13	11	13	15
Scotland	48	26	40	32	25	27	28	36	40	34
Northern Ireland	19	20	14	11	8	5	11	6	11	6

<sup>1</sup> Data on projects which have attracted inward investment appear in this table. They are based on information provided to Invest UK, part of the Department of Trade and Industry, by the beneficiary companies at the time of the decision to invest. See Notes and Definitions.

<sup>2</sup> A project success is defined as a case where an overseas company specifies an interest and successfully completes an investment in the UK.

<sup>3</sup> The UK figures for 1999/2000 and 2000/01 do not total the sum of individual countries as they include UK-wide projects.

Source: Invest-UK, Department of Trade and Industry

## 13.9 Expenditure on research and development, 2000

£ million and percentages

	Expenditure within (£ million)			Expenditure as a percentage of regional GVA <sup>2</sup>		
	Businesses	Government <sup>1</sup>	Higher education institutions	Businesses	Government <sup>1</sup>	Higher education institutions
United Kingdom	11,510	2,134	3,633	..	..	..
North East	164	2	122	..	..	..
North West	1,451	57	287	..	..	..
Yorkshire and the Humber	304	48	284	..	..	..
East Midlands	933	56	204	..	..	..
West Midlands	576	194	192	..	..	..
East	2,758	259	324	..	..	..
London	810	258	895	..	..	..
South East	2,964	635	515	..	..	..
South West	867	307	160	..	..	..
England	10,827	1,816	2,984	..	..	..
Wales	144	65	139	..	..	..
Scotland	400	238	440	..	..	..
Northern Ireland	139	15	70	..	..	..

<sup>1</sup> Figures include estimates of NHS and local authorities' research and development.

<sup>2</sup> Regional GVA for 2000 has been deferred until December 2002, and is therefore not available for this publication.

Source: Office for National Statistics



## 13.10 Government expenditure on regional preferential assistance to industry

	£ million									
	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/2000	2000/01
Great Britain <sup>1</sup>	427.8	364.0	394.4	368.9	343.0	371.1	430.4	393.8	335.0	383.3
North East	63.8	48.3	52.7	38.4	46.4	24.3	38.1	22.3	18.1	25.8
North West	49.5	36.8	40.3	32.4	24.3	23.2	19.4	25.9	25.0	29.5
Yorkshire and the Humber	18.2	13.7	35.6	23.0	19.7	11.1	12.7	11.9	9.8	9.1
East Midlands	2.6	1.2	1.9	5.2	7.3	10.5	10.5	7.1	4.0	5.8
West Midlands	8.7	10.8	14.4	14.7	14.2	25.5	29.8	30.6	20.5	35.8
East	.	.	.	0.7	2.1	1.5	2.2	0.7	0.5	0.9
London	.	.	.	0.6	1.7	2.9	2.7	3.2	2.3	1.3
South East	.	.	.	0.9	4.2	4.1	5.4	3.3	5.0	4.1
South West	8.3	8.2	9.5	9.4	7.7	7.4	4.5	9.4	4.1	4.0
England <sup>2</sup>	151.1	119.0	154.4	125.3	127.6	110.5	125.3	114.4	89.3	116.3
Wales	122.8	104.4	121.2	134.4	117.4	128.2	172.6	153.9	107.8	108.3
Scotland	153.9	140.6	118.8	109.2	98.0	132.4	132.5	125.5	137.9	158.7
Northern Ireland	138.0	105.6	117.6	132.9	131.2	137.1	156.1	153.3	133.0	132.5

<sup>1</sup> The system of assistance available in Northern Ireland is not comparable with that operating in Great Britain, and thus UK figures are not produced. See Notes and Definitions.

<sup>2</sup> Payments for European Regional Incentives, General Consultancy Contracts and Regional Selective Assistance Payments to the European Commission are not included.

Source: Department of Trade and Industry; Department of Economic Development, Northern Ireland

## 13.11 Allocation of EU Structural Funds<sup>1</sup>

	£ million at 1999 prices											
	Objective 1 <sup>2</sup>			Objective 2 <sup>2</sup>			Objective 5b <sup>2,3</sup>			Objectives 1, 2 and 5b		
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
United Kingdom	635	621	587	516	505	460	.	.	.	1,151	1,126	1,047
North East	.	.	.	70	70	66	.	.	.	70	70	66
North West	135	132	120	90	87	78	.	.	.	225	219	198
Yorkshire and the Humber	118	116	106	53	53	49	.	.	.	171	169	155
East Midlands	.	.	.	39	38	36	.	.	.	39	38	36
West Midlands	.	.	.	92	89	81	.	.	.	92	89	81
East	.	.	.	16	16	15	.	.	.	16	16	15
London	.	.	.	24	25	23	.	.	.	24	25	23
South East	.	.	.	4	4	4	.	.	.	4	4	4
South West	50	49	45	19	19	17	.	.	.	69	68	62
England	303	297	271	407	401	369	.	.	.	710	698	640
Wales	187	184	167	15	14	12	.	.	.	202	198	179
Scotland	37	36	39	94	90	79	.	.	.	131	126	118
Northern Ireland	108	104	110	.	.	.	.	.	.	108	104	110

<sup>1</sup> Only allocations resulting from the Commission's Single Programming Documents are shown. Allocations resulting from Community Initiatives, the value of which is about 8 per cent of the total Objective 1, 2 and 5b allocations, are not included because not all of these can be allocated to the Government Office Regions in the table.

<sup>2</sup> See Notes and Definitions for further information and map.

<sup>3</sup> For the Structural Funds programme beginning in 2000, Objective 5b has been subsumed into Objective 2.

Source: Department of Trade and Industry



# 13.12 Business registrations and deregistrations<sup>1</sup>

Thousands and rates

	1999						2000					
	Regist- rations	Deregist- rations	Net change	End- year stock	Regist- ration rates <sup>2</sup>	Deregist- ration rates <sup>2</sup>	Regist- rations	Deregist- rations	Net change	End- year stock	Regist- ration rates <sup>2</sup>	Deregist- ration rates <sup>2</sup>
United Kingdom	178.5	172.0	6.5	1,658.1	38	37	183.3	177.1	6.2	1,664.4	39	37
North East	4.2	4.3	-0.1	41.9	21	21	4.3	4.2	0.1	42.0	21	20
North West	18.1	17.2	0.9	160.9	33	32	18.5	17.7	0.8	161.8	34	32
Yorkshire and the Humber	11.6	12.3	-0.7	117.1	29	31	12.0	12.8	-0.8	116.3	30	32
East Midlands	11.3	11.5	-0.2	111.0	34	35	12.0	11.9	0.2	111.1	36	35
West Midlands	14.4	14.2	0.2	136.5	34	34	14.5	14.2	0.3	136.8	34	34
East	17.1	16.5	0.6	163.3	40	39	18.4	17.5	1.0	164.2	43	40
London	37.3	32.8	4.6	274.5	66	58	37.9	35.2	2.7	277.2	65	61
South East	28.3	25.9	2.4	255.5	45	41	29.2	27.3	1.9	257.4	45	42
South West	15.1	15.0	0.1	149.8	38	38	15.4	15.5	0.0	149.8	39	39
England	157.5	149.7	7.7	1,410.4	40	38	162.3	156.2	6.1	1,416.5	41	39
Wales	6.0	6.7	-0.7	74.5	26	29	6.2	6.4	-0.2	74.3	26	27
Scotland	11.4	11.9	-0.5	118.7	28	29	11.4	11.4	0.0	118.7	28	28
Northern Ireland	3.6	3.6	-0.1	54.6	28	29	3.5	3.1	0.3	54.9	27	24

1 Enterprises registered for VAT. See Notes and Definitions.

2 Registrations and deregistrations during the year per 10,000 of the resident adult population. Each year's rate is based on the previous year's mid-year population figure.

Source: Small Business Service

# 13.13 Business survival rates

Percentages

	The percentage of businesses surviving the stated number of months after year of registration									
	12 months				24 months			36 months		
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	
United Kingdom	87.2	88.9	89.7	91.2	74.5	75.8	77.5	63.4	65.1	
North East	86.9	89.1	89.0	90.6	73.6	74.7	76.3	61.9	64.5	
North West	85.2	86.7	88.1	90.2	71.8	72.5	76.1	60.9	61.7	
Yorkshire and the Humber	86.4	88.2	89.3	90.6	73.0	74.9	75.9	61.5	64.4	
East Midlands	86.7	88.7	89.0	91.1	73.4	75.8	76.6	62.1	64.8	
West Midlands	86.6	87.3	88.5	90.3	73.7	73.6	76.0	62.2	63.1	
East	89.2	90.8	91.1	92.1	77.0	78.5	79.3	66.0	67.4	
London	85.9	88.1	89.6	91.2	72.8	74.2	76.2	60.7	62.1	
South East	89.0	90.8	91.4	92.6	77.0	78.8	80.1	67.0	68.7	
South West	88.9	90.5	89.9	91.4	76.9	77.9	78.6	65.8	67.8	
England	87.2	89.0	89.8	91.3	74.5	75.9	77.5	63.3	65.0	
Wales	87.2	88.3	88.1	90.1	74.7	75.6	76.8	63.6	65.4	
Scotland	85.8	87.5	89.1	89.5	73.1	74.2	76.6	61.8	64.3	
Northern Ireland	90.0	90.0	91.8	93.4	80.4	81.2	83.2	72.6	72.5	

Source: Small Business Service



## 13.14 Construction: value at current prices of contractors' output<sup>1</sup>

£ million and percentages

	Total work (£ million)						Of which new work (percentages)					
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Great Britain	51,967	55,220	59,027	62,858	66,624	71,992	53.4	53.9	54.8	56.4	56.3	55.3
North East	2,051	2,132	2,336	2,374	2,309	2,310	60.7	59.2	59.7	63.3	58.8	58.1
North West	5,868	6,061	6,336	6,614	6,833	7,035	54.7	53.4	53.6	56.1	56.9	54.9
Yorkshire and the Humber	4,324	4,555	4,833	5,295	5,276	5,386	51.7	51.1	52.8	54.3	56.9	55.2
East Midlands	3,827	4,213	4,382	4,513	4,263	4,300	56.6	58.0	58.2	59.3	58.1	55.7
West Midlands	4,399	4,773	5,248	5,459	6,377	7,051	50.2	51.6	54.2	57.0	58.4	54.7
East	5,097	5,222	5,422	5,825	6,427	7,378	48.2	48.6	47.8	47.9	52.4	52.9
London	7,428	7,957	8,954	9,675	10,260	12,115	59.2	59.3	60.4	61.9	57.6	61.0
South East	7,461	8,178	8,833	9,846	10,728	11,517	46.6	49.0	50.4	51.5	50.4	49.9
South West	4,193	4,398	4,719	4,975	5,195	5,875	48.5	48.9	50.2	51.9	54.0	51.8
England	44,647	47,490	51,063	54,576	57,667	62,967	52.5	53.0	54.0	55.5	55.2	54.8
Wales	2,331	2,539	2,641	2,631	2,541	2,488	57.7	58.7	59.0	61.7	59.8	57.9
Scotland	4,991	5,191	5,323	5,651	6,416	6,537	59.6	60.4	60.3	62.5	63.9	59.2

<sup>1</sup> Output of contractors, including estimates of unrecorded output by small firms and self-employed workers, classified to construction in Standard Industrial Classification 1992. For new work, figures relate to the region in which the site is located; for repair and maintenance, figures are for the region in which the reporting unit is based.

Source: Department of Trade and Industry

## 13.15 Tourism, 1991 and 2001

Millions and £ million

	1991				2001 <sup>1</sup>			
	UK residents <sup>2</sup>		Overseas residents <sup>3</sup>		UK residents <sup>2</sup>		Overseas residents <sup>3</sup>	
	Number of tourists (millions)	Expenditure (£ million)	Number of tourists (millions)	Expenditure (£ million)	Number of tourists (millions)	Expenditure (£ million)	Number of tourists (millions)	Expenditure (£ million)
<b>Tourist Board Regions<sup>4</sup></b>								
United Kingdom	94.4	10,470	17.1	7,305	163.1	26,094	22.8	11,167
Northumbria	3.4	255	0.3	95	4.3	628	0.4	172
Cumbria	2.7	330	0.2	35	4.5	738	0.2	40
North West	8.3	770	1.0	246	13.7	2,093	1.3	396
Yorkshire	7.4	680	0.9	183	11.0	1,452	0.8	262
East of England	6.3	625	1.4	372	13.0	1,799	1.4	525
Heart of England	13.8	1,175	1.7	388	22.2	2,832	2.0	675
London	6.6	720	9.2	3,924	16.9	2,995	11.5	5,845
Southern	11.0	995	1.7	473	13.3	1,929	1.9	849
South East England	6.4	600	2.0	552	12.6	1,843	2.0	674
South West	12.9	1,765	1.4	306	19.8	3,291	1.4	462
England	76.0	7,925	15.1	6,595	131.9	20,278	19.3	9,922
Wales	8.7	900	0.7	133	11.6	1,664	0.9	248
Scotland	8.2	1,190	1.6	501	17.5	3,412	1.6	757
Northern Ireland	1.4	145	0.1	26	..	..	0.3	100

<sup>1</sup> Due to a change in methodology data for UK residents for 2001 are not directly comparable with earlier years. Figures for Overseas residents before 1999 do not include the value of tourism created by visitors from the Republic of Ireland.

<sup>2</sup> The United Kingdom figures include the value of tourism in the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, and a small amount where the region was unknown.

<sup>3</sup> The England figures include the value of tourism in the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, and a small amount where the region was unknown. The United Kingdom figures also include an amount which cannot be allocated to an individual country.

<sup>4</sup> For information on Tourist Board boundaries see map in Notes and Definitions.

Source: United Kingdom Tourism Survey, National Tourist Boards; International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics



# 13.16

Percentage of gross domestic product<sup>1</sup> derived from agriculture, 1998

	Percentages
North East	0.7
North West	0.9
Yorkshire and the Humber	1.6
East Midlands	2.0
West Midlands	1.5
East	1.7
London	0.0
South East	0.8
South West	2.5
Wales	1.8
Scotland	2.0
Northern Ireland	4.0

*1 Factor cost at current prices. See Notes and Definitions*

**Source: Office for National Statistics**



# 13.17 Agricultural legal units as a percentage of total legal units,<sup>1,2</sup> 2001

	Percentages
	Agricultural legal units as a percentage of total legal units
United Kingdom	9.0
England	6.7
North East	8.9
Darlington UA	7.8
Hartlepool UA	6.3
Middlesbrough UA	0.6
Redcar and Cleveland UA	7.4
Stockton-on-Tees UA	3.2
Durham	14.3
Northumberland	24.1
Tyne and Wear (Met County)	1.2
North West	7.0
Blackburn with Darwen UA	2.3
Blackpool UA	0.8
Halton UA	1.5
Warrington UA	2.6
Cheshire	11.3
Cumbria	28.5
Greater Manchester (Met County)	1.1
Lancashire	10.5
Merseyside (Met County)	1.2
Yorkshire and the Humber	9.3
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	21.4
Kingston upon Hull, City of UA	0.7
North East Lincolnshire UA	3.8
North Lincolnshire UA	12.5
York UA	5.9
North Yorkshire	26.2
South Yorkshire (Met County)	3.7
West Yorkshire (Met County)	2.8
East Midlands	9.8
Derby UA	0.6
Leicester UA	0.2
Nottingham UA	0.2
Rutland UA	13.5
Derbyshire	10.8
Leicestershire	9.0
Lincolnshire	21.8
Northamptonshire	7.1
Nottinghamshire	7.9
West Midlands	8.6
Herefordshire, County of UA	29.5
Stoke-on-Trent UA	0.9
Telford and Wrekin UA	5.4
Shropshire	27.6
Staffordshire	11.7
Warwickshire	8.5
West Midlands (Met County)	0.6
Worcestershire	10.1
East	7.4
Luton UA	0.3
Peterborough UA	4.7
Southend-on-Sea UA	0.4
Thurrock UA	1.4
Bedfordshire	5.8
Cambridgeshire	11.7
Essex	5.3



Hertfordshire	2.2
Norfolk	15.1
Suffolk	12.7
London	0.2
Inner London	0.2
Outer London	0.3
South East	4.3
Bracknell Forest UA	1.1
Brighton and Hove UA	0.4
Isle of Wight UA	8.5
Medway UA	1.3
Milton Keynes UA	2.2
Portsmouth UA	0.3
Reading UA	0.3
Slough UA	0.4
Southampton UA	0.3
West Berkshire UA	4.5
Windsor and Maidenhead UA	1.3
Wokingham UA	1.8
Buckinghamshire	4.8
East Sussex	8.3
Hampshire	4.6
Kent	5.9
Oxfordshire	7.4
Surrey	2.0
West Sussex	5.5
South West	14.3
Bath and North East Somerset UA	5.6
Bournemouth UA	0.5
Bristol, City of UA	0.3
North Somerset UA	6.7
Plymouth UA	1.6
Poole UA	0.9
South Gloucestershire UA	7.1
Swindon UA	2.5
Torbay UA	3.7
Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly	25.0
Devon	26.6
Dorset	15.1
Gloucestershire	10.8
Somerset	20.3
Wiltshire	12.9
Wales	23.1
Isle of Anglesey	36.6
Gwynedd	32.1
Conwy	25.9
Denbighshire	25.1
Flintshire	12.6
Wrexham	16.4
Powys	50.8
Ceredigion	47.8
Pembrokeshire	38.0
Carmarthenshire	43.0
Swansea	6.3
Neath Port Talbot	6.6
Bridgend	5.3
The Vale of Glamorgan	9.4
Cardiff	0.7
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	4.0
Merthyr Tydfil	3.3
Caerphilly	6.1
Blaenau Gwent	2.8
Torfaen	5.0
Monmouthshire	26.7
Newport	4.7
Scotland	16.5
Aberdeen City	2.5
Aberdeenshire	35.1
Angus	25.6
Argyll & Bute	28.9



Clackmannanshire	6.3
Dumfries & Galloway	42.0
Dundee City	0.9
East Ayrshire	22.0
East Dunbartonshire	4.4
East Lothian	15.6
East Renfrewshire	5.4
Edinburgh, City of	1.5
Eilean Siar	29.0
Falkirk	5.8
Fife	11.3
Glasgow City	0.3
Highland	30.2
Inverclyde	3.2
Midlothian	8.7
Moray	31.3
North Ayrshire	12.9
North Lanarkshire	3.7
Orkney Islands	60.5
Perth & Kinross	24.8
Renfrewshire	4.3
Scottish Borders	32.7
Shetland Islands	46.9
South Ayrshire	18.7
South Lanarkshire	12.0
Stirling	16.7
West Dunbartonshire	4.7
West Lothian	6.1
Northern Ireland	33.0
Eastern	..
Ards	28.0
Belfast	0.4
Castlereagh	9.3
Down	34.0
Lisburn	21.3
North Down	4.8
Northern	..
Antrim	34.5
Ballymena	41.3
Ballymoney	47.9
Carrickfergus	12.4
Coleraine	32.9
Cookstown	48.8
Larne	39.6
Magherafelt	41.4
Moyle	53.4
Newtownabbey	11.9
Southern	..
Armagh	47.9
Banbridge	44.1
Craigavon	22.2
Dungannon	48.4
Newry and Mourne	35.7
Western	..
Derry	19.4
Fermanagh	58.9
Limavady	42.3
Omagh	56.2
Strabane	52.1

1 The figures include only those enterprises that are registered for VAT. Some smaller holdings will therefore not be included. See Notes and Definitions.

2 Geographic boundaries relate to the subregions (Counties/Unitary Authorities) in existence on 1 April 1998.

Source: Inter-Departmental Business Register, Office for National Statistics



# 13.18 Agricultural holdings<sup>1</sup>: by area of crops and grass, and by land use, June 2001

Percentages and numbers

	None <sup>2</sup>	Under 10 hectares	10 to 49.9 hectares	50 hectares or over	Total holdings (=100%) (numbers)	Arable land <sup>3</sup>	Grass five years old and over (inc- luding sole right rough grazing)	Set- aside land	Other land on agri- cultural holdings including Woodland <sup>4</sup>	Total area on agri- cultural holdings (=100%) (thousand hectares)
United Kingdom	14.0	32.4	27.5	26.0	286,251	32.9	57.8	4.6	4.6	17,323
North East	15.3	25.7	20.5	38.5	6,073	29.1	62.0	5.2	3.7	594
North West	16.6	33.2	25.9	24.4	21,049	22.9	74.5	1.5	3.0	893
Yorkshire and the Humber	15.1	32.9	23.5	28.4	19,659	48.6	39.7	7.4	3.4	1,111
East Midlands	14.9	31.2	23.7	30.2	19,097	59.5	24.7	10.3	3.5	1,251
West Midlands	15.1	35.8	25.3	23.8	23,246	47.1	42.1	6.4	4.4	957
East	15.8	34.5	20.0	29.8	21,054	68.0	11.6	11.3	6.3	1,501
London	14.1	46.1	23.0	16.8	434	39.4	41.0	11.0	7.2	14
South East	15.9	37.9	23.4	22.8	22,461	50.0	31.6	10.2	8.6	1,193
South West	17.8	34.6	24.9	22.7	44,861	38.7	52.1	5.0	5.2	1,818
England	16.1	34.2	23.9	25.8	177,934	47.7	39.7	7.6	5.0	9,299
Wales	10.0	21.0	32.0	37.0	28,780	12.8	83.3	3.4	3.6	1,443
Scotland	17.0	39.0	20.0	24.0	49,719	16.0	77.5	1.6	4.9	5,513
Northern Ireland	1.3	24.8	56.6	17.3	29,818	18.2	80.0	2.7	1.6	1,068

<sup>1</sup> Includes estimates for minor holdings and set-aside land. See Notes and Definitions.

<sup>2</sup> These holdings have either a zero farmed area at present or consist only of rough grazing, woodland or other land.

<sup>3</sup> Crops, bare fallow and all grass under five years old.

<sup>4</sup> In Great Britain this includes farm roads, yards, buildings (except glasshouses), ponds and derelict land. In Northern Ireland it includes land under bog, water, roads, buildings etc and wasteland not used for agriculture.

Source: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, National Assembly for Wales, The Scottish Executive Rural Affairs Department, Department of Agriculture and Rural Development for Northern Ireland

# 13.19 Agricultural holdings by farm type, June 2001

Percentages and numbers

	Cereals	General cropping	Horti- culture	Pigs and poultry	Dairy	Cattle and sheep (LFA <sup>1</sup> )	Cattle and sheep (Low- ground)	Mixed	Other	Total holdings (=100%) (numbers)
United Kingdom	9.1	4.6	3.8	3.1	8.3	18.9	14.3	5.1	32.8	286,251
North East	16.5	2.0	1.8	2.9	3.5	22.8	10.6	7.9	31.9	6,073
North West	5.4	2.8	4.1	3.8	14.2	13.2	13.5	3.0	40.0	21,049
Yorkshire and the Humber	14.2	8.1	3.1	5.2	6.6	12.1	12.3	7.1	31.2	19,659
East Midlands	19.5	10.2	4.4	3.6	6.1	4.7	14.9	6.3	30.3	19,097
West Midlands	7.7	4.9	5.4	3.2	9.5	5.6	22.1	7.3	34.3	23,246
East	24.2	16.6	7.5	5.4	1.0	-	8.9	5.1	31.1	21,054
London	9.9	5.1	17.5	5.1	2.1	-	11.5	3.9	44.9	434
South East	13.1	2.4	8.8	3.5	3.5	-	22.3	6.4	40.0	22,461
South West	6.3	1.3	4.8	3.1	11.6	4.4	23.3	6.0	39.2	44,861
England	12.0	5.6	5.3	3.8	7.9	6.0	17.6	6.0	35.7	177,934
Wales	0.9	0.6	1.3	1.4	11.7	42.2	11.2	2.2	28.6	28,780
Scotland	7.8	5.4	1.4	2.1	3.3	30.6	3.0	4.6	41.9	49,719
Northern Ireland	1.8	1.0	1.1	1.8	15.9	53.9	16.3	3.6	4.7	29,818

<sup>1</sup> Less favoured areas. See Notes and Definitions.

Source: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs; National Assembly for Wales; The Scottish Executive Rural Affairs Department; Department of Agriculture and Rural Development for Northern Ireland



## 13.20 Areas and estimated yields of selected crops,<sup>1</sup> 2000 and 2001

Thousand hectares and tonnes per hectare

	Area (thousand hectares)						Estimated yields (tonnes per hectare)					
	Wheat		Barley		Rape (for oilseed) <sup>2</sup>		Wheat		Barley		Rape (for oilseed) <sup>2</sup>	
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
United Kingdom	2,086	1,635	1,128	1,245	332	404	8.0	7.1	5.8	5.4	2.9	2.6
North East	76	58	43	47	16	20	7.7	6.8	6.1	4.9	..	..
North West	28	21	39	50	3	4	7.1	5.1	5.6	4.6	..	..
Yorkshire and the Humber	258	201	122	135	36	46	8.3	7.6	6.2	5.8	..	..
East Midlands	401	317	99	104	71	86	8.2	7.0	6.0	5.5	..	..
West Midlands	167	129	72	77	21	28	7.5	6.4	5.5	4.7	..	..
East	544	440	169	185	66	78	8.2	7.3	6.2	5.4	..	..
London	2	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
South East	275	211	88	104	54	69	7.8	6.9	5.8	5.2	..	..
South West	204	163	118	145	26	36	7.4	6.8	5.4	5.2	..	..
England	1,955	1,540	751	848	294	367	8.0	7.1	5.9	5.3	2.9	2.7
Wales	15	11	26	27	2	..	7.4	6.3	4.6	4.7	2.9	..
Scotland	109	80	317	337	36	35	8.8	7.7	5.6	5.7	3.1	3.0
Northern Ireland	5	4	33	33	..	..	7.3	6.2	5.5	5.1	2.9	..

<sup>1</sup> Regional figures do not include minor holdings. Therefore they may not add up to the country and UK totals.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes crops grown on set-aside scheme land.

Source: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs; National Assembly for Wales; Scottish Executive Rural Affairs Department, Department of Agriculture and Rural Development for Northern Ireland

## 13.21 Livestock on agricultural holdings<sup>1</sup>, June 2001

Thousands

	Cattle and calves				Sheep and lambs	Pigs	Poultry		
	Total herd <sup>2</sup>	Dairy cows	Beef cows	Total fowls <sup>3</sup>			Total laying flock <sup>4</sup>	Total poultry	
United Kingdom	10,602	2,251	1,708	36,716	5,845	164,074	29,895	180,077	
North East	279	23	75	1,971	79	2,182	241	2,258	
North West	833	289	68	2,501	184	9,219	2,053	10,961	
Yorkshire and the Humber	594	122	86	2,234	1,534	12,357	1,642	15,556	
East Midlands	570	122	74	1,475	515	21,758	4,648	23,136	
West Midlands	811	224	89	2,481	286	17,085	3,332	18,628	
East	255	41	46	422	1,256	26,985	2,698	32,672	
London	5	1	1	4	5	258	20	264	
South East	543	125	77	1,610	385	14,472	4,275	15,074	
South West	1,859	543	186	3,440	577	20,279	5,122	20,953	
England	5,749	1,490	700	16,139	4,823	124,596	24,031	139,502	
Wales	1,268	270	207	9,941	40	9,624	907	10,171	
Scotland	1,905	196	489	8,110	596	15,967	2,814	16,057	
Northern Ireland	1,679	295	312	2,526	386	13,887	2,143	14,347	

<sup>1</sup> Regional figures include minor holdings.

<sup>2</sup> Includes bulls, in-calf heifers and fattening cattle and calves.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes ducks, geese and turkeys.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes growing pullets (from day-old to point of lay).

Source: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs; National Assembly for Wales, The Scottish Executive Rural Affairs Department, Department of Agriculture and Rural Development for Northern Ireland



# 14.1 Area and population: by local authority,<sup>1</sup> 2001<sup>2</sup>

	Area (sq km)	Persons per (sq km)	Population (thousands)			Total population percentage change 1981-2001	Percentage of population aged:		
			Males	Females	Total		0-15	16 up to pension age <sup>3</sup>	Pension age <sup>3</sup> or over
<b>United Kingdom</b>	241,930	243	28,611	30,225	58,837	4.4	20.1	61.4	18.4
<b>England</b>	130,281	378	23,951	25,231	49,181	5.0	20.1	61.5	18.4
<b>North East</b>	8,573	294	1,219	1,297	2,517	-4.5	19.7	61.0	19.3
<b>Darlington UA</b>	197	496	47	51	98	-0.7	20.2	60.1	19.7
<b>Hartlepool UA</b>	94	945	43	46	89	-6.5	21.7	59.3	19.0
<b>Middlesbrough UA</b>	54	2,502	65	70	135	-10.5	22.2	60.5	17.4
<b>Redcar and Cleveland UA</b>	245	568	67	72	139	-7.8	20.5	59.9	19.6
<b>Stockton-on-Tees UA</b>	204	876	87	91	179	2.7	21.1	61.6	17.3
<b>Durham County</b>	2,226	222	240	254	494	-3.7	19.1	61.6	19.3
Chester-le-Street	68	794	26	28	54	2.0	19.2	62.5	18.3
Derwentside	271	315	41	44	85	-3.6	19.2	60.7	20.1
Durham	187	470	43	45	88	-0.1	16.3	66.6	17.1
Easington	145	650	46	48	94	-7.4	20.7	59.5	19.8
Sedgefield	217	401	42	45	87	-6.7	20.0	60.8	19.1
Teesdale	836	29	12	12	24	-1.4	17.5	60.1	22.3
Wear Valley	503	122	29	32	61	-4.2	19.6	59.9	20.4
<b>Northumberland</b>	5,013	61	150	157	307	2.7	18.8	60.7	20.5
Alnwick	1,080	29	15	16	31	7.7	18.1	59.2	22.8
Berwick-upon-Tweed	972	27	12	13	26	-0.7	17.1	57.5	25.5
Blyth Valley	70	1,156	40	42	81	4.6	20.1	62.9	17.0
Castle Morpeth	618	79	24	25	49	-1.7	17.8	59.9	22.4
Tynedale	2,206	27	29	30	59	8.9	19.0	60.0	21.0
Wansbeck	67	916	30	31	61	-2.4	19.0	61.1	19.9
<b>Tyne and Wear (Met. County)</b>	540	1,993	521	556	1,076	-6.8	19.4	61.2	19.3
Gateshead	142	1,343	92	99	191	-10.3	19.3	60.5	20.2
Newcastle upon Tyne	113	2,288	126	134	260	-8.6	18.7	63.0	18.3
North Tyneside	82	2,330	92	100	192	-3.3	19.2	60.2	20.6
South Tyneside	64	2,372	74	79	153	-5.7	20.3	59.2	20.5
Sunderland	137	2,043	137	144	281	-5.6	20.0	61.8	18.2
<i>Tees Valley</i>	794	805	309	330	639	-4.4	21.1	60.4	18.4
<i>Tees Valley less Darlington</i>	597	907	262	280	541	-5.1	21.3	60.5	18.2
<i>Former county of Durham</i>	2,424	244	287	305	592	-3.2	19.3	61.4	19.4
<b>North West</b>	14,106	477	3,261	3,471	6,732	-3.0	20.7	60.7	18.6
<b>Blackburn with Darwen UA</b>	137	1,004	67	70	138	-3.5	25.2	59.4	15.5
<b>Blackpool UA</b>	35	4,075	69	74	142	-4.6	18.9	58.5	22.6
<b>Halton UA</b>	79	1,495	57	61	118	-4.0	21.7	62.5	15.9
<b>Warrington UA</b>	181	1,059	94	97	191	12.6	20.8	62.4	16.8
<b>Cheshire County</b>	2,083	324	328	346	674	5.5	19.7	60.9	19.5
Chester	448	264	57	61	118	1.2	18.4	61.5	20.1
Congleton	211	430	45	46	91	13.4	19.1	62.3	18.6
Crewe and Nantwich	430	258	54	57	111	12.8	20.6	60.7	18.8
Ellesmere Port and Neston	88	923	40	42	82	-1.1	20.9	59.8	19.3
Macclesfield	525	286	73	78	150	0.2	18.9	60.0	21.1
Vale Royal	380	322	60	62	122	9.6	20.7	61.0	18.3
<b>Cumbria</b>	6,768	72	238	250	488	1.4	18.8	59.9	21.3
Allerdale	1,242	75	46	48	94	-2.3	18.8	60.0	21.2
Barrow-in-Furness	78	923	35	37	72	-2.0	20.8	59.7	19.5
Carlisle	1,040	97	49	52	101	-0.2	18.8	60.5	20.7
Copeland	732	95	34	35	69	-5.0	19.6	61.0	19.4
Eden	2,142	23	25	25	50	15.3	18.1	60.1	21.7
South Lakeland	1,534	67	50	53	102	7.9	17.2	58.6	24.2



<b>Greater Manchester (Met. County)</b>	1,276	1,946	1,209	1,274	2,483	-5.2	21.2	61.5	17.3
Bolton	140	1,869	127	134	261	-0.4	21.7	60.9	17.4
Bury	99	1,816	88	93	181	2.3	21.5	61.1	17.3
Manchester	116	3,398	192	201	393	-15.1	21.0	63.7	15.2
Oldham	142	1,528	105	112	217	-1.8	23.0	60.2	16.8
Rochdale	158	1,298	100	106	205	-1.4	22.8	60.6	16.6
Salford	97	2,221	106	110	216	-12.6	20.4	60.9	18.7
Stockport	126	2,257	137	147	285	-2.0	20.3	60.5	19.2
Tameside	103	2,065	103	110	213	-2.5	21.3	61.2	17.5
Trafford	106	1,982	102	108	210	-5.2	20.2	61.0	18.8
Wigan	188	1,602	148	154	301	-2.8	20.5	62.5	17.1
<b>Lancashire County</b>	2,903	391	551	585	1,136	3.8	20.4	60.3	19.3
Burnley	111	809	43	46	90	-3.5	22.7	59.8	17.5
Chorley	203	496	50	51	101	9.1	19.7	63.5	16.8
Fylde	166	443	35	38	73	6.3	17.5	56.5	26.0
Hyndburn	73	1,116	40	42	81	2.6	22.8	59.6	17.6
Lancaster	576	233	64	70	134	7.0	18.6	61.0	20.4
Pendle	169	527	44	46	89	3.4	22.6	59.7	17.7
Preston	142	911	63	67	130	2.5	20.8	62.2	17.0
Ribble Valley	583	93	26	28	54	0.3	19.7	60.2	20.1
Rossendale	138	476	32	34	66	1.0	22.3	61.1	16.6
South Ribble	113	920	51	53	104	7.4	20.2	61.6	18.3
West Lancashire	347	313	52	56	108	1.0	20.3	61.2	18.5
Wyre	283	374	50	55	106	6.5	18.7	55.9	25.5
<b>Merseyside (Met. County)</b>	645	2,111	647	714	1,362	-10.5	20.6	60.0	19.4
Knowsley	86	1,740	71	79	150	-13.5	22.8	59.8	17.4
Liverpool	112	3,927	210	229	439	-15.0	20.1	62.2	17.7
St. Helens	136	1,297	86	91	177	-7.0	20.7	60.8	18.5
Sefton	153	1,847	133	149	283	-5.8	20.2	57.8	22.0
Wirral	157	1,988	147	165	312	-8.3	20.7	58.5	20.9
<i>Former county of Cheshire</i>	2,343	420	479	504	984	5.5	20.1	61.4	18.5
<i>Former county of Lancashire</i>	3,075	460	687	729	1,416	2.2	20.7	60.1	19.2
<b>Yorkshire and the Humber</b>	15,408	322	2,414	2,553	4,967	1.0	20.4	60.9	18.7
<b>East Riding of Yorkshire UA</b>	2,408	131	153	161	315	15.9	18.8	59.8	21.4
<b>Kingston upon Hull, City of UA</b>	71	3,406	119	124	243	-11.1	21.6	60.8	17.6
<b>North East Lincolnshire UA</b>	192	823	77	81	158	-2.1	22.0	58.7	19.2
<b>North Lincolnshire UA</b>	846	181	75	78	153	1.3	20.2	60.2	19.5
<b>York UA</b>	272	667	87	94	181	9.6	17.5	63.0	19.4
<b>North Yorkshire County</b>	8,038	71	278	292	570	11.5	19.2	59.7	21.1
Craven	1,177	46	26	28	54	12.2	18.9	57.9	23.3
Hambleton	1,311	64	42	43	84	12.1	19.2	60.1	20.6
Harrogate	1,308	116	73	78	151	10.7	19.3	60.5	20.2
Richmondshire	1,319	36	24	23	47	8.3	19.6	62.5	17.9
Ryedale	1,507	34	25	26	51	16.6	18.5	57.8	23.7
Scarborough	817	130	50	56	106	3.8	18.2	57.2	24.6
Selby	599	128	37	39	77	22.8	20.8	62.0	17.2
<b>South Yorkshire (Met. County)</b>	1,552	816	618	649	1,266	-3.8	20.1	61.1	18.8
Barnsley	329	663	106	112	218	-3.4	20.3	60.8	18.9
Doncaster	568	505	140	147	287	-1.4	20.8	60.1	19.1
Rotherham	287	867	121	128	248	-1.7	21.0	60.7	18.3
Sheffield	368	1,395	251	262	513	-6.3	19.1	62.0	18.9
<b>West Yorkshire (Met. County)</b>	2,029	1,025	1,007	1,073	2,080	0.6	21.2	61.3	17.4
Bradford	366	1,277	225	243	468	0.7	23.4	59.9	16.7
Calderdale	364	529	93	99	192	-0.2	21.3	60.7	18.0
Kirklees	409	952	189	200	389	3.1	21.6	61.4	17.0
Leeds	552	1,297	346	370	716	-0.3	19.9	62.3	17.7
Wakefield	339	931	153	162	315	0.4	20.5	61.5	18.0
<i>The Humber</i>	3,517	247	424	445	869	1.3	20.4	60.0	19.6
<i>Former county of North Yorkshire</i>	8,310	90	365	386	751	11.0	18.8	60.5	20.7
<b>East Midlands</b>	15,607	268	2,050	2,125	4,175	8.4	20.0	61.3	18.6
<b>Derby UA</b>	78	2,841	108	113	222	2.0	21.0	60.4	18.5
<b>Leicester UA</b>	73	3,816	135	145	280	-1.2	22.2	62.1	15.6
<b>Nottingham UA</b>	75	3,578	133	134	267	-4.0	19.8	63.8	16.4
<b>Rutland UA</b>	382	91	18	17	35	4.8	19.2	61.2	19.6



<b>Derbyshire County</b>	2,547	289	361	374	735	5.5	19.6	61.0	19.4
Amber Valley	265	439	57	59	117	6.5	19.5	61.2	19.3
Bolsover	160	448	35	37	72	1.3	19.8	60.3	19.9
Chesterfield	66	1,497	48	51	99	0.9	19.3	60.5	20.2
Derbyshire Dales	792	88	34	35	69	2.3	18.3	59.7	22.0
Erewash	110	1,005	54	56	110	6.3	20.5	61.2	18.3
High Peak	539	166	44	45	89	8.4	20.6	61.4	17.9
North East Derbyshire	276	352	48	49	97	0.8	18.4	60.7	20.9
South Derbyshire	338	242	41	41	82	19.4	20.6	62.5	16.9
<b>Leicestershire County</b>	2,083	293	302	309	610	12.5	19.6	62.2	18.2
Blaby	130	693	45	45	90	17.0	20.0	62.2	17.8
Charnwood	279	550	76	77	154	9.6	19.0	63.7	17.3
Harborough	592	130	38	39	77	25.0	20.2	61.6	18.2
Hinckley and Bosworth	297	337	49	51	100	13.8	19.1	62.3	18.6
Melton	481	99	24	24	48	9.9	19.8	61.7	18.5
North West Leicestershire	279	307	42	43	86	8.2	19.7	61.8	18.5
Oadby and Wigston	24	2,372	27	29	56	5.1	19.8	60.2	20.0
<b>Lincolnshire</b>	5,921	109	317	331	648	17.1	19.2	59.0	21.8
Boston	362	154	27	28	56	6.2	18.8	58.7	22.5
East Lindsey	1,760	74	64	67	131	23.9	17.7	56.5	25.8
Lincoln	36	2,399	42	44	86	11.9	20.0	62.3	17.6
North Kesteven	922	102	46	48	94	17.6	19.4	59.3	21.3
South Holland	742	103	37	39	77	23.2	17.9	57.1	25.0
South Kesteven	943	132	61	64	125	26.9	20.5	60.5	19.0
West Lindsey	1,156	69	39	41	80	2.5	19.7	59.1	21.2
<b>Northamptonshire</b>	2,364	267	311	319	630	18.4	21.2	62.3	16.5
Corby	80	662	26	27	53	1.1	22.6	60.9	16.5
Daventry	663	109	36	36	72	24.1	21.4	62.7	15.8
East Northamptonshire	510	151	38	39	77	23.1	21.2	61.6	17.2
Kettering	233	351	40	42	82	14.7	20.5	61.6	17.9
Northampton	81	2,407	95	99	194	22.4	20.8	63.4	15.7
South Northamptonshire	634	125	40	40	79	23.4	21.3	62.6	16.1
Wellingborough	163	445	36	37	73	12.1	21.3	61.5	17.3
<b>Nottinghamshire County</b>	2,085	359	366	383	749	4.6	19.7	61.2	19.1
Ashfield	110	1,018	54	57	112	4.5	20.2	61.5	18.3
Bassetlaw	638	169	53	55	108	4.8	19.9	61.1	18.9
Broxtowe	80	1,342	53	55	107	2.9	18.8	62.2	19.0
Gedling	120	932	54	58	112	3.3	19.0	61.3	19.6
Mansfield	77	1,277	48	50	98	-2.0	20.6	60.4	19.0
Newark and Sherwood	651	163	52	54	106	5.5	20.0	60.0	20.1
Rushcliffe	409	258	52	54	106	13.7	19.5	61.8	18.7
<i>Former county of Derbyshire</i>	2,625	364	469	487	957	4.6	20.0	60.9	19.2
<i>Former county of Leicestershire</i>	2,538	364	454	471	925	7.7	20.4	62.2	17.5
<i>Former county of Nottinghamshire</i>	2,159	470	499	517	1,016	2.2	19.7	61.9	18.4
<b>West Midlands</b>	12,998	405	2,576	2,692	5,267	1.6	20.8	60.7	18.5
<b>Herefordshire, County of UA</b>	2,180	80	85	89	175	17.0	19.5	58.4	22.1
<b>Stoke-on-Trent UA</b>	93	2,573	117	123	240	-4.7	19.9	61.4	18.7
<b>Telford and Wrekin UA</b>	290	546	78	81	159	26.4	22.3	62.9	14.8
<b>Shropshire County</b>	3,197	89	140	143	283	11.0	19.1	59.9	21.0
Bridgnorth	633	83	27	26	52	4.0	17.6	62.4	20.0
North Shropshire	679	84	29	29	57	11.6	19.4	59.9	20.7
Oswestry	256	146	18	19	37	18.3	20.3	59.2	20.5
Shrewsbury and Atcham	602	159	47	49	96	9.3	19.8	60.2	20.0
South Shropshire	1,027	39	20	21	40	18.1	18.1	56.4	25.5
<b>Staffordshire County</b>	2,620	308	396	411	807	5.3	19.7	61.9	18.4
Cannock Chase	79	1,168	45	47	92	8.2	21.2	62.6	16.2
East Staffordshire	387	269	51	53	104	7.8	21.2	60.5	18.3
Lichfield	331	281	46	47	93	4.8	19.4	62.0	18.6
Newcastle-under-Lyme	211	578	59	63	122	1.2	18.6	61.8	19.6
South Staffordshire	407	260	52	54	106	8.7	19.1	62.0	18.9
Stafford	598	202	60	61	121	2.9	18.4	61.9	19.7
Staffordshire Moorlands	576	164	47	48	95	-1.3	18.3	61.3	20.4
Tamworth	31	2,418	37	38	75	14.3	22.4	64.2	13.4



<b>Warwickshire</b>	1,975	256	248	258	506	6.1	19.4	61.7	18.9
North Warwickshire	284	217	30	31	62	3.0	19.8	62.5	17.7
Nuneaton and Bedworth	79	1,510	59	61	119	4.7	21.1	61.5	17.4
Rugby	351	249	43	44	88	0.0	20.1	61.2	18.6
Stratford-on-Avon	978	114	54	58	112	10.8	18.3	60.5	21.2
Warwick	283	446	62	64	126	9.6	18.2	62.9	18.9
<b>West Midlands (Met. County)</b>	902	2,833	1,244	1,310	2,554	-4.4	22.0	59.9	18.1
Birmingham	268	3,647	473	503	976	-4.3	23.4	59.8	16.7
Coventry	99	3,049	149	152	301	-5.8	21.1	61.2	17.7
Dudley	98	3,114	150	155	305	1.4	19.9	60.6	19.5
Sandwell	86	3,304	136	146	283	-8.7	21.7	59.3	19.0
Solihull	178	1,119	97	103	200	0.7	21.0	59.6	19.5
Walsall	104	2,437	123	130	253	-5.4	21.7	59.3	19.0
Wolverhampton	69	3,405	116	121	236	-7.9	20.9	59.7	19.4
<b>Worcestershire County</b>	1,741	312	266	276	542	11.3	19.5	61.4	19.1
Bromsgrove	217	405	43	45	88	-0.3	19.3	60.6	20.1
Malvern Hills	577	125	35	37	72	6.0	18.3	57.7	24.1
Redditch	54	1,452	39	40	79	16.4	21.5	64.3	14.2
Worcester	33	2,806	46	48	93	21.0	20.2	63.2	16.6
Wychavon	664	170	56	57	113	20.1	18.9	60.7	20.4
Wyre Forest	195	496	48	49	97	5.6	18.8	61.7	19.5
<i>Herefordshire and Worcestershire</i>	3,920	183	351	366	717	12.7	19.5	60.7	19.9
<i>Former county of Shropshire</i>	3,488	127	218	224	442	16.1	20.3	61.0	18.8
<i>Former county of Staffordshire</i>	2,714	386	514	534	1,048	2.8	19.7	61.8	18.5
<b>East</b>	19,110	282	2,642	2,753	5,395	11.1	20.1	60.9	19.0
<b>Luton UA</b>	43	4,251	92	92	184	11.8	23.5	62.4	14.1
<b>Peterborough UA</b>	343	456	76	80	156	16.9	21.9	61.7	16.4
<b>Southend-on-Sea UA</b>	42	3,840	77	84	160	1.8	20.1	58.4	21.5
<b>Thurrock UA</b>	163	877	70	73	143	12.4	21.9	62.9	15.2
<b>Bedfordshire County</b>	1,192	321	189	193	382	10.7	21.2	62.4	16.4
Bedford	476	311	73	75	148	11.0	20.7	62.1	17.2
Mid Bedfordshire	503	241	61	61	121	16.1	21.3	63.3	15.4
South Bedfordshire	213	530	56	57	113	5.1	21.6	62.0	16.4
<b>Cambridgeshire County</b>	3,046	182	274	279	554	21.5	19.4	63.4	17.2
Cambridge	41	2,674	54	55	109	7.8	14.7	70.2	15.1
East Cambridgeshire	651	113	36	37	73	36.0	19.9	61.2	18.9
Fenland	546	153	41	43	84	25.9	19.6	58.5	21.9
Huntingdonshire	906	173	78	79	157	25.5	21.7	63.0	15.3
South Cambridgeshire	902	145	65	66	130	19.8	20.1	62.7	17.2
<b>Essex County</b>	3,465	379	641	671	1,313	9.6	20.0	60.7	19.3
Basildon	110	1,508	80	86	166	8.8	21.3	61.5	17.2
Braintree	612	217	65	67	132	17.6	20.9	61.9	17.2
Brentwood	153	447	33	35	68	-5.4	19.1	59.6	21.3
Castle Point	45	1,923	42	44	87	-0.2	19.3	60.6	20.1
Chelmsford	339	464	78	80	157	12.7	19.9	63.0	17.1
Colchester	329	474	77	79	156	12.8	19.8	63.1	17.1
Epping Forest	339	357	59	62	121	3.5	19.7	60.9	19.4
Harlow	31	2,585	38	41	79	-0.8	21.5	61.5	17.0
Maldon	359	166	30	30	60	23.5	20.5	61.4	18.1
Rochford	169	464	38	40	79	6.8	19.8	59.8	20.4
Tendring	338	411	66	72	139	21.0	17.5	53.1	29.4
Uttlesford	641	108	34	35	69	10.0	20.5	61.7	17.8
<b>Hertfordshire</b>	1,643	630	506	529	1,035	7.0	20.8	61.8	17.5
Broxbourne	51	1,695	42	45	87	9.2	20.8	61.9	17.3
Dacorum	212	649	68	70	138	5.3	21.0	61.6	17.4
East Hertfordshire	476	271	63	66	129	17.9	20.8	63.3	15.9
Hertsmere	101	934	46	49	94	6.6	20.7	60.7	18.6
North Hertfordshire	375	312	57	60	117	7.8	20.6	61.0	18.4
St. Albans	161	801	64	66	129	3.1	20.6	62.2	17.2
Stevenage	26	3,073	39	41	80	6.9	22.5	61.5	16.0
Three Rivers	89	933	40	43	83	2.3	20.6	60.4	19.0
Watford	21	3,722	39	41	80	6.9	20.6	64.1	15.3
Welwyn Hatfield	130	753	47	50	98	3.6	19.7	60.8	19.5



<b>Norfolk</b>	5,371	149	388	409	798	13.5	18.1	58.9	23.0
Breckland	1,305	93	60	61	122	25.7	19.3	58.5	22.2
Broadland	552	215	58	61	119	21.1	18.2	59.5	22.3
Great Yarmouth	174	523	44	47	91	11.7	19.1	58.4	22.5
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	1,429	95	66	70	136	11.1	18.1	57.4	24.5
North Norfolk	964	102	48	51	99	18.2	16.2	54.9	28.9
Norwich	39	3,117	59	63	122	-3.5	17.3	63.8	18.9
South Norfolk	908	122	54	57	111	16.4	18.7	59.1	22.3
<b>Suffolk</b>	3,801	176	328	341	669	11.3	19.8	59.2	21.0
Babergh	594	141	41	43	84	12.8	19.4	59.4	21.2
Forest Heath	378	147	28	28	56	5.6	20.8	62.1	17.1
Ipswich	39	2,973	57	60	117	-2.4	21.0	60.0	19.0
Mid Suffolk	871	100	43	44	87	23.0	19.8	60.0	20.2
St. Edmundsbury	657	150	49	50	98	12.8	19.3	61.7	19.0
Suffolk Coastal	892	129	56	59	115	18.9	19.3	56.9	23.8
Waveney	370	304	54	58	112	12.5	19.3	56.2	24.5
<i>Former county of Bedfordshire</i>	1,235	458	282	285	566	11.1	21.9	62.4	15.6
<i>Former county of Cambridgeshire</i>	3,390	209	350	360	710	20.5	20.0	63.1	17.0
<i>Former county of Essex</i>	3,670	440	788	828	1,616	9.0	20.2	60.7	19.2
<b>London<sup>4</sup></b>	1,572	4,572	3,479	3,709	7,188	5.6	20.2	65.4	14.4
Inner London	319	8,680	1,345	1,427	2,772	8.7	19.5	68.5	12.0
Inner London - West	109	8,927	468	505	973	5.1	15.8	71.1	13.1
Camden	22	9,104	96	103	198	10.8	16.7	70.8	12.5
City of London	3	2,490	4	3	7	33.6	9.2	75.5	15.3
Hammersmith and Fulham	16	10,087	79	86	165	9.4	16.6	71.0	12.4
Kensington and Chelsea	12	13,120	76	83	159	13.6	15.6	69.8	14.6
Wandsworth	34	7,613	124	137	261	-0.4	16.4	71.5	12.1
Westminster	21	8,459	89	93	182	-3.5	13.6	72.0	14.4
Inner London - East	210	8,552	877	922	1,799	10.8	21.5	67.0	11.5
Hackney	19	10,667	97	106	203	9.9	23.4	65.7	10.9
Haringey	30	7,328	104	113	217	4.6	20.6	67.8	11.6
Islington	15	11,851	84	92	176	6.0	18.4	69.7	12.0
Lambeth	27	9,947	132	135	267	5.5	19.2	70.0	10.9
Lewisham	35	7,096	120	129	249	5.5	21.1	66.1	12.8
Newham	36	6,744	120	124	244	14.8	26.1	63.3	10.6
Southwark	29	8,506	120	125	245	12.4	20.2	67.7	12.1
Tower Hamlets	20	9,947	99	98	197	35.4	22.8	66.3	10.9
Outer London	1,253	3,525	2,135	2,281	4,416	3.8	20.6	63.5	15.9
Outer London - East and North East	432	3,598	749	806	1,555	1.4	21.3	62.2	16.5
Barking and Dagenham	36	4,554	78	86	164	8.4	23.4	60.1	16.6
Bexley	61	3,612	105	113	219	0.8	21.0	60.7	18.3
Enfield	81	3,394	131	143	274	5.1	21.1	62.8	16.0
Greenwich	47	4,546	103	112	215	-0.1	21.7	63.4	14.9
Havering	112	2,002	108	117	225	-7.2	19.8	59.9	20.3
Redbridge	56	4,242	116	123	239	4.4	21.3	62.6	16.1
Waltham Forest	39	5,633	107	112	219	0.5	21.4	65.0	13.6
Outer London - South	355	3,219	553	591	1,144	4.8	20.4	63.2	16.4
Bromley	150	1,972	142	154	296	-0.8	19.9	60.8	19.3
Croydon	87	3,832	160	172	332	3.3	21.9	63.0	15.1
Kingston upon Thames	37	3,963	72	75	148	9.9	18.9	65.9	15.2
Merton	38	5,008	92	97	188	12.4	19.5	65.7	14.8
Sutton	44	4,109	87	93	180	5.9	20.9	62.4	16.7
Outer London - West and North West	465	3,692	833	884	1,717	5.4	20.1	64.8	15.1
Barnet	87	3,635	150	165	315	6.8	20.3	63.1	16.6
Brent	43	6,102	128	136	264	3.8	19.8	66.6	13.7
Ealing	56	5,431	148	154	302	6.9	19.8	66.7	13.5
Harrow	50	4,121	101	107	208	4.5	20.1	63.1	16.8
Hillingdon	116	2,101	118	125	243	4.2	21.2	62.6	16.2
Hounslow	56	3,799	105	108	213	4.3	20.6	66.0	13.4
Richmond upon Thames	57	3,010	84	89	173	6.8	18.8	65.5	15.7



<b>South East</b>	19,069	420	3,910	4,097	8,007	10.5	19.9	61.3	18.8
<b>Bracknell Forest UA</b>	109	1,002	55	55	110	29.5	22.3	65.0	12.7
<b>Brighton and Hove UA</b>	83	3,001	120	128	248	4.6	16.6	65.0	18.4
<b>Isle of Wight UA</b>	380	350	64	69	133	12.6	18.2	56.4	25.4
<b>Medway UA</b>	192	1,300	123	127	250	3.9	22.4	62.7	14.9
<b>Milton Keynes UA</b>	309	673	103	104	208	64.8	22.9	65.0	12.1
<b>Portsmouth UA</b>	40	4,643	92	95	187	-2.4	19.4	63.2	17.4
<b>Reading UA</b>	40	3,546	72	71	143	4.2	19.1	66.4	14.5
<b>Slough UA</b>	33	3,659	59	60	119	22.0	22.3	64.3	13.4
<b>Southampton UA</b>	50	4,365	109	109	218	3.7	18.3	65.2	16.5
<b>West Berkshire UA</b>	704	205	72	73	144	17.8	20.8	63.7	15.5
<b>Windsor and Maidenhead UA</b>	197	679	66	68	134	-1.4	19.8	62.3	17.9
<b>Wokingham UA</b>	179	840	75	75	150	28.6	20.9	64.8	14.3
<b>Buckinghamshire County</b>	1,565	306	235	244	479	7.8	20.9	62.1	17.0
Aylesbury Vale	903	184	82	83	166	23.7	21.4	63.6	15.0
Chiltern	196	454	43	46	89	-1.5	20.5	59.8	19.7
South Bucks	141	438	30	32	62	-0.7	20.0	59.6	20.4
Wycombe	325	499	79	83	162	3.0	21.0	62.7	16.3
<b>East Sussex County</b>	1,709	289	234	260	493	15.2	18.9	55.5	25.7
Eastbourne	44	2,034	42	48	90	15.9	18.0	54.7	27.3
Hastings	30	2,873	41	44	85	12.9	21.1	58.6	20.4
Lewes	292	316	44	48	92	16.8	18.8	55.6	25.5
Rother	509	168	40	46	85	11.7	17.0	51.1	32.0
Wealden	833	168	67	73	140	17.5	19.3	56.6	24.1
<b>Hampshire County</b>	3,679	337	609	632	1,241	14.0	20.1	61.1	18.8
Basingstoke and Deane	634	241	76	77	153	15.7	21.1	64.2	14.7
East Hampshire	514	213	54	56	109	19.4	20.4	61.1	18.5
Eastleigh	80	1,457	57	59	116	25.1	21.0	61.8	17.2
Fareham	74	1,457	53	55	108	21.5	19.6	60.3	20.2
Gosport	25	3,020	37	39	76	-1.9	20.5	61.0	18.5
Hart	215	388	42	41	84	19.5	20.4	64.3	15.3
Havant	55	2,111	56	61	117	1.0	19.9	58.2	21.9
New Forest	753	225	81	88	170	16.5	18.2	56.2	25.7
Rushmoor	39	2,327	46	45	91	4.4	21.4	65.1	13.5
Test Valley	628	175	54	56	110	17.3	21.0	61.6	17.5
Winchester	661	162	53	55	107	15.4	18.6	61.6	19.8
<b>Kent County</b>	3,544	376	645	686	1,331	7.0	20.4	59.8	19.8
Ashford	581	177	50	53	103	18.5	21.2	60.2	18.6
Canterbury	309	438	64	71	135	10.8	18.4	59.7	21.9
Dartford	73	1,181	42	44	86	5.8	21.2	61.9	16.8
Dover	315	332	50	54	105	1.0	20.1	58.4	21.5
Gravesham	99	967	47	49	96	0.3	21.6	60.5	17.9
Maidstone	393	354	68	71	139	6.4	19.6	62.2	18.2
Sevenoaks	369	296	53	56	109	-0.4	20.3	59.7	20.0
Shepway	357	270	46	50	96	11.9	19.5	57.5	23.0
Swale	373	330	61	62	123	11.8	21.6	60.9	17.5
Thanet	103	1,227	60	67	127	4.1	20.1	55.3	24.6
Tonbridge and Malling	240	449	53	55	108	10.1	21.5	60.7	17.7
Tunbridge Wells	331	314	50	54	104	5.6	20.7	60.6	18.7
<b>Oxfordshire</b>	2,605	233	300	306	606	11.8	19.5	63.6	16.8
Cherwell	589	224	65	67	132	20.9	21.0	63.3	15.7
Oxford	46	2,942	66	68	134	2.9	16.1	69.1	14.8
South Oxfordshire	679	189	63	65	128	9.5	20.2	61.9	17.8
Vale of White Horse	578	200	58	58	116	11.9	20.5	61.6	17.9
West Oxfordshire	714	134	47	49	96	17.2	20.3	61.1	18.5
<b>Surrey</b>	1,663	637	517	543	1,059	4.4	19.5	61.8	18.8
Elmbridge	95	1,283	59	63	122	8.4	20.6	60.6	18.8
Epsom and Ewell	34	1,969	32	35	67	-3.3	19.2	61.4	19.4
Guildford	271	479	64	66	130	3.9	18.0	64.4	17.6
Mole Valley	258	311	39	41	80	3.6	19.0	59.1	21.9
Reigate and Banstead	129	981	62	64	127	8.2	19.9	61.5	18.6
Runnymede	78	1,000	38	40	78	7.2	17.6	63.9	18.5
Spelthorne	45	2,014	44	46	90	-2.5	18.9	61.7	19.4
Surrey Heath	95	844	40	41	80	5.6	20.5	63.3	16.2
Tandridge	248	320	38	41	79	1.7	20.3	60.4	19.3
Waverley	345	335	56	60	116	3.1	19.3	60.4	20.3
Woking	64	1,413	44	46	90	9.6	20.6	62.6	16.8



<b>West Sussex</b>	1,991	379	361	393	754	13.2	19.1	57.9	22.9
Adur	42	1,428	28	31	60	1.9	19.0	56.4	24.6
Arun	221	639	66	75	141	19.0	17.1	53.9	29.0
Chichester	786	135	50	56	106	7.7	17.7	56.1	26.1
Crawley	45	2,218	49	51	100	21.6	21.2	62.2	16.6
Horsham	530	231	59	63	122	21.9	20.6	60.1	19.3
Mid Sussex	334	381	62	66	127	10.4	20.1	60.8	19.1
Worthing	32	3,006	46	52	98	5.6	18.2	56.1	25.7
<i>Former county of Berkshire</i>	1,262	634	399	401	800	15.2	20.8	64.4	14.8
<i>Former county of Buckinghamshire</i>	1,874	367	338	349	687	20.4	21.5	63.0	15.5
<i>Former county of East Sussex</i>	1,791	414	354	388	741	11.4	18.1	58.7	23.2
<i>Former county of Hampshire</i>	3,769	437	810	836	1,645	10.5	19.8	61.9	18.3
<i>Former county of Kent</i>	3,736	423	768	813	1,581	6.5	20.7	60.2	19.0
<b>South West</b>	23,837	207	2,400	2,534	4,934	12.6	19.0	59.6	21.3
<b>Bath and North East Somerset UA</b>	346	490	82	87	169	4.8	18.2	61.4	20.4
<b>Bournemouth UA</b>	46	3,542	79	85	164	14.1	16.7	60.0	23.4
<b>Bristol, City of UA</b>	110	3,474	186	195	381	-5.1	19.0	64.0	16.9
<b>North Somerset UA</b>	374	505	92	97	189	15.9	19.0	58.9	22.2
<b>Plymouth UA</b>	80	3,020	118	123	241	-4.9	19.5	62.0	18.5
<b>Poole UA</b>	65	2,137	66	72	138	15.0	18.6	58.5	23.0
<b>South Gloucestershire UA</b>	497	495	122	124	246	21.1	20.8	62.3	16.9
<b>Swindon UA</b>	230	783	90	91	180	18.8	20.9	63.1	16.0
<b>Torbay UA</b>	63	2,067	62	68	130	14.9	18.0	56.3	25.7
<b>Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly</b>	3,563	141	243	259	502	17.7	18.5	58.4	23.1
Caradon	664	120	39	41	80	17.7	18.4	59.4	22.2
Carrick	458	192	42	46	88	16.3	17.8	57.8	24.4
Kerrier	474	196	45	48	93	10.9	18.9	58.9	22.1
North Cornwall	1,195	68	39	42	81	24.6	18.8	57.4	23.8
Penwith	304	208	30	33	63	16.5	17.8	57.6	24.6
Restormel	452	212	47	49	96	21.9	18.9	58.7	22.4
Isles of Scilly	16	131	1	1	2	8.9	16.6	61.6	21.8
<b>Devon County</b>	6,564	107	341	365	706	17.7	18.1	58.0	23.9
East Devon	814	154	59	66	126	16.7	16.4	53.3	30.3
Exeter	47	2,364	54	57	111	10.5	17.2	64.5	18.3
Mid Devon	913	77	34	36	70	19.0	19.8	58.7	21.5
North Devon	1,086	81	43	45	88	12.1	18.9	57.8	23.3
South Hams	886	92	40	42	82	22.8	18.3	57.8	23.9
Teignbridge	674	180	58	63	121	26.5	18.6	56.5	24.9
Torridge	984	60	29	30	59	21.6	18.5	58.0	23.6
West Devon	1,160	42	24	25	49	14.3	18.3	58.7	22.9
<b>Dorset County</b>	2,542	154	189	202	392	16.9	17.8	55.7	26.5
Christchurch	50	891	21	24	45	17.3	15.7	51.2	33.0
East Dorset	354	237	40	44	84	21.5	17.1	54.3	28.7
North Dorset	609	102	31	31	62	26.4	19.7	57.5	22.8
Purbeck	404	110	22	23	44	9.8	18.2	56.9	24.9
West Dorset	1,081	86	44	48	92	15.6	17.7	54.6	27.7
Weymouth and Portland	42	1,527	31	32	64	10.0	18.5	59.5	22.0
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	2,653	213	276	289	565	11.6	19.7	60.4	19.9
Cheltenham	47	2,360	53	57	110	7.1	18.3	62.0	19.6
Cotswold	1,165	69	39	41	80	14.2	18.6	58.7	22.7
Forest of Dean	527	152	39	41	80	9.3	19.6	60.3	20.1
Gloucester	41	2,713	54	56	110	9.7	21.9	60.9	17.2
Stroud	461	235	53	55	108	12.4	20.1	59.7	20.2
Tewkesbury	414	185	37	39	77	20.5	19.4	60.1	20.6
<b>Somerset</b>	3,451	145	242	256	499	15.8	19.4	58.4	22.2
Mendip	739	141	51	53	104	15.7	20.5	59.6	19.9
Sedgemoor	564	188	52	54	106	17.8	19.6	58.4	21.9
South Somerset	959	158	74	77	151	13.5	19.5	58.0	22.4
Taunton Deane	462	222	49	53	103	16.2	19.2	59.1	21.7
West Somerset	725	48	17	18	35	19.0	16.0	54.1	29.9



<b>Wiltshire County</b>	3,255	133	214	220	434	16.1	20.5	60.5	19.0
Kennet	967	77	38	37	75	14.1	20.4	61.4	18.2
North Wiltshire	768	163	62	63	125	19.5	21.3	61.6	17.1
Salisbury	1,004	114	56	59	115	11.8	19.6	59.6	20.8
West Wiltshire	517	229	58	61	118	18.2	20.4	59.7	19.8
 <i>Bristol/Bath area</i>	1,326	743	481	503	985	6.0	19.3	62.2	18.5
<i>Former county of Devon</i>	6,707	161	520	556	1,077	11.5	18.4	58.7	22.9
<i>Former county of Dorset</i>	2,653	261	334	360	693	15.9	17.7	57.2	25.0
<i>Former county of Wiltshire</i>	3,485	176	303	310	614	16.9	20.6	61.3	18.1

1 Local government structure as at 1 April 1998. See Notes and Definitions.

2 Population figures for 2001 are the first in a new series that are based on the 2001 Census (see also tables in chapter 1, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 15.1, 16.1 and 17.1). The figures for earlier years from 1991 shown in the rest of Regional Trends 37 are unrevised and are not consistent with them.

3 Pension age is 65 for men and 60 for women.

4 London is presented by NUTS levels 1, 2, 3 and 4. See Notes and Definitions.

**Source:** Office for National Statistics



# 14.2 Vital<sup>1,2</sup> and social statistics: by local authority<sup>3</sup>

	Live births <sup>2</sup> per 1,000 population		Deaths <sup>2</sup> per 1,000 population		Perinatal mortality rate <sup>4</sup>	Infant mortality rate <sup>5</sup>	Percent- age of live births under 2.5 kg 2000	Percent- age of live births outside marriage 2000	Children looked after by LAs per 1,000 population aged under 18 2001 <sup>6</sup>
	1991	2000	1991	2000	1999-2001	1999-2001	2000	2000	2001 <sup>6</sup>
<b>United Kingdom</b>	13.7	11.4	11.2	10.2	8.1	5.6	..	39.5	..
<b>England</b>	13.7	11.5	11.1	10.1	8.1	5.6	7.6	39.1	5.2
<b>North East</b>	13.4	10.3	12.2	11.1	8.2	5.8	7.7	50.5	5.9
Darlington UA	14.3	10.5	13.9	11.8	11.9	6.3	6.7	48.4	5.1
Hartlepool UA	14.9	11.5	11.5	10.2	8.1	6.0	7.3	59.8	5.4
Middlesbrough UA	15.1	12.4	11.1	10.0	10.2	5.9	9.5	55.4	6.5
Redcar and Cleveland UA	14.0	10.0	10.9	11.5	8.1	4.7	7.1	56.3	5.8
Stockton-on-Tees UA	14.9	10.7	10.4	8.9	8.0	6.4	7.8	46.5	4.5
Durham County	12.8	9.9	12.1	10.9	8.0	6.9	7.7	49.0	4.0
Northumberland	11.8	9.0	12.6	11.3	7.6	6.1	6.3	42.7	4.3
Tyne and Wear (Met. County)	13.4	10.4	12.7	11.5	7.9	5.3	8.1	51.6	7.5
<i>Tees Valley</i>	14.7	11.0	11.1	10.3	..	..	7.9	52.8	5.4
<i>Tees Valley less Darlington</i>	14.7	11.1	10.9	10.0	..	..	8.1	53.5	4.2
<i>Former county of Durham</i>	13.0	10.0	12.4	11.1	..	..	7.5	48.9	5.5
<b>North West</b>	14.2	11.1	12.0	10.8	8.7	6.2	7.9	46.3	6.1
Blackburn with Darwen UA	17.2	15.2	12.2	10.5	9.9	7.6	11.3	36.9	7.2
Blackpool UA	13.0	10.1	16.0	14.1	9.6	6.7	7.9	58.9	9.5
Halton UA	15.5	11.9	10.1	9.6	7.3	5.0	8.6	55.9	5.6
Warrington UA	14.7	11.8	10.6	9.8	7.0	4.7	6.2	39.4	3.6
Cheshire County	12.7	10.2	10.8	10.2	7.5	4.6	6.1	36.2	3.1
Cumbria	12.7	9.7	12.7	11.5	7.3	4.5	6.4	41.9	5.0
Greater Manchester (Met. County)	14.9	11.8	11.8	10.4	9.1	6.6	8.5	47.0	6.7
Lancashire County	13.7	10.6	12.3	11.1	8.5	6.9	7.9	40.9	4.9
Merseyside (Met. County)	14.0	10.8	12.4	11.3	8.9	6.4	7.6	55.4	7.5
<i>Former county of Cheshire</i>	13.5	10.7	10.7	10.0	..	..	6.5	39.6	3.5
<i>Former county of Lancashire</i>	13.9	11.0	12.7	11.4	..	..	8.3	42.1	5.6
<b>Yorkshire and the Humber</b>	13.8	11.1	11.5	10.3	8.5	6.4	8.0	42.9	5.6
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	11.8	8.7	12.0	11.0	6.1	4.9	7.0	36.6	3.0
Kingston upon Hull, City of UA	15.6	11.5	10.9	10.4	6.2	5.7	8.5	62.2	9.2
North East Lincolnshire UA	14.5	11.2	10.9	11.2	9.6	6.9	7.0	55.9	7.3
North Lincolnshire UA	13.0	10.9	11.2	10.4	9.5	7.2	8.4	44.7	5.1
York UA	12.3	9.8	11.6	10.0	9.2	6.4	6.5	39.2	3.8
North Yorkshire County	11.8	9.8	12.4	11.1	6.0	4.0	5.6	32.5	3.0
South Yorkshire (Met. County)	13.7	10.8	11.7	10.7	8.7	6.2	8.3	47.9	6.3
West Yorkshire (Met. County)	14.5	12.0	11.2	9.8	9.2	7.3	8.7	40.1	5.8
<i>The Humber</i>	13.7	10.3	11.3	10.7	..	..	7.7	50.0	6.1
<i>Former county of North Yorkshire</i>	11.8	9.8	12.2	10.8	..	..	5.9	34.1	3.2
<b>East Midlands</b>	13.4	10.9	10.9	10.1	7.8	5.5	7.8	41.2	4.4
Derby UA	15.4	12.2	11.8	9.7	9.7	6.7	9.0	43.7	7.5
Leicester UA	16.5	13.8	11.3	9.6	12.2	7.7	10.6	42.3	7.1
Nottingham UA	15.8	11.6	11.1	9.7	7.6	7.8	9.4	56.4	9.2
Rutland UA	9.8	8.8	8.7	8.4	7.2	7.2	5.7	24.6	1.3
Derbyshire County	12.8	10.0	11.6	10.6	7.7	4.8	7.4	40.0	4.0
Leicestershire County	12.5	10.5	9.4	9.1	7.9	4.5	6.8	34.0	2.1
Lincolnshire	11.7	9.7	11.8	11.6	7.0	5.0	6.9	41.4	3.9
Northamptonshire	14.0	12.3	10.3	9.4	7.2	5.0	7.7	41.3	4.1
Nottinghamshire County	12.9	10.2	10.6	10.5	6.4	5.5	7.4	41.1	3.2
<i>Former county of Derbyshire</i>	13.4	10.5	11.6	10.4	..	..	7.9	41.0	4.9
<i>Former county of Leicestershire</i>	13.7	11.4	10.0	9.2	..	..	8.2	36.8	3.8
<i>Former county of Nottinghamshire</i>	13.7	10.6	10.8	10.3	..	..	8.0	45.7	4.9
<b>West Midlands</b>	14.1	11.5	10.8	10.3	9.5	6.8	8.4	39.9	5.2
Herefordshire, County of UA	..	9.5	..	11.4	6.5	2.6	5.8	37.3	5.2
Stoke-on-Trent UA	14.3	11.3	12.1	11.0	11.1	8.7	8.8	51.1	6.5
Telford and Wrekin UA	15.5	12.4	8.8	8.4	9.8	7.5	8.6	46.3	4.7
Shropshire County	12.1	9.6	11.3	11.1	7.6	3.9	5.2	34.5	2.7
Staffordshire County	12.9	9.9	10.3	10.1	9.1	6.4	7.2	38.0	3.0
Warwickshire	12.5	10.6	10.5	10.1	5.7	4.9	6.8	36.3	2.9
West Midlands (Met. County)	15.2	12.8	11.0	10.3	10.6	7.7	9.4	40.8	6.4
Worcestershire County	..	10.5	..	10.4	8.9	5.2	7.4	35.8	5.0
<i>Herefordshire and Worcestershire</i>	12.6	10.2	10.7	10.6	..	..	7.1	36.1	5.0
<i>Former county of Shropshire</i>	13.3	10.6	10.4	10.1	..	..	6.6	39.3	3.5



<i>Former county of Staffordshire</i>	13.2	10.2	10.7	10.3	..	..	7.6	41.4	3.8
<b>East</b>	13.3	11.2	10.3	9.8	7.0	4.5	6.8	35.3	4.2
Luton UA	18.5	15.8	8.8	8.1	11.9	8.0	8.4	32.1	6.7
Peterborough UA	15.8	13.2	8.8	9.5	9.2	6.0	8.7	40.7	9.1
Southend-on-Sea UA	13.8	10.6	14.2	12.2	7.4	3.5	7.2	45.0	6.6
Thurrock UA	15.7	13.6	9.4	8.5	7.4	4.7	7.2	44.7	5.8
Bedfordshire County	13.6	11.9	9.1	8.4	8.1	4.9	6.4	33.6	3.9
Cambridgeshire County	13.0	10.5	9.3	8.6	5.9	4.3	6.3	30.3	3.0
Essex County	13.0	10.8	10.3	10.1	6.5	4.2	6.5	36.3	4.1
Hertfordshire	13.6	12.2	9.5	9.0	6.4	4.1	6.7	30.6	3.3
Norfolk	11.6	9.8	12.1	11.5	6.5	4.2	7.0	40.7	4.2
Suffolk	12.8	10.3	11.2	10.6	7.3	4.5	6.6	35.9	4.2
<i>Former county of Bedfordshire</i>	15.2	13.2	9.0	8.3	..	..	7.2	33.0	4.9
<i>Former county of Cambridgeshire</i>	13.6	11.1	9.2	8.8	..	..	6.9	33.0	4.5
<i>Former county of Essex</i>	13.3	11.0	10.6	10.2	..	..	6.6	38.0	4.5
<b>London</b>	15.4	14.2	10.0	8.1	9.0	5.8	8.2	34.5	6.6
Inner London	16.4	15.7	9.8	7.2	9.6	6.5	8.8	37.1	9.6
Outer London	14.7	13.3	10.1	8.7	8.5	5.4	7.7	32.6	5.1
<b>South East</b>	13.0	11.1	10.8	10.0	6.8	4.5	6.7	34.1	4.2
Bracknell Forest UA	15.2	13.1	8.6	7.6	7.6	3.5	5.7	29.1	2.6
Brighton and Hove UA	12.1	10.7	13.9	11.0	6.7	5.0	6.2	47.8	7.4
Isle of Wight UA	10.6	9.1	15.5	14.1	7.8	3.2	5.8	46.5	6.3
Medway UA	15.6	12.7	8.7	9.2	6.8	4.4	7.8	43.3	5.4
Milton Keynes UA	17.1	13.8	7.2	7.0	8.9	6.6	7.0	43.0	4.5
Portsmouth UA	14.2	11.7	12.0	11.0	10.1	7.0	7.8	45.2	6.2
Reading UA	14.2	13.2	12.0	7.8	8.9	6.2	7.5	39.9	4.3
Slough UA	18.2	16.4	7.8	7.8	8.7	5.1	10.3	30.0	5.3
Southampton UA	13.8	11.5	11.1	9.6	7.1	5.5	8.9	47.2	8.6
West Berkshire UA	13.8	12.2	11.1	7.8	8.7	6.6	6.1	29.9	3.5
Windsor and Maidenhead UA	12.4	11.2	9.8	8.9	8.1	5.3	6.7	25.7	2.2
Wokingham UA	12.7	11.7	6.8	6.6	5.8	4.1	7.2	21.0	2.4
Buckinghamshire County	13.3	11.5	8.8	8.5	7.1	4.9	6.5	24.3	2.4
East Sussex County	11.2	9.4	15.5	13.9	7.0	5.7	7.2	40.4	4.4
Hampshire County	12.7	10.6	9.5	9.3	6.7	4.4	6.5	31.6	3.2
Kent County	13.0	10.9	11.7	10.8	6.6	4.0	6.5	40.4	5.8
Oxfordshire	13.7	11.4	8.8	8.3	5.9	4.4	6.5	28.8	3.2
Surrey	12.3	11.1	10.4	9.5	5.6	3.7	6.0	25.2	2.9
West Sussex	11.7	10.3	13.5	12.1	5.9	3.1	6.8	32.6	4.7
<i>Former county of Berkshire</i>	14.3	12.8	8.5	7.8	..	..	7.3	29.6	3.3
<i>Former county of Buckinghamshire</i>	14.3	12.2	8.4	8.0	..	..	6.6	30.7	3.1
<i>Former county of East Sussex</i>	11.5	9.9	15.0	12.9	..	..	6.9	43.2	5.3
<i>Former county of Hampshire</i>	13.1	10.9	10.0	9.5	..	..	7.0	35.4	4.2
<i>Former county of Kent</i>	13.4	11.2	11.2	10.5	..	..	6.7	40.9	5.7
<b>South West</b>	12.2	10.1	11.9	11.2	7.2	4.9	6.6	37.8	4.6
Bath and North East Somerset UA	11.1	10.0	11.4	10.1	6.5	3.8	6.3	35.0	4.1
Bournemouth UA	11.1	9.6	16.0	14.4	7.8	5.7	7.2	41.2	6.7
Bristol, City of UA	13.9	11.5	11.2	9.6	8.0	5.5	7.4	45.4	6.5
North Somerset UA	11.0	9.5	12.2	11.3	6.2	6.2	6.7	34.9	4.1
Plymouth UA	13.8	10.1	10.6	10.3	6.1	5.0	7.2	48.1	8.3
Poole UA	12.2	9.9	12.7	12.5	8.0	4.7	7.6	35.4	4.6
South Gloucestershire UA	13.9	11.7	8.4	8.3	7.3	4.8	5.6	30.8	2.4
Swindon UA	15.1	12.5	9.5	8.4	8.8	5.8	7.5	37.9	3.8
Torbay UA	10.6	9.2	15.6	14.7	6.6	4.3	8.5	45.7	9.3
Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly	11.5	9.0	12.9	12.3	6.8	4.6	6.5	42.7	6.4
Devon County	11.2	9.0	13.2	12.4	6.2	4.9	6.3	36.5	4.8
Dorset County	10.6	8.4	13.0	12.4	7.6	3.9	6.0	34.6	3.2
Gloucestershire	12.6	10.7	10.8	10.6	7.8	4.5	6.3	37.0	4.3
Somerset	12.1	10.1	11.9	11.7	6.9	5.1	6.3	37.4	3.0
Wiltshire County	12.9	11.1	10.5	9.9	7.7	4.7	6.4	29.7	2.6
<i>Bristol/Bath area</i>	12.9	10.9	10.8	9.7	..	..	6.6	38.3	4.6
<i>Former county of Devon</i>	11.8	9.3	12.9	12.1	..	..	6.8	40.5	6.2
<i>Former county of Dorset</i>	11.1	9.0	13.7	12.9	..	..	6.6	36.4	4.3
<i>Former county of Wiltshire</i>	13.5	11.5	10.2	9.5	..	..	6.8	32.3	2.9

1 Births and deaths are based on the usual area of residence of the mother/deceased. See Notes and Definitions to the Population chapter for details of the inclusion/exclusion of births to non-resident mothers and deaths of non-resident persons.

2 Births data are on the basis of year of occurrence in England and Wales and year of registration in Scotland and Northern Ireland. All deaths data relate to year of registration.

3 Counties and Unitary Authorities in existence from 1 April 1998. See Notes and Definitions.

4 Still births and deaths of infants under 1 week of age per 1,000 live and still births.

5 Death of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births.

6 At 31 March. Under 18 mid-2000 population estimates used.

Source: Office for National Statistics; Department of Health



# 14.3 Education and training: by Local Education Authority<sup>1</sup>

	Three and four year olds in early years education <sup>2</sup>					Pupils and students participating in post-compulsory education <sup>7</sup> (percentages) 1999/00	Percentage of pupils in last year of compulsory schooling <sup>8,9</sup> 2000/01 with:		
	Participation rates <sup>3</sup> (percentages)			Pupil/teacher ratio <sup>6</sup> 2001/02 (numbers)			5 or more GCSE Grades A*-C/ No Standard Grades 1-3 (or equivalent)		Average A/AS level points score <sup>9,10</sup> 2000/01
	All schools	Private and voluntary providers <sup>4</sup>	All providers	Primary schools	Secondary schools		No graded results	Standard Grades 1-3 (or equivalent)	
	Jan. 2001 <sup>5</sup>	Jan. 2001 <sup>5</sup>	Jan. 2001 <sup>5</sup>						
United Kingdom	63	28	92	22.0	16.4	79	5.2	49.3	16.4
England	63	32	95	22.5	16.9	77	5.1	47.9	16.4
North East	87	12	99	22.0	16.6	72	6.2	42.5	15.3
Darlington	90	24	114	23.6	17.3	71	5.1	47.2	18.9
Durham	82	11	93	21.2	17.0	71	6.5	40.9	15.0
Gateshead	80	21	101	21.2	15.7	81	8.0	49.4	16.0
Hartlepool	91	6	97	23.0	16.2	76	5.0	40.4	15.7
Middlesbrough	99	7	106	21.7	15.8	74	6.6	35.0	14.0
Newcastle upon Tyne	81	21	102	22.9	16.1	75	11.0	36.8	12.9
North Tyneside	91	10	101	22.9	16.4	76	5.3	46.6	14.7
Northumberland	80	13	93	22.4	18.1	73	6.4	48.8	16.2
Redcar and Cleveland	105	5	110	22.6	16.7	69	4.9	43.4	17.2
South Tyneside	91	6	97	21.2	15.9	64	4.8	39.1	12.7
Stockton-on-Tees	92	7	99	22.5	16.7	82	4.1	44.8	17.2
Sunderland	88	8	96	21.5	15.8	63	4.9	39.2	14.2
North West	70	27	97	22.3	16.3	74	5.5	46.1	16.9
Blackburn with Darwen	67	22	89	21.7	16.1	76	6.8	37.6	15.6
Blackpool	50	43	92	22.5	16.8	72	6.7	35.6	15.4
Bolton	78	26	104	21.7	16.3	79	4.7	45.4	15.4
Bury	67	25	92	24.0	17.2	77	1.8	54.3	16.3
Cheshire	57	50	107	22.2	16.7	83	3.2	55.8	18.1
Cumbria	71	26	98	21.4	16.3	76	4.4	50.8	18.7
Halton	56	34	90	21.3	16.2	68	4.2	39.9	14.0
Knowsley	99	4	104	22.2	15.8	59	11.6	27.1	11.0
Lancashire	58	35	93	22.9	16.8	74	4.2	50.1	19.4
Liverpool	83	20	103	21.6	15.5	70	8.9	35.2	14.5
Manchester	82	11	93	21.8	15.6	67	13.6	31.0	14.7
Oldham	73	27	99	23.6	15.5	74	5.2	41.5	16.3
Rochdale	67	29	96	22.9	17.1	67	5.8	40.4	13.7
Salford	91	8	98	22.1	16.1	56	5.7	34.3	13.2
Sefton	82	14	96	22.2	15.9	84	4.0	50.0	15.9
St. Helens	73	21	95	22.4	15.8	80	6.3	45.8	17.2
Stockport	75	20	95	22.9	16.5	75	4.9	54.2	16.4
Tameside	80	16	96	22.7	16.9	68	4.9	42.0	15.9
Trafford	78	22	99	23.2	16.3	71	3.7	57.8	21.3
Warrington	60	40	100	22.7	16.9	79	4.5	50.3	17.1
Wigan	61	31	92	22.0	16.2	71	5.0	47.1	16.1
Wirral	67	32	99	21.8	15.6	78	5.0	50.5	17.1
Yorkshire and the Humber	74	24	97	22.7	16.9	75	5.8	43.0	16.7
Barnsley	73	15	88	24.3	17.9	60	7.0	35.1	13.9
Bradford	81	14	96	21.4	16.4	84	7.7	34.3	13.6
Calderdale	75	21	96	22.3	16.7	77	4.8	48.8	15.8
Doncaster	81	9	90	23.3	16.4	79	7.0	39.9	15.3
East Riding of Yorkshire	60	40	99	23.8	17.7	79	4.9	50.1	16.4
Kingston Upon Hull, City of	79	18	97	23.4	19.1	63	9.6	27.5	14.4
Kirklees	69	25	95	22.5	17.2	72	5.5	44.2	18.2
Leeds	83	14	97	22.4	16.3	73	6.6	39.6	16.4
North East Lincolnshire	70	25	96	23.3	18.3	71	5.0	36.5	16.2
North Lincolnshire	65	29	95	23.7	17.8	78	2.7	42.3	18.0
North Yorkshire	57	42	100	21.7	16.2	82	3.0	58.3	19.6
Rotherham	72	22	94	22.4	16.1	78	5.0	43.1	16.2
Sheffield	73	33	105	23.3	16.9	64	7.3	42.0	16.5
Wakefield	88	11	99	23.4	17.6	74	4.4	44.8	16.6
York	63	46	109	22.1	16.0	82	4.2	54.2	18.8



<b>East Midlands</b>	63	34	98	23.2	17.2	78	5.4	47.5	16.3
Derby	76	24	100	23.0	16.8	74	6.4	43.0	15.0
Derbyshire	69	36	105	25.0	17.3	85	3.8	51.5	17.3
Leicester	75	20	95	22.6	16.6	82	8.0	37.0	14.8
Leicestershire	38	58	96	22.8	17.7	82	4.7	49.6	16.5
Lincolnshire	59	34	93	23.4	17.3	75	3.9	54.2	19.0
Northamptonshire	57	38	95	22.4	17.5	73	5.9	48.7	15.5
Nottingham	87	18	105	21.2	15.8	72	10.8	30.3	15.6
Nottinghamshire	68	26	94	23.7	17.3	77	5.7	45.6	14.8
Rutland	53	53	106	21.1	17.7	96	2.0	57.2	-
<b>West Midlands</b>	70	23	93	22.5	16.9	76	5.4	45.8	16.3
Birmingham	73	17	90	21.8	16.0	75	5.9	41.2	15.7
Coventry	76	26	102	21.9	17.3	72	7.7	42.6	14.9
Dudley	78	18	96	22.2	16.8	70	4.1	49.7	15.2
Herefordshire	50	42	92	21.3	16.9	73	5.1	53.5	18.9
Sandwell	90	4	94	23.6	17.1	67	7.9	34.3	12.1
Shropshire	43	56	99	22.9	16.7	85	3.3	53.8	18.6
Solihull	90	12	102	22.5	17.4	85	3.3	55.9	15.9
Staffordshire	63	21	83	23.2	17.3	79	4.7	48.2	16.2
Stoke-on-Trent	79	8	87	23.6	17.0	65	7.8	35.6	17.1
Telford and Wrekin	54	39	93	23.6	16.9	75	4.6	47.3	18.0
Walsall	92	14	107	23.0	16.4	76	5.3	40.6	15.7
Warwickshire	52	36	88	22.3	17.1	80	4.4	50.5	17.3
Wolverhampton	93	6	99	22.6	16.7	72	5.7	42.4	14.4
Worcestershire	57	36	93	22.4	18.0	85	5.4	49.6	17.0
<b>East</b>	54	38	92	22.7	17.5	80	4.5	51.8	16.5
Bedfordshire	60	34	93	22.3	18.4	84	4.7	49.2	17.0
Cambridgeshire	45	41	87	23.4	18.2	82	5.0	53.6	19.2
Essex	43	53	95	22.8	17.5	75	4.2	52.0	16.7
Hertfordshire	74	18	93	22.8	16.8	93	4.4	56.3	16.0
Luton	64	26	89	22.7	18.0	79	4.4	38.2	13.9
Norfolk	52	47	99	22.9	17.6	74	4.4	49.7	16.0
Peterborough	44	46	90	22.9	17.3	79	7.4	43.8	16.3
Southend-on-Sea	54	41	96	23.0	17.2	78	5.0	55.9	17.7
Suffolk	46	37	83	21.6	16.9	76	3.3	54.3	16.0
Thurrock	49	31	80	21.8	19.8	65	7.0	41.8	12.6
<b>London</b>	70	20	90	22.4	16.6	79	4.6	46.1	14.7
Inner London	75	16	91	21.6	16.1	75	5.3	38.0	13.2
Camden	77	23	100	20.3	16.0	..	4.1	50.3	16.8
City of London <sup>11</sup>	33	51	84	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hackney	72	17	89	21.3	16.9	..	6.9	33.5	10.2
Hammersmith and Fulham	67	15	82	21.8	17.0	..	3.9	51.1	15.4
Haringey	80	12	92	22.7	15.6	..	7.9	30.9	12.3
Islington	78	25	102	21.3	16.1	..	11.4	28.7	11.9
Kensington and Chelsea	59	12	71	18.9	14.9	..	3.8	55.3	15.3
Lambeth	67	20	87	20.7	15.8	..	4.5	35.9	11.6
Lewisham	67	14	81	21.3	15.9	..	7.1	35.2	13.7
Newham	84	8	92	23.9	16.6	..	2.4	39.1	12.1
Southwark	78	23	101	22.0	15.9	..	4.7	33.6	10.8
Tower Hamlets	84	8	92	21.7	16.3	..	3.5	34.8	10.0
Wandsworth	84	21	105	20.3	16.3	..	4.8	43.2	13.2
Westminster	59	15	75	21.3	15.1	..	6.1	39.2	12.0
Outer London	67	22	89	23.0	16.9	82	4.2	49.9	15.2
Barking and Dagenham	78	15	93	23.6	16.6	65	4.9	38.2	11.8
Barnet	69	15	84	22.3	15.7	87	4.8	55.8	16.6
Bexley	73	25	97	23.8	17.9	77	4.5	48.6	16.7
Brent	67	19	86	21.9	15.7	79	3.8	45.6	13.4
Bromley	47	53	100	23.4	17.3	91	3.7	55.5	16.0
Croydon	68	20	88	22.8	17.5	80	4.0	45.1	11.9
Ealing	79	12	91	23.9	17.8	78	1.8	47.1	14.9
Enfield	60	25	85	22.6	16.3	91	3.2	47.0	14.4
Greenwich	77	16	93	21.6	15.2	70	7.4	33.8	11.1
Harrow	57	24	80	22.7	16.7	72	3.3	57.5	14.8
Havering	56	32	88	23.8	17.3	76	3.7	55.7	16.9
Hillingdon	76	17	93	24.4	17.3	85	3.8	47.1	15.3
Hounslow	69	13	82	22.8	16.8	93	4.3	45.6	13.6
Kingston upon Thames	72	19	91	23.8	17.2	96	6.0	61.3	16.2
Merton	78	10	89	21.6	17.9	71	6.3	40.0	13.0
Redbridge	85	20	105	23.1	16.6	96	2.1	63.0	15.3
Richmond upon Thames	54	34	88	21.7	18.3	74	5.8	54.6	15.9
Sutton	48	37	84	23.4	17.7	96	4.0	60.2	19.9
Waltham Forest	61	19	79	23.0	16.7	79	6.4	42.8	12.9



<b>South East</b>	47	48	95	22.3	17.2	79	4.6	52.8	16.9
Bracknell Forest	37	52	88	22.9	18.0	80	5.1	49.1	14.5
Brighton and Hove	56	35	91	21.7	15.9	79	8.0	43.2	17.9
Buckinghamshire	50	46	97	22.1	18.1	83	4.5	63.4	18.9
East Sussex	45	42	87	21.6	16.7	81	4.9	50.3	15.8
Hampshire	41	59	100	22.4	17.5	76	3.2	54.9	17.9
Isle of Wight	44	61	106	20.2	17.2	85	7.3	44.4	15.3
Kent	43	52	96	23.0	17.1	80	4.4	52.5	17.4
Medway	44	51	95	22.9	17.0	83	3.9	47.8	16.1
Milton Keynes	47	36	83	22.8	17.2	64	6.1	42.5	15.6
Oxfordshire	40	52	91	21.6	17.4	77	5.8	49.7	15.4
Portsmouth	50	37	87	21.3	18.5	76	8.1	34.3	15.4
Reading	56	47	103	22.1	16.4	72	8.3	46.8	17.6
Slough	84	10	94	23.8	16.3	84	2.8	52.4	16.5
Southampton	46	48	94	22.1	16.2	79	5.3	43.1	14.5
Surrey	57	31	88	22.4	17.4	83	4.5	58.2	16.9
West Berkshire	46	53	99	21.6	16.2	86	3.1	56.1	17.2
West Sussex	44	55	99	22.2	17.0	81	3.6	55.0	16.0
Windsor and Maidenhead	52	43	95	22.0	17.2	85	4.5	58.8	16.4
Wokingham	36	67	103	22.6	16.7	81	4.0	61.3	16.5
<b>South West</b>	48	49	98	22.4	17.3	80	4.4	52.2	17.1
Bath and North East Somerset	50	59	108	21.8	16.4	97	3.9	56.4	15.1
Bournemouth	45	57	103	23.0	17.4	87	5.8	51.6	21.0
Bristol, City of	74	23	97	22.6	15.9	71	10.8	31.8	14.9
Cornwall	53	43	96	22.3	17.8	82	3.8	53.3	16.8
Devon	50	39	89	22.2	17.3	78	4.3	51.3	17.5
Dorset	42	58	100	22.0	17.9	79	4.3	56.4	17.5
Gloucestershire	39	62	101	21.5	17.2	81	2.7	58.3	18.4
Isles of Scilly <sup>11,12</sup>	43	55	98	..	..	..	-	70.8	-
North Somerset	43	52	95	23.7	17.2	76	4.1	50.8	17.1
Plymouth	53	51	104	22.9	16.7	78	4.5	50.3	17.3
Poole	35	47	82	23.0	16.6	84	2.7	58.5	16.3
Somerset	43	56	99	22.2	18.2	79	2.8	54.7	18.1
South Gloucestershire	44	59	103	23.3	16.7	81	3.9	48.7	15.4
Swindon	47	49	97	23.2	17.3	74	6.4	44.5	14.5
Torbay	63	37	100	23.0	16.6	87	5.4	51.7	19.1
Wiltshire	41	56	97	22.6	17.5	77	4.3	55.5	16.3

1 Local Education Authorities as at 1 April 1998. See Notes and Definitions.

2 Headcounts of children aged three and four at 31st December in the previous calendar year. Numbers of three and four year olds in schools may include some two year olds. These figures must be interpreted carefully in the light of differing types of education providers between the countries. In the UK figures, any child attending more than one provider in England, or in Scotland, may have been counted twice.

3 Figures relate to all pupils as a percentage of the three and four year old population. As some pupils are aged two, this can lead to participation rates greater than 100 per cent.

4 Includes some Local Authority providers (other than schools) registered to receive nursery education grants.

5 Provisional data for 2001/02 for England are shown in DfES SFR 09/2002.

6 Public sector schools only. Data for 2001/02 are provisional.

7 Pupils and students aged 16 in education as a percentage of the 16 year old population (ages measured at the beginning of the academic year). Provisional data for England for 2000/01 are shown in DfES SFR 16/2002.

8 Pupils in their last year of compulsory schooling as a percentage of the school population of the same age.

9 Figures relate to maintained schools only; hence they are not directly comparable with those in Tables 4.5, 16.3 and 17.3 which are for all schools.

10 Figure for United Kingdom relates to England and Wales average.

11 Pupil: teacher ratio figures had not been validated at the time of Regional Trends data collection.

12 Figures for pupils and students participating in post-compulsory education are included with those for Cornwall.

Source: Department for Education and Skills



## 14.4 Housing and households: by local authority<sup>1</sup>

	Housing completions <sup>2</sup> 2000-01 (numbers)			Households 2000				Local authority tenants: average weekly unrebated rent per dwelling (£) April 2000 <sup>5</sup>	Council Tax (£) <sup>6</sup> April 2002
	Private enterprise	Registered Social Landlords, Local Authorities, etc	Stock of dwellings 1991 <sup>3</sup> (thousands)	All households (thousands)	Average household size (number of people)	Lone parents <sup>4</sup> as a percentage of all households	One-person households as a percentage of all households		
England	116,740	17,999	19,671	20,972	2.35	5.9	29.8	45.60	976
North East	6,124	636	1,074	1,094	2.33	6.9	31.1	38.50	1,068
Darlington UA	386	55	..	42	2.33	6.1	31.6	39.10	935
Hartlepool UA	334	0	..	38	2.40	7.6	29.5	38.80	1,141
Middlesbrough UA	161	25	..	59	2.42	10.7	30.0	44.30	953
Redcar and Cleveland UA	161	74	..	57	2.35	6.6	29.4	42.20	1,108
Stockton-on-Tees UA	846	14	..	76	2.39	6.9	29.5	40.90	1,020
Durham	1,141	110	..	213	2.35	6.1	29.1	38.80	1,113
Chester-le-Street	121	10	22	25	2.30	4.9	27.8	36.50	1,033
Derwentside	345	44	36	37	2.32	7.0	30.0	40.50	1,124
Durham	233	0	33	37	2.45	5.7	28.8	39.20	1,061
Easington	151	18	41	39	2.36	6.3	30.1	39.40	1,171
Sedgefield	201	34	37	38	2.34	6.5	27.9	37.80	1,194
Teesdale	35	0	11	11	2.32	3.1	30.3	39.00	1,059
Wear Valley	58	4	27	27	2.29	6.6	29.5	38.60	1,075
Northumberland	876	28	129	130	2.34	4.6	29.2	34.50	1,079
Alnwick	156	6	14	13	2.31	5.3	27.4	36.20	1,078
Berwick-upon-Tweed	..	..	13	12	2.18	3.4	35.1	38.50	1,067
Blyth Valley	..	..	33	34	2.32	5.1	29.1	33.10	1,067
Castle Morpeth	120	0	20	20	2.37	3.6	28.2	40.40	1,099
Tynedale	121	0	24	24	2.37	4.6	29.1	..	1,083
Wansbeck	162	1	26	26	2.38	5.1	28.4	31.80	1,077
Tyne and Wear	2,219	329	474	478	2.28	7.5	33.2	37.90	1,068
Gateshead	321	60	86	87	2.25	6.6	33.1	36.80	1,128
Newcastle upon Tyne	363	71	120	118	2.26	8.1	36.7	38.20	1,129
North Tyneside	778	71	84	87	2.21	6.5	33.1	34.50	1,079
South Tyneside	..	..	66	67	2.27	8.2	33.8	33.80	1,049
Sunderland	602	21	118	120	2.39	7.7	29.3	42.80	974
Tees Valley	1,888	169	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,028
Tees Valley less Darlington	1,502	114	222	231	2.39	7.9	29.6	..	1,046
Former county of Durham	1,527	165	249	255	2.35	6.1	29.5	..	1,081
North West	16,490	3,226	2,222	2,874	2.36	7.1	30.3	42.20	1,044
Blackburn with Darwen UA	503	21	..	54	2.53	8.1	28.6	49.20	1,060
Blackpool UA	218	9	..	65	2.23	5.5	33.5	36.50	951
Halton UA	327	0	..	49	2.45	10.2	26.7	36.90	866
Warrington UA	473	0	..	81	2.34	7.1	29.8	41.30	892
Cheshire	2,120	..	..	280	2.37	4.2	27.6	39.00	1,031
Chester	194	6	49	50	2.32	5.0	31.3	39.40	1,037
Congleton	303	19	34	36	2.42	2.8	26.2	..	1,036
Crewe and Nantwich	594	16	43	48	2.40	4.1	27.2	40.40	1,028
Ellesmere Port and Neston	53	5	32	33	2.39	5.5	26.3	30.70	1,037
Macclesfield	348	39	63	65	2.30	3.8	27.9	43.00	1,018
Vale Royal	481	..	45	49	2.44	3.8	25.5	42.00	1,037
Cumbria	1,229	77	210	211	2.29	4.2	31.0	41.40	1,042
Allerdale	204	20	41	40	2.30	3.8	32.3	..	1,027
Barrow-in-Furness	142	0	31	30	2.31	5.4	30.1	44.80	1,066
Carlisle	348	20	43	44	2.28	4.5	31.0	40.10	1,055
Copeland	185	12	29	29	2.34	5.5	29.5	39.40	1,044
Eden	106	7	20	21	2.31	3.1	28.2	..	1,033
South Lakeland	244	12	46	46	2.22	3.0	32.6	43.60	1,035
Greater Manchester (Met County)	5,300	825	1,051	1,081	2.37	7.9	31.0	42.40	1,024
Bolton	582	73	106	111	2.38	6.3	30.0	36.10	1,031
Bury	242	66	72	76	2.38	5.6	29.3	41.60	970
Manchester	1,508	204	184	184	2.35	13.8	36.1	49.40	1,052
Oldham	315	99	89	90	2.39	7.5	30.0	37.40	1,089
Rochdale	362	19	84	87	2.40	7.9	30.1	38.90	1,020
Salford	556	80	98	95	2.32	8.8	34.3	43.50	1,139
Stockport	290	2	117	124	2.33	5.9	29.8	36.80	1,079
Tameside	374	214	90	91	2.38	6.2	28.8	..	1,024
Trafford	155	59	87	92	2.37	6.5	30.4	42.20	817
Wigan	916	6	123	130	2.39	5.6	27.7	38.80	1,009



<b>Lancashire</b>	3,075	207	..	474	2.36	6.1	29.5	40.00	1,083
Burnley	260	0	38	37	2.37	8.7	29.5	..	1,123
Chorley	412	0	38	41	2.40	5.7	25.6	35.60	1,065
Fylde	241	0	31	34	2.18	3.7	32.7	36.90	1,054
Hyndburn	186	0	33	32	2.40	7.4	29.5	42.00	1,098
Lancaster	274	10	53	57	2.36	6.5	31.1	40.70	1,064
Pendle	207	0	36	35	2.38	6.3	31.4	39.10	1,117
Preston	325	35	52	56	2.37	7.4	33.5	42.90	1,126
Ribble Valley	198	0	21	22	2.44	3.7	28.1	36.60	1,051
Rossendale	59	0	27	27	2.38	6.2	27.9	40.90	1,108
South Ribble	212	25	40	43	2.42	4.9	25.2	..	1,066
West Lancashire	287	53	42	45	2.41	6.8	26.7	39.30	1,086
Wyre	414	79	43	46	2.28	4.5	30.3	..	1,060
<b>Merseyside (Met County)</b>	3,245	536	575	580	2.38	9.0	30.7	44.20	1,101
Knowsley	..	..	57	60	2.52	14.9	25.8	46.30	1,078
Liverpool	1,249	238	194	187	2.40	9.8	33.4	41.00	1,136
St. Helens	413	60	71	73	2.42	5.7	25.3	45.40	1,103
Sefton	443	44	116	119	2.34	7.4	31.2	43.70	1,087
Wirral	535	97	136	139	2.31	8.7	31.8	48.10	1,077
<i>Former county of Cheshire</i>	..	..	..	410	2.37	5.5	27.9	..	988
<i>Former county of Lancashire</i>	3,796	237	574	592	2.36	6.2	29.8	..	1,068
<b>Yorkshire and the Humber</b>	12,444	917	2,025	2,121	2.35	5.9	29.8	37.00	971
<b>East Riding of Yorkshire UA</b>	1,053	0	..	133	2.36	3.8	27.0	38.30	1,053
<b>Kingston upon Hull, City of UA</b>	275	29	..	108	2.33	7.9	33.6	37.10	938
<b>North East Lincolnshire UA</b>	331	16	..	65	2.35	7.4	27.9	38.30	1,070
<b>North Lincolnshire UA</b>	628	12	..	63	2.38	5.4	26.2	37.00	1,119
<b>York UA</b>	535	104	..	76	2.32	4.5	30.1	43.60	874
<b>North Yorkshire</b>	1,579	163	..	240	2.33	4.1	28.9	44.10	965
Craven	121	0	22	22	2.31	4.7	30.6	44.60	964
Hambleton	337	15	32	35	2.42	3.2	26.6	..	896
Harrogate	547	22	60	64	2.32	4.4	29.6	47.60	981
Richmondshire	71	0	19	20	2.43	3.8	27.9	43.40	985
Ryedale	72	0	39	20	2.34	2.7	28.1	..	988
Scarborough	212	28	49	48	2.20	5.1	32.3	43.80	975
Selby	219	95	36	30	2.43	3.9	24.9	40.40	978
<b>South Yorkshire (Met County)</b>	2,903	156	528	549	2.35	5.9	29.4	34.50	1,000
Barnsley	754	0	91	94	2.40	5.9	26.4	34.60	956
Doncaster	676	27	116	121	2.37	6.0	27.4	35.10	917
Rotherham	821	116	101	106	2.38	5.9	27.5	32.30	1,001
Sheffield	654	13	221	228	2.30	5.9	32.7	35.10	1,066
<b>West Yorkshire (Met County)</b>	5,099	328	840	888	2.36	6.5	30.6	37.70	936
Bradford	953	90	183	194	2.47	7.4	29.9	38.90	931
Calderdale	355	0	81	83	2.31	6.0	30.3	37.20	1,018
Kirklees	875	85	155	165	2.38	6.2	30.6	41.50	1,006
Leeds	1,847	137	293	312	2.30	7.0	32.0	36.50	900
Wakefield	1,072	25	127	134	2.36	4.9	28.7	36.70	891
<i>The Humber</i>	2,287	165	356	369	2.36	5.9	29.0	..	1,039
<i>Former county of North Yorkshire</i>	2,155	268	301	316	2.33	4.2	29.2	..	945
<b>East Midlands</b>	12,713	906	1,638	1,749	2.38	5.2	27.8	39.70	1,030
<b>Derby UA</b>	350	0	..	98	2.38	6.6	30.2	37.00	929
<b>Leicester UA</b>	329	67	..	114	2.51	8.8	31.1	42.90	985
<b>Nottingham UA</b>	241	45	..	118	2.36	10.1	32.0	36.80	1,057
<b>Rutland UA</b>	..	..	..	15	2.47	5.3	24.0	46.50	1,164
<b>Derbyshire</b>	1,677	35	..	313	2.34	4.2	27.6	37.20	1,082
Amber Valley	130	0	47	51	2.33	3.7	27.2	42.00	1,084
Bolsover	285	0	29	30	2.41	3.9	25.4	33.40	1,116
Chesterfield	213	0	43	44	2.26	4.4	31.4	35.10	1,051
Derbyshire Dales	107	0	29	30	2.35	3.1	27.3	39.80	1,083
Erewash	202	0	44	46	2.33	5.1	28.4	36.20	1,067
High Peak	178	33	35	38	2.36	4.8	28.0	43.60	1,080
North East Derbyshire	123	0	39	42	2.32	4.0	27.0	34.50	1,124
South Derbyshire	417	0	29	33	2.44	3.9	25.1	40.50	1,063
<b>Leicestershire</b>	1,988	193	..	250	2.42	3.8	25.8	39.20	1,008
Blaby	335	56	32	35	2.47	3.5	22.9	37.20	1,017
Charnwood	232	93	57	64	2.43	4.3	27.5	37.50	1,001
Harborough	615	20	27	32	2.43	3.1	26.4	46.10	1,018
Hinckley and Bosworth	292	0	39	41	2.35	3.5	26.8	41.70	972
Melton	110	0	18	20	2.38	3.6	25.9	37.10	1,008
North West Leicestershire	299	20	32	36	2.41	4.2	25.9	39.00	1,035
Oadby and Wigston	12	4	20	21	2.52	4.0	22.9	35.90	1,020
<b>Lincolnshire</b>	3,077	123	250	269	2.32	4.2	27.4	38.70	961
Boston	153	0	23	23	2.31	3.7	28.3	..	964
East Lindsey	609	64	52	55	2.27	3.8	27.8	..	942
Lincoln	185	16	36	37	2.22	6.2	34.7	35.70	989
North Kesteven	755	0	33	38	2.36	4.1	23.6	39.00	976
South Holland	540	0	29	32	2.31	2.9	25.4	41.00	966
South Kesteven	423	8	45	52	2.37	4.8	26.3	40.90	935
West Lindsey	402	28	31	32	2.38	3.8	26.4	..	982



<b>Northamptonshire</b>	2,903	203	236	256	2.42	5.3	26.2	44.00	978
Corby	43	0	21	20	2.51	9.7	22.5	40.10	974
Daventry	724	0	25	28	2.45	3.4	23.7	39.40	950
East Northamptonshire	618	81	28	31	2.44	3.8	25.0	44.30	970
Kettering	..	..	32	35	2.40	4.5	26.9	40.00	982
Northampton	500	51	75	81	2.38	5.9	28.8	48.20	997
South Northamptonshire	507	39	28	32	2.44	3.6	24.0	48.80	988
Wellingborough	181	0	28	29	2.37	6.6	27.1	40.80	949
<b>Nottinghamshire</b>	1,997	240	..	315	2.35	4.5	27.5	40.30	1,131
Ashfield	465	111	44	45	2.37	4.8	27.1	39.50	1,134
Bassetlaw	435	29	42	45	2.36	4.0	26.6	43.50	1,116
Broxtowe	48	2	45	47	2.30	4.8	28.1	35.80	1,134
Gedling	150	25	45	47	2.31	3.4	28.6	36.60	1,109
Mansfield	92	30	42	42	2.37	5.9	27.1	42.80	1,148
Newark and Sherwood	428	41	42	44	2.37	4.6	27.0	38.90	1,177
Rushcliffe	379	1	39	45	2.35	3.9	28.1	41.60	1,107
<i>Former county of Derbyshire</i>	2,027	35	387	411	2.35	4.7	28.2	..	1,049
<i>Former county of Leicestershire</i>	2,468	260	351	379	2.45	5.4	27.4	..	1,009
<i>Former county of Nottinghamshire</i>	2,238	285	414	433	2.35	6.0	28.8	..	1,114
<b>West Midlands</b>	12,080	1,791	2,083	2,178	2.42	6.0	28.4	41.30	994
Herefordshire, County of UA	713	32	..	69	2.40	4.1	26.9	39.50	937
Stoke-on-Trent UA	434	18	..	102	2.41	5.9	28.8	40.70	916
Telford and Wrekin UA	941	180	..	60	2.49	6.4	24.6	..	990
Shropshire County	733	37	..	118	2.36	3.9	28.3	40.30	998
Bridgnorth	33	0	20	21	2.41	4.1	25.7	42.30	978
North Shropshire	233	13	21	23	2.41	2.4	26.9	38.20	1,005
Oswestry	113	7	14	15	2.31	3.9	31.2	39.50	1,032
Shrewsbury and Atcham	226	15	38	41	2.34	4.9	30.3	40.80	979
South Shropshire	128	2	16	18	2.35	2.9	25.9	..	1,030
<b>Staffordshire</b>	2,644	266	..	329	2.43	4.2	25.2	41.30	943
Cannock Chase	289	88	34	37	2.47	5.0	23.8	44.60	963
East Staffordshire	594	0	40	42	2.43	3.9	26.2	38.10	970
Lichfield	433	28	35	38	2.43	3.1	23.3	..	941
Newcastle-under-Lyme	146	25	49	51	2.42	4.4	29.2	..	946
South Staffordshire	266	21	40	42	2.40	3.8	23.8	..	912
Stafford	520	19	47	51	2.44	3.9	25.8	38.60	940
Staffordshire Moorlands	239	0	38	39	2.41	3.4	25.0	40.30	959
Tamworth	157	57	26	30	2.48	6.4	23.0	44.10	912
<b>Warwickshire</b>	1,677	190	197	213	2.37	4.6	27.4	41.40	1,036
North Warwickshire	120	0	24	25	2.43	4.3	26.6	39.10	1,097
Nuneaton and Bedworth	333	41	46	48	2.44	5.3	25.6	39.80	1,062
Rugby	268	0	34	37	2.36	5.2	27.3	41.20	1,056
Stratford-on-Avon	422	26	44	49	2.33	2.8	28.3	..	999
Warwick	534	101	49	53	2.33	5.2	28.8	44.80	1,016
<b>West Midlands (Met County)</b>	3,171	914	1,036	1,060	2.45	7.4	30.2	41.40	1,017
Birmingham	1,217	521	392	404	2.47	9.3	32.5	41.90	1,026
Coventry	333	10	122	125	2.39	8.3	31.5	36.10	1,114
Dudley	240	6	123	128	2.41	4.4	27.3	41.70	947
Sandwell	452	15	119	118	2.44	6.1	30.1	46.60	1,028
Solihull	588	64	78	84	2.42	5.2	26.5	44.80	910
Walsall	334	81	101	104	2.48	5.5	26.8	38.40	997
Wolverhampton	164	253	99	96	2.47	8.0	29.9	37.90	1,089
<b>Worcestershire</b>	1,701	134	..	226	2.37	4.6	26.5	41.90	974
Bromsgrove	414	51	35	35	2.39	3.0	23.3	41.70	978
Malvern Hills	30	0	36	31	2.36	3.3	27.4	..	986
Redditch	374	27	30	31	2.45	6.6	24.7	44.10	996
Worcester	306	16	34	41	2.30	6.0	28.8	38.90	954
Wychavon	451	19	41	47	2.36	4.2	26.1	..	949
Wyre Forest	143	18	38	40	2.36	4.3	28.0	..	994
<i>Herefordshire and Worcestershire</i>	2,444	166	274	295	2.37	4.5	26.6	41.30	965
<i>Former county of Shropshire</i>	1,674	236	165	179	2.40	4.7	27.0	..	995
<i>Former county of Staffordshire</i>	3,114	285	411	431	2.43	4.6	26.1	..	938
<b>East</b>	14,565	1,678	2,098	2,284	2.36	4.8	28.1	47.80	969
<b>Luton UA</b>	32	12	..	74	2.46	6.9	27.8	52.20	922
<b>Peterborough UA</b>	341	0	..	66	2.34	7.0	29.7	50.90	963
<b>Southend-on-Sea UA</b>	102	0	..	78	2.22	6.0	32.3	49.00	813
<b>Thurrock UA</b>	611	0	..	55	2.46	6.1	24.3	49.90	844
<b>Bedfordshire</b>	1,217	198	..	160	2.36	4.6	27.4	49.90	1,072
Bedford	431	117	54	61	2.33	5.2	29.6	..	1,050
Mid Bedfordshire	464	59	43	52	2.39	3.3	26.5	47.10	1,061
South Bedfordshire	322	0	43	47	2.38	5.2	25.6	51.50	1,113
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	2,073	173	..	238	2.37	4.4	27.6	49.30	948
Cambridge	116	26	41	53	2.28	6.7	35.7	50.40	942
East Cambridgeshire	..	..	25	31	2.42	2.5	25.2	..	958
Fenland	351	23	32	35	2.32	3.3	27.5	45.00	971
Huntingdonshire	..	..	57	65	2.41	5.2	24.3	..	953
South Cambridgeshire	600	25	47	54	2.42	3.0	24.8	50.70	931



<b>Essex</b>	3,500	351	..	550	2.36	4.5	27.9	49.30	995
Basildon	636	49	64	70	2.38	5.7	27.8	50.10	1,027
Braintree	420	35	49	57	2.36	4.7	27.4	45.10	983
Brentwood	3	0	29	30	2.36	3.7	28.4	52.70	974
Castle Point	77	5	34	35	2.42	3.4	24.3	56.20	1,020
Chelmsford	451	91	61	65	2.38	4.0	27.4	52.50	987
Colchester	466	0	59	66	2.37	6.1	27.8	49.40	976
Epping Forest	299	2	47	51	2.36	4.1	27.7	50.20	991
Harlow	169	68	30	32	2.37	6.5	30.2	48.70	1,061
Maldon	273	12	21	24	2.42	3.3	26.3	..	983
Rochford	148	32	29	32	2.43	3.7	25.9	46.60	999
Tendring	314	38	59	61	2.21	3.7	32.9	44.50	970
Uttlesford	181	18	26	29	2.44	3.6	25.2	50.90	985
<b>Hertfordshire</b>	2,205	337	394	433	2.40	4.6	28.3	50.80	941
Broxbourne	380	19	32	34	2.47	3.7	24.2	58.60	879
Dacorum	302	0	53	58	2.34	5.4	29.6	48.40	920
East Hertfordshire	329	146	47	52	2.44	3.0	26.1	53.50	939
Hertsmere	218	24	35	40	2.43	4.8	26.8	..	918
North Hertfordshire	..	..	45	50	2.33	4.1	29.9	51.20	943
St. Albans	289	0	50	55	2.39	4.1	28.5	52.20	957
Stevenage	113	101	30	33	2.43	7.1	26.5	49.90	939
Three Rivers	..	..	31	37	2.39	3.9	29.0	53.50	948
Watford	49	0	30	35	2.34	6.5	30.9	50.30	1,017
Welwyn Hatfield	135	30	39	39	2.44	4.8	30.2	48.00	958
<b>Norfolk</b>	2,187	303	328	345	2.29	4.7	28.6	39.50	983
Breckland	472	41	45	52	2.33	4.3	26.8	..	944
Broadland	480	89	43	50	2.37	3.4	23.7	..	977
Great Yarmouth	159	5	38	39	2.30	5.4	30.1	35.20	968
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	390	0	57	57	2.33	4.0	28.0	40.40	981
North Norfolk	303	5	45	44	2.24	3.8	30.0	41.00	981
Norwich	132	124	55	57	2.14	7.7	35.4	39.60	1,029
South Norfolk	251	7	43	47	2.34	3.8	25.6	42.50	997
<b>Suffolk</b>	2,297	304	269	285	2.35	4.3	27.9	44.40	982
Babergh	368	14	33	34	2.34	3.6	26.1	48.30	977
Forest Heath	91	123	22	27	2.59	6.2	26.0	42.50	977
Ipswich	327	74	49	49	2.31	6.3	31.0	43.80	1,062
Mid Suffolk	365	13	32	35	2.39	2.9	25.3	45.10	974
St. Edmundsbury	437	19	37	41	2.33	3.6	25.9	46.30	974
Suffolk Coastal	324	4	47	52	2.33	3.1	28.8	..	966
Waveney	385	46	47	48	2.28	4.5	29.5	41.10	940
<i>Former county of Bedfordshire</i>	1,249	210	209	234	2.40	5.3	27.5	..	1,031
<i>Former county of Cambridgeshire</i>	2,414	173	267	304	2.37	5.0	28.0	..	951
<i>Former county of Essex</i>	4,213	351	632	683	2.36	4.8	28.1	..	965
<b>London</b>	10,009	4,196	2,916	3,186	2.28	7.9	34.1	60.40	895
Inner London	4,547	1,535	..	1,309	2.16	10.3	38.8	60.50	806
Inner London - West	..	..	..	519	2.02	7.5	43.2	65.80	678
Camden	149	256	85	94	2.08	8.0	43.7	62.90	1,006
City of London	165	0	3	3	1.78	4.3	53.4	58.70	620
Hammersmith and Fulham	75	0	74	81	2.03	8.7	41.1	59.10	946
Kensington and Chelsea	101	55	79	96	1.91	6.7	48.8	68.20	772
Wandsworth	209	3	114	125	2.12	8.4	35.3	67.00	403
Westminster	957	358	101	120	1.95	6.1	47.9	76.20	445
Inner London - East	..	..	..	789	2.25	12.1	35.9	58.70	908
Hackney	650	112	80	89	2.25	12.8	37.0	58.50	1,023
Haringey	126	59	88	101	2.22	10.4	35.9	60.50	983
Islington	213	44	77	82	2.13	11.6	38.5	62.30	867
Lambeth	..	..	114	130	2.09	13.8	37.2	59.90	810
Lewisham	1	150	103	109	2.23	11.5	33.1	55.00	957
Newham	346	138	85	91	2.61	11.4	30.5	54.40	885
Southwark	297	26	104	108	2.18	12.6	38.0	56.60	950
Tower Hamlets	848	32	70	78	2.35	12.2	37.0	62.90	816
Outer London	5,462	2,661	..	1,877	2.37	6.2	30.8	59.20	953
Outer London - East and North East	..	..	..	638	2.41	6.5	29.9	55.70	960
Barking and Dagenham	260	56	60	62	2.48	7.6	30.9	52.20	911
Bexley	384	98	88	91	2.41	5.0	27.0	..	938
Enfield	576	344	106	111	2.42	6.3	29.3	57.90	955
Greenwich	439	147	89	92	2.35	10.2	32.3	54.70	954
Havering	246	28	92	95	2.42	4.6	27.0	48.30	1,037
Redbridge	120	39	92	93	2.48	4.4	29.9	69.10	930
Waltham Forest	216	517	91	94	2.31	8.0	33.5	62.70	979
Outer London - South	..	..	..	496	2.32	5.7	30.8	62.60	930
Bromley	..	..	124	130	2.30	4.7	30.9	..	880
Croydon	165	77	131	143	2.35	7.3	30.0	68.00	854
Kingston upon Thames	226	32	57	64	2.33	4.3	32.4	66.30	1,060
Merton	120	51	73	82	2.31	5.9	30.2	56.00	1,018
Sutton	280	161	72	77	2.30	5.2	31.0	56.90	955
Outer London - West and North West	..	..	..	743	2.38	6.2	31.6	63.40	963
Barnet	488	168	121	141	2.41	5.6	31.6	56.90	915
Brent	..	..	99	105	2.40	9.5	32.0	72.80	878
Ealing	69	53	113	130	2.36	7.2	32.8	63.30	885
Harrow	110	0	79	86	2.49	4.8	27.2	68.70	1,009
Hillingdon	254	278	94	105	2.41	5.4	29.4	68.80	992
Hounslow	240	24	83	88	2.40	6.1	31.0	55.90	1,022
Richmond upon Thames	137	20	73	88	2.20	4.2	37.0	62.40	1,097



<b>South East</b>	19,157	2,838	3,106	3,382	2.36	4.7	28.6	52.00	949
Bracknell Forest UA	210	21	..	45	2.43	5.3	25.3	54.20	870
Brighton and Hove UA	269	61	..	120	2.11	5.8	37.8	47.80	923
Isle of Wight UA	330	28	..	56	2.25	4.3	30.7	..	982
Medway UA	832	152	..	98	2.46	5.4	25.1	49.60	819
Milton Keynes UA	1,116	371	..	88	2.38	7.0	27.0	44.30	922
Portsmouth UA	289	92	..	78	2.36	7.3	31.9	50.00	827
Reading UA	289	10	..	64	2.28	6.4	32.3	61.90	1,051
Slough UA	660	41	..	45	2.43	7.7	29.0	55.30	841
Southampton UA	365	6	..	90	2.36	6.5	32.5	43.60	908
West Berkshire UA	..	..	..	59	2.44	3.7	25.1	..	1,022
Windsor and Maidenhead UA	..	..	..	59	2.39	3.3	28.5	..	888
Wokingham UA	333	32	..	57	2.52	2.9	23.1	52.80	1,017
<b>Buckinghamshire</b>	1,025	132	..	196	2.42	3.7	26.0	53.90	947
Aylesbury Vale	642	11	57	65	2.42	3.3	25.8	51.00	944
Chiltern	105	31	35	38	2.41	3.9	26.5	..	959
South Bucks	88	26	25	26	2.43	4.1	25.0	..	942
Wycombe	190	62	61	67	2.43	3.8	26.4	57.30	946
<b>East Sussex</b>	1,147	167	..	219	2.22	4.6	32.5	48.10	1,007
Eastbourne	262	20	39	42	2.11	5.9	36.4	47.70	979
Hastings	327	12	37	37	2.19	6.7	36.2	..	1,011
Lewes	77	34	38	38	2.23	4.2	32.0	52.20	1,020
Rother	103	43	39	40	2.22	3.7	32.1	..	984
Wealden	242	37	55	61	2.32	3.5	28.3	44.30	1,026
<b>Hampshire</b>	2,814	449	..	518	2.38	4.5	26.1	52.30	944
Basingstoke and Deane	378	100	56	61	2.42	4.6	24.8	..	907
East Hampshire	259	51	40	46	2.40	4.3	25.6	..	958
Eastleigh	244	60	43	48	2.42	4.5	24.0	..	961
Fareham	274	49	40	44	2.36	3.7	24.7	48.60	920
Gosport	252	37	31	32	2.33	7.9	27.0	49.60	959
Hart	237	8	30	35	2.41	3.6	23.7	..	968
Havant	50	0	48	50	2.36	5.2	27.1	..	942
New Forest	386	12	69	75	2.26	3.8	28.5	56.60	972
Rushmoor	123	49	31	35	2.36	5.2	26.0	..	939
Test Valley	471	65	40	46	2.41	4.3	25.6	..	914
Winchester	120	4	39	45	2.44	3.1	28.4	51.90	943
<b>Kent</b>	3,458	266	..	564	2.36	4.7	28.7	51.20	970
Ashford	730	31	38	43	2.38	5.0	27.9	53.40	939
Canterbury	338	26	53	60	2.35	4.7	30.5	50.80	956
Dartford	213	16	32	35	2.38	4.0	27.8	52.00	965
Dover	108	24	44	47	2.31	5.2	31.2	53.90	968
Gravesham	58	20	37	38	2.42	5.9	26.6	50.10	946
Maidstone	467	47	54	58	2.40	4.1	26.2	52.50	1,000
Sevenoaks	84	16	43	46	2.42	3.7	27.0	..	999
Shepway	328	22	42	45	2.23	5.9	31.8	45.70	990
Swale	500	0	47	49	2.43	4.9	25.4	..	962
Thanet	155	7	56	56	2.22	6.1	32.7	48.60	984
Tonbridge and Malling	338	52	40	43	2.45	3.9	25.1	..	974
Tunbridge Wells	119	4	41	43	2.33	3.3	31.0	..	947
<b>Oxfordshire</b>	1,749	253	219	252	2.46	4.7	27.0	51.60	978
Cherwell	509	80	47	56	2.47	5.1	25.1	49.80	978
Oxford	265	8	46	59	2.47	7.1	32.5	53.20	1,041
South Oxfordshire	223	77	47	51	2.48	3.8	25.6	..	992
Vale of White Horse	450	56	43	46	2.47	2.9	25.0	..	954
West Oxfordshire	222	27	36	40	2.41	4.1	25.7	49.90	919
<b>Surrey</b>	2,073	314	412	444	2.39	3.8	28.1	58.40	946
Elmbridge	463	113	48	56	2.40	4.6	27.9	..	955
Epsom and Ewell	247	31	26	29	2.39	3.6	29.8	..	935
Guildford	..	..	50	52	2.42	4.1	28.4	60.00	947
Mole Valley	96	10	32	34	2.32	2.9	29.4	49.50	925
Reigate and Banstead	241	44	48	50	2.37	3.4	28.6	59.30	962
Runnymede	54	8	29	32	2.36	3.2	29.7	63.40	887
Spelthorne	46	8	38	38	2.32	3.3	28.6	..	930
Surrey Heath	117	0	30	34	2.48	4.0	23.5	..	953
Tandridge	108	62	30	33	2.42	3.1	27.8	48.60	955
Waverley	158	0	46	47	2.41	4.0	28.3	59.10	962
Woking	464	38	35	40	2.34	4.5	27.5	65.20	971
<b>West Sussex</b>	1,503	241	304	330	2.27	4.1	30.7	55.50	939
Adur	67	0	25	25	2.31	4.3	30.1	53.00	989
Arun	282	11	60	66	2.14	3.5	32.6	57.60	947
Chichester	247	57	45	47	2.25	4.1	31.1	52.80	927
Crawley	..	..	35	40	2.40	6.3	26.5	53.80	936
Horsham	455	37	45	52	2.35	2.9	28.2	62.10	924
Mid Sussex	138	41	49	53	2.35	3.9	28.3	..	938
Worthing	138	57	44	47	2.13	4.4	37.3	..	937
<i>Former county of Berkshire</i>	2,187	308	290	329	2.41	4.8	27.3	..	956
<i>Former county of Buckinghamshire</i>	2,141	501	250	284	2.41	4.7	26.3	..	941
<i>Former county of East Sussex</i>	1,416	228	321	339	2.18	5.1	34.4	..	980
<i>Former county of Hampshire</i>	3,468	547	629	686	2.37	5.0	27.6	..	929
<i>Former county of Kent</i>	4,290	418	924	663	2.37	4.8	28.2	..	949



<b>South West</b>	13,158	1,811	1,973	2,103	2.32	4.8	29.2	45.00	978
Bath and North East Somerset UA	154	21	..	72	2.33	4.5	29.6	..	993
Bournemouth UA	268	11	..	72	2.17	5.4	34.8	47.30	963
Bristol, City of UA	176	14	..	175	2.28	6.9	32.8	41.60	1,071
North Somerset UA	345	10	..	80	2.32	4.0	27.9	52.30	919
Plymouth UA	331	38	..	106	2.34	6.9	29.5	41.50	896
Poole UA	239	12	..	60	2.30	4.2	30.0	48.70	936
South Gloucestershire UA	970	99	..	101	2.43	4.2	25.5	46.00	1,019
Swindon UA	398	0	..	76	2.37	5.4	26.1	41.50	909
Torbay UA	390	6	..	54	2.23	6.3	31.6	46.70	947
<b>Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly</b>	1,746	349	207	211	2.31	4.9	28.3	44.60	941
Caradon	158	0	34	35	2.33	4.4	26.1	42.60	941
Carrick	350	35	37	37	2.28	4.3	29.9	47.80	952
Kerrier	329	116	37	38	2.36	5.6	27.1	..	957
North Cornwall	427	76	34	35	2.30	4.6	28.2	43.20	958
Penwith	83	99	28	26	2.24	5.3	30.2	..	921
Restormel	399	22	36	39	2.33	5.1	29.1	..	925
Isles of Scilly	..	..	1	1	2.63	6.6	21.9	46.50	654
<b>Devon</b>	2,213	305	..	301	2.29	4.0	30.1	43.00	965
East Devon	497	0	53	57	2.19	3.9	31.7	40.40	947
Exeter	161	55	41	47	2.31	5.2	33.7	39.40	933
Mid Devon	311	44	27	29	2.35	3.5	28.0	42.50	991
North Devon	243	50	36	38	2.28	4.5	29.9	..	985
South Hams	157	73	37	35	2.30	3.6	28.6	..	961
Teignbridge	375	27	47	52	2.28	3.6	29.0	50.30	976
Torridge	287	46	23	23	2.39	3.4	27.4	45.70	959
West Devon	182	9	19	20	2.33	3.8	28.9	..	1,003
<b>Dorset</b>	1,308	95	..	172	2.25	3.9	29.9	52.30	1,024
Christchurch	89	0	20	20	2.16	4.4	32.8	..	1,012
East Dorset	260	33	33	37	2.27	3.1	26.0	..	1,045
North Dorset	277	20	23	26	2.35	3.9	28.9	..	998
Purbeck	48	4	19	20	2.29	2.8	29.0	52.30	1,023
West Dorset	432	0	39	41	2.21	3.0	32.3	..	1,023
Weymouth and Portland	177	34	26	27	2.21	6.8	31.1	..	1,028
<b>Gloucestershire</b>	1,248	419	222	238	2.34	4.5	29.0	48.60	987
Cheltenham	257	7	45	47	2.21	5.5	35.2	53.30	973
Cotswold	170	158	33	36	2.34	3.4	28.4	..	983
Forest of Dean	117	60	30	32	2.41	3.2	25.6	43.30	1,008
Gloucester	273	178	41	46	2.35	6.6	28.8	47.80	976
Stroud	236	7	42	45	2.37	4.0	27.2	48.40	1,030
Tewkesbury	171	0	29	32	2.36	3.3	26.9	..	941
<b>Somerset</b>	1,544	92	195	209	2.34	4.2	28.9	44.50	983
Mendip	259	15	39	41	2.42	4.2	29.2	44.60	998
Sedgemoor	196	0	41	45	2.34	4.3	27.3	47.50	969
South Somerset	317	13	60	66	2.34	3.6	28.3	..	395
Taunton Deane	625	44	39	43	2.30	5.2	30.6	42.30	965
West Somerset	51	10	15	14	2.20	2.9	30.3	..	989
<b>Wiltshire</b>	1,428	304	..	176	2.40	4.4	25.6	54.40	997
Kennet	76	38	28	31	2.49	4.5	24.1	..	982
North Wiltshire	351	24	45	51	2.43	4.8	23.6	..	1,014
Salisbury	231	18	43	47	2.37	4.3	26.5	56.00	976
West Wiltshire	770	224	44	47	2.35	3.8	27.8	52.00	1,010
<b>Bristol/Bath area</b>	1,981	168	391	428	2.33	5.3	29.6	..	1,012
<b>Former county of Devon</b>	2,934	349	440	461	2.30	4.9	30.1	..	950
<b>Former county of Dorset</b>	1,852	130	287	304	2.24	4.3	31.1	..	993
<b>Former county of Wiltshire</b>	1,853	304	231	252	2.39	4.7	25.7	..	973

1 The table reflects the local government structure at 1 April 1998. For some new areas data are not available. See Notes and Definitions.

2 District figures do not always add to county totals. See Notes and Definitions.

3 The figures for housing stock at local authority level shown in this table are derived using different methods from the regional stock figures shown in Table 6.1. This has led to small discrepancies between the two sets of figures. The figures in Table 6.1 provide the definitive regional estimates.

4 Lone parents with dependent children only.

5 Some local authorities have no housing stock following large scale voluntary transfers to Registered Social Landlords.

6 See Notes and Definitions.

Source: Office of the Deputy Prime Minister



# 14.5 Labour market statistics:<sup>1</sup> by local authority

	Total in employment <sup>2,3</sup> 2000-2001 <sup>4</sup> (thousands)	Employment rate <sup>2,5</sup> 2000-2001 <sup>4</sup> (percentages)	ILO unemploy- ment rate <sup>3</sup> 2000-2001 <sup>4</sup> (percentages) <sup>6</sup>	Average gross weekly full-time earnings <sup>7</sup> , April 2001 (£)						All persons total
				Males			Females			
				10 per cent earned			10 per cent earned			
				Total	Less than	More than	Total	Less than	More than	
United Kingdom	27,928	74.1	5.3	488.2	228.1	794.9	365.5	185.3	581.5	442.4
England	23,596	74.8	5.1	498.3	230.3	815.1	371.6	187.2	594.4	451.5
North East	1,101	68.6	7.9	418.6	214.3	641.3	318.4	172.8	506.4	380.8
Darlington UA	45	73.9	6.9	371.0	202.2	593.6	282.5	175.8	407.4	340.4
Hartlepool UA	37	64.9	9.2	400.8	210.5	597.1	..	..	..	357.9
Middlesbrough UA	53	60.4	12.4	384.2	210.8	598.5	314.9	181.3	514.7	353.
Redcar and Cleveland UA	54	64.6	10.0	495.9	248.8	836.3	..	..	..	448.3
Stockton-on-Tees UA	81	70.9	7.6	449.6	232.6	680.3	312.1	191.1	466.0	414.4
Durham County	227	71.7	5.1	412.7	212.0	619.4	308.9	169.9	498.4	372.7
Northumberland	144	74.4	4.9	379.7	197.1	584.5	289.6	157.9	470.5	341.5
Tyne and Wear (Met County)	459	66.6	9.2	423.8	215.7	653.5	332.9	178.2	534.1	388.4
Tees Valley	271	66.9	9.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tees Valley less Darlington	225	65.7	9.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Former county of Durham	272	72.0	5.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North West	3,043	71.0	5.7	451.1	219.6	712.0	337.2	182.7	541.0	408.3
Blackburn with Darwen UA	54	63.9	8.8	376.1	187.3	517.9	328.2	191.6	480.6	358.2
Blackpool UA	63	69.9	7.1	..	..	..	289.0	172.4	423.4	336.2
Halton UA	51	67.0	6.3	416.7	234.7	660.5	354.6	194.4	573.1	393.1
Warrington UA	94	77.4	..	488.5	230.4	818.1	349.6	180.1	583.9	446.2
Cheshire County	325	76.6	3.8	493.7	232.4	767.8	345.2	176.7	576.4	438.9
Cumbria	220	72.3	5.2	422.6	220.1	655.6	311.4	167.4	507.2	380.8
Greater Manchester (Met County)	1,153	70.9	5.4	453.3	220.4	729.4	342.1	186.2	546.2	410.7
Lancashire County	526	74.9	4.4	430.3	213.9	658.0	329.0	174.4	532.0	396.3
Merseyside (Met County)	557	64.9	8.7	462.1	216.7	736.6	342.2	196.0	539.7	413.8
Former county of Cheshire	469	75.6	3.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Former county of Lancashire	643	73.3	5.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,335	73.9	5.9	427.1	219.0	671.7	330.2	177.0	538.3	392.1
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	156	79.1	3.1	412.9	217.3	671.8	307.2	141.0	530.0	385.2
Kingston upon Hull, City of UA	103	65.0	8.3	399.8	205.5	664.1	317.3	159.8	557.2	367.8
North East Lincolnshire UA	67	71.4	8.8	415.8	217.8	634.5	..	..	..	366.0
North Lincolnshire UA	70	74.4	4.8	435.6	235.3	637.3	283.9	169.8	454.3	393.7
York UA	91	81.1	3.8	439.0	220.0	674.7	328.4	182.3	524.3	405.3
North Yorkshire County	273	77.8	4.2	429.0	217.9	681.7	300.1	166.7	516.7	381.5
South Yorkshire (Met County)	573	69.9	6.8	411.6	221.1	622.8	329.6	180.0	542.7	381.5
West Yorkshire (Met County)	1,002	75.1	6.1	437.7	218.6	699.7	345.3	183.5	547.5	403.0
The Humber	395	72.8	5.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Former county of North Yorkshire	365	78.6	4.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Midlands	2,012	75.8	4.5	430.9	218.7	671.9	322.3	175.0	513.1	394.3
Derby UA	107	72.5	5.1	510.7	220.7	788.2	327.3	169.8	553.5	458.2
Leicester UA	119	64.7	8.5	394.2	208.4	602.5	311.0	182.3	476.8	363.9
Nottingham UA	115	63.7	8.5	447.8	217.2	720.6	340.7	186.1	524.7	407.8
Rutland UA	20	80.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	339.5
Derbyshire County	359	77.0	4.3	413.2	217.9	640.7	297.6	167.4	491.5	377.7
Leicestershire County	318	80.8	2.9	438.8	230.3	689.2	310.7	168.8	507.6	397.2
Lincolnshire	296	76.1	4.3	394.5	216.8	600.6	315.1	167.3	536.8	369.1
Northamptonshire	325	81.4	3.8	456.8	238.2	687.2	338.6	202.7	495.1	414.0
Nottinghamshire County	355	75.4	4.1	420.6	204.3	688.4	331.2	164.4	551.3	390.2
Former county of Derbyshire	466	75.9	4.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Former county of Leicestershire	456	75.9	4.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Former county of Nottinghamshire	469	72.2	5.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Midlands	2,447	73.2	6.0	462.1	228.8	722.9	340.9	179.7	549.6	419.1
Herefordshire, County of UA	80	78.1	4.7	394.3	221.1	672.0	313.4	172.1	520.2	364.5
Stoke-on-Trent UA	112	71.3	5.5	392.0	215.4	622.5	316.5	180.3	526.1	362.9
Telford and Wrekin UA	72	74.3	5.5	421.2	230.5	675.3	294.0	170.6	451.6	377.1
Shropshire County	137	78.4	3.3	398.5	213.9	620.9	324.8	155.8	535.8	370.9
Staffordshire County	400	77.5	4.1	434.1	218.9	651.3	326.5	164.7	548.9	396.0
Warwickshire	257	78.8	4.1	..	..	..	336.9	190.8	515.4	356.4
West Midlands (Met County)	1,115	68.7	8.0	475.3	235.0	758.5	355.5	181.8	579.0	432.8
Worcestershire County	274	79.4	4.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Herefordshire and Worcestershire	354	79.1	4.6	432.5	219.4	703.5	326.1	175.5	546.4	396.5
Former county of Shropshire	209	76.9	4.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Former county of Staffordshire	512	76.0	4.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East	2,716	79.1	3.6	482.9	235.9	786.3	357.5	186.1	563.7	438.7
Luton UA	83	71.3	7.0	519.6	233.4	899.0	..	..	..	453.7
Peterborough UA	76	77.2	4.5	451.0	243.4	697.2	..	..	..	410.2



Southend-on-Sea UA	80	73.1	4.2	..	..	..	345.7	180.5	578.1	398.0
Thurrock UA	68	78.4	2.5	465.1	252.4	673.4	..	..	..	427.2
Bedfordshire County	205	82.4	3.2	456.5	235.4	755.7	351.6	181.9	532.8	419.1
Cambridgeshire County	307	81.3	2.7	499.2	239.7	798.2	366.2	185.8	554.2	453.4
Essex County	648	78.5	3.6	499.5	239.9	821.4	362.8	192.7	575.8	452.1
Hertfordshire	548	81.8	2.2	545.6	255.1	899.7	409.2	203.4	658.5	496.4
Norfolk	375	77.4	4.8	422.2	218.8	694.0	312.5	174.4	491.7	384.3
Suffolk	326	78.2	4.3	437.2	230.7	667.6	327.1	175.8	516.7	398.9
Former county of Bedfordshire	288	78.8	4.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Former county of Cambridgeshire	383	80.4	3.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Former county of Essex	796	77.9	3.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>London</b>	<b>3,435</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>667.7</b>	<b>266.6</b>	<b>1,204.3</b>	<b>483.1</b>	<b>230.3</b>	<b>774.0</b>	<b>593.7</b>
Inner London	1,258	64.5	9.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Outer London	2,176	73.9	5.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>South East</b>	<b>4,120</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>526.6</b>	<b>245.0</b>	<b>882.9</b>	<b>381.6</b>	<b>199.0</b>	<b>598.0</b>	<b>473.0</b>
Bracknell Forest UA	65	84.9	..	678.4	285.8	1,216.0	..	..	..	590.9
Brighton and Hove UA	122	71.6	6.1	476.9	219.9	782.6	358.5	193.0	577.6	424.7
Isle of Wight UA	52	70.9	7.2	398.4	199.8	576.2	..	..	..	373.3
Medway UA	122	78.2	3.9	494.6	246.5	779.1	321.8	188.3	479.7	427.7
Milton Keynes UA	115	82.6	3.5	513.1	240.9	863.3	375.6	210.3	602.8	457.7
Portsmouth UA	90	74.0	4.3	501.8	236.9	827.8	374.5	205.7	577.8	456.1
Reading UA	79	79.8	2.8	590.0	250.6	1,167.9	431.0	210.5	711.7	531.8
Slough UA	57	77.3	3.9	..	..	..	424.7	230.9	634.3	571.0
Southampton UA	101	71.9	4.1	485.5	248.0	780.2	334.7	196.0	509.7	430.7
West Berkshire UA	82	85.8	..	594.2	272.1	904.5	418.6	224.5	764.9	537.0
Windsor and Maidenhead UA	73	79.6	2.9	620.5	276.1	1,155.5	..	..	..	544.4
Wokingham UA	81	83.1	2.2	613.0	265.2	1,071.4	..	..	..	556.7
Buckinghamshire County	257	82.0	2.4	558.9	249.8	980.7	400.7	211.1	646.9	501.0
East Sussex County	230	80.3	3.4	409.8	204.9	674.3	353.3	180.8	544.7	388.0
Hampshire County	654	82.2	2.7	522.6	250.8	880.0	368.1	199.6	575.9	466.8
Kent County	649	78.3	4.8	460.5	233.6	706.3	351.7	188.5	546.1	419.8
Oxfordshire	344	82.9	2.5	500.7	231.6	808.0	364.9	194.0	555.0	450.7
Surrey	571	82.9	2.4	608.8	269.1	1,055.8	437.9	222.9	703.9	547.2
West Sussex	374	81.5	2.5	494.6	234.8	810.7	374.4	190.2	604.3	448.9
Former county of Berkshire	437	81.8	2.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Former county of Buckinghamshire	373	82.2	2.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Former county of East Sussex	353	77.0	4.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Former county of Hampshire	846	79.9	3.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Former county of Kent	770	78.3	4.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>South West</b>	<b>2,388</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>451.8</b>	<b>222.3</b>	<b>731.3</b>	<b>333.5</b>	<b>178.8</b>	<b>529.8</b>	<b>408.5</b>
Bath and North East Somerset UA	86	80.0	4.4	467.3	219.3	825.3	..	..	..	434.0
Bournemouth UA	72	73.9	4.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bristol, City of UA	204	76.9	4.6	479.5	229.7	769.7	355.5	186.1	545.4	433.4
North Somerset UA	92	79.7	3.0	..	..	..	321.2	181.3	506.7	..
Plymouth UA	116	73.1	5.4	429.2	222.7	690.0	331.0	174.4	522.8	392.7
Poole UA	68	78.6	3.1	506.9	213.8	919.4	332.1	182.9	520.6	448.5
South Gloucestershire UA	133	84.0	2.6	508.2	254.6	908.9	350.9	189.0	566.9	459.9
Swindon UA	97	82.4	3.7	559.4	264.9	985.2	371.3	212.0	545.1	489.2
Torbay UA	53	73.7	5.6	..	..	..	300.7	180.7	467.5	341.5
Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly	209	70.9	4.4	362.3	192.4	587.9	287.5	156.2	476.8	334.2
Devon County	326	77.4	4.8	388.0	205.8	585.8	308.8	175.0	512.0	360.2
Dorset County	185	80.2	..	412.1	206.1	642.8	330.6	182.1	533.6	383.8
Gloucestershire	288	81.7	4.2	479.4	235.8	790.5	344.7	187.0	570.2	434.0
Somerset	237	79.8	3.9	419.1	222.2	659.5	327.8	168.5	569.4	386.6
Wiltshire County	222	82.0	3.2	447.0	228.3	708.7	323.1	179.7	518.6	396.9
Bristol/Bath area	515	79.7	3.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Former county of Devon	495	75.9	5.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Former county of Dorset	325	78.4	3.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Former county of Wiltshire	318	82.1	3.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1 See Notes and Definitions to the Labour market chapter for labour market definitions.

2 Includes those on government-supported employment and training schemes and unpaid family workers.

3 For those aged 16 and over.

4 Data are from the Labour Force Survey and relate to the period March 2000 to February 2001. In some cases sample sizes are too small to provide reliable estimates.

5 For those of working age.

6 As a percentage of the economically active.

7 Earnings estimates have been derived from the New Earnings Survey and relate to full-time employees whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence.

Source: Office for National Statistics



# 14.6 Labour market,<sup>1</sup> benefit and economic statistics: by local authority

	Benefit statistics					Economic statistics		
	Economically active <sup>2</sup> 2000-2001 <sup>3</sup> (percentages)	Claimant count <sup>4</sup> March 2002			Income Support beneficiaries <sup>6</sup> Nov.2001 (percentages)	Businesses registered for VAT 2000		Stock of businesses end 2000 (thousands)
		Total (thousands)	Of which females (percentages)	Of which long-term claimants <sup>5</sup> (percentages)		Registration rates <sup>7</sup> (percentages)	Deregistration rates <sup>7</sup> (percentages)	
<b>United Kingdom</b>	78.4	998.2	23.9	16.1	10	11	11	1,664.4
<b>England</b>	78.9	799.9	24.3	15.9	9	12	11	1,416.5
<b>North East</b>	74.6	63.1	20.2	17.3	13	10	10	42.0
Darlington UA	79.6	2.2	22.2	15.4	11	10	10	2.1
Hartlepool UA	71.7	2.9	18.4	19.0	15	9	11	1.2
Middlesbrough UA	69.0	5.2	18.2	17.5	15	11	9	2.0
Redcar and Cleveland UA	71.9	4.1	18.8	18.6	13	8	9	1.8
Stockton-on-Tees UA	76.9	5.1	19.6	16.0	10	13	16	2.5
Durham County	75.6	8.7	23.2	13.3	12	9	9	8.9
Chester-le-Street	82.8	0.8	19.5	12.7	9	11	12	0.8
Derwentside	72.3	1.5	19.8	13.4	14	9	9	1.4
Durham	78.7	1.3	25.3	12.2	7	12	7	1.5
Easington	70.4	1.7	22.5	13.0	17	9	8	1.2
Sedgefield	79.5	1.7	26.3	12.2	12	9	9	1.5
Teesdale	80.1	0.3	26.4	14.9	7	6	7	1.1
Wear Valley	68.6	1.4	23.2	15.9	15	9	9	1.4
Northumberland	78.2	5.8	24.6	15.5	9	8	7	7.7
Alnwick	79.6	0.5	28.4	16.4	7	6	7	1.1
Berwick-upon-Tweed	72.5	0.5	30.0	10.7	9	6	6	1.1
Blyth Valley	80.3	1.8	24.6	13.7	12	13	11	1.1
Castle Morpeth	77.2	0.7	22.7	14.5	6	8	9	1.3
Tynedale	82.5	0.7	25.6	16.6	7	7	6	2.4
Wansbeck	73.9	1.5	22.3	18.9	11	10	10	0.7
Tyne and Wear (Met County)	73.5	29.1	19.2	18.8	14	11	11	15.9
Gateshead	75.6	4.6	20.3	17.7	14	11	8	3.4
Newcastle upon Tyne	71.6	7.1	18.2	19.7	15	12	15	4.2
North Tyneside	76.9	4.5	20.0	14.8	13	12	10	2.8
South Tyneside	72.4	5.4	18.2	18.9	15	9	10	1.9
Sunderland	72.3	7.4	19.8	20.9	15	11	12	3.6
Tees Valley	73.8	..	..	..	13	11	11	9.6
Tees Valley less Darlington	72.8	..	..	..	13	11	12	7.4
Former county of Durham	76.3	10.9	23.0	13.7	12	10	9	11.0
<b>North West</b>	75.3	126.5	21.7	16.0	12	12	11	161.8
Blackburn with Darwen UA	70.2	2.8	22.0	9.7	15	13	12	2.9
Blackpool UA	75.4	3.5	21.8	10.0	15	11	18	2.7
Halton UA	71.5	2.8	21.1	16.4	14	12	9	2.0
Warrington UA	79.6	2.5	24.7	12.8	8	15	11	5.0
Cheshire County	79.7	7.1	23.0	8.8	7	11	10	21.0
Chester	81.7	1.2	22.2	10.1	9	11	14	3.5
Congleton	81.6	0.9	23.9	6.4	6	11	8	3.0
Crewe and Nantwich	82.6	1.4	24.6	8.4	7	10	8	2.9
Ellesmere Port and Neston	77.8	1.0	21.5	11.2	9	10	10	1.4
Macclesfield	79.4	1.1	21.7	6.5	6	11	9	6.6
Vale Royal	75.1	1.5	23.9	9.6	7	12	10	3.5
Cumbria	76.4	7.9	23.2	14.0	8	7	7	15.9
Allerdale	81.8	1.9	24.0	14.2	9	6	7	3.0
Barrow-in-Furness	67.7	1.4	19.6	13.0	13	7	8	1.0
Carlisle	80.5	1.7	22.8	14.2	8	7	8	2.9
Copeland	69.6	1.9	21.5	17.9	10	9	9	1.6
Eden	78.8	0.3	31.0	12.6	5	5	7	2.9
South Lakeland	77.1	0.7	31.5	4.6	5	8	7	4.5
Greater Manchester (Met County)	75.0	46.5	21.2	14.9	13	13	13	57.4
Bolton	75.0	4.7	22.3	10.3	12	11	14	5.5
Bury	79.0	2.1	23.8	6.3	11	12	13	4.2
Manchester	64.5	13.5	19.8	21.9	20	16	23	8.4
Oldham	74.0	4.1	21.2	12.5	13	11	10	4.6
Rochdale	75.4	4.1	21.1	12.1	14	10	10	4.2
Salford	72.5	3.8	20.3	12.7	15	13	12	4.8
Stockport	81.3	3.0	21.7	12.2	8	11	10	8.0
Tameside	79.5	3.4	22.3	11.0	12	12	10	4.9
Trafford	79.4	2.9	21.2	16.3	8	15	13	6.6
Wigan	77.4	4.9	22.6	13.0	10	11	10	6.2
Lancashire County	78.4	15.0	22.5	11.2	10	10	10	29.3
Burnley	78.9	1.2	22.3	7.5	14	11	10	1.9
Chorley	80.5	1.1	25.6	8.9	8	12	10	2.8
Fylde	76.5	0.5	22.1	5.9	6	13	17	1.5
Hyndburn	78.5	1.0	23.6	4.8	12	11	8	1.9
Lancaster	81.6	2.4	21.6	15.7	10	9	10	3.1
Pendle	77.5	1.3	24.3	7.0	13	11	9	2.2
Preston	75.6	2.5	19.2	14.6	12	11	13	3.2
Ribble Valley	81.9	0.2	25.7	6.9	5	9	8	2.2
Rossendale	76.2	0.8	25.4	6.5	13	11	9	2.0
South Ribble	87.4	0.9	22.0	7.4	6	11	8	2.7
West Lancashire	68.2	1.9	24.3	16.3	11	8	9	3.0
Wyre	78.2	1.2	21.0	12.0	9	8	9	3.0
Merseyside (Met County)	71.2	38.5	21.3	22.1	16	14	10	25.0
Knowsley	68.2	5.0	22.3	22.6	22	11	9	1.8
Liverpool	66.2	16.4	20.9	25.3	21	13	14	7.1
St. Helens	73.7	3.8	22.9	18.0	12	10	8	3.0
Sefton	74.9	5.8	21.0	22.2	12	18	7	7.9
Wirral	75.3	7.4	21.0	17.0	13	12	11	5.3



Former county of Cheshire	78.7	12.3	22.9	11.3	8	12	10	28.0
Former county of Lancashire	77.3	21.3	22.3	10.8	13	10	11	35.3
<b>Yorkshire and the Humber</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>94.9</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>116.3</b>
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	81.7	4.8	26.8	15.6	8	9	10	9.0
Kingston upon Hull, City of UA	71.0	9.0	22.6	17.7	16	11	13	4.0
North East Lincolnshire UA	78.5	4.4	23.4	12.3	13	10	11	3.1
North Lincolnshire UA	78.2	2.6	27.7	11.5	9	8	10	3.9
York UA	84.4	2.1	23.3	11.3	6	18	16	2.5
North Yorkshire County	81.3	6.0	26.3	11.5	6	8	7	24.3
Craven	84.6	0.4	28.0	10.2	6	7	6	2.8
Hambleton	80.3	0.7	27.0	12.4	5	6	8	3.8
Harrogate	83.0	0.9	28.2	8.4	5	10	8	6.2
Richmondshire	79.2	0.3	32.7	8.0	4	8	8	2.0
Ryedale	80.5	0.4	30.2	14.4	5	5	5	3.5
Scarborough	78.0	2.4	23.0	13.7	12	10	9	3.1
Selby	83.5	0.8	27.3	8.4	6	8	8	3.0
South Yorkshire (Met County)	75.2	26.5	21.5	16.8	12	11	12	22.1
Barnsley	74.9	3.9	24.5	11.2	12	11	12	3.8
Doncaster	73.6	5.6	23.1	14.2	12	10	10	5.1
Rotherham	75.3	5.1	21.1	12.3	12	10	11	4.1
Sheffield	76.1	11.9	20.0	21.8	12	12	15	9.1
West Yorkshire (Met County)	80.0	39.6	22.4	14.5	11	11	12	47.4
Bradford	76.8	11.3	21.7	15.8	13	11	11	10.6
Calderdale	80.0	3.6	22.4	16.1	11	10	9	5.7
Kirklees	77.6	6.2	23.2	13.4	10	11	11	9.5
Leeds	83.8	13.0	22.3	14.9	9	13	15	15.2
Wakefield	78.9	5.5	23.5	11.4	11	11	9	6.5
The Humber	77.4	20.8	24.4	15.3	11	9	11	20.0
Former county of North Yorkshire	82.1	8.0	25.5	11.5	6	9	8	26.8
<b>East Midlands</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>111.1</b>
Derby UA	76.2	4.9	23.4	19.2	10	15	13	4.1
Leicester UA	70.9	8.1	24.9	18.2	14	13	13	7.2
Nottingham UA	69.7	7.5	21.0	19.3	16	14	19	5.0
Rutland UA	82.8	0.1	24.8	2.4	3	9	9	1.3
Derbyshire County	80.6	10.5	25.1	15.2	9	10	9	19.9
Amber Valley	80.2	1.5	24.7	11.8	8	11	10	3.1
Bolsover	75.0	1.3	26.1	13.4	12	10	10	1.3
Chesterfield	79.4	2.4	23.8	19.5	12	13	11	2.2
Derbyshire Dales	83.5	0.5	24.8	11.9	5	9	7	3.5
Erewash	80.5	1.6	24.8	14.4	9	10	8	2.5
High Peak	83.8	0.8	28.6	10.1	7	9	9	2.8
North East Derbyshire	79.7	1.7	23.6	18.7	9	10	9	2.5
South Derbyshire	82.3	0.7	29.3	12.8	8	11	8	2.1
Leicestershire County	83.4	6.0	28.1	13.3	5	11	11	18.1
Blaby	83.5	0.7	25.4	10.8	4	12	12	2.3
Charnwood	82.6	1.9	26.8	15.4	6	10	11	4.0
Harborough	82.1	0.5	32.2	11.9	4	11	14	2.7
Hinckley and Bosworth	87.4	1.0	30.5	11.5	6	11	10	3.3
Melton	86.9	0.4	27.4	9.3	6	10	7	1.8
North West Leicestershire	80.8	0.9	31.0	13.3	6	12	9	2.7
Oadby and Wigston	80.9	0.6	24.5	16.5	6	10	10	1.3
Lincolnshire	79.5	7.7	27.0	9.7	9	8	9	19.3
Boston	78.2	0.6	28.4	6.8	9	8	9	1.8
East Lindsey	75.7	1.9	27.8	8.0	10	7	9	4.3
Lincoln	77.9	1.6	21.3	12.1	13	10	10	1.7
North Kesteven	82.8	0.7	28.5	6.7	6	10	10	2.5
South Holland	79.7	0.6	30.3	5.5	8	8	9	2.8
South Kesteven	82.0	1.1	29.4	6.8	6	10	9	3.8
West Lindsey	79.9	1.2	28.0	16.5	8	8	9	2.5
Northamptonshire	84.7	7.6	25.8	11.5	7	12	11	19.4
Corby	82.8	1.0	24.3	10.1	10	10	10	1.0
Daventry	83.7	0.6	35.0	8.5	4	10	9	3.0
East Northamptonshire	82.3	0.7	28.5	7.7	6	11	10	2.4
Kettering	87.8	0.9	27.7	8.2	8	12	10	2.1
Northampton	82.6	3.2	23.0	16.4	8	14	13	4.6
South Northamptonshire	89.3	0.4	30.1	7.9	4	10	9	3.3
Wellingborough	86.9	0.9	25.6	5.6	8	14	12	2.9
Nottinghamshire County	78.7	10.6	25.4	14.3	8	11	10	16.7
Ashfield	80.9	2.1	24.7	17.8	10	11	10	2.0
Bassetlaw	73.7	2.1	28.6	15.2	10	9	9	2.7
Broxtowe	80.4	1.3	26.2	13.1	6	12	11	2.2
Gedling	85.6	1.3	22.1	16.0	7	11	12	2.3
Mansfield	71.1	1.8	24.9	10.6	11	12	10	1.8
Newark and Sherwood	76.6	1.2	25.0	12.5	8	10	9	3.0
Rushcliffe	81.4	0.8	24.5	13.3	4	11	11	2.7
Former county of Derbyshire	79.5	15.4	24.6	16.5	9	11	10	24.0
Former county of Leicestershire	79.5	14.1	26.2	16.0	8	11	11	26.7
Former county of Nottinghamshire	76.2	18.1	23.6	16.4	10	11	12	21.8
<b>West Midlands</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>96.8</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>136.8</b>
Herefordshire, County of UA	82.2	1.7	24.0	10.7	7	8	7	7.9
Stoke-on-Trent UA	75.4	5.2	23.7	12.1	13	11	10	4.5
Telford and Wrekin UA	78.6	2.3	27.4	11.3	11	12	10	3.5
Shropshire County	81.2	2.5	25.4	13.7	7	8	8	11.0
Bridgnorth	84.7	0.4	28.7	12.0	6	8	7	2.2
North Shropshire	80.9	0.5	22.5	12.1	8	8	7	2.4
Oswestry	70.6	0.4	31.3	15.7	8	8	7	1.2
Shrewsbury and Atcham	86.6	0.8	22.0	14.9	7	9	10	3.0
South Shropshire	73.1	0.3	26.3	12.9	6	6	7	2.1
Staffordshire County	80.9	10.0	27.1	12.5	7	10	10	22.0
Cannock Chase	81.6	1.2	28.9	10.1	9	11	9	2.4



East Staffordshire	83.3	1.3	26.8	11.0	8	11	11	3.1
Lichfield	77.3	0.9	27.6	14.1	7	10	12	3.0
Newcastle-under-Lyme	79.4	1.6	24.3	9.8	8	11	17	2.0
South Staffordshire	81.8	1.3	27.0	17.1	8	11	9	2.9
Stafford	79.6	1.5	26.7	13.6	6	9	8	3.6
Staffordshire Moorlands	81.0	1.0	30.4	9.0	7	8	7	3.2
Tamworth	84.3	1.1	27.2	15.8	9	11	9	1.7
Warwickshire	82.2	4.8	25.5	12.9	7	10	9	16.8
North Warwickshire	77.4	0.6	29.5	14.0	7	9	8	2.1
Nuneaton and Bedworth	77.6	1.4	23.7	10.1	9	10	11	2.3
Rugby	79.6	0.9	26.3	15.6	6	10	9	2.6
Stratford-on-Avon	90.2	0.7	23.8	11.9	5	10	8	5.4
Warwick	83.4	1.2	25.8	14.1	6	11	9	4.4
West Midlands (Met County)	74.8	64.7	22.2	21.8	13	12	12	53.9
Birmingham	70.6	30.2	21.6	26.1	16	13	15	19.1
Coventry	76.9	5.9	21.6	16.4	12	12	10	5.6
Dudley	80.5	6.1	22.1	20.9	10	11	10	7.7
Sandwell	73.5	7.9	22.2	20.0	15	11	9	6.5
Solihull	82.2	2.3	25.1	13.4	7	12	11	4.6
Walsall	78.0	5.7	24.5	15.5	13	11	11	5.6
Wolverhampton	73.5	6.5	23.0	18.7	14	12	13	4.8
Worcestershire County	83.2	5.5	28.0	11.4	7	11	10	17.2
Bromsgrove	82.7	0.9	26.7	14.1	6	11	13	2.7
Malvern Hills	81.6	0.4	25.8	4.5	6	11	10	2.5
Redditch	82.0	1.1	30.6	12.3	9	10	8	2.2
Worcester	84.3	1.0	25.5	13.8	7	12	13	2.2
Wychavon	82.4	0.8	31.2	8.6	6	10	8	4.7
Wyre Forest	85.4	1.2	27.4	10.8	8	10	9	2.8
Herefordshire and Worcestershire	82.9	7.2	27.0	11.2	7	10	9	25.1
Former county of Shropshire	80.3	4.9	26.4	12.6	8	9	8	14.5
Former county of Staffordshire	79.6	15.2	26.0	12.3	9	10	10	26.5
East	82.1	59.4	26.5	12.2	7	11	11	164.2
Luton UA	76.7	3.3	24.9	13.0	11	10	11	3.9
Peterborough UA	80.7	2.2	23.3	10.4	11	11	11	3.7
Southend-on-Sea UA	76.3	3.1	23.3	18.0	9	17	27	2.8
Thurrock UA	80.5	2.3	29.8	10.0	10	12	10	2.9
Bedfordshire County	85.1	4.2	25.6	12.2	6	10	10	12.4
Bedford	80.1	2.2	21.8	14.4	8	12	11	4.1
Mid Bedfordshire	90.0	0.9	31.3	9.9	5	10	9	4.6
South Bedfordshire	85.8	1.1	28.7	9.6	6	10	9	3.7
Cambridgeshire County	83.6	4.5	27.4	10.5	6	10	10	19.0
Cambridge	77.8	1.3	24.1	14.4	5	13	15	3.0
East Cambridgeshire	84.2	0.6	29.7	11.1	6	8	9	2.7
Fenland	81.6	0.8	30.8	10.7	9	8	9	2.6
Huntingdonshire	88.0	1.0	28.4	4.6	5	11	10	5.3
South Cambridgeshire	85.0	0.7	26.2	10.6	4	9	8	5.4
Essex County	81.5	13.2	27.9	10.5	7	12	10	40.0
Basildon	81.2	2.4	28.9	10.8	10	12	11	4.4
Braintree	81.2	1.2	26.7	9.4	7	11	9	4.4
Brentwood	80.9	0.4	27.1	6.0	5	11	11	2.6
Castle Point	82.9	0.9	30.4	8.8	7	12	9	2.3
Chelmsford	84.5	1.3	29.7	12.5	5	12	14	4.3
Colchester	80.1	1.4	27.7	5.7	6	12	9	4.6
Epping Forest	77.9	1.2	29.3	13.0	7	12	10	4.5
Harlow	88.6	1.1	28.1	10.4	10	12	11	1.5
Maldon	76.5	0.5	28.0	16.5	6	11	9	2.4
Rochford	84.3	0.7	29.6	11.3	6	12	10	2.3
Tendring	76.4	1.9	24.0	11.4	10	11	10	3.1
Uttlesford	85.4	0.3	25.5	9.0	4	10	8	3.6
Hertfordshire	83.8	8.2	27.8	9.9	6	13	12	36.9
Broxbourne	83.2	0.8	30.0	14.7	6	12	10	2.5
Dacorum	83.6	1.2	29.3	6.5	6	12	13	5.1
East Hertfordshire	85.5	0.6	27.9	9.6	5	10	10	5.3
Hertsmere	82.0	0.8	27.9	10.6	6	12	11	3.4
North Hertfordshire	83.0	0.9	28.7	6.3	6	14	9	5.0
St. Albans	78.6	0.7	28.1	4.4	5	20	17	5.2
Stevenage	88.2	0.9	24.8	12.2	8	13	11	1.8
Three Rivers	85.2	0.6	29.9	13.5	4	13	10	2.9
Watford	87.2	0.9	26.4	13.7	6	12	15	2.7
Welwyn Hatfield	84.0	0.7	25.4	8.6	7	11	9	3.0
Norfolk	81.4	10.4	25.5	13.7	9	9	9	22.6
Breckland	82.1	1.0	28.8	7.7	7	10	9	3.6
Broadland	82.8	0.8	27.3	14.1	6	9	9	3.2
Great Yarmouth	77.5	2.9	26.3	16.4	12	8	9	2.3
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	79.8	1.3	25.7	12.4	9	9	9	4.0
North Norfolk	81.8	1.0	25.5	14.6	9	9	9	3.1
Norwich	81.1	2.6	22.0	14.1	13	13	16	2.6
South Norfolk	84.1	0.8	27.5	10.9	7	7	7	3.8
Suffolk	81.9	8.0	25.8	15.3	7	10	10	20.1
Babergh	79.7	0.7	29.1	12.7	7	9	8	3.2
Forest Heath	83.3	0.4	25.1	7.8	4	11	11	2.0
Ipswich	80.9	2.4	22.4	18.0	10	15	17	2.1
Mid Suffolk	84.6	0.6	27.1	9.5	6	11	9	3.5
St. Edmundsbury	85.9	0.8	32.8	10.5	5	10	9	3.2
Suffolk Coastal	82.2	1.0	25.2	12.8	6	11	9	3.7
Waveney	77.0	2.2	25.9	18.9	10	8	10	2.5
Former county of Bedfordshire	82.4	7.5	25.3	12.5	8	10	10	16.3
Former county of Cambridgeshire	83.0	6.7	26.0	10.4	7	10	10	22.7
Former county of Essex	80.8	18.6	27.3	11.7	8	12	11	45.7
London	75.4	166.6	27.4	19.5	11	14	13	277.2
Inner London	71.3	82.9	27.3	22.4	14	..	..	..
Inner London - West	75.2	24.1	29.5	22.0	10	14	13	97.3
Camden	71.6	6.0	28.9	22.9	14	14	18	15.2



City of London	..	0.1	26.6	21.3	5	12	11	12.2
Hammersmith and Fulham	74.0	4.5	28.2	22.0	12	16	11	8.9
Kensington and Chelsea	75.0	3.0	31.9	22.9	7	12	9	11.8
Wandsworth	82.7	5.8	29.2	20.3	9	13	10	10.4
Westminster	70.8	4.7	30.2	22.4	8	15	13	38.8
Inner London - East	68.8	58.8	26.4	22.5	17	15	12	57.2
Hackney	65.4	7.9	27.0	17.9	20	15	11	7.6
Haringey	67.1	7.7	26.1	21.1	16	15	13	6.6
Islington	66.6	6.5	28.8	25.0	18	15	15	10.0
Lambeth	78.0	11.0	27.6	23.4	14	14	10	7.3
Lewisham	77.2	8.3	26.7	24.5	12	14	11	4.9
Newham	59.1	7.8	25.0	16.8	19	15	12	4.3
Southwark	70.7	9.5	27.9	23.4	15	15	10	8.2
Tower Hamlets	60.9	8.0	22.5	23.1	21	15	11	8.5
Outer London	78.2	72.1	27.5	16.5	9	..	..	..
Outer London - East and North Eas	76.3	29.7	28.1	17.5	11	14	13	33.8
Barking and Dagenham	67.1	3.0	26.8	16.8	15	16	10	2.7
Bexley	79.5	2.7	30.9	13.7	7	13	12	4.8
Enfield	74.7	5.6	27.8	18.7	12	14	11	6.7
Greenwich	78.8	6.1	29.3	20.2	13	14	11	4.2
Havering	82.0	2.4	28.7	13.7	7	12	13	5.3
Redbridge	73.6	4.0	29.3	15.1	10	15	15	5.5
Waltham Forest	75.8	6.0	25.6	18.8	12	15	15	4.5
Outer London - South	81.7	12.5	27.2	17.9	7	12	13	31.7
Bromley	83.0	3.7	28.4	17.4	7	12	11	8.3
Croydon	80.1	6.5	27.2	22.1	9	13	15	7.8
Kingston upon Thames	79.4	1.5	28.1	10.5	5	11	11	5.2
Merton	78.9	2.7	27.5	13.9	6	14	13	5.6
Sutton	87.9	1.8	26.0	15.4	6	10	12	4.9
Outer London - West and North We	77.5	29.9	27.1	14.8	9	14	14	57.2
Barnet	78.8	5.1	28.5	18.1	8	18	26	8.7
Brent	70.7	8.1	25.9	20.3	13	14	13	8.6
Ealing	70.2	6.1	25.8	14.1	11	14	11	10.3
Harrow	82.7	2.8	28.3	14.2	9	15	17	6.1
Hillingdon	78.1	3.0	27.3	7.4	8	12	11	7.6
Hounslow	79.6	3.0	27.3	5.9	11	12	10	7.4
Richmond upon Thames	87.4	1.8	30.1	11.7	4	12	10	8.6
South East	83.1	74.4	25.1	11.2	6	11	11	257.4
Bracknell Forest UA	86.7	0.8	27.5	5.6	5	12	11	3.5
Brighton and Hove UA	76.3	5.0	26.3	22.1	11	16	18	6.3
Isle of Wight UA	76.6	2.6	25.8	17.5	10	10	10	3.2
Medway UA	81.3	3.6	25.5	14.8	8	14	13	4.8
Milton Keynes UA	85.4	2.4	28.6	6.7	7	14	11	6.4
Portsmouth UA	77.4	2.8	21.6	11.1	9	13	12	3.7
Reading UA	82.2	1.9	24.9	6.9	7	16	21	3.3
Slough UA	80.6	1.9	23.1	11.5	10	16	13	3.2
Southampton UA	75.0	3.4	18.2	8.7	10	15	20	3.4
West Berkshire UA	87.4	0.9	27.6	4.9	4	11	10	6.3
Windsor and Maidenhead UA	81.9	1.1	28.6	9.7	4	12	11	7.0
Wokingham UA	85.1	0.9	32.1	5.8	3	11	10	5.6
Buckinghamshire County	84.1	3.4	25.1	11.4	5	11	10	21.6
Aylesbury Vale	84.8	0.9	23.9	7.7	5	11	10	6.3
Chiltern	87.3	0.6	26.8	7.5	4	11	10	4.3
South Bucks	85.4	0.3	30.4	10.3	3	10	12	3.4
Wycombe	81.1	1.6	24.1	15.1	5	11	10	7.6
East Sussex County	83.1	5.6	23.5	13.6	8	10	11	14.6
Eastbourne	79.0	1.3	24.4	15.3	9	12	13	1.8
Hastings	80.2	2.0	21.2	12.2	13	11	11	1.8
Lewes	84.2	0.9	24.8	15.8	7	10	12	2.6
Rother	80.8	0.7	24.2	12.9	7	10	11	2.8
Wealden	88.1	0.7	25.7	12.2	5	10	10	5.7
Hampshire County	84.6	8.1	26.4	6.1	5	11	10	38.9
Basingstoke and Deane	85.1	1.0	28.2	4.8	5	12	9	5.2
East Hampshire	83.1	0.6	27.6	10.5	5	10	10	4.5
Eastleigh	86.0	0.7	27.2	6.1	4	12	14	3.0
Fareham	89.3	0.7	28.7	8.7	4	11	9	2.8
Gosport	82.7	0.6	25.3	3.9	6	14	11	1.1
Hart	86.4	0.3	25.7	3.5	2	12	9	3.5
Havant	82.3	1.4	22.9	6.7	8	13	10	2.5
New Forest	79.5	1.1	26.4	6.7	6	10	10	5.4
Rushmoor	85.0	0.6	28.1	4.0	5	12	9	2.5
Test Valley	85.9	0.5	29.1	4.9	5	11	10	4.1
Winchester	87.2	0.6	24.2	5.5	4	10	9	4.4
Kent County	82.4	15.6	24.4	13.3	8	11	10	37.7
Ashford	83.2	1.0	22.6	9.4	6	12	10	3.3
Canterbury	79.2	1.4	25.3	11.8	8	12	12	3.0
Dartford	89.0	0.9	29.0	10.7	6	12	10	2.2
Dover	74.9	1.5	21.8	14.7	8	10	9	2.3
Gravesham	79.4	1.5	27.8	15.7	8	11	9	2.1
Maidstone	84.3	1.1	22.8	6.9	7	11	10	4.7
Sevenoaks	82.6	0.7	28.0	9.9	5	10	10	4.5
Shepway	83.6	1.4	22.3	13.8	10	9	11	2.3
Swale	78.0	1.8	25.8	14.9	9	11	9	3.1
Thanet	82.8	2.9	23.0	18.5	13	12	11	2.2
Tonbridge and Malling	87.4	0.7	23.7	8.6	5	11	9	3.5
Tunbridge Wells	85.4	0.6	23.8	7.6	7	10	10	4.2
Oxfordshire	85.1	3.7	24.8	10.3	5	11	9	21.5
Cherwell	85.8	0.7	28.2	4.1	5	12	8	4.6
Oxford	83.8	1.6	21.0	14.4	7	12	9	3.0
South Oxfordshire	84.4	0.6	26.8	10.2	4	11	10	5.8
Vale of White Horse	85.9	0.5	25.0	9.3	4	13	10	4.0
West Oxfordshire	86.2	0.4	31.3	5.8	4	10	8	4.0
Surrey	85.0	5.5	27.5	5.8	4	11	10	43.3
Elmbridge	84.0	0.6	28.9	4.3	4	12	11	5.6
Epsom and Ewell	84.6	0.4	28.8	7.7	4	10	13	2.1



Guildford	85.1	0.8	25.2	5.8	4	12	10	5.1
Mole Valley	77.9	0.3	21.3	5.8	4	11	9	3.9
Reigate and Banstead	85.4	0.5	29.6	5.4	5	11	11	4.5
Runnymede	86.9	0.4	27.3	7.5	4	11	11	2.8
Spelthorne	88.2	0.6	27.0	6.2	5	9	9	3.5
Surrey Heath	85.2	0.4	31.4	2.4	3	12	9	3.7
Tandridge	86.5	0.4	27.8	7.6	4	10	11	3.3
Waverley	86.2	0.6	28.8	6.7	4	10	9	5.4
Woking	84.5	0.5	26.0	5.6	5	11	11	3.4
West Sussex	83.6	5.2	25.8	9.1	6	11	11	23.4
Adur	85.0	0.4	23.7	11.2	8	9	9	1.4
Arun	83.1	1.0	26.5	9.6	8	12	10	3.6
Chichester	84.3	0.7	29.8	10.8	5	10	9	4.5
Crawley	84.5	1.0	25.8	7.4	8	14	18	1.9
Horsham	85.4	0.7	25.1	9.2	4	10	9	5.0
Mid Sussex	80.3	0.7	28.6	5.8	4	12	10	4.7
Worthing	83.8	0.7	19.2	10.6	8	12	14	2.3
Former county of Berkshire	84.0	7.3	26.4	8.0	5	12	12	28.8
Former county of Buckinghamshire	84.5	5.9	26.5	9.4	5	11	10	28.0
Former county of East Sussex	80.6	10.6	24.8	17.6	9	12	13	20.9
Former county of Hampshire	82.5	14.3	23.5	7.7	6	12	11	46.0
Former county of Kent	82.2	19.2	24.6	13.6	8	11	10	42.5
<b>South West</b>	<b>81.8</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>149.8</b>
Bath and North East Somerset UA	83.7	1.2	24.1	8.6	7	10	9	5.7
Bournemouth UA	77.1	2.2	22.1	14.0	10	15	19	3.7
Bristol, City of UA	80.7	6.5	23.0	12.6	11	14	13	11.2
North Somerset UA	82.3	1.4	24.6	6.9	8	11	10	5.1
Plymouth UA	77.3	4.4	23.0	11.2	10	12	14	3.2
Poole UA	81.1	1.1	22.9	7.6	7	12	13	3.7
South Gloucestershire UA	86.3	1.6	25.0	10.9	5	11	10	6.1
Swindon UA	85.7	2.1	26.7	13.5	7	14	14	4.4
Torbay UA	78.1	2.8	24.3	11.1	13	13	13	2.8
Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly	74.3	7.8	28.8	11.3	10	8	9	16.1
Caradon	78.7	0.9	30.8	9.6	8	7	9	2.6
Carrick	72.2	1.3	26.5	9.3	9	10	10	2.9
Kerrier	68.6	1.6	27.1	14.0	10	8	8	2.5
North Cornwall	75.0	1.1	31.2	14.2	9	7	8	3.6
Penwith	71.7	1.3	29.8	11.7	13	10	9	1.9
Restormel	78.8	1.5	29.1	9.3	10	9	10	2.6
Isles of Scilly	..	..	40.0	..	1	4	4	0.1
Devon County	81.4	7.8	26.7	12.4	8	8	9	25.2
East Devon	79.5	0.9	25.3	8.5	6	9	9	4.1
Exeter	83.3	1.5	23.2	13.7	8	14	17	2.1
Mid Devon	85.7	0.6	29.3	11.5	7	6	8	3.3
North Devon	80.1	1.4	27.4	14.9	9	8	9	3.5
South Hams	79.7	0.7	31.8	7.6	7	8	9	3.4
Teignbridge	82.4	1.4	25.1	9.7	9	10	9	3.8
Torridge	79.1	0.9	28.1	19.2	8	7	7	2.6
West Devon	80.3	0.4	29.6	10.1	7	7	7	2.4
Dorset County	82.5	2.6	26.4	7.6	6	10	10	12.6
Christchurch	85.8	0.3	23.1	5.8	7	12	12	1.2
East Dorset	83.7	0.4	27.8	5.5	5	10	9	2.9
North Dorset	81.2	0.3	29.3	7.8	5	9	9	2.3
Purbeck	76.4	0.3	28.1	2.7	6	9	8	1.4
West Dorset	82.8	0.5	28.7	7.4	7	8	9	3.6
Weymouth and Portland	84.5	0.8	24.0	10.7	8	14	13	1.1
Gloucestershire	85.5	6.6	24.9	15.0	7	10	10	18.7
Cheltenham	80.1	1.4	23.0	16.9	7	13	12	3.5
Cotswold	88.5	0.5	26.4	10.7	5	10	8	4.2
Forest of Dean	84.6	1.1	28.9	10.6	7	8	9	2.8
Gloucester	85.9	1.9	21.9	18.3	9	13	26	1.5
Stroud	85.5	1.0	25.2	14.5	6	9	8	4.1
Tewkesbury	89.9	0.7	28.9	13.5	6	9	7	2.5
Somerset	83.2	4.3	26.8	12.6	8	9	9	17.0
Mendip	82.5	1.0	26.8	15.2	8	9	8	3.9
Sedgemoor	79.7	1.1	27.0	11.4	8	9	8	3.5
South Somerset	84.8	1.1	28.4	12.8	7	8	9	5.2
Taunton Deane	88.1	0.8	24.5	10.0	7	11	10	3.1
West Somerset	72.2	0.4	26.6	14.7	9	8	8	1.4
Wiltshire County	84.7	2.7	27.2	5.8	5	11	9	14.2
Kennet	86.2	0.5	25.9	7.4	4	12	10	2.7
North Wiltshire	83.4	0.8	28.2	5.2	4	11	8	4.6
Salisbury	86.6	0.5	26.1	3.2	5	10	11	3.5
West Wiltshire	83.2	0.9	27.6	6.8	6	11	8	3.4
Bristol/Bath area	82.9	..	..	..	8	12	11	28.1
Former county of Devon	80.0	15.0	25.2	11.8	9	9	10	31.3
Former county of Dorset	81.0	5.9	24.1	10.0	7	11	12	20.0
Former county of Wiltshire	85.0	4.8	27.0	9.2	6	12	10	18.6

1 See Notes and Definitions to the Labour market chapter for labour market definitions.

2 For those of working age.

3 Data are from the Labour Force Survey and relate to the period March 2000 to February 2001.

4 Count of claimants of unemployment-related benefit, i.e. Jobseeker's allowance.

5 People who have been claiming for more than 12 months (computerised claims only) as a percentage of all claimants.

6 Claimants and their partners aged 16 or over as a percentage of the population aged 16 or over. Data are from the Income Support Quarterly Statistical Enquiry.

7 Registrations/deregistrations during 2000 as a percentage of the stock at the end of 1999.

Source: Office for National Statistics; Department of Social Security; Office of the Deputy Prime Minister; Department of Trade and Industry; Small Business Service



14.7 Gross domestic product (GDP) and Gross Domestic Household Income by NUTS 1, 2 and 3 area at current basic prices<sup>1, 2, 3</sup>

	GDP £ million				GDP £ per head				GDP £ per head (UK=100)				Household Income £ per Head (UK=100)
													3 year average 1997-1999
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1995	1996	1997	1998	1995	1996	1997	1998	
United Kingdom <sup>4</sup>	622,389	657,775	700,567	743,314	10,619	11,185	11,871	12,548	100	100	100	100	100
ENGLAND	526,437	558,483	597,956	635,117	10,771	11,384	12,141	12,845	101	102	102	102	102
North East	22,975	23,755	24,202	25,294	8,796	9,111	9,301	9,741	83	81	78	78	89
Tees Valley and Durham	10,202	10,507	10,771	11,199	8,723	8,994	9,229	9,602	82	80	78	77	89
Hartlepool and Stockton-on-Tees	2,562	2,670	2,790	2,964	9,460	9,847	10,265	10,872	89	88	86	87	89
South Teeside	2,775	2,801	2,878	2,930	9,574	9,717	10,062	10,299	90	87	85	82	86
Darlington	1,048	1,067	1,117	1,142	10,401	10,549	11,019	11,254	98	94	93	90	89
Durham CC	3,817	3,970	3,987	4,163	7,512	7,818	7,849	8,199	71	70	66	65	90
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	12,773	13,248	13,431	14,095	8,854	9,206	9,359	9,854	83	82	79	79	89
Northumberland	2,521	2,524	2,541	2,732	8,184	8,198	8,232	8,818	77	73	69	70	96
Tyneside	7,870	8,282	8,390	8,663	9,397	9,913	10,081	10,469	88	89	85	83	90
Sunderland	2,382	2,441	2,500	2,700	8,019	8,259	8,499	9,209	76	74	72	73	82
North West	66,007	68,937	72,414	75,275	9,547	9,980	10,494	10,909	90	89	88	87	93
Cumbria	5,284	5,277	5,412	5,634	10,759	10,742	10,995	11,418	101	96	93	91	94
West Cumbria	2,511	2,450	2,398	2,506	10,493	10,265	10,068	10,556	99	92	85	84	85
East Cumbria	2,772	2,828	3,014	3,127	11,011	11,194	11,865	12,217	104	100	100	97	101
Cheshire	12,028	12,629	13,550	14,112	12,291	12,878	13,786	14,327	116	115	116	114	103
Halton and Warrington	3,973	4,217	4,544	4,581	12,759	13,509	14,540	14,660	120	121	122	117	96
Cheshire CC	8,055	8,413	9,005	9,531	12,073	12,583	13,435	14,172	114	112	113	113	106
Greater Manchester	24,764	25,895	27,536	28,629	9,588	10,032	10,680	11,099	90	90	90	88	92
Greater Manchester South	15,757	16,394	17,649	18,363	11,288	11,756	12,685	13,204	106	105	107	105	93
Greater Manchester North	9,008	9,501	9,887	10,266	7,588	8,005	8,329	8,636	71	72	70	69	91
Lancashire	13,129	13,857	14,120	14,515	9,196	9,705	9,891	10,160	87	87	83	81	91
Blackburn With Darwen	1,376	1,385	1,449	1,598	9,796	9,882	10,374	11,420	92	88	87	91	83
Blackpool	1,163	1,231	1,296	1,345	7,550	8,029	8,522	8,899	71	72	72	71	89
Lancashire CC	10,589	11,242	11,374	11,572	9,346	9,910	10,016	10,173	88	89	84	81	92
Merseyside	10,802	11,278	11,797	12,386	7,536	7,907	8,310	8,759	71	71	70	70	92
East Merseyside	2,328	2,477	2,526	2,759	6,949	7,409	7,565	8,270	65	66	64	66	79
Liverpool	4,465	4,529	4,836	5,045	9,435	9,632	10,363	10,886	89	86	87	87	83
Sefton	1,894	2,053	2,109	2,112	6,482	7,057	7,277	7,313	61	63	61	58	110
Wirral	2,115	2,219	2,325	2,469	6,352	6,707	7,065	7,525	60	60	60	60	101
Yorkshire and the Humber	47,108	50,043	53,182	55,457	9,354	9,927	10,541	10,983	88	89	89	88	93
East Riding and North Lincolnshire	9,025	9,713	10,195	10,413	10,130	10,920	11,490	11,759	95	98	97	94	91
Kingston Upon Hull, City of	2,781	2,919	3,068	3,120	10,325	10,886	11,538	11,850	97	97	97	94	81
East Riding of Yorkshire	2,689	3,030	3,102	3,140	8,741	9,799	9,996	10,051	82	88	84	80	99
North and North East Lincolnshire	3,556	3,764	4,025	4,153	11,325	12,059	12,939	13,402	107	108	109	107	93
North Yorkshire	7,262	7,746	8,478	8,788	9,952	10,554	11,496	11,854	94	94	97	94	107
York	2,052	2,205	2,424	2,534	11,750	12,565	13,742	14,305	111	112	116	114	105
North Yorkshire CC	5,209	5,541	6,054	6,255	9,386	9,922	10,790	11,085	88	89	91	88	107
South Yorkshire	10,146	10,818	11,589	12,134	7,763	8,280	8,867	9,285	73	74	75	74	87
Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham	5,183	5,698	6,041	6,194	6,673	7,342	7,788	7,992	63	66	66	64	85
Sheffield	4,962	5,119	5,548	5,940	9,358	9,653	10,443	11,171	88	86	88	89	91
West Yorkshire	20,675	21,766	22,920	24,123	9,805	10,310	10,844	11,402	92	92	91	91	92
Bradford	4,207	4,549	4,794	5,004	8,707	9,400	9,903	10,339	82	84	83	82	86
Leeds	8,522	8,890	9,270	9,708	11,738	12,225	12,724	13,322	111	109	107	106	97
Calderdale, Kirklees and Wakefield	7,947	8,327	8,856	9,410	8,834	9,252	9,830	10,423	83	83	83	83	90
East Midlands	40,976	44,184	47,261	49,413	9,944	10,673	11,371	11,848	94	95	96	94	93
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	18,818	20,369	21,595	22,674	9,451	10,209	10,801	11,318	89	91	91	90	90
Derby	2,779	3,057	3,227	3,452	12,000	13,108	13,736	14,629	113	117	116	117	90
East Derbyshire	2,151	2,239	2,288	2,378	7,921	8,255	8,456	8,802	75	74	71	70	81
South and West Derbyshire	4,086	4,362	4,719	4,821	8,989	9,543	10,260	10,404	85	85	86	83	92
Nottingham	4,209	4,566	4,708	4,993	14,840	16,054	16,464	17,373	140	144	139	138	81
North Nottinghamshire	3,284	3,643	4,036	4,267	7,775	8,638	9,593	10,176	73	77	81	81	88
South Nottinghamshire	2,308	2,502	2,616	2,763	7,053	7,641	7,999	8,448	66	68	67	67	102
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	16,651	17,829	19,281	20,047	10,956	11,656	12,534	12,978	103	104	106	103	95
Leicester	3,841	4,067	4,090	4,115	13,019	13,752	13,877	13,973	123	123	117	111	81
Leicestershire CC and Rutland	6,369	6,633	7,453	7,722	10,165	10,511	11,733	12,139	96	94	99	97	99
Northamptonshire	6,440	7,129	7,738	8,211	10,767	11,825	12,718	13,369	101	106	107	107	97
Lincolnshire <sup>5</sup>	5,507	5,986	6,385	6,692	9,031	9,734	10,319	10,751	85	87	87	86	97
West Midlands	52,407	54,851	57,783	61,130	9,869	10,309	10,845	11,455	93	92	91	91	93
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	12,211	12,993	13,610	14,735	10,204	10,854	11,309	12,165	96	97	95	97	100
Herefordshire, County of	1,682	1,733	1,786	1,842	10,212	10,512	10,780	11,011	96	94	91	88	94
Worcestershire	5,274	5,614	5,845	6,168	9,883	10,557	10,931	11,467	93	94	92	91	101
Warwickshire	5,256	5,646	5,979	6,725	10,545	11,281	11,887	13,288	99	101	100	106	102
Shropshire and Staffordshire	13,195	14,281	14,920	16,023	8,938	9,654	10,057	10,747	84	86	85	86	95
Telford and Wrekin	1,780	1,934	2,067	2,208	12,339	13,375	14,164	14,843	116	120	119	118	96
Shropshire CC	2,459	2,553	2,684	2,859	8,952	9,229	9,663	10,231	84	83	81	82	97



Stoke-on-Trent	2,460	2,633	2,678	2,715	9,659	10,331	10,531	10,738	91	92	89	86	
Stoke-on-Trent	6,495	7,160	7,492	8,241	8,093	8,916	9,299	10,176	76	80	78	81	83
													97
West Midlands	27,001	27,578	29,253	30,372	10,238	10,429	11,075	11,530	96	93	93	92	88
Birmingham	11,255	11,398	12,308	12,652	11,091	11,166	12,075	12,456	104	100	102	99	87
Solihull	2,367	2,460	2,490	2,625	11,670	12,073	12,152	12,757	110	108	102	102	106
Coventry	3,136	3,320	3,557	3,663	10,330	10,867	11,625	12,013	97	97	98	96	88
Dudley and Sandwell	5,600	5,708	6,043	6,292	9,222	9,414	9,996	10,428	87	84	84	83	86
Walsall and Wolverhampton	4,643	4,692	4,855	5,140	9,124	9,237	9,584	10,191	86	83	81	81	89
<b>East</b>	<b>55,989</b>	<b>60,070</b>	<b>64,982</b>	<b>69,607</b>	<b>10,665</b>	<b>11,368</b>	<b>12,208</b>	<b>12,973</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>105</b>
East Anglia	24,051	25,916	27,987	29,663	11,357	12,133	12,983	13,635	107	108	109	109	97
Peterborough	2,173	2,384	2,655	2,686	13,676	15,004	16,836	17,158	129	134	142	137	101
Cambridgeshire CC	6,975	7,574	8,259	8,851	13,093	14,003	14,981	15,783	123	125	126	126	103
Norfolk	7,505	8,072	8,709	9,319	9,723	10,402	11,146	11,825	92	93	94	94	94
Suffolk	7,398	7,887	8,363	8,807	11,306	11,944	12,571	13,143	106	107	106	105	95
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	16,972	18,089	19,457	21,201	10,911	11,570	12,364	13,363	103	103	104	106	113
Luton	2,115	2,202	2,409	2,632	11,654	12,116	13,243	14,400	110	108	112	115	88
Bedfordshire CC	3,955	4,052	4,208	4,425	10,868	11,058	11,385	11,874	102	99	96	95	111
Hertfordshire	10,903	11,835	12,840	14,143	10,793	11,658	12,562	13,717	102	104	106	109	118
Essex	14,963	16,064	17,537	18,743	9,491	10,138	11,005	11,690	89	91	93	93	108
Southend-on-Sea	1,464	1,634	1,854	1,940	8,569	9,501	10,641	11,016	81	85	90	88	99
Thurrock	1,354	1,466	1,576	1,747	10,279	11,091	11,898	13,055	97	99	100	104	99
Essex CC	12,145	12,964	14,107	15,056	9,533	10,125	10,962	11,640	90	91	92	93	110
<b>London</b>	<b>106,759</b>	<b>112,033</b>	<b>122,014</b>	<b>133,081</b>	<b>15,251</b>	<b>15,885</b>	<b>17,158</b>	<b>18,566</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>121</b>
Inner London	67,666	70,446	77,280	84,488	25,305	26,120	28,386	30,734	238	234	239	245	127
Inner London - West	45,952	48,182	52,165	57,424	47,970	49,568	52,758	57,281	452	443	444	456	164
Inner London - East	21,714	22,264	25,115	27,064	12,653	12,907	14,486	15,496	119	115	122	123	106
Outer London	39,093	41,586	44,735	48,591	9,037	9,548	10,194	10,996	85	85	86	88	117
Outer London - East and North East	10,362	11,030	11,765	12,313	6,775	7,205	7,674	8,017	64	64	65	64	112
Outer London - South	9,996	10,426	11,050	11,838	8,961	9,264	9,733	10,358	84	83	82	83	120
Outer London - West and North West	18,734	20,130	21,920	24,440	11,145	11,846	12,743	14,045	105	106	107	112	119
<b>South East</b>	<b>86,831</b>	<b>94,484</b>	<b>102,536</b>	<b>109,797</b>	<b>11,090</b>	<b>11,983</b>	<b>12,912</b>	<b>13,731</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>110</b>
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	26,890	28,952	30,833	33,972	13,206	14,053	14,826	16,207	124	126	125	129	115
Berkshire	11,637	12,650	13,506	15,212	14,965	16,044	16,974	19,008	141	143	143	151	116
Milton Keynes	2,699	2,912	3,225	3,547	14,130	14,910	16,209	17,557	133	133	137	140	98
Buckinghamshire CC	5,451	5,936	6,191	6,616	11,540	12,507	12,984	13,813	109	112	109	110	120
Oxfordshire	7,104	7,454	7,910	8,598	11,932	12,387	13,008	13,983	112	111	110	111	114
Surrey, East and West Sussex	25,987	28,175	31,568	33,588	10,383	11,193	12,446	13,137	98	100	105	105	118
Brighton and Hove	2,112	2,218	2,461	2,600	8,530	8,900	9,783	10,206	80	80	82	81	105
East Sussex CC	3,390	3,530	3,694	3,850	7,028	7,280	7,576	7,847	66	65	64	63	103
Surrey	11,936	13,354	15,428	16,914	11,425	12,749	14,637	15,945	108	114	123	127	131
West Sussex	8,549	9,072	9,986	10,225	11,741	12,332	13,435	13,622	111	110	113	109	114
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	18,316	20,830	22,647	23,956	10,531	11,901	12,861	13,535	99	106	108	108	101
Portsmouth	2,515	2,863	3,285	3,430	13,241	15,028	17,230	18,012	125	134	145	144	87
Southampton	2,710	2,958	3,130	3,168	12,723	13,784	14,538	14,675	120	123	122	117	88
Hampshire CC	12,207	14,040	15,224	16,295	10,079	11,510	12,387	13,173	95	103	104	105	107
Isle Of Wight	883	970	1,009	1,064	7,059	7,730	8,013	8,397	66	69	67	67	89
Kent	15,641	16,528	17,489	18,282	10,080	10,615	11,179	11,621	95	95	94	93	101
Medway	2,096	2,197	2,332	2,572	8,687	9,149	9,710	10,639	82	82	82	85	99
Kent CC	13,545	14,331	15,157	15,710	10,337	10,883	11,445	11,800	97	97	96	94	101
<b>South West</b>	<b>47,385</b>	<b>50,128</b>	<b>53,580</b>	<b>56,064</b>	<b>9,826</b>	<b>10,352</b>	<b>11,008</b>	<b>11,447</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>100</b>
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and North Somerset	24,143	25,840	27,458	28,561	11,367	12,111	12,794	13,222	107	108	108	105	103
Bristol, City of	5,142	5,416	6,093	6,224	12,833	13,510	15,197	15,472	121	121	128	123	94
North and North East Somerset, South Gloucestershire	5,666	6,265	6,456	6,980	9,742	10,721	10,959	11,730	92	96	92	93	108
Gloucestershire	6,120	6,431	6,610	7,143	11,085	11,577	12,188	12,772	104	104	103	102	104
Swindon	2,765	3,009	3,147	3,241	15,897	17,243	17,862	18,129	150	154	150	144	103
Wiltshire CC	4,450	4,719	4,951	4,974	10,707	11,278	11,755	11,708	101	101	99	93	104
Dorset and Somerset	10,739	11,226	12,031	12,862	9,279	9,643	10,270	10,904	87	86	87	87	102
Bournemouth and Poole	3,044	3,144	3,294	3,670	10,162	10,466	10,910	12,078	96	94	92	96	102
Dorset CC	3,152	3,392	3,703	3,874	8,351	8,901	9,642	10,016	79	80	81	80	105
Somerset	4,543	4,690	5,035	5,318	9,457	9,717	10,369	10,877	89	87	87	87	99
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly <sup>5</sup>	3,265	3,525	3,793	4,009	6,774	7,286	7,800	8,185	64	65	66	65	90
Devon	9,238	9,534	10,299	10,630	8,732	8,988	9,685	9,952	82	80	82	79	95
Plymouth	2,672	2,666	2,888	2,910	10,394	10,371	11,287	11,437	98	93	95	91	87
Torbay	904	920	1,023	1,066	7,311	7,425	8,295	8,655	69	66	70	69	90
Devon CC	5,662	5,948	6,388	6,654	8,360	8,749	9,336	9,636	79	78	79	77	99

1. Estimates for GDP data are provisional.

2. Includes taxes less subsidies on production.

3. Components may not sum to totals due to rounding.

4. Excluding GDP for Extra-region, which comprises compensation of employees and gross operating surplus which cannot be assigned to regions.

5. This area is represented at more than one NUTS level.

Source: Office for National Statistics



## 15.1 Area and population by local authority, 2001<sup>1</sup>

	Area (sq km)	People per sq km	Population (thousands)			Total population percentage change 1981-2001	Percentage of population aged:		
			Males	Females	Total		0-15	16 up to pension age <sup>2</sup>	Pension age <sup>2</sup> or over
United Kingdom	241,930	243	28,611	30,225	58,837	4.4	20.1	61.4	18.4
Wales	20,732	140	1,404	1,499	2,903	3.2	20.2	59.7	20.1
Blaenau Gwent	109	644	34	36	70	-7.5	21.3	59.1	19.5
Bridgend	251	513	63	66	129	2.0	20.4	60.2	19.3
Caerphilly	278	611	83	87	170	-1.3	21.6	60.6	17.8
Cardiff	139	2,198	146	159	305	6.4	20.6	62.7	16.7
Carmarthenshire	2,394	73	84	90	174	5.2	19.5	58.2	22.4
Ceredigion	1,792	42	37	39	75	23.1	17.0	61.4	21.6
Conwy	1,126	98	52	58	110	10.9	18.5	55.2	26.3
Denbighshire	837	111	45	49	93	7.4	19.7	57.2	23.2
Flintshire	438	339	73	76	149	7.2	20.5	61.8	17.7
Gwynedd	2,535	46	56	61	117	4.4	19.4	58.6	22.0
Isle of Anglesey	711	94	32	34	67	-2.0	19.5	58.5	22.0
Merthyr Tydfil	111	506	27	29	56	-7.5	21.5	59.7	18.8
Monmouthshire	849	100	41	43	85	11.0	20.0	59.2	20.8
Neath Port Talbot	441	305	65	69	134	-5.8	19.6	59.3	21.1
Newport	190	720	66	71	137	3.5	22.4	58.9	18.7
Pembrokeshire	1,589	71	54	59	113	5.2	20.5	57.2	22.3
Powys	5,181	24	63	64	126	12.6	19.4	57.7	22.9
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	424	547	112	119	232	-2.7	20.8	60.4	18.8
Swansea	378	590	108	115	223	-2.7	18.9	60.1	21.0
Torfaen	126	724	44	47	91	0.3	21.3	59.3	19.4
The Vale of Glamorgan	331	361	57	62	119	5.4	21.4	59.1	19.4
Wrexham	504	255	63	66	129	7.8	19.7	61.7	18.6

<sup>1</sup> Population figures for 2001 are the first in a new series that are based on the 2001 Census (see also tables in chapter 1, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 15.1, 16.1 and 17.1). The figures for earlier years from 1991 shown in the rest of Regional Trends 37 are unrevised and are not consistent with them.

<sup>2</sup> Pension age is 65 for men and 60 for women.

Source: Office for National Statistics; National Assembly for Wales

## 15.2 Vital<sup>1,2</sup> and social statistics by local authority

	Live births per 1,000 population		Deaths per 1,000 population		Perinatal mortality rate <sup>3</sup>	Infant mortality rate <sup>4</sup>	Percent- age of live births under 2.5 kg 2000	Percent- age of live births outside marriage 2000	Children looked after by LAs per 1,000 population aged under 18 2001 <sup>5</sup>
	1991	2000	1991	2000					
United Kingdom	13.7	11.4	11.2	10.2	8.1	5.6	..	39.5	..
Wales	13.2	10.6	11.8	11.4	7.5	5.7	7.5	47.2	5.5
Blaenau Gwent	14.8	10.1	12.5	12.5	9.3	7.6	8.4	58.7	7.9
Bridgend	13.3	11.3	11.6	11.3	6.7	3.4	6.7	46.3	5.1
Caerphilly	14.2	11.8	10.0	10.8	7.7	4.8	7.8	54.6	8.4
Cardiff	14.8	11.4	10.8	9.1	8.4	7.5	8.5	44.4	6.6
Carmarthenshire	11.3	10.2	13.0	13.4	5.1	5.9	7.7	43.0	4.8
Ceredigion	10.8	8.6	12.6	10.0	9.9	5.0	6.5	41.5	4.3
Conwy	11.8	9.6	15.6	14.7	6.8	4.9	6.4	45.0	5.9
Denbighshire	12.6	9.8	13.9	13.2	9.8	7.3	8.5	51.5	4.4
Flintshire	13.4	10.9	10.5	9.8	7.6	5.0	6.2	40.8	3.3
Gwynedd	12.2	10.8	13.0	11.6	4.3	2.7	6.0	46.7	4.3
Isle of Anglesey	12.2	10.0	11.6	12.2	7.8	3.5	6.3	46.4	3.7
Merthyr Tydfil	14.7	11.3	11.7	13.1	5.8	3.2	12.9	57.2	7.6
Monmouthshire	11.8	9.7	11.1	10.1	4.8	4.9	6.9	30.1	3.1
Neath Port Talbot	12.4	10.2	13.2	13.1	6.8	7.0	6.5	50.2	6.8
Newport	15.3	12.2	10.6	10.4	7.1	6.5	7.8	49.4	8.4
Pembrokeshire	13.0	10.1	11.2	11.6	8.2	7.4	7.9	44.7	4.9
Powys	12.0	9.4	12.4	11.5	7.9	5.2	6.7	41.0	2.9
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	13.4	10.7	11.6	11.3	7.6	6.2	8.7	54.7	5.5
Swansea	12.5	10.0	11.8	11.8	9.5	7.2	6.7	46.9	4.2
Torfaen	14.3	10.7	11.4	11.2	5.7	4.4	8.1	51.9	5.2
The Vale of Glamorgan	13.4	10.4	11.5	10.6	7.5	4.4	6.5	44.9	6.3
Wrexham	13.1	11.6	11.2	11.4	9.3	5.6	7.0	46.0	3.3

<sup>1</sup> Births and deaths data are based on the usual area of residence of the mother/deceased. See Notes and Definitions to the Population chapter for details of the inclusion/exclusion of births to non-resident mothers and deaths of non-resident persons.

<sup>2</sup> Births data are on the basis of year of occurrence in England and Wales and year of registration in Scotland and Northern Ireland. All deaths data relate to year of registration.

<sup>3</sup> Still births and deaths of infants under 1 week of age per 1,000 live and still births. Figures in italics should be treated with caution as the perinatal mortality rate was based on fewer than 20 events.

<sup>4</sup> Deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births. Figures in italics should be treated with caution as the infant mortality rate was based on fewer than 20 events.

<sup>5</sup> At 31 March. Under 18 mid-2000 population estimates used.

Source: Office for National Statistics; National Assembly for Wales



## 15.3 Education and training: by local authority

	Three and four year olds in early years education <sup>1</sup>					Pupils and students participating in post-compulsory education <sup>4</sup> (percentages) 1999/00	Percentage of pupils in last year of compulsory schooling <sup>5,6</sup> 2000/01 with:		Average A/AS level points score <sup>7</sup> 2000/01
	Participation rates <sup>2</sup> (percentages)			Pupil/teacher ratio 2001/02 <sup>3</sup> (numbers)			5 or more GCSE Grades A*-C/ Standard Grades 1-3 (or equivalent)		
	All schools Jan. 2001	Private and voluntary providers Jan. 2001	All providers Jan. 2001	Primary schools	Secondary schools				
United Kingdom	63	28	92	22.0	16.4	79	5.2	49.3	16.4
Wales	80	..	80	21.0	16.4	77	7.9	48.9	17.5
Blaenau Gwent	80	..	80	21.5	16.4	..	11.3	42.1	13.3
Bridgend	71	..	71	22.8	16.9	..	8.6	48.6	16.3
Caerphilly	84	..	84	22.3	16.5	..	9.9	42.1	16.7
Cardiff	77	..	77	20.4	16.3	..	9.8	45.1	17.6
Carmarthenshire	79	..	79	19.1	16.2	..	6.5	54.4	18.4
Ceredigion	64	..	64	17.5	15.3	..	2.2	63.9	20.9
Conwy	83	..	83	21.5	17.1	..	5.8	54.0	19.4
Denbighshire	83	..	83	22.3	17.0	..	8.7	47.9	17.8
Flintshire	84	..	84	22.6	16.6	..	6.6	47.4	17.5
Gwynedd	77	..	77	19.4	14.6	..	4.6	56.2	15.7
Isle of Anglesey	62	..	62	19.8	15.4	..	5.5	50.9	17.6
Merthyr Tydfil	91	..	91	21.2	16.3	..	13.7	40.2	14.9
Monmouthshire	56	..	56	22.9	16.8	..	6.6	53.2	16.7
Neath Port Talbot	90	..	90	19.1	15.7	..	6.1	49.4	17.8
Newport	76	..	76	22.3	16.8	..	7.7	45.5	17.4
Pembrokeshire	83	..	83	20.8	16.2	..	4.7	51.5	17.8
Powys	61	..	61	19.4	14.8	..	5.0	59.3	19.1
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	95	..	95	22.1	16.9	..	8.0	44.7	15.7
Swansea	92	..	92	20.7	16.7	..	10.5	48.1	17.5
Torfaen	72	..	72	22.2	17.3	..	6.4	46.2	17.3
The Vale of Glamorgan	81	..	81	21.4	17.1	..	7.6	59.1	18.9
Wrexham	81	..	81	21.6	16.2	..	11.3	45.6	18.6

1 Headcounts of children aged three and four at 31st December in the previous calendar year. These figures must be interpreted carefully in the light of differing types of education providers between the countries. In the UK figures, any child attending more than one provider in England, or in Scotland, may have been counted twice.

2 Number of three and four year olds attending provider expressed as a percentage of the three and four year old population.

3 Public sector schools only.

4 Pupils and students aged 16 in education as a percentage of the 16 year old population (ages measured at the beginning of the academic year).

5 Pupils in their last year of compulsory schooling as a percentage of the school population of the same age.

6 Figures relate to maintained schools only; hence they are not directly comparable with those in Tables 4.5, 16.3 and 17.3 which are for all schools.

7 Figure for United Kingdom relates to England and Wales average.

Source: National Assembly for Wales; Department for Education and Skills

## 15.4 Housing and households

	Housing completions 2001 (numbers)				Local authority tenants: average weekly unrebated rent per dwelling (£) April 2000	Council Tax (£) <sup>1</sup> April 2000
	Private enterprise	Registered social landlords, local authorities etc	Stock of dwellings 1 April 2000 (thousands)	All households 2000 (thousands)		
Wales	7,609	921	1,274	1,200.3	41.80	669
Blaenau Gwent	35	0	32	28.6	41.30	727
Bridgend	662	47	57	53.6	41.60	702
Caerphilly	489	99	72	68.3	44.10	670
Cardiff	1,085	112	128	132.0	47.10	633
Carmarthenshire	194	0	76	69.1	40.00	724
Ceredigion	309	0	31	29.8	43.90	723
Conwy	181	30	52	48.0	38.50	551
Denbighshire	107	59	39	38.2	38.50	733
Flintshire	196	53	61	59.2	39.50	654
Gwynedd	98	0	57	47.6	39.80	673
Isle of Anglesey	102	0	32	27.1	39.00	621
Merthyr Tydfil	60	4	25	22.6	39.80	799
Monmouthshire	333	104	36	35.6	46.00	597
Neath Port Talbot	453	89	66	56.1	40.30	837
Newport	550	74	59	57.1	44.90	567
Pembrokeshire	266	65	53	47.1	39.10	603
Powys	437	14	56	52.4	40.70	628
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	507	7	103	96.4	40.40	772
Swansea	663	133	95	94.1	41.60	681
Torfaen	97	0	39	36.3	46.30	624
The Vale of Glamorgan	525	31	50	49.4	47.10	600
Wrexham	260	0	55	51.8	37.30	701

1 Amounts shown for Council Tax are headline Council Tax for the area of each billing authority for Band D, 2 adults, before Council Tax benefit. See Notes and Definitions.

Source: National Assembly for Wales



## 15.5 Labour market and benefit statistics:<sup>1</sup> by local authority

	Economically active <sup>2</sup> 2000-2001 <sup>3</sup> (percentages)	Total in <sup>4,5</sup> employment 2000-2001 <sup>3</sup> (thousands)	Employment rate <sup>2,5</sup> 2000-2001 <sup>3</sup> (percentages)	ILO unemployment rate <sup>4</sup> 2000-2001 <sup>3</sup> (percentages) <sup>6</sup>	Claimant count <sup>7</sup> March 2002			Average gross weekly full-time earnings, all persons <sup>9</sup> April 2001 (£)	Income Support beneficiaries <sup>10</sup> Nov. 2001 (percentages)
					Total (thousands)	Of which females (percentages)	Of which long term claimants <sup>8</sup> (percentages)		
<b>United Kingdom</b>	78.4	27,928	74.1	5.3	998.2	23.9	16.1	442.4	10
<b>Wales</b>	74.4	1,265	69.6	6.2	50.6	22.3	15.2	381.8	12
Blaenau Gwent	60.3	22	54.3	..	1.9	21.4	18.6	..	15
Bridgend	79.1	61	74.9	..	2.0	22.3	10.5	379.5	12
Caerphilly	72.9	71	68.2	..	3.2	23.2	11.7	372.1	14
Cardiff	77.0	147	72.8	5.3	5.6	20.0	14.2	415.8	11
Carmarthenshire	70.2	65	65.3	..	2.7	23.2	12.3	354.0	12
Ceredigion	67.0	30	62.4	..	0.9	27.8	15.7	..	8
Conwy	79.2	50	74.4	..	1.8	23.3	22.4	326.0	11
Denbighshire	77.3	43	72.6	..	1.4	22.9	20.6	357.0	12
Flintshire	78.8	74	73.6	..	1.9	24.7	15.4	420.8	9
Gwynedd	78.4	54	72.4	..	2.6	21.7	26.4	353.0	10
Isle of Anglesey	69.1	24	63.0	..	1.7	23.5	35.1	..	11
Merthyr Tydfil	58.8	18	54.6	..	1.2	21.9	16.2	..	16
Monmouthshire	80.4	39	76.8	..	0.9	22.9	11.0	..	6
Neath Port Talbot	62.4	48	56.6	..	2.5	22.7	13.3	417.1	14
Newport	82.0	66	77.7	..	3.1	21.4	14.8	388.6	12
Pembrokeshire	73.0	48	68.8	..	2.4	23.3	12.0	..	12
Powys	83.6	61	79.0	..	1.4	28.1	14.6	364.2	8
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	68.1	96	63.9	6.1	3.7	23.1	8.0	356.5	14
Swansea	75.8	99	70.6	6.7	4.2	20.4	15.6	376.6	13
Torfaen	74.8	38	69.2	..	1.6	21.6	11.6	375.8	13
The Vale of Glamorgan	73.6	52	69.4	..	2.0	20.2	13.8	399.7	9
Wrexham	78.3	62	74.3	..	1.8	22.5	11.5	375.6	11

1 See Notes and Definitions to the Labour market chapter for labour market definitions.

2 For those of working age.

3 Data are from the Labour Force Survey and relate to the period March 2000 to February 2001. In some cases sample sizes are too small to provide reliable estimates.

4 For those aged 16 and over.

5 Includes those on Government employment and training schemes and unpaid family workers.

6 As a percentage of the economically active.

7 Count of claimants of unemployment-related benefit, ie. Jobseeker's allowance.

8 People who have been claiming for more than 12 months as a percentage of all claimants.

9 Earning estimates have been derived from the New Earning Survey and relate to full-time employees whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence.

10 Claimants and their partners aged 16 or over as a percentage of the population aged 16 or over. Data are from the Income Support Quarterly Statistical Enquiry.

Source: Office for National Statistics

## 15.6 Gross domestic product (GDP) and Gross Disposable Household Income by NUTS 1, 2 and 3 area at current basic prices<sup>1, 2,</sup>

3

	GDP £ million				GDP £ per head				GDP £ per head (UK=100)				Household Income £ per head (UK=100) 3 year average 1997-1999
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1995	1996	1997	1998	1995	1996	1997	1998	
<b>Wales</b>	25,989	27,017	28,010	29,541	8,900	9,240	9,562	10,063	84	83	81	80	88
West Wales and the Valleys	14,442	15,162	15,772	16,490	7,689	8,084	8,420	8,810	72	72	71	70	87
Isle of Anglesey	479	510	526	531	7,051	7,581	7,876	8,047	66	68	66	64	95
Gwynedd	1,002	1,013	1,056	1,164	8,511	8,578	8,947	9,876	80	77	75	79	84
Conwy and Denbighshire	1,367	1,522	1,622	1,679	6,740	7,494	8,007	8,295	63	67	67	66	94
South West Wales	2,691	2,793	2,788	2,921	7,609	7,903	7,895	8,258	72	71	67	66	86
Central Valleys	2,229	2,316	2,324	2,514	7,454	7,746	7,774	8,422	70	69	65	67	76
Gwent Valleys	2,441	2,580	2,669	2,655	7,292	7,733	8,013	7,981	69	69	67	64	86
Bridgend and Neath Port Talbot	2,264	2,462	2,665	2,737	8,352	9,102	9,865	10,121	79	81	83	81	92
Swansea	1,969	1,967	2,122	2,289	8,516	8,523	9,204	9,943	80	76	78	79	90
East Wales	11,547	11,855	12,239	13,051	11,082	11,308	11,589	12,269	104	101	98	98	90
Monmouthshire and Newport	2,388	2,464	2,533	2,800	10,727	11,017	11,288	12,424	101	98	95	99	92
Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan	5,246	5,241	5,388	5,605	12,269	12,131	12,335	12,714	116	108	104	101	90
Flintshire and Wrexham	2,870	3,055	3,171	3,371	10,654	11,352	11,753	12,404	100	101	99	99	92
Powys	1,042	1,095	1,147	1,276	8,523	8,863	9,172	10,144	80	79	77	81	82

1. Estimates for GDP data are provisional.

2. Includes taxes less subsidies on production.

3. Components may not sum to totals due to rounding.

4. Excluding GDP for Extra-regio, which comprises compensation of employees and gross operating surplus which cannot be assigned to regions.

Source: Office for National Statistics



## 16.1 Area and population by local authority, 2001<sup>1</sup>

	Area (sq km)	People per sq km	Population (thousands)			Total population percentage change 1981-2001	Percentage of population aged			
			Males	Females	Total		Under 5	5-15 <sup>2</sup>	16 up to pension age <sup>3</sup>	Pension age <sup>3</sup> or over
United Kingdom	241,930	243	28,611	30,225	58,837	4.4	..	20.1	61.4	18.4
Scotland	77,925	65	2,433,733	2,630,467	5,064,200	-2.2	5.5	13.7	62.2	18.6
Aberdeen City	186	1,141	103,735	108,175	211,910	-0.3	4.8	11.5	66.0	17.7
Aberdeenshire	6,313	36	112,468	114,472	226,940	20.1	5.7	15.3	62.2	16.8
Angus	2,182	50	52,428	55,942	108,370	2.6	5.3	13.5	60.2	21.0
Argyll and Bute	6,909	13	44,878	46,422	91,300	0.4	5.0	13.7	59.6	21.7
Clackmannanshire	159	303	23,229	24,841	48,070	-0.3	5.6	15.1	62.1	17.1
Dumfries and Galloway	6,426	23	71,309	76,471	147,780	1.6	5.0	13.8	58.8	22.5
Dundee City	60	2,431	69,025	76,435	145,460	-14.2	5.0	12.6	61.9	20.5
East Ayrshire	1,262	95	57,893	62,417	120,310	-5.5	5.4	14.5	61.2	19.0
East Dunbartonshire	175	620	51,999	56,251	108,250	-1.3	5.3	15.0	61.2	18.5
East Lothian	679	133	43,009	47,171	90,180	11.7	6.1	14.7	59.1	20.1
East Renfrewshire	174	514	42,639	46,771	89,410	11.4	6.0	15.5	60.1	18.4
Edinburgh, City of	264	1,703	214,953	234,067	449,020	0.7	4.9	11.4	65.9	17.7
Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	3,071	9	13,056	13,394	26,450	-16.2	4.8	13.9	58.2	23.0
Falkirk	297	489	70,042	75,228	145,270	0.1	5.7	13.8	62.3	18.3
Fife	1,325	264	167,765	182,005	349,770	2.4	5.5	14.1	61.5	19.0
Glasgow City	175	3,298	273,002	305,708	578,710	-18.8	5.5	12.9	63.5	18.2
Highland	25,659	8	102,281	106,639	208,920	7.2	5.4	14.1	60.8	19.6
Inverclyde	160	524	40,073	44,077	84,150	-16.8	5.3	14.1	61.1	19.5
Midlothian	354	229	38,677	42,273	80,950	-3.1	6.2	14.8	61.3	17.7
Moray	2,238	39	43,469	43,531	87,000	4.2	5.7	14.4	60.9	19.0
North Ayrshire	885	153	64,217	71,603	135,820	-1.1	5.4	14.6	60.9	19.1
North Lanarkshire	470	684	153,986	167,194	321,180	-6.0	6.0	14.4	63.0	16.6
Orkney Islands	990	19	9,487	9,733	19,220	0.2	5.1	14.8	60.3	19.8
Perth and Kinross	5,286	26	65,175	69,775	134,950	10.7	5.3	13.6	59.5	21.5
Renfrewshire	261	662	82,509	90,341	172,850	-6.6	5.6	13.8	62.4	18.2
Scottish Borders, The	4,732	23	51,467	55,483	106,950	5.6	5.2	13.7	59.2	22.0
Shetland Islands	1,466	15	11,055	10,905	21,960	-16.7	6.1	15.7	61.8	16.4
South Ayrshire	1,222	92	53,437	58,723	112,160	-0.9	4.9	13.2	59.7	22.2
South Lanarkshire	1,772	171	144,266	158,074	302,340	-2.5	5.6	14.1	62.3	18.0
Stirling	2,187	39	41,194	45,006	86,200	7.4	5.6	13.6	62.4	18.4
West Dunbartonshire	159	587	44,168	49,152	93,320	-11.8	5.6	14.4	61.6	18.5
West Lothian	427	372	76,842	82,188	159,030	14.2	6.6	15.4	64.1	14.0

<sup>1</sup> Population figures for 2001 are the first in a new series that are based on the 2001 Census (see also tables in chapter 1, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 15.1, 16.1 and 17.1). The figures for earlier years from 1991 shown in the rest of Regional Trends 37 are unrevised and are not consistent with them.

<sup>2</sup> The UK figure relates to percentage of population aged 0-15.

<sup>3</sup> Pension age is 65 for men and 60 for women.

Source: Office for National Statistics; General Registrar Office for Scotland

## 16.2 Vital<sup>1,2</sup> and social statistics

	Live births per 1,000 population		Deaths per 1,000 population		Perinatal mortality rate <sup>3</sup> 1999-2001	Infant mortality rate <sup>4</sup> 1999-2001	Percent- age of live births outside marriage 2000
	1991	2000	1991	2000			
<b>United Kingdom</b>	13.7	11.4	11.2	10.2	8.1	5.6	39.5
<b>Scotland</b>	13.1	10.4	12.0	11.3	8.1	5.4	42.6
Aberdeen City	12.5	9.9	10.8	10.8	9.0	3.7	41.8
Aberdeenshire	13.5	10.2	9.6	9.1	7.7	5.0	29.5
Angus	12.3	9.6	12.9	12.5	4.6	4.0	40.7
Argyll and Bute	13.0	8.9	12.7	13.1	8.3	7.5	37.0
Clackmannanshire	13.7	10.1	10.1	11.0	7.0	6.4	50.8
Dumfries and Galloway	12.1	9.4	13.1	12.2	8.1	5.2	42.2
Dundee City	12.9	10.2	12.4	12.8	7.8	7.9	57.8
East Ayrshire	13.9	10.2	11.9	12.0	8.8	6.7	48.1
East Dunbartonshire	12.4	8.8	8.7	9.0	9.6	4.0	25.5
East Lothian	13.1	11.1	12.6	11.6	7.5	3.8	36.8
East Renfrewshire	13.0	10.4	9.5	9.8	5.3	5.3	21.7
Edinburgh, City of	12.9	10.2	12.5	10.6	7.9	6.5	39.7
Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	11.2	8.4	14.9	15.1	9.7	4.2	24.1
Falkirk	13.5	10.8	11.5	11.3	7.4	5.9	41.2
Fife	12.6	10.0	11.9	10.9	8.3	4.1	45.2
Glasgow City	14.3	10.8	14.4	12.8	10.4	6.5	55.0
Highland	13.0	10.3	11.5	11.6	8.3	4.6	40.0
Inverclyde	12.9	10.2	13.6	13.8	8.6	5.6	49.7
Midlothian	13.5	11.2	10.6	10.3	5.7	4.3	41.5
Moray	13.8	10.7	11.2	11.3	6.9	5.8	33.9
North Ayrshire	13.9	10.0	11.7	11.8	8.9	7.8	49.4
North Lanarkshire	13.6	11.7	11.1	10.5	8.3	5.5	44.4
Orkney Islands	12.1	7.8	11.8	10.0	9.7	3.9	32.9
Perth and Kinross	12.2	10.0	13.0	11.4	5.2	4.2	38.4
Renfrewshire	12.6	11.3	11.5	11.6	6.5	5.5	44.8
Scottish Borders, The	12.1	10.0	13.8	12.2	7.5	1.9	36.2
Shetland Islands	14.4	10.1	10.4	7.9	3.9	0.0	35.4
South Ayrshire	10.8	9.2	13.3	12.9	11.1	8.9	40.3
South Lanarkshire	13.3	10.3	10.5	10.7	7.4	4.7	38.7
Stirling	11.9	10.3	11.8	10.4	5.8	4.6	35.2
West Dunbartonshire	13.1	10.7	12.5	12.1	9.8	5.6	50.7
West Lothian	14.3	12.1	9.2	9.0	7.5	4.3	40.1

<sup>1</sup> Births and deaths data are based on the usual area of residence of the mother/deceased. See Notes and Definitions to the Population chapter for details of the inclusion/exclusion of births to non-resident mothers and deaths of non-resident persons.

<sup>2</sup> Births data are on the basis of year of occurrence in England and Wales and year of registration in Scotland and Northern Ireland. All deaths data relate to year of registration.

<sup>3</sup> Still births and deaths of infants under 1 week of age per 1,000 live and still births. Figures for some UAs should be treated with caution as the perinatal mortality rate was based on fewer than 20 events.

<sup>4</sup> Death of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births. Figures for some UAs should be treated with caution as the infant mortality rate was based on fewer than 20 events.

Source: Office for National Statistics; General Register for Scotland



## 16.3 Education and training: by district council

	Three and four year olds in early years education <sup>1</sup>					Pupils and students participating in post-compulsory education (percentages) 2000/01	Percentage of pupils in last year of compulsory schooling <sup>6,7</sup> 2000/01 with:	
	Participation rates <sup>2</sup> (percentages)			Pupil/teacher ratio 2001/02 <sup>5</sup> (numbers)			5 or more GCSE Grades A*-C/	
	All schools <sup>3</sup> Jan. 2001	Private and voluntary providers <sup>4</sup> Jan. 2001	All providers Jan. 2001	Primary schools	Secondary schools		No graded results	Standard Grades 1-3 (or equivalent)
United Kingdom	63	28	92	22.0	16.4	..	5.5	51.0
Scotland	59	21	80	18.9	12.9	..	4.7	59.3
Aberdeen City	..	..	..	18.2	12.4	..	4.4	60.5
Aberdeenshire	..	..	..	18.3	13.2	..	2.2	72.0
Angus	..	..	..	18.1	12.4	..	4.9	58.2
Argyll & Bute	..	..	..	17.6	12.5	..	3.1	65.5
Clackmannanshire	..	..	..	20.0	12.8	..	6.1	60.9
Dumfries & Galloway	..	..	..	18.6	12.1	..	4.7	64.6
Dundee City	..	..	..	17.8	12.2	..	8.4	49.2
East Ayrshire	..	..	..	20.6	13.6	..	5.2	54.9
East Dunbartonshire	..	..	..	21.3	14.1	..	1.0	72.9
East Lothian	..	..	..	19.6	13.0	..	7.6	51.9
East Renfrewshire	..	..	..	21.9	14.0	..	3.1	76.6
Edinburgh, City of	..	..	..	18.3	13.0	..	6.7	60.3
Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	..	..	..	11.9	9.0	..	3.0	69.6
Falkirk	..	..	..	20.4	12.9	..	2.5	54.0
Fife	..	..	..	17.9	13.2	..	5.4	57.6
Glasgow City	..	..	..	19.2	13.0	..	6.8	50.6
Highland	..	..	..	17.1	11.5	..	3.2	67.4
Inverclyde	..	..	..	20.6	11.5	..	2.7	54.6
Midlothian	..	..	..	18.7	12.8	..	4.3	55.7
Moray	..	..	..	17.8	12.1	..	9.1	60.7
North Ayrshire	..	..	..	20.9	13.4	..	4.0	53.0
North Lanarkshire	..	..	..	20.1	13.1	..	3.1	53.2
Orkney Islands	..	..	..	15.4	9.6	..	1.6	70.6
Perth & Kinross	..	..	..	18.0	12.5	..	8.4	61.2
Renfrewshire	..	..	..	20.3	13.3	..	2.2	60.9
Scottish Borders, The	..	..	..	16.2	12.2	..	2.5	71.0
Shetland Islands	..	..	..	11.9	7.9	..	1.0	78.5
South Ayrshire	..	..	..	20.4	13.4	..	4.5	62.0
South Lanarkshire	..	..	..	19.5	13.6	..	3.4	60.2
Stirling	..	..	..	19.6	13.4	..	3.4	65.1
West Dunbartonshire	..	..	..	19.9	13.7	..	5.8	51.3
West Lothian	..	..	..	19.4	13.6	..	4.7	54.4

<sup>1</sup> Headcounts of children aged three and four at 31st December in the previous calendar year. These figures must be interpreted carefully in the light of differing types of education providers between the countries. Any child attending more than one provider in Scotland (and also in England, in the UK figures) may have been counted twice.

<sup>2</sup> Number of three and four year olds attending provider expressed as a percentage of the three and four year old population.

<sup>3</sup> Local Authority (LA) figures relate to nursery schools and nursery classes in primary schools.

<sup>4</sup> Centres not run by LAs which provide pre-school education in partnership with LAs.

<sup>5</sup> From the September 2001 Schools Census.

<sup>6</sup> Pupils in their last year of compulsory schooling as a percentage of the school population of the same age.

<sup>7</sup> Figures relate to all schools; hence they are not directly comparable with those in Tables 14.3 and 15.3 which are for maintained schools only.

Source: Scottish Executive; Department for Education and Skills



## 16.4 Housing and households

	Housing completions 2001 (numbers)				Local authority tenants: average weekly unrebated rent per dwelling (£) April 2001	Council Tax (£) <sup>5,6,7</sup> April 2001
	Private enterprise <sup>1</sup>	Housing associations local authorities etc <sup>2</sup>	Stock of dwellings <sup>3,4</sup> 2001 (thousands)	Households 2000 (thousands)		
Scotland	18,139	5,574	2,323	2,203.2	39.35	929
Aberdeen City	389	203	105	100.9	36.87	934
Aberdeenshire	1,202	176	97	91.3	34.75	855
Angus	308	67	50	46.9	32.52	821
Argyll & Bute	176	105	45	38.3	39.64	984
Clackmannanshire	160	-	21	20.6	34.93	951
Dumfries & Galloway	364	197	68	63.7	37.18	857
Dundee City	229	106	72	67.0	40.41	1,046
East Ayrshire	400	147	53	51.1	35.57	922
East Dunbartonshire	77	55	43	42.1	38.02	872
East Lothian	451	9	40	37.9	34.19	909
East Renfrewshire	204	41	36	34.5	36.48	859
Edinburgh, City of	1,953	545	217	207.4	46.46	960
Eilean Siar	48	14	14	11.7	40.99	765
Falkirk	760	97	65	61.8	37.04	813
Fife	1,097	186	157	150.8	35.23	891
Glasgow City	2,115	1,841	289	274.1	47.08	1,120
Highland	1,122	125	100	88.8	43.24	889
Inverclyde	71	119	39	37.7	44.22	1,012
Midlothian	167	52	33	32.1	31.00	1,001
Moray	142	26	39	36.1	31.35	825
North Ayrshire	376	76	62	59.3	33.32	877
North Lanarkshire	1,108	296	137	134.3	38.81	907
Orkney Islands	-	52	10	8.2	36.33	754
Perth & Kinross	520	100	63	57.5	32.99	875
Renfrewshire	400	152	81	77.3	40.33	896
Scottish Borders	484	88	51	46.5	35.09	785
Shetland Islands	68	22	10	9.3	47.30	747
South Ayrshire	341	64	51	48.8	36.19	874
South Lanarkshire	1,294	126	131	126.2	39.72	924
Stirling	337	62	37	34.5	37.43	954
West Dunbartonshire	421	263	43	41.8	37.29	1,024
West Lothian	1,355	162	66	64.6	38.31	919

<sup>1</sup> Includes estimates for outstanding returns.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes completions built for private use originally, but acquired by Housing Association; these are included under private sector.

<sup>3</sup> Number of residential dwellings taken from the Council Tax Register as at 3 September 2001.

<sup>4</sup> All figures are individually rounded to the nearest hundred. As a result the Scotland figure may not be the same as the sum of all Local Authorities.

<sup>5</sup> See Notes and Definitions.

<sup>6</sup> All figures are rounded to the nearest pound.

<sup>7</sup> Figures exclude water and sewerage charges.

Source: Scottish Executive



## 16.5 Labour market and benefit statistics:<sup>1</sup> by local authority

	Economically active <sup>2</sup> 2000-2001 <sup>3</sup> (percentages)	Total in employment <sup>4,5</sup> 2000-2001 <sup>3</sup> (thousands)	Employment rate <sup>2,5</sup> 2000-2001 <sup>3</sup> (percentages)	ILO unemploy- ment rate <sup>4</sup> 2000-2001 <sup>3</sup> (percentages) <sup>6</sup>	Claimant count <sup>7</sup> March 2002			Average gross weekly full-time earnings, all persons <sup>9</sup> April 2001 (£)	Income Support bene- ficiaries <sup>10</sup> Nov. 2001 (percentages)
					Total (thousands)	Of which females (percentages)	Of which long term claimants <sup>8</sup> (percentages)		
<b>United Kingdom</b>	78.4	27,928	74.1	5.3	998.2	23.9	16.1	442.4	10
<b>Scotland</b>	78.2	2,373	73.1	6.4	110.2	22.1	13.8	404.5	11
Aberdeen City	81.9	110	78.0	..	2.5	20.2	10.2	476.8	9
Aberdeenshire	84.6	120	81.7	..	1.9	25.7	9.3	370.1	6
Angus	84.7	57	81.5	..	2.1	27.6	15.0	356.4	8
Argyll & Bute	81.3	41	75.4	..	1.9	26.6	20.9	390.5	9
Clackmannanshire	64.9	18	63.8	..	1.2	22.9	10.3	..	10
Dumfries & Galloway	78.4	69	73.2	..	3.1	25.6	16.9	369.3	10
Dundee City	75.4	60	65.9	12.8	4.8	20.7	21.2	391.6	13
East Ayrshire	72.7	49	67.4	..	3.9	23.7	16.7	375.3	12
East Dunbartonshire	78.6	53	73.2	..	1.3	20.4	13.1	364.7	6
East Lothian	76.0	41	72.5	..	0.9	21.4	8.6	373.0	9
East Renfrewshire	82.9	43	79.4	..	1.0	21.2	9.6	..	7
Edinburgh, City of	80.3	225	76.1	5.2	6.9	21.5	11.5	445.1	9
Eilean Siar	86.3	14	78.5	..	0.8	18.9	16.5	..	14
Falkirk	82.1	74	76.5	7.0	3.4	21.8	12.6	384.0	11
Fife	79.6	165	74.3	6.4	9.3	22.8	17.0	367.0	9
Glasgow City	69.1	239	61.9	10.3	18.4	19.4	16.6	418.8	21
Highland	82.0	97	78.3	..	4.7	22.5	13.1	374.5	9
Inverclyde	78.7	39	75.8	..	2.3	18.1	10.2	352.8	14
Midlothian	85.2	41	82.3	..	0.9	20.9	5.4	378.9	8
Moray	85.4	44	81.5	..	1.4	27.2	8.1	327.8	8
North Ayrshire	73.9	59	68.3	..	4.3	22.8	11.1	395.0	12
North Lanarkshire	71.8	134	64.6	10.0	8.3	22.2	12.2	393.0	14
Orkney Islands	88.9	12	88.9	..	0.3	28.1	18.0	..	5
Perth & Kinross	82.5	64	79.3	..	1.7	24.5	8.4	354.9	7
Renfrewshire	79.4	86	75.4	..	4.1	19.6	10.8	412.5	13
Scottish Borders	84.2	55	83.4	..	1.6	22.8	8.0	345.2	7
Shetland Islands	85.9	13	85.9	..	0.2	29.4	8.4	..	7
South Ayrshire	79.3	52	72.5	..	2.8	21.4	14.2	400.6	9
South Lanarkshire	78.2	142	72.6	7.4	6.2	24.7	11.8	412.5	12
Stirling	77.4	34	70.3	..	1.4	21.9	11.0	414.6	8
West Dunbartonshire	72.8	42	66.9	..	3.2	20.9	17.6	355.6	15
West Lothian	82.9	81	78.6	..	3.5	24.0	7.5	404.1	11

<sup>1</sup> See Notes and Definitions to the Labour market chapter for labour market definitions.

<sup>2</sup> For those of working age.

<sup>3</sup> Data are from the Labour Force Survey and relate to the period March 2000 to February 2001. In some cases sample sizes are too small to provide reliable estimates.

<sup>4</sup> For those aged 16 and over.

<sup>5</sup> Includes those on Government employment and training programmes and unpaid family workers.

<sup>6</sup> As a percentage of the economically active.

<sup>7</sup> Count of claimants of unemployment-related benefit, i.e. Jobseeker's allowance.

<sup>8</sup> People who have been claiming for more than 12 months as a percentage of all claimants.

<sup>9</sup> Earning estimates have been derived from the New Earnings Survey and relate to full-time employees whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence.

<sup>10</sup> Claimants and their partners aged 16 or over as a percentage of the population aged 16 or over. Data are from the Income Support Quarterly Statistical Enquiry.

Source: Office for National Statistics



# 16.6 Gross domestic product (GDP) and Gross Domestic Household Income by NUTS 1, 2 and 3 area at current basic prices<sup>1, 2, 3</sup>

	GDP £ million				GDP £ per head				GDP £ per head (UK=100)				Household Income £ per head (UK=100) 3 year average 1997-1999
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1995	1996	1997	1998	1995	1996	1997	1998	
<b>United Kingdom<sup>4</sup></b>	622,389	657,775	700,567	743,314	10,619	11,185	11,871	12,548	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Scotland</b>	55,667	57,338	58,650	62,153	10,818	11,162	11,429	12,117	102	100	96	97	95
North Eastern Scotland (Aberdeen City, Aberdeenshire and North East Moray)	7,283	7,571	7,556	7,723	14,216	14,821	14,868	15,414	134	133	125	123	102
Eastern Scotland	21,172	22,127	22,658	23,870	11,171	11,679	11,938	12,576	105	104	101	100	99
Angus and Dundee City	2,653	2,648	2,764	2,929	10,078	10,126	10,645	11,387	95	91	90	91	98
Clackmannanshire and Fife	3,597	3,745	3,912	4,091	8,967	9,390	9,832	10,275	84	84	83	82	91
East Lothian and Midlothian	1,135	1,205	1,235	1,281	6,765	7,151	7,263	7,503	64	64	61	60	96
Scottish Borders	948	968	983	1,062	8,914	9,112	9,239	9,974	84	81	78	79	93
Edinburgh, City of	7,601	7,880	7,839	8,306	16,953	17,525	17,389	18,417	160	157	146	147	113
Falkirk	1,508	1,624	1,632	1,765	10,543	11,331	11,373	12,227	99	101	96	97	87
Perth and Kinross and Stirling	2,262	2,468	2,592	2,643	10,498	11,444	11,930	12,203	99	102	100	97	108
West Lothian	1,467	1,590	1,702	1,792	9,792	10,527	11,151	11,683	92	94	94	93	84
South Western Scotland	24,036	24,423	25,130	27,100	10,162	10,354	10,676	11,478	96	93	90	91	92
East and West Dunbartonshire, Helensburgh and Lomond	1,897	1,858	1,865	1,952	8,089	7,960	7,988	8,489	76	71	67	68	96
Dumfries and Galloway	1,452	1,434	1,514	1,633	9,798	9,700	10,262	11,063	92	87	86	88	94
East Ayrshire and North Ayrshire Mainland	2,022	2,015	2,096	2,141	7,866	7,862	8,186	8,191	74	70	69	65	84
Glasgow City	8,364	8,733	9,294	10,240	13,500	14,143	15,167	16,495	127	126	128	131	87
Inverclyde, East Renfrewshire and Renfrewshire	3,547	3,550	3,545	3,698	9,969	10,018	10,015	10,510	94	90	84	84	101
North Lanarkshire	2,776	2,860	2,836	3,133	8,481	8,761	8,671	9,573	80	78	73	76	89
South Ayrshire	1,271	1,275	1,289	1,368	11,073	11,106	11,198	11,934	104	99	94	95	93
South Lanarkshire	2,706	2,696	2,690	2,934	8,788	8,755	8,738	9,544	83	78	74	76	98
Highlands and Islands	3,176	3,217	3,306	3,461	8,515	8,634	8,898	9,369	80	77	75	75	90
Caithness and Sutherland and Ross and Cromarty <sup>5</sup>	700	702	708	751	7,771	7,797	7,882	8,467	73	70	66	67	90
Inverness and Nairn and Moray, Badenoch and Strathspey <sup>5</sup>	932	952	982	1,030	8,586	8,763	9,036	9,456	81	78	76	75	
Lochaber, Skye and Lochalsh and Argyll and the Islands <sup>5</sup>	833	836	856	873	8,145	8,192	8,405	8,630	77	73	71	69	
Eilean Siar (Western Isles) <sup>6</sup>	218	227	241	267	7,500	7,853	8,523	9,555	71	70	72	76	88
Orkney Islands <sup>6</sup>	171	175	179	192	8,569	8,825	8,996	9,799	81	79	76	78	
Shetland Islands <sup>6</sup>	323	324	340	347	13,949	14,071	14,759	15,107	131	126	124	120	

1. Estimates for GDP data are provisional.

2. Includes taxes less subsidies on production.

3. Components may not sum to totals due to rounding.

4. Excluding GDP for Extra-regio, which comprises compensation of employees and gross operating surplus which cannot be assigned to regions.

5. Figure for Gross Domestic Household Income - Rest of Highlands and Islands = Caithness and Sutherland and Ross and Cromarty; Inverness and Nairn and Moray, Badenoch and Strathspey; Lochaber, Skye and Lochalsh and Argyll and the Islands

6. Figure for Gross Domestic Household Income - Eilean Siar (Western Isles), Orkney Isles and Shetland Isles

Source: Office for National Statistics



17.1 Area and population: by Board<sup>1</sup> and district, 2001<sup>2</sup>

	Area (sq km)	People per sq km	Population (thousands)			Total population percentage change 1981-2001	Percentage of population aged			
			Males	Females	Total		Under 5	5-15 <sup>3</sup>	16 up to pension age <sup>3</sup>	Pension age <sup>3</sup> or over
United Kingdom	241,930	243	28,611	30,225	58,837	4.4	..	20.1	61.4	18.4
Northern Ireland	13,576	124	824	865	1,689	9.5	6.8	16.7	61.0	15.5
Eastern	1,751	381	320	347	667	4.0	6.3	15.8	61.0	16.9
Ards	380	193	36	38	73	26.6	6.3	14.9	62.3	16.5
Belfast	110	2528	130	147	277	-12.4	6.0	15.7	60.8	17.6
Castlereagh	85	783	32	35	67	9.2	6.5	15.2	59.4	19.0
Down	649	99	32	32	64	19.3	6.9	17.8	60.4	14.9
Lisburn	447	244	53	56	109	27.9	7.1	17.3	61.5	14.1
North Down	81	947	37	39	77	14.4	5.5	14.2	61.5	18.8
Northern	4,093	105	210	218	428	13.7	6.7	16.2	61.3	15.7
Antrim	421	116	25	24	49	5.9	7.4	16.5	63.4	12.7
Ballymena	630	93	29	30	59	6.9	6.4	15.5	61.1	17.0
Ballymoney	416	65	13	14	27	17.5	7.1	16.5	60.6	15.8
Carrickfergus	81	467	18	19	38	31.4	6.4	16.0	62.0	15.5
Coleraine	486	116	27	29	56	20.4	6.6	15.6	60.9	16.9
Cookstown	514	64	16	16	33	15.2	7.3	18.6	60.6	13.6
Larne	336	92	15	16	31	5.9	6.1	15.6	60.9	17.4
Magherafelt	564	71	20	20	40	21.9	7.6	18.3	60.7	13.4
Moyle	494	32	8	8	16	10.4	6.8	16.8	59.2	17.2
Newtownabbey	151	532	39	41	80	10.6	6.3	15.3	61.7	16.7
Southern	3,075	102	155	157	312	13.8	7.4	17.8	60.3	14.4
Armagh	671	81	27	27	54	10.4	7.3	17.6	60.6	14.4
Banbridge	451	92	21	21	42	38.1	7.1	16.4	61.7	14.8
Craigavon	282	287	40	41	81	10.1	7.1	17.5	60.4	15.0
Dungannon	772	62	24	24	48	8.9	7.4	18.2	59.7	14.7
Newry and Mourne	898	97	43	44	87	12.8	7.8	18.7	59.8	13.7
Western	4,658	61	140	142	282	12.5	7.4	18.3	61.1	13.1
Derry	381	277	51	54	105	16.8	7.7	19.1	61.5	11.7
Fermanagh	1,699	34	29	29	58	10.7	6.8	17.2	60.2	15.9
Limavady	586	56	17	16	33	19.5	7.5	17.8	63.0	11.6
Omagh	1,130	43	24	24	48	7.4	7.4	18.2	60.8	13.5
Strabane	862	44	19	19	38	5.3	7.9	18.0	60.3	13.8

1 Health and Social Services Board areas.  
2 Population figures for 2001 are the first in a new series that are based on the 2001 Census (see also tables in chapter 1, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 15.1, 16.1 and 17.1). The figures for earlier years from 1991 shown in the rest of Regional Trends 37 are unrevised and are not consistent with them.  
3 The UK figure relates to percentage of population aged 0-15  
4 Pension age is 65 for males and 60 for females.

Source: Office for National Statistics; Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

17.2 Vital<sup>1,2</sup> and social statistics: by Board<sup>3</sup>

	Live births per 1,000 population		Deaths per 1,000 population		Perinatal mortality rate <sup>4</sup>	Infant mortality rate <sup>5</sup>	Percentage of live births outside marriage	Children looked after by LAs per 1,000 population aged under 18 2001 <sup>6</sup>
	1991	2000	1991	2000	2000	2000	2000	
United Kingdom	13.7	11.4	11.2	10.2	8.1	5.6	39.5	..
Northern Ireland	16.2	12.7	9.4	8.8	7.2	5.0	31.8	5.2
Eastern	15.7	12.0	10.3	9.7	8.2	5.4	37.3	6.5
Northern	15.1	12.3	8.7	8.4	6.4	4.7	28.1	4.6
Southern	17.5	13.4	8.9	8.3	8.3	5.1	24.7	3.1
Western	17.6	13.9	8.7	7.7	4.9	4.5	32.8	5.9

1 Births and deaths data are based on the usual area of residence of the mother/deceased. See Notes and Definitions to the Population chapter for details of the inclusion/exclusion of births to non-resident mothers and deaths of non-resident persons.  
2 Births data are on the basis of year of occurrence in England and Wales and year of registration in Scotland and Northern Ireland. All deaths data relate to year of registration.  
3 Health and Social Service Board Areas.  
4 Still births and deaths of infants under 1 week of age per 1,000 live and still births.  
5 Death of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births.  
6 At 31 March. Figures are not directly comparable with similar data in the rest of the United Kingdom as Children Order legislation in Northern Ireland is not identical.

Source: Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency; Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety, Northern Ireland



## 17.3 Education and training: by Board<sup>1</sup>

	Three and four year olds in early years education <sup>2</sup>					Pupils and students participating in post-compulsory education <sup>6</sup> (percentages) 2000/01	Percentage of pupils in last year of compulsory schooling <sup>7,8</sup> 2000/01 with:	
	Participation rates <sup>3</sup> (percentages)			Pupil/teacher ratio 2001/02 <sup>4</sup> (numbers)			No graded results	5 or more GCSE Grades A*-C/ Standard Grades 1-3 (or equivalent)
	All schools	Private and voluntary providers	All providers	Primary schools <sup>5</sup>	Secondary schools			
	Jan. 2002 <sup>4</sup>	Jan. 2002 <sup>4</sup>	Jan. 2002 <sup>4</sup>					
United Kingdom	63	28	91	22.0	16.4	..	5.5	51.0
Northern Ireland	56	11	67	19.8	14.4	76	4.5	56.7
Belfast	..	..	..	19.2	14.1	..	5.8	58.7
South Eastern	..	..	..	19.8	14.4	..	4.6	54.1
Southern	..	..	..	19.5	14.7	..	4.7	57.8
North Eastern	..	..	..	20.5	14.5	..	2.8	57.8
Western	..	..	..	20.1	14.2	..	4.7	54.4

1 Education and Library Boards.

2 Headcounts of children aged three and four at 31st December in the previous calendar year. These figures must be interpreted carefully in the light of differing types of education providers between the countries. In the UK figures, any child attending more than one provider in England or in Scotland may have been counted twice.

3 Number of three and four year olds attending provider expressed as a percentage of the three and four year old population.

4 Provisional.

5 In Northern Ireland the primary PTR includes preparatory departments of Grammar schools.

6 Pupils and students aged 16 at 1st July. Figures for Northern Ireland exclude those in part-time further education.

7 Pupils in their last year of compulsory schooling as a percentage of the school population of the same age.

8 Figures relate to all schools; hence they are not directly comparable with those in Tables 14.3 and 15.3 which are for maintained schools only.

Source: Northern Ireland Department of Education; Department for Education and Skills



## 17.4 Labour market<sup>1</sup> and benefit statistics: by district

	Economically active 2000-2001 <sup>2</sup> (percentages)	Employment rate 2000-2001 <sup>2</sup> (percentages)	Claimant count <sup>3</sup> March 2002			Income Support bene- ficiaries <sup>5</sup> Feb 2002 (percentages)
			Total (thousands)	Of which females (percentages)	Of which long term claimants <sup>4</sup> (percentages)	
United Kingdom	78.4	74.1	998.2	23.9	16.1	10
Northern Ireland	71.0	66.1	37.5	22.2	27.3	16
Eastern	..	..	15.0	20.5	27.4	15
Ards	69.1	66.6	1.2	24.5	24.1	10
Belfast	68.0	62.1	9.0	18.2	29.6	22
Castlereagh	74.7	69.9	0.8	20.7	22.0	7
Down	70.6	63.4	1.2	23.5	24.5	12
Lisburn	71.5	66.3	1.7	22.7	27.0	12
North Down	78.0	75.6	1.2	26.7	20.8	9
Northern	..	..	7.8	25.4	19.5	13
Antrim	80.4	77.6	0.8	23.4	17.0	12
Ballymena	80.2	73.6	0.9	29.4	20.5	11
Ballymoney	79.8	71.4	0.5	27.1	21.2	14
Carrickfergus	70.0	65.4	0.7	20.8	14.4	9
Coleraine	73.4	68.4	1.4	25.9	21.4	13
Cookstown	68.2	65.2	0.4	27.1	16.9	23
Larne	71.6	68.1	0.6	26.9	13.4	12
Magherafelt	71.4	65.9	0.6	29.3	20.9	17
Moyle	..	..	0.5	23.4	22.7	18
Newtownabbey	79.0	72.6	1.4	22.9	21.8	11
Southern	..	..	5.6	22.9	27.8	17
Armagh	75.9	72.0	0.9	21.7	26.0	13
Banbridge	78.6	75.0	0.5	27.5	21.9	11
Craigavon	72.6	68.2	1.4	23.2	25.6	16
Dungannon	68.7	65.3	0.7	26.9	24.3	21
Newry and Mourne	66.0	60.7	2.1	20.8	32.5	20
Western	..	..	9.2	22.0	33.3	20
Derry	63.4	56.3	4.3	20.7	31.7	22
Fermanagh	72.2	68.2	1.7	22.2	35.9	18
Limavady	58.7	54.7	0.8	21.4	26.4	17
Omagh	66.2	60.1	1.2	28.8	38.1	18
Strabane	62.2	58.3	1.3	20.2	35.2	22

<sup>1</sup> See Notes and Definitions to the Labour market chapter for labour market definitions.

<sup>2</sup> For those of working age. Data are from the Labour Force Survey and relate to the period March 2000 to February 2001. In some cases sample sizes are too small to provide reliable estimates.

<sup>3</sup> Count of claimants of unemployment-related benefit, i.e. Jobseeker's allowance.

<sup>4</sup> People who have been claiming for more than 12 months as a percentage of all claimants. Figures given cover computerised claims only.

<sup>5</sup> Claimants and their partners aged 16 or over as a percentage of the population aged 16 or over (using the mid-1999 population estimates). The figure for Northern Ireland includes those who could not be assigned to a local district. The figure for the UK relates to November 2001.

Source: Office for National Statistics; Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment, Northern Ireland; Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety, Northern Ireland



17.5 Gross domestic product (GDP) and Gross Domestic Household Income by NUTS 1, 2 and 3 area at current basic prices<sup>1, 2, 3</sup>

	GDP £ million				GDP £ per head				GDP £ per head (UK=100)				Household Income £ per head (UK=100) 3 year average 1997-1999
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1995	1996	1997	1998	1995	1996	1997	1998	
United Kingdom <sup>4</sup>	622,389	657,775	700,567	743,314	10,619	11,185	11,871	12,548	100	100	100	100	100
Northern Ireland <sup>5</sup>	14,297	14,936	15,952	16,501	8,654	8,964	9,507	9,754	82	80	80	78	88
Belfast	4,165	4,413	4,741	4,942	14,012	14,819	15,869	17,159	132	132	134	137	104
Outer Belfast	2,670	2,822	2,979	3,091	7,468	7,793	8,175	8,282	70	70	69	66	95
East of Northern Ireland	2,916	3,024	3,238	3,279	7,683	7,899	8,363	8,351	72	71	70	67	90
North of Northern Ireland	2,009	2,085	2,217	2,316	7,615	7,817	8,270	8,502	72	70	70	68	72
West and South of Northern Ireland	2,538	2,591	2,777	2,873	7,169	7,266	7,726	7,862	68	65	65	63	79

1. Estimates for GDP data are provisional.  
2. Includes taxes less subsidies on production.  
3. Components may not sum to totals due to rounding.  
4. Excluding GDP for Extra-region, which comprises compensation of employees and gross operating surplus which cannot be assigned to regions.  
5. This area is represented at both NUTS level 1 and 2.

Source: Office for National Statistics



# Regional Trends 37 - Notes and Definitions

## Government Office Regions within England

Most of the statistics in *Regional Trends* are on the basis of the Government Office Regions (GORs) of England, together with Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. The Government Office for the North West merged with the Government Office for Merseyside in August 1998, so figures for Merseyside are no longer shown separately. In tables, the Government Office for the East of England (formerly the Eastern Region) is referred to as East.

## Standard Statistical Regions

Prior to the introduction of the GORs, regional statistics were presented on the basis of the Standard Statistical Regions (SSRs) of the United Kingdom. A few tables in *Regional Trends 37* continue to be presented on this classification.

## Subregions of England

The implementation of local government reorganisation in England, which took place in four phases on 1 April in each year between 1995 and 1998, is summarised below. The reorganisation involved only the non-metropolitan counties. Unitary Authorities (UA) have replaced the two-tier system of County Councils and Local Authority District Councils in parts of some shire counties and, in some instances, across the whole county. For statistical purposes grouping UAs by geography can be helpful. In Chapter 14 the following 'new' areas are included where data are available:

*Tees Valley less Darlington* relates to the abolished administrative county of Cleveland (*Tees Valley* relates to the area covered by five UAs; Darlington, Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Redcar and Cleveland, and Stockton-on-Tees – a new statistical group not included in this edition of *Regional Trends*);

*The Humber* relates to the abolished administrative county of Humberside;

*Herefordshire and Worcestershire* relates to the former administrative county of Hereford and Worcestershire;

*Bristol/Bath area* relates to the abolished administrative county of Avon.

By legal definition all unitary authorities in England are counties. However, for many purposes the UAs are treated as districts. For the majority of UAs their establishment has been achieved without geographical change. However, for a few unitary authorities, there are some boundary changes at District and Ward levels, most notably, the County of Herefordshire UA in the West Midlands and Peterborough UA in the East of England. Full details of these are given in the *Gazetteer of the old and new geographies of the United Kingdom* available from National Statistics Direct Tel. 0845 601 3034.

The local government structure at 1 April 1998 is used in Chapter 14 and throughout the rest of the book unless otherwise specified.

## Counties, Districts and Unitary Authorities in England



Year	Non-metropolitan areas			Metropolitan areas	
	Counties	Districts	Unitary Authorities	London boroughs	Metropolitan boroughs
1994	39	296	0	33	36
1995	38	294	1	33	36
1996	35	274	14	33	36
1997	36	260	27	33	36
1998	34	238	46	33	36

#### Unitary Authorities of Wales

On 1 April 1996, the 8 counties and 37 districts of Wales were replaced by 22 Unitary Authorities. In Chapter 15, the Unitary Authorities are presented in the tables in alphabetical order.

#### New Councils of Scotland

On 1 April 1996, the 10 Local Authority regions and 56 districts of Scotland were replaced by 32 Unitary Councils. In Chapter 16, the New Councils are presented in the tables in alphabetical order.

#### Northern Ireland

The 26 districts of Northern Ireland are listed in Chapter 17. For some topics, they have been grouped into either the five Education and Library Boards or the four Health and Social Services Boards. The districts comprising the Education and Library Boards are as follows:

<i>Board</i>	<i>Districts</i>
Belfast	Belfast
South	Eastern Ards, Castlereagh, Down, Lisburn, North Down.
Southern	Armagh, Banbridge, Cookstown, Craigavon, Dungannon, Newry and Mourne.
North Eastern	Antrim, Ballymena, Ballymoney, Carrickfergus, Coleraine, Larne, Magherafelt, Moyle, Newtownabbey.
Western	Derry, Fermanagh, Limavady, Omagh, Strabane.

Health and Social Services Boards are as follows:

Northern	as North Eastern Education and Library Board but including Cookstown.
Eastern	as South Eastern Education and Library Board but including Belfast.
Southern	as Southern Education and Library Board but excluding Cookstown.
Western	as Western Education and Library Board.

Maps of the Northern Ireland Boards and Travel-to-Work Areas are shown below.



## NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Statistics) area classification

Data are presented using this classification in Chapter 2, Tables 12.5, 14.7, 15.6, 16.6 and 17.5. In Tables 14.1 and 14.4, data for London are also presented on the NUTS classification, which provides additional levels of geographic aggregation between London as a whole and individual London boroughs.

NUTS is a hierarchical classification of areas that provide a breakdown of the European Union's economic territory for producing regional statistics that are comparable across the Union. It has been used since 1988 in EU legislation for determining the distribution of the Structural Funds.

The NUTS five-tier structure for the UK – reviewed during 1998 as a consequence of the move to using Government Office Regions as the principal classification for English Regions and the local government reorganisation – comprises current national administrative areas, except in Scotland where some NUTS areas comprise whole and /or part local enterprise company areas.

Maps showing the NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3 areas for England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland are shown below.

## Other Regional Classifications

Maps of some of the other non-standard regions used in *Regional Trends* are also shown below. A map showing the Structural funds areas is included in the Notes and Definitions for chapter 13.

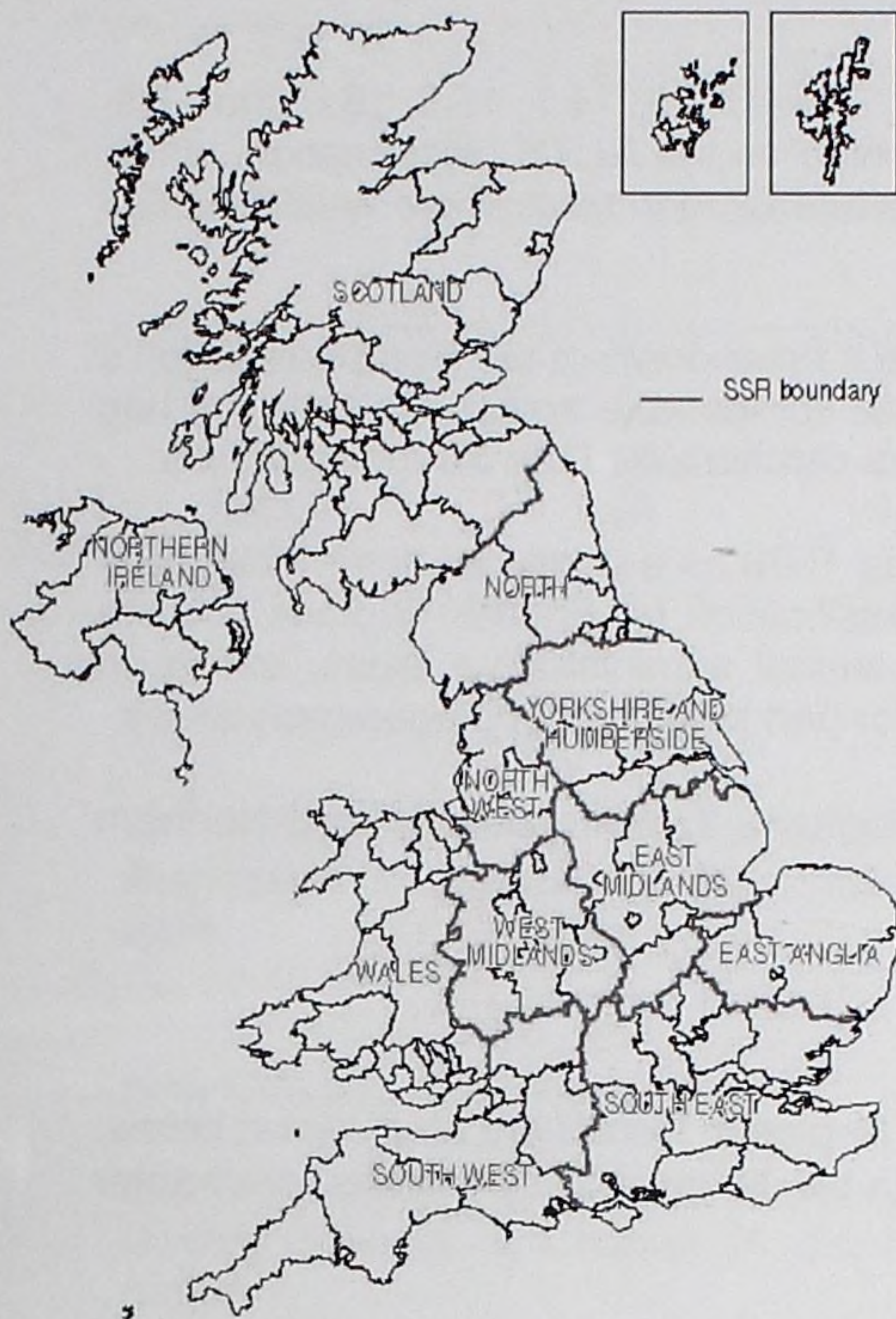
The UK Continental Shelf, now referred to as Extra-Regio, is treated as a separate region in Tables in Chapter 12 (see the Notes and Definitions to Chapter 12 Regional accounts).

## Maps

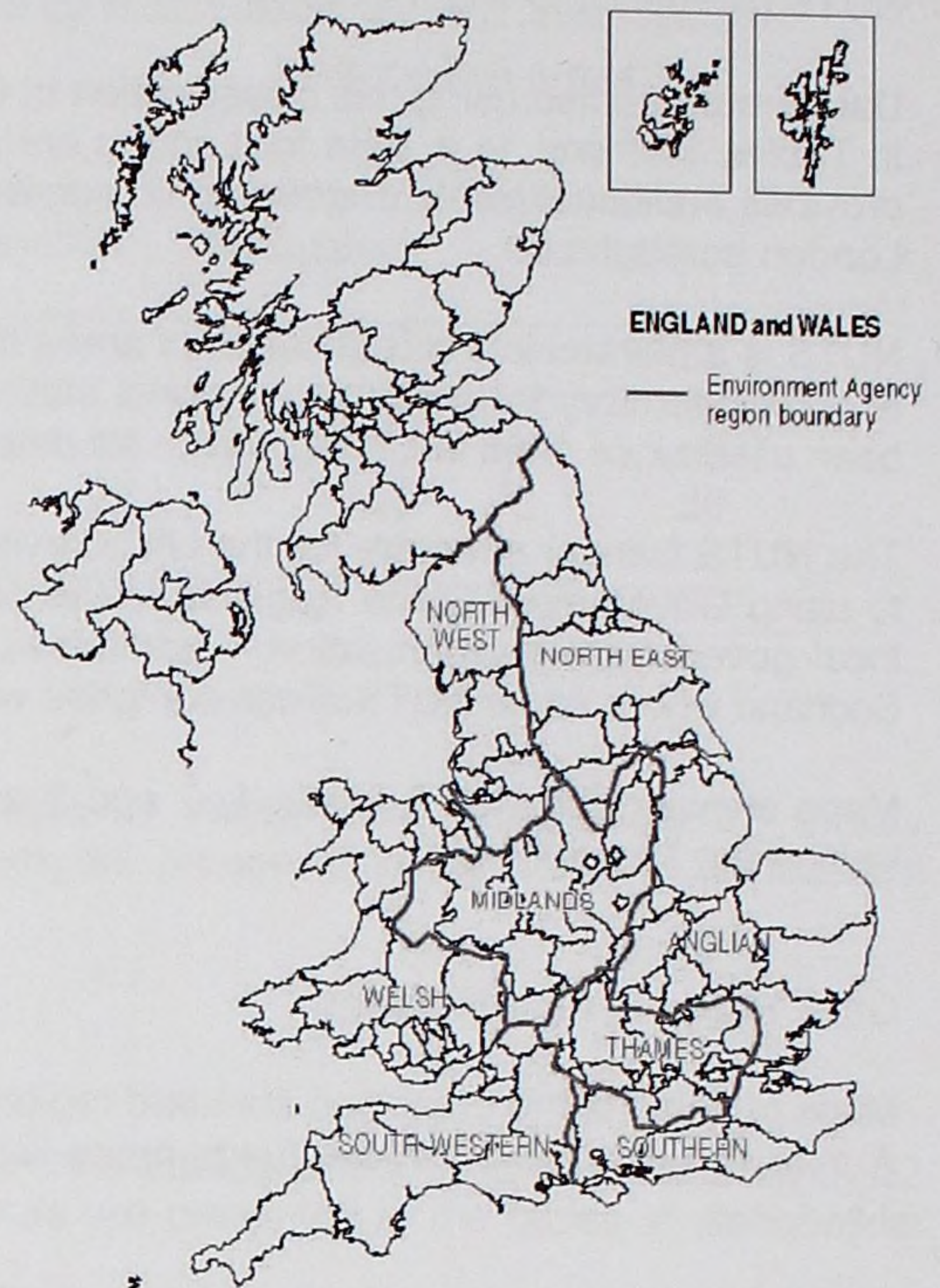
Since the Tourist Board map was produced the West Country has been renamed South West, with some small boundary changes, and Lincolnshire has moved from the East of England to the Heart of England region. For further information contact the English Tourist Board.



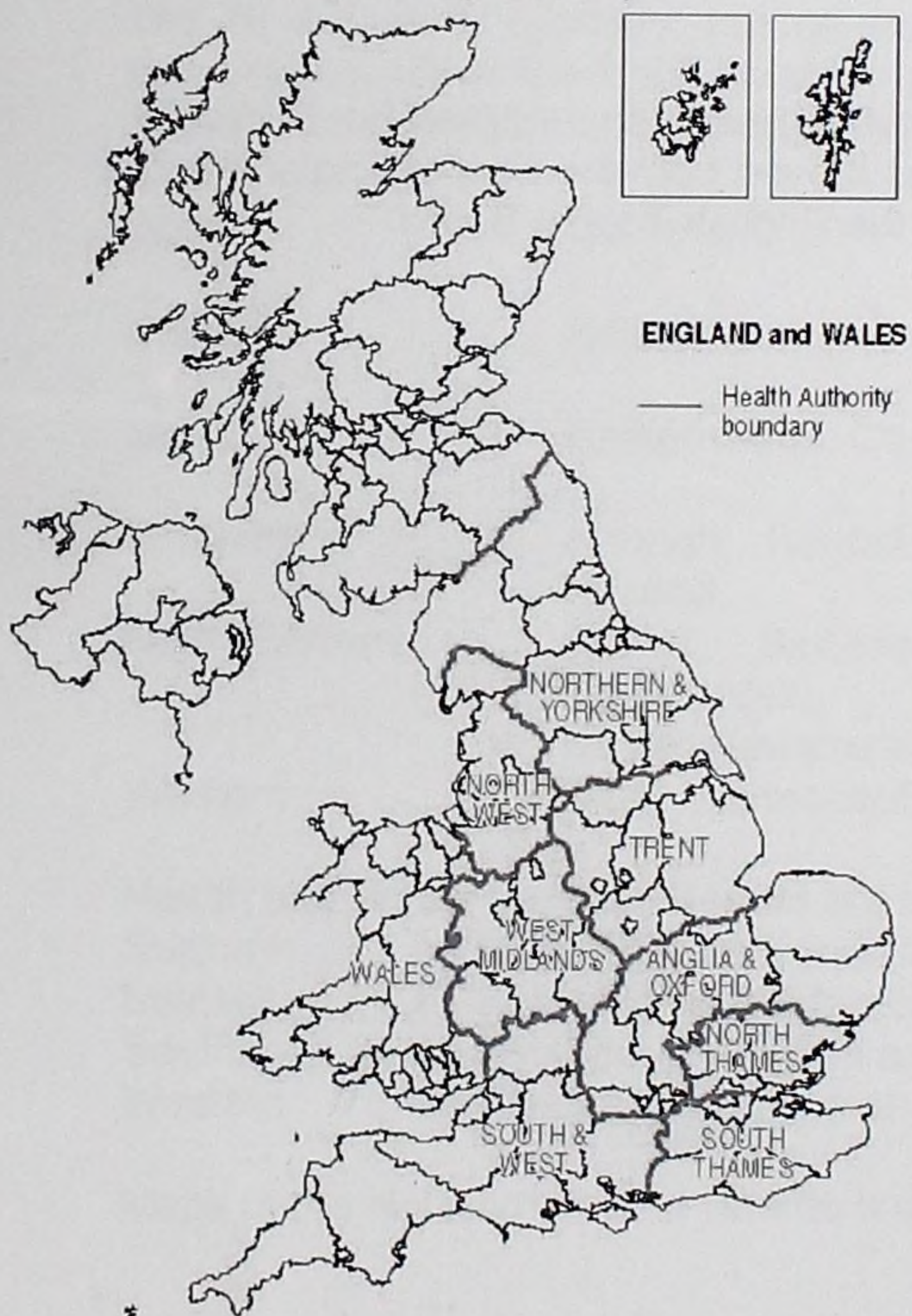
Standard Statistical Regions



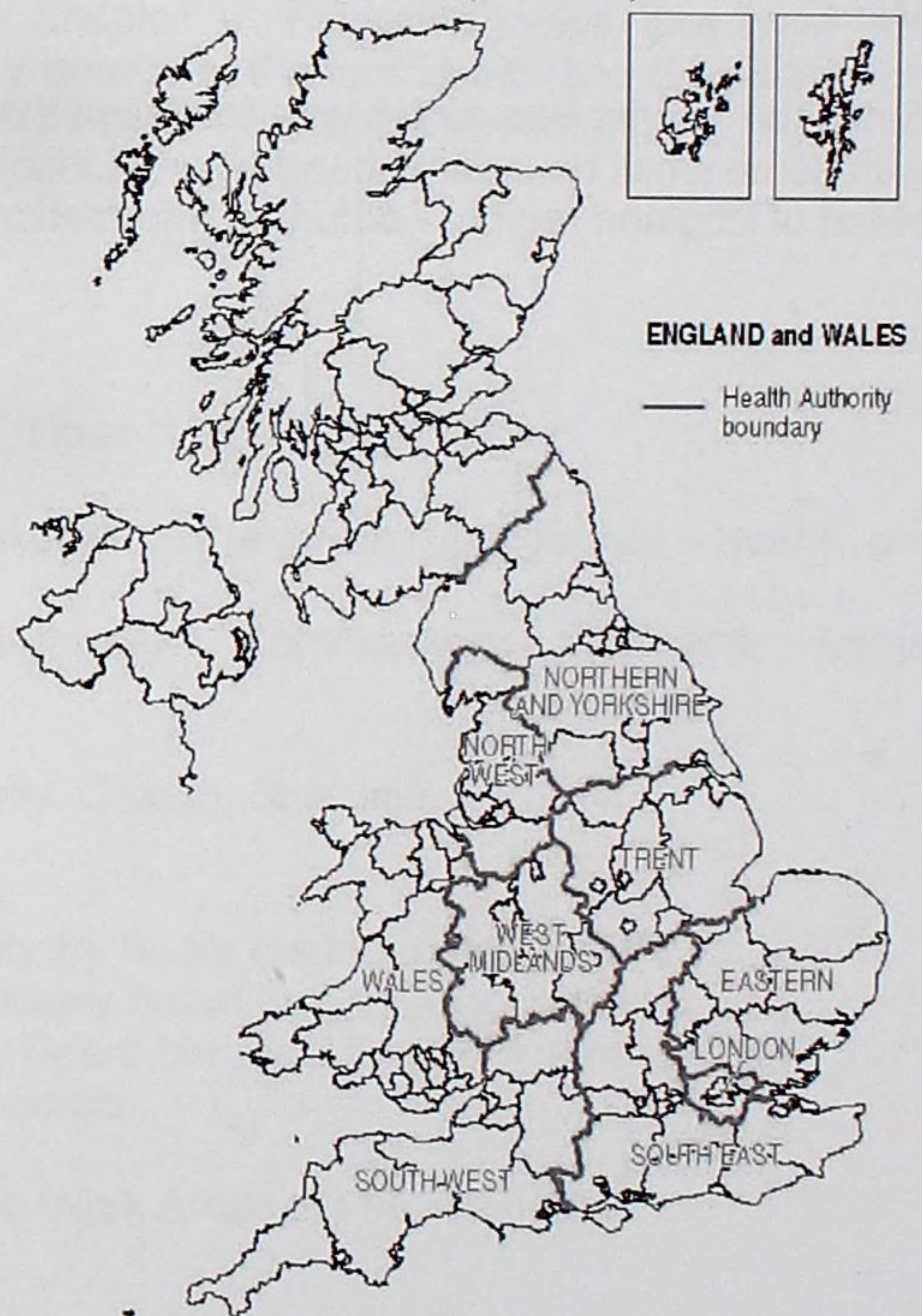
Environment Agency regions



NHS Regional Office areas  
(from April 1996)

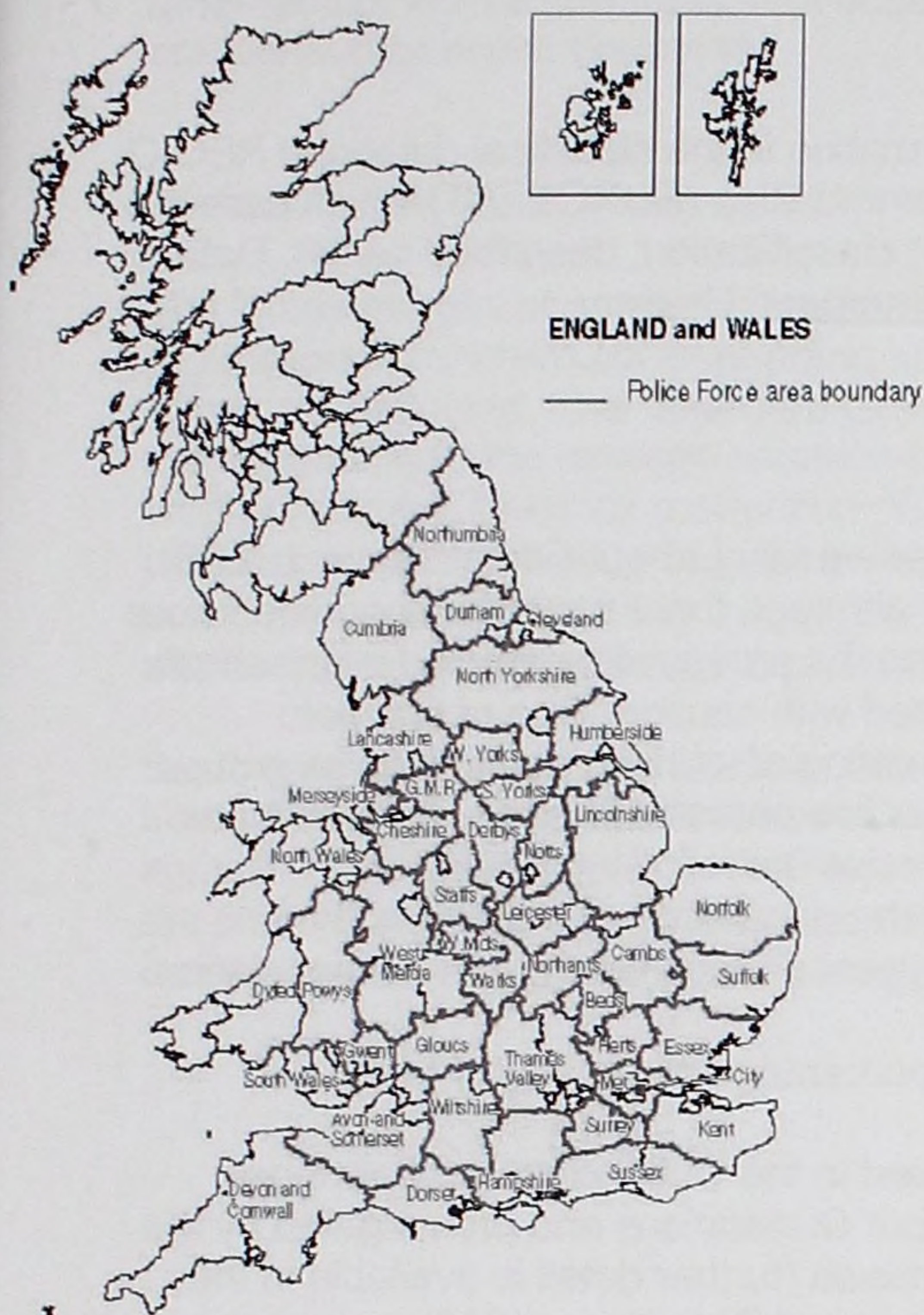


NHS Regional Office areas  
(from April 1999)

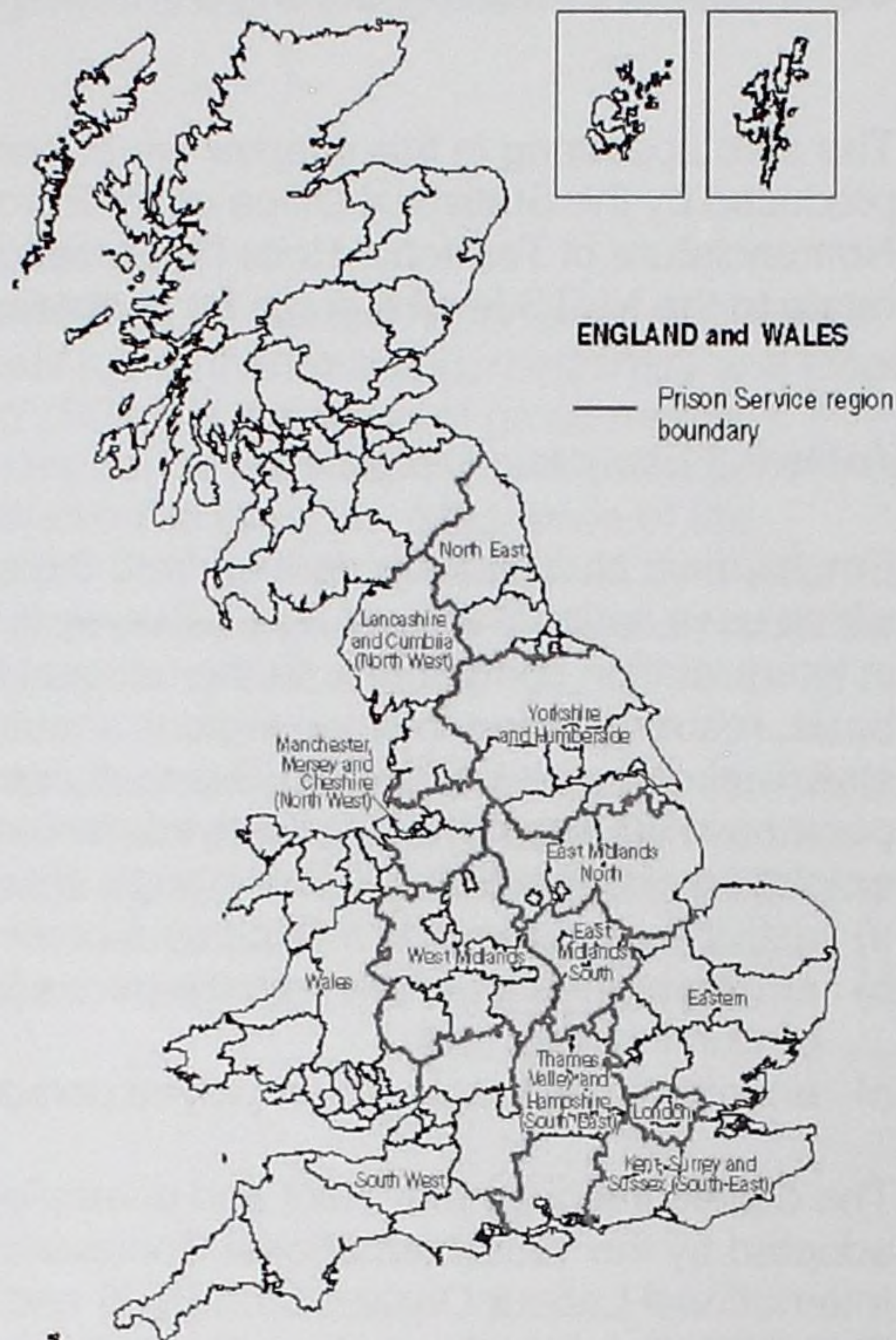




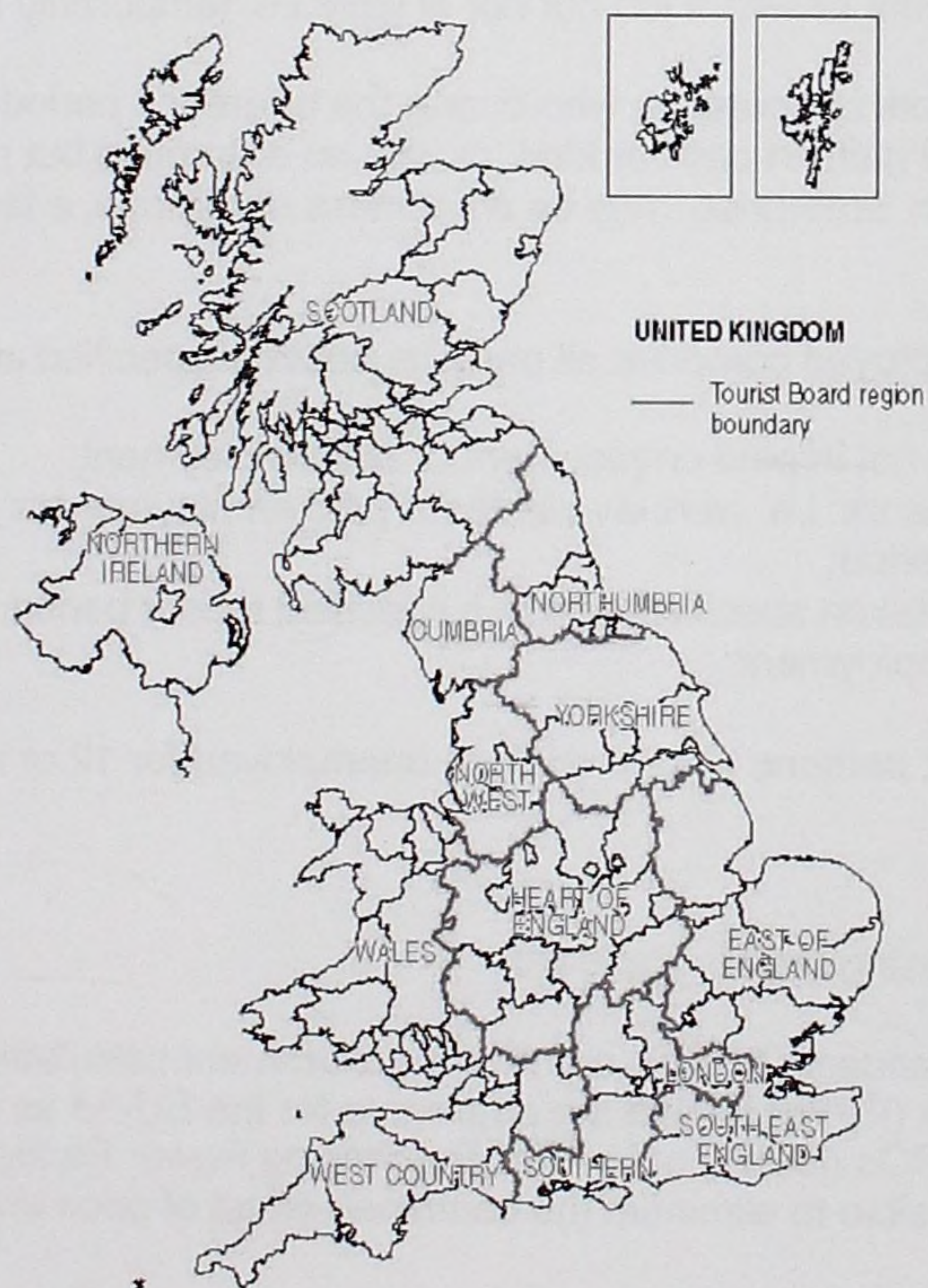
## Police Force areas



## Prison Service regions



## Tourist Board regions





## CHAPTER 2: European Union Regional Statistics

The data appearing in this chapter are based on information in the statistical database REGIO produced by the Statistical Office of the European Communities (EUROSTAT) which uses the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) classification, described earlier. Data relate to the NUTS level 1 areas for countries in the European Union.

Table 2.3 Economic statistics

Employment statistics are derived from the annual Community Labour Force Survey (CLFS), which uses national Labour Force Survey (LFS) data although there may be minor differences in interpretation compared with the national LFS. Since the survey is conducted on a sample basis, results relating to small regions should be treated with caution. One of the main statistical objectives of the CLFS is to divide the population of working age into three groups: persons in employment, unemployed persons and inactive persons (those not classified as employed or unemployed). The groups are used to derive the following measures:

- a) activity rates: the labour force as a percentage of the population of working-age;
- b) employment/population ratios: persons in employment as a percentage of the population of working-age; and
- c) unemployment rates: unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force.

The definitions of employment and unemployment used in the CLFS closely follow those adopted by the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians and promulgated by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and are as follows (further detail is available in the EUROSTAT publication *Labour Force Survey, Methods and Definitions, 1992*):

*Employment*: the employed comprise all persons above a specified age who during a specified brief period either one week or one day were in the following categories:

- a) paid employment: at work or with a job but not at work i.e. temporarily absent but in receipt of a wage or salary;
- b) self-employment: at work i.e. persons who during the reference period performed some work for profit or family gain, in cash or kind, or with an enterprise but not at work i.e. temporarily absent. (An 'enterprise' may be a business enterprise, a farm or a service undertaking.)

*Unemployment*: the unemployed comprise all persons above a specified age who, during the reference period, were:

- a) without work: i.e. were not in paid employment or self-employment;
- b) currently available for work: i.e. were available for paid employment or self-employment during the reference period;
- c) seeking work: i.e. had taken specific steps in a specified recent period to seek paid employment or self-employment.

*Long-term unemployment*: persons who have been unemployed for 12 or more consecutive months.

Tables 2.3 and 2.5 Purchasing Power Standard

The Purchasing Power Standard (PPS) is a unit of measurement calculated by scaling Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs) so that the aggregate for the EU-15 as a whole is the same whether expressed in EUROS (ECUs) or in PPS. Purchasing Power Parities are conversion factors, which make it possible to eliminate the combined effect of price level differences and



other factors from a comparison of economic aggregates and thereby obtain a real volume comparison between countries.

#### Table 2.4 Agricultural statistics

The 'gross margin' of an agricultural enterprise is defined as the monetary value of gross production from which corresponding specific costs (other than building, machinery and labour force) are deducted. The 'Standard Gross Margin' (SGM) is the value of gross margin corresponding to the average situation in a given region for each agricultural characteristic eg crop production, livestock production. 'Gross production' is the sum of the value of the principal product(s) and of any secondary product(s). The values are calculated by multiplying production per unit (less any losses) by the farm-gate price, excluding VAT. Gross production also includes subsidies linked to products, to area and/or to livestock.

Basic data are collected in Member States from farm accounts, specific surveys or compiled from appropriate calculations for a reference period which covers three successive years or agricultural production years. The reference period is the same for all Member States. SGMs are first calculated in Member States national currencies and then converted into European currency units (ECUs) using the average exchange rates for the reference period.



## CHAPTER 3: Population and Migration

Tables 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5 and 3.13 Resident Population

The estimated population of an area includes all those usually resident in the area, whatever their nationality. HM Forces stationed outside the United Kingdom are excluded but foreign forces stationed here are included. Students are taken to be resident at their term-time address.

The population estimates for mid-2001, shown in tables in chapter 1, part of table 3.1 and tables 3.2, 14.1, 15.1, 16.1 and 17.1, are based on the 2001 Census and take account of births, deaths and net migration between Census day and mid-year. The figures for earlier years from 1991 shown in the rest of *Regional Trends 37* are unrevised and are not consistent with them.

Table 3.6 Social class

Based on the Labour Force Survey (see Notes and Definitions to the Labour Market chapter), the table gives percentages of working age people in each socio-economic class based on the National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC). The NS-SEC is an occupationally based classification but has rules to provide coverage of the whole adult population. The information required to create the NS-SEC is occupation coded to the unit groups (OUG) of the Standard Occupational Classification 2000 (SOC2000) and details of employment status (whether an employer, self-employed or employee; whether a supervisor; number of employees at the workplace). Similar information was previously required for earlier social classifications: Social Class and Socio-economic Group. The version of the classification, which will be used for most analyses (the analytic version), has eight classes, the first of which can be subdivided.

The National Statistics Socio-economic Classification Analytic Classes:

1. Higher managerial and professional occupations
  - 1.1. Large employers and higher managerial occupations
  - 1.2. Higher professional occupations
2. Lower managerial and professional occupations
3. Intermediate occupations
4. Small employers and own account workers
5. Lower supervisory and technical occupations
6. Semi-routine occupations
7. Routine occupations
8. Never worked and long-term unemployed

For complete coverage, the three categories Students, Occupations not stated or inadequately described, and Not classifiable for other reasons are added as 'Not classified'.

For those in employment in the reference week of the survey, the occupation was that of their main job, and for those not in employment, their last occupation if they had done any paid work in the previous eight years.

Table 3.7 Ethnic group

The information on the ethnic group of each respondent to the Labour Force Survey is collected using the categories first used in the 1991 Census. Those classified as 'mixed/other'



include Chinese, other Asians whose origin is not Indian, Pakistani or Bangladeshi, and those of mixed origin.

Table 3.9 Projected population

The projected population change figures for Wales and for England, Scotland and Northern Ireland are not directly comparable with previous editions of *Regional Trends* as more recent projections are used. There are changes to the assumptions for fertility, mortality and migration in the preparation of each set of projections. The projections used in this are the 2000-based national projections for Wales, the 2000-based subnational projections for Scotland and Northern Ireland, while those for England are 1996-based sub-national projections.

Table 3.10, 3.13 and 3.14 Births and deaths

Within England and Wales, births are assigned to areas according to the usual residence of the mother at the date of birth, as stated at registration. If the address of usual residence is outside England and Wales, the birth is included in any aggregate for England and Wales as a whole (and hence in the UK total), but excluded from the figures for any individual region or area. In 1999 there were 293 live births to non-resident mothers.

Birth figures for Scotland include births to both resident and non-resident mothers. Where subnational data are given (Table 16.2), births have been allocated to the usual residence of the mother if this was in Scotland and to the area of occurrence if the mother's usual residence was outside Scotland. There were 238 births to non-resident mothers in Scotland in 1999.

All figures given for Northern Ireland (including the subregional figures in Table 17.2) exclude births to mothers not usually resident in Northern Ireland. However, the UK total includes such births. There were 216 births to non-resident mothers in Northern Ireland in 1999.

As with births, within England and Wales, a death is normally assigned to the area of usual residence of the deceased. If this is outside England and Wales, the death is included in any aggregate for England and Wales as a whole (and hence in the UK total), but excluded from the figures for any individual region or area. There were 1,484 deaths to non-residents in 1999.

Death figures for Scotland and Northern Ireland include deaths to both residents and non-residents. Where subnational data are given (Tables 16.2 and 17.2), deaths of Scottish or Northern Irish residents have been allocated to the usual area of residence, while deaths of non-residents have been allocated to the area of occurrence. In 1999 there were 341 deaths to non-residents in Scotland and 107 to non-residents in Northern Ireland.

Table 3.10 Birth and death rates and rate of natural change.

Unlike Table 3.11, which relates to population change from mid-year to mid-year, the numbers shown in this table relate to calendar years.



Crude birth/death rates and natural change are affected by the age and sex structure of the population. For example, for any given levels of fertility and mortality, a population with a relatively high proportion of persons in the younger age groups will have a higher crude birth rate and consequently a higher rate of natural change than a population with a higher proportion of elderly people.

#### Table 3.12 Conceptions

The date of conception is estimated using recorded gestation for abortion and stillbirths, and assuming 38 weeks gestation for live births. A woman's age at conception is calculated as the interval in complete years between her date of birth and the estimated age of conception. The postcode of the woman's address is used to determine the region she was living in at the time of the conception.

#### Table 3.13 Total Fertility Rate

The total fertility rate (TFR) is the average number of children that would be born to a woman if she experiences the current age-specific fertility rates throughout her child-bearing years. It is sometimes called the total period fertility rate (TPFR).

#### Table 3.14 Standardised mortality ratio

The standardised mortality ratio (SMR) compares overall mortality in a region with that for the United Kingdom. The ratio expresses the number of deaths in a region as a percentage of the hypothetical number that would have occurred if the region's population had experienced the sex/age-specific rates of the United Kingdom that year.

#### Tables 3.15 and 3.16 Inter-regional movements

Estimates for internal population movements are based on the movement of NHS doctors' patients between Family Health Services Authority Areas (FHSAAs) in England and Wales and Area Health Boards (AHBs) in Scotland and Northern Ireland. These transfers are recorded at the NHS Central Registers (NHSCRs), Southport and Edinburgh, and at the Central Services Agency, Belfast. The figures have been adjusted to take account of differences in recorded cross-border flows between England and Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland.

The figures provide a detailed indicator of population movement within the United Kingdom. However, they should not be regarded as a perfect measure of migration as there is variation in the delay between a person moving and registering with a new doctor. Additionally, some moves may not result in a re-registration, i.e. individuals may migrate again before registering with a doctor. Conversely, there may be others who move and re-register several times in a year.

The NHSCR at Southport was computerised in 1991. Before 1991, the time lag was assumed to be three months between a person moving and the re-registration with an NHS doctor being processed onto the NHSCR. (It was estimated that processing at NHSCR took two months.) Since computerisation, estimates of internal migration derived from the NHSCR are based on the date of acceptance of the new patient by the FHSA (not previously available), and a one-month time lag assumed.



Table 3.15 International Migration

The figures are derived from three data sources:

1. The International Passenger Survey (IPS) a continuous voluntary sample survey which provides information on passengers entering and leaving the United Kingdom by the principal air, sea and tunnel routes. Routes between the United Kingdom and the Irish Republic, and those between the Channel Islands, Isle of Man and the rest of the world are excluded. The IPS data also excludes most persons seeking asylum after entering the country and short-term visitors granted extensions of stay. It is a continuous voluntary sample survey, covering 263 thousand travellers in 2000, and has been running since 1961. The IPS is also used to collect information on the travel account of the Balance of Payments, and for tourism policy. It shows how many people travelled, where they went and why, and gives a picture of how long they stayed and what they spent. It currently samples between 0.1 and 5 per cent of passengers depending on route and time of year.
2. The Home Office provides data on asylum seekers, and people who entered the UK as short-term visitors but were subsequently granted an extension of stay for a year or longer for other reasons, for example as students or on the basis of marriage.
3. Information on migration between the UK and the Irish Republic from the Irish Labour Force Survey and the National Health Service Central Register, agreed between the Irish Central Statistics Office and the ONS

For demographic purposes, a migrant is defined as someone who changes his or her country of usual residence for a period of at least a year, so that the country of destination effectively becomes the country of usual residence. Migrants defined in this way were asked an additional group of questions that form the basis of these statistics.

The IPS is a sample survey and is subject to some uncertainty. It should be noted that the estimates of migration, in particular the differences between inflow and outflow, may be subject to large sampling errors. Given the structure of the sample, the standard error for an estimate of one thousand migrants is around 40 per cent, whilst that for an estimate of 40,000 migrants reduces to about 10 per cent. For the UK in 1999 the overall standard error for estimated inflow of 364,000 migrants is 4.4 per cent and for outflow of 278,000 migrants is 4.9 per cent.

Table 3.19 Household projections

The household projections are trend-based; they illustrate what would happen if past trends in household formation were to continue into the future. They are therefore not policy-based forecasts of what is expected to happen, but provide a starting point for policy decisions. The projections are heavily dependent on the assumptions involved, particularly international and internal migration, the marital status projections (in England and Wales only) and the continuation of past trends in household formation.



## CHAPTER 4: Education and Training

Table 4.1 Pupils and teachers by type of school

In England and Wales, only qualified teachers are included for public sector schools (i.e. all other teaching staff at these schools are excluded). In Scotland and Northern Ireland, however, all teachers employed in schools are included other than in independent schools.

The pupil-teacher ratio in a school is the ratio of all pupils on the register to all qualified teachers employed within the schools during the census week. Part-time teachers and part-time pupils are included on a full-time equivalent basis. The difference in the age at which pupils transfer from primary to secondary school affects the comparison of pupil-teacher ratios between Scotland and the rest of the United Kingdom.

Table 4.2 Three and four year olds by type of early years education provider

Figures in this table must be interpreted carefully in light of the differing types of early years education provision within the four home countries.

Table 4.3 Class sizes for all classes

Figures for England, Wales and Scotland include classes where more than one teacher may be present. In Northern Ireland a class is defined as a group of pupils normally under the control of one teacher. Figures previously shown in this publication for England, prior to 1999/2000, related to classes taught by one teacher. In England in 2001/02, the average Key Stage 1 class, taught by one teacher, had 25.2 pupils, with 0.5 per cent of classes having 31 or more pupils. Further information, including teacher class size data for Key Stage 2, primary and secondary school class sizes can be found in DfES Statistical First Release 06/2002.

Table 4.5 and 4.6 Examination achievements

The main examination for pupils at the minimum school-leaving age in England, Wales and Northern Ireland is the General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE); in Scotland it is the Standard Grade. From 1999/00 National Qualifications (NQ) were introduced in Scotland. NQs include Standard Grades, Intermediate 1 & 2 and Higher. The GCSE is awarded in eight grades, A\*-G, while in Scotland the Standard Grade is awarded in seven levels, 1 to 7. Standard Grade courses begin in the third year and continue to the end of the fourth year. Each subject has a number of elements, some of which are internally assessed in school. The award for the subject as a whole is given on a 7-point scale at three levels: Credit (1 and 2), General (3 and 4) and Foundation (5 and 6). An award of 7 means that the course has been completed. Pupils who do not complete the course or do not sit all parts of the examination get 'no award'.

GCSE figures relate to achievements by 16-year-olds at the end of the academic year and are shown as percentages of 16-year-olds in school. Standard Grades (in Scotland) relate to achievements by pupils in year S4 at the end of the academic year. That is, the achievements of pupils by the end of their last year of compulsory schooling: some may have been passed a year earlier.

GCE A levels are usually taken after a further two years of post-compulsory education, passes being graded from A-E. The SCE/NQ Higher Grade requires only one year of post-compulsory



study, and for the more able candidates the range of subjects taken may be as wide as at Standard Grade. The Highers figures in Table 4.5 combine the new NVQ Higher and the old SCE Higher. GCE A level and equivalent figures for pupils aged between 18 to 19 at the end of the academic year in England, aged 18 in Wales and aged 17 to 19 in Northern Ireland, are shown as a percentage of the 18-year-old population. This age spread in the examination result figures takes account of those pupils sitting examinations a year early or resitting them. Scottish Higher figures are based on the 17-year-old population as Highers are normally taken one year earlier (in Year S5) than A levels, although they can resit them or take additional subjects in year S6. However, the data for Scotland relate only to year S5 pupils' examination results.

Average GCE A/AS/AGNVQ points scores are shown in Table 4.5. Points scores are determined by totalling pupils' individual GCE A/AS/AGNVQ results: an A level pass and an AS level pass are classified at E grade or above. Each grade at AS examination is counted as half that grade at A level. Scores are calculated as shown below:

A Level		AS examination		Advanced GNVQ	
A	10	A	5	Distinction	18
B	8	B	4	Merit	12
C	6	C	3	Pass	6
D	4	D	2		
E	2	E	1		

In Wales, at below GCSE standard, the Certificate of Education examination is also available and is widely used by schools. Many pupils take Welsh as a first language at GCSE. In all countries pupils may sit non-GCE/GCSE examinations such as BTEC (SCOTVEC in Scotland), City and Guilds, RSA and Pitman. A proportion of pupils who are recorded as achieving no GCSE, AS or A level qualification will have passes in one or more of these other examinations.

In Table 4.6, Mathematics figures exclude computing science (England) and computer studies and statistics (Wales) while 'Any science' in England and Wales includes double award, single award and individual science subjects. Double award science was introduced with the GCSEs in 1988. Success in double award science means that the pupil has achieved two GCSEs rather than just one pass with single science or the individual sciences of biology, physics and chemistry. The majority of 15-year-olds now attempt GCSE double award science in preference to the single science subjects, although the individual sciences are still popular in the independent sector. There is no equivalent to double award science in Standard Grade.

Comparisons of examination results for England, Wales and Northern Ireland with those for Scotland are not straightforward because of the different education and examination systems. However, the following should be used as a temporary guideline:

- 5 or more GCSEs at grades A\*-C = 5 or more Standard Grades at levels 1-3 / Intermediate 2 A-C/ Intermediate 1 A-B
- 1-4 GCSEs at grades A\*-C = 1-4 awards of Standard grades at levels 1-3/ Intermediate 2 A-C/ Intermediate 1A-B
- GCSEs at grades D-G only = Standard Grades at levels 4-7 only / Intermediate 1 (C) /Access3 (pass)
- 2 or more GCE A levels passes at A-E = Either 3 or more Higher Grade passes at, 2 or more advanced Highers, or 1 advanced Higher with 2 or more higher passes.

Also see the National Curriculum notes for Table 4.7.



Table 4.7 The National Curriculum: Assessments and Tests

Under the *Education Reform Act (1988)* a National Curriculum has been progressively introduced into primary and secondary schools in England and Wales. This consists of mathematics, English (or the option of Welsh as a first language in Wales) and science as core subjects, with a modern language, history, geography, information technology, design and technology, music, art and physical education (and Welsh as a second language in Wales) as foundation subjects. Measurable local targets have been defined for four key stages, corresponding to ages 7, 11, 14 and 16.

Pupils are assessed formally at the ages of 7, 11 and 14 by their teachers and by national tests in the core subjects of English, mathematics and science (and in Welsh in Welsh speaking schools in Wales). Sixteen year olds are assessed by means of the GCSE examination. Statutory authorities have been set up for England and Wales to advise government on the National Curriculum and promote curriculum development generally. Northern Ireland has its own common curriculum, which is similar but not identical to the National Curriculum in England and Wales. Assessment arrangements in Northern Ireland became statutory from September 1996 and Key Stage 1 pupils are assessed at the age of 8. Pupils in Northern Ireland are not assessed in Science at Key Stages 1 and 2. The National Curriculum does not apply in Scotland, where school curricula are the responsibility of education authorities and individual head teachers, and in practice almost all 14 to 16-year-olds study mathematics, English, science, a modern foreign language, a social subject, physical education, technology and a creative and aesthetic subject.

The Key Stage 1, 2 and 3 figures for England cover all types of school (e.g. maintained and independent). The Government Office Region figures cover LEA maintained schools only.

Tables 4.8 and 4.9 Further (including adult) education

Further Education (FE) includes home students on courses of further education (FE) in further education institutions. The FE sector includes all provision outside schools that is below higher education (HE) level. This ranges from courses in independent living skills for students with severe learning difficulties up to GCE A level, advanced GNVQ or GSVQ and level 3 NVQ or SVQ courses. The FE sector also includes many students pursuing recreational courses not leading to a formal qualification. Students in England and Wales are counted once only, irrespective of the number of courses for which a student has enrolled. In Scotland and Northern Ireland, students enrolled on more than one course in unrelated subjects are counted for each of these courses with the exception of those on Standard Grade/GCSE and/or Highers/GCE courses, who are counted once only irrespective of the number of levels/grades. Most FE students are in FE colleges and (in England) sixth form colleges that were formerly maintained by Local Education Authorities (LEAs), but in April 1993 became independent self-governing institutions receiving funding through the FEFC. There are also a small number of FE students in higher education (HE) institutions, and conversely some HE students in FE institutions.

Students may be of any age from 16 upwards (no minimum age in Scotland), and full or part-time. Full-time students aged under 19 are exempt from tuition fees and fully funded by the Learning and Skills Council in England, the Further Education Funding Council of Wales, the Scottish Further Education Funding Council and the Department for Employment and Learning in Northern Ireland. Students aged 16 to 18 on FE courses in the Scottish FEIs are exempt from tuition fees, at the discretion of the individual colleges. Students are eligible to apply for support (bursary); the policy for eligibility is at the discretion of the colleges. For other



students tuition fees are payable, but may be remitted for students in receipt of certain social security benefits. In some cases discretionary grants may be available from LEAs or the colleges themselves. LEAs continue to make some FE provision (often referred to as 'adult education') exclusively part-time, and predominantly recreational. The majority of LEAs make part or all of this provision directly themselves, but some pay other organisations (usually FE colleges) to do so on their behalf, i.e. 'contracted out' provision.

Part-time day courses are mainly those organised for students released by their employers either for one or two days a week (or any part of a week in Scotland), or for a period (or periods) of block release.

Sandwich courses are those where periods of full-time study are broken by a period (or periods) of associated industrial training or experience, and where the total period (or periods) of full-time study over the whole course averages more than 19 weeks per academic year (18 weeks in Scotland). Sandwich course students are classed as full-time students.

National Vocational Qualifications (NVQs) and Scottish Vocational Qualifications (SVQs) are occupational qualifications, available at five levels, and are based on up-to-date standards set by employers.

General National Vocational Qualifications (GNVQs) and General Scottish Vocational Qualifications (GSVQs) combine general and vocational education and are available at three levels:

*Foundation* – broadly equivalent to four GCSEs at grades D-G or four SCE Standard Grades at levels 4 to 7.

*Intermediate* – broadly equivalent to five GCSEs at grades A\* to C or five SCE Standard Grades at levels 1 to 3.

*Advanced* – broadly equivalent to two GCE A levels, or three SCE Higher Grade passes; also known as vocational A levels.

The figures for FE students in England for 2001/02 are extracted from the Individualised Student Record (ISR). They include all students studying in FE institutions (i.e. including external institutions and specialist designated colleges, which were previously excluded) who were learning at 1 November 2001, and are not directly comparable with figures published previously in Regional Trends. Until 1995/96 figures were taken from the Further Education Statistical Record (FESR). Due to differences in data collection and methodology between the two sources, the ISR figures are not directly comparable with figures derived from the FESR.

Since April 2001, the publication of data on further education in England has been the responsibility of the Learning and Skills Council (LSC), which has taken over funding further education from the Further Education Funding Council (FEFC).

The participation rates for regions in England in Table 4.8 have been calculated in the following way:

the numbers of pupils in maintained, special and independent schools attending schools in the area;

the number of full-time and part-time further education students resident in the area regardless of where they study;

trainees on Government-supported training, according to the TEC in which they are resident

divided by the estimated population of the area in January 2000 who were 16 or 17 respectively at August 1999.



Table 4.10 Higher education

Higher education (HE) students are those on courses that are of a standard that are higher than GCE A level, Scottish SCE/NQ Higher Grade, GNVQ/NVQ level 3 or the BTEC or SCOTVEC National Certificate or Diploma. Higher education in publicly funded institutions is funded by block grants from the three Higher Education Funding Councils (HEFCs) in Great Britain and the Department of Higher and Further Education, Employment and Learning in Northern Ireland (DELNI). Some HE activity takes place in FE sector institutions, some of which is funded by the HEFCs and some by the FE funding bodies. Most home students on full-time undergraduate courses are eligible for a mandatory award and top-up student loans.

The figures for HE students in FE colleges in England for 2001/02 and Wales (2000/01) are extracted from the Individualised Student Record (ISR). Figures for England include all students studying in FE institutions (i.e. including external institutions and specialist designated colleges, which were previously excluded) who were undergoing learning at 1 November 2001, and are not directly comparable with figures published previously in Regional Trends. Figures for Wales refer to students at 1 December 2001 and exclude UK students whose domicile was unknown.

Higher Education institutions figures use the interim December student record, however previous editions of this table were based on the July whole session record, which records a higher total number of students.

Table 4.12 Population of working age by highest qualification

Table 4.12 covers all people of working age (16 to 64 for males, 16 to 59 for females). Please also see notes to Tables 4.5 and 4.6

Degree or equivalent includes higher and first degrees, NVQ level 5 and other degree level qualifications such as graduate membership of a professional institute.

Higher education qualification below degree level includes NVQ level 4, higher level BTEC/SCOTVEC, HNC/HND, RSA Higher diploma and nursing and teaching qualifications.

GCE A level or equivalent includes NVQ level 3, GNVQ advanced, BTEC/SCOTVEC National Certificate, RSA Advanced diploma, City and Guilds advanced craft, A/AS levels or equivalent, Scottish Highers and Scottish Certificate of Sixth Year Studies and trade apprenticeships.

GCSE grades A\*-C or equivalent includes NVQ level 2, GNVQ intermediate, RSA diploma, City and Guilds craft, BTEC/SCOTVEC First or general diploma, GCSE grades A\*-C or equivalent, O level and CSE Grade 1.

Other qualifications at NVQ level 1 or below include GNVQ, GSVO foundation level, GCSE grade D-G, CSE below grade 1, BTEC/SCOTVEC First or general certificate, other RSA and City and Guilds qualifications, Youth Training certificate and any other professional, vocational or foreign qualifications for which the level is unknown.

Table 4.13 National Learning Targets for England 2002

Table 4.13 shows the proportions of people meeting the required qualification level for four of the National Learning Targets for England 2002. The Targets shown are split into two groups, young people and adults. The Targets have been set using the competence-based National Vocational Qualifications (NVQs), Scottish Vocational Qualifications (SVQs), and their



vocational and academic equivalents. It should be noted that the data in Table 4.13 relate to the region in which the person is resident, and not where they obtained the qualifications. This can lead to some distortion of the regional picture of educational standards; this is particularly relevant in Northern Ireland, as many qualified young people leave home to enter higher education or seek employment in Great Britain.

The four main targets are shown in the table:

Young people

- by the year 2002, 85 per cent of 19 year olds to achieve 5 GCSE passes at grades A\*-C, an Intermediate GNVQ or an NVQ level 2.
- by the year 2002, 60 per cent of 21 year olds to achieve 2 GCE A levels, or Advanced GNVQ or NVQ level 3.

Adults

- by the year 2002, 50 per cent of those of working age in employment to be qualified to NVQ level 3, Advanced GNVQ or 2 GCE A level standard.
- by the year 2002, 28 per cent of those of working age in employment to have a vocational, professional, management or academic qualification at NVQ level 4 or above.

In addition to the targets shown, there are also National Learning Targets for 11 year olds, 16 year olds, targets for organisations and a learning participation target for adults.

Table 4.15 Work-based learning

Work-based Learning for Adults (previously known as Work-Based Training for Adults) replaced the former Training for Work (TfW) initiative in April 1998, and is aimed at getting unemployed adults back into work.

Work-based Learning for Young People (previously known as Work-Based Training for Young People) consists of Advanced Modern Apprenticeships (AMA), Foundation Modern Apprenticeships (FMA) (formally known as National Traineeships (NTr)), Life Skills/Life Build (not recorded in Table 4.15) and Other training for young people (formerly known as Youth Training). These programmes aim to provide the participants with training towards a recognised National Vocational Qualification at levels 2 and 3 or above.

Up to the 25<sup>th</sup> March 2001, these programmes are delivered through the network of Training & Enterprise Councils (TECs) in England and Wales and local Enterprise Companies (LECs) in Scotland (although data for Scotland are not available for Table 4.15). After that date the Learning and Skills Council (LSC) assumed responsibility for these programmes in England along with the National Council for Education for Education and Training for Wales – ELWa in Wales. In England and Wales leavers are followed up six months after they leave the programme, whereas in Scotland they are followed up three months after completing training.

For Northern Ireland, figures relate to persons on the Jobskills Programme. The Programme focuses on the delivery and attainment of NVQs and in line with national policy guarantees all 16 and 17 year olds the opportunity of a training place. For statistical purposes, young persons on Jobskills are classified as those who were under 18 years of age on joining the programme. As trainees can stay on Jobskills for up to three years, outcomes for leavers during 2000-01 may not necessarily be fully representative of outcomes in the longer term.



## CHAPTER 5: Labour Market

Interpretation of the labour market requires a number of different sources of data to be used. There are five main sources in this chapter: the Labour Force Survey (LFS), the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI), the Northern Ireland Quarterly Employment Survey (QES), the New Earnings Survey (NES) and the claimant count. Problems can arise in drawing together data on the same subject from different sources. For example, the question in the LFS as to whether the respondent is employed produces a measure of employment based on the number of persons, whereas a question addressed to employers asking the number of people they employ, as in ABI, produces a measure of the number of jobs. Thus if someone has a second job they will be included twice.

LFS estimates are prone to sampling variability. For example, in the December 1999 to February 2000 period, ILO unemployment in United Kingdom (seasonally adjusted) stood at 1,715,000. If another sample for the same period was drawn, a different result may be achieved. In theory, many samples could be drawn, each giving a different result. This is because each sample would be made up of different people giving different answers to the questions. The spread of these results is the sampling variability. Sampling variability is determined by a number of factors including the sample size, the variability of the population from which the sample is drawn and the sample design. Once the sampling variability is known, it is possible to calculate a range of values about the sample estimate that represents the expected variation with a given level of assurance. This is called a confidence interval. For a 95 per cent confidence interval, widely used within ONS and elsewhere, we expect that in 95 per cent of the samples (19 times out of 20) the confidence interval will contain the true value that would be obtained by surveying the entire population. For the example given above, we can be 95 per cent confident that the true value was in the range 1,661,000 to 1,769,000.

In general, the larger the number of people in the sample the smaller the variation between estimates. For this reason estimates based on the LFS for the whole of the UK are more accurate than those for smaller geographical areas or subsets of the population. Generally, the sampling variability around regional estimates is, proportionately, around three times that for national estimates.

Estimates of small numbers have relatively wide confidence intervals making them unreliable. For this reason, the ONS does not publish LFS estimates below 10,000. Data from the LFS Annual Local Area Database are more accurate than those from the quarterly survey because the database is derived from four quarters of the LFS, and hence represents an increase of 60 per cent over the quarterly sample size. Estimates can therefore be published down to 6,000, meaning that data are available for a larger number of areas.

Sampling variability also affects changes over time. For example, LFS employment in United Kingdom rose by 59,000 (seasonally adjusted) between Autumn (September to November) 1999 and Winter (December to February) 1999/2000 and the 95 per cent confidence interval for this change is the range -56,000 to +174,000. Quarterly changes may be lower than the level that is explainable by sampling variability.

Changes over time are best viewed using changes in rates rather than levels in order to view them in a wider context of changes in the overall population. Rates are also subject to sampling variability. The best estimate of the quarterly change in economic activity rate between September to November 1999 and December 1999 to February 2000 was that it remained unchanged (seasonally adjusted). We can be 95 per cent confident that the true change in the economic activity lies within the range -0.2 per cent to +0.2 per cent.



## Glossary of Terms

*Some of these items are covered in more detail in the rest of Notes and Definitions chapter 5*

### Claimant count

A count derived from administrative sources, of those people who are claiming unemployment-related benefits at Jobcentre Plus local offices.

### Claimant count rate

The number of people claiming unemployment-related benefit as a percentage of **workforce jobs** plus the **claimant count**.

### Economically active/labour force

The **labour force in employment** *plus* the **ILO unemployed**.

### Economic activity rate

The percentage of the population which is in the **labour force**.

### Economically inactive

Persons who are neither part of the labour force in employment nor ILO unemployed. For example, all people under 16, those retired or looking after a home, or those permanently unable to work.

### Employees

(Labour Force Survey)

A household-based measure of persons aged 16 or over who regard themselves as paid employees. In this publication, people are counted only once in their main job.

### Employee jobs

(Employer Survey)

A measure, obtained from surveys of employers, of jobs held by civilians. People with two or more jobs are counted in each job.

### ILO unemployed

An International Labour Organisation (ILO) recommended measure, used in household surveys such as the LFS, which counts as unemployed those aged 16 or over who are without a job, are available to start work in the next two weeks and who have been seeking a job in the last four weeks, or were waiting to start a job already obtained in the next two weeks.

### ILO unemployment rate

The percentage of the **economically active** who are **ILO unemployed**.

### Labour force in employment

(Labour Force Survey)

A household-based measure of employees, self-employed persons, participants in government-supported training and employment programmes, and persons doing unpaid work for a family business.

### People on government-supported training and employment programmes

(Labour Force Survey)

A household-based measure of persons aged 16 or over participating in Work-based learning for Adults and Young People, Work Trial and Project Work as well as other similar programmes organised by a Training Enterprise Council (England and Wales), Local Enterprise Company (Scotland) or the Training and Employment Agency (Northern Ireland).



Because of the nature of many of these programmes, the LFS has difficulty in identifying scheme participants.

Population of working age

Men aged 16 to 64 years and women aged 16 to 59 years.

Self-employed

A household-based measure (from the Labour Force Survey (LFS)) of persons aged 16 or over who regard themselves as self-employed in their main job.

Workforce jobs

A measure of employee jobs (obtained from employer surveys), self-employment jobs (obtained from the Labour Force Survey), all HM Forces, and government-supported trainees (obtained from the Department for Work and Pensions and its Scottish and Welsh counterparts).

Tables 5.1 and 5.2 Labour force

The labour force includes people aged 16 and over who are either in employment (whether employed, self-employed, on a work-related government-supported employment and training programme or an unpaid family worker) or unemployed. The 'ILO definition' of unemployment counts as unemployed people without a job who were available to start work within two weeks and had either looked for work in the past four weeks or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained in the next two weeks.

Tables 5.4 and 5.5 Annual Business Inquiry, Short-term Employment Survey and Quarterly Employment Survey

The Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) is a sample survey which ran for the first time in 1998 and replaced the Annual Employment Survey. The ABI is the only source of employment statistics for Great Britain analysed by the local area and by detailed industrial classification. The sample was drawn from the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR) and the ABI 1999 sample comprised of 78,000 enterprises. An enterprise is roughly defined as a combination of local units (i.e. individual workplaces with PAYE schemes or registered for VAT) under common ownership. These enterprises covered 0.5 million local units and 15 million employees (out of a total population of roughly 25 million employees in employment).

The ABI results are used to benchmark the monthly/quarterly employment surveys (STES) which measure 'movements', by region and industrial group, between the annual survey dates.

The Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) for Northern Ireland is a voluntary survey which covers all employers with at least 25 employees, all public sector employers and a representative sample of smaller firms. Data are collected for both male and female, full-time and part-time employees. Estimates for Northern Ireland are produced on a quarterly basis with unadjusted figures available at the two-digit or division level of the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification and seasonally adjusted figures available at a broad sector level.

Table 5.7 Economic activity rates

The economic activity rate is the percentage of the population in a given age group which is in the labour force.



Table 5.12 'Elementary' occupational group

This group covers occupations which require the knowledge and experience necessary to perform mostly routine tasks, often involving the use of simple hand-held tools and, in some cases, requiring a degree of physical effort.

Most occupations in this group do not require formal educational qualifications but will usually have an associated short period of formal experience-related training. All non-managerial agricultural occupations are also included in this group, primarily because of the difficulty of distinguishing between those occupations which require only a limited knowledge of agricultural techniques, animal husbandry, etc., from those which require specific training and experience in these areas.

Table 5.13 Labour Disputes

The table shows rates per 1,000 employees of working days lost for all industries and services. The statistics relate only to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. Stoppages involving fewer than ten workers or lasting less than one day are excluded except where the aggregate of working days lost is 100 or more. When interpreting the figures the following points should be borne in mind:

- a) geographical variations in industrial structure affect overall regional comparisons;
- b) a few large stoppages affecting a small number of firms may have a significant effect;
- c) the number of working days lost and workers involved relate to persons both directly and indirectly involved at the establishments where the disputes occurred;
- d) the regional figures involve a greater degree of estimation than the national figures as some large national stoppages cannot be disaggregated to a regional level and are only shown in the figure for the United Kingdom.

Tables 5.16 and 5.17 New Earnings Survey

These tables contain some of the regional results of the New Earnings Survey 2001, fuller details of which are given for the Government Office Regions in the 'Great Britain: streamlined and summary analyses' and the 'Analyses by region, county and small areas' volumes of the report New Earnings Survey 2001 (National Statistics Direct), published in January and February 2002. Results for Northern Ireland are published separately by the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment, Northern Ireland. The survey measured gross earnings of a 1 per cent sample of employees, most of whom were members of Pay-As-You-Earn (PAYE) schemes for a pay-period which included 4 April 2001. The earnings information collected was converted to a weekly basis where necessary, and to an hourly basis where normal basic hours were reported.

Figures are given where the number of employees reporting in the survey was 30 or more and the standard error of average weekly earnings was 5 per cent or less. Figures for the Northern Ireland New Earnings Survey are given where the number of employees reporting in the survey was 10 or more. Gross earnings are measured before tax, National Insurance or other deductions. They include overtime pay, bonuses and other additions to basic pay but exclude any payments for earlier periods (for example, back pay), income in kind, tips and gratuities. All the results in this volume relate to full-time male and female employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence. Employees were classified to the region in which they worked (or were based if mobile) using postcode information, and to manual or non-manual occupations on the basis of the Standard Occupational



Classification 1990 (SOC 90). The 'Great Britain: streamlined and summary analyses' and 'United Kingdom: streamlined and summary analyses' volumes of the report for Great Britain give full details of definitions used in the survey. Full-time employees are defined as those normally expected to work more than 30 hours per week, excluding over-time and main meal breaks (but 25 hours or more in the case of teachers) or, if their normal hours were not specified, as those regarded as full-time by the employer.

Tables 5.18, 5.20, 5.23 and 5.24 ILO unemployment

The International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of unemployment is measured through the Labour Force Survey and covers those people who are looking for work and are available for work (see Glossary of terms). The ILO unemployment rate is the percentage of economically active people who are ILO unemployed.

Counts of claimants of unemployment-related benefits are also published. There are advantages and disadvantages with both series, but they are complementary. The ILO unemployment rate is the number of people who are ILO unemployed as a proportion of the resident economically active population of the area concerned. The claimant count rate is the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits as a proportion of claimants and jobs in each area. This explains why the ILO unemployment rate for London, where inward commuting is an important feature of the local labour market, tends to be significantly higher than the equivalent claimant count rate. The differential is much smaller for a region such as the South East where people commute out of the region into London. A fuller description of ILO unemployment and claimant count, and the way they relate to one another is in the booklet 'How exactly is unemployment measured?' available from the Office for National Statistics.

Tables 5.19, 5.21 and 5.22 Claimant Count Statistics

Prior to 7 October 1996, figures in Table 5.19 relate to persons claiming unemployment-related benefits (that is, Unemployment Benefit, Income Support or National Insurance credits) at an Employment Service Office on the day of the monthly count, who on that day were unemployed and satisfied the conditions for claiming benefit. The figures include disabled people, so long as they meet the eligibility criteria and are claiming unemployment-related benefits, but exclude students seeking vacation work and temporarily stopped workers.

From 7 October 1996, a new single benefit, the Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA), replaced Unemployment Benefit and Income Support for unemployed people. People who qualify for JSA through their National Insurance contributions are eligible for a personal allowance (known as contribution-based JSA) for a maximum of six months. People who do not qualify for contribution-based JSA, or whose needs are not met by it, are able to claim a means-tested allowance (known as income-based JSA) for themselves and their dependants for as long as they need it. All those eligible for and claiming JSA, as well as those claiming National Insurance credits, continue to be included in the monthly claimant count.

National and regional claimant count rates are calculated by expressing the number of claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of claimants, employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM Armed Forces and government-supported trainees).

Table 5.24 Qualifications

Degree or equivalent includes higher and first degrees, NVQ level 5 and other degree level qualifications such as graduate membership of a professional institute.



Higher education qualification below degree level includes NVQ level 4, higher level BTEC/SCOTVEC, HNC/HND, RSA Higher diploma and nursing and teaching qualifications.

GCE A level or equivalent includes NVQ level 3, GNVQ advanced, BTEC/SCOTVEC National Certificate, RSA Advanced diploma, City and Guilds advanced craft, A/AS levels or equivalent, Scottish Highers and Scottish Certificate of Sixth Year Studies and trade apprenticeships.

GCSE grades A\*-C or equivalent includes HVQ level 2, GNVQ intermediate, RSA diploma, City and Guilds craft, BTEC/SCOTVEC First or general diploma, GCSE grades A\*-C or equivalent, O level and CSE Grade 1.

Other qualifications at NVQ level 1 or below include GNVQ, GSVO foundation level, GCSE grade D-G, CSE below grade 1, BTEC/SCOTVEC First or general certificate, other RSA and City and Guilds qualifications, Youth Training certificate and any other professional qualification.

Chart 5.25 Redundancies

Estimates cover the number of people who were not in employment during the reference week and who reported that they had been made redundant in the month of the reference week or in the two calendar months prior to this; plus the number of people who were in employment during the reference week who started their job in the same calendar month as, or the two calendar months prior to, the reference week, and who reported that they had been made redundant in the month of the reference week or in the two calendar months prior to this.

Table 5.26 Vacancies at Jobcentres

Statistics of vacancies notified to Jobcentres are not comprehensive. Only a proportion of all vacancies in the economy are notified and the proportion may tend to vary by region, by occupation, by industry as well as over time.

2000 is the latest year for which the Jobcentre vacancy stock data are available. Publication of the Jobcentre vacancy series since May 2001 has been deferred due to distortions to the data caused by the introduction of Employer Direct, which is a major change involving the transfer of the vacancy-taking process from local Jobcentres to regional customer service centres. Employer Direct has been gradually introduced across Great Britain, as part of the modernisation of the former Employment Service (now part of Jobcentre Plus) and has had the following effects:

- a temporary reduction in the recorded level of outflows and placings owing to some delays in following up vacancies with employers associated with the introduction of the new arrangements
- an increase in recorded level of newly notified vacancies
- both the above effects have led to an increase in the recorded stock of unfilled vacancies

Tables 5.27 The New Deal

The New Deal for the young unemployed is available to young people aged 18-24 who have been unemployed for more than six months, through four options:

- a) a job attracting a wage subsidy of £60 a week, payable to employees for up to six months;



- b) a work placement with a voluntary organisation;
- c) a six-month work placement with an Environment Task Force; and
- d) for those without basic qualifications, a place on a full-time education and training course, which might last for up to one year.

All the options include an element of training. For each young person the programme begins with a 'gateway' period of careers advice and intensive help with work, and with training in the skills needed for the world of work.

People in New Deal jobs are those who are recorded by the Employment Service as having been placed into subsidised employment, plus those who are recorded as having terminated their Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) claim in order to go into a job. This will undercount the total number going into a job: some who go into a job will not, for whatever reason, record this as the reason for termination of their JSA claim. These will be counted as 'not known'. Past research indicates that the destinations of those who do not give a reason for termination follow a similar pattern to those who do give a reason. Where a young person returns to JSA within 13 weeks of starting an unsubsidised job, the job is discounted.



## CHAPTER 6: Housing

### Tables 6.1 and 6.4

In the 1981 Census, a dwelling was defined as structurally separate accommodation whose rooms, excluding bathrooms and WCs, are self-contained. In the 1991 Census the definition changed to structurally separate accommodation whose rooms, including bath or shower, WC, and kitchen facilities, are self-contained. The figures in Table 6.1 include vacant dwellings and temporary dwellings occupied as a normal place of residence. Estimates of the stock in England are based on data from the 1981 and 1991 Censuses. In Wales and Scotland data from the Census are supplemented by local authority and other public sector landlords' figures. Northern Ireland stock figures are based on rating lists, Northern Ireland Housing Executive and Housing Association figures. Estimates of the tenure distribution in Table 6.4 are based on the above estimates and certain assumptions regarding the tenure distribution of gains and losses in the housing stock.

### Table 6.2 New Dwellings completed

A dwelling is defined for the purposes of this table as a building or any part of a building which forms a separate and self-contained set of premises designed to be occupied by a single family. The figures relate to new permanent dwellings only, i.e. dwellings with a life expectancy of 60 years or more. A dwelling is counted as completed when it becomes ready for occupation, whether actually occupied or not. The figures for private sector completions in Northern Ireland have been statistically adjusted to correct, as far as possible, the proven under-recording of private sector completions in Northern Ireland. The figures for private sector completions in Scotland include estimates for some Local Authorities in latter years.

### Table 6.7 Householder's satisfaction with their accommodation and area

Accommodation data for Scotland are for 1996 and refer to the percentage of occupied dwellings. Area Data for Scotland are for 1999/2000 and refer to the percentage of households. As a result comparisons between satisfaction with area and accommodation should be treated with caution.

### Table 6.8 Selected housing costs of owner occupied

*Mortgage payments:* mortgage interest plus any premiums on mortgage protection policies for loans used to purchase the property. For repayment mortgages, interest is calculated using the amount of loan outstanding and the standard interest rate at time of interview.

*Endowment policies:* premium on endowment policies covering the repayment of mortgages and loans used to purchase the property.

*Structural insurance:* includes cases where insurance also covers furniture and contents and structural element cannot be separately identified.

*Services:* includes payments of ground rent, feu duties (applies in Scotland), chief rent, service charges, compulsory or regular maintenance charges, site rent (caravans), factoring (payments to a land steward) and any other regular payments in connection with the accommodation.



Table 6.9 Average dwelling prices

Average prices in this table are calculated from data collected by the Land Registry. Because of the time lag between the completion of a house purchase and its subsequent lodgement with the Land Registry, data for the final quarter of 2001 are not as complete as those for the final quarter of 2000. The table includes all sales registered up to 31 March 2002.

Table 6.10 Mortgage advances, income for mortgage purchases

Figures in this table are taken from The Survey of Mortgage Lenders, a five per cent sample survey of mortgages at completion stage. Full details of the survey are given in *The New Survey of Mortgage Lenders* by Bob Pannell and David Champion (Department of the Environment), in Housing Finance No.16, November 1992 published by the Council of Mortgage Lenders.

First-time buyers include sitting tenant purchases.

Table 6.11 Average weekly rents: by tenure

*Private sector rents*: average rents exclude tenants who were living rent-free. Figures include any Housing Benefit but exclude any water and other charges paid as part of rent which would not be eligible for Housing Benefit. Data for England are combined averages from the Department of Work and Pensions, Family Resources Survey and the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, Survey of English Housing.

*Local authority rents*: average unrebated rents at April.

Scottish Local Authority Average weekly rent is estimated by dividing the estimated housing revenue for the financial year concerned by the total housing stock at the mid point of that financial year (30 September).

*Registered Social Landlord (formerly Housing Association) rents*: these figures cover the whole stock at 31 March, and are derived from Housing Corporation returns or returns made to Communities Scotland (for the Scottish figures).

Table 6.12 Dwellings in Council Tax bands

Council Tax bands in Scotland differ from those in England and Wales. The bands are as follows:

	Scotland	England and Wales
Band A	Under £27,000	Under £40,000
Band B	£27,001 - £35,000	£40,001 - £52,000
Band C	£35,001 - £45,000	£52,001 - £68,000
Band D	£45,001 - £58,000	£68,001 - £88,000
Band E	£58,001 - £80,000	£88,001 - £120,000
Band F	£80,001 - £106,000	£120,001 - £160,000
Band G	£106,001 - £212,000	£160,001 - £320,000
Band H	Over £212,000	Over £320,000



Table 6.13 County Court actions for mortgage possessions

The figures do not indicate how many houses have been repossessed through the courts; not all the orders will have resulted in the issue and execution of warrants of possession. The regional breakdown relates to the location of the court rather than the address of the property.

*Actions entered:* a claimant begins an action for an order for possession of residential property by way of a summons in a county court.

*Orders made:* the court, following a judicial hearing, may grant an order for possession immediately. This entitles the claimant to apply for a warrant to have the defendant evicted. However, even where a warrant for possession is issued, the parties can still negotiate a compromise to prevent eviction.

*Suspended orders:* frequently, the court grants the mortgage lender possession but suspends the operation of the order. Provided the defendant complies with the terms of the suspension, which usually require them to pay the current mortgage instalments plus some of the accrued arrears, the possession order cannot be enforced.

Table 6.14 Homeless households by reason

In England and Wales the basis for these figures is households accepted for re-housing by local authorities under the homelessness provisions of Part III of the *Housing Act 1985*, and Part VII of the *Housing Act 1996*.

In Scotland the basis of these figures is households assessed by the local authorities as homeless or potentially homeless and in priority need, as defined in Section 24 of the *Housing (Scotland) Act 1987*.

In Northern Ireland, the *Housing (Northern Ireland) Order 1988 (Part II)* defines the basis under which households (including one-person households) are classified as homeless. The figures relate to priority cases only.



## Chapter 7: Health and Care

### Tables 7.3 and 7.7 Age-standardised mortality rates

Mortality rates vary with age so the rates for different areas can be affected by the age structure of their populations. The figures in Tables 7.3 and 7.7 have been adjusted to take into account these differences in age structure. The rates have been standardised to the mid-1991 UK population for males and females separately. This means it is acceptable to compare rates across areas for each sex, but not to compare males with females.

The causes of death included in Table 7.3 correspond to International Classification of Diseases (9<sup>th</sup> Revision) codes as follows :

all circulatory diseases	390-459;
ischaemic heart disease	410-414;
cerebrovascular disease	430-438;
all respiratory diseases	460-519;
bronchitis <i>et al</i>	490-493+496;
cancer (malignant neoplasms)	140-208;
all injuries and poisoning	800-999; road accidents - E810-E819;
suicides and open verdicts	E950-E959 and E980-E989.

The data in these tables relate to registrations in the reference year.

### Tables 7.4, 7.12 and 7.13 General Household Survey and Continuous Household Survey

The General Household Survey (GHS) and Continuous Household Survey (CHS) are continuous surveys which have been running since 1971 for the GHS and 1983 for the CHS, and are based each year on samples of the general population resident in private (that is, non-institutional) households in Great Britain and Northern Ireland respectively. They are multi-purpose surveys, providing information on aspects of housing, employment, education, health and social services, health-related behaviour, transport, population and social security. Since 1988, GHS fieldwork has been based on a financial rather than calendar year and, due to this, data were not collected for the first quarter of 1988.

### Tables 7.5 and 7.6 General Practice Research Database

The General Practice Research Database (GPRD) is a large data collection system of continuous data on patients registered with participating general practices in the UK. The practices follow an agreed protocol for the recording of clinical data and submit anonymised, patient based clinical records on a regular basis to the database. Practices are recruited to GPRD on a volunteer basis rather than as a statistically representative sample. Data from 211 practices in England and Wales are included in the analyses presented here. These practices cover around 2.6 per cent of the population of England and Wales in 1998.

Patients are allocated to regions according to the location of the practice at which they are registered.

The Medicines Control Agency (MCA) has been responsible for the overall management and financial control of the GPRD since April 1999, and its operation since October 1999.



Table 7.7 Cervical and breast cancer screening

Figures for the two cancer screening programmes are snapshots of the coverage of the target population for each programme at 31 March 2001.

Figures for the Scottish Breast Screening Programme are an estimate of the coverage of the target population over the three year period 1 April 1998 to 31 March 2001. These figures are derived from the number of women in the 50 to 54, 55 to 59 and 60 to 64 year age groups who have attended a routine screening appointment or a self/GP referral appointment during this period and a mid-year estimate of the female population in Scotland aged 50 to 64 in 2000. Medically ineligible women are not excluded from the target population.

Northern Ireland figures for breast screening may include a small number of women who have been counted more than once due to early recall for screening during the relevant three year period. The maximum extent of any such double count can be calculated as less than 0.4 per cent.

All population data for Scotland were obtained from the General Register Office for Scotland.

Table 7.8 Cancer — comparative incidence ratios

The directly age-standardised rates in each country and region of the United Kingdom have been calculated using the European standard population. This is done by multiplying the age specific incidence rates in each area by the number of people in the corresponding age groups in the standard population and summing to give the overall rate per 100,000 population. This gives comparable overall rates for areas which have different population structures. The standardised incidence of selected cancer sites in each area have been compared with the United Kingdom as a whole (expressed as the ratio of the rates multiplied by 100).

Directly age-standardised registration rates per 100,000 population for the United Kingdom in 1998 are:

<u>Selected sites</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Lung	73.0	35.5
Colorectal	57.0	37.5
Breast	.	112.0
Prostate	67.5	.

Data obtained from 'Cancer Statistics Register 1998'.

Table 7.11 National Food Survey

The National Food Survey (NFS) is a continuous sample survey in which about 6,000 households per year in Great Britain keep a record of the type, quantity and costs of foods entering the home during a one week period. Nutritional intakes are estimated from the survey data. Recent developments include, from 1996, the participation in the survey of about 700 households in Northern Ireland. From 1994, data are also available on food eaten out in Great Britain (but not Northern Ireland).

Detailed survey results and definitions are published by The Stationery Office in an annual report *National Food Survey*. The edition published in November 2001 (for the data year



2000) was the last based on data from the National Food Survey. From April 2001, the data have been collected as part of the new Expenditure and Food Survey. A separate annual report on food will continue to be published by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA).

#### Table 7.13 Alcohol consumption

A unit of alcohol is 8 grams of pure alcohol, approximately equivalent to half a pint of ordinary strength beer, a glass of wine, or a pub measure of spirits.

Sensible Drinking, the 1995 report of an inter-departmental review of the scientific and medical evidence of the effects of drinking alcohol, concluded that the daily benchmarks were more appropriate than previously recommended weekly levels since they could help individuals decide how much to drink on single occasions and to avoid episodes of intoxication with their attendant health and social risks. The report concluded that regular consumption of between three and four units a day for men and two to three units for women does not carry a significant health risk. However, consistently drinking more than four units a day for men, or more than three for women, is not advised as a sensible drinking level because of the progressive health risk it carries. The government's advice on sensible drinking is now based on these daily benchmarks.

#### Table 7.14 Drug use

Results for England and Wales can be found in: Ramsey, M., Baker, P., Goulden, C., Sharp, C. and Sondhi, A. (2001) Drug Misuse Declared in 2000: results from the British Crime Survey. Home Office Research Study 197. London: Home Office.

#### Table 7.15 NHS hospital waiting lists

The waiting list figures for England are Health Authority (HA) responsible population-based. That is, they are based on figures received from Health Authority-based returns and include all patients resident within the HA boundary plus all patients registered with GPs who are members of a Primary Care Group (PCG) for which the HA is responsible, but are resident in another HA, and excludes any patient resident in the HA, but registered with a GP who is a member of a PCG responsible to a different HA. Other exclusions are all patients living outside England and all privately funded patients waiting for treatment in NHS hospitals. However they do include NHS funded patients, living in England, who are waiting for treatment in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, abroad, and at private hospitals, which are not included in the corresponding provider based return.

In Scotland data are collected by trusts for each individual patient waiting for NHS in-patient or day care treatment - information on Scottish residents waiting outside Scotland is not collected centrally. Average waiting times are calculated from the waiting time associated with each individual patient record.

Figures from Northern Ireland are provider-based. They include all patients waiting for treatment at NI Trusts including private patients and patients from outside Northern Ireland.

*Mean waiting time.* This is calculated approximately for any category as the total waiting times for patients still on the list for that category divided by the corresponding number of people waiting in that category.



*Median waiting time.* The waiting time of 50 per cent of those patients will be less than the median length. This is a better indicator of the 'average' case since it is generally unaffected by abnormally long or short waiting times at the end of the distribution.

Table 7.16 NHS hospital activity

Data for England are based on Finished Consultant Episodes (FCEs). An FCE is a completed period of care of a patient using a NHS hospital bed, under one consultant within one NHS Trust. If a patient is transferred from one consultant to another, even if this is within the same NHS Trust, the episode ends and another one begins. The transfer of a patient from one hospital to another with the same consultant and within the same NHS Trust does not end the episode. Data for Wales are based on discharges and deaths. Data for Scotland and Northern Ireland are based on a system where transfers between consultants do not count as a discharge except in Scotland where figures include patients transferred from one consultant to another within the same hospital, provided there is a change of speciality (or significant facilities e.g. a change of ward). Transfers from one hospital to another, with the same consultant, however, count as a discharge. New-born babies are included for Northern Ireland but excluded for the other countries. Deaths are included in all four countries.

For Scotland figures include NHS beds/activity in Joint-User and Contractual Hospitals; these hospitals account for a relatively small proportion of total NHS activity.

A day case is a person who comes for investigation, treatment or operation under clinical supervision on a planned non-resident basis, who occupies a bed for part or all of that day, and who returns home as planned the same day. Scotland figures will also include day cases that have been transferred to or from in-patient care.

An outpatient is defined as a person seen by a consultant for treatment or advice. A new outpatient is one whose first attendance of a continuous series (or single attendance where relevant) at a clinical outpatient department for the same course of treatment falls within the period under review. Each outpatient attendance of a course or series is included in the year in which the attendance occurred. Persons attending more than one department are counted in each department.

In Northern Ireland, the outpatient figures are separated into GP referrals and consultant initiated attendances. It is possible for a first attendance to be initiated by a consultant. The number of attendances in 'new attendances' refers to GP referrals only, and therefore may not include all new attendances.

*Mean duration of stay* is calculated for any category as the total bed-days for that category divided by the number of ordinary admissions (Finished Consultant Episodes in England and Wales, in-patient discharges (including transfers) in Scotland, and deaths and discharges in Northern Ireland) for that category. An ordinary admission is one where the patient is expected to remain in hospital for at least one night. For Scotland figures exclude learning disabilities and non-psychiatric specialties.

Population figures are based on estimates for 1999 Health Authorities for persons all ages. For Northern Ireland, mid-year population estimates for 2000 have been used.

It should be noted that where figures are presented to the nearest whole number, this is to facilitate the calculation of rates and the aggregation of age bands.

Cases treated per available bed are for ordinary admissions (in-patient discharges including transfers in Scotland) and does not include day case admissions.



Table 7.18 NHS Hospital and Community Health Service directly employed staff

General Medical Practitioners (i.e. family GPs), General Dental Practitioners, the staff employed by the practitioners, pharmacists in General Pharmaceutical Services and staff working in other contracted out services are not included in the figures.

Medical and dental staff included are those holding permanent paid (whole-time, part-time, sessional) and/or honorary appointments in NHS hospitals and Community Health Services. Figures include clinical assistants and hospital practitioners. Occasional sessional staff in Community Health Medical and Dental Services for whom no whole-time equivalent is collected are not included. The whole-time equivalent of staff holding appointments with more than one region is included in the appropriate region.

Nursing, midwifery and health visiting staff included healthcare assistants, and excluded nurse teachers and students on '1992' courses. Scientific, therapeutic and technical staff comprises Scientific and Professional and Technical staff incorporating PAMs. Administration and estates comprises Administration and Clerical, Senior Managers and Works staff. Other staff comprises Ancillary, Trades, Ambulance staff and support staff.

All direct care staff comprises all staff in the Medical and dental, Nursing, midwifery and health visiting and Scientific, therapeutic and technical groups.

Table 7.19 General Practitioners and Dentists

The figures for general medical practitioners (GPs) include unrestricted principals, Personal Medical Service (PMS) contracted GP's and PMS salaried GPs.

An Unrestricted Principal is a practitioner who provides the full range of general medical services and whose list is not limited to any particular group of persons. In a few cases, he/she may be relieved of the liability for emergency calls out-of-hours from patients other than his/her own. Most people have an Unrestricted Principal as their GP. Doctors may also practice in the general medical services as restricted principals, assistants, associated or GP Registrars.

A PMS Contracted Doctor is a practitioner who provides the full range of services through the PMS pilot contract and like Unrestricted Principals they have a patient list. A PMS Salaried Doctor is a doctor employed to work in a PMS pilot, and who provides the full range of services and has a list of registered patients

Other types of General Medical Practitioners include GP Retainers, Restricted Principals, Assistants, Associates (Scotland only), GP Registrars, Salaried Doctors (para 52 SFA) and PMS Other.

The figures for General Dental Practitioners include principals, assistants and vocational dental practitioners in the general dental service. Salaried dentists are excluded. Neither the Hospital Dental Service nor the Community Dental Service are reflected. All Scottish data are provisional.

Table 7.20 Places Available in Residential Care Homes



The figures for England relate to residential places in homes registered under part III of the National Assistance Act, 1948, the Registered Homes Act 1984 and the Registered Homes (Amendment) Act 1991. They include residential places in homes registered for both residential and nursing care. Places are displayed by type of registered home at 31 March 2001.



## CHAPTER 8: Income and Lifestyles

### Tables 8.1 and 8.2 Household income

The Family Expenditure Survey (FES) is a continuous, random sample survey of private households in the United Kingdom and collects information about incomes as well as detailed information on expenditure. All members of the household aged 16 and over keep individual diaries of all spending for a period of two weeks. To increase the reliability of regional breakdowns, three years of data have been combined, the financial years 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-01. The total sample over this period was 20,364 households. Northern Ireland data are calculated from an enhanced sample. The United Kingdom FES figures are weighted for non-response, the Northern Ireland FES figures from the enhanced sample are not.

See the FES annual report, *Family Spending*, for a description of the concepts used and details of the definitions of expenditure and income.

### Table 8.3 Measure of income

The measure of income used in compiling Table 8.3 is that used in the Department for Work and Pension's Households Below Average Income series which is derived from the Family Resources Survey. The income of a household, Before Housing Costs, is defined as the total income of all members of the household after the deduction of income tax, National Insurance contributions, contributions to occupational pension schemes, additional voluntary contributions to personal pensions, maintenance/child support payments, parental contributions to students living away from home and Council Tax. Income includes earnings from employment and self-employment, social security benefits including Housing Benefit and Tax Credits, occupational and private pensions, investment income, maintenance payments, educational grants, scholarships and top-up loans and some in-kind benefits such as luncheon vouchers. Income After Housing Costs is derived by deducting a measure of housing costs from the above income. This includes rent, water rates, mortgage interest payments (net of tax relief) structural insurance premiums, ground rent and service charges.

No adjustment has been made in Table 8.3 for any differences between regions in cost of living, as the necessary data for adjustment are not available. In the analysis of regions it is therefore assumed that there is no difference in cost of living between regions, although the After Housing Costs measure will partly take into account difference in housing costs. As this assumption is unlikely to be true, statements have been sensitivity tested where possible against alternative cost of living regimes. Results suggest that estimates of income Before Housing Costs are not sensitive to regional price differentials, but results After Housing Costs are. In particular, for London and to a lesser extent the South West, living standards may be overstated, and in Wales, the North East, and in Yorkshire and the Humber living standards may be understated.

Income is adjusted for household size and composition by means of the McClements equivalence scale (see below). This reflects the common sense notion that a household of five will need a higher income than a single person living alone in order to enjoy a comparable standard of living. The total equivalised income of a household is used to represent the income level of every individual in that household; all individuals are then ranked according to this level.



### McClement's equivalence scale

	Before housing costs	After housing Costs
Household member:		
First adult (head)	0.61	0.55
Spouse of head	0.39	0.45
Other second adult	0.46	0.45
Third adult	0.42	0.45
Subsequent adults	0.36	0.4
Each dependent aged:		
0-1	0.09	0.07
2-4	0.18	0.18
5-7	0.21	0.21
8-10	0.23	0.23
11-12	0.25	0.26
13-15	0.27	0.28
16 or over	0.36	0.38

Tables 8.4 and 8.8 Family Resources Survey (FRS)

The Family Resources Survey (FRS) is a continuous survey of around 24,000 private households in Great Britain and is sponsored by the Department for Work and Pensions. The estimates are based on sample counts that have been adjusted for non-response using multi-purpose grossing factors that control for tenure type, Council Tax Band and a number of demographic variables. Estimates are subject to sampling error and to variability in non-response. The overall response rate was 65 per cent for 2000/01 but varied regionally. Benefit receipt is based on self-assessment and therefore may be subject to mis-reporting.

Tables 8.5 and 8.6 Survey of Personal Incomes

The Survey of Personal Incomes uses a sample of around 157,000 cases drawn from all individuals for whom income tax records are held by the Inland Revenue: not all cases in the sample are taxpayers - about 15 per cent do not pay tax because the operation of personal allowances and reliefs removes them from liability. The data in Table 8.5 relate to individuals who have a liability to tax by having income greater than the single person's allowance (£4,335 in 1999/2000). Below this threshold, coverage of incomes is incomplete in tax records. A more complete description of the survey appears on the Inland Revenue's website ([www.inlandrevenue.gov.uk](http://www.inlandrevenue.gov.uk)).

Table 8.5 Distribution of income liable to assessment for tax

The income shown is that which is liable to assessment in the tax year. In most cases, this is the amount earned or receivable in that year, but for business profits and professional earnings the assessments are normally based on the amount of income arising in the trading account ending in the previous year. Those types of income that were specifically exempt from tax e.g. certain social security benefits are excluded.

Incomes are allocated to regions according to the place of residence of the recipient, except for the self-employed, where allocation is according to the business address. For many self-



employed people their home and business address is the same, and for the majority the region will correspond.

The table classifies incomes by range of total income. This is defined as gross income, whether earned or unearned, including estimates of employees' superannuation contributions, but after deducting employment expenses, losses, capital allowances, and any expenses allowable as a deduction from gross income from lettings or overseas investment income. Superannuation contributions have been estimated and distributed among earners in the Survey of Personal Incomes consistently with information about numbers contracted in or out of the State Earnings Related Pension Scheme and the proportion of their earnings contribution. The coverage of unearned income also includes estimates of that part of the investment income (whose liability to tax at basic rate has been satisfied at source) not known to tax offices. Sampling errors need to be borne in mind when interpreting small differences in income distributions between regions.

#### Chart 8.6 Average total income and average income tax payable

Income tax is calculated as the liability for the income tax year, regardless of when the tax may have been paid or how it was collected.

The income tax liability shown here is calculated from the individual's total income, including tax credits on dividends, and interest received after the deduction of tax grossed up at the appropriate rate. Allowable reliefs etc, and personal allowances are deducted from total income in order to calculate the tax liability. However, relief given at source on mortgage interest is not deducted as it cannot be estimated with sufficient reliability at regional level.

The average of total incomes for males and females by Government Office Region are based on all individuals with total income in excess of the single person's allowance, which was £4,335 in 1999/2000. The average income tax payable for males and females by Government Office Region are based on those individuals who are liable to tax.

#### Table 8.8 Households in receipt of benefit

Income Support is a non-contributory benefit payable to people working less than 16 hours a week, whose incomes are below the levels (called 'applicable amounts') laid down by Parliament. The applicable amounts generally consist of personal allowances for members of the family and premiums for families, lone parents, pensioners, the disabled and carers. Amounts for certain housing costs (mainly mortgage interest) are also included.

Housing Benefit is administered by local authorities. People are eligible only if they are liable to pay rent in respect of the dwelling they occupy as their home. Couples are treated as a single benefit unit. The amount of benefit depends on eligible rent, income, deductions in respect of any non-dependants and the applicable amount. 'Eligible rent' is the amount of a tenant's rental liability which can be met by Housing Benefit. Payments made by owner-occupiers do not count. Deductions are made for service charged in rent which relate to personal needs.

Council Tax Benefit is also administered by local authorities. Generally, it mirrors the Housing Benefit scheme in the calculation of the claimant's applicable amount, resources and deductions in respect of any non-dependants.

Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) replaced Unemployment Benefit and Income Support for unemployed people on 7 October 1996. It is payable to people under pensionable age who



are available for, and actively seeking, work of at least 40 hours per week. Certain groups of people, including carers, are able to restrict their availability to less than 40 hours depending on their circumstances. There are contribution-based and income-based routes of entry to JSA. Both types of JSA are included under the Jobseeker's Allowance column of the table.

Retirement Pensions are paid to men aged 65 or over and women aged 60 or over who have paid sufficient National Insurance contributions over their working life. A wife who cannot claim a pension in her own right may qualify on the basis of her husband's contributions.

Incapacity Benefit replaced Sickness and Invalidity Benefits from 13 April 1995. It is paid to people who are assessed as being incapable of work and who meet the contribution conditions. The figures do not include expenditure for Statutory Sick Pay (SSP).

Industrial injuries include pensions, gratuities and sundry allowances for disablement and specified deaths arising from industrial causes.

Child Benefit is normally paid to children up to the age of 16. Benefit may continue up to age 19 for children in full-time education up to 'A' level standard. 16 and 17 year olds are also eligible for a short period after leaving school.

A brief description of the main features of the various benefits paid in Great Britain is set out in *Social Security Statistics* (published annually by Department for Work and Pensions). Detailed information on benefits paid in Northern Ireland is contained in *Northern Ireland Annual Abstract of Statistics* and *Northern Ireland Social Security Statistics*.

#### Table 8.10 Children's spending

In the Family Expenditure Survey in Great Britain (but not in the Northern Ireland enhanced sample) children aged between 7 and 15 are asked to complete diaries of their daily expenditure. In the periods 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-01, children from households in Great Britain completed diaries over a two week period. Some details of the survey are given in the notes to Tables 8.1 and 8.2.

Expenditure covers anything children buy with their own money. The data in the chart do not therefore include money spent on children. They include money spent by children on school dinners, and on fares to and from school. However, money spent direct by the parent on these items is excluded. Spending by the child on behalf of the parent is also excluded, e.g. where the child is given money to buy a loaf of bread from the local shop.

#### Tables 8.9, 8.11 and 8.18 Household expenditure

These items contain results from the Family Expenditure Survey for the periods 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-01. Some details of the survey are given in the notes to Tables 8.1 and 8.2.

Expenditure excludes savings or investments (e.g. life assurance premiums), income tax payments, National Insurance contributions and the part of rent paid by Housing Benefit.

Housing expenditure of households living in owner-occupied dwellings consists of the payments by these households for Council Tax (rates in Northern Ireland), water, ground rent, etc, insurance of the structure and mortgage interest payments. Mortgage capital repayments and amounts paid for the outright purchase of the dwelling or for major structural alterations are not included as housing expenditure.



Estimates of household expenditure on a few items are below those which might be expected by comparison with other sources e.g. alcoholic drink, tobacco and, to a lesser extent, confectionery and ice cream.

Tables 8.12 and 8.13 National Food Survey

See notes to Table 7.11

Table 8.14 – Consumer goods

This item contains results from the Family Expenditure Survey for the periods 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-01. Some details of the survey are given in the notes to Tables 8.1 and 8.2.

Table 8.20 – National Lottery participation

This item contains results from the Family Expenditure Survey for the periods 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-01. Some details of the survey are given in the notes to Tables 8.1 and 8.2.

Table 8.21 The National Lottery Grants

Up to the end of 2000, National Lottery grants included 2,312 grants worth £268 million made UK-wide or to institutions of national significance. They included 1,745 grants worth £1592 million not allocated to a specific region. A further 547 grants worth £110 million were made overseas.



## CHAPTER 9: Crime and Justice

### Tables 9.1, 9.3, 9.6, 9.9 and 9.10 Offences

The figures are compiled from police returns to the Home Office or directly from court computer systems, from police returns to the Scottish Executive Justice Department and from statistics supplied by the Police Service of Northern Ireland.

Recorded crime statistics broadly cover the more serious offences. Up to March 1998 most indictable and triable-either-way offences were included, as well as some summary ones; from April 1998, all indictable and triable-either-way offences were included, plus a few closely related summary ones. Recorded offences are the most readily available measures of the incidence of crime, but do not necessarily indicate the true level of crime. Many less serious offences are not reported to the police and cannot, therefore, be recorded while some offences are not recorded due to lack of evidence. Moreover, the propensity of the public to report offences to the police is influenced by a number of factors and may change over time.

In England and Wales and Northern Ireland, indictable offences cover those offences which must or may be tried by jury in the Crown Court and include the more serious offences. Summary offences are those for which a defendant would normally be tried at a magistrates' court and are generally less serious, the majority of motoring offences fall into this category. In general in Northern Ireland non-indictable offences are dealt with at a magistrates' court. Some indictable offences can also be dealt with there.

In England and Wales, The Home Office Counting Rules for Recorded Crime were revised with effect from 1 April 2002, principally to take account of the National Crime Recording Standard which was produced by the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) in consultation with the Home Office. The Standard aims to promote greater consistency between police forces in recording crime and to take a more victim orientated approach to crime recording. As in 1998 the effect will be to significantly increase the numbers of crimes in the recorded crime count. These changes are being introduced across all police forces from April 2002, but some police forces have implemented the principles of the standard in advance of this date, and so this would have had some effect on the recorded crime statistics reported here. There has also been a more general impetus over recent years, both from the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) and from the Home Office, to increase the recording of crimes reported to the police which will also have impacted on the recorded crime figures. As with the 1998 counting rule changes it may take several years for the changes to bed down.

In Scotland the term 'crimes' is generally used for the more serious criminal acts (roughly equivalent to indictable offences); the less serious are termed 'offences'. In general, the Procurator Fiscal makes the decision as to which court a case should be tried in or, for lesser offences, whether alternatives to prosecution such as a Fixed Penalty might be considered. Certain crimes, such as rape and murder, must be tried by a jury in the High Court. Cases can also be tried by jury in the Sheriff Court. The majority of cases (97 per cent) are tried summarily (without a jury), either in the Sheriff Court or in the lay District Court.

If a person admits to committing an offence he may be given a formal police caution by, or on the instruction of, a senior police officer as an alternative to court proceedings. The figures exclude informal warnings given by the police, written warnings issued for motoring offences and warnings given by non-police bodies, eg a department store in the case of shoplifting. Cautions by the police are not available in Scotland, but warnings may be given by the Procurator Fiscal.



## Tables 9.2, 9.4 and 9.14 Crime Surveys

The British Crime Survey (BCS) was conducted by the Home Office in 1982, 1984, 1988, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998 and 2000, and annually on a continuous basis from 2001. Up to 2001, each survey measured crimes experienced in the previous year, including those not reported to the police. The survey also covers other matters of Home Office interest including fear of crime, contacts with the police, and drug misuse. The 2000 survey had a nationally representative sample of 19,411 addresses in England and Wales with an additional 3,874 ethnic booster samples. The sample was drawn from the Small User Postcode Address File - a listing of all postal delivery points. The response rate in the core sample was 74 per cent. The first results from the 2001 sweep of the BCS are published in October 2002.

Scotland participated in sweeps of the BCS in 1982 and 1988 and ran its own Scottish Crime Surveys in 1993, 1996 and 2000 based on nationally representative samples of around 5,000 respondents aged 16 and over interviewed in their homes. In addition around 400 young people aged between 12 and 15 completed questionnaires in each of the surveys. The sample was drawn from addresses randomly generated from the Postcode Address file. Both the 1993 and 1996 surveys had response rates of 77 per cent and the 2000 survey had a response rate of 72 per cent. The results of the 2000 Scottish Crime Survey were published in Spring 2002.

The Northern Ireland Crime Survey (NICS) was conducted on behalf of the Northern Ireland Office (NIO) in 1994/95, 1998 and 2001. Closely mirroring the format and questions of the BCS, the fieldwork for NICS 2001 was conducted between August 2001 and January 2002, with a recall period of 1 September 2000 to 31 August 2001. 3,010 people aged 16 years and above participated in the survey. Their addresses were randomly sampled from the Valuation and Lands Agency domestic property database. The response rate was approximately 70 per cent.

In each of the surveys, respondents answered questions about offences against their household (such as theft or damage of household property) and about offences against them personally (such as assault or robbery). However, none of the surveys provides a complete count of crime. Many offence types cannot be covered in a household survey (eg shop lifting, fraud or drug offences). Crime surveys are also prone to various forms of error, mainly to do with the difficulty of ensuring that samples are representative, the frailty of respondents' memories, their reticence to talk about their experiences as victims, and their failure to realise an incident is relevant to the survey.

### Table 9.2 Detection rates

In England and Wales and Northern Ireland offences recorded by the police as having been detected include offences for which persons have been charged, summonsed or cautioned, those admitted and taken into consideration when persons are tried for other offences, and others where the police can take no action for various reasons.

In Scotland a revised definition of cleared up came into effect from 1 April 1996. Under the revised definition a crime or offence is regarded as cleared up where there exists a sufficiency of evidence under Scots Law, to justify consideration of criminal proceedings notwithstanding that a report is not submitted to the procurator fiscal because either:

- a) by standing agreement with the procurator fiscal, the police warn the accused due to the minor nature of the offence or
- b) reporting is inappropriate due to the age of the accused, death of the accused or other similar circumstances.



The detection rate is the ratio of offences cleared up in the year to offences recorded in the year. Some offences detected may relate to offences recorded in previous years. There is some variation between police forces in the emphasis placed on certain of the methods listed above and, as some methods are more resource intensive than others, this can have a significant effect on a force's overall detection rate.

In April 1999, there was a change in the way detections are counted, with some circumstances no longer qualifying as detections. The new instructions provide more precise and rigorous criteria for recording a detection, with the underlying emphasis on the successful result of a police investigation. The most significant of these criteria is that there must be significant evidence to charge the suspect with a crime (whether or not a charge is actually imposed) so that, if given in court, it would be likely to result in a conviction. Detections obtained by the interview of a convicted prisoner are no longer included, and any detections where no further police action is taken generally have to be approved by a senior police officer or the Crown Prosecution Service. An offence is said to be cleared up in the following circumstances:

- a person has been charged or summonsed for the offence.
- a person has been cautioned.
- the offence has been taken into consideration (TIC) by the court.

or where no further action is taken, the case is not proceeded with eg because the offender is under the age of criminal responsibility, the offender has died, because the victim or an essential witness is permanently unable to give evidence, or no useful purpose would be served by proceeding with the charge.

Table 9.7 Seizure of controlled drugs

The figures in this table, which are compiled from returns to the Home Office, relate to seizures made by the police and officials of HM Customs and Excise, and to drugs controlled under the *Misuse of Drugs Act 1971*. The Act divides drugs into three main categories according to their harmfulness. A full list of drugs in each category is given in Schedule 2 to the *Misuse of Drugs Act 1971*, as amended by Orders in Council.

Table 9.8 Persons found guilty of offences

In England, Wales and Northern Ireland the term 'suspended sentence' is known as 'fully suspended sentence' and 'immediate custody' includes unsuspended sentences of imprisonment and sentence to detention in a young offender institution. Fully suspended sentences are not available to Scottish courts.

Table 9.12, Chart 9.13 Sentencing and Prison Population.

Imprisonment: is the custodial sentence for adult offenders. The Criminal Justice Act 1991 abolished remission and substantially changed the parole scheme in England and Wales. Those serving sentences of under four years, imposed on or after 1 October 1992, are subject to Automatic Conditional Release and are released, subject to certain criteria, halfway through their sentence.

Home Detention Curfews result in selected prisoners in England and Wales being released up to 2 months early with a tag that monitors their presence during curfew hours. Those serving



sentences of four years or longer are considered for Discretionary Conditional Release after having served half their sentence, but are automatically released at the two-thirds point of sentence. The Crime (Sentences) Act 1997, implemented on 1 October 1997, included for persons aged 18 and over sentenced in England and Wales automatic life sentence for a second serious violent or sexual offence unless there are exceptional circumstances. All offenders sentenced in England and Wales to a sentence of 12 months or more are supervised in the community until the three quarter point of sentence.

In Scotland, the release of prisoners sentenced after 1 October 1993 is governed by the Prisoners and Criminal Proceedings (Scotland) Act 1993. Under the 1993 Act prisoners serving determinate sentences of less than four years are released unconditionally after having served half of their sentence. Those serving sentences of four years or more (i.e. long-term sentences) are eligible for parole at half sentence. If parole is not granted then they will automatically be released on licence at the two-thirds point of sentence, subject to any additional days for breaches of prison rules. The licence remains in force until the entire period specified in the sentence expires.

In addition, there is provision under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 for courts to impose additional post-release supervision (known as an extended sentence) of up to 10 years for sex offenders and 5 years for violent offenders, who have received a long-term sentence. During the period of extended sentence, the offender must comply with licence conditions. Extended sentences can also be imposed for sex offenders who received a short-term custodial sentence. Similarly, the court has a power to impose a supervised release order for those who received a short-term sentence for a violent offence, which ensures social work supervision for a period following release.

Where a prisoner, released from a long-term sentence, fails to comply with the terms of his licence there are options available to the Courts and to Scottish Ministers for dealing with reports of a breach of licence. One of these is to revoke the licence and order the prisoners' return or recall to custody. This may mean the prisoner being detained until the sentence expiry date. A life sentence prisoner sentenced in Scotland may be released on licence subject to supervision and is always liable to recall.

Disposals for mentally disordered offenders: various hospital, community and custodial disposals are available to the courts. In some cases a hospital order, which sends the offender to hospital until such time as treatment is no longer required, may be appropriate. A hospital order may be combined with a restriction order for offenders who pose a risk to the public, in which case Home Office or Scottish Ministers' consent is needed for release or transfer. A new disposal, the 'hospital direction', was introduced in 1997. The court, when imposing a period of imprisonment, can direct that the offender be sent initially to hospital for treatment. Upon recovery from the mental disorder, the offender is sent to prison to serve the balance of his or her sentence.

Fully suspended sentences: may only be passed in exceptional circumstances. In England, Wales and Northern Ireland, sentences of imprisonment of two years or less may be fully suspended. A court should not pass a suspended sentence unless a sentence of imprisonment would be appropriate in the absence of a power to suspend. The result of suspending a sentence is that it will not take effect, unless during the period specified the offender is convicted of another offence punishable with imprisonment. Suspended sentences are not available in Scotland.

Fines: The Criminal Justice Act 1993 introduced new arrangements on 20 September 1993 whereby courts are now required to fit an amount for the fine which reflects the seriousness of the offence, but which also takes account of an offender's means. This system replaced the more formal unit fines scheme included in the Criminal Justice Act 1991. The Act also



introduced the power for courts to arrange deduction of fines from income benefit for those offenders receiving such benefits. The Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provision) (Scotland) Act 1990 as amended by the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995 provides for the use of supervised attendance orders by selected courts in Scotland. The Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995 also makes it easier for courts to impose a supervised attendance order in the event of a default and enables the court to impose a supervised attendance order in the first instance for 16 and 17 year olds.

Custody Probation Order: an order unique to Northern Ireland reflecting the different regime there which applies in respect of remission and the general absence of release on licence. The custodial sentence is followed by a period of supervision for a period of between 12 months and three years.



## CHAPTER 10: Transport

Table 10.3 Age of household cars

The main or only car available to the household applies to the vehicle with the greatest annual mileage. In the majority of cases this will be the newest car.

Tables 10.3, 10.4, 10.5, 10.6, 10.7, 10.8, 10.9 and 10.11 National Travel Survey

The National Travel Survey (NTS) is the only comprehensive national source of travel information for Great Britain that links different kinds of travel with the characteristics of travellers and their families. Since July 1988, the NTS has been conducted on a small scale continuous basis. The last of the previous ad hoc surveys was carried out in 1985-86.

Information is collected from about 3,000 households in Great Britain each year, every member provides personal information (for example, age, gender, working status, driving licence, season ticket) and details of trips carried out in a sample week, including purpose of trip, method of travel, time of day, length, duration, and cost of any tickets bought.

Travel included in the NTS covers all trips by Great Britain residents within Great Britain for personal reasons, including travel in the course of work.

A trip is defined as a one-way course of travel having a single main purpose. It is the basic unit of personal travel defined in the survey. A round trip is split into two trips, with the first ending at a convenient point about half-way round as a notional stopping point for the outward destination and return origin.

A stage is that portion of a trip defined by the use of a specific method of transport or of a specific ticket (a new stage being defined if either the mode or ticket changes).

The purpose of a trip is normally taken to be the activity at the destination, unless that destination is 'home' in which case the purpose is defined by the origin of the trip. The classification of trips to 'work' are also dependent on the origin of the trip.

In Chart 10.7 sample sizes are insufficient to provide reliable data on cycling in Wales and the North East.

Tables 10.14 and 10.16 and Chart 10.15 Roads

*Major roads:* motorways and A roads.

*Principal roads:* important regional or local roads for which local authorities are the Highway Authorities (non-trunk A roads).

*A Roads:* trunk and principal roads (excluding motorways).

*Minor roads:* comprise of B, C and unclassified roads.

*Built-up roads:* all those having a speed limit of 40 mph or less (irrespective of whether there are buildings or not).

*Non built-up roads:* all those with a speed limit in excess of 40 mph.

Table 10.14 Annual average daily flow



Traffic estimates are derived from roadside traffic counts and take two forms: occasional 12 hour counts at a large number of sites to estimate the absolute level of traffic (the rotating census) and frequent count at a small number of sites (the core census) to estimate changes in the amount of traffic.

#### Tables 10.16 - 10.18 Road accidents

An accident is one involving personal injury occurring on the public highway (including footways) in which a road vehicle is involved and which becomes known to the police within 30 days. The vehicle need not be moving and it need not be in collision with anything.

Persons killed are those who sustained injuries which caused death less than 30 days after the incident.

A serious injury is one for which a person is detained in hospital as an in-patient, or any of the following injuries whether or not they are detained in hospital: fractures, concussion, internal injuries, crushing, severe cuts and lacerations, severe general shock requiring medical treatment, injuries causing death 30 or more days after the accident.

There are many reasons why accident rates per head of population (for all roads) and per 100 million vehicle kilometres (for major roads) vary by region. They will be influenced by the mix of pedestrian and vehicle traffic within each region, which vary as a result of the considerable differences in vehicle ownership. In addition, an area that 'imports' large numbers of visitors or commuters will have a relatively high proportion of accidents related to vehicles or drivers from outside the area. A rural area of low population density but high road mileage can be expected, other things being equal, to have lower than average accident rates.

#### Table 10.20 Seaports

The Coastal regions are defined as:

- East Coast - Orkneys to Harwich inclusive;
- Thames and Kent - Colchester to Folkstone inclusive;
- South Coast - Newhaven to Lands End;
- West Coast - Lands End to Stornoway.



## CHAPTER 11: Environment

### Tables 11.1, 11.5 - 11.9 The Environment Agency

The Environment Agency for England and Wales was formally created on 8 August 1995 by the Environment Act 1995. It took up its statutory duties on 1 April 1996. The Agency brings together the functions previously carried out by the National Rivers Authority, Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Pollution, the waste regulatory functions of 83 local authorities and a small number of units from the then Department of the Environment dealing with the aspects of waste regulation and contaminated land. One of the key reasons for setting up the Agency was to promote a more coherent and integrated approach to environmental management.

### Table 11.6 Rivers and Canals: by chemical quality

The chemical quality of rivers and canal waters in the United Kingdom are monitored in a series of separate national surveys in England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. In England and Wales the National Rivers Authority (now superseded by the Environment Agency) developed and introduced the General Quality Assessment (GQA) Scheme to provide a rigorous and objective method for assessing the basic chemical quality of rivers and canals based on three determinands: dissolved oxygen, biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) and ammoniacal nitrogen. The GQA grades river stretches into six categories (A-F) of chemical quality and these in turn have been grouped into two broader groups - good/fair (classes A, B C and D) and poor/bad (classes E and F).

In Northern Ireland, the grading of the 1991 and 1995 surveys is also based on the GQA scheme. In Scotland, the classification system for chemical quality is not directly comparable with the GQA; the system was changed in 1996. The GQA category "good/fair" is assumed to be to Classes A1, A2 and B from 1996 onwards.

### Table 11.8 Water pollution incidents

The Environment Agency for England and Wales defines four categories of pollution incidents:

*Category 1*

A major incident involving one or more of the following:

- a) potential or actual persistent effect on water quality or aquatic life;
- b) closure of potable water, industrial or agriculture abstraction necessary;
- c) major damage to aquatic ecosystem;
- d) major damage to agriculture and/or commerce;
- e) serious impact on man;
- f) major effect on amenity value.

*Category 2*

A significant pollution which involves one or more of the following:

- a) notification to abstractors necessary;
- b) significant damage to aquatic ecosystem;
- c) significant effect on water quality;
- d) damage to agriculture and/or commerce;
- e) impact on man;
- f) amenity value to the public, owners or users.

*Category 3*

Minor incident involving one or more of the following:



- a) a minimal effect on water quality;
- b) minor damage to ecosystem;
- c) amenity value only marginally affected;
- d) minimal impact on agriculture and/or commerce.

#### *Category 4*

An incident where no impact on the environment occurred.

Department of the Environment (Northern Ireland) defines four categories of pollution incidents: High Severity; Medium Severity; Low Severity and Unsubstantiated. They are broadly equivalent to the categories used by the Environment Agency.

The Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) presently reports on two categories of pollution incidents:

#### *Category 1*

Serious incidents are those which cause a breach of any appropriate environmental quality standard in the receiving water. These incidents are reported as 'significant' in SEPA's annual report and compare broadly with all of Category 1 and a, b, c and d of Category 2 used by the Environment Agency.

#### *Category 2*

Minor incidents are those which do not cause a breach of any appropriate environmental quality standard in the receiving water. These incidents are reported as 'minor' in SEPA's annual report and compare broadly with e and f of Category 2 and all of Category 3 used by the Environment Agency.

#### Table 11.11 Land cover by Broad Habitat

Land cover specifically refers to the make-up of the land surface, for example, woods, grasslands and buildings. The estimates used for this table are taken from the Countryside Survey 1990 database and have been derived using translation software that more or less matches the Broad Habitats (BHs) developed within the UK Biodiversity Action Plan.

#### Tables 11.12 and 11.13 Designated and Protected areas

National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty in England and Wales and Northern Ireland, Defined Heritage Coasts in England and Wales and National Scenic Areas in Scotland are the major areas designated by legislation to protect their landscape importance. Green Belts have been designated in England, Scotland and Northern Ireland to restrict the sprawl of built-up areas onto previously undeveloped land and to preserve the character of historic towns. Other areas, such as National Nature Reserves, Special Protection Areas and Marine Nature Reserves are protected for their value as wildlife habitat, in particular for endangered species. Sites in the United Kingdom are protected by sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) status.

#### Table 11.14 Land use change statistics

Details of changes in land use are recorded for the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs by Ordnance Survey (OS) as part of its map revision work in England. The data recorded by OS in any one year depend on OS resources and how these are deployed on different types of map revision survey. The main consequence of this is that physical development (e.g. new houses) tends to be recorded relatively sooner than changes between



other uses (e.g. between agriculture and forestry), some of which may not be recorded for some years. The statistics are best suited to analyses of changes to urban uses and of the recycling of land already in urban uses.

Land is classified into 24 categories, which are then grouped into 'urban uses' and 'rural uses'. Urban uses include: residential; transport and utilities; industry and commerce; community services; vacant land (classified according to whether it was previously developed or within a built-up area, but not previously developed). Rural uses include; agriculture; forestry; open land and water; minerals and landfill; outdoor recreation; and defence.



## Chapter 12: REGIONAL ACCOUNTS

### Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Table 12.1, 12.3, 12.5, 12.6, chart 12.2, and map 12.4

Regional GDP estimates for years back to 1989 were published in a News Release on 27 February 2001. A PDF copy of the News Release can be viewed on the National Statistics web-site [www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk). Further revisions to estimates for later years will be published when Inland Revenue data for wages and salaries and other new data become available. The sources and methodology used to compile the regional accounts are given in a booklet in the *Studies in Official Statistics series, No 31, Regional Accounts*, (HMSO) and more recently in a methodological article included in the December 2000 edition of *Economic Trends* (TSO).

Regional GDP is measured as the sum of incomes earned from the production of goods and services in the region. Regional estimates are calculated for individual income components: compensation of employees (formerly known as income from employment); operating surplus; mixed income; and taxes (less subsidies) on production. The GDP estimates presented here are based on the European System of Accounts 1995 (ESA95). The figures for all UK regions are consistent with the UK National Accounts (Blue Book) 2000.

The industry definitions used are in accordance with the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Revised 1992.

Under the European System of Accounts 1995 (ESA95), the term gross value added (GVA) is used to denote estimates that were previously known as GDP at basic prices. Under ESA95 the term GDP denotes GVA plus taxes (less subsidies) on products, i.e. at market prices. UK Regional Accounts are currently only published at basic prices so should be referred to as GVA rather than GDP. To avoid confusion, the term GDP is used as synonymous with GVA at basic prices in this release, thereby maintaining continuity with the earlier regional GDP releases.

Regional GDP can be calculated both on a workplace and on a residence basis. Residence based GDP allocates the incomes of commuters to where they live, whereas workplace GDP allocates their incomes to where they work. The GDP estimates for all UK regions given here are on a workplace basis.

### Total and Disposable Household Sector Income

Tables 12.7, 12.8 and 12.9

This sector covers people living in traditional households, as well as those living in institutions. The latter, (about 1.5 per cent of the UK population), includes people living in retirement homes, hostels, boarding houses, hotels and prisons. In addition this sector includes sole trader enterprises and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) which do not have separate legal status.

Total and disposable household sector income are calculated for each region at current market prices.

- The total income for the household sector refers to all incomes (both actual and imputed and less uses) that are available to the household sector as a result of all its productive activity. Taxes and certain other direct deductions are not netted from this form of income.



- Disposable income includes the resources available to households and NPISHs after liabilities such as taxes and other direct deductions have been deducted. In essence, this is the value of the resources household sector actually has available to spend.

The consumption of fixed capital (i.e. the depreciation in value of property) is not deducted from either form of income at the regional level and both are expressed at current prices.

In addition to these areas an estimate for a pseudo-geography called *extra-regio* is also included in the regional household sector accounts. Included in this area are the earnings of UK residents employed in UK enclaves in other countries, mainly civil servants, diplomats and armed forces.

Household sector Extra-Regio income differs from that included in regional gross domestic product (GDP). The biggest difference between the two is that the earnings of offshore (North Sea) oil workers are not classified as extra-regio in household sector income, rather it is allocated to mainland UK regions.

Regional household sector income is derived using a variety of data sources. The methodology reflects the aims and definitions of the European System of Accounts 1995 (ESA95).

Individual Consumption Expenditure (ICE)  
Tables 12.11 and 12.12

Regional estimates of ICE complement the household sector income discussed above and together with them complete the current account of that sector. The margins of error on both sets of figures, however make it unwise to compare the two in practice. Estimates of ICE are published by category of expenditure using the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP). The COICOP classification structure is defined by the European System of Accounts 1995 (ESA95) and estimates of ICE are therefore available on a consistent basis across all EU Member States.

Full details including the methodologies used to produce these estimates are available in the Regional Accounts articles included in the August edition of *Economic Trends*.



## CHAPTER 13: Industry and Agriculture

Tables 13.1, 13.2, 13.3, 13.4, 13.5, 13.6, 13.16 and 13.17 Industrial Breakdown

The industrial breakdown used is in accordance with the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Revised 1992. Agriculture, industry and services are broken down as follows:

### AGRICULTURE:

Section A	Agriculture, hunting and forestry
Section B	Fishing

### INDUSTRY:

Section C	Mining and quarrying
Section D	Manufacturing
Section E	Electricity, gas and water supply
Section F	Construction

### SERVICES:

Section G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods
Section H	Hotels and restaurants
Section I	Transport, storage and communications
Section J	Financial intermediation
Section K	Real estate, renting and business activities
Section L	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
Section M	Education
Section N	Health and social work
Section O	Other community, social and personal service activities

Tables 13.3 and 13.4 Inter-Departmental Business Register

The Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR) is a structured list of business units used for the selection, mailing and grossing of statistical inquiries as well as for analyses. Information is provided at both the enterprise and local unit level. The enterprise is usually the business registered for VAT and/or PAYE. The local units are the individual sites (or factories, shops etc.) operated by the enterprise. The IDBR covers more than 98 per cent of UK output. All analyses here are based on enterprises that are VAT and/or PAYE registered.

Tables 13.5 and 13.6 Annual Business Inquiry

The 1997 Annual Business Inquiry (formerly the Annual Inquiry into Production) covered UK businesses engaged in the production and construction industries: Divisions 1-5 of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Revised 1980 and Section C to F of the SIC Revised 1992. Regional information is available only for manufacturing industry: ie Divisions 2-4 of the SIC 1980 and Section D of the SIC 1992. From 1998, the Annual Business Inquiry covered the full range of UK businesses, replacing a range of business enquiries including the Annual Employment Survey.



Businesses often conduct their activities at more than one address (local unit) but it is not usually possible for them to provide the full range of data for each. For this reason, data are usually collected at the enterprise level. Gross value added (GVA) is estimated for each local unit by apportioning the total GVA for the business in proportion to the total employment at each local unit using employment from the IDBR.

Gross value added (GVA) at basic prices is defined as:

The value of total sales and work done, adjusted by any changes during the year in work in progress and goods on hand for sale

less: the value of purchases, adjusted by any changes in the stocks of material, stores and fuel etc.

less: payments for industrial services received

less: net duties and levies etc.

less: the cost of non-industrial services, rates and motor vehicle licences.

It includes taxes on production (like business rates), net of subsidies but excludes taxes less subsidies on production (for example, VAT and excise duty).

GVA per head is derived by dividing the estimated GVA by the total number of people employed.

The data include estimates for businesses not responding, or not required to respond, to the inquiry.

Table 13.7 Export and import trade with EU and non-EU countries

Data are sourced from Customs declarations submitted in respect of trade with countries outside the European Union and 'Supplementary Declarations' submitted under the Intrastat EU statistical reporting system. While all imports and exports outside the EU are recorded, the Intrastat system is based on returns from registered companies that exceed a set annual threshold in their trading with the EU. For 1999 the threshold was £230,000. So, whereas the Intrastat data accounts for 97.5 per cent of the value of the UK's trade with the EU, only a relatively small proportion of the total number of companies that are trading with the EU are counted. The totals of the value of the Regional Trade in Goods Statistics do not equate to the totals already published as the UK-wide Overseas Trade Statistics. Certain goods, such as North Sea crude oil, ships and aircraft stores, and transactions involving overseas companies with no place of business in the UK, cannot be allocated to a UK county or region.

Table 13.8 Direct inward investment: project successes

Data on projects which have attracted inward investment appear in this table. They are based on information provided to Invest UK, part of the Department of Trade and Industry, by the beneficiary companies at the time of the decision to invest. There is no obligation to notify the department, so the figures relate only to those projects where Invest UK or its regional partners were involved or which have come to their notice. They also take no account of subsequent developments: for example, if a company goes bankrupt several years later.

Table 13.10 Government expenditure on regional preferential assistance to industry

The types of assistance included in this table for Great Britain are: Regional Development Grants prior to 1996/97; Regional Selective Assistance; Regional Enterprise Grants; expenditure on Land and Factories by the English Industrial Estates Corporation (until 1993/94 after which this falls under the province of the Single Regeneration Budget), Scottish



Enterprise, the Welsh Development Agency; and expenditure on Land and Factories and Grants by the Development Board for Rural Wales (until 1998/99) and Highlands and Islands Enterprise.

Northern Ireland has a different range of financial incentives available and so the figures have not been aggregated into a United Kingdom total. The items included are: Industrial Development Board grants and loans; expenditure on land and factories; Standard Capital Grants; and Local Enterprise Development Unit grants and loans.

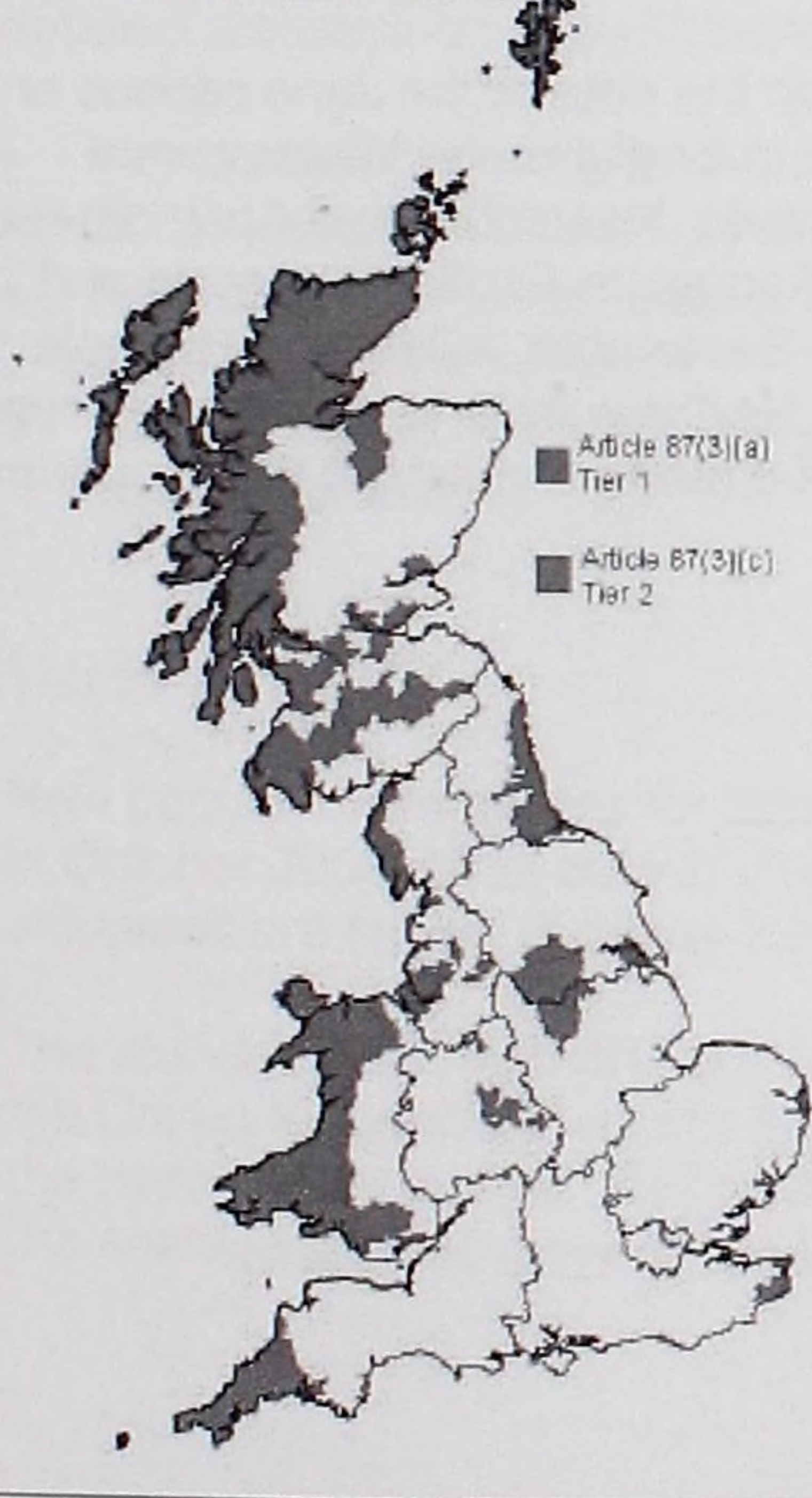
All figures are gross and include payments to nationalised industries. GB payments relate only to projects situated in the Assisted Areas of Great Britain. A map showing the areas qualifying for preferential assistance to industry was included in Regional Trends 31.

Table 13.11 EU Structural Funds

Funds are allocated in the prices of the year of the European Commission (EC) decision. For the majority of the allocations shown in the table, this was 1999. Those that were allocated funds at the prices of earlier years have been adjusted to 1999 prices using Treasury GDP deflators.

Regions may be eligible for funding in one of two categories. 'Objective 1' (Tier 1 in the map)funds promote the development of regions, which are lagging behind the rest of the EU. To be eligible regions need to have a per capita GDP of 75 per cent or less of the EU average. In these areas, emphasis is placed on creating a sound infrastructure: modernising transport and communication links, improving energy and water supplies, encouraging research and development, providing training and helping small businesses.

Assisted Areas 2000-2006  
in Great Britain<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Northern Ireland has Objective 1 transitional status

Areas suffering from industrial decline may be designated 'Objective 2'. These areas need help adjusting their economies to new industrial activities; they have high unemployment rates, and a high but declining share of industrial activity. EU grants may be provided to help create jobs, encourage new businesses, renovate land and buildings, promote research and development, and foster links between universities and industry. In addition, rural areas where economic development needs to be encouraged may be designated 'Objective 2'. In these areas the focus is on developing jobs outside agriculture in small businesses and tourism, and improvements to transport and basic services are promoted to prevent rural depopulation.

Grants under Objectives 1 and 2 are disbursed under the terms of Single Programming Documents or their equivalents, which provide a strategic framework relevant to the region concerned. The other objective under which grants are allocated, Objective 3, which covers long-term unemployment, jobs for young people and modernisation of farms, is not defined geographically. In addition the Structural Funds provide support for Community-wide Initiatives. These Initiatives account for 8 per cent of the Structural Funds budget.



#### Table 13.12 Business registration and deregistrations

Annual estimates of registrations and deregistrations are compiled by the Department of Trade and Industry. They are based on VAT information held by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). The estimates are a good indicator of the pattern of business start-ups and closures, although they exclude firms not registered for VAT, either because their main activity is exempt from VAT; or because they have a turnover below the VAT threshold (£51,000 with effect from 1 April 1999, £52,000 from 1 April 2000 and £54,000 from 1 April 2001) and have not registered voluntarily. Large rises in the VAT threshold in 1991 and 1993 affected the extent to which the VAT system covers the small business population. This means that the estimates are not entirely comparable before and after these years.

#### Tables 13.17-13.21 Agriculture census

The annual census encompasses the 239 thousand main agricultural holdings in the United Kingdom in 1999. Estimates for minor holdings are included in the national totals for England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland; these estimates are not included for the English regions. Generally, minor holdings are characterised by a small agricultural area, low economic activity and a small labour input.

#### Table 13.19 Less Favoured Areas

Land in the Less Favoured Areas is commonly infertile, unsuitable for cultivation and with limited potential which cannot be increased except at excessive cost. Such land is mainly suitable for extensive livestock farming.

#### Table 13.20 Areas and yields

The figures for specific crops relate to those in the ground on the date of the June census or for which the land is being prepared for sowing at that date. In England and Wales cereal production is estimated from sample surveys held in September, November and April; oilseed rape production is estimated from a sample survey held in August. In Scotland, cereals and oilseed rape yields are estimated by local office staff in mid-September, followed by sample surveys later in the year. The Department of Agriculture for Northern Ireland estimates cereal and oilseed rape yields from a stratified sample survey of 200 farms carried out in the autumn of each year.



## Chapters 14-17: Subregional statistics

Subregional data complement the data shown regionally in Chapters 3 to 13. A wide range of data are presented, covering population, vital statistics, education, housing and households, labour market, deprivation and economic statistics. The statistics cover countries, regions, counties/unitary authorities and, where available, local authority districts in England; Unitary Authorities in Wales; the Council areas in Scotland; Health and Social Service Boards/Education and Library Boards/districts as available in Northern Ireland. Tables 14.7, 15.6, 16.6 and 17.5 present data on the NUTS area classification (see Regional Classifications at the beginning of Notes and Definitions).

In the local authority tables for England, where data are often collected at district and Unitary Authority level and can be easily combined, county, regional and national totals are given to make comparison easier. However, for national surveys, local estimates have to be derived by disaggregating and sometimes different sources are used to derive estimates for lower geographical levels. It is not therefore necessarily the case that data in this chapter are strictly comparable with data in other chapters. These data identify local as well as regional trends and because of the level of disaggregation more caution in interpretation is necessary.

There are specific and known problems in comparing population, employment and unemployment data for small areas. For example, for claimant count rate the numerator is residence-based while the denominator is workplace-based; this should be borne in mind when comparing claimant count rates for small areas.

Allowing for the difficulties in interpreting such geographically desegregated data, the figures in the relevant subregional tables can be used to give a broad picture of a particular local authority and how it compares with others.

The tables are intended to take a reasonably broad sweep across a range of subjects. More detailed statistics on specific topics may be readily available. For example:

- *Key population and vital statistics* (local and health authority areas of England and Wales)
- *Local Housing statistics* (annual statistics by Local Authority area)
- *Projections of Households in England to 2001* (statistics for counties, metropolitan districts and London boroughs)
- *Labour Market Trends* (unemployment by local authority districts and parliamentary constituencies).

### Tables 14.1 – 17.1

New population estimates for 2001 based on the 2001 Census of Population, were published in October 2002. Most data in Regional Trends 37 are based on earlier estimates. The new estimates are shown in tables 3.2, 14.1, 15.1, 16.1 and 17.1.

The standardised mortality ratio (SMR) compares an overall mortality in a region with that for the United Kingdom. The ratio expresses the number of deaths in a region as a percentage of the hypothetical number that would have occurred if the region's population had experienced the sex/age specific rates of the United Kingdom in that year.



#### Table 14.3 – 17.3 Education

Pupils in last year of compulsory schooling with no graded results are those who either did not attempt any GCSE, GSE, CSE or SCE examinations or did not achieve a sufficient standard to be awarded a grade.

#### Table 14.4 – 16.4 Council Tax

Amounts shown for Council Tax are headline Council Tax for the area of each billing authority for Band D, 2 adults, before Council Tax benefit. The ratios of other bands are: A 6/9, B 7/9, C 8/9, E 11/9, F 13/9, G 15/9 and F 18/9.

Averages are calculated by dividing the sum of the tax requirement for each area by the tax base for the area. The tax base is calculated by weighting each dwelling on the valuation list to take account of exemptions, discounts and disabled relief and the valuation band it falls into. It therefore represents the number of Band D equivalent (fully chargeable) dwellings.

#### Table 14.5 – 16.5 Labour markets

These tables contain some of the regional results of the New Earnings Survey 2001, fuller details of which are given for the countries and regions in the 'Great Britain: streamlined and summary analyses' and the 'Analyses by region, county and small areas' volumes of the report New Earnings Survey 2001, (National Statistics Direct) published in January and February 2002. Results for Northern Ireland are published separately by the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment, Northern Ireland. The measured gross earnings of a 1 per cent sample of employees, most of who were members of Pay-As-You-Earn (PAYE) schemes for a pay-period which included 4 April 2001. The earnings information collected was converted to a weekly basis where necessary, and to an hourly basis where normal basic hours were reported.

Figures are given where the number of employees reporting in the survey was 30 or more and the standard error of average weekly earnings was 5 per cent or less. Gross earnings are measured before tax, National Insurance or other deductions. They include overtime pay, bonuses and other additions to basic pay but exclude any payments for earlier periods (e.g. back pay), most income in kind, tips and gratuities. All the results in this volume relate to full-time male and female employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence. Employees were classified to the region in which they worked (or were based if mobile) using postcode information, and to manual or non-manual occupations on the basis of the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). The 'Great Britain: streamlined and summary analyses' and the 'United Kingdom: streamlined and summary analyses' volumes of the report give full details of definitions used in the survey.

Full-time employees are defined as those normally expected to work more than 30 hours per week, excluding over-time and main meal breaks (but 25 hours or more in the case of teachers) or, if their normal hours were not specified, as those regarded as full-time by the employer.

Annual local area LFS data for 2000/01 are more accurate than those from the quarterly survey because the sample is larger as it has been derived from four quarters of the LFS boosted by an additional sample in England funded by Department for Work and Pensions and Department for Education and Skills. This represents an increase of one and a quarter times the quarterly sample. Estimates can therefore be published down to 6,000 for unboosted areas in England, meaning that reliable data are available for more areas. Annual



data for 2001/02 including a boost of Wales will be available shortly. For more details see [www.statistics.gov.uk/llfs](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/llfs)

#### Table 14.6 Business registrations and deregistrations

Annual estimates of registrations and deregistrations are compiled by the Department of Trade and Industry. They are based on VAT information held by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). The estimates are a good indicator of the pattern of business start-ups and closures, although they exclude firms not registered for VAT, either because their main activity is exempt from VAT; or because they have a turnover below the VAT threshold (£51,000 with effect from 1 April 1999, £52,000 from 1 April 2000 and £54,000 from 1 April 2001) and have not registered voluntarily. Large rises in the VAT threshold in 1991 and 1993 affected the extent to which the VAT system covers the small business population. This means that the estimates are not entirely comparable before and after these years.



## Symbols and conventions

*Reference years.* Where a choice of years has to be made, the most recent year or a run of recent years is shown, together with the past population census years (1991, 1998, 2001 etc) and sometimes the mid-points between census years (1996 etc). Other years may be added if they represent a peak or trough in the series or relate to a specific benchmark or target.

*Rounding of figures.* In tables where the figures have been rounded to the nearest final digit, there may be an apparent discrepancy between the sum of the constituent items and the total as shown.

*Billion.* This term is used to represent a thousand million.

*Provisional and estimated data.* Some data for the latest year (and occasionally for earlier years) are provisional or estimated. To keep footnotes to a minimum these have not been indicated; source departments will be able to advise if revised data are available.

*Survey data.* Many of the tables and charts in *Regional Trends* present the results of household surveys which can be subject to large sampling error. Care should therefore be taken in drawing conclusions about regional differences, and especially with subnational changes over time.

*Non-calendar years.*

Data covering more than one year: eg 1998, 1999 and 2000 would be shown as 1998-2000. Financial years, for example April 2000 to March 2001 and academic years, for example September 2000 to August 2001 would be shown as 2000/2001.

*Units.* Figures are shown in italics when they represent percentages.

*Symbols.* The following symbols have been used throughout *Regional Trends*:

..	<i>not available</i>
.	<i>not applicable</i>
-	<i>negligible (less than half the final digit shown)</i>
0	<i>nil</i>



