

Regional Trends

31

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Regional Trends

1996 edition

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Introduction

This latest edition of *Regional Trends* updates and expands the unique description of the regions of the United Kingdom. In 16 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 Community (Chapter 2), the main topic areas (Chapters 3 to 13) and sub-regional statistics (Chapters 14 to 16). To make it easy to understand the differences between regions, information is given in simple and clear tables, maps and charts.

Regional Trends provides essential statistics for a wide range of people: for example, policy-makers and planners in both the public and private sectors; marketing professionals; market researchers; students; and anyone with general regional interests. The book brings together data from diverse sources and, for many topics, is the only place where data for the whole of the United Kingdom are available in one table.

New in *Regional Trends* 31

There are three significant changes in this edition. Firstly the recent reviews of local government in Wales and Scotland resulted in the replacement of the former two-tier systems (counties and districts in Wales, and regions and districts in Scotland) with unitary authorities on 1 April 1996. A new chapter - Chapter 16 - gives maps of these new areas together with some key demographic, social and education statistics.

Secondly, the European Communities regional statistics chapter - Chapter 2 - reflects the fact that Austria, Finland and Sweden are now part of the EC. Figures are included for these new Member States wherever possible.

Thirdly, following welcome feedback from users of *Regional Trends*, the contents list has an additional feature this year: tables and charts which contain series where identical or related statistics at a lower level of geography are shown in Chapters 14, 15 or 16 are indicated with an asterisk.

Coverage and definitions

It is not always possible to give data for more than one year in any table or chart. However, many items are published each year, and trends can be analysed by referring to earlier editions. Due to variations in coverage and definitions, some care may be needed when comparing data from more than one source. Readers should consult the Appendix as well as reading the footnotes relevant to each table and chart for help in analysing trends or comparing different sources.

Regional boundaries

Standard statistical regions are used as far as is possible throughout *Regional Trends* 31; from next year's edition, the primary regional classification will be the new Government Office Regions (see below). Although data for Greater London are given wherever possible, it is not a standard region in its own right, but part of the South East region. Definitions of both the standard and non-standard regions along with explanatory notes are given in the Appendix. Maps of the standard regions, counties and unitary authorities are given in Chapters 1, 14 and 16 respectively. 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 except in Chapter 15 where they are shown separately.

Sources

The source of the data is given at the foot of each table and chart. Much of the information included in the Population and Households and the Labour market Chapters of *Regional Trends* can be found on the National Online Manpower Information System (NOMIS) which is an online 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. The ONS' publication *Social Trends* (HMSO) contains further details on many of the topics covered in this book, generally at national level only.

Availability on electronic media

The data contained in the tables, maps and charts in *Regional Trends 31* are available on diskette, price £25.00. In addition, the first 30 editions of *Regional Trends* are available on CD-ROM and a separate *Regional Trends 31* CD-ROM will be available in Autumn 1996. To order a copy of any of these products, please ring the ONS Sales Desk on 0171 270 6081.

Front cover

The map on the front cover shows the relative levels of average weekly household expenditure, 1994-95.

Contributors

The Editor and Associate Editor wish to thank all their colleagues in the ONS and the rest of the Government Statistical Service and all contributors in other organisations without whose help this publication would not be possible. A special thanks goes to the ONS Graphic Design Unit.

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Regional classifications within England

Users of regional statistics should note that the primary classification for the presentation of regional statistics will be changing from the Standard Statistical Regions (SSRs) to the Government Office Regions (GORs). The target date for this change in publications is 1 April 1997. However, where possible and where there is a demand, statistics for the SSRs will continue to be made available.

Further details can be obtained from the ONS Library and Information Service, Room 1.001, Government Buildings, Cardiff Road, Newport, NP9 1XG, Telephone 01633 812973.

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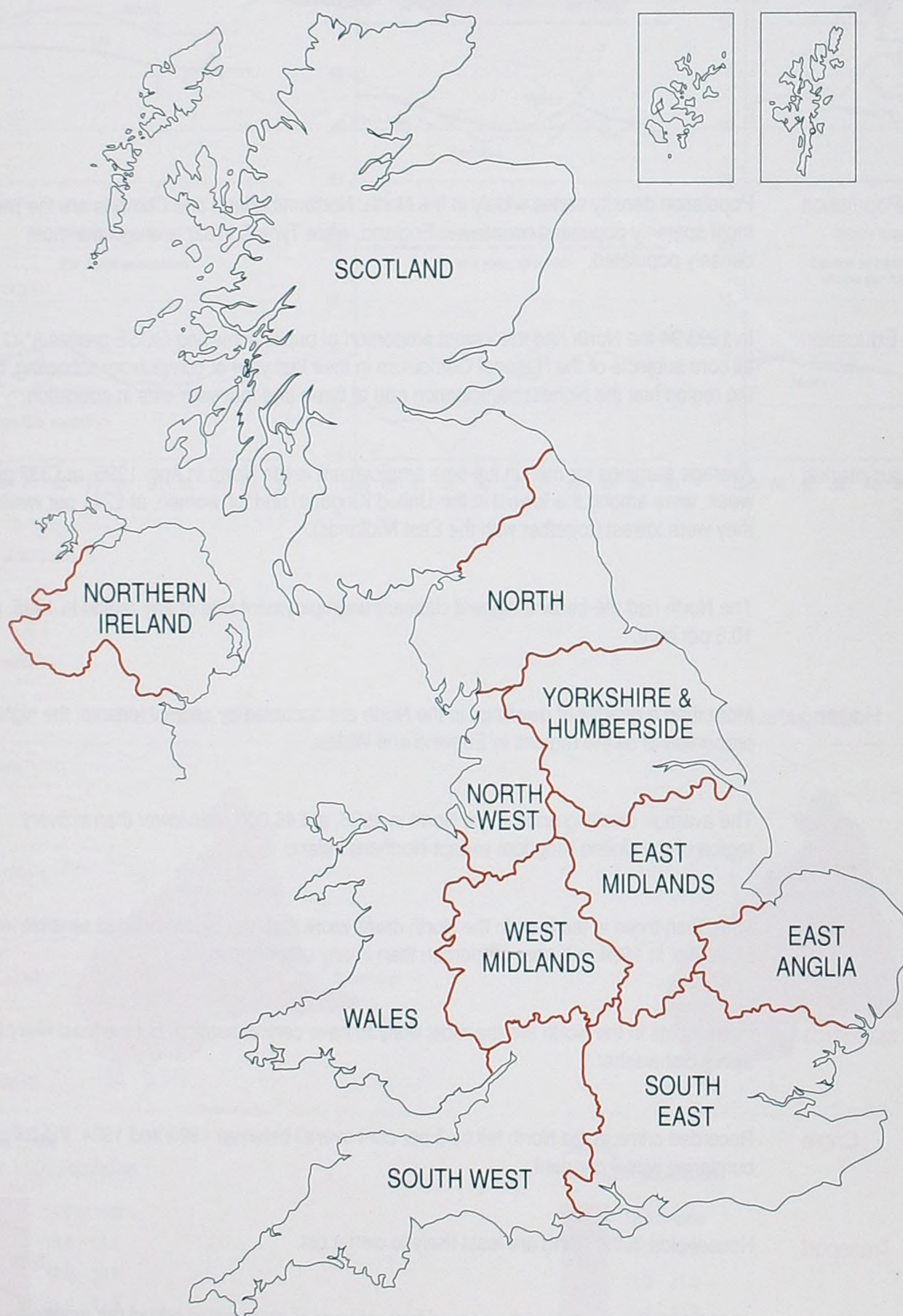
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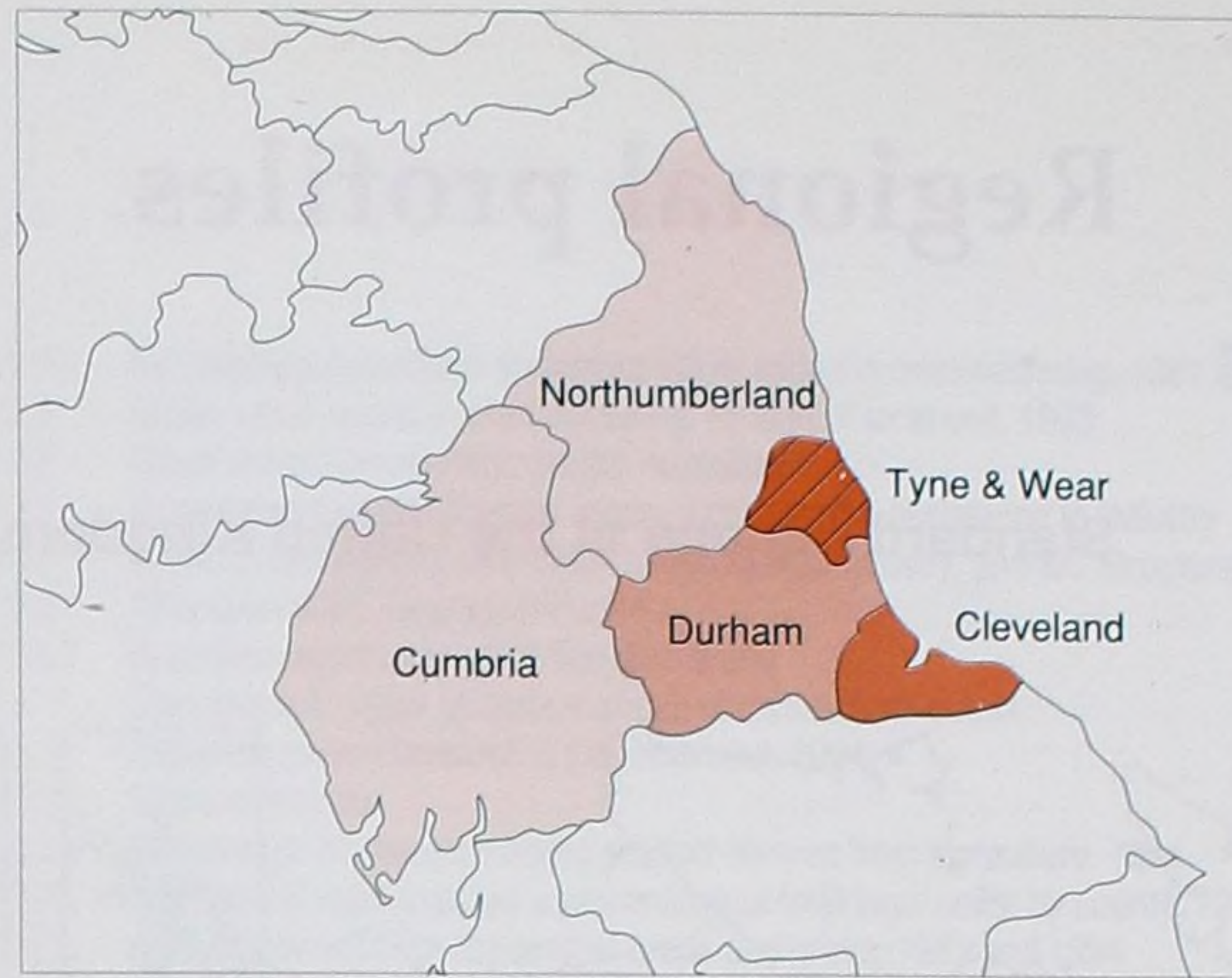
* Indicates related data available in the sub-regional tables in Chapters 14, 15 or 16.

1 Regional profiles

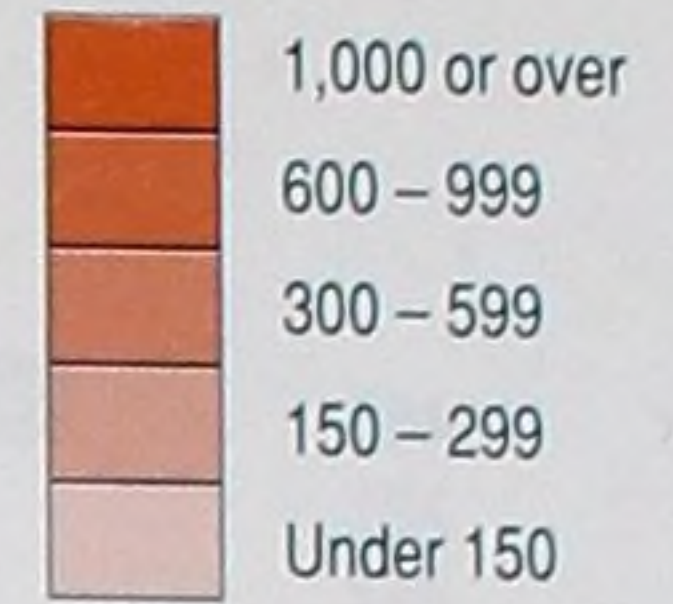
Standard regions of the United Kingdom



North



Population density
(persons per sq. km.)



Former
Metropolitan
county

Population

Population density varies widely in the North: Northumberland and Cumbria are the two most sparsely populated counties in England, while Tyne & Wear is one of the most densely populated.

(Table 15.1)

Education

In 1993/94 the North had the lowest proportion of pupils achieving GCSE grades A*-C in all core subjects of the National Curriculum in their last year of compulsory schooling, but the region has the highest participation rate of three and four year olds in education.

(Tables 4.5 and 4.8)

Labour market

Average earnings for men in full-time employment in the North in April 1995, at £332 per week, were among the lowest in the United Kingdom and for women, at £241 per week, they were lowest (together with the East Midlands).

(Table 5.14)

The North had the second highest claimant unemployment rate of any region in 1995, at 10.6 per cent.

(Table 5.18)

Housing

More than a quarter of dwellings in the North are occupied by council tenants, the highest proportion of all the regions in England and Wales.

(Table 6.2)

The average dwelling price in the North in 1995, at £46,000, was lower than in every region of the United Kingdom except Northern Ireland.

(Table 6.10)

Health

More than three in ten men in the North drank more than the recommended sensible level of alcohol in 1994, a higher proportion than in any other region.

(Table 7.13)

Living standards

Households in the North are the most likely to have central heating, but the least likely to own a dishwasher.

(Table 8.1)

Crime

Recorded crime in the North fell by 3 per cent overall between 1993 and 1994; the fall in burglaries was 8 per cent.

(Table 9.1)

Transport

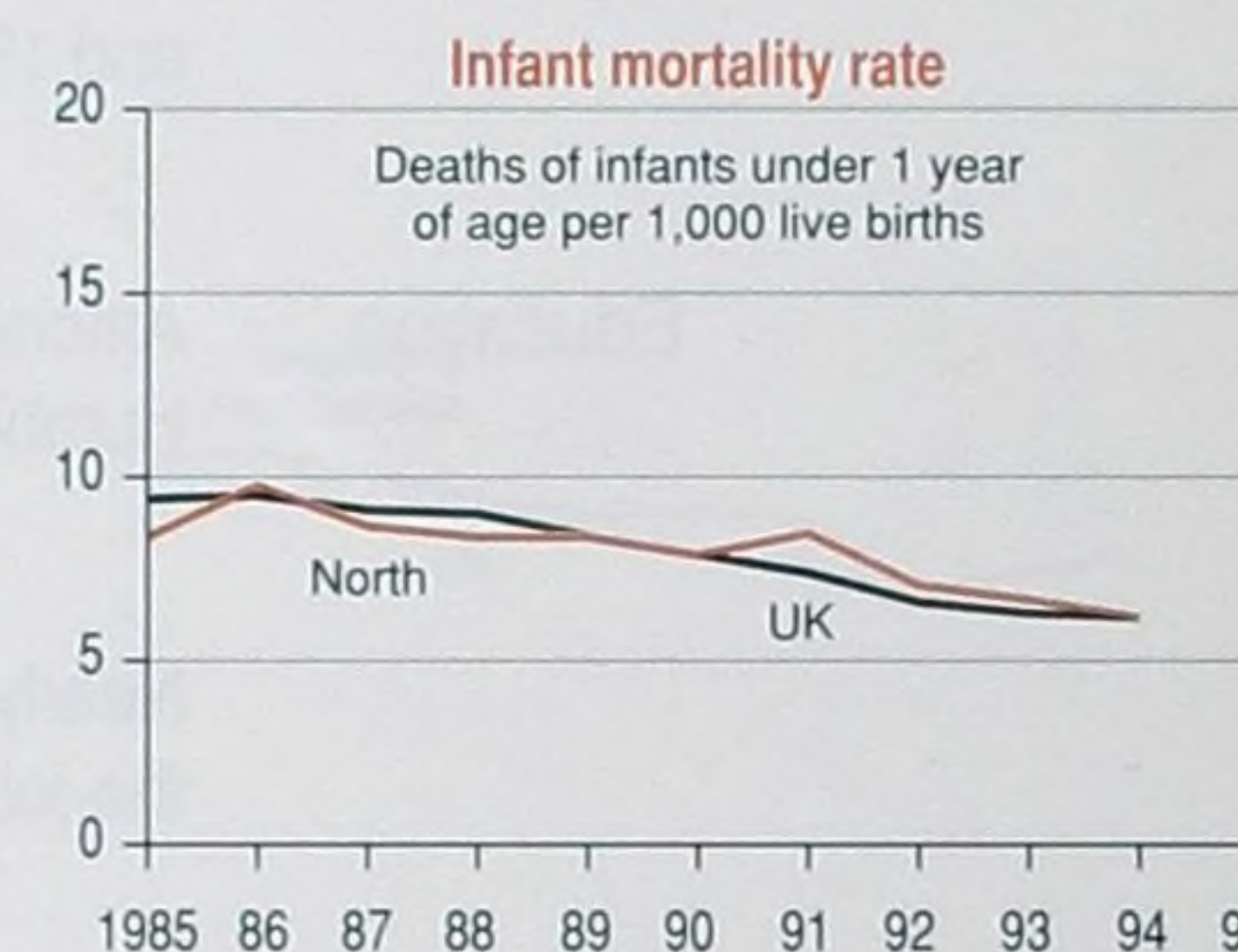
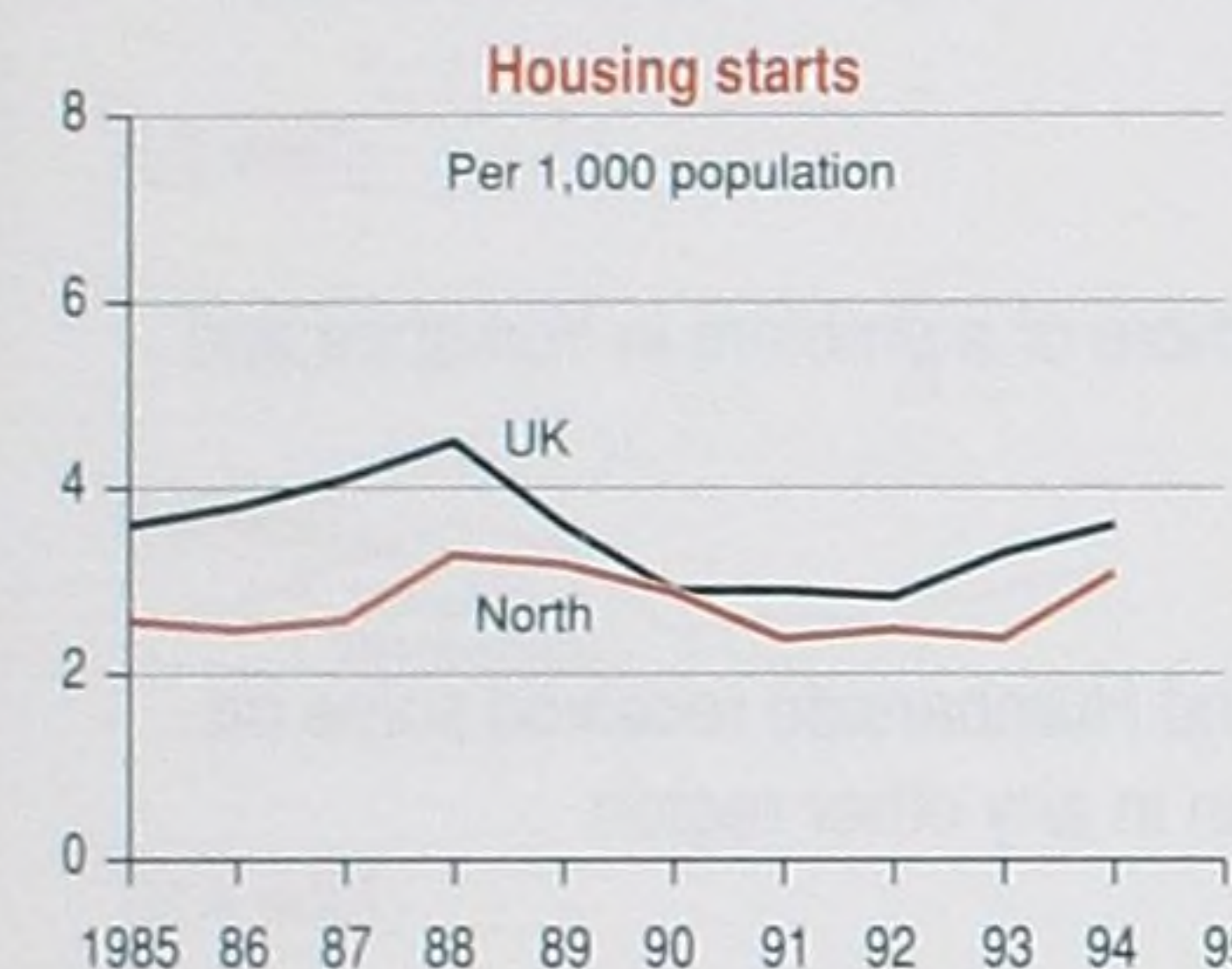
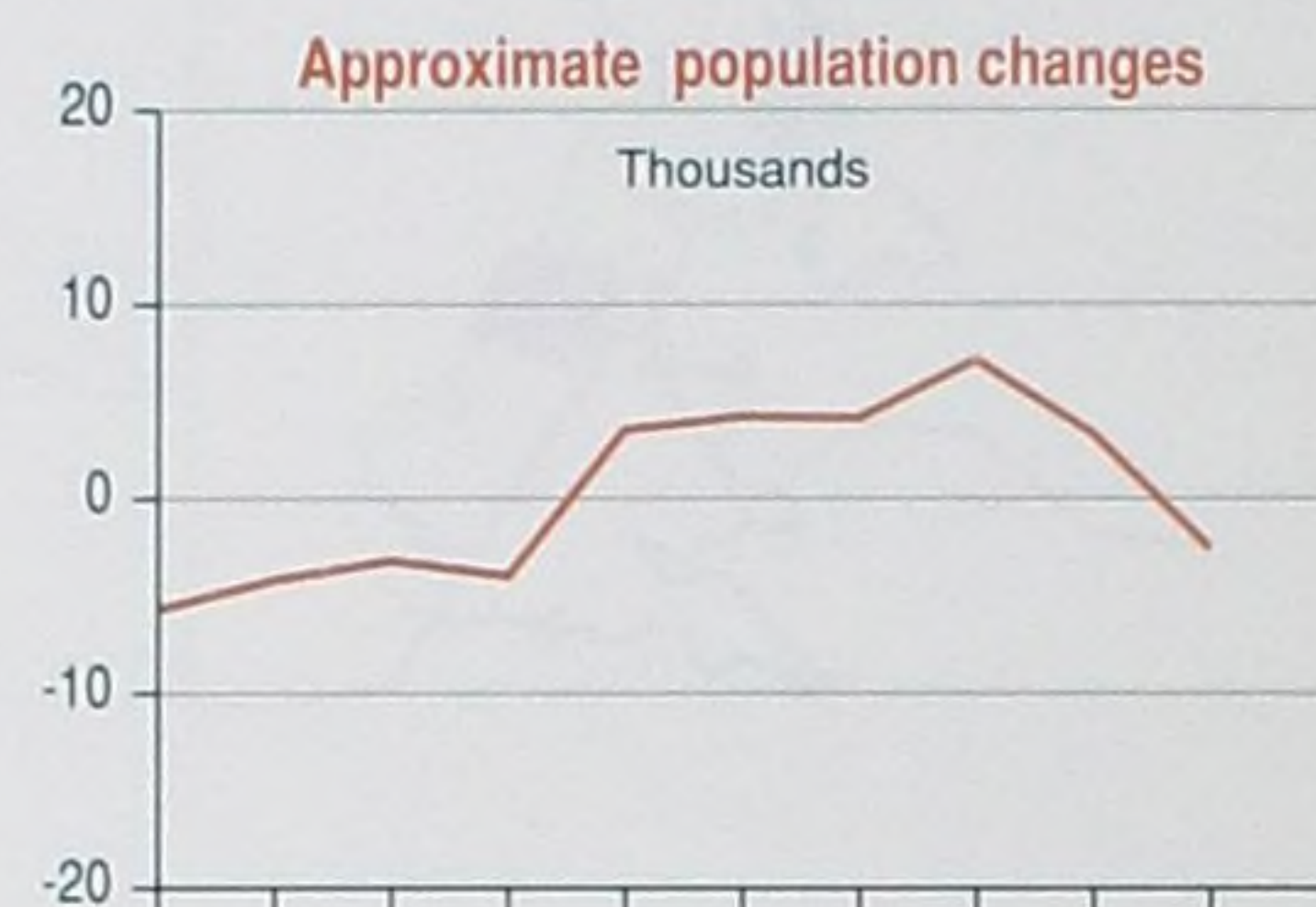
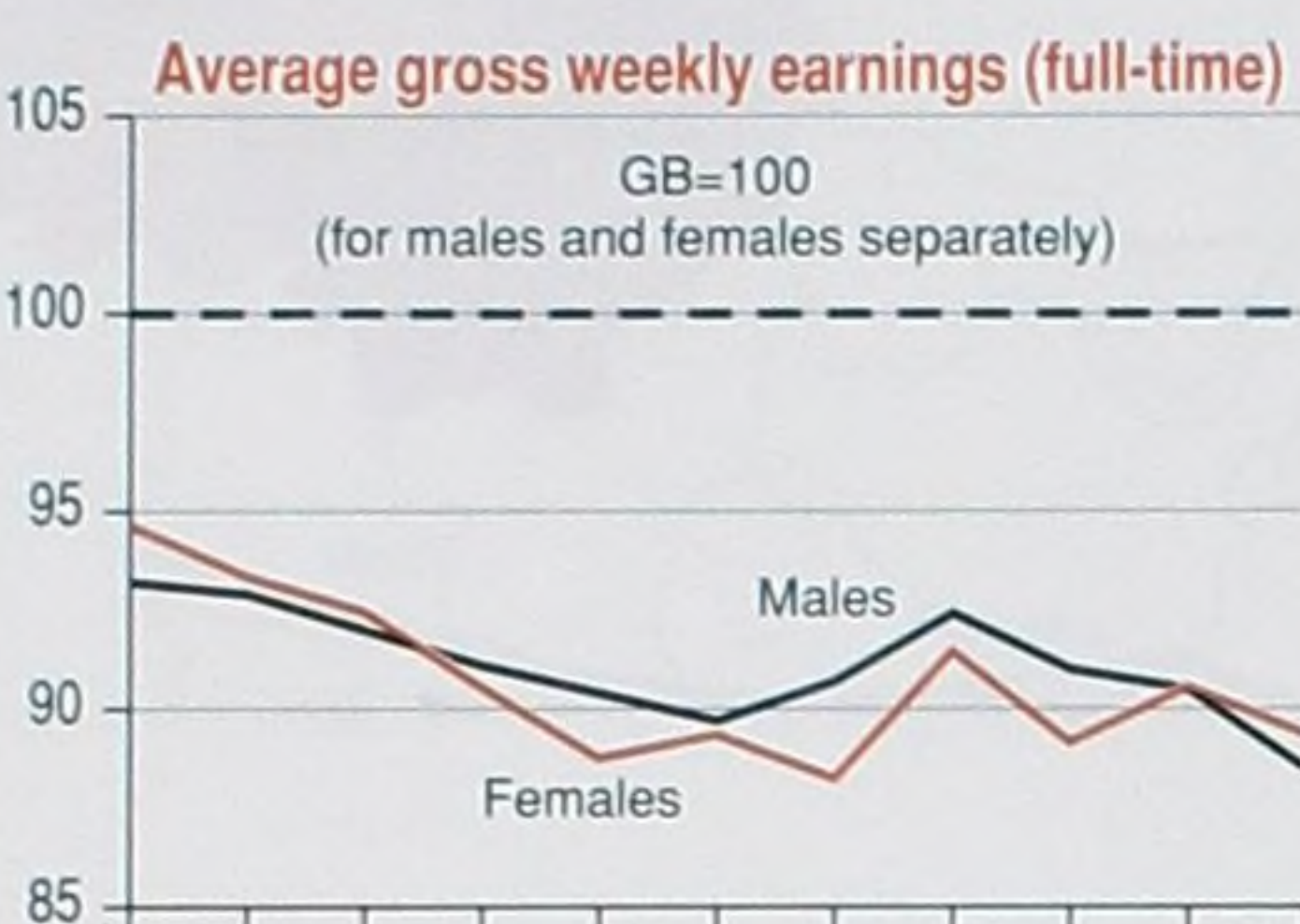
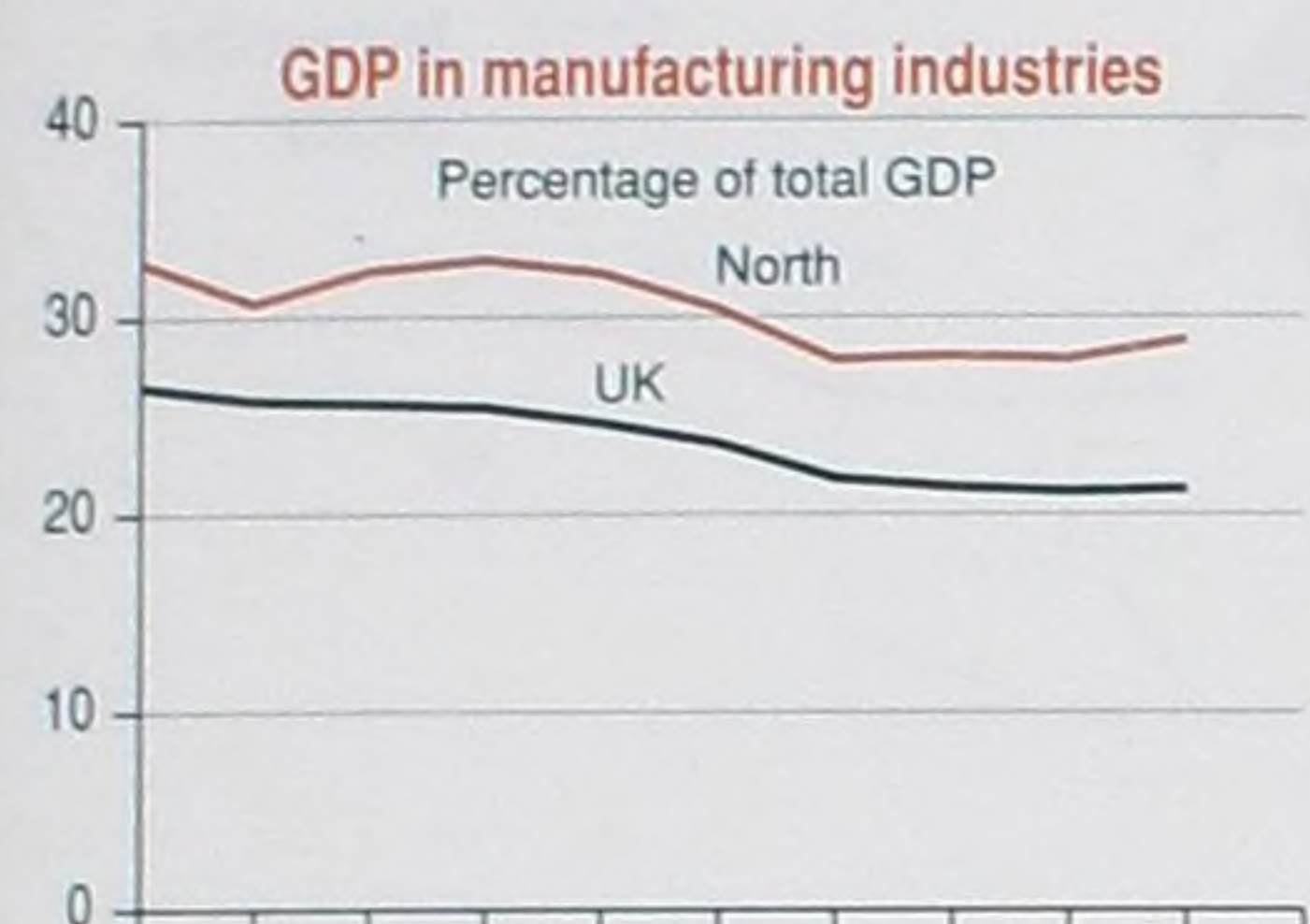
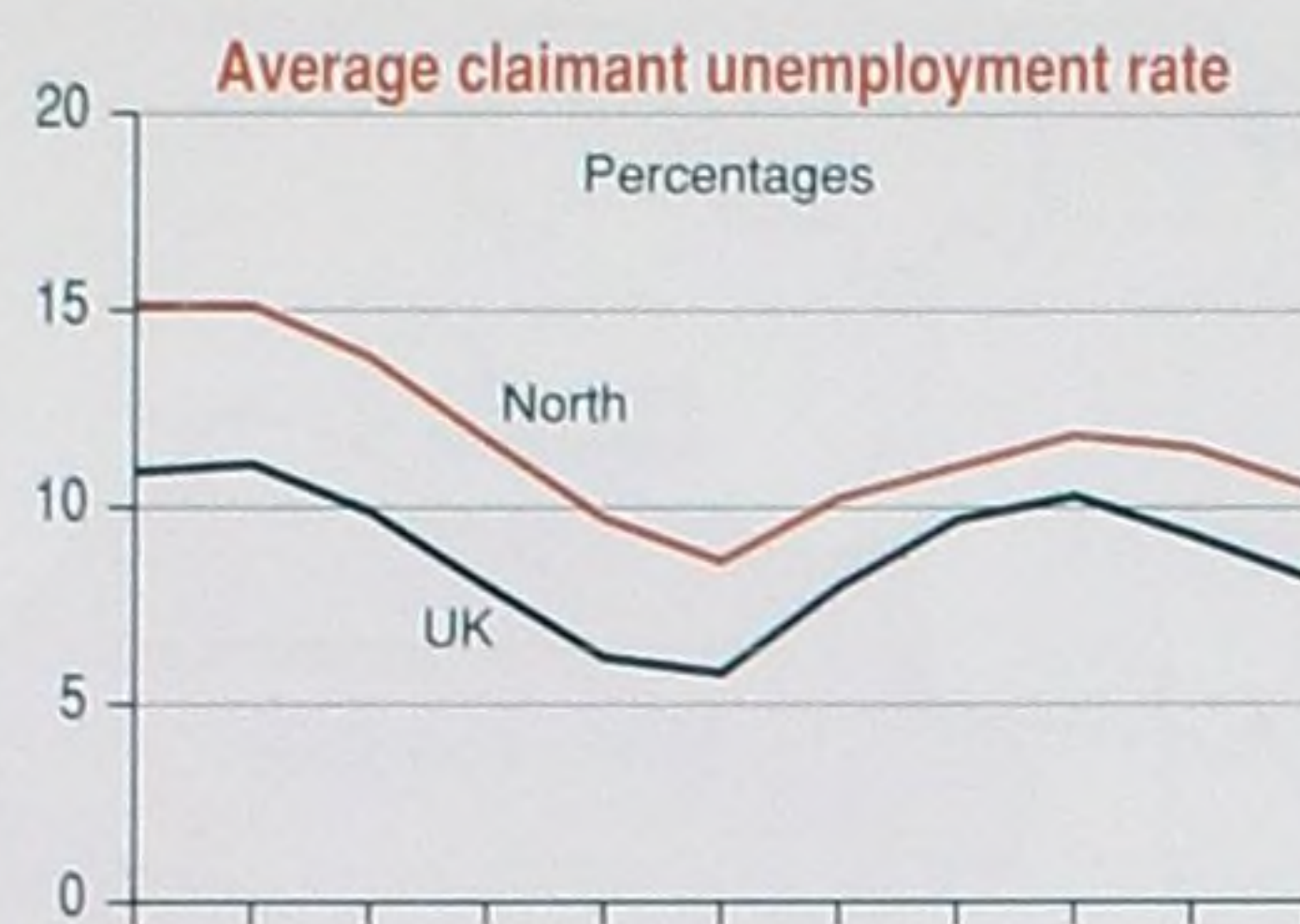
Households in the North are least likely to own a car.

(Table 10.2)

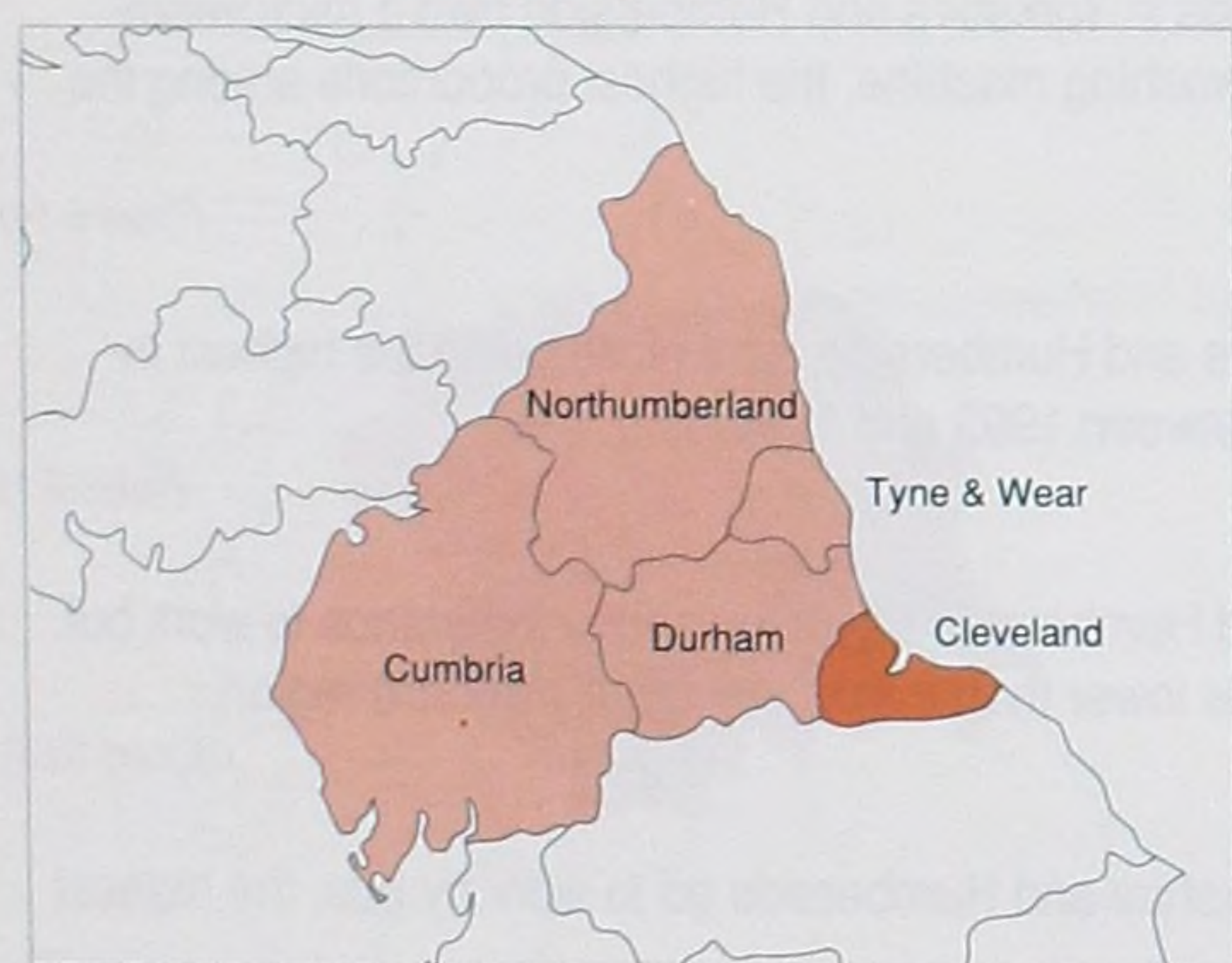
Industry

At £30,500, the North had the second highest level of gross value added per employee in manufacturing in 1993, after the South East.

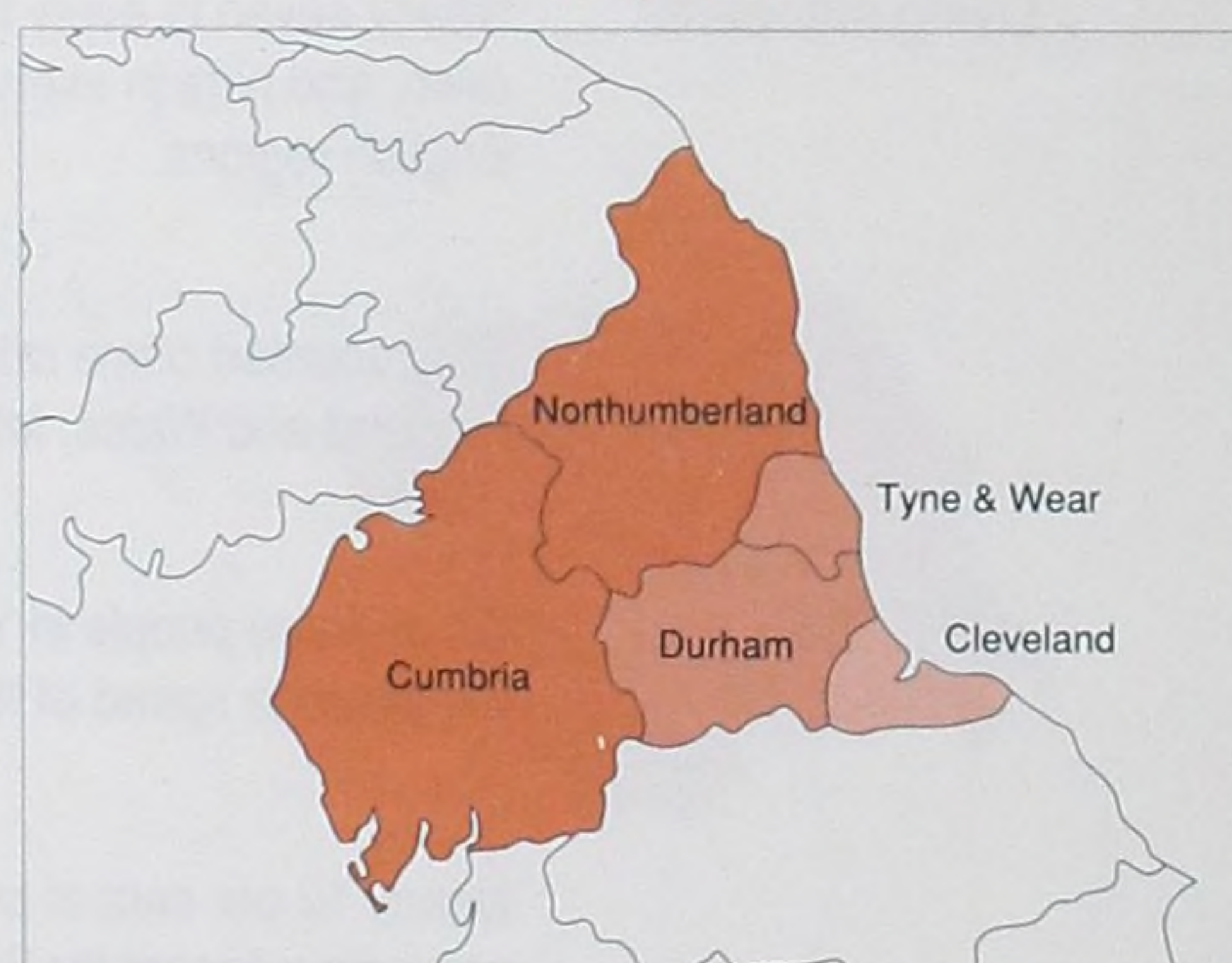
(Table 13.4)



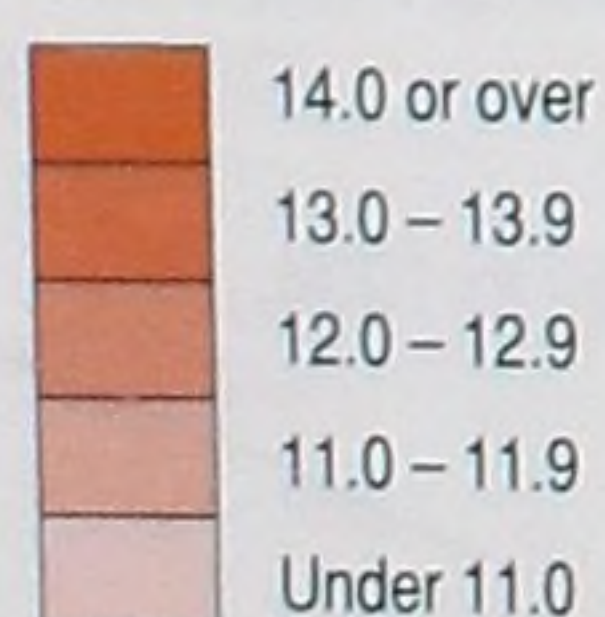
Birth rates, 1994



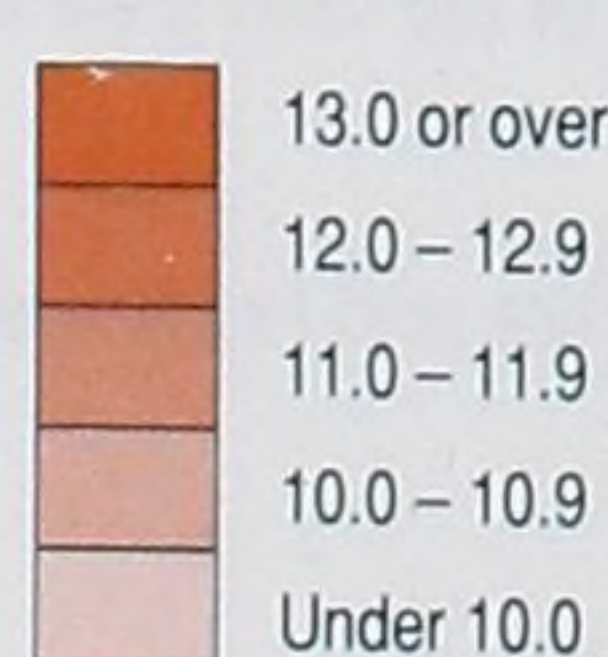
Death rates, 1994



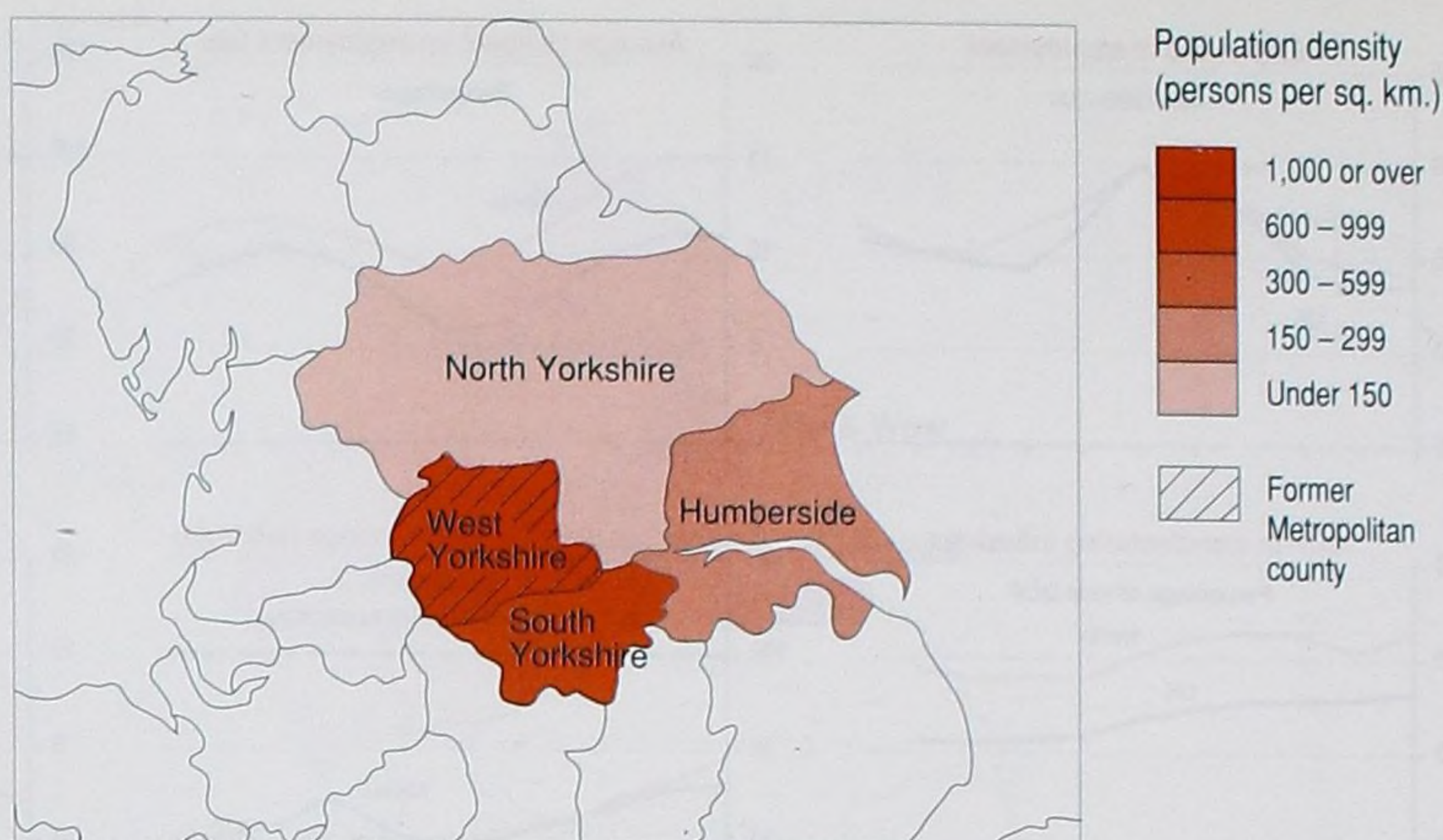
Live births
per 1,000 population



Deaths
per 1,000 population



Yorkshire & Humberside



Population

The population of Yorkshire and Humberside grew by just over 2 per cent between 1981 and 1994.

(Table 3.1)

Education

Among maintained schools, unauthorised absence is more of a problem in Yorkshire and Humberside than in any other English region.

(Table 4.4)

Nearly 17 per cent of female employees in Yorkshire and Humberside received some on-the-job training in Spring 1995, a higher proportion than in any other region.

(Table 4.18)

Labour market

Half of female employees in Yorkshire and Humberside work part-time, a higher proportion than in any other region.

(Table 5.6)

Housing

The average local authority rent in Yorkshire and Humberside in April 1995, at £27 per week, was lower than in any other region.

(Table 6.7)

Living standards

Nearly seven in every ten households in Yorkshire and Humberside own a microwave oven, and nine in every ten own a washing machine, the highest proportions among the English regions.

(Table 8.14)

Crime

The recorded crime rate in Yorkshire and Humberside, as well as being the highest in England and Wales, fell the least between 1993 and 1994.

(Table 9.1)

Transport

On average people in Yorkshire and Humberside travel the shortest distance to work but the average speed of their journey is lower than that in any other standard region.

(Chart 10.8)

Nearly 12 per cent of people in Yorkshire and Humberside go to work by bus, the highest proportion except for Scotland.

(Table 10.9)

Environment

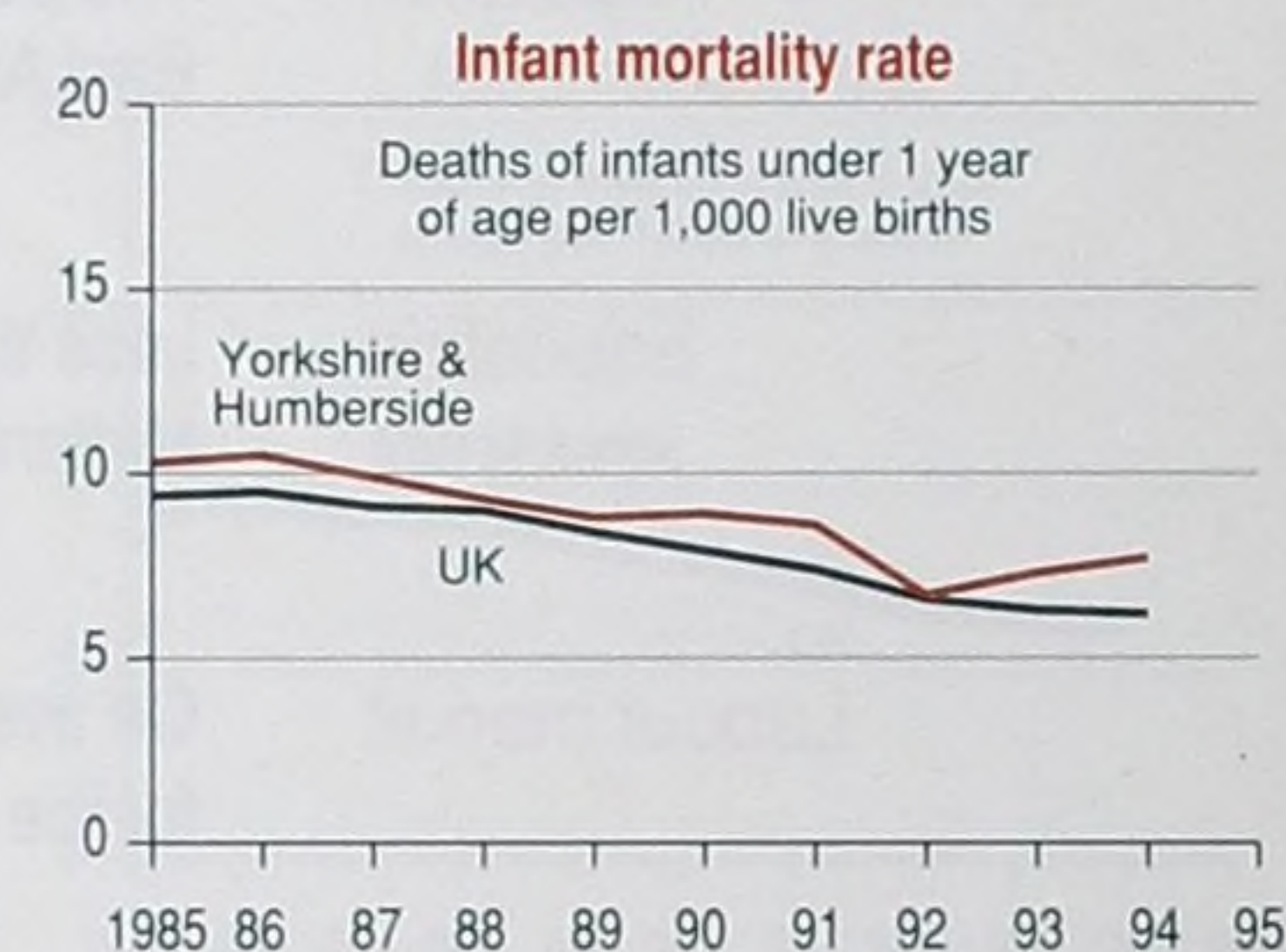
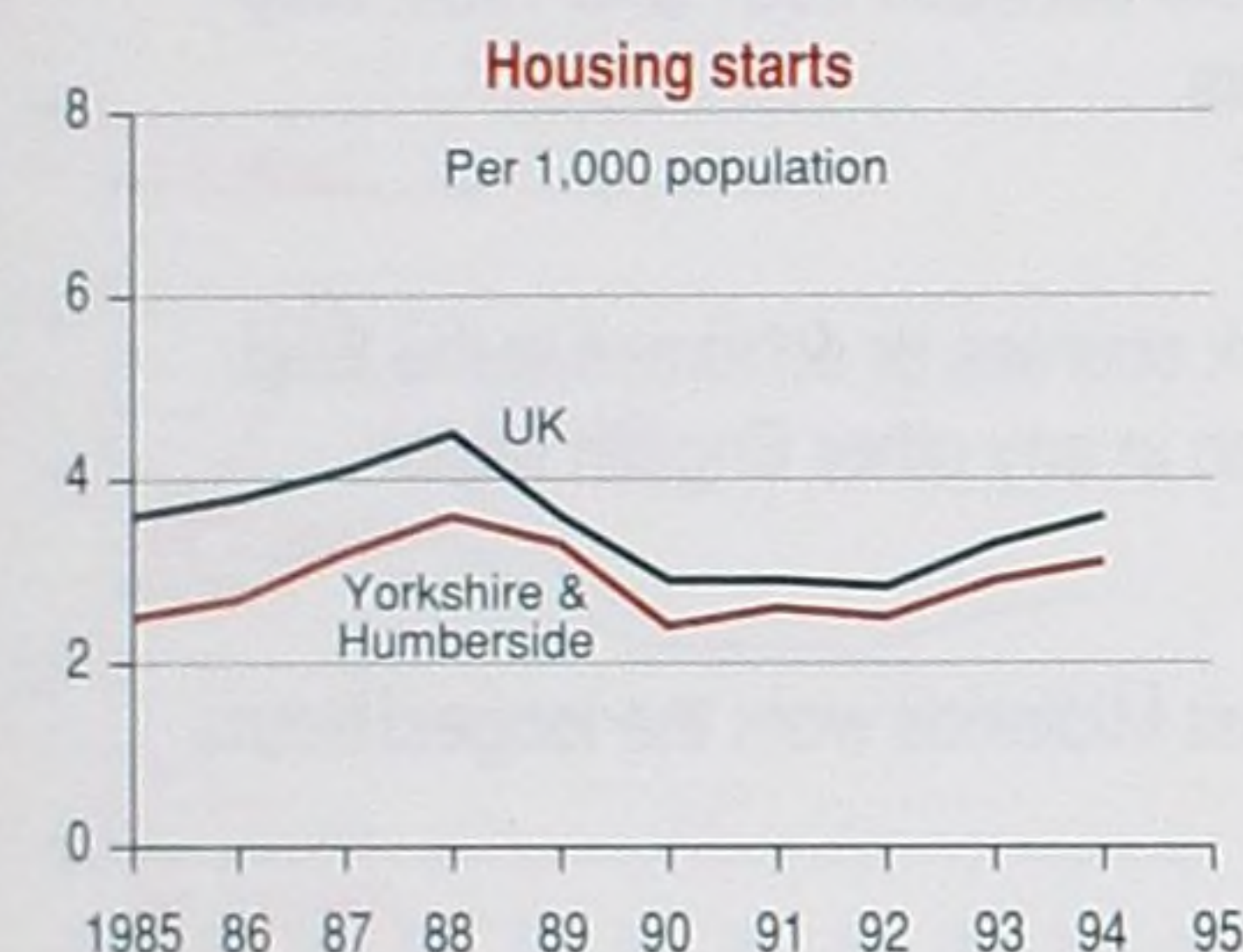
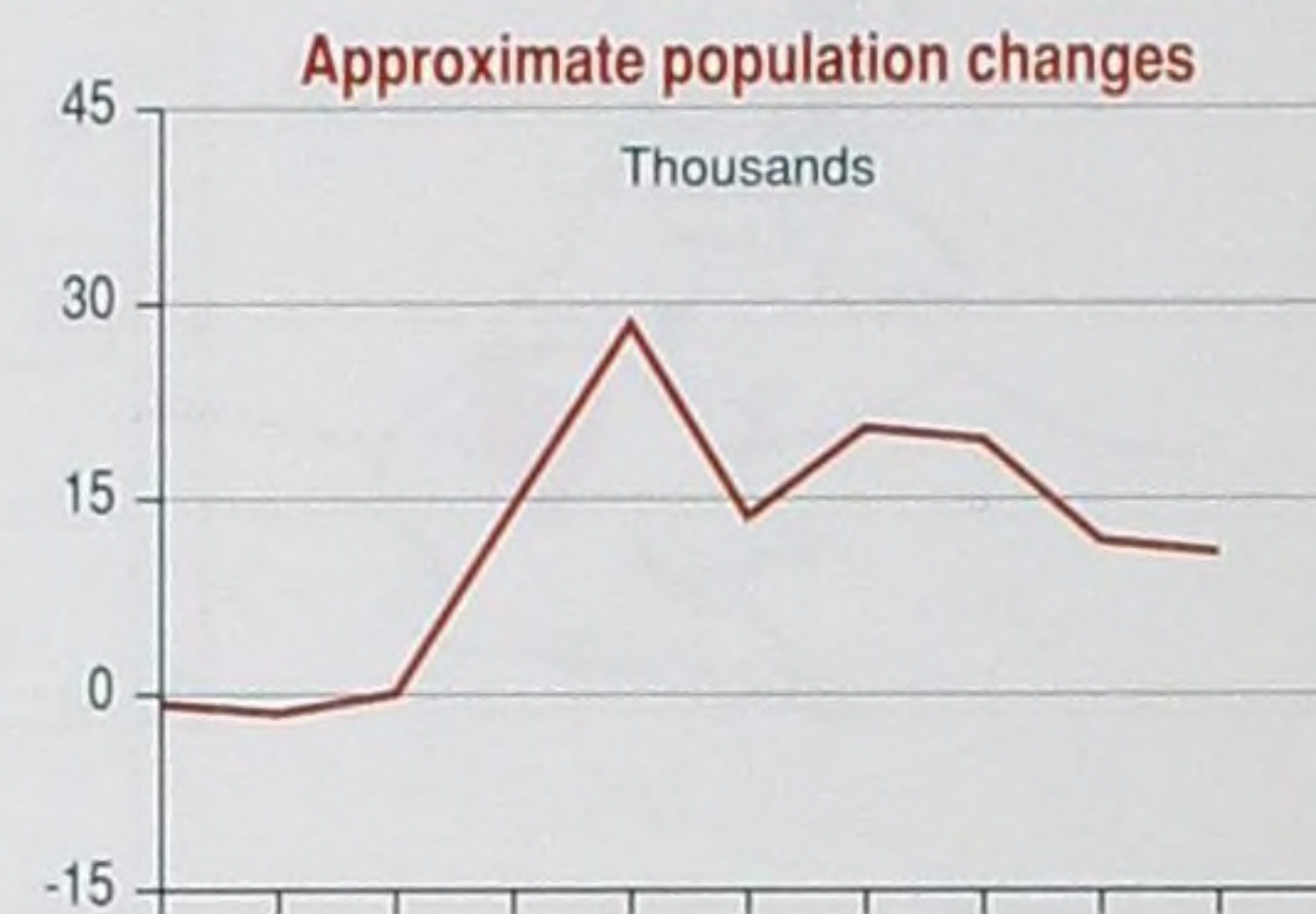
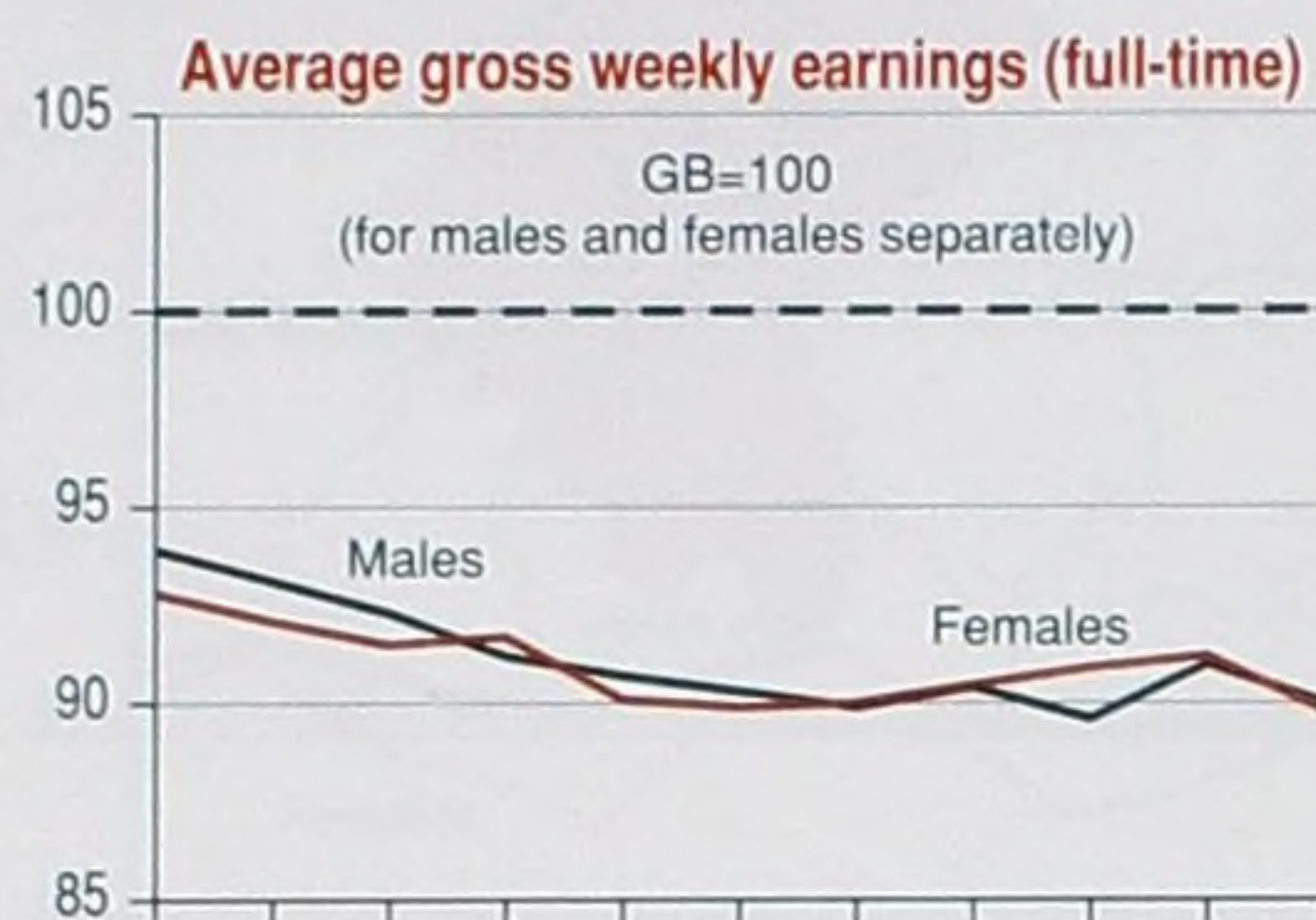
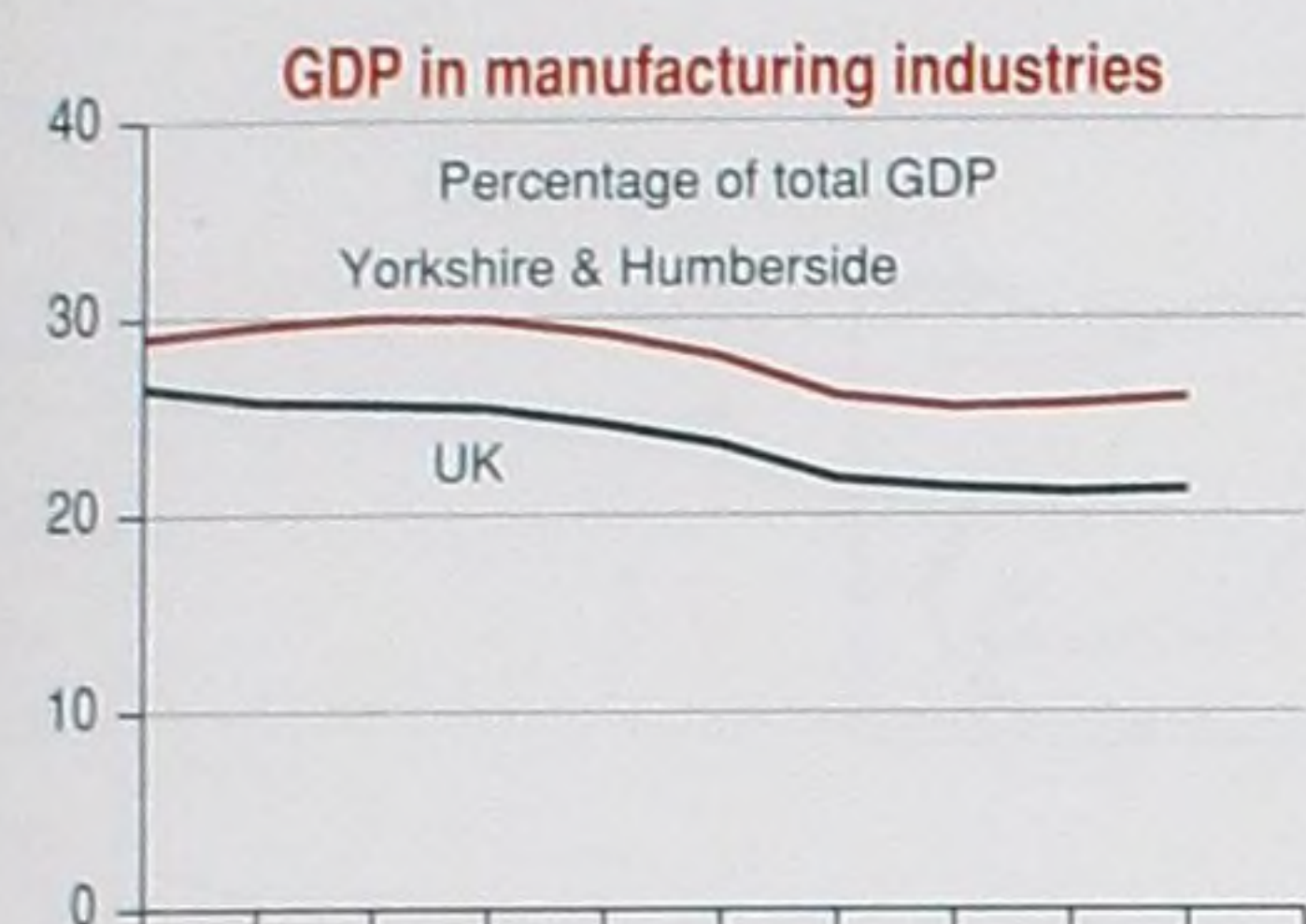
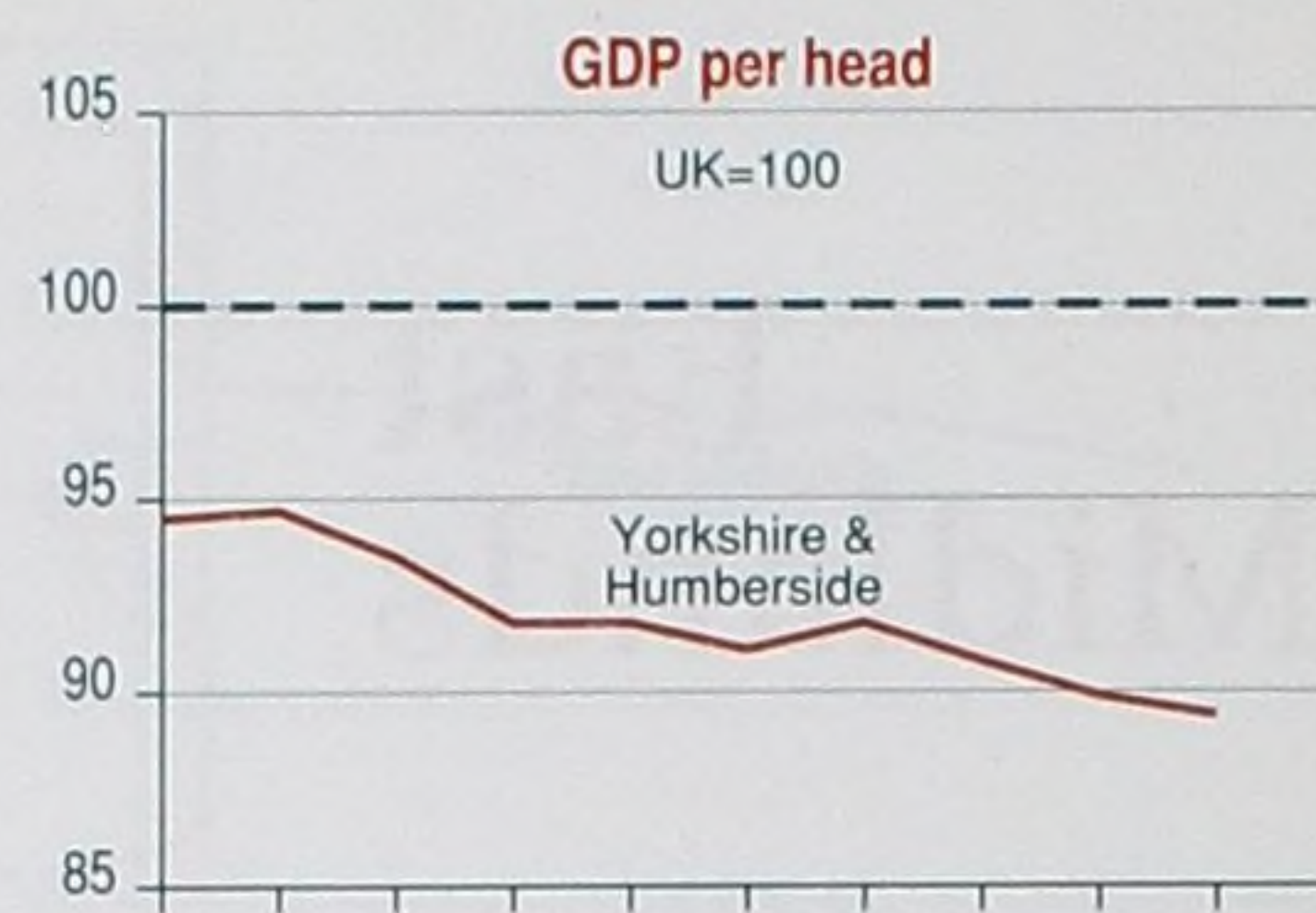
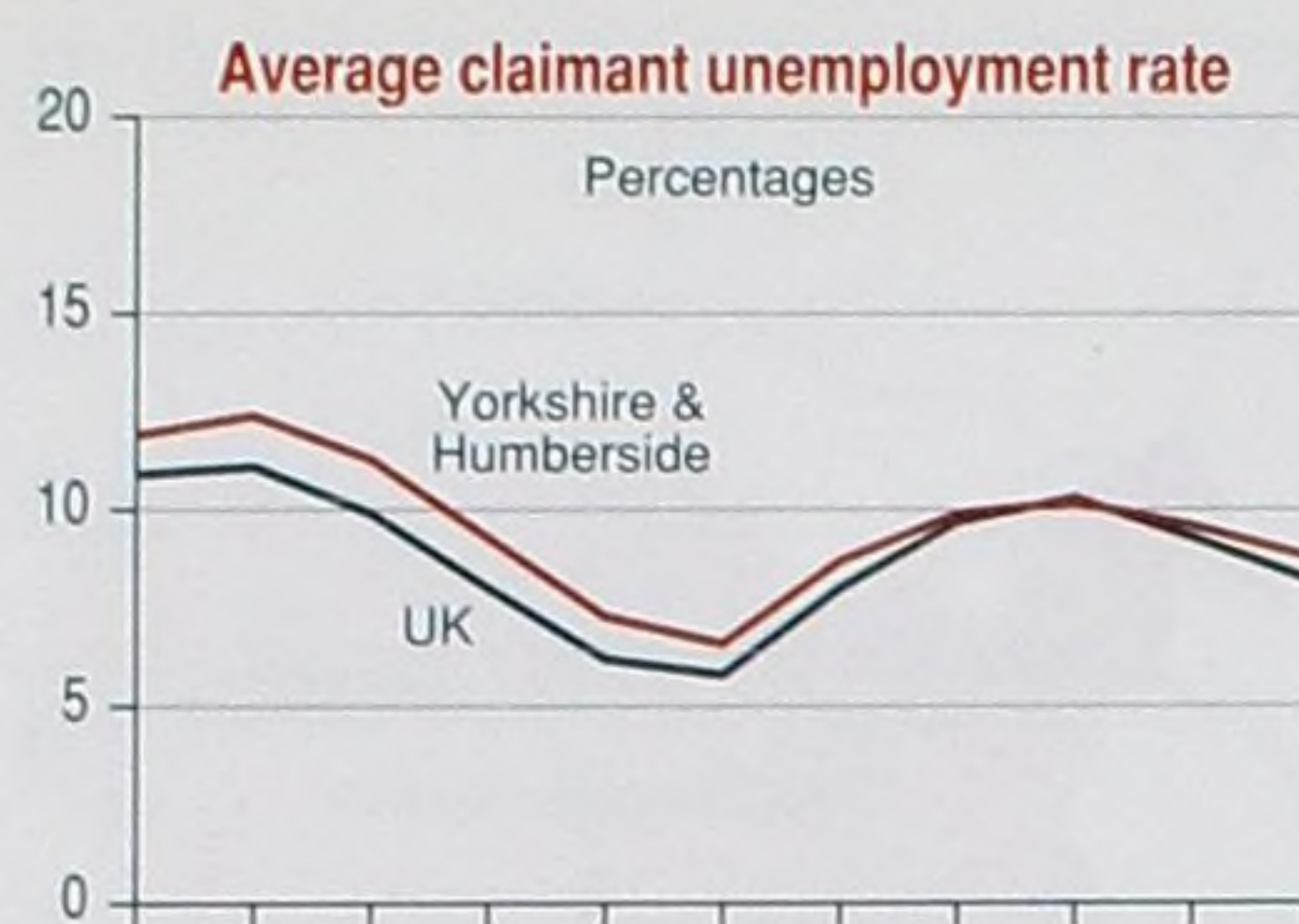
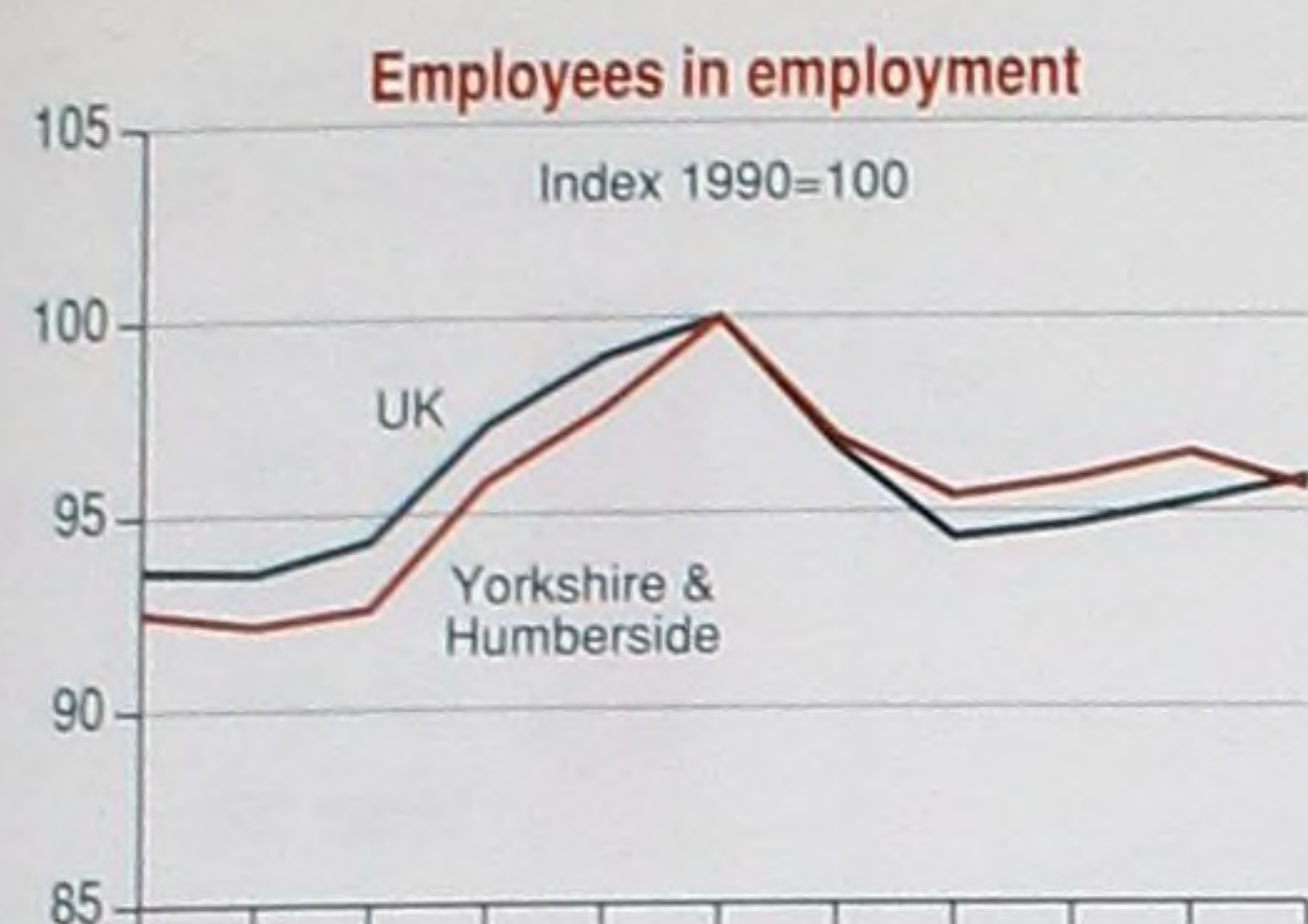
A fifth of the land area of Yorkshire and Humberside is designated as National Park.

(Table 11.9)

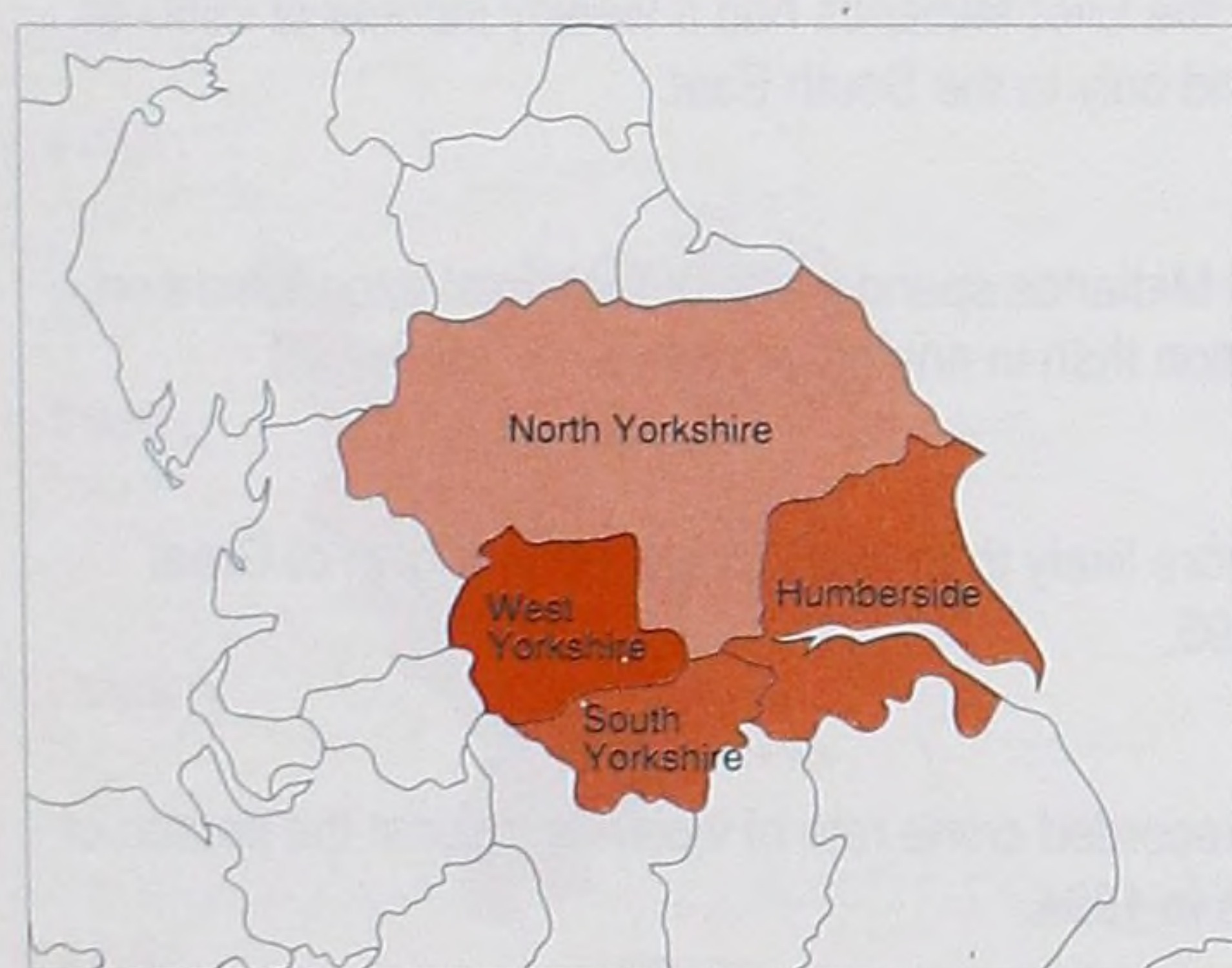
Agriculture

Yorkshire and Humberside had the highest yields of both wheat and barley in 1994.

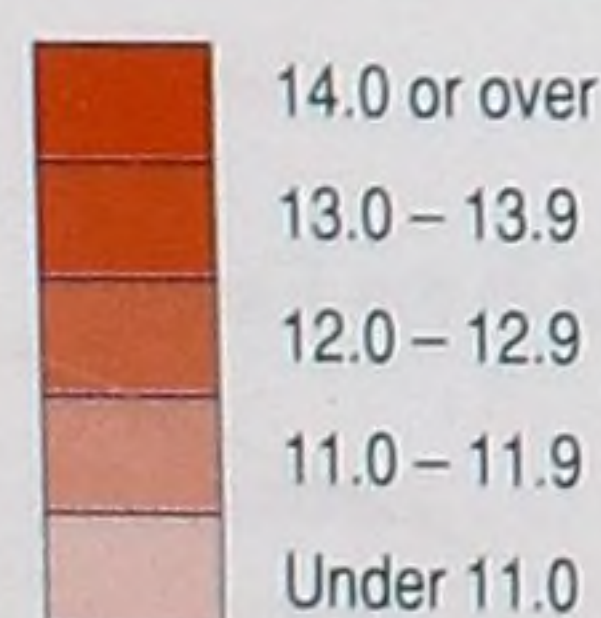
(Table 13.18)



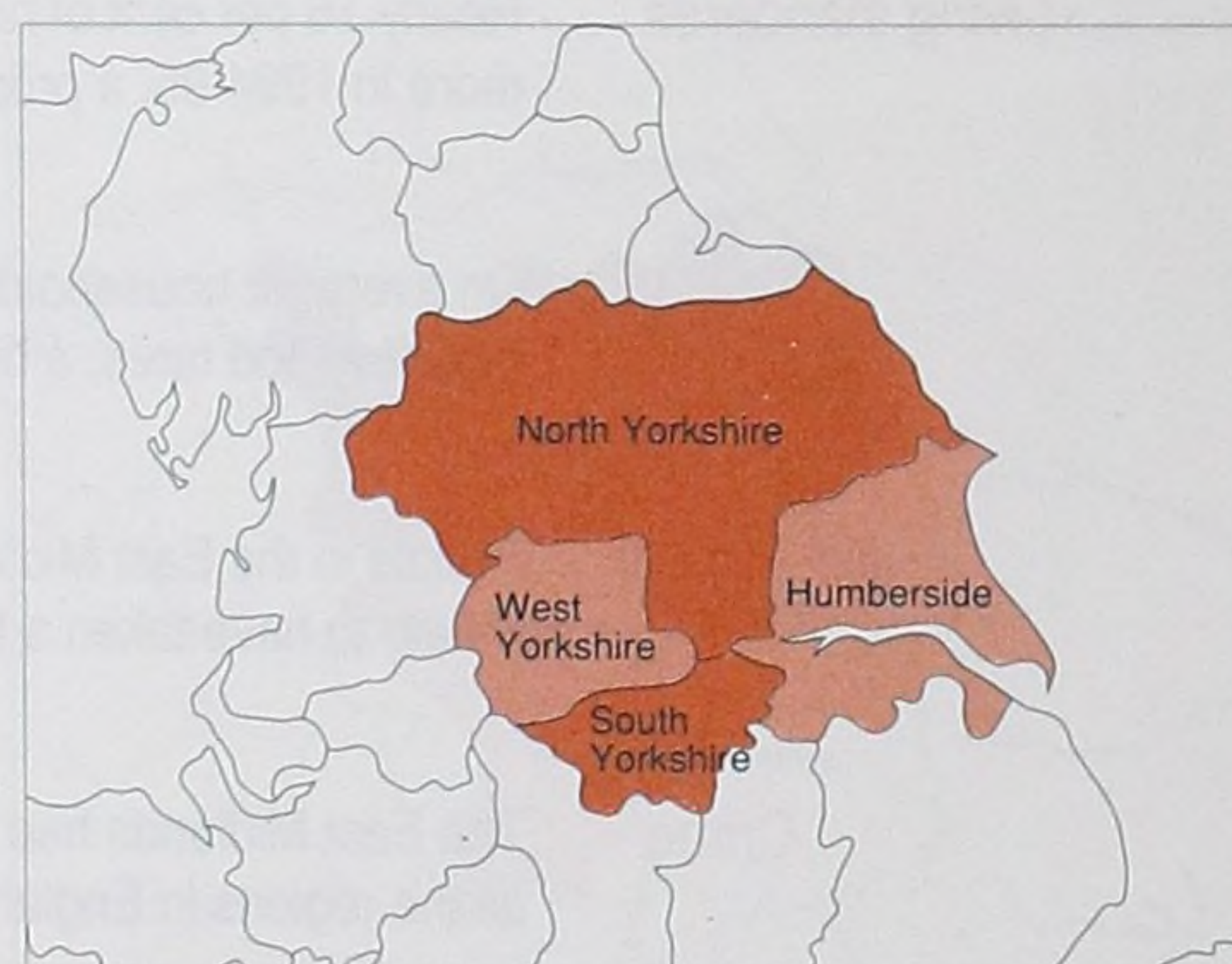
Birth rates, 1994



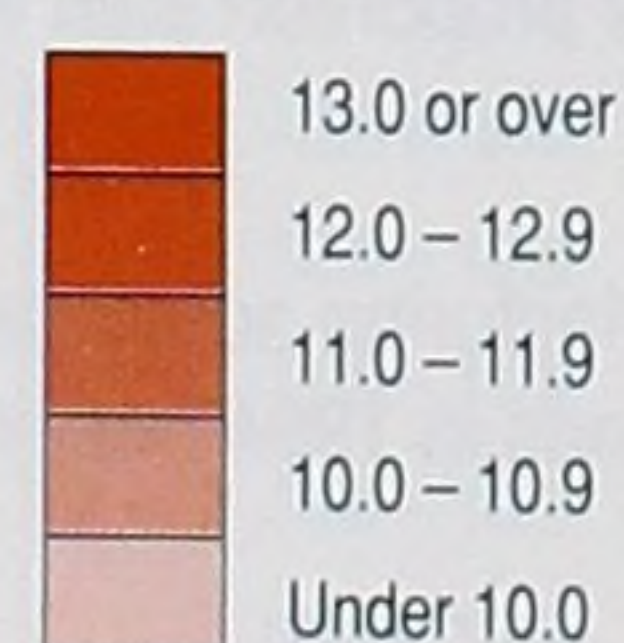
Live births
per 1,000 population



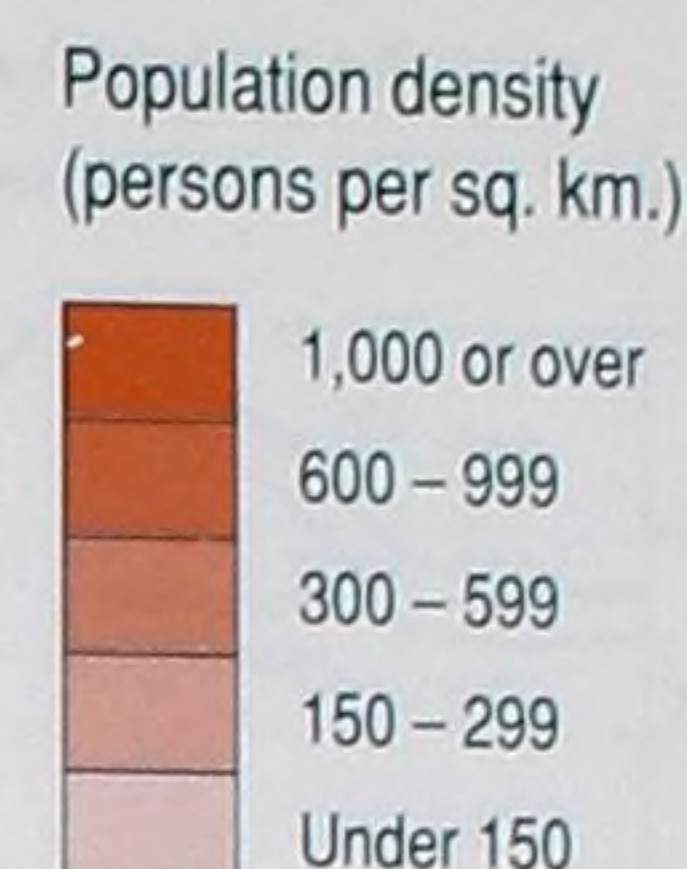
Death rates, 1994



Deaths
per 1,000 population



East Midlands



Population

The population of the East Midlands grew by 23 per cent between 1961 and 1994; only East Anglia and the South West had faster growth rates.

(Table 3.1)

Education

Less than two fifths of participants on Training for Work courses or schemes in the East Midlands gained a qualification, a lower proportion than in any other English region.

(Table 4.20)

Labour market

On average, women in full-time employment in the East Midlands work the longest hours for the lowest pay.

(Table 5.14)

The East Midlands had the third lowest claimant unemployment rate in 1995, at 7.7 per cent.

(Table 5.18)

Housing

Seven out of ten dwellings in the East Midlands are owner-occupied; only the South West and Wales have higher proportions.

(Table 6.2)

Living standards

Nearly 16 per cent of households in the East Midlands had a weekly income of £650 or more in 1994-95, a proportion second only to the South East.

(Table 8.2)

On average, households in the East Midlands spend a fifth of their total expenditure on motoring and fares, a higher proportion than in any other region.

(Table 8.8)

People in the East Midlands were more likely than those in any other region of Great Britain to have taken a holiday in 1995.

(Table 8.13)

Crime

The East Midlands had the highest recorded crime rate of violence against the person of all the regions in England and Wales in 1994.

(Table 9.1)

Transport

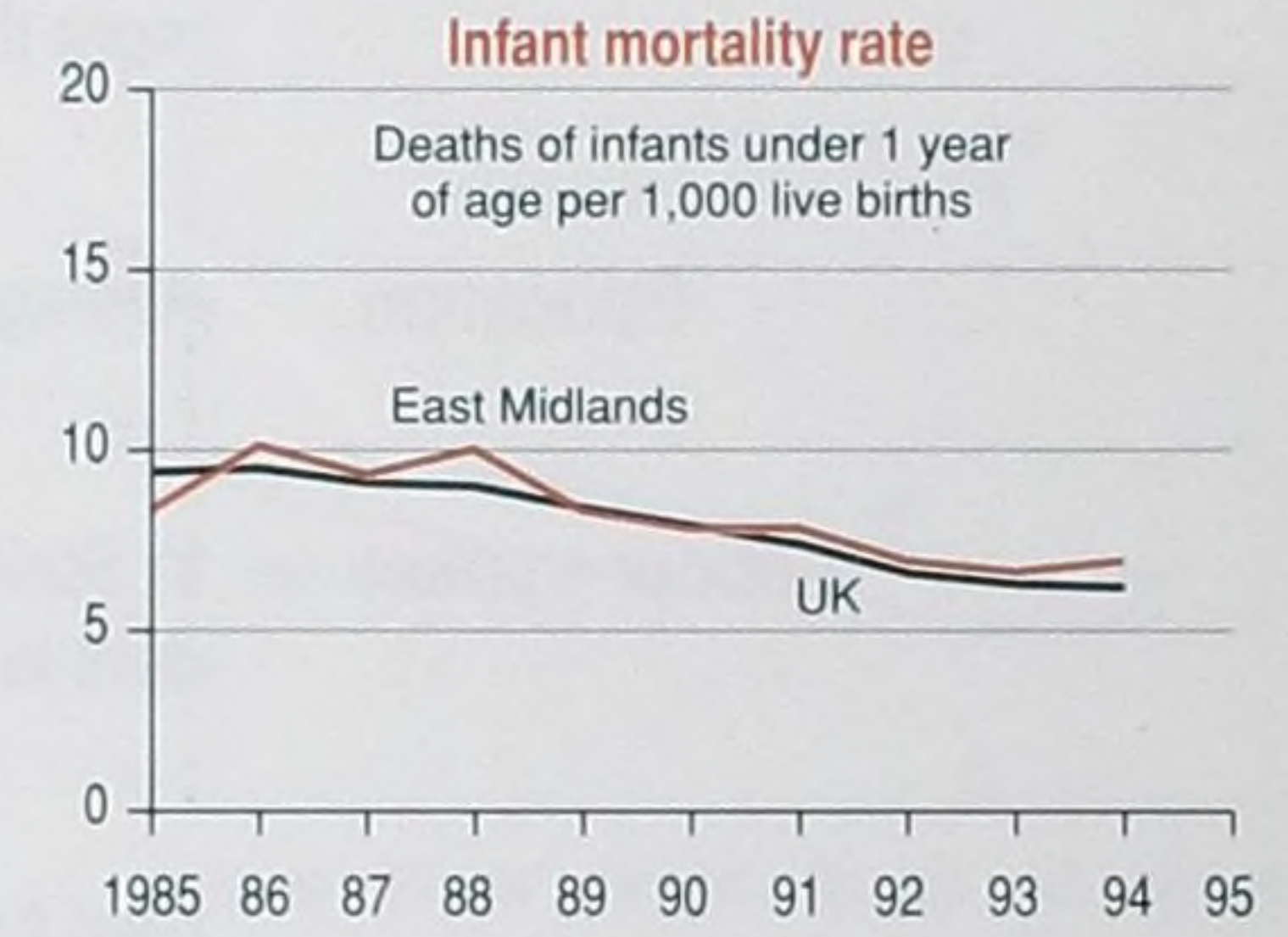
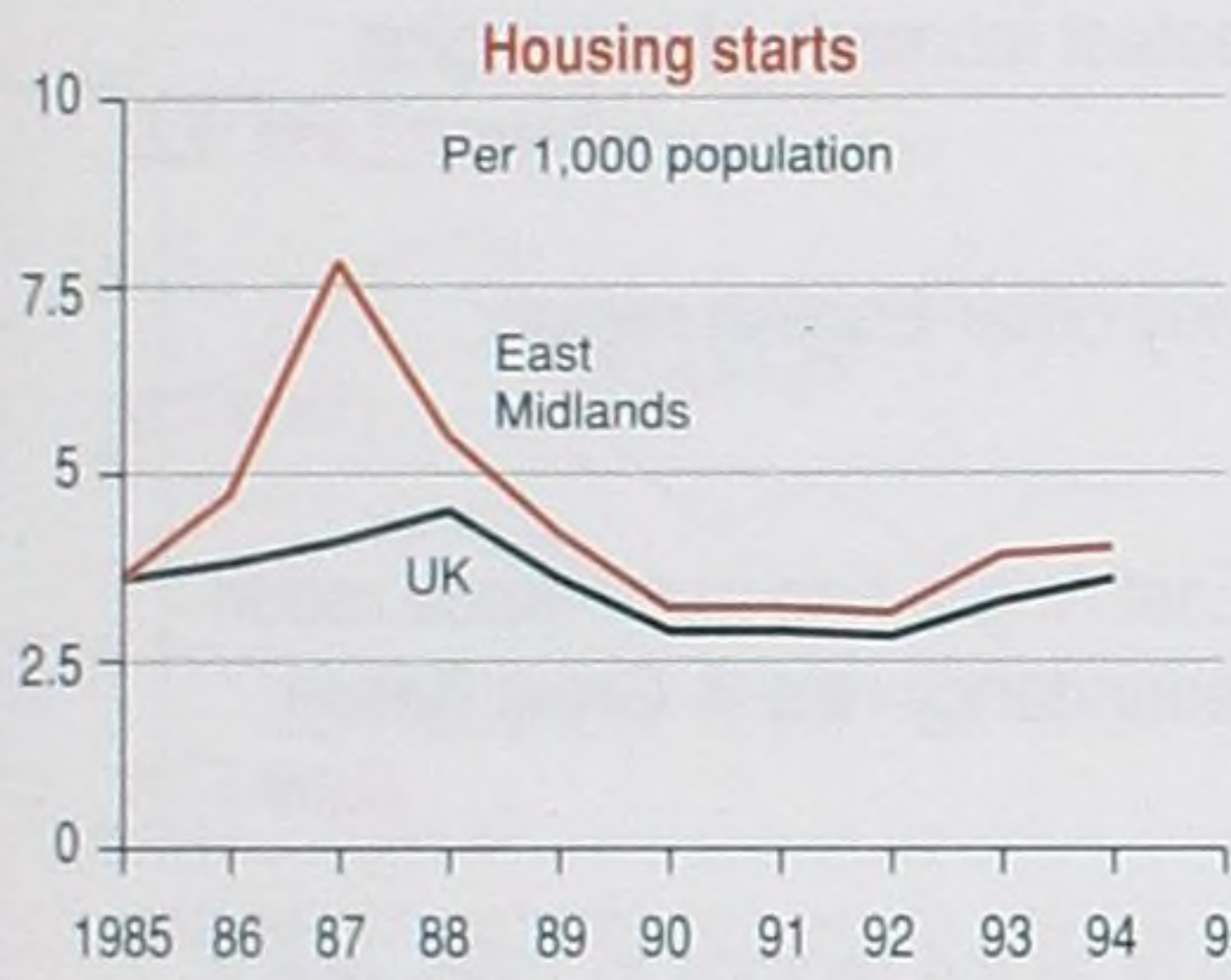
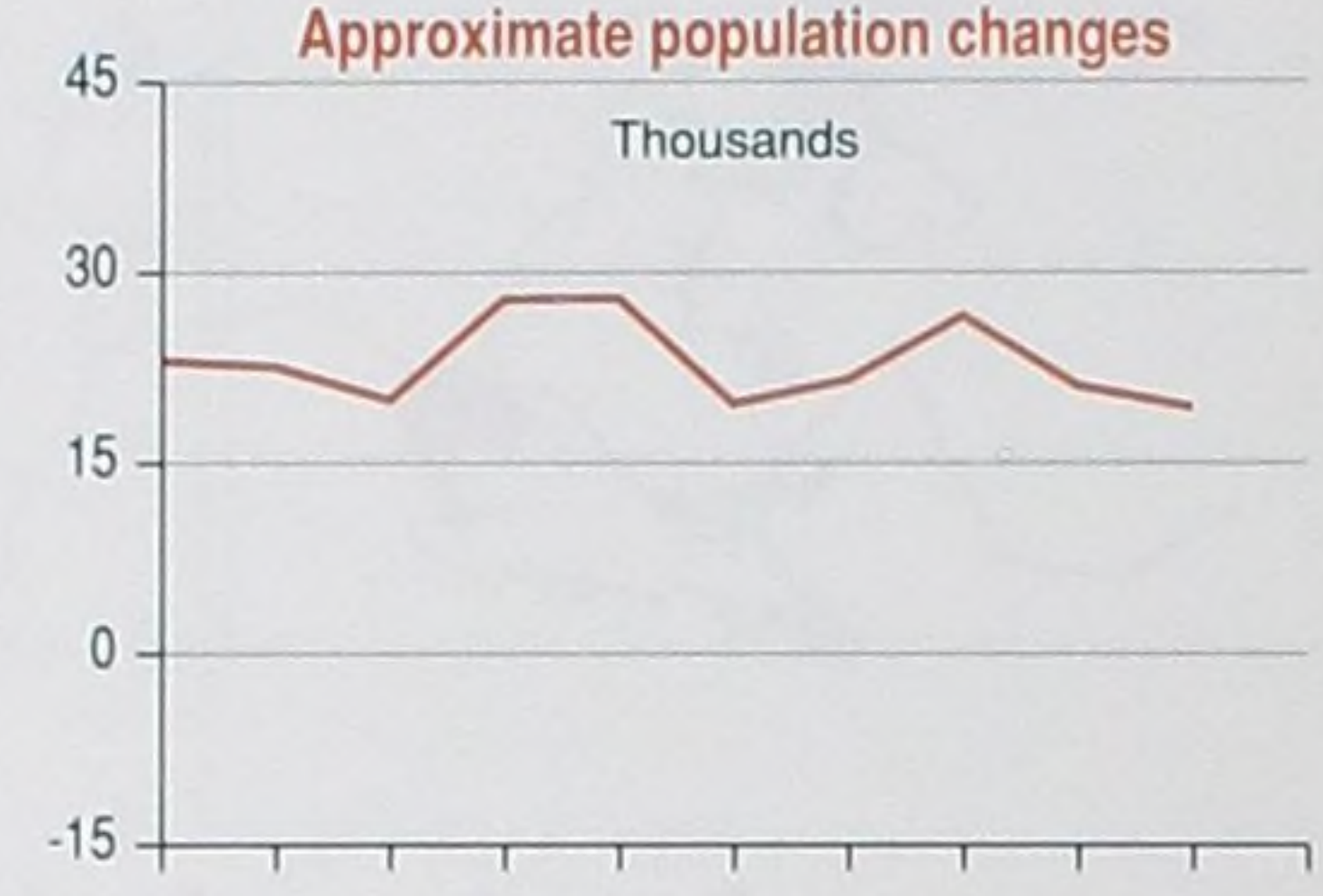
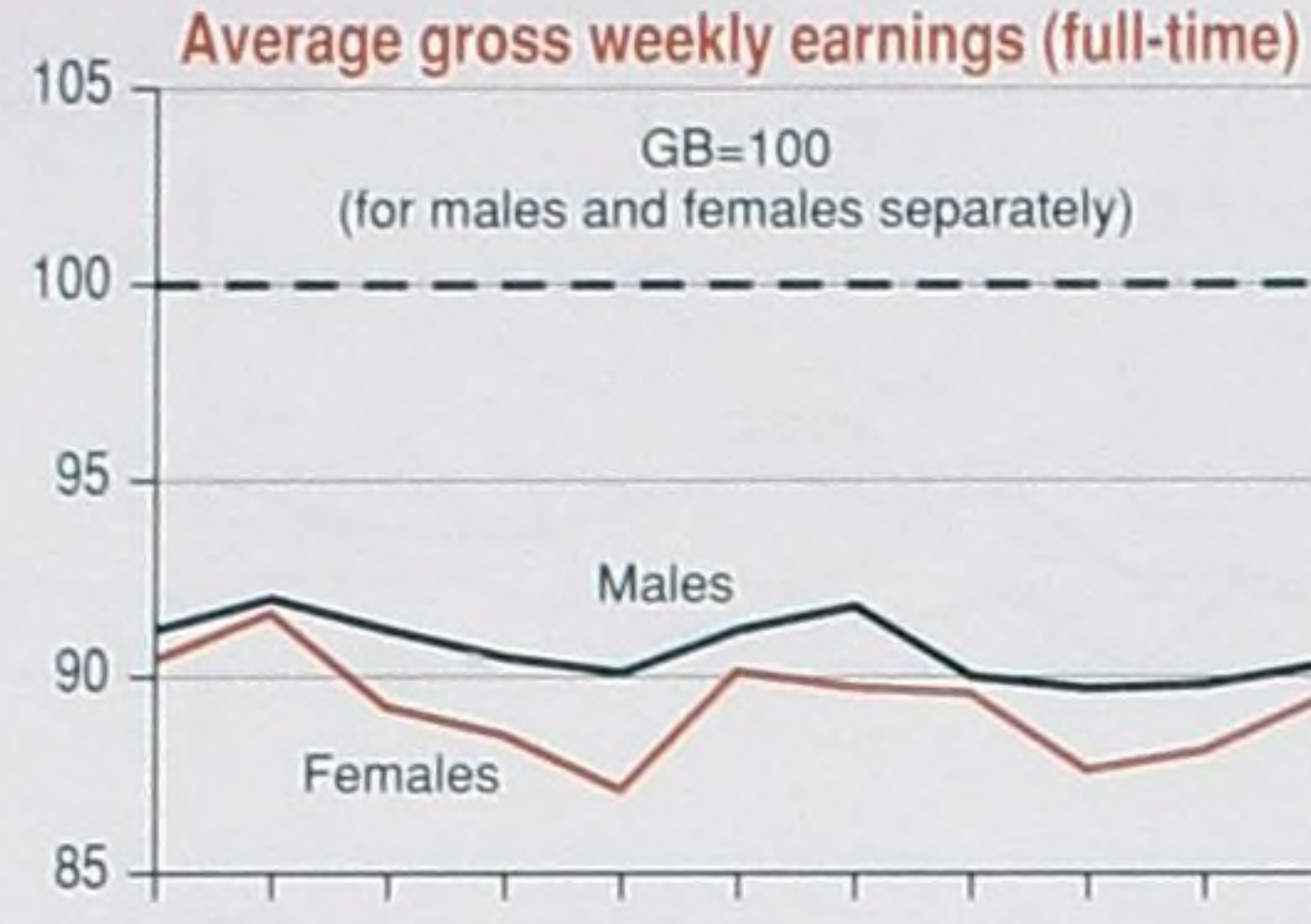
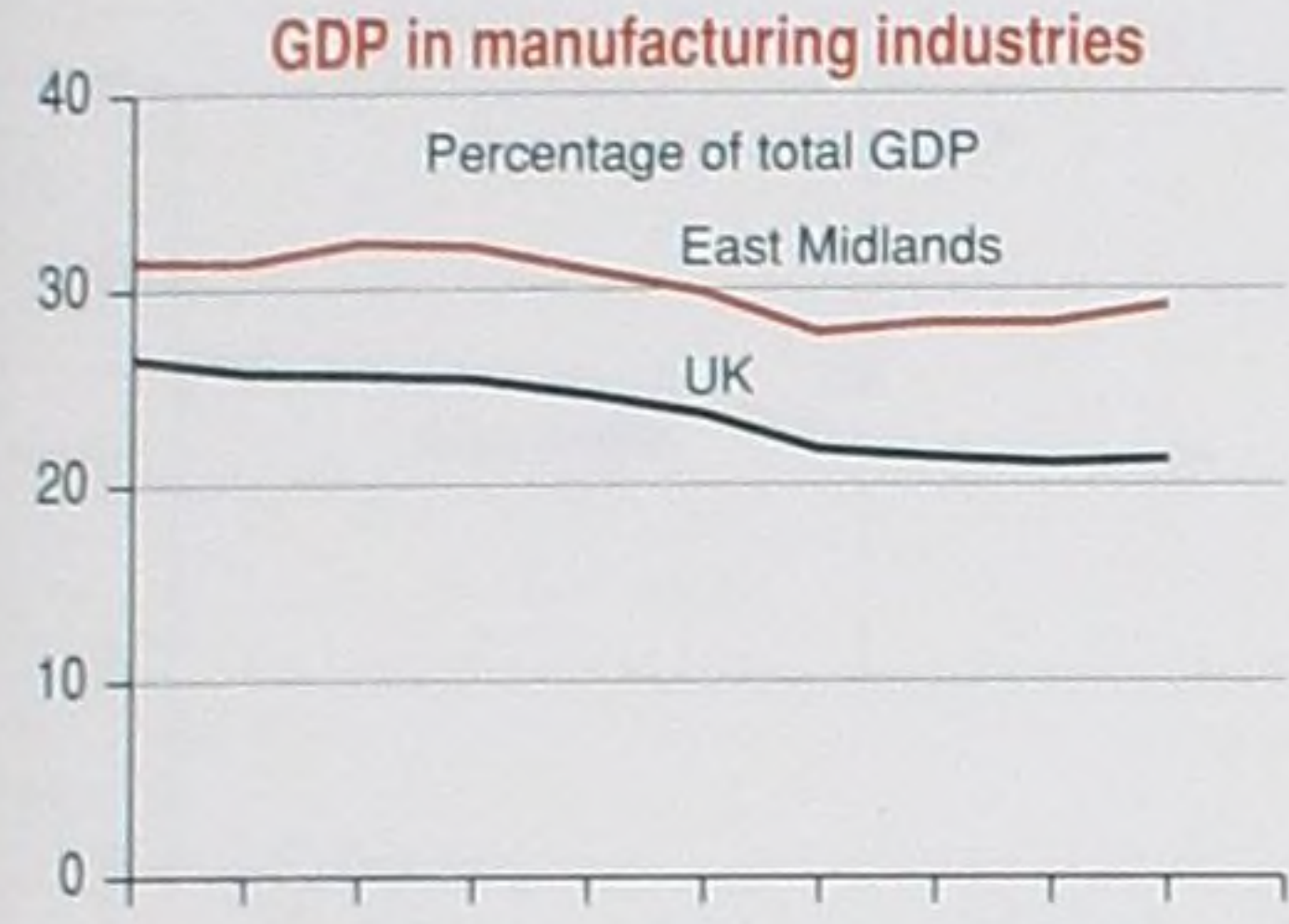
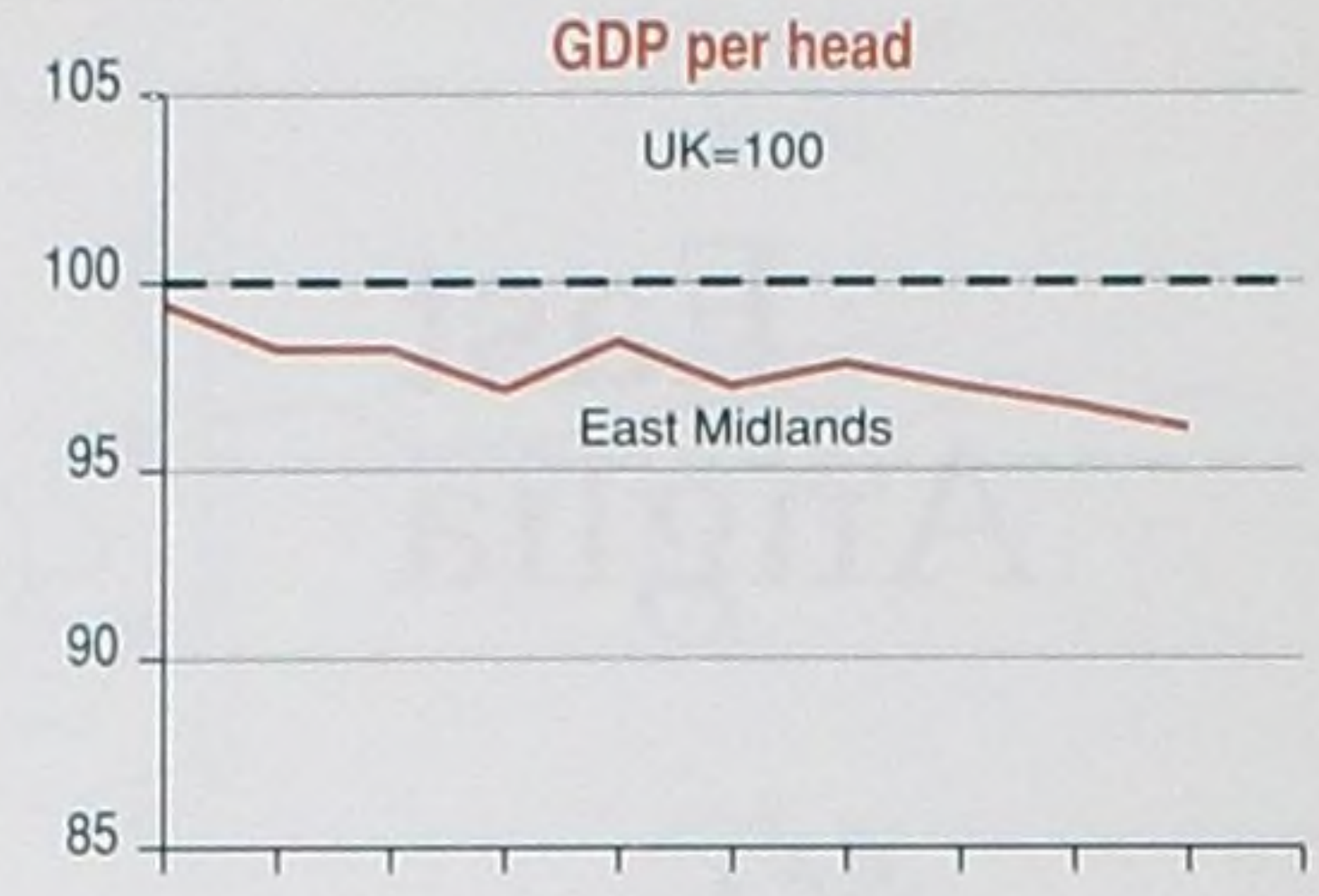
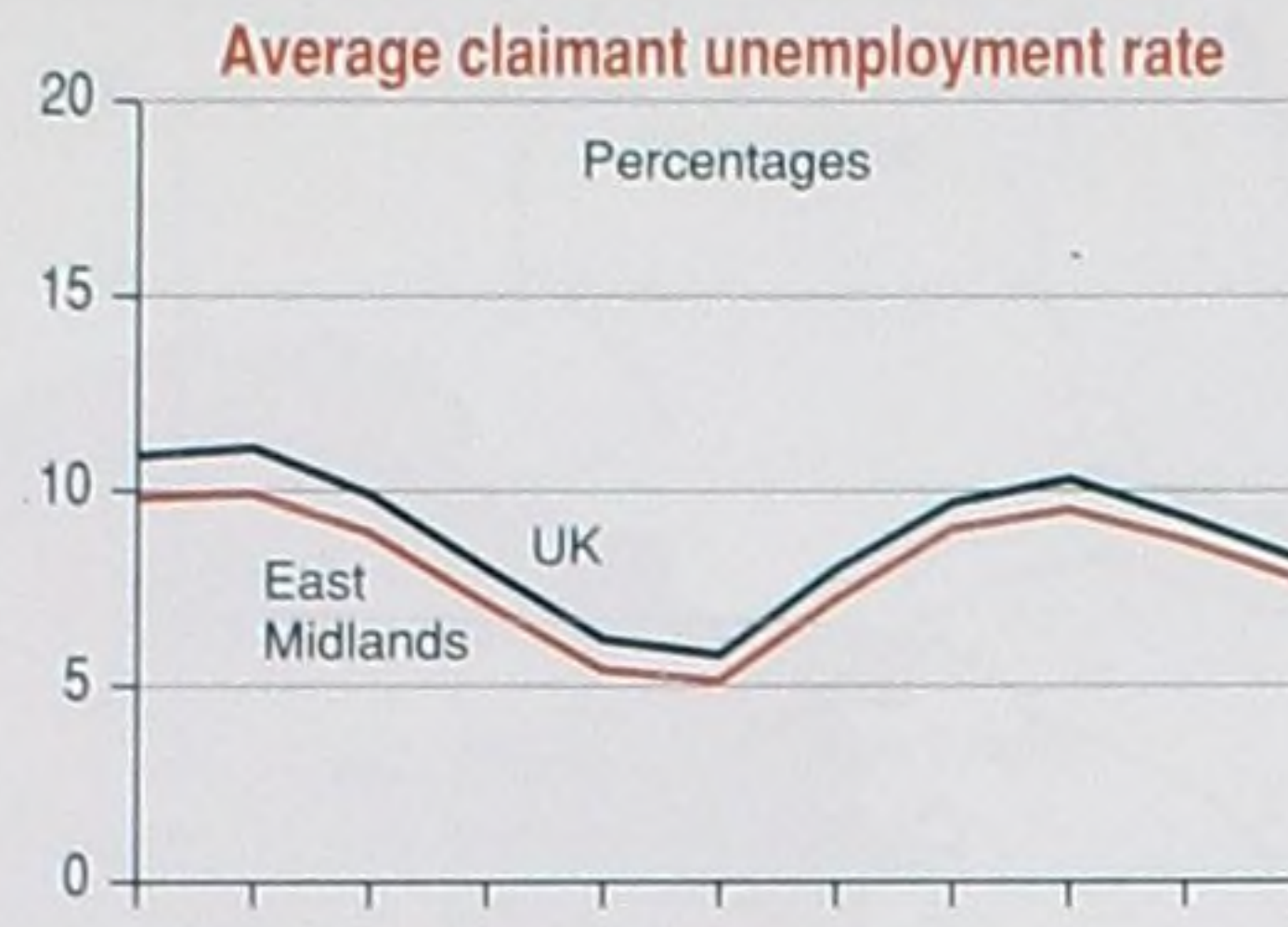
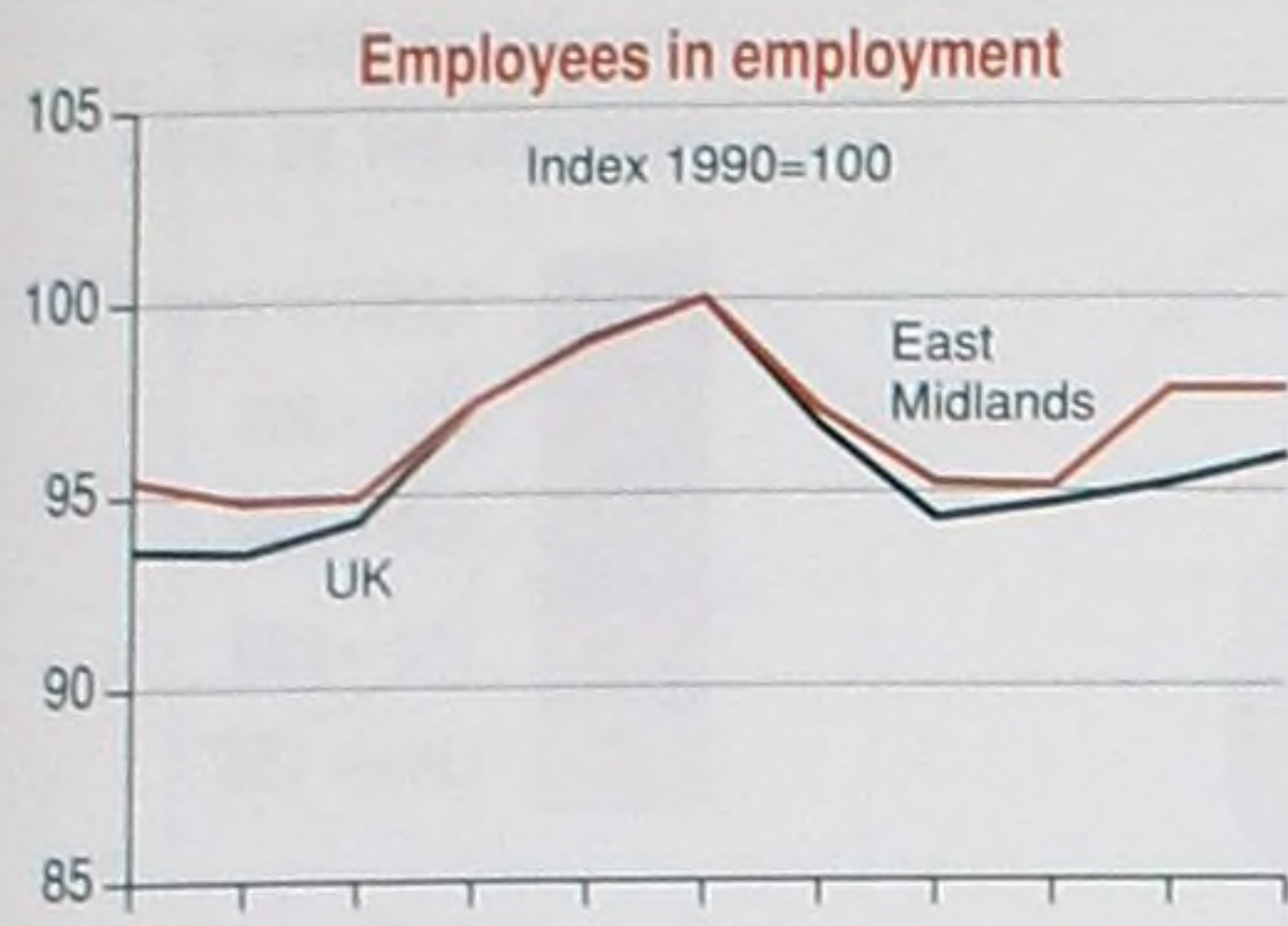
In 1995, 60 per cent of new car registrations in the East Midlands were company cars, a higher proportion than in any other region except the South East.

(Table 10.1)

Industry

Manufacturing accounted for a higher proportion of gross domestic product in the East Midlands in 1994 than in any other region.

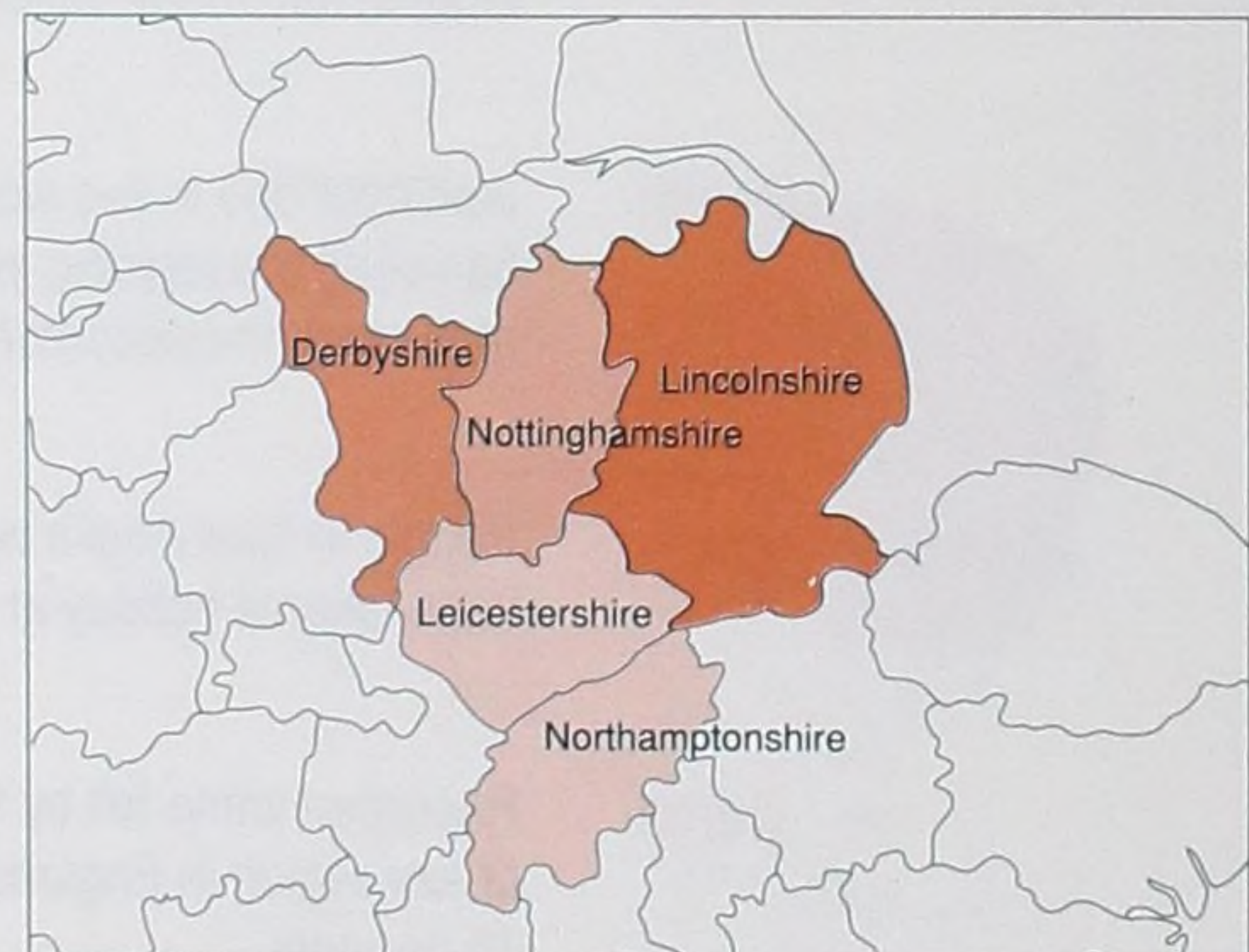
(Table 12.5 and Chart 13.1)



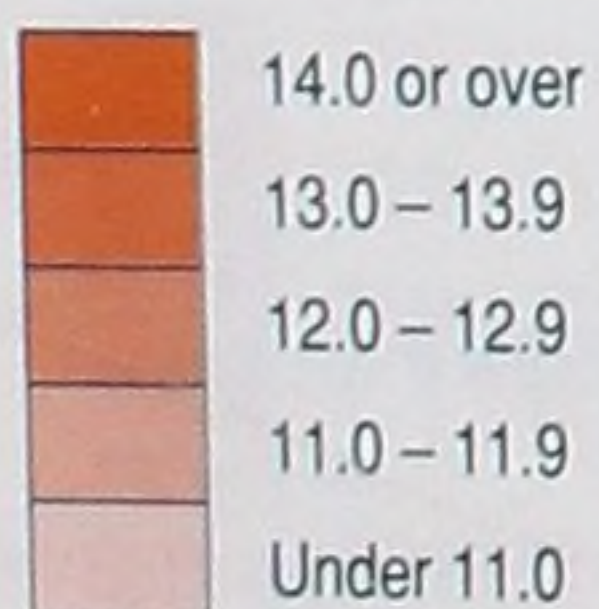
Birth rates, 1994



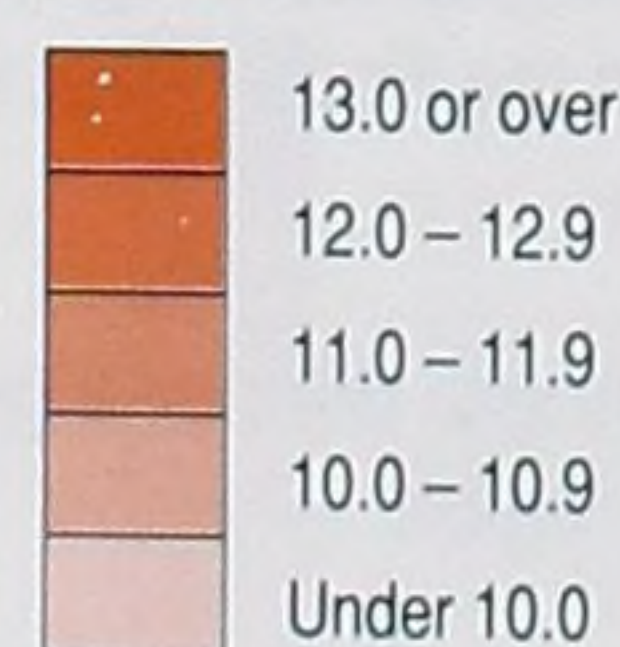
Death rates, 1994



Live births
per 1,000 population



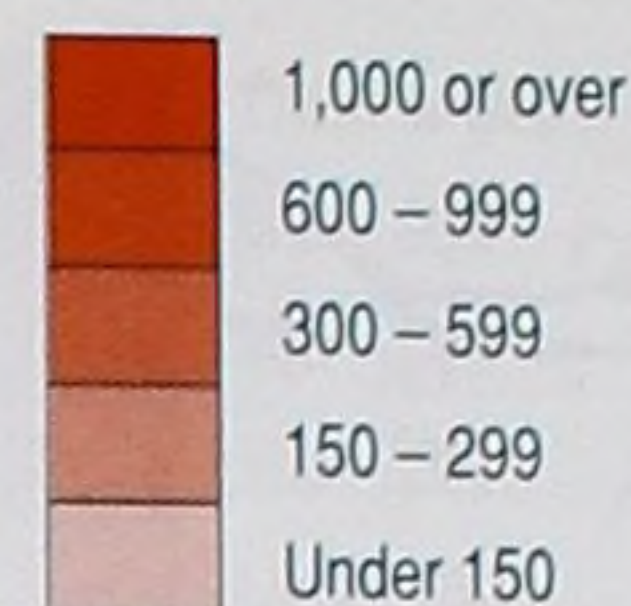
Deaths
per 1,000 population



East Anglia



Population density
(persons per sq. km.)



Population

East Anglia is the most sparsely populated English region despite population growth of more than 40 per cent between 1961 and 1994, the greatest increase of any region.

(Tables 3.1 and 15.1)

Education

Average class sizes are smaller in East Anglia than in any other English region.

(Table 4.2)

Labour market

In Spring 1995, around one in every 75 employees in East Anglia had been made redundant in the previous three weeks, the second highest redundancy rate in Great Britain.

(Table 5.17)

East Anglia had the lowest claimant unemployment rate of all the regions in 1995, at 6.2 per cent.

(Table 5.18)

Housing

Over a third of households in East Anglia live in detached houses, a higher proportion than in any other region.

(Table 6.6)

House prices in East Anglia in 1995 were, on average, 20 per cent lower than in 1989, the biggest fall of any region.

(Table 6.10)

Health

Just over one in five women in East Anglia smoked cigarettes in 1994, the lowest proportion of all the regions, yet one in seven drank more than the recommended sensible levels of alcohol, the second highest proportion.

(Tables 7.12 and 7.13)

Living standards

People in East Anglia were less likely than those in any other region of Great Britain to have taken a holiday in 1995.

(Table 8.13)

Crime

Recorded crime fell by 9 per cent in East Anglia between 1993 and 1994, the greatest fall of any region in England and Wales; the fall in burglaries was 16 per cent and in robberies 15 per cent.

(Table 9.1)

Transport

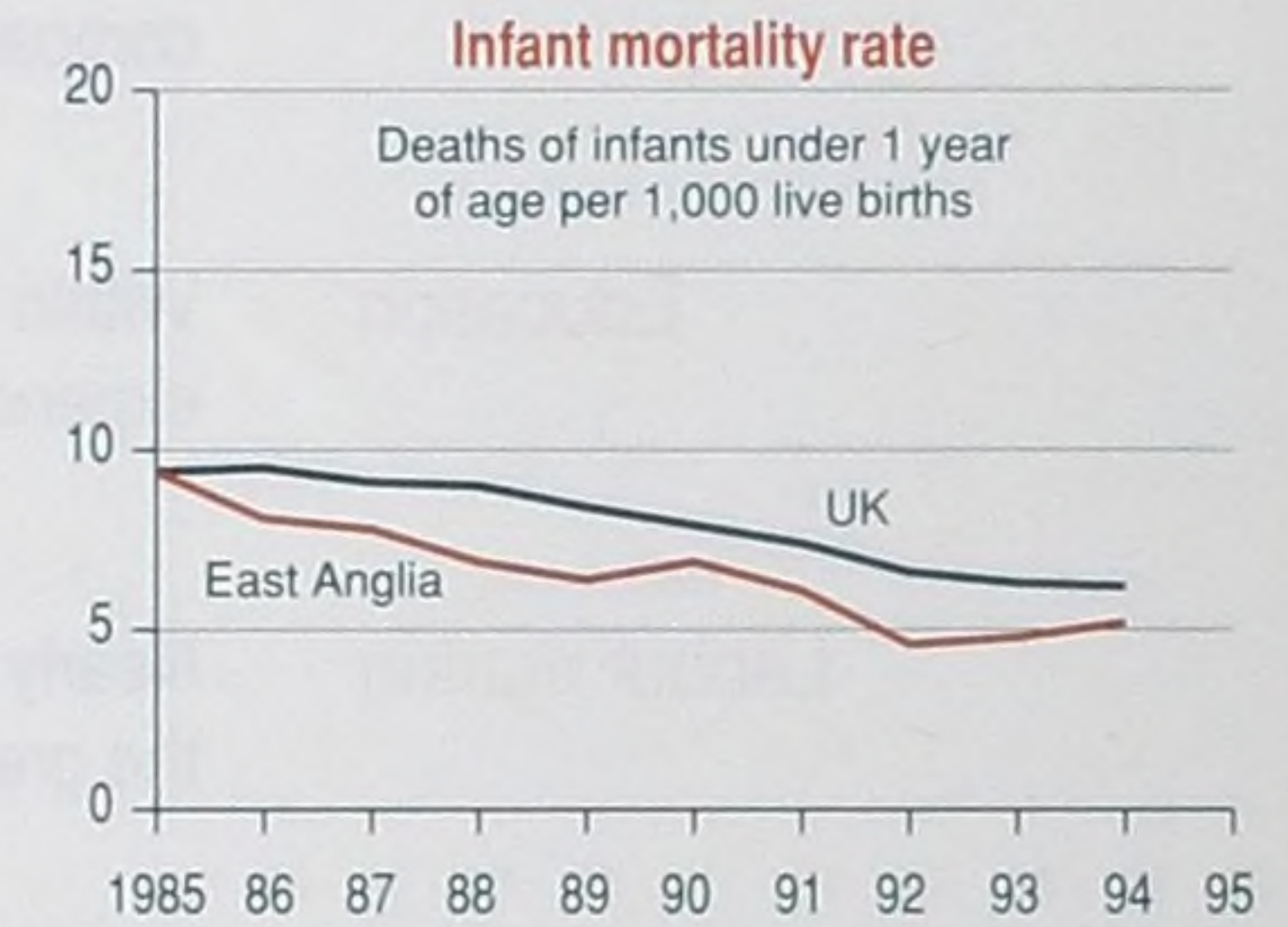
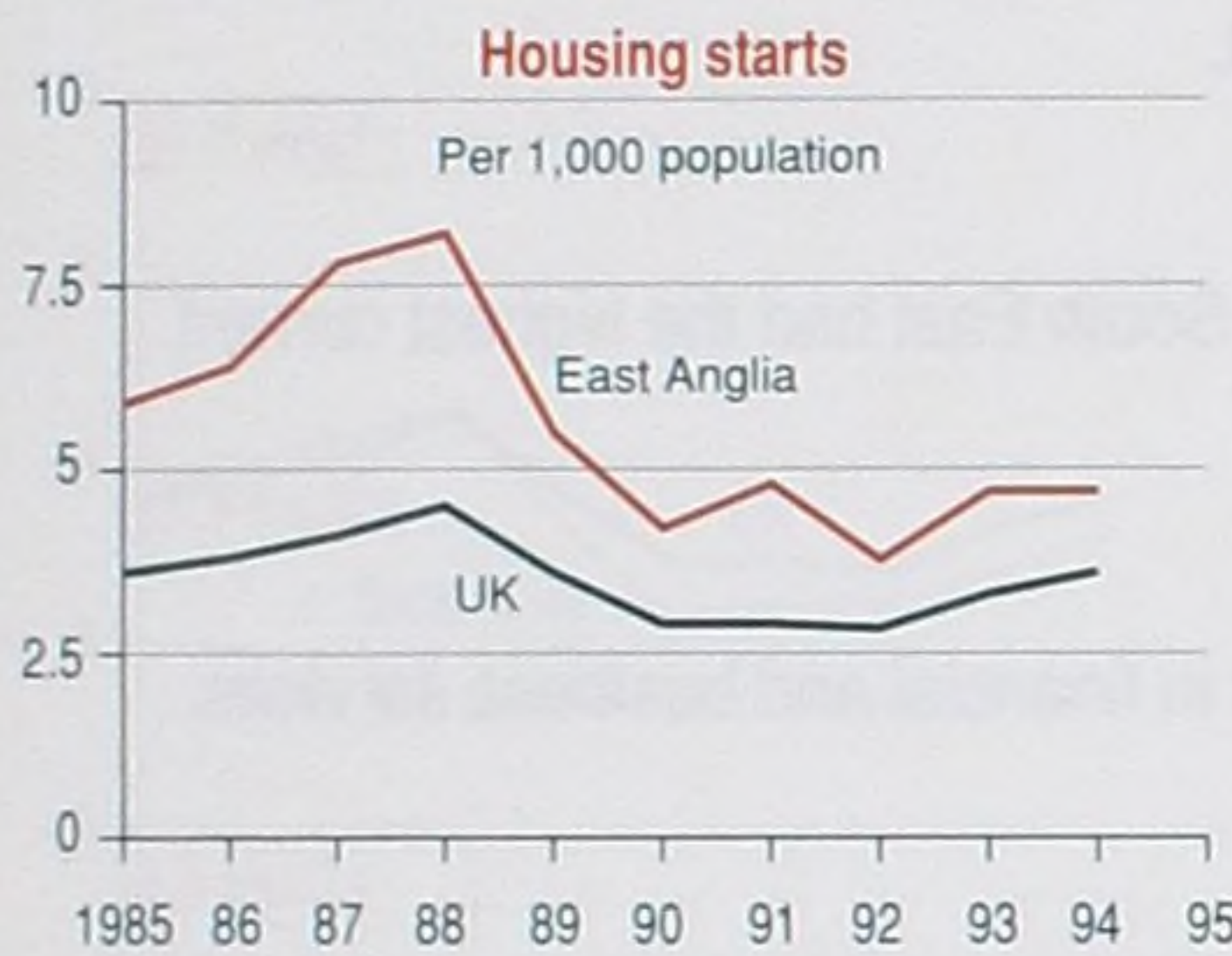
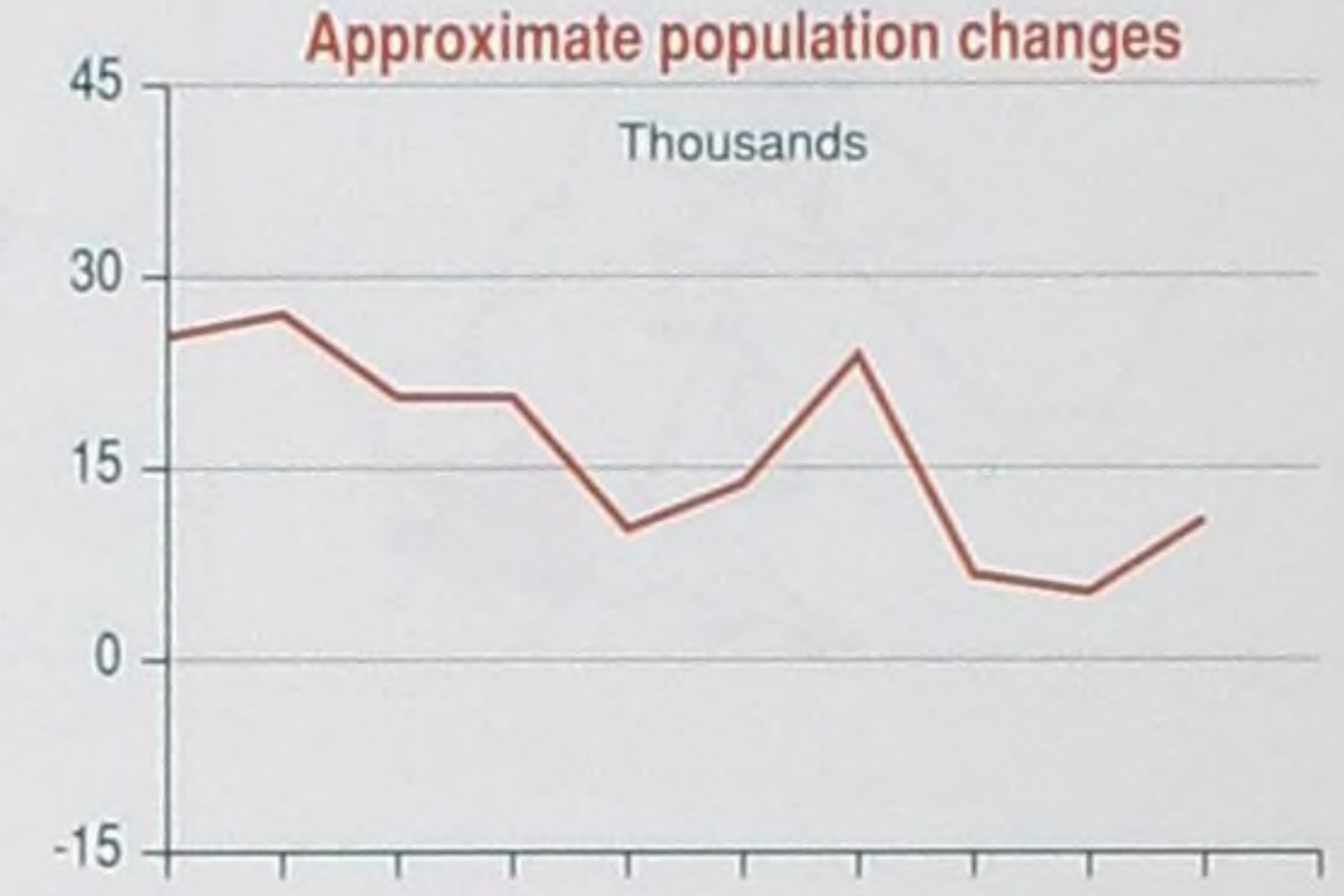
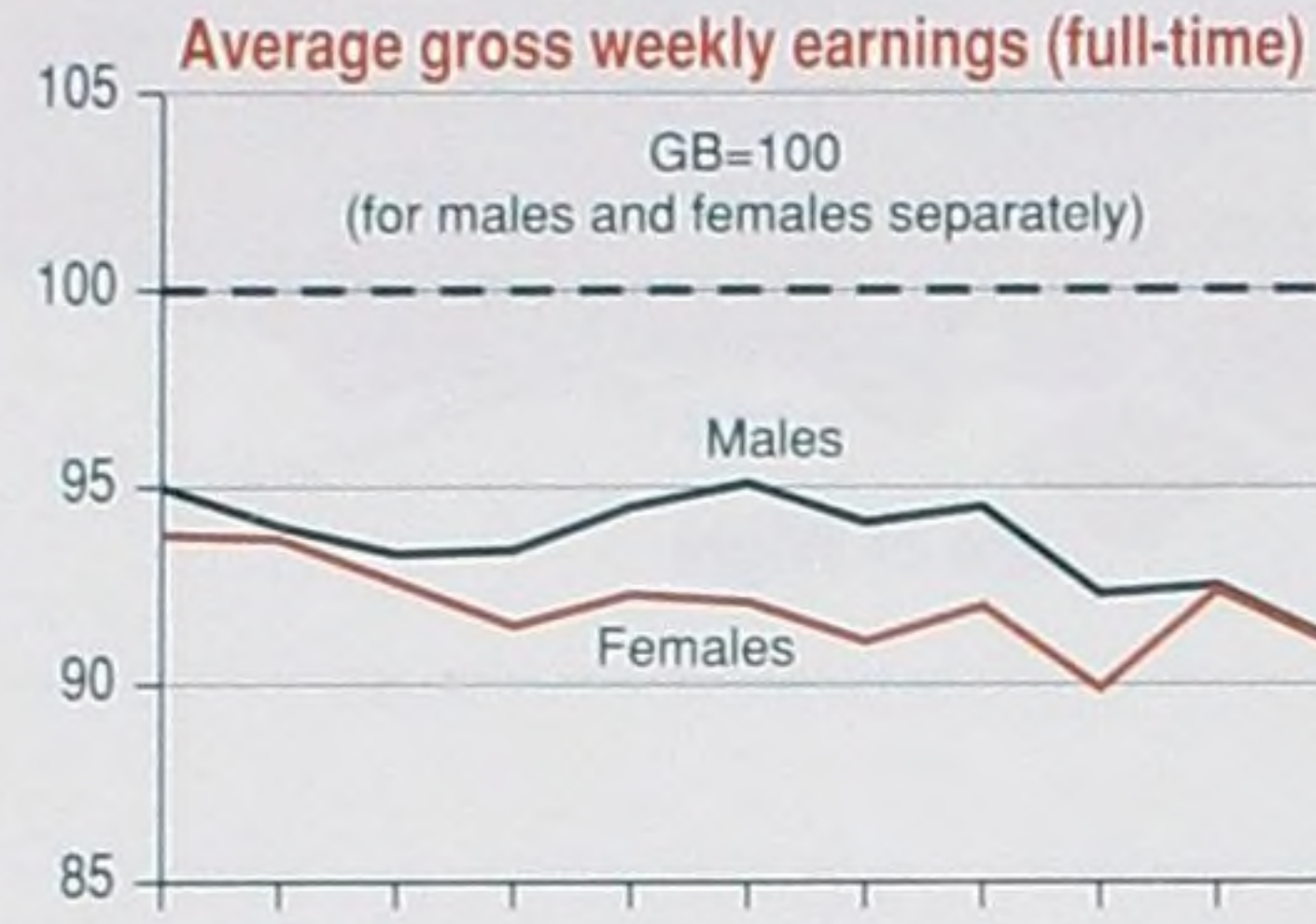
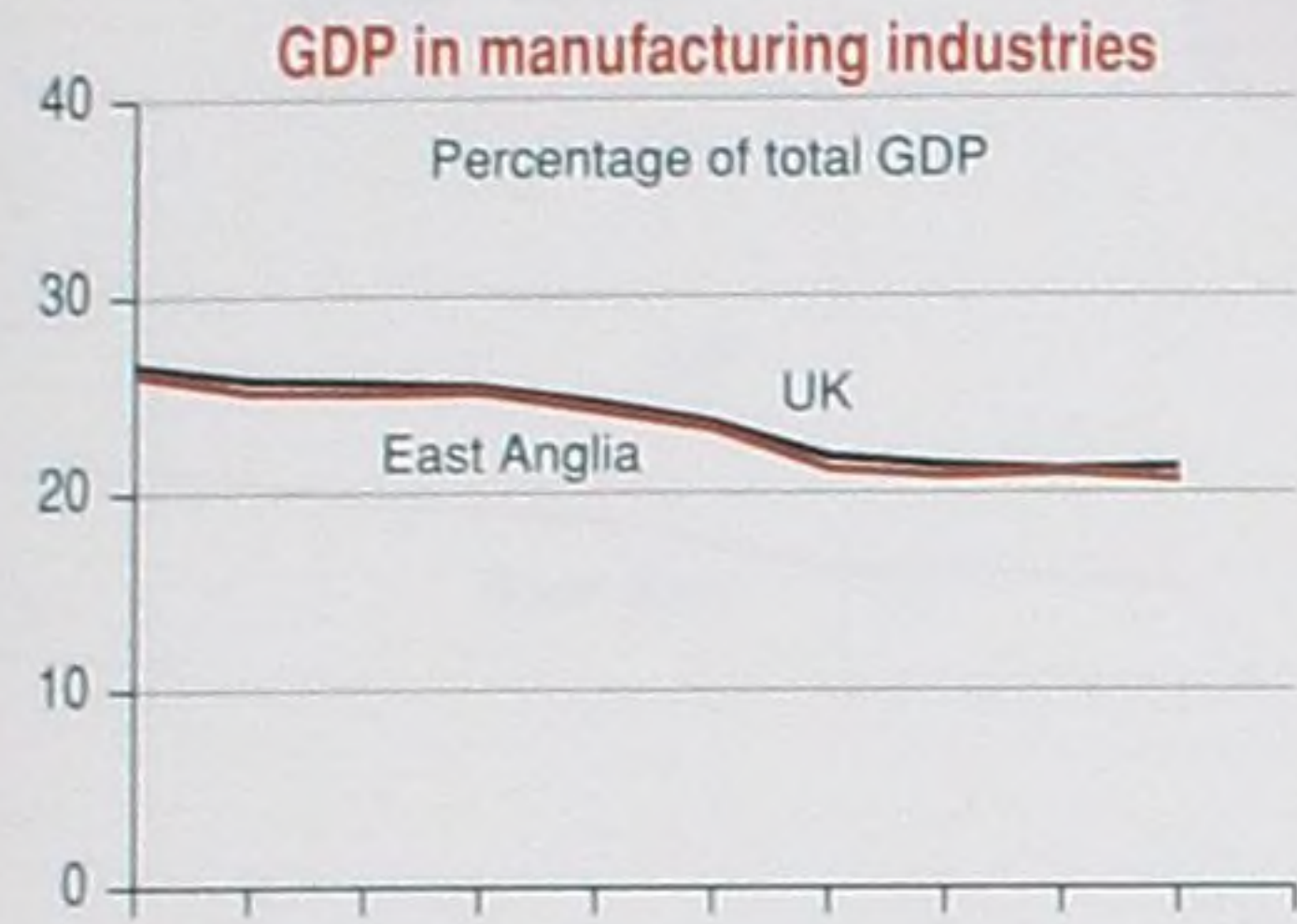
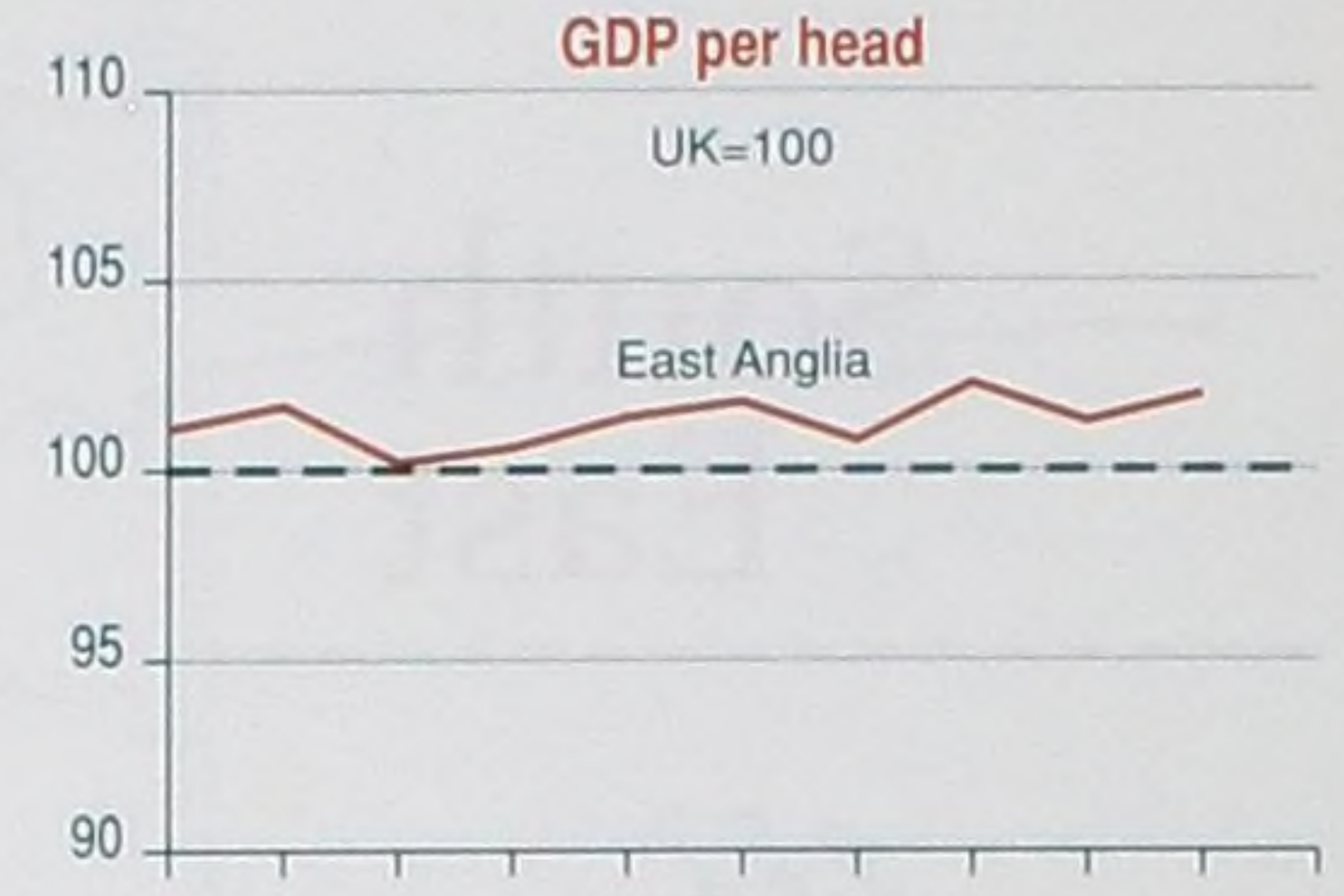
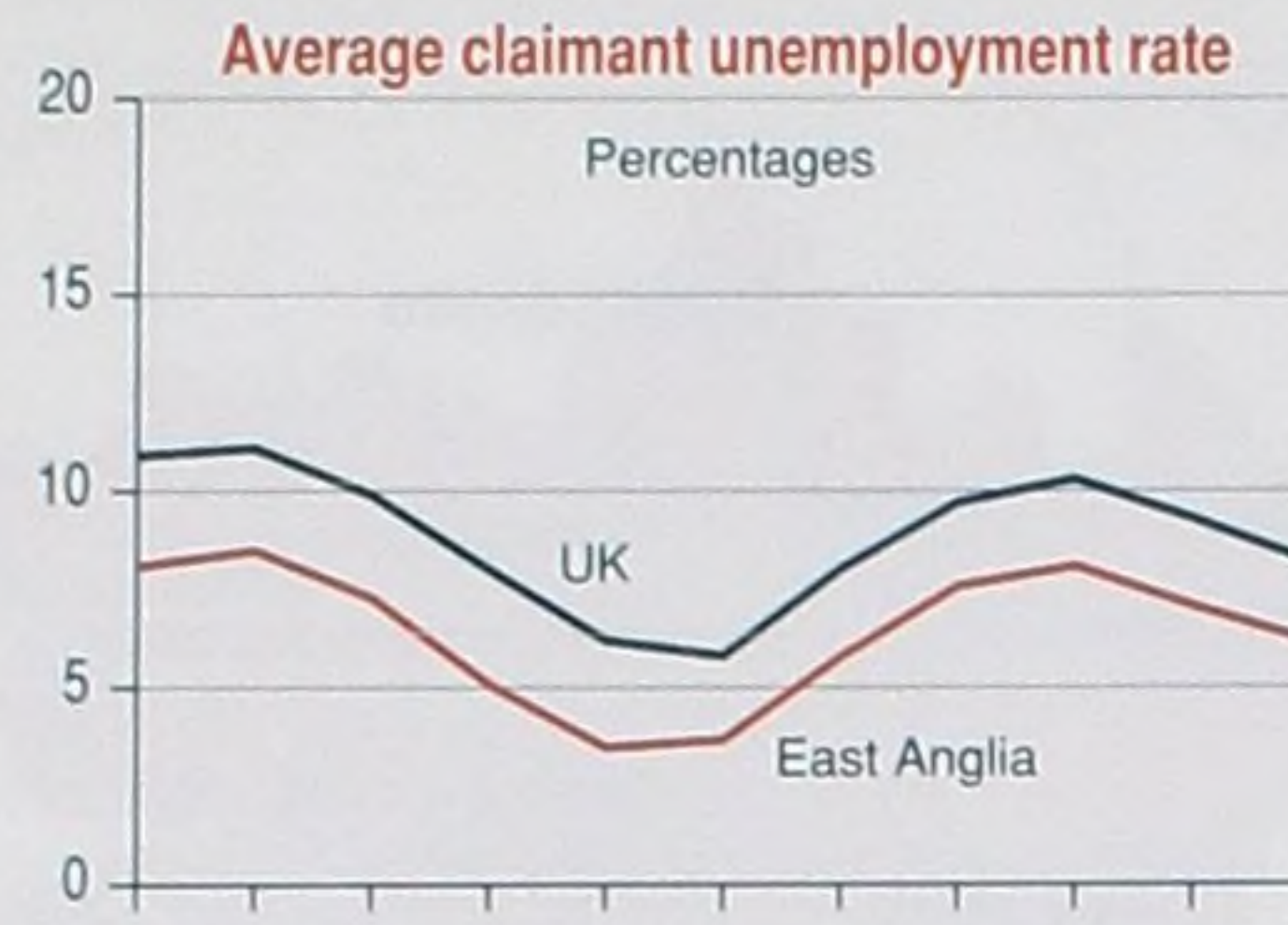
East Anglia has a higher proportion of households with a car than any other region, but only in the South West is the average age of car greater.

(Table 10.2)

Industry

East Anglia derived a greater percentage of its GDP from agriculture in 1994 than any other region.

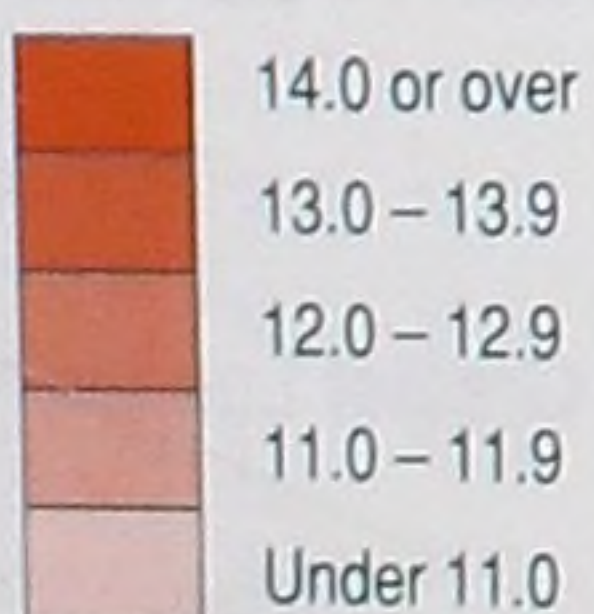
(Table 12.5 and Chart 13.14)



Birth rates, 1994



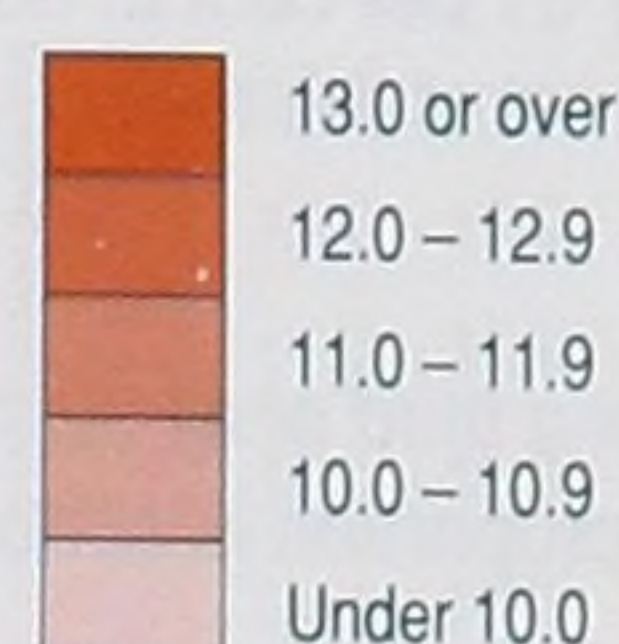
Live births
per 1,000 population



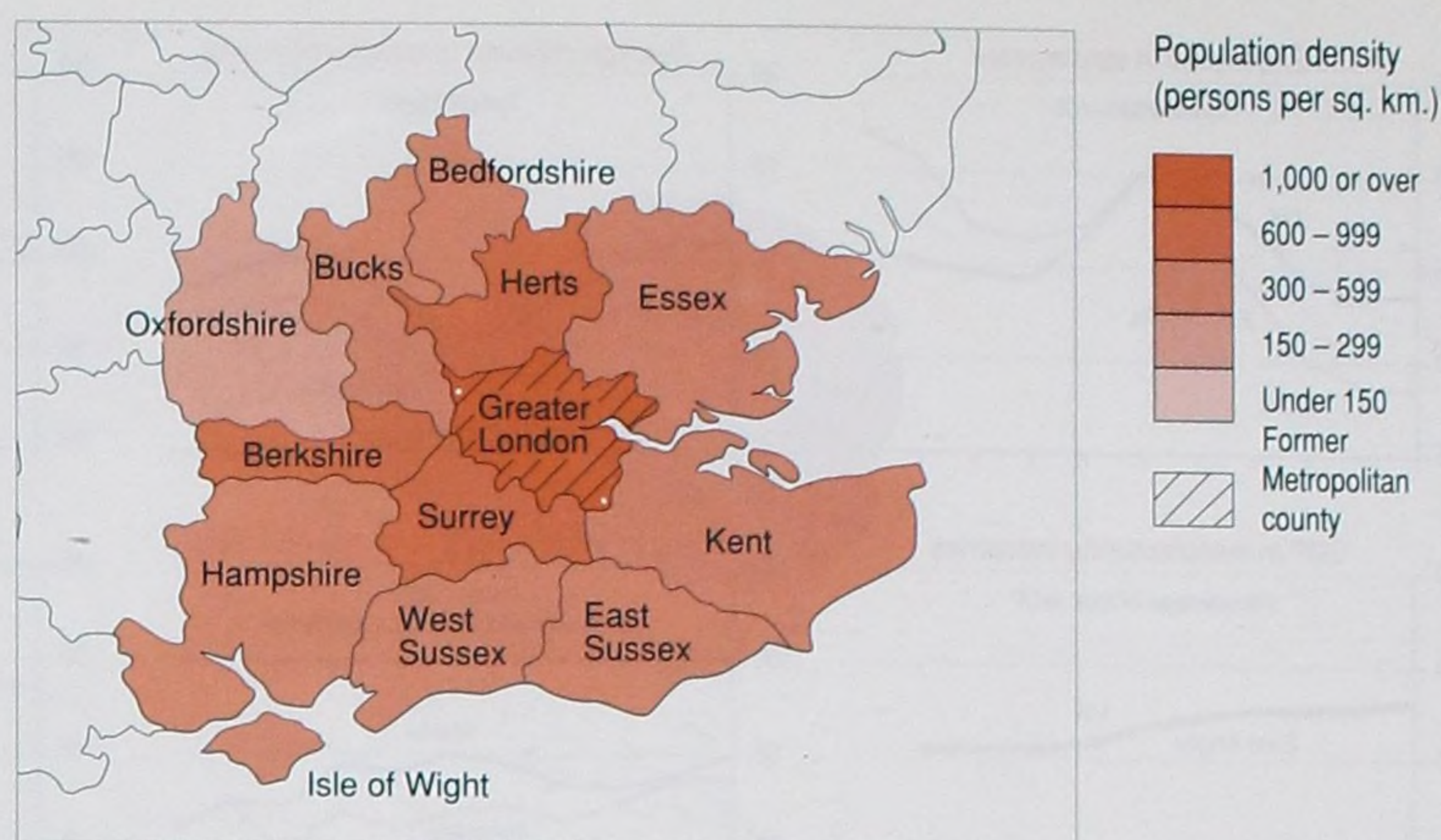
Death rates, 1994



Deaths
per 1,000 population



South East



Population

Almost a quarter of the population in Greater London belongs to an ethnic minority group compared with 3 per cent in the rest of the South East.

(Table 3.16)

Education

Within maintained schools in England and Wales, the South East had the highest current expenditure per secondary school pupil in 1993/94.

(Chart 4.15)

Labour market

Nearly a quarter of employees in the South East work in financial and business services, the greatest proportion of any region.

(Table 5.5)

On average, men in full-time employment in the South East work the shortest hours yet earn the most.

(Table 5.14)

Greater London had a claimant unemployment rate of 9.7 per cent in 1995 compared with 6.5 per cent in the rest of the South East.

(Table 5.18)

Housing

Fewer than three in five dwellings in Greater London are owner-occupied compared with nearly three in four in the rest of the South East.

(Table 6.2)

Health

Nearly a third of men in Greater London smoked cigarettes in 1994 compared with just over a quarter in the rest of the South East.

(Table 7.12)

Living standards

Although households in the South East are more likely than those elsewhere to own a compact disc player or a home computer, they are least likely to own a washing machine.

(Table 8.11)

Crime

The recorded crime rate in Greater London was nearly 40 per cent higher than in the rest of the South East in 1994 but the known offending rate among 10 to 13 year olds was 20 per cent lower.

(Tables 9.1 and 9.6)

Transport

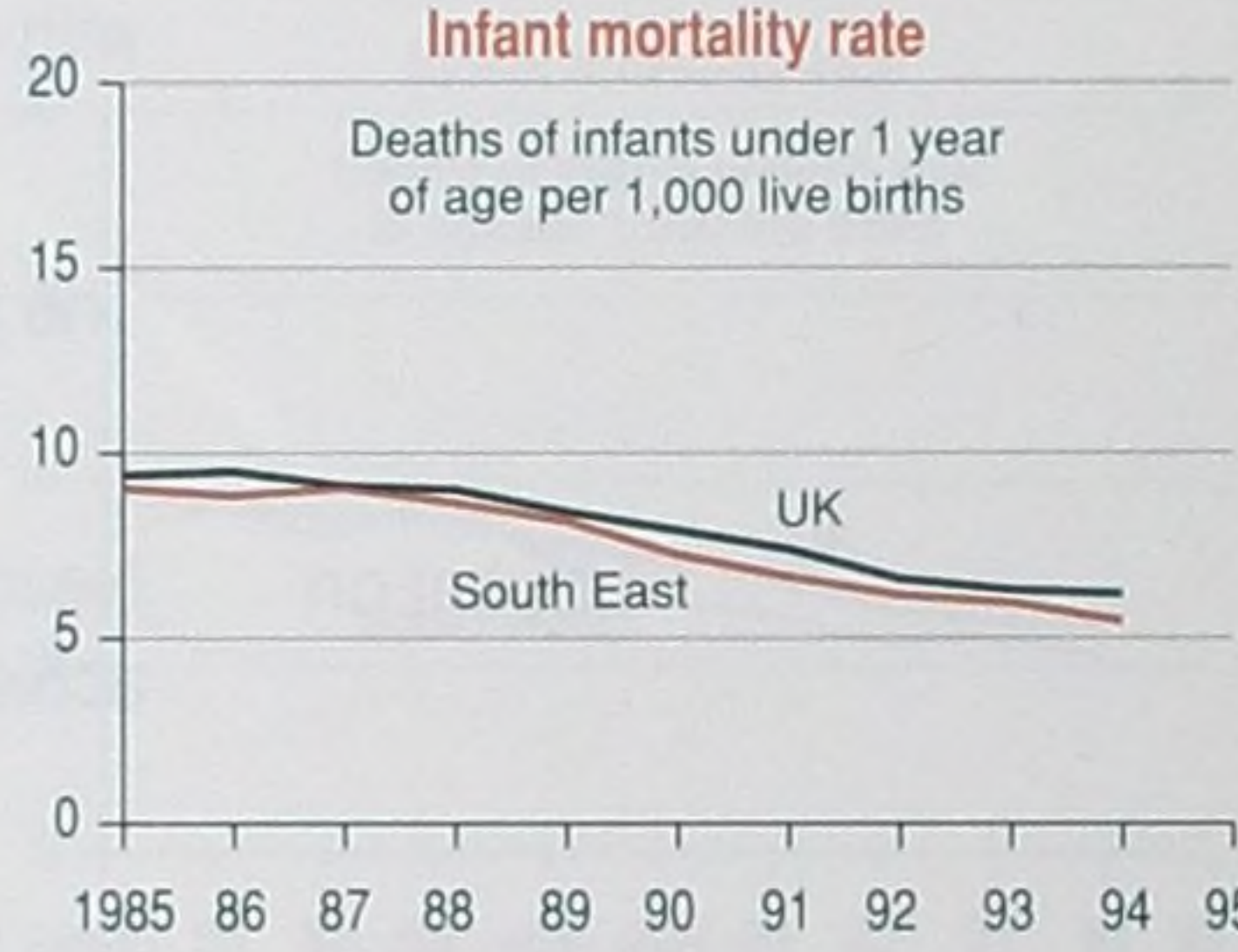
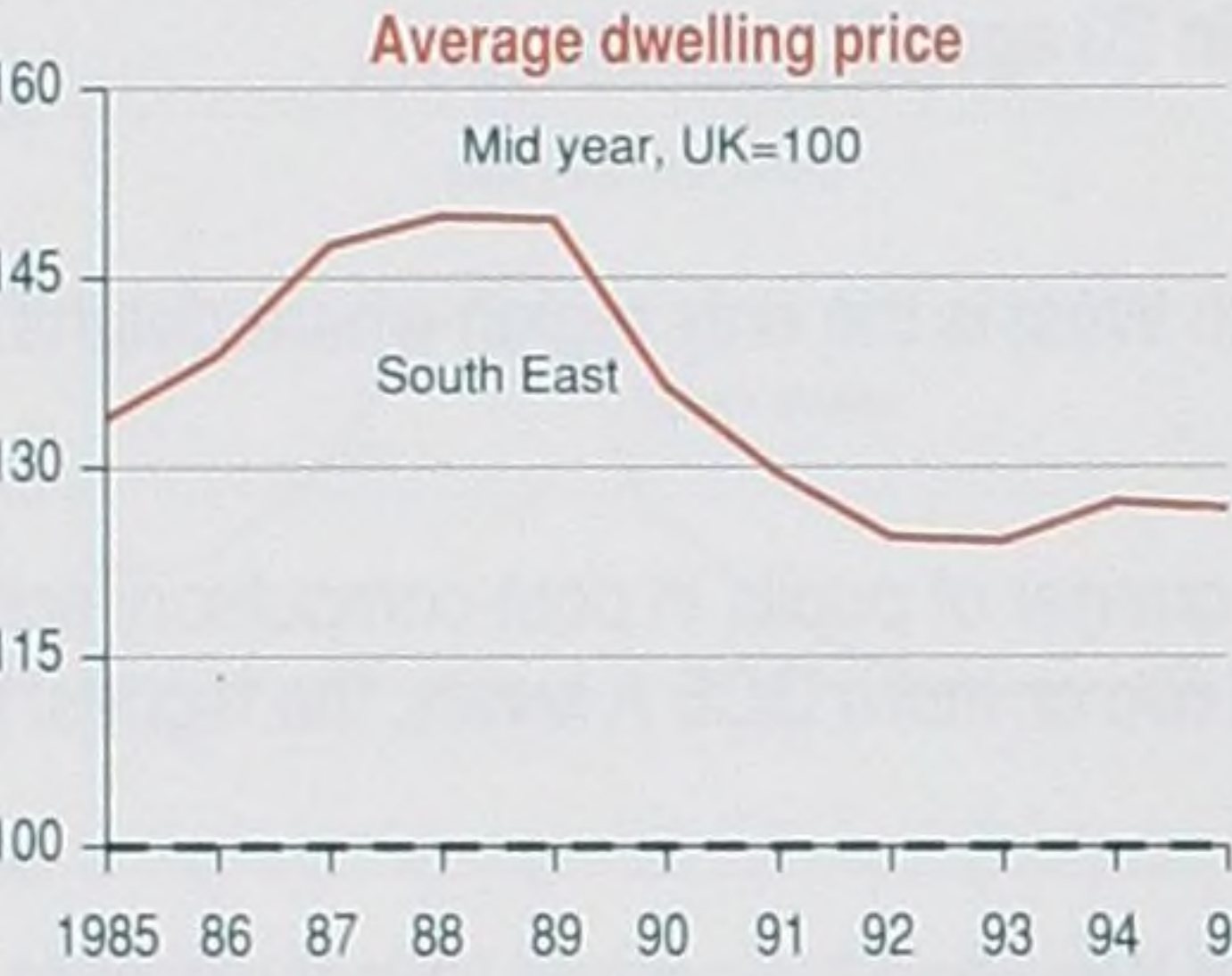
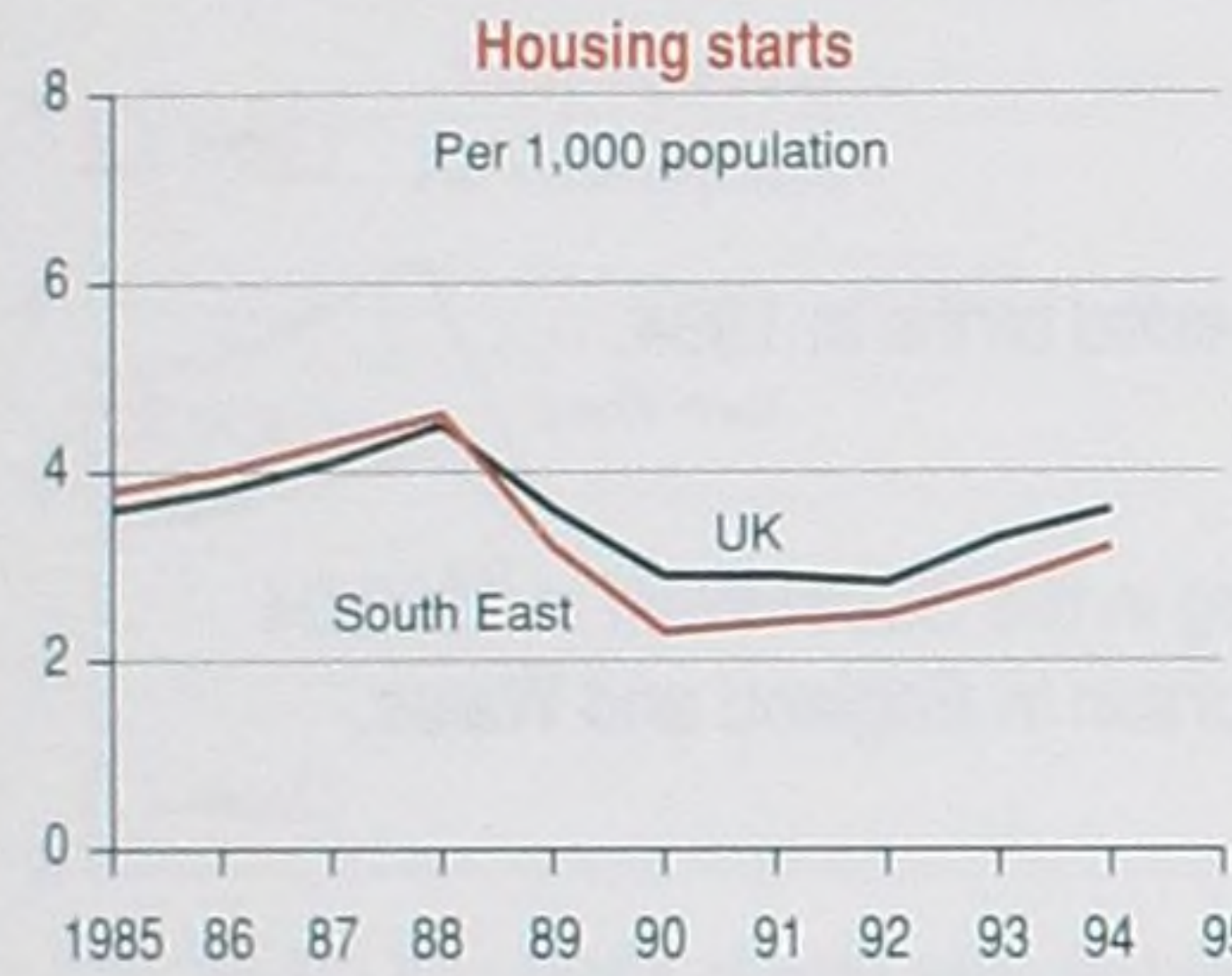
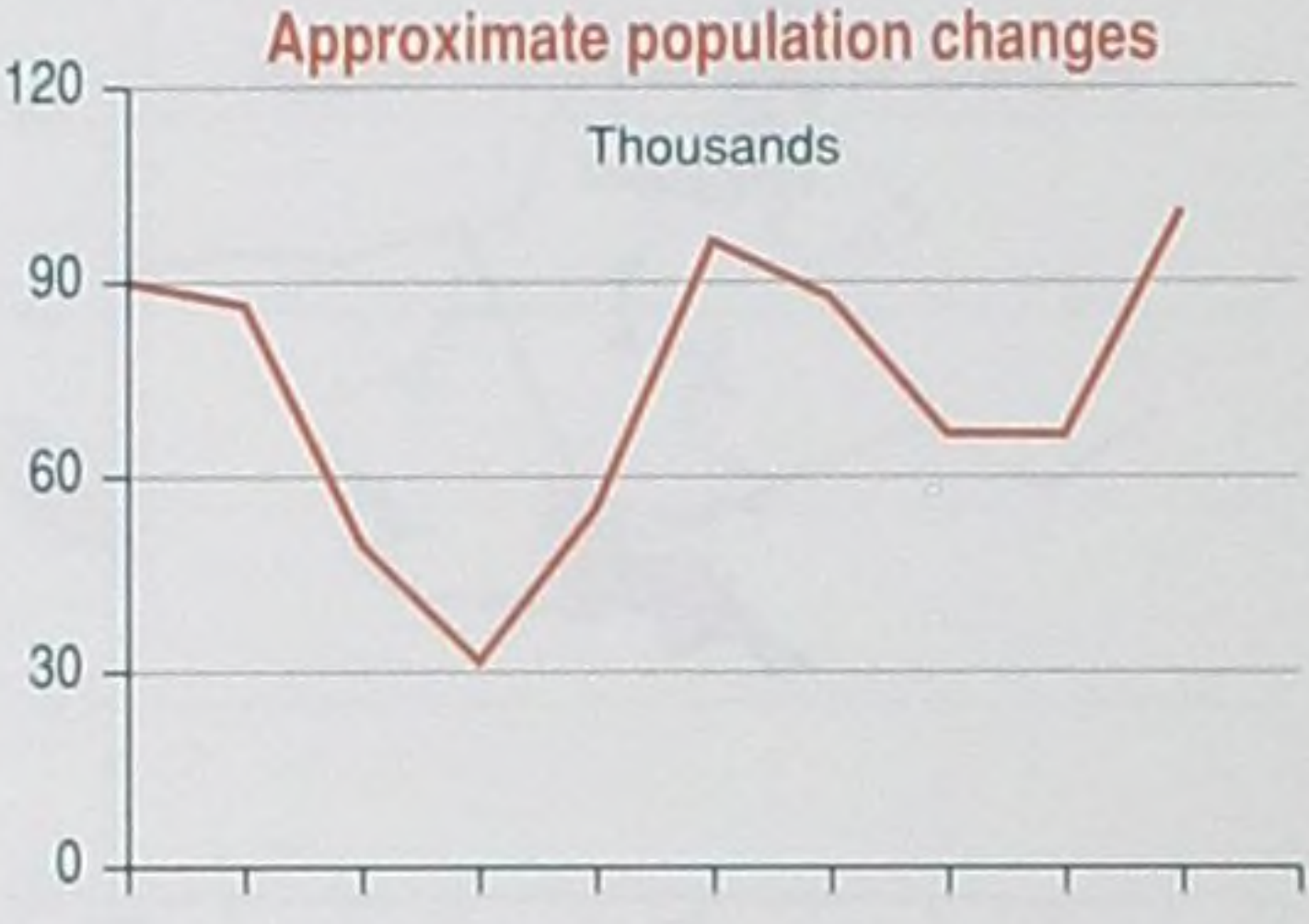
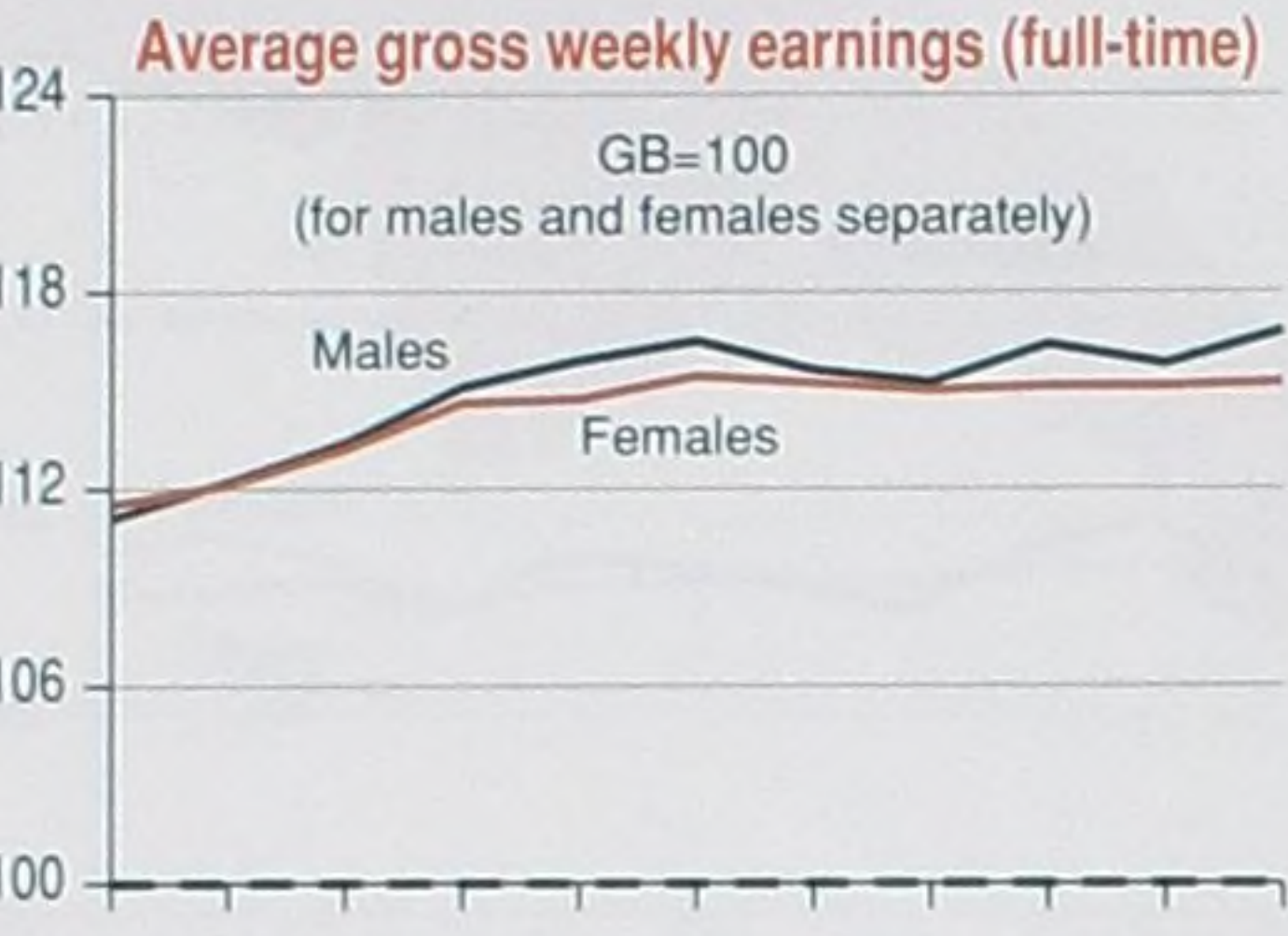
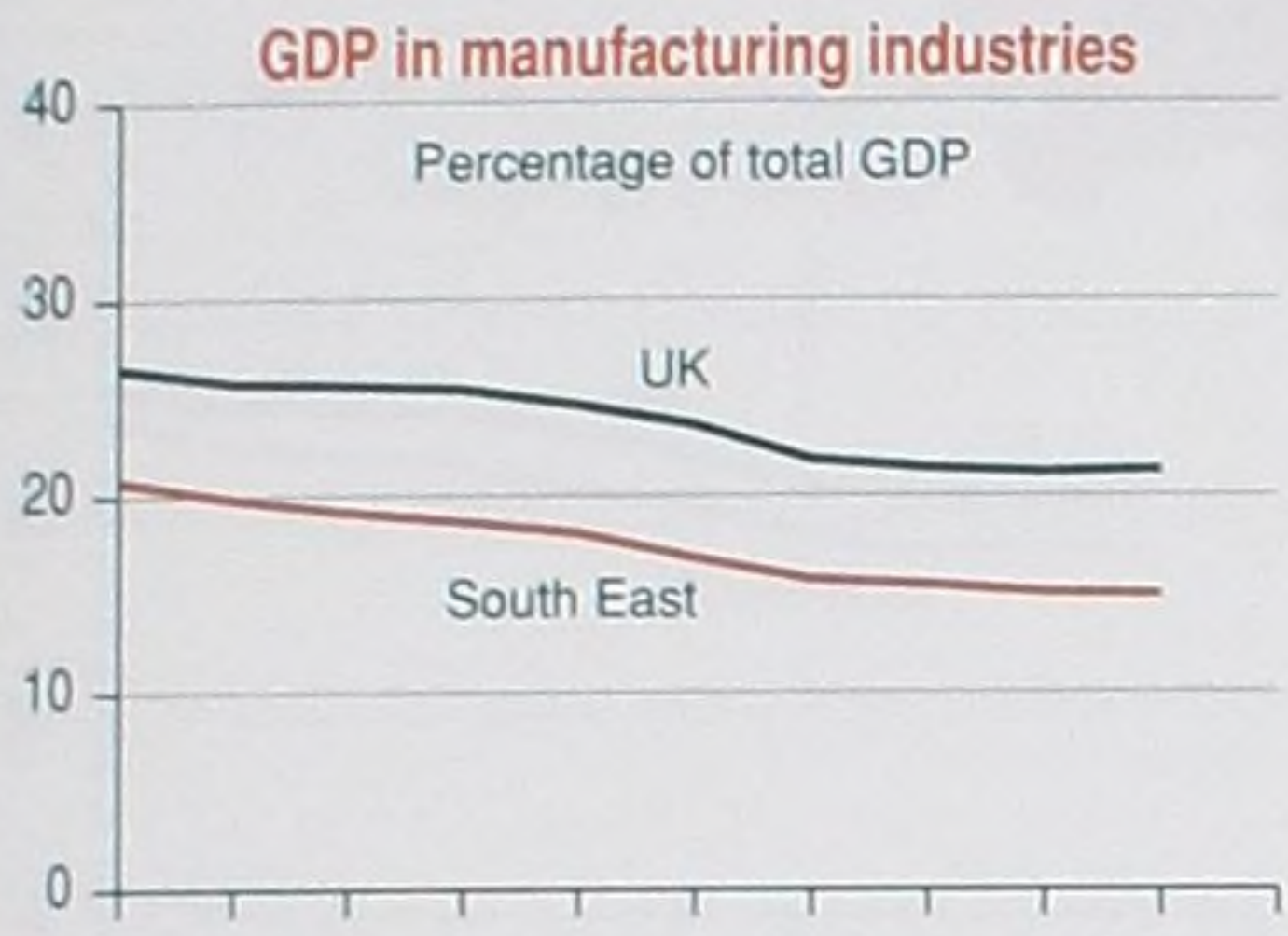
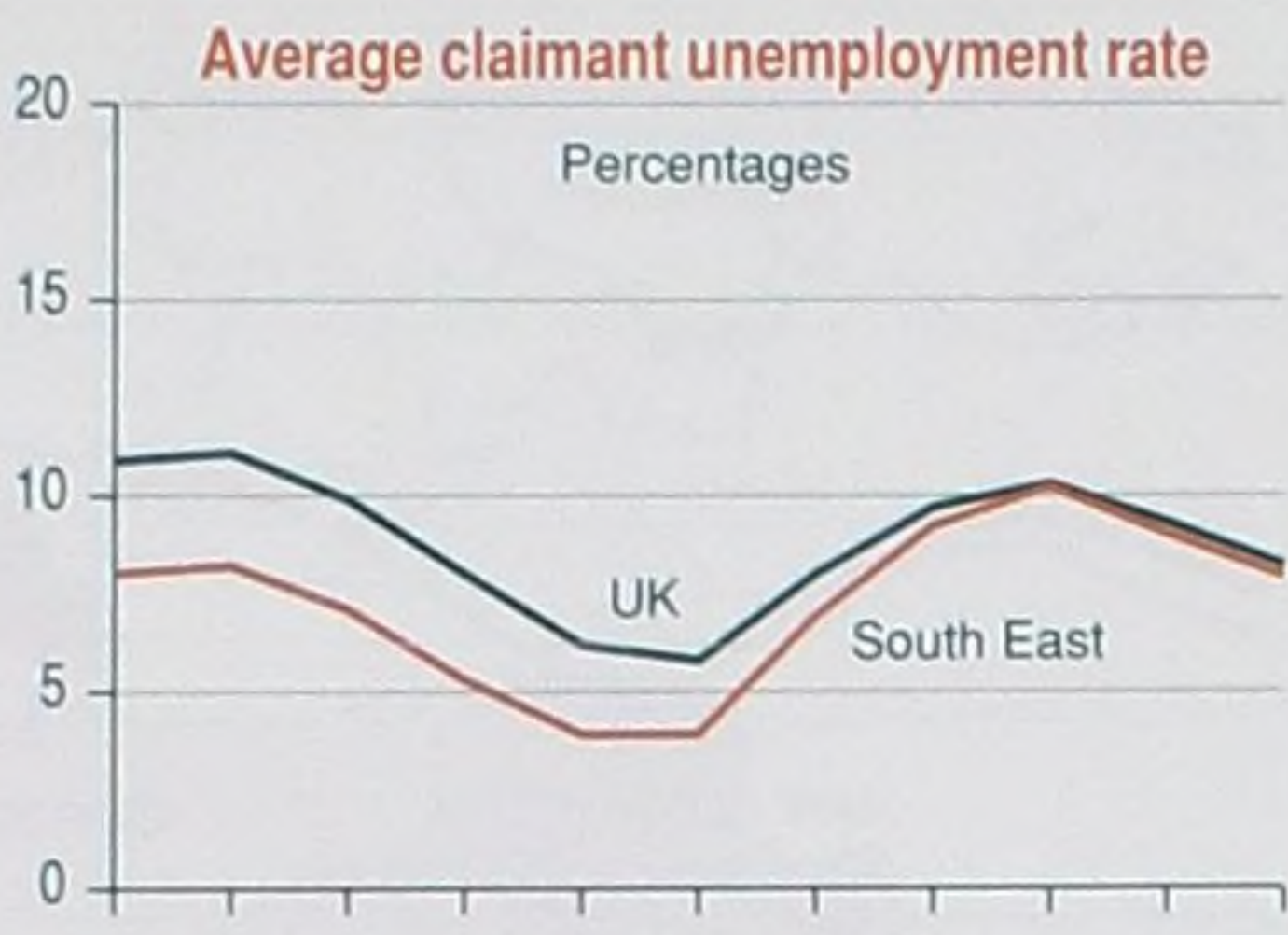
Only 61 per cent of households in Greater London own a car compared with 77 per cent in the rest of the region.

(Table 10.2)

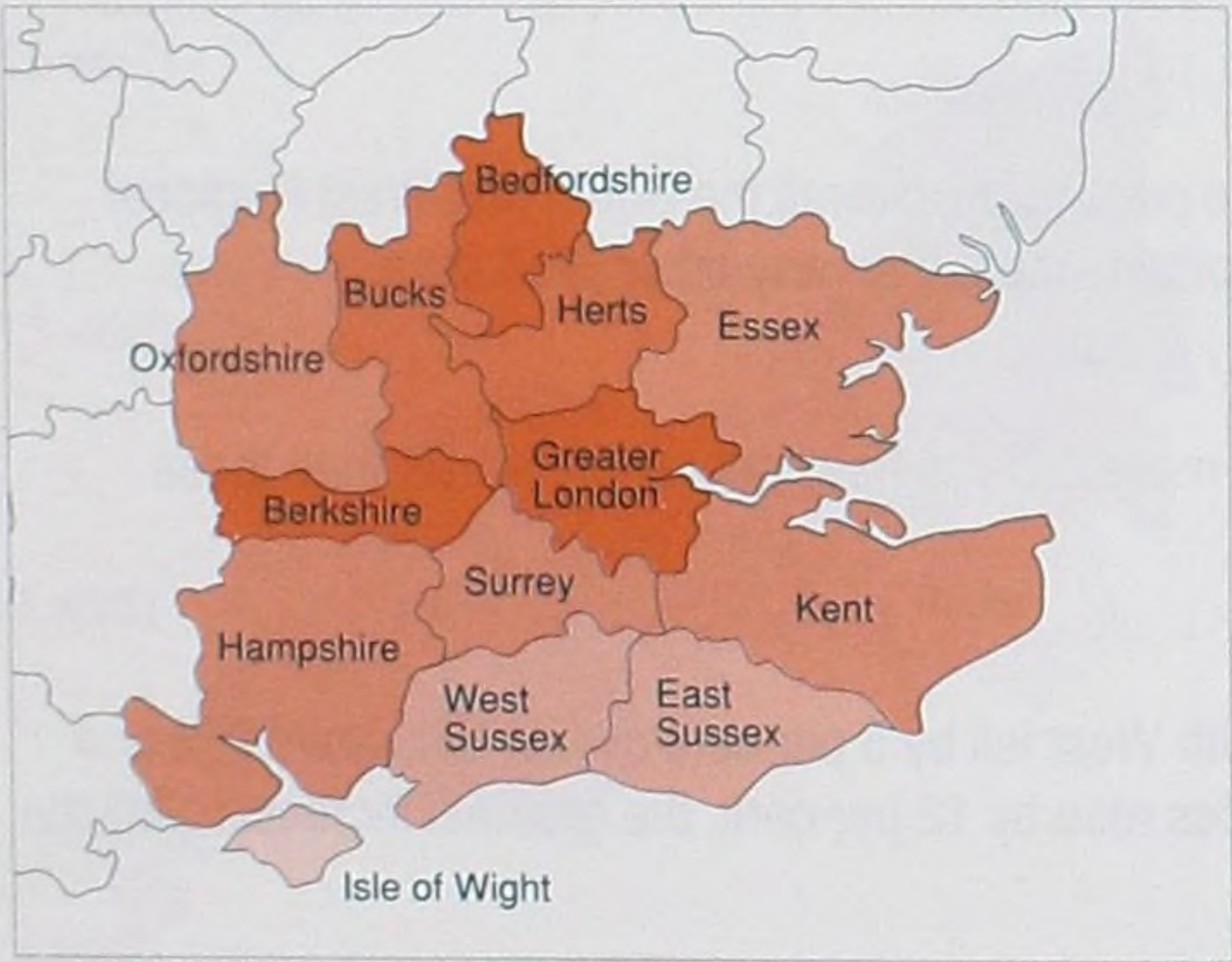
Environment

Over a third of all land in the South East is managed grassland; even in Greater London the proportion is almost a quarter.

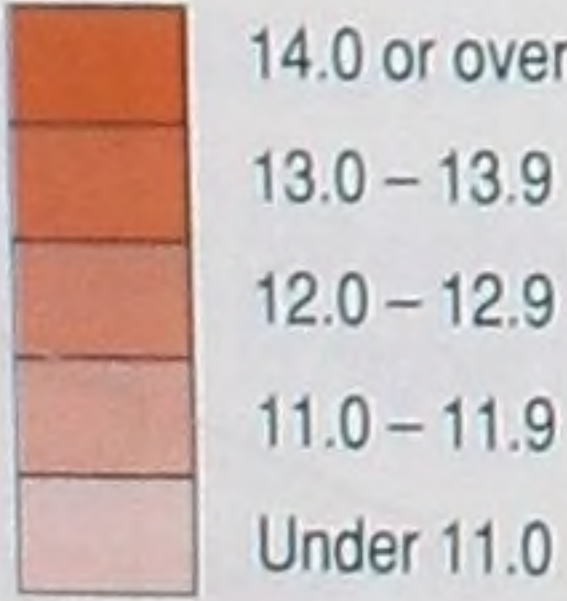
(Table 11.11)



Birth rates, 1994



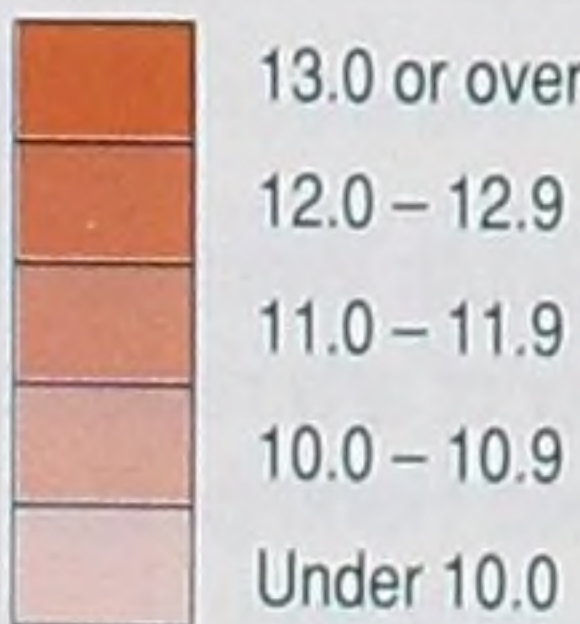
Live births
per 1,000 population



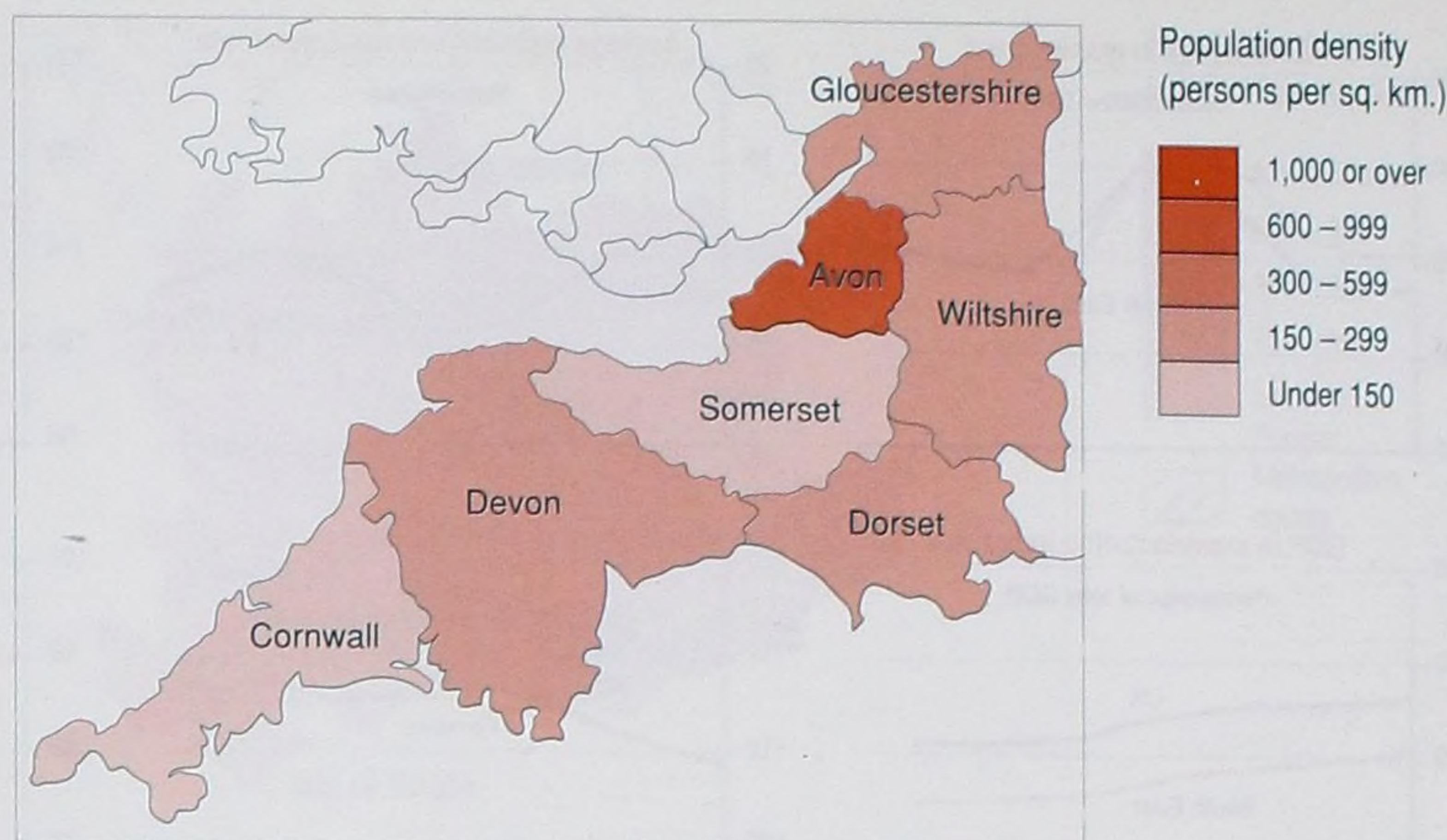
Death rates, 1994



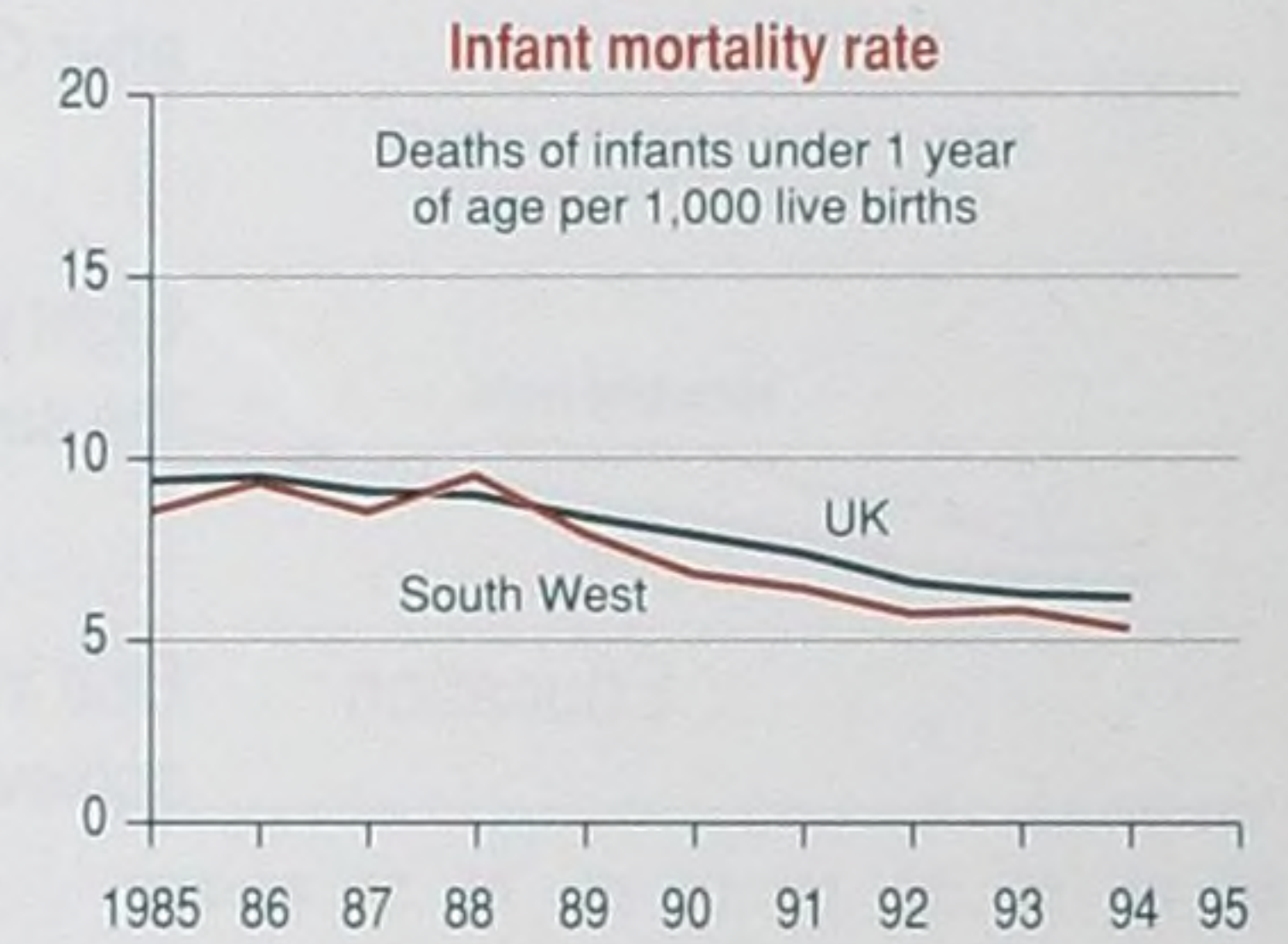
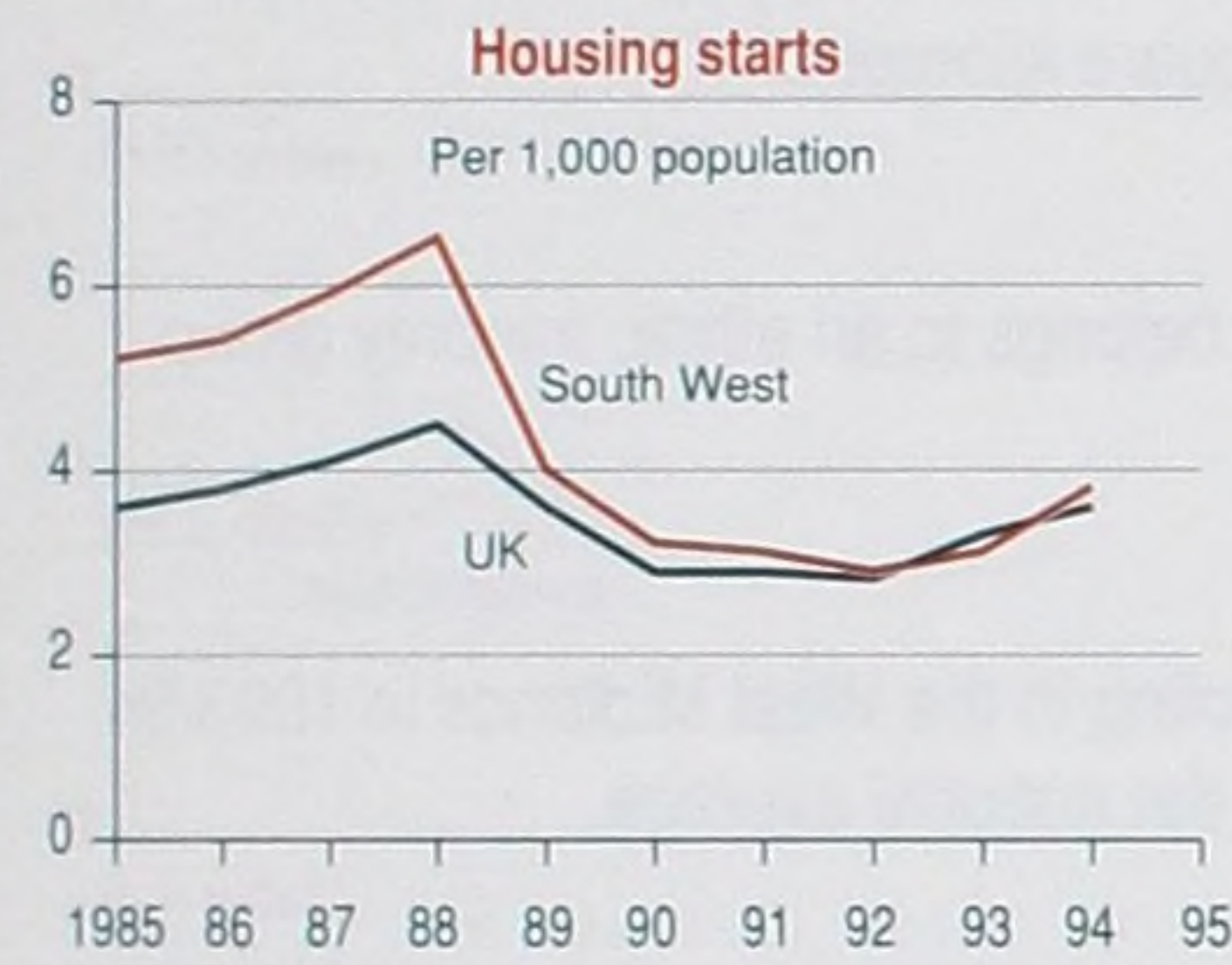
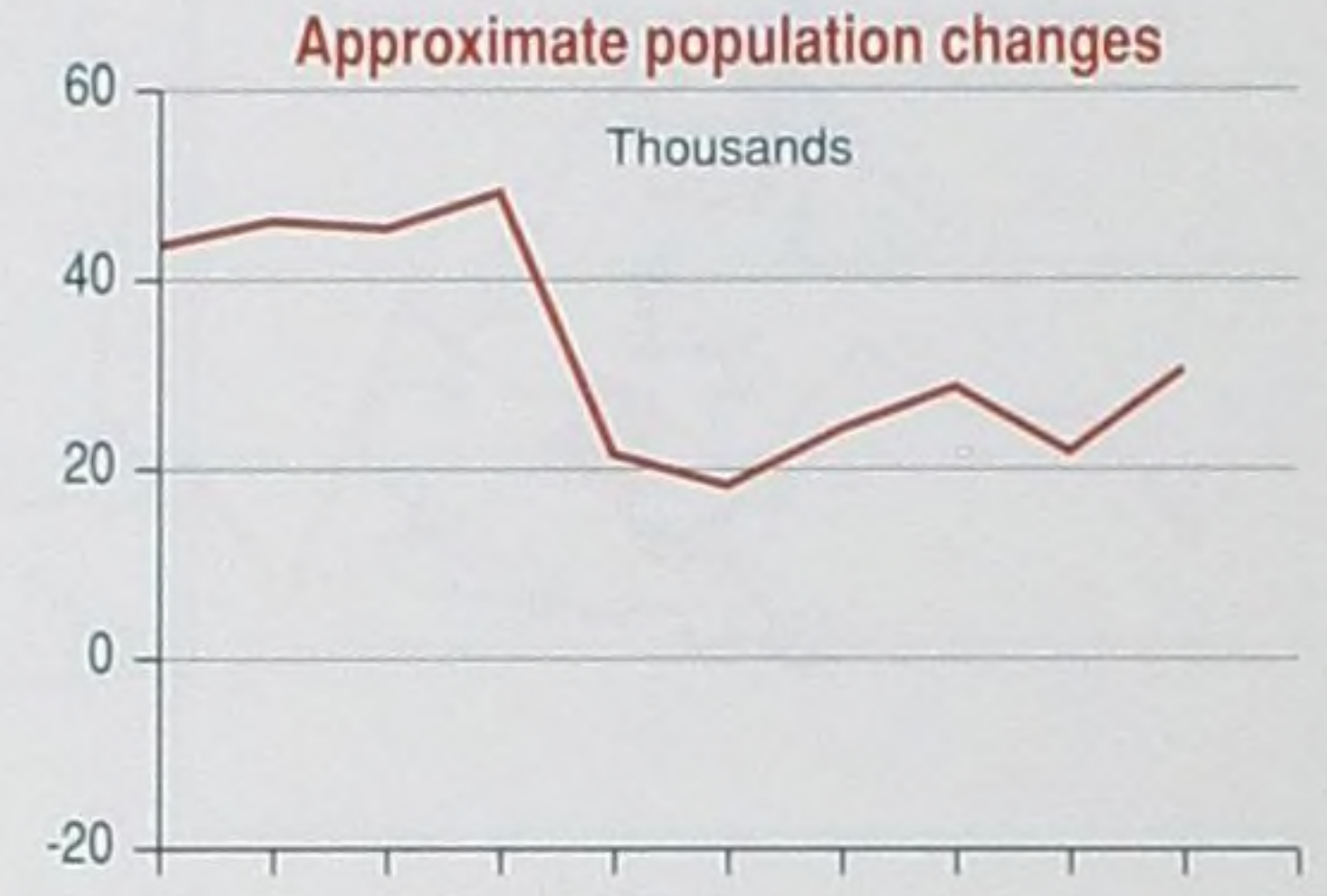
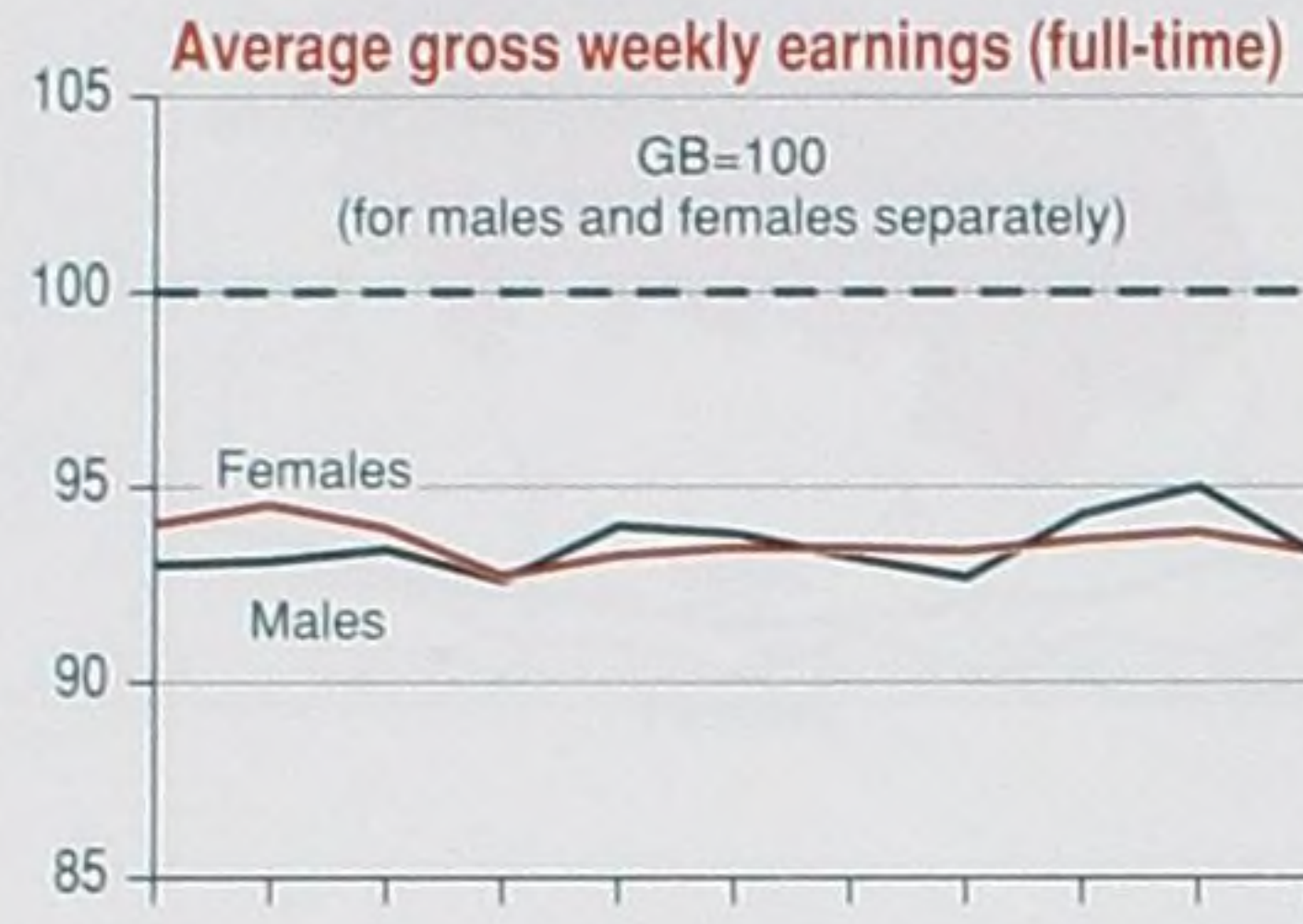
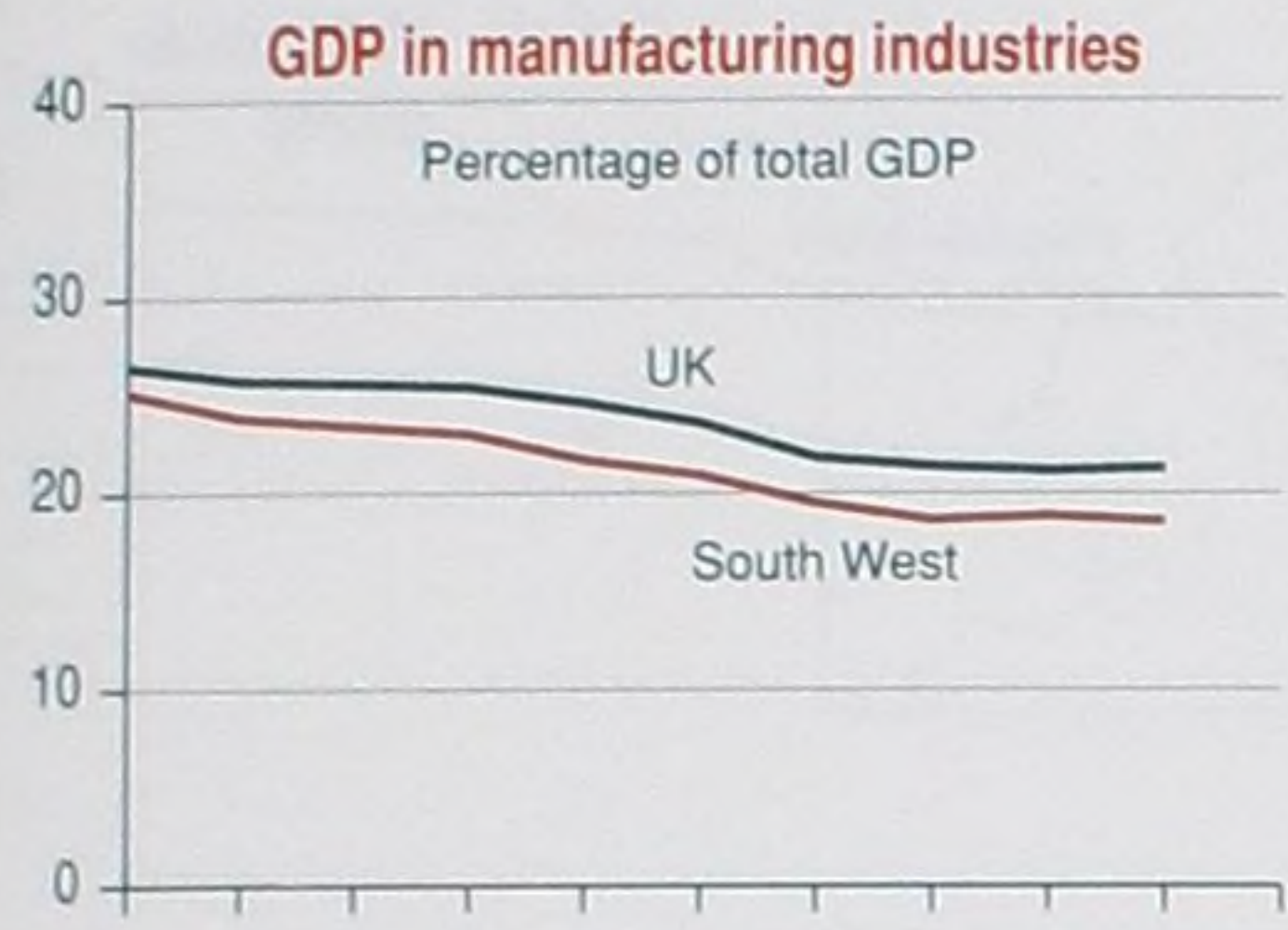
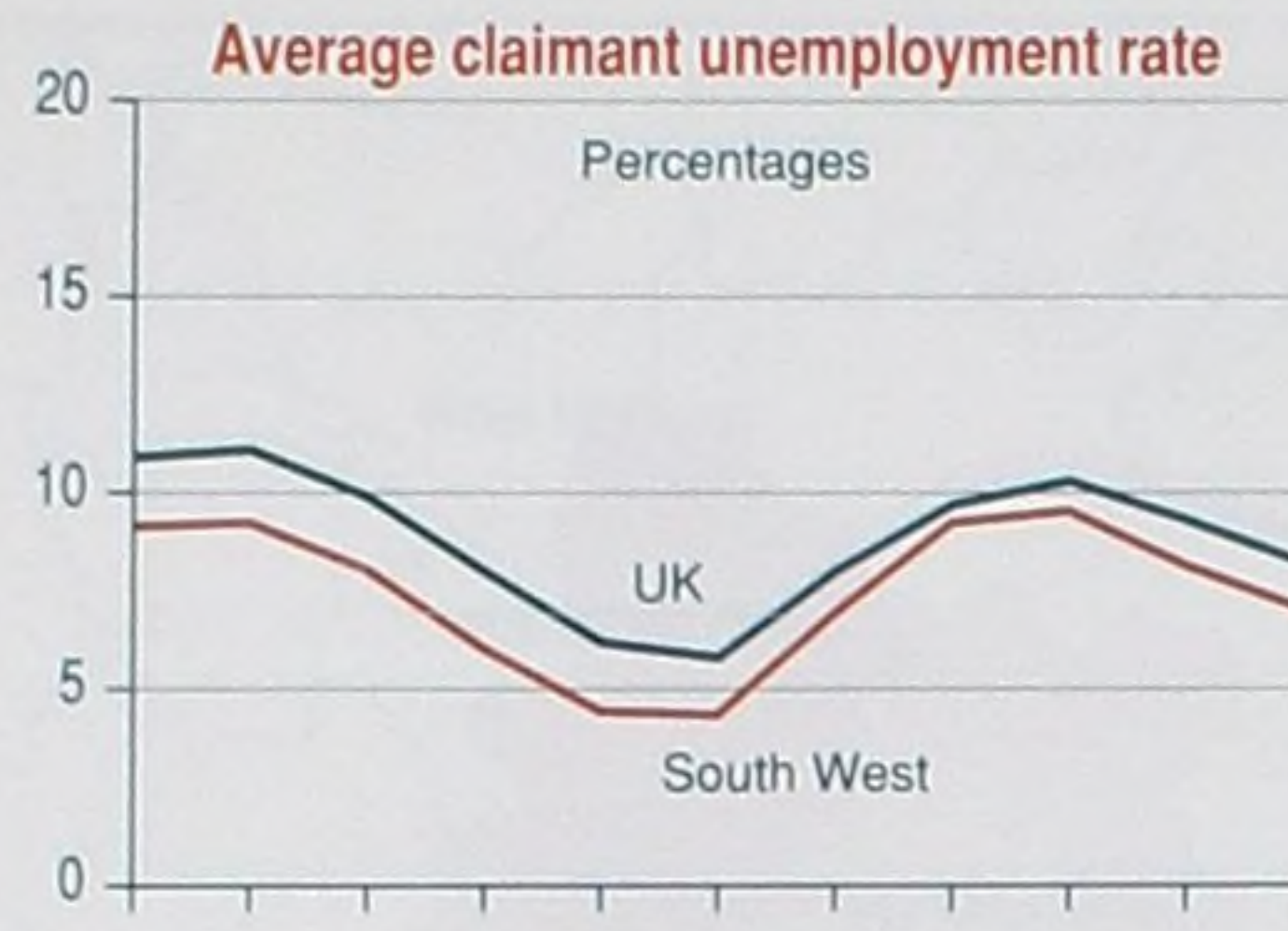
Deaths
per 1,000 population



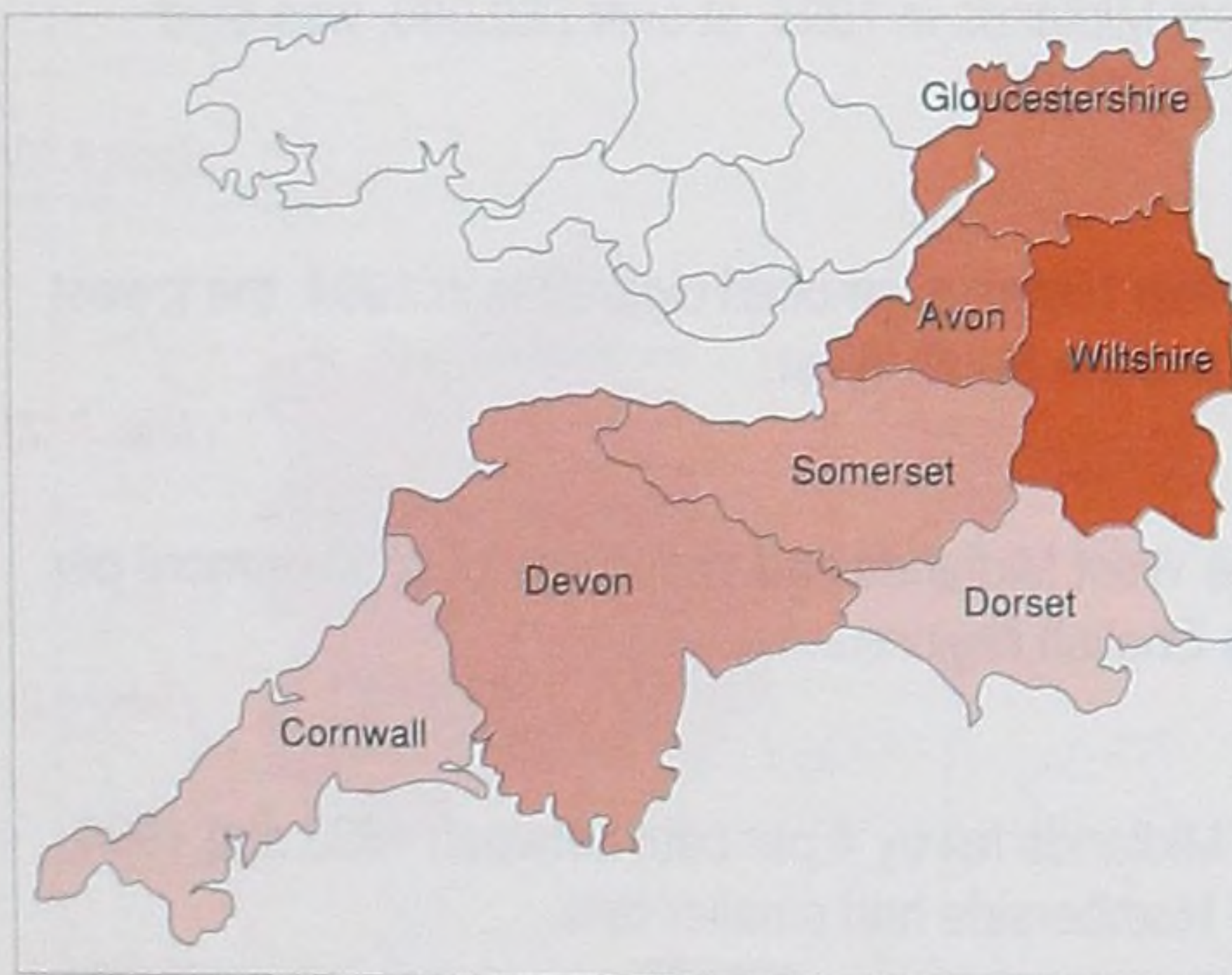
South West



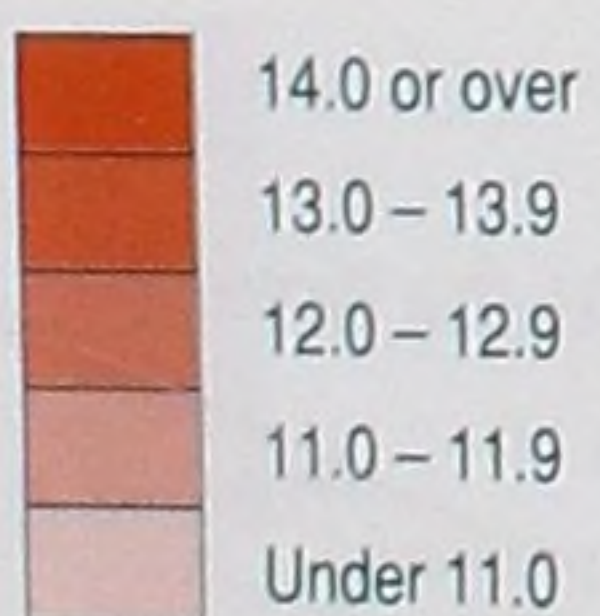
Population	<p>The South West has the oldest population: more than one person in five is a pensioner, with one in 20 aged 80 or over.</p> <p>(Table 3.3)</p> <p>The South West is the only region where deaths exceeded births in 1994.</p> <p>(Table 3.7)</p>
Education	<p>Nearly a quarter of pupils in post-compulsory schooling in the South West in 1993/94 achieved two or more GCE A levels, the highest proportion in England and Wales.</p> <p>(Table 4.7)</p>
Labour market	<p>The South West had the second lowest claimant unemployment rate in 1995 at 7.0 per cent.</p> <p>(Table 5.18)</p>
Housing	<p>The South West has the highest proportion of dwellings which are owner-occupied of all the regions.</p> <p>(Table 6.2)</p> <p>The average dwelling price in the South West in 1995, at £64,000, was second only to the average in the South East.</p> <p>(Table 6.10)</p>
Health	<p>Allowing for the age structure of the population, overall the South and West Regional Health Authority area has lower mortality rates than any other RHA area.</p> <p>(Table 7.11)</p>
Living standards	<p>Households in the South West are more likely to have gilts or unit trusts than those elsewhere in Great Britain.</p> <p>(Table 8.3)</p>
Crime	<p>The recorded crime rate in the South West fell by 5 per cent overall between 1993 and 1994, but the rate for sexual offences rose by 12 per cent, the greatest increase of all the regions of England and Wales.</p> <p>(Table 9.1)</p>
Transport	<p>Although households in the South West are more likely than elsewhere except in East Anglia to own a car, on average their cars are the oldest.</p> <p>(Table 10.2)</p>
Environment	<p>The South West has the largest proportion of its area designated as of outstanding natural beauty of any region and its coastline accounts for 40 per cent of the total length of Defined Heritage Coasts of England and Wales.</p> <p>(Table 11.9)</p>



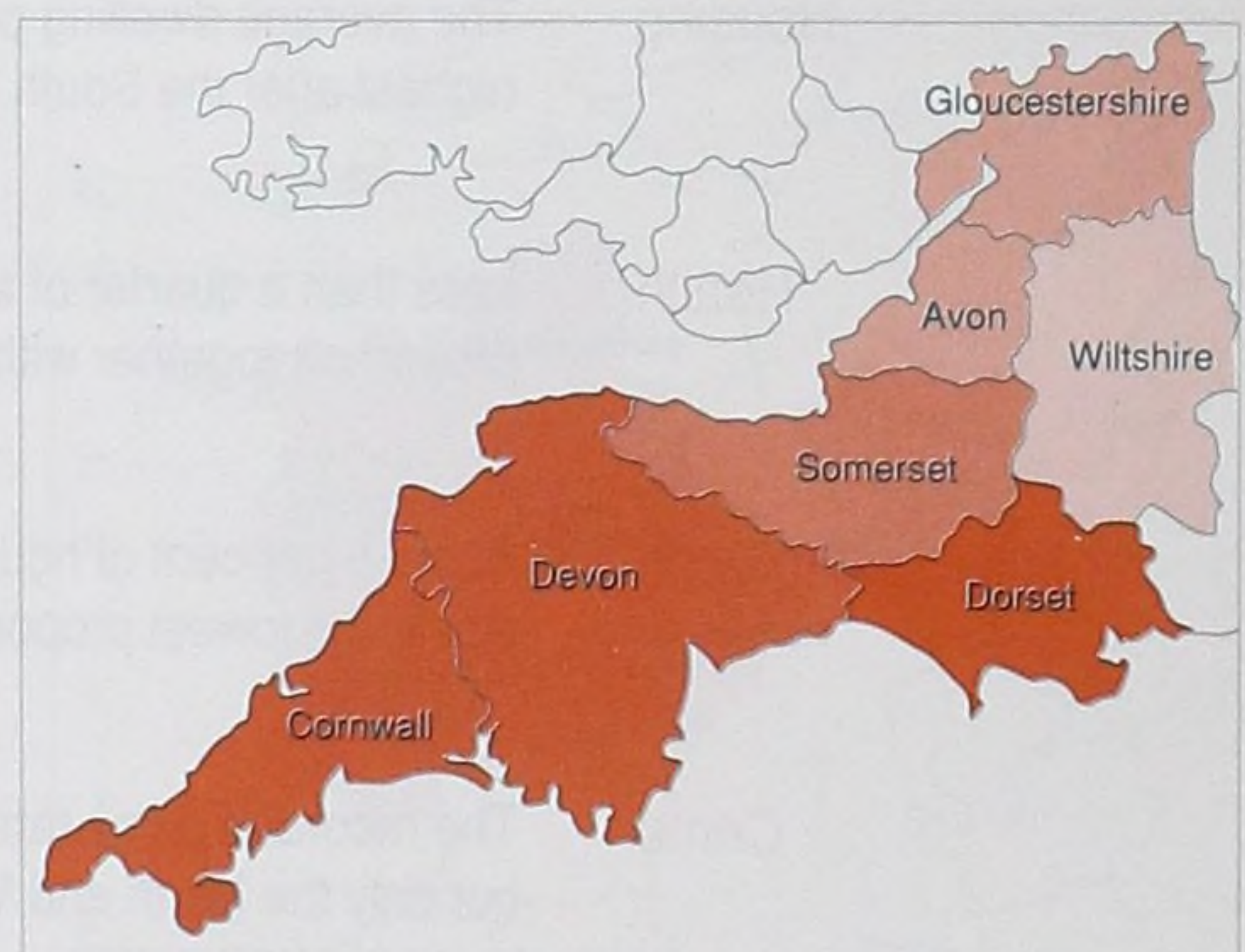
Birth rates, 1994



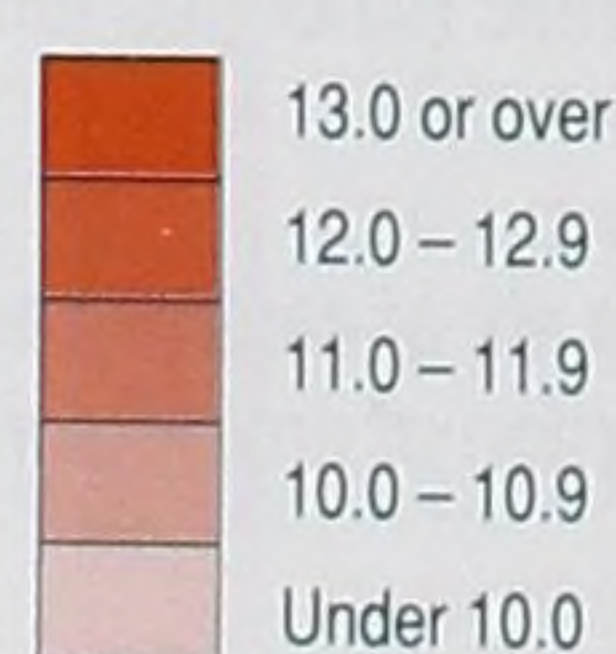
Live births
per 1,000 population



Death rates, 1994



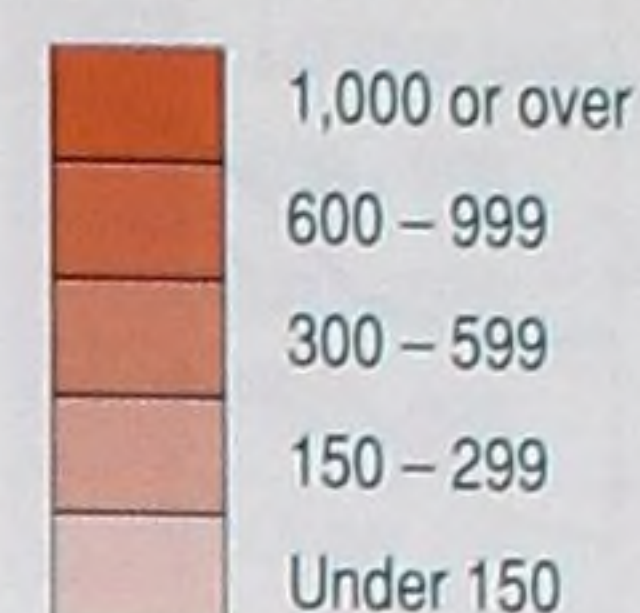
Deaths
per 1,000 population



West Midlands



Population density
(persons per sq. km.)



Former
Metropolitan
county

Population

The West Midlands Metropolitan County is the second most densely populated county, after Greater London, with nearly 3,000 people per square kilometre.

(Table 15.1)

Eight per cent of the population in the West Midlands belongs to an ethnic minority group, the second highest proportion after the South East.

(Table 3.16)

Education

One in 12 pupils in their last year of compulsory schooling in the West Midlands in 1993/94 achieved no graded exam results, slightly worse than the national average.

(Table 4.7)

Labour market

The West Midlands has a higher proportion of males employed in manufacturing than any other region (36 per cent).

(Table 5.5)

The claimant unemployment rate in the West Midlands fell by more than in any other region between 1994 and 1995 to 8.4 per cent, just above the UK average.

(Table 5.18)

Housing

The average dwelling price in the West Midlands in 1995, at over £60,000, was third highest after the South East and the South West.

(Table 6.10)

Health

Less than a quarter of adults in the West Midlands smoked cigarettes in 1994, the lowest proportion together with East Anglia and the South West.

(Table 7.12)

Living standards

About 8 per cent of households in the West Midlands had an income of £650 or more per week, the lowest proportion of all the English regions.

(Table 8.2)

Crime

The recorded crime rate in the West Midlands fell by 4 per cent between 1993 and 1994, but only the North and Yorkshire and Humberside had smaller falls.

(Table 9.1)

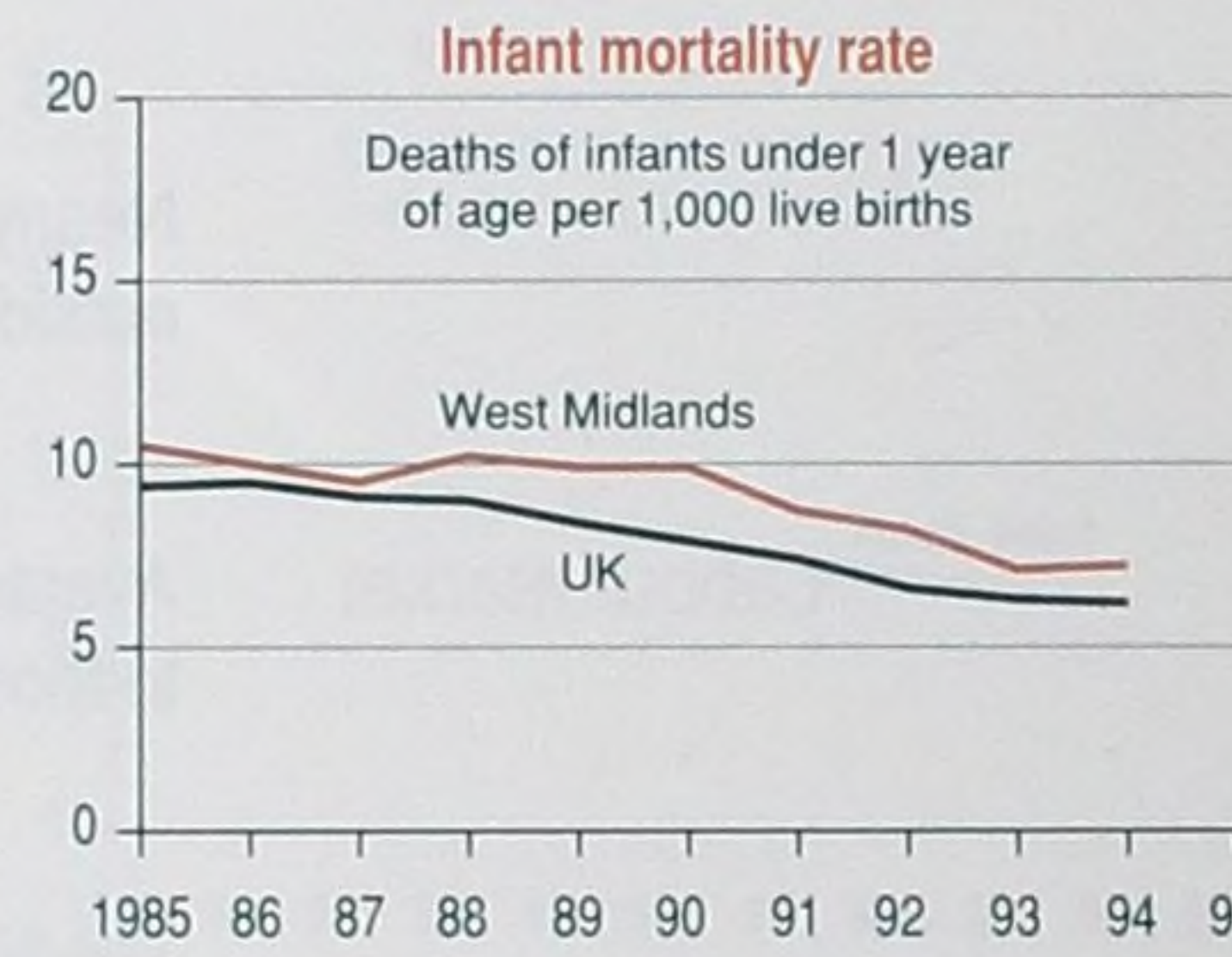
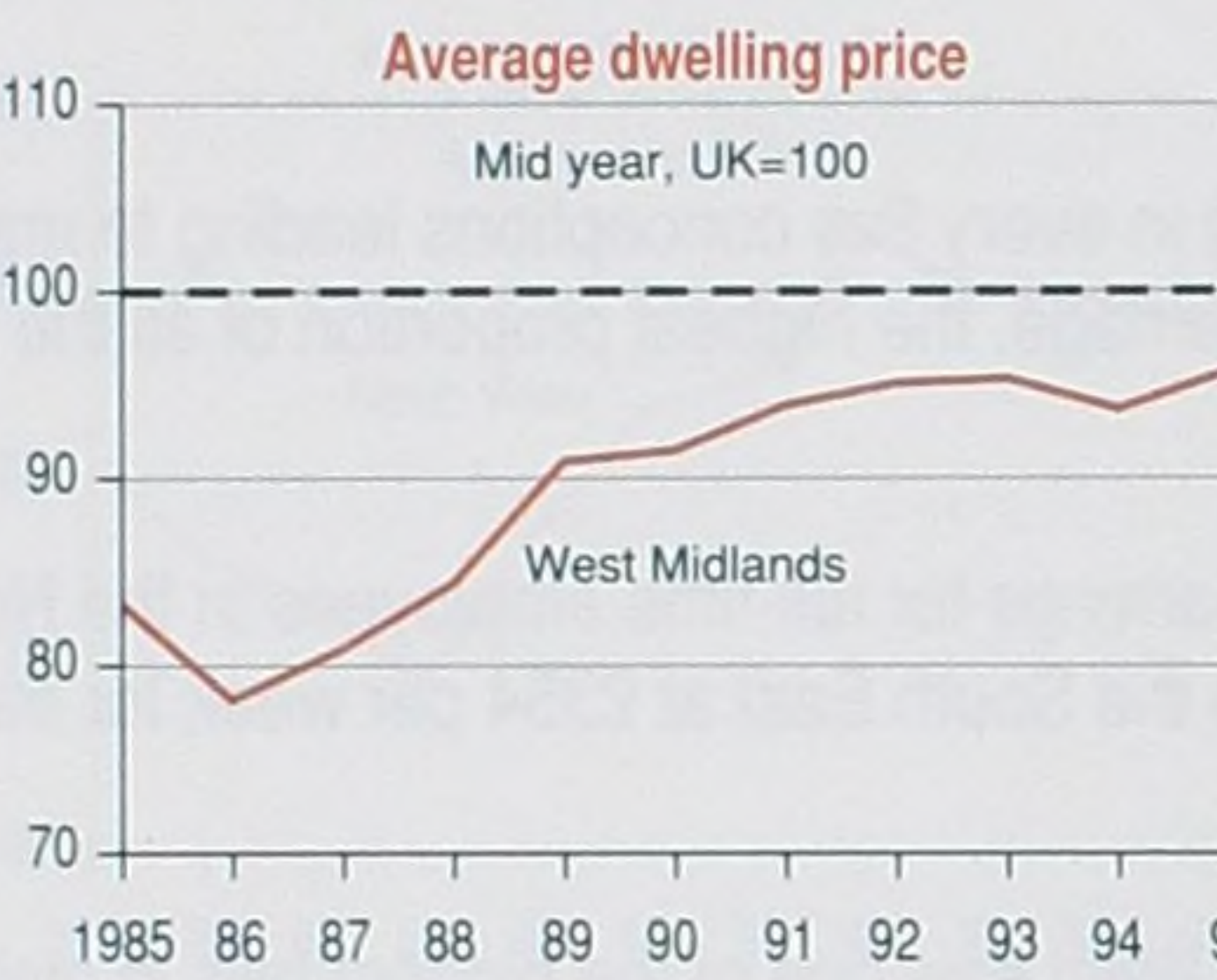
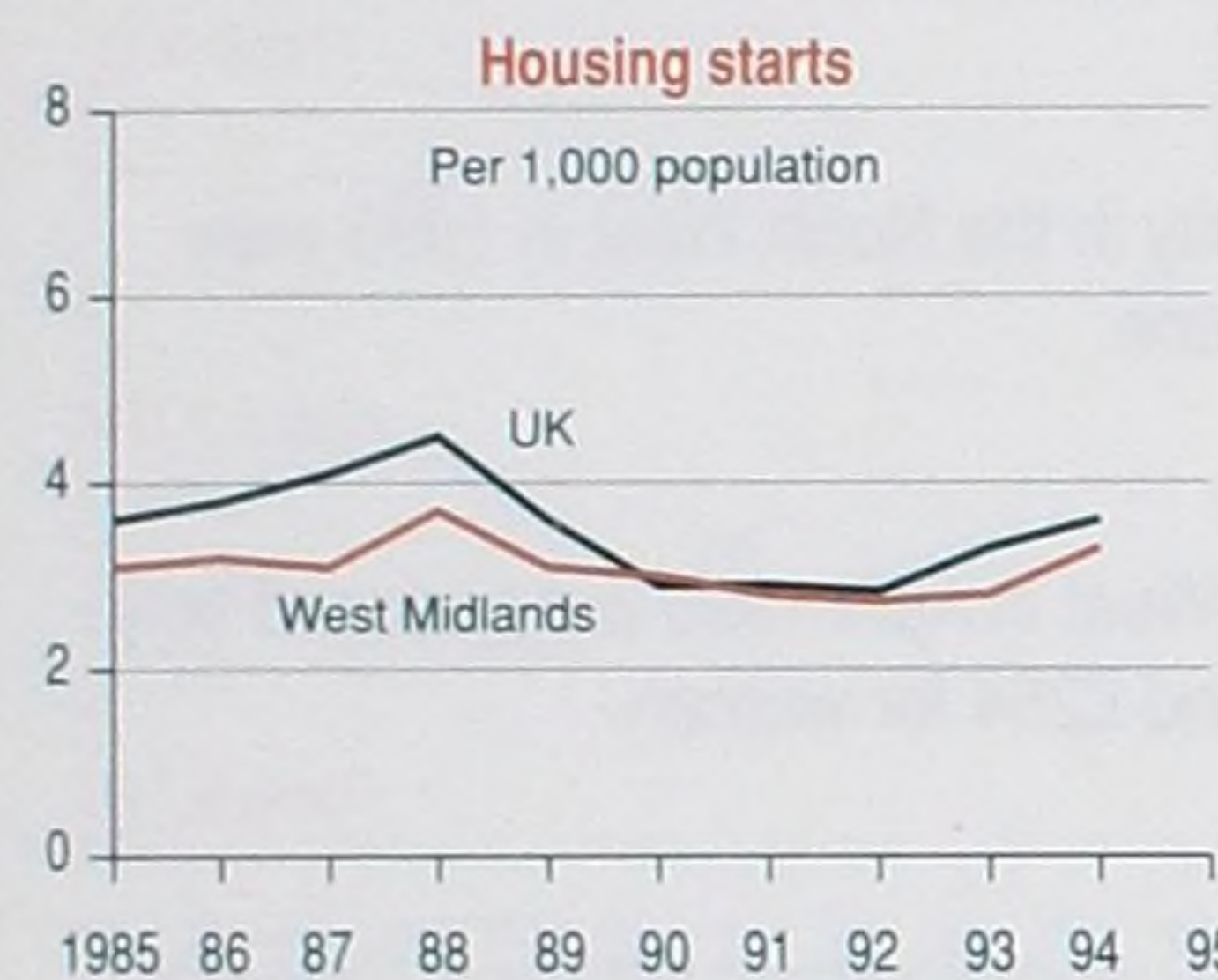
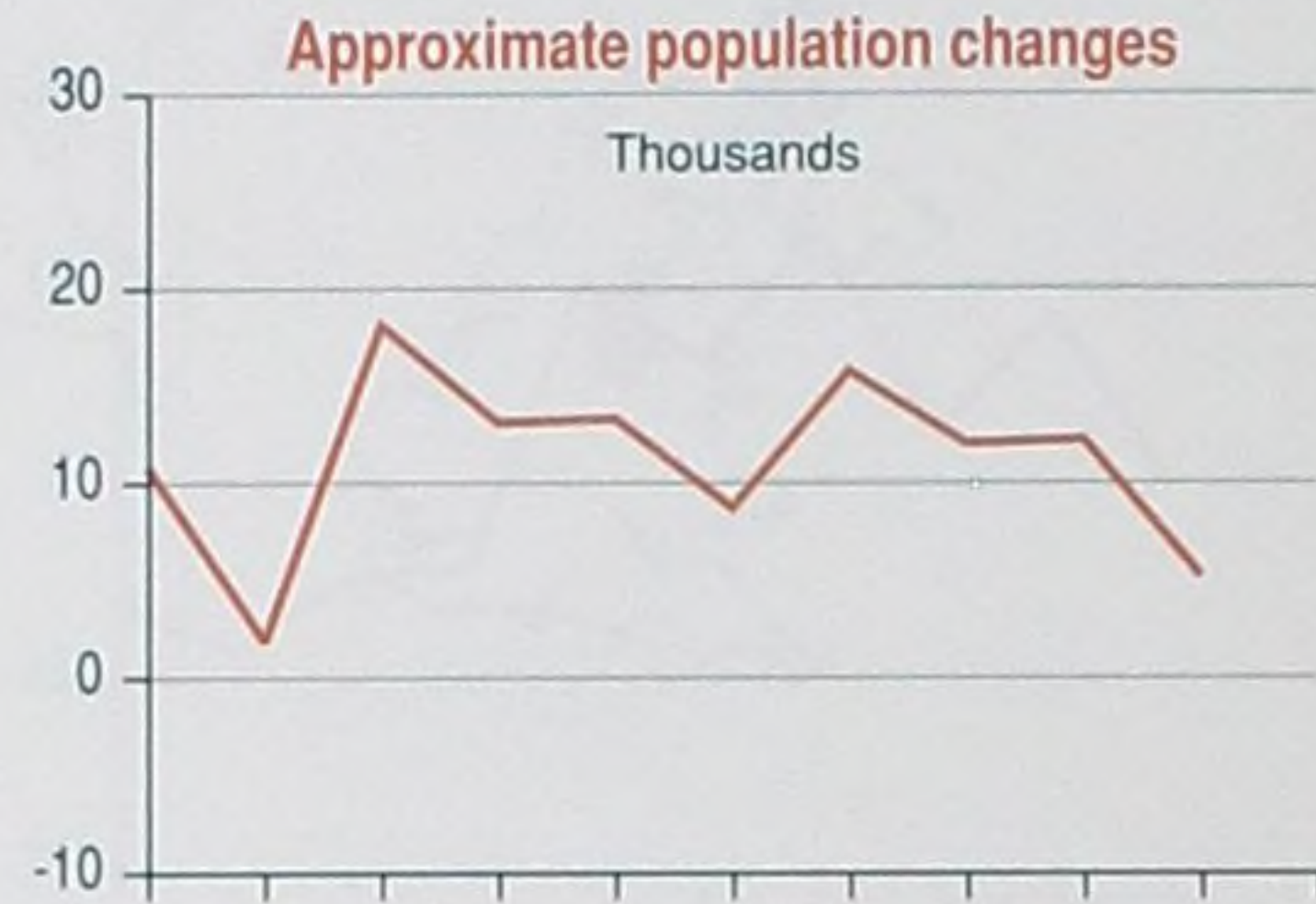
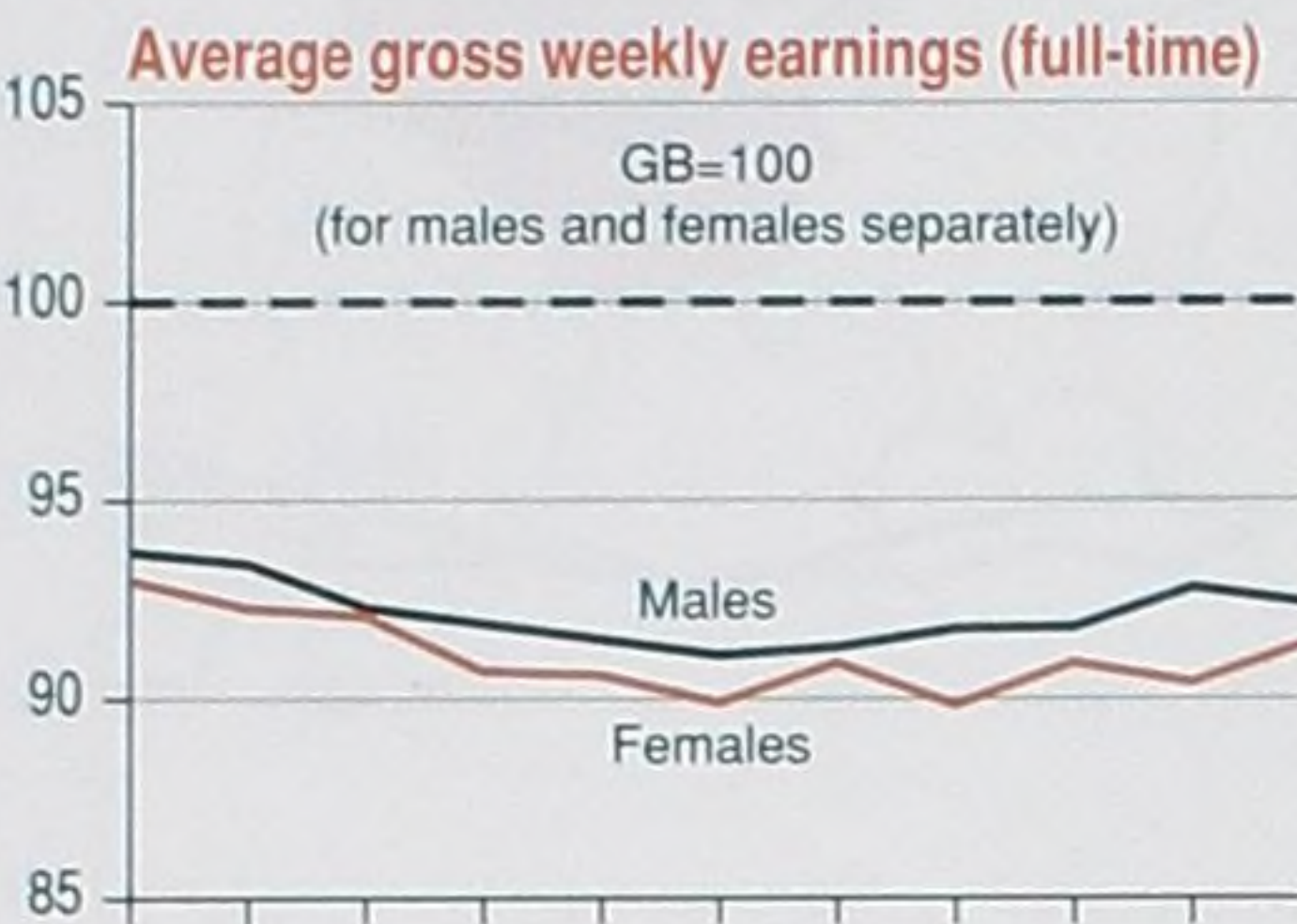
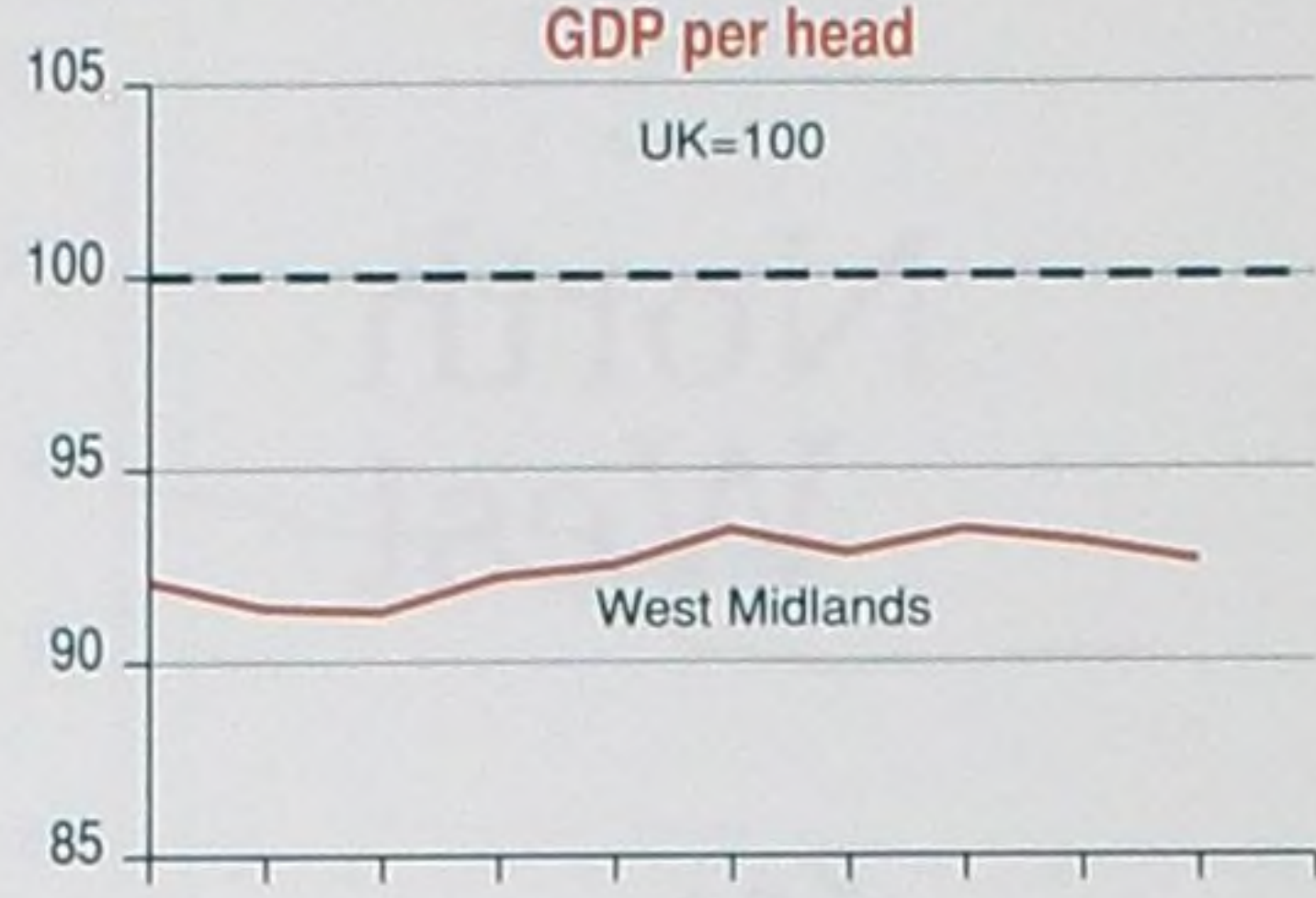
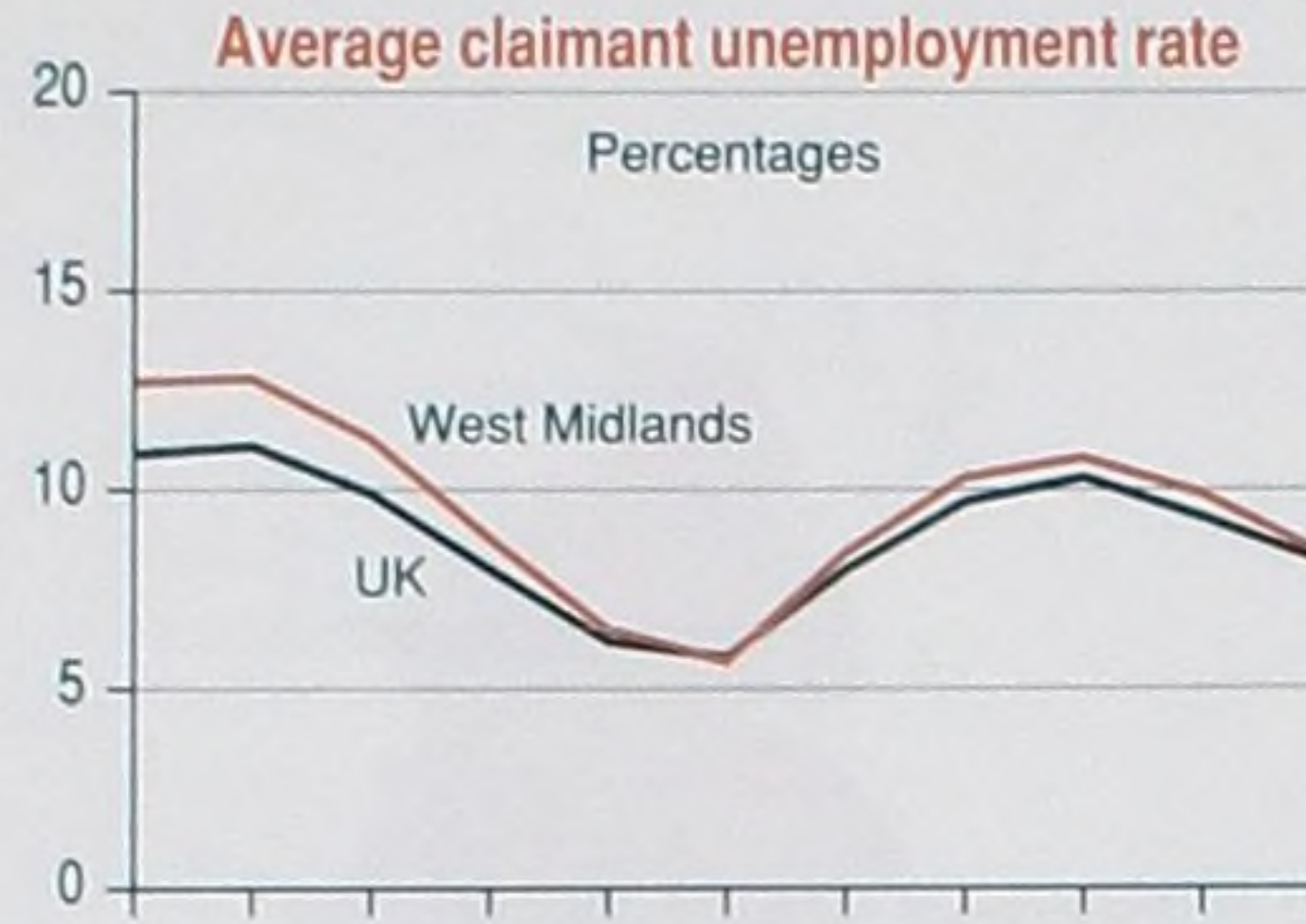
The West Midlands has higher proportions of women police officers and of officers from the ethnic minorities among its forces than any other region.

(Table 9.13)

Transport

One in six of cars currently licensed in the West Midlands is a company car, the highest proportion of any region.

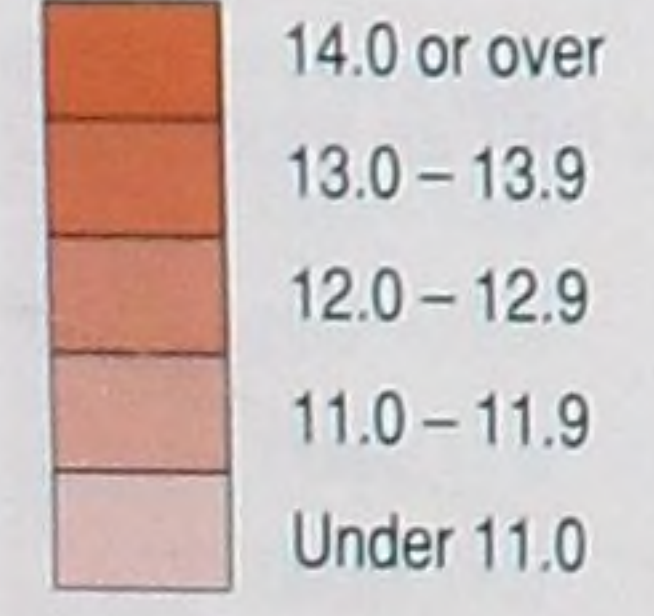
(Table 10.1)



Birth rates, 1994



Live births per 1,000 population



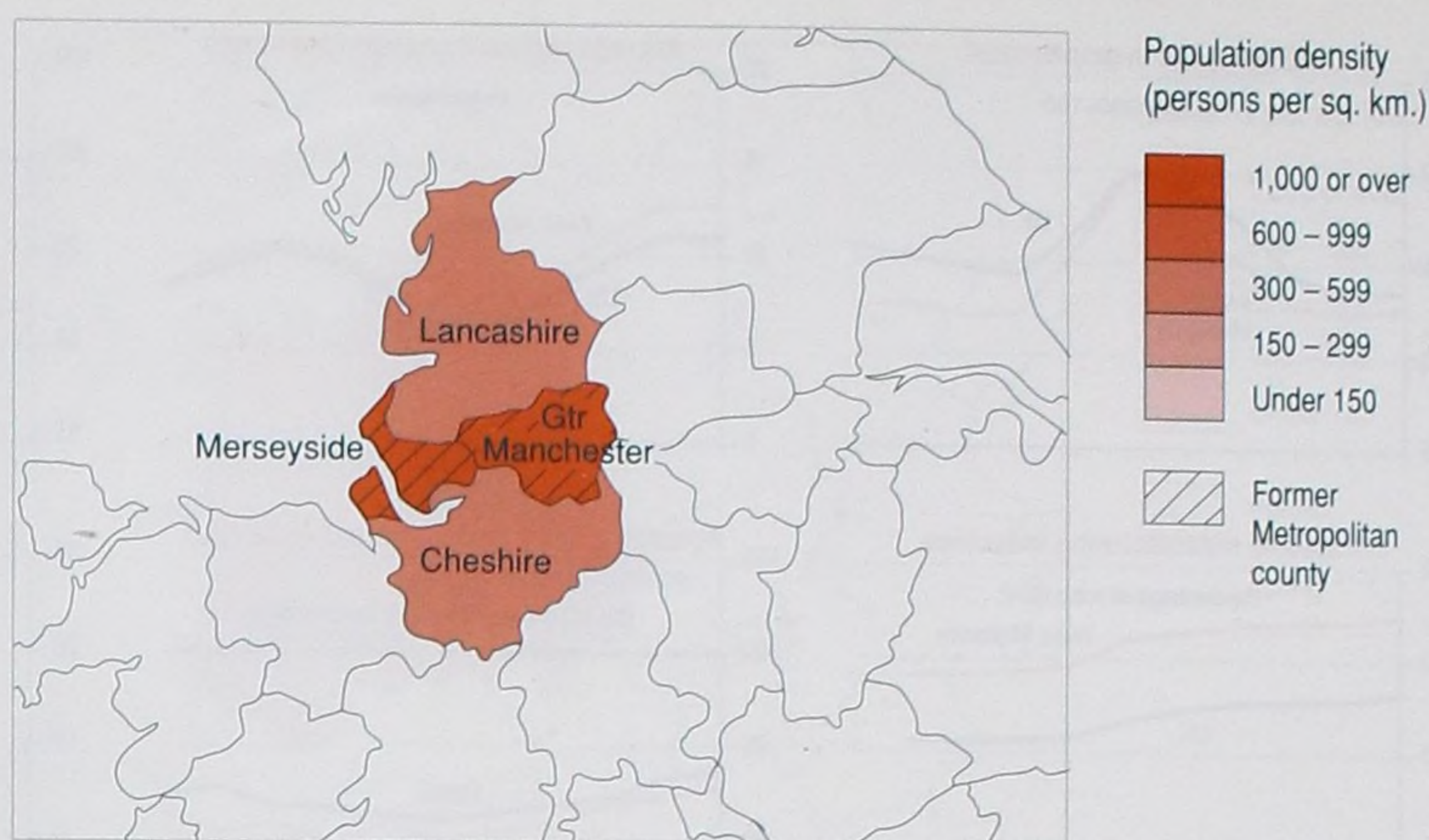
Death rates, 1994



Deaths per 1,000 population



North West



Population

The population of the North West was more than 3 per cent smaller in 1994 than in 1971. *(Table 3.1)*

Nearly two in every five conceptions leading to maternity in the North West in 1993 were outside marriage, the highest proportion of all the regions. *(Table 3.17)*

Labour market

Average earnings for full-time employees in the North West in April 1995 were second only to those in the South East at £354 per week for men and £254 for women. *(Table 5.14)*

The North West saw one of the biggest falls in claimant unemployment between 1994 and 1995 to a rate of 8.8 per cent of the workforce. *(Table 5.18)*

Housing

Nearly three in every five building society loans granted in the North West in 1995 were to first-time buyers, the second highest proportion. *(Table 6.11)*

Health

The North West is the only region where a higher proportion of women than men smoke cigarettes. *(Table 7.12)*

At end-September 1995, the North West Regional Health Authority area was the only RHA where no one waiting for admission to hospital had been waiting for a year or longer. *(Table 7.16)*

Living standards

On average, people in the North West ITV region watch more television each week than those in any other English region. *(Table 8.12)*

Crime

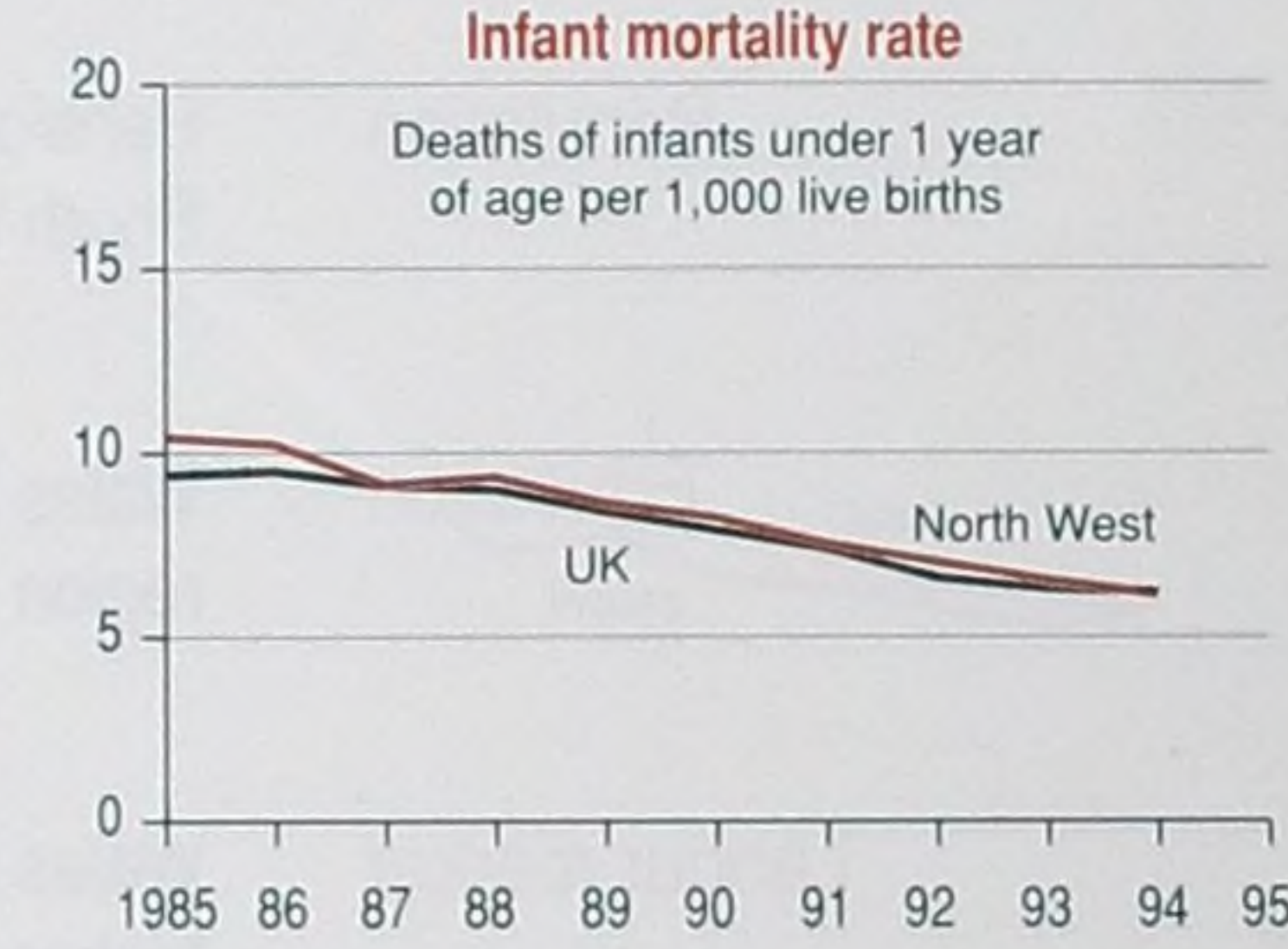
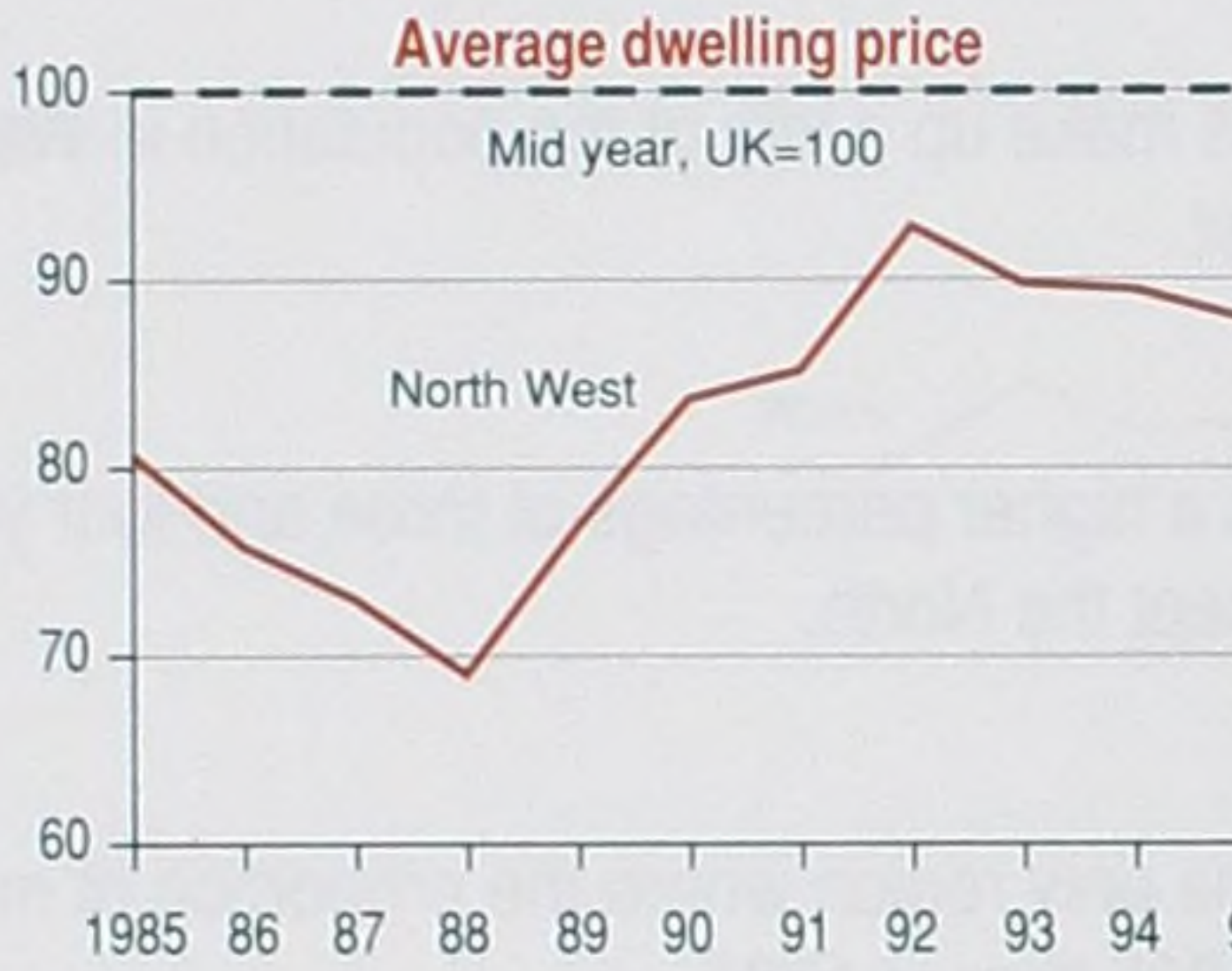
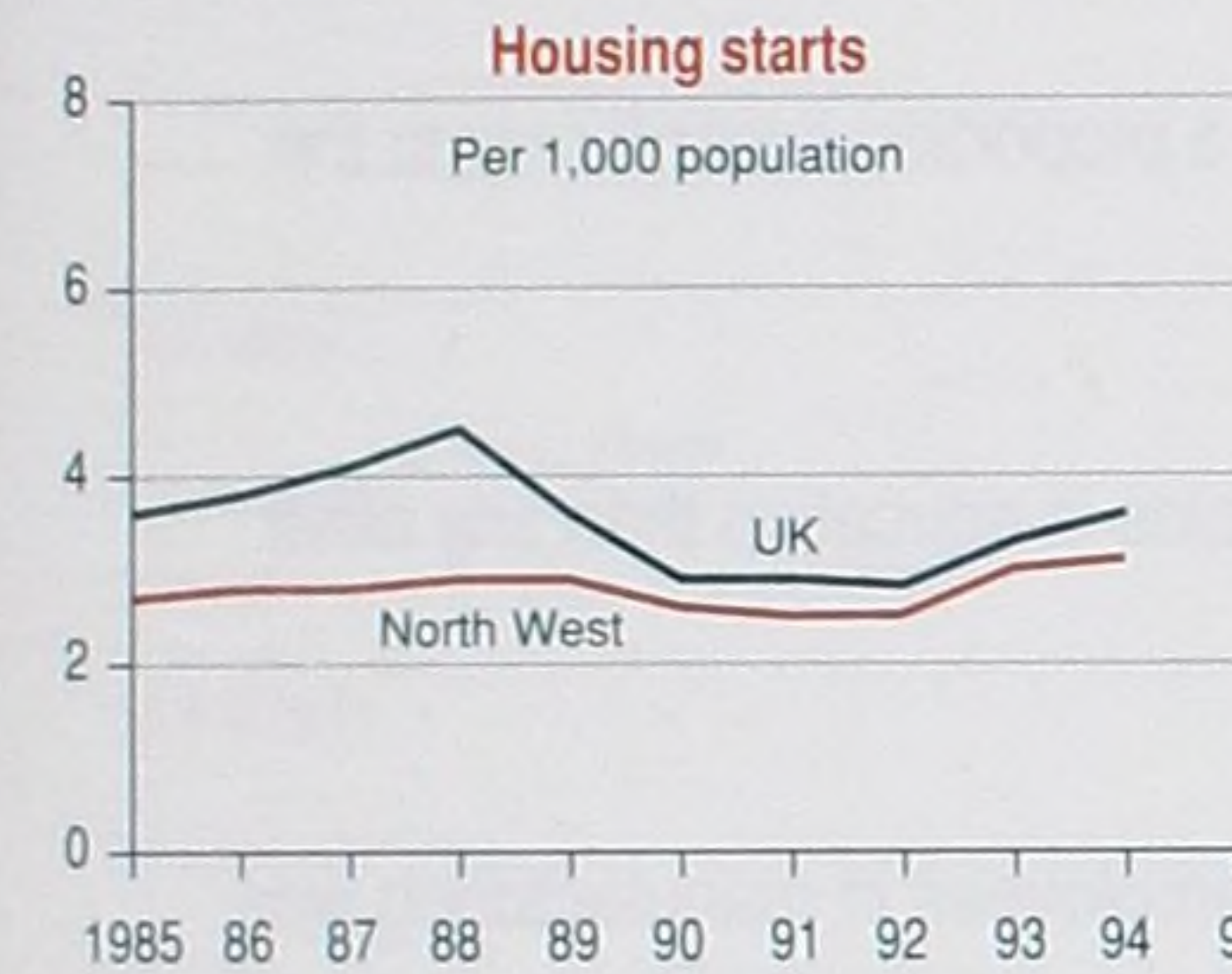
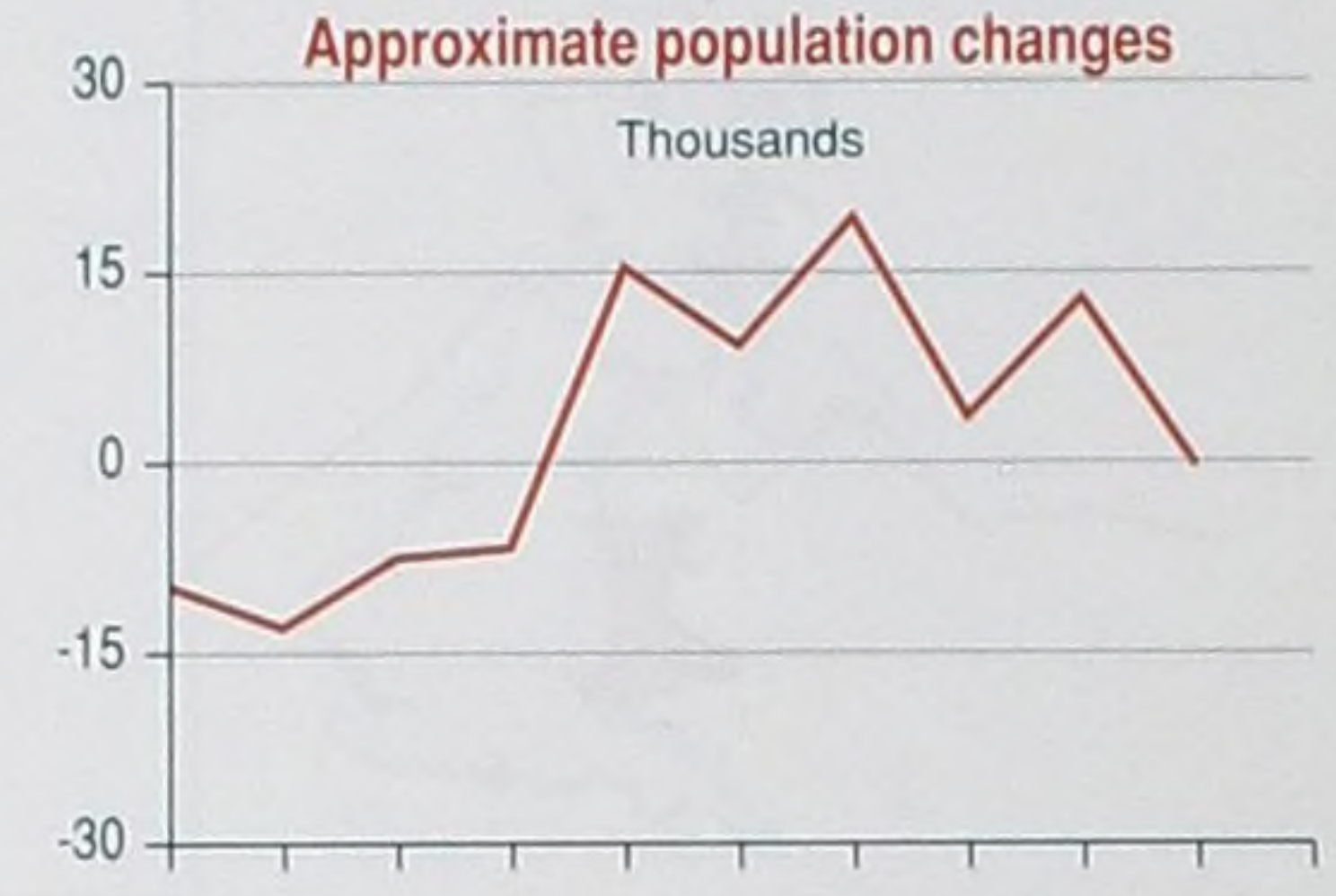
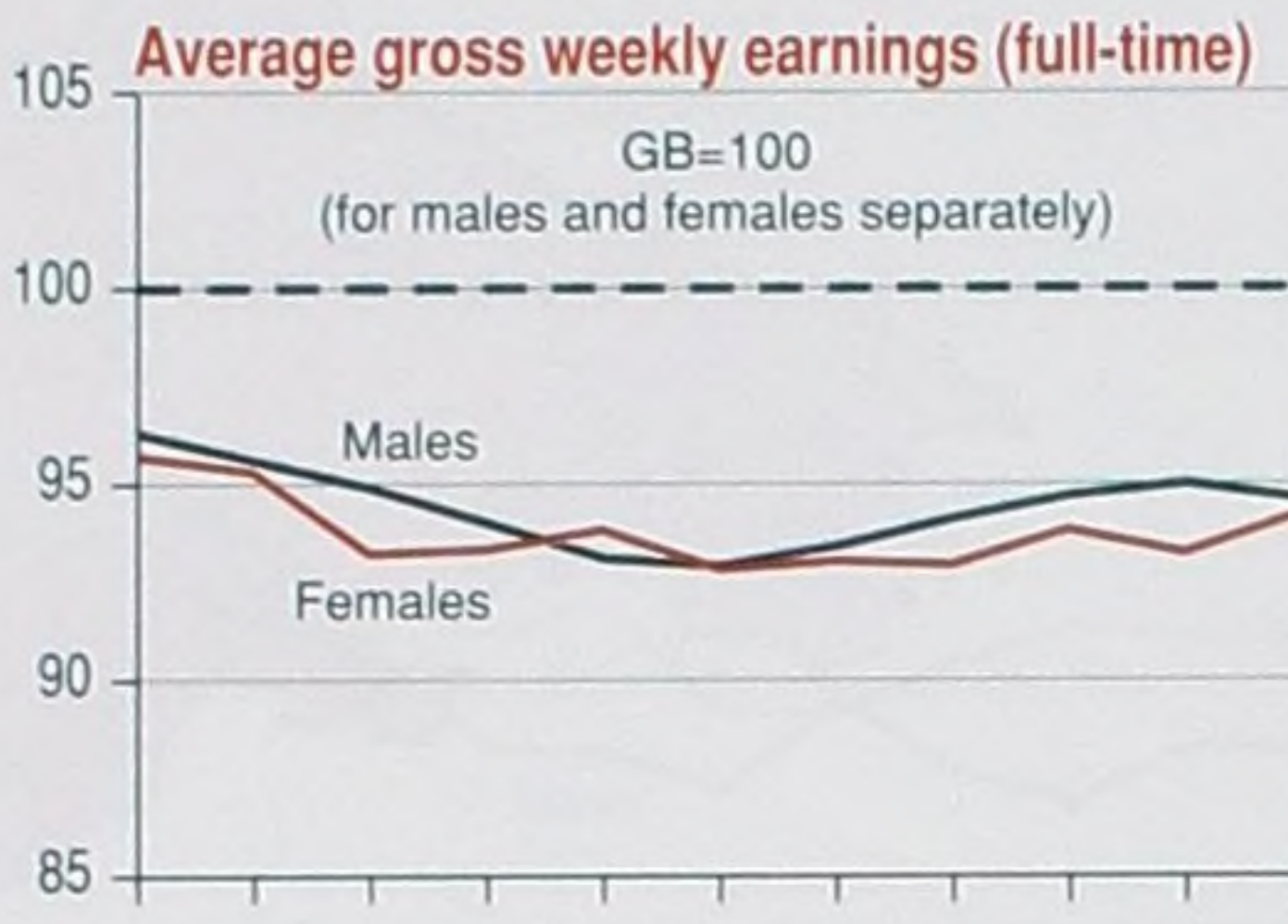
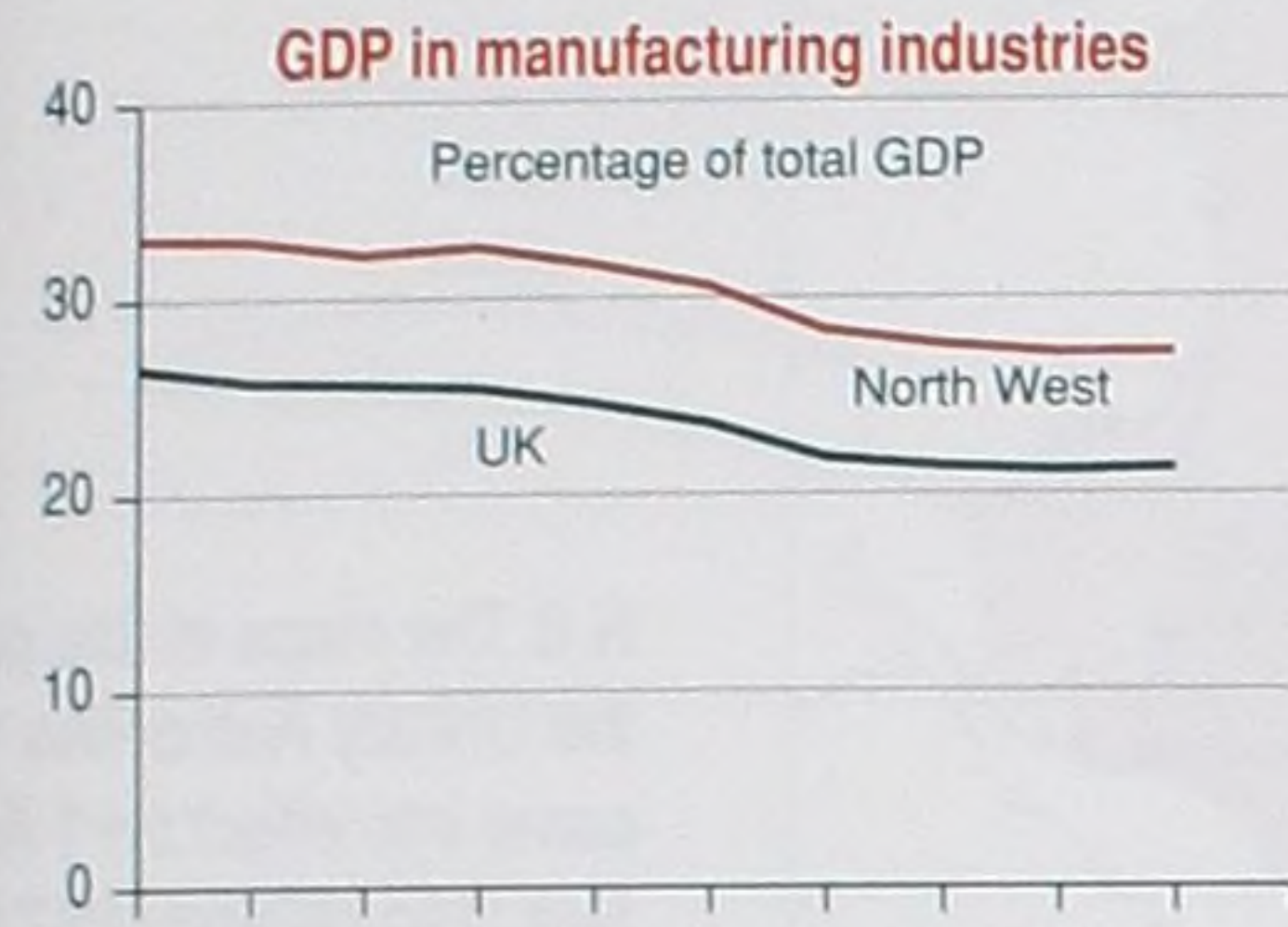
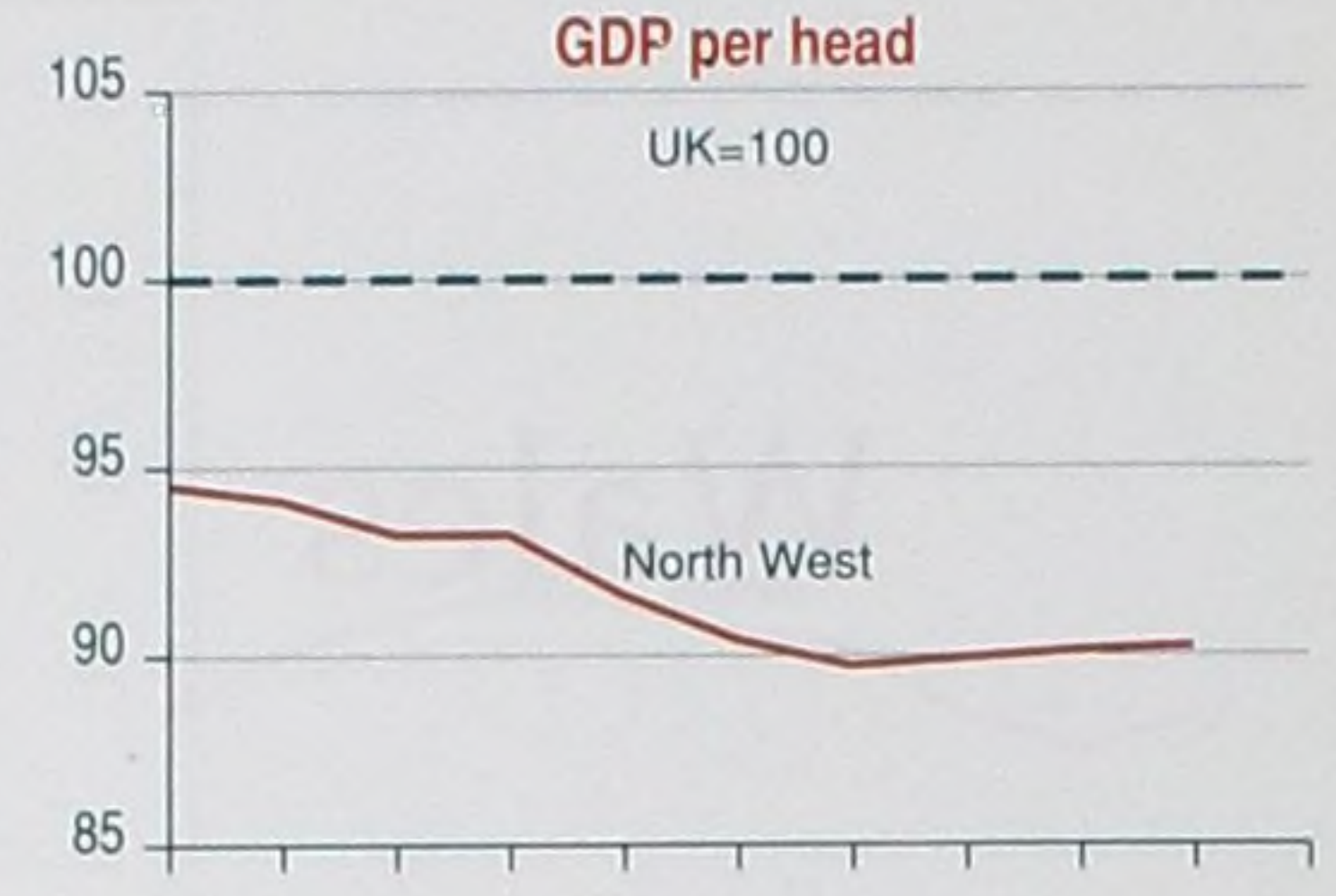
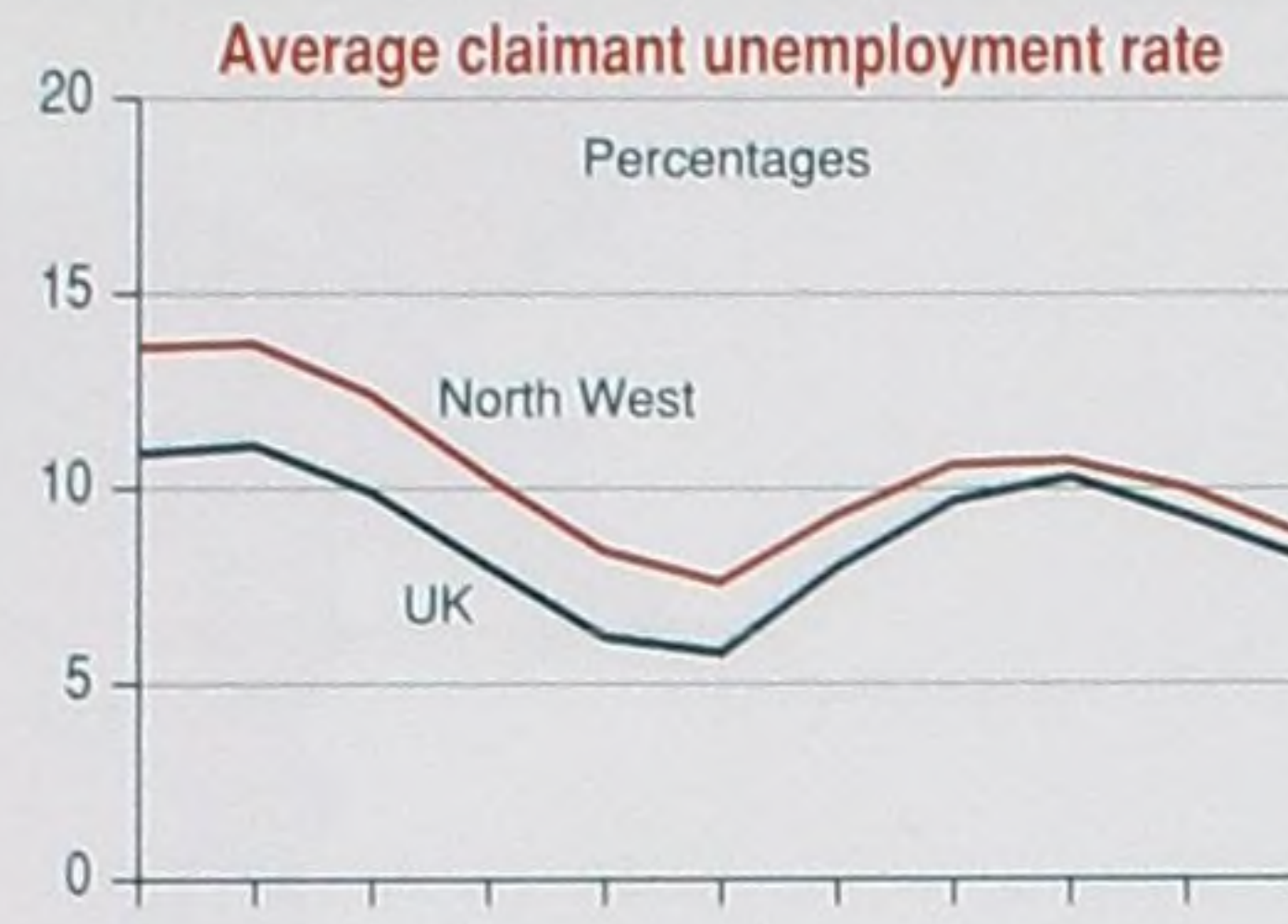
Recorded crime in the North West fell by 6 per cent between 1993 and 1994 and the region had the highest clear-up rate in England and Wales in 1994. *(Table 9.1 and 9.4)*

Transport

The average daily traffic flow on major roads in the North West is second only to that in the South East. *(Table 10.7)*

Environment

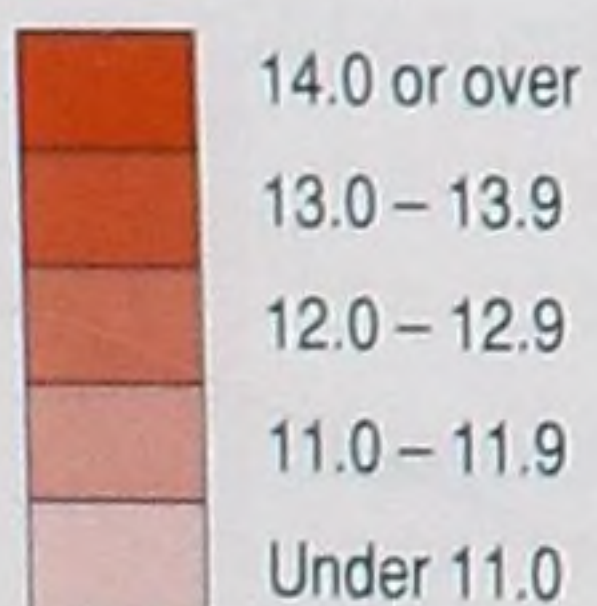
The North West is the wettest English region with average rainfall almost half as much again as the average for England. *(Table 11.1)*



Birth rates, 1994



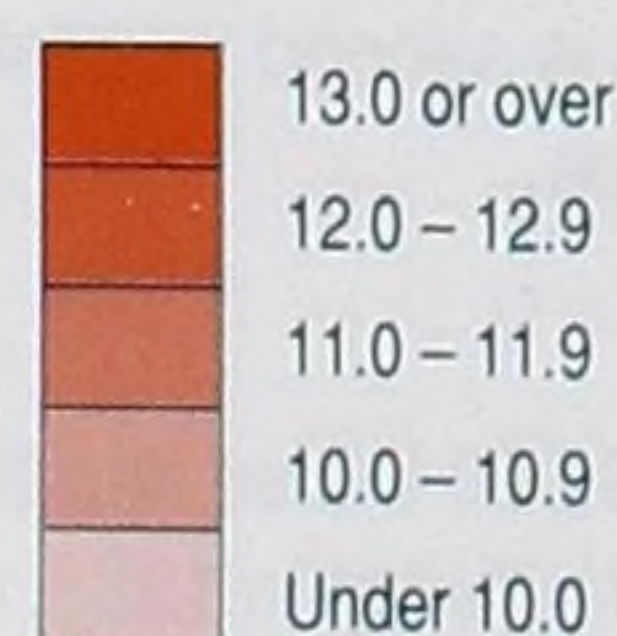
Live births
per 1,000 population



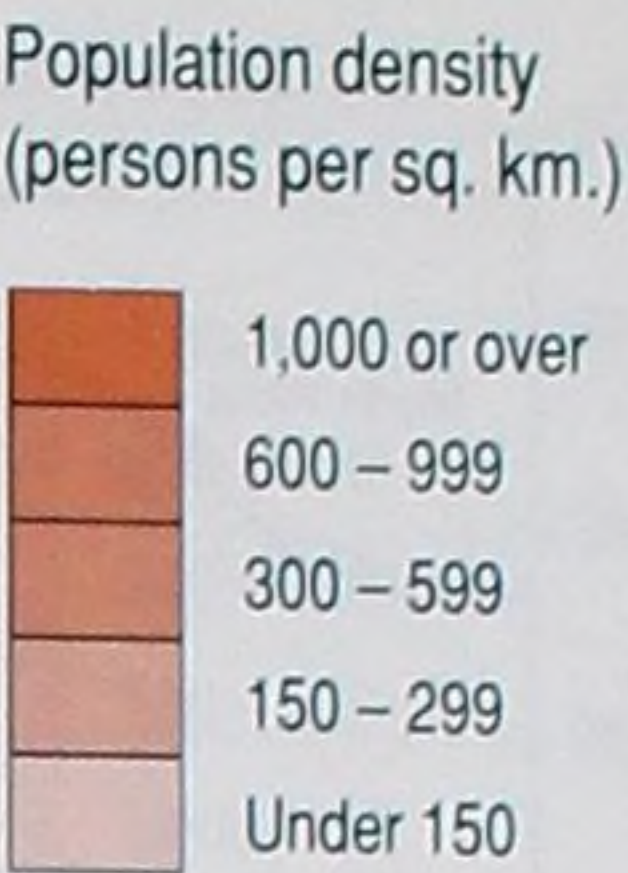
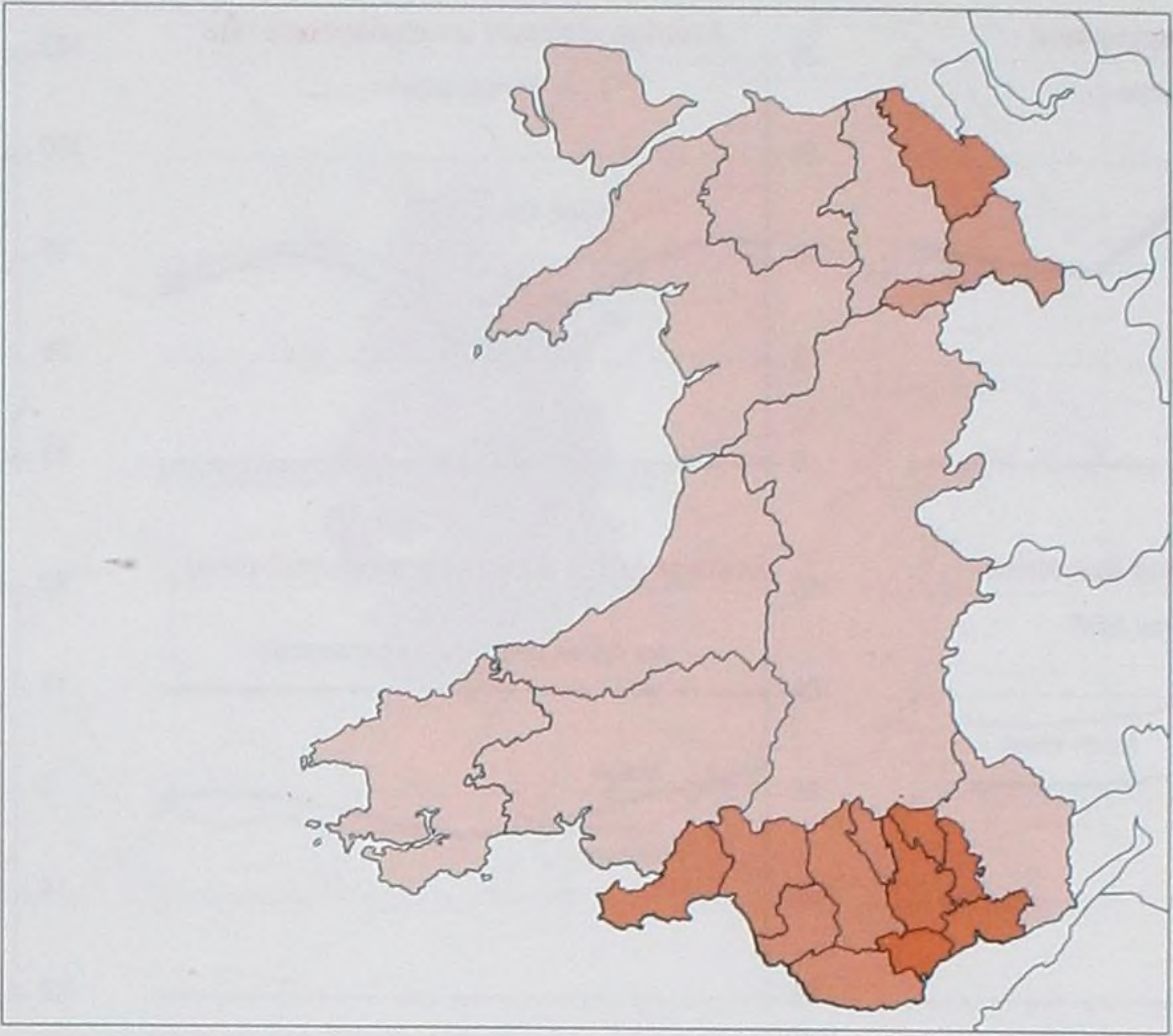
Death rates, 1994



Deaths
per 1,000 population

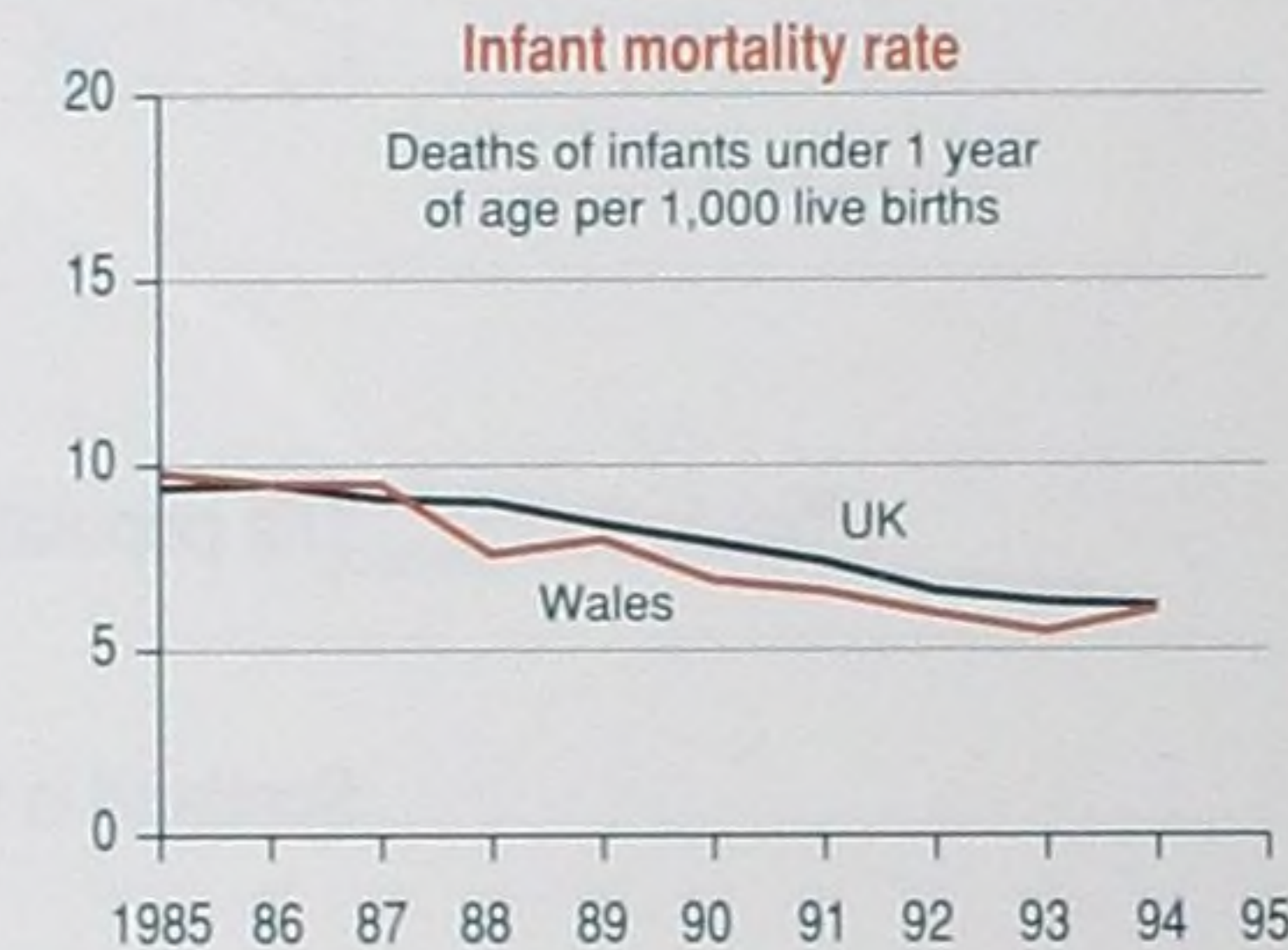
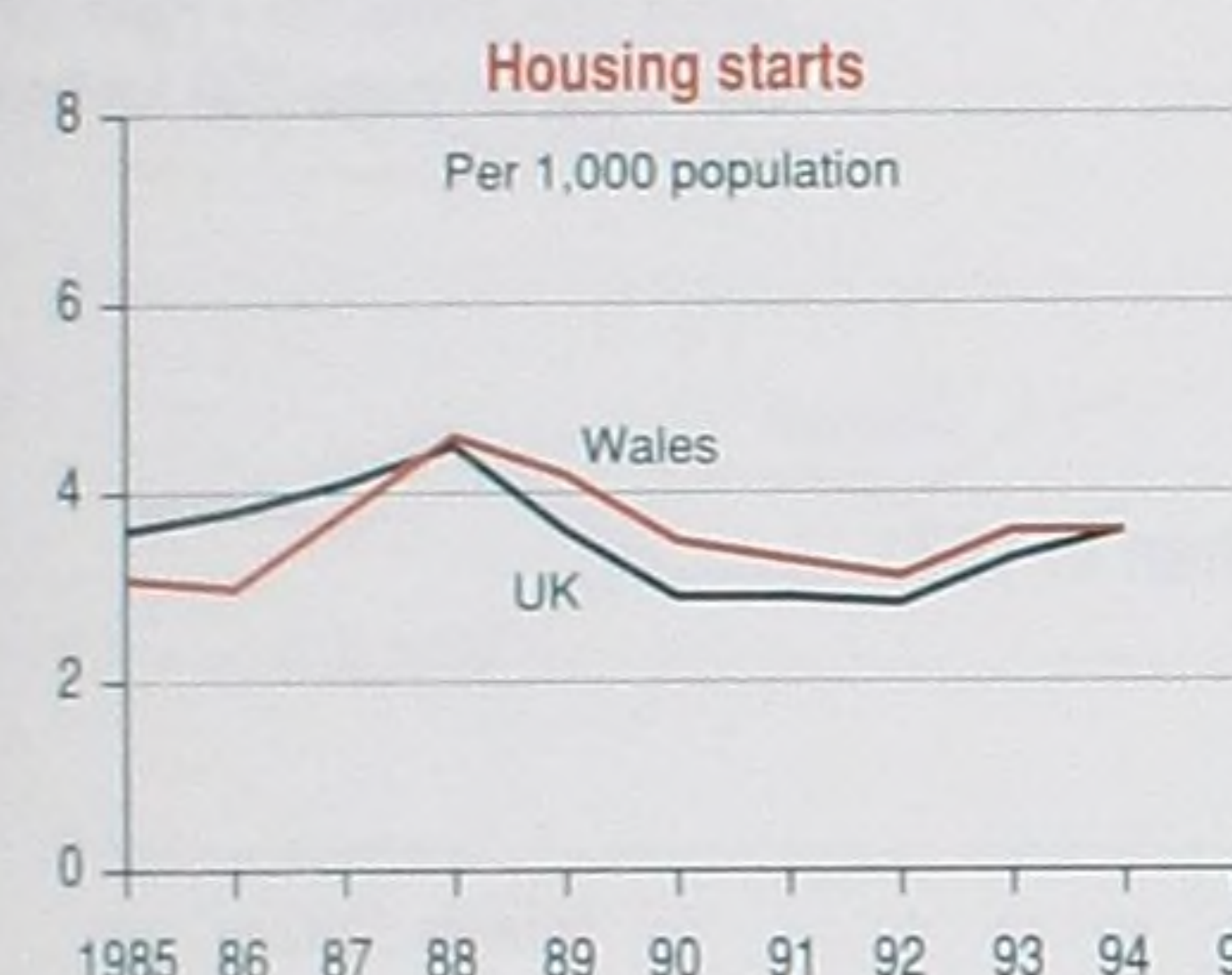
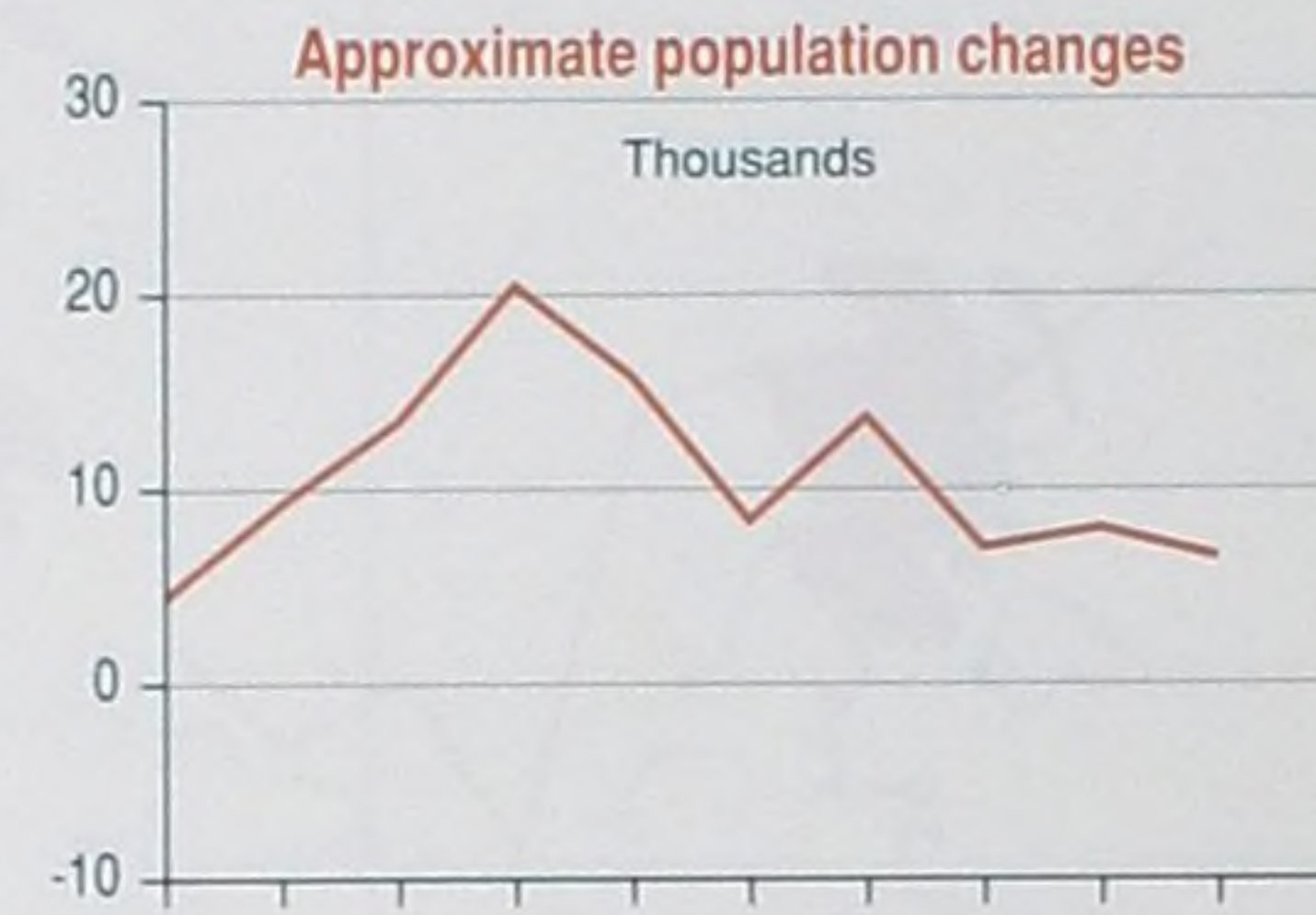
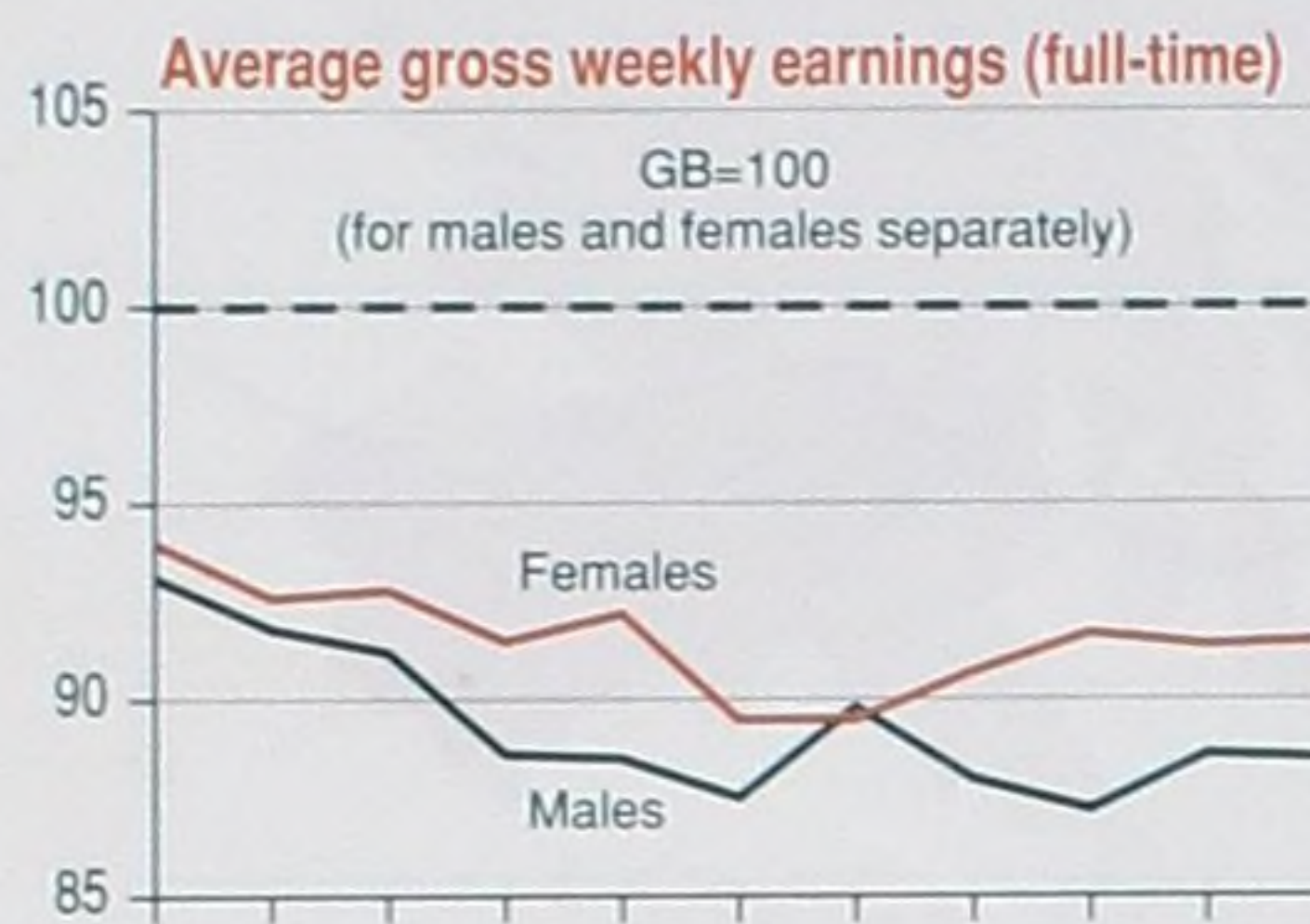
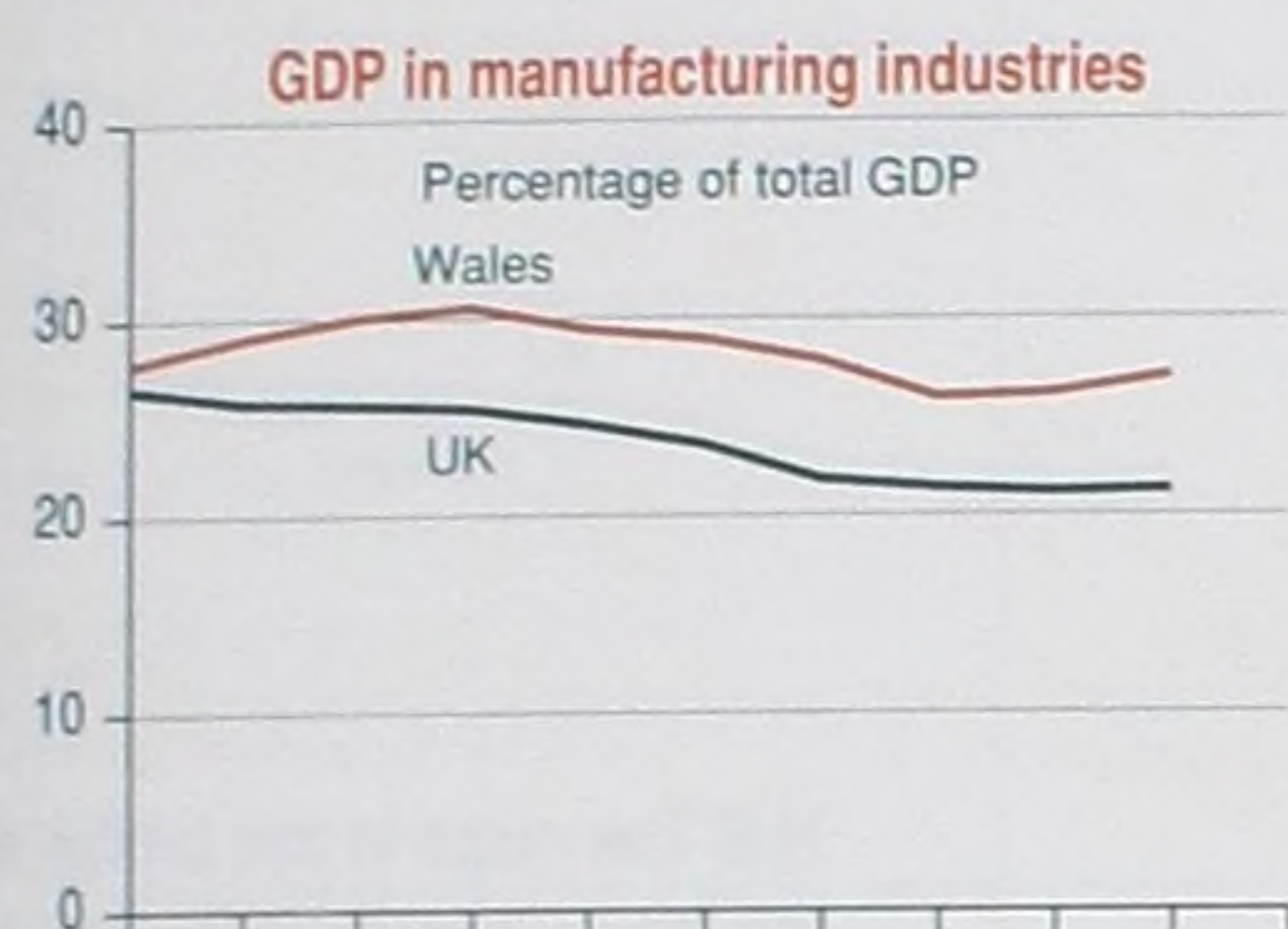
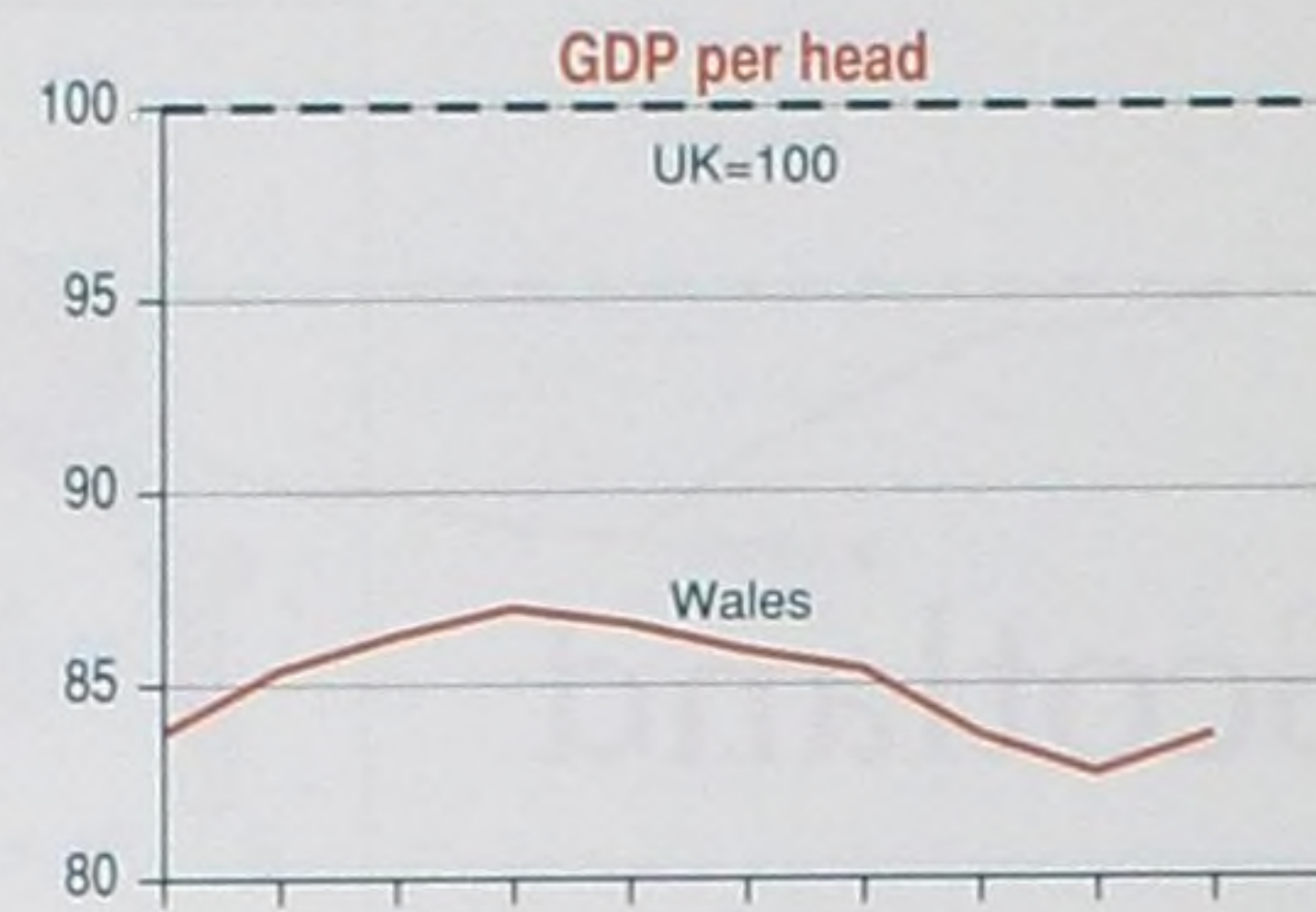
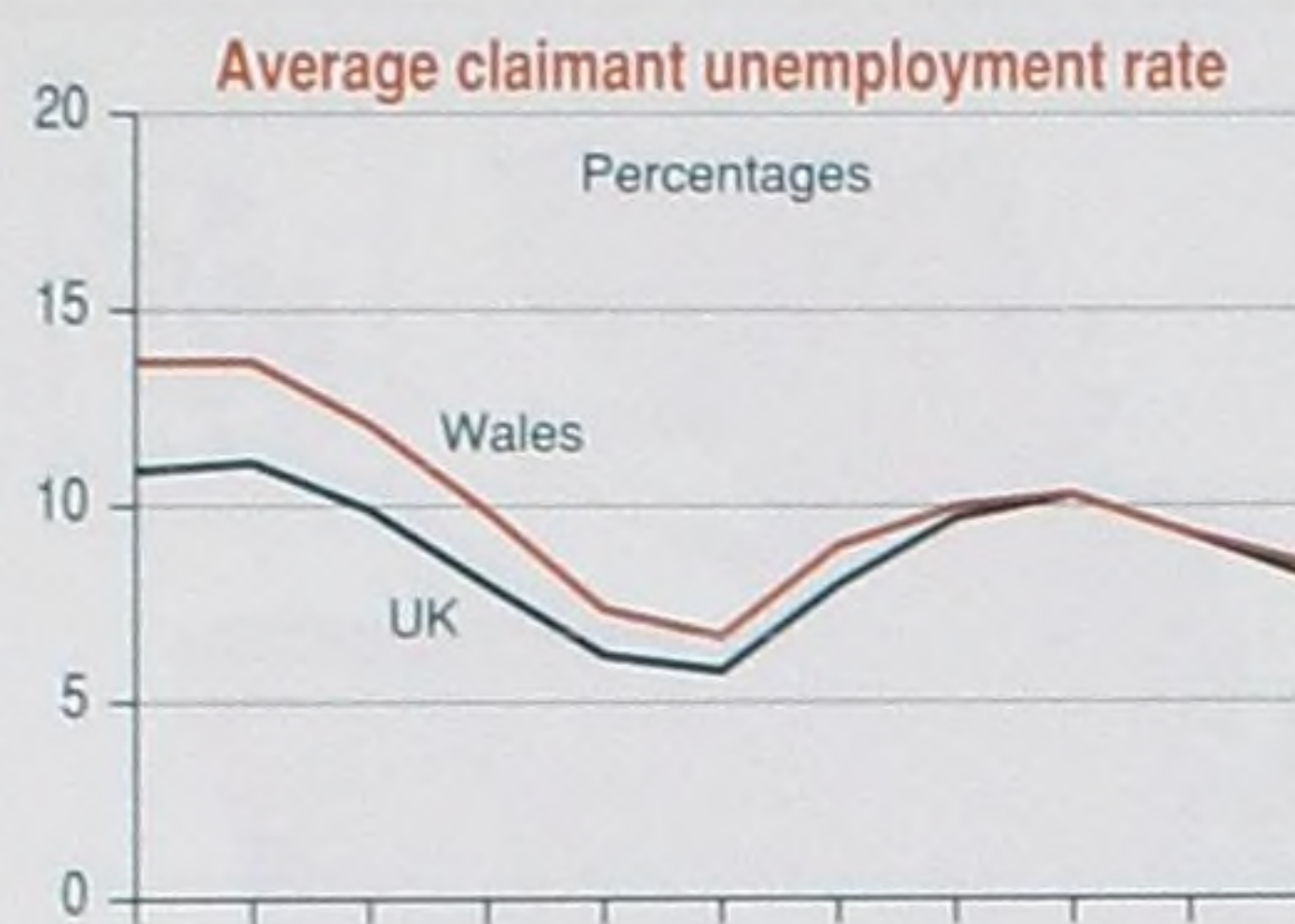
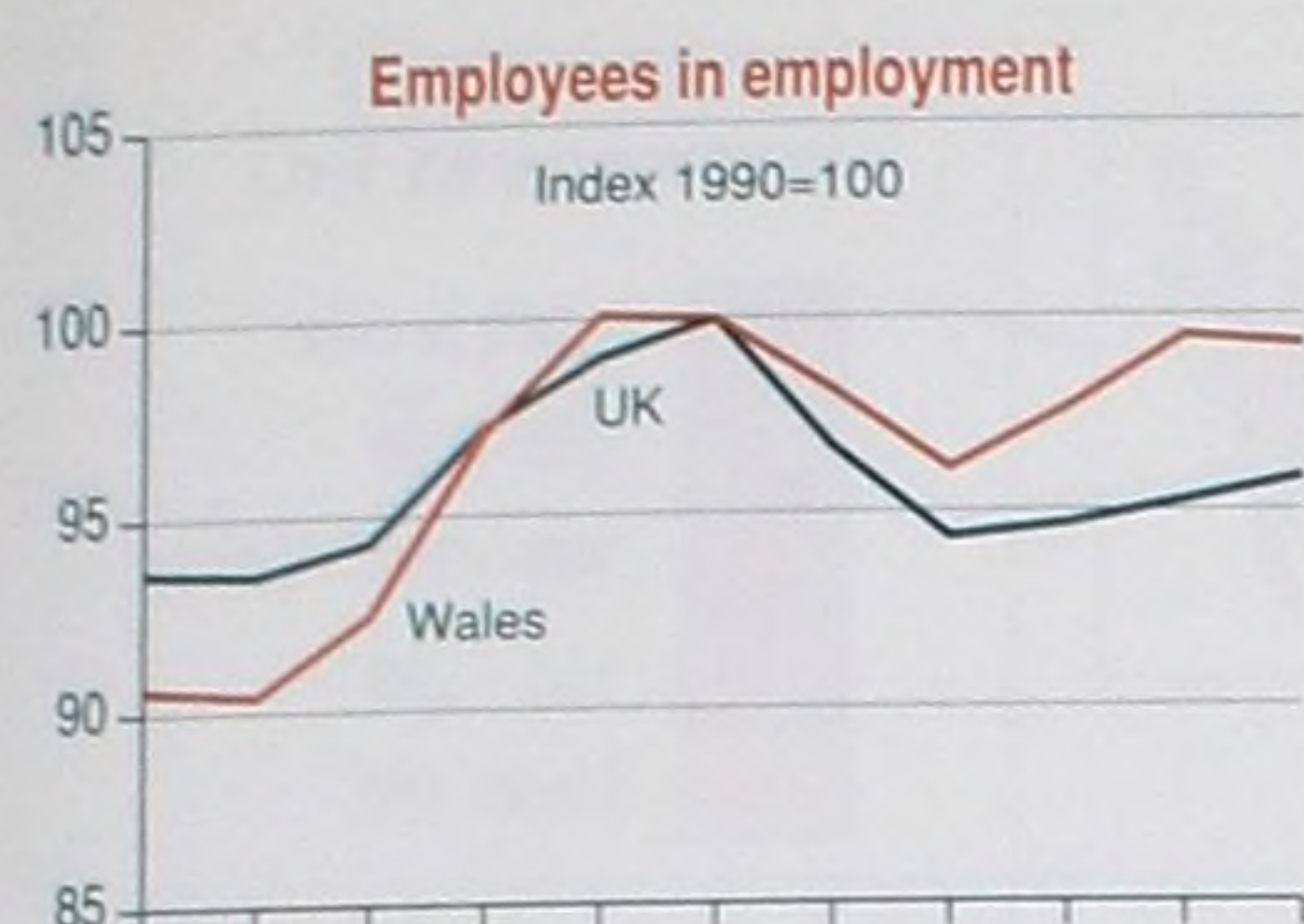


Wales

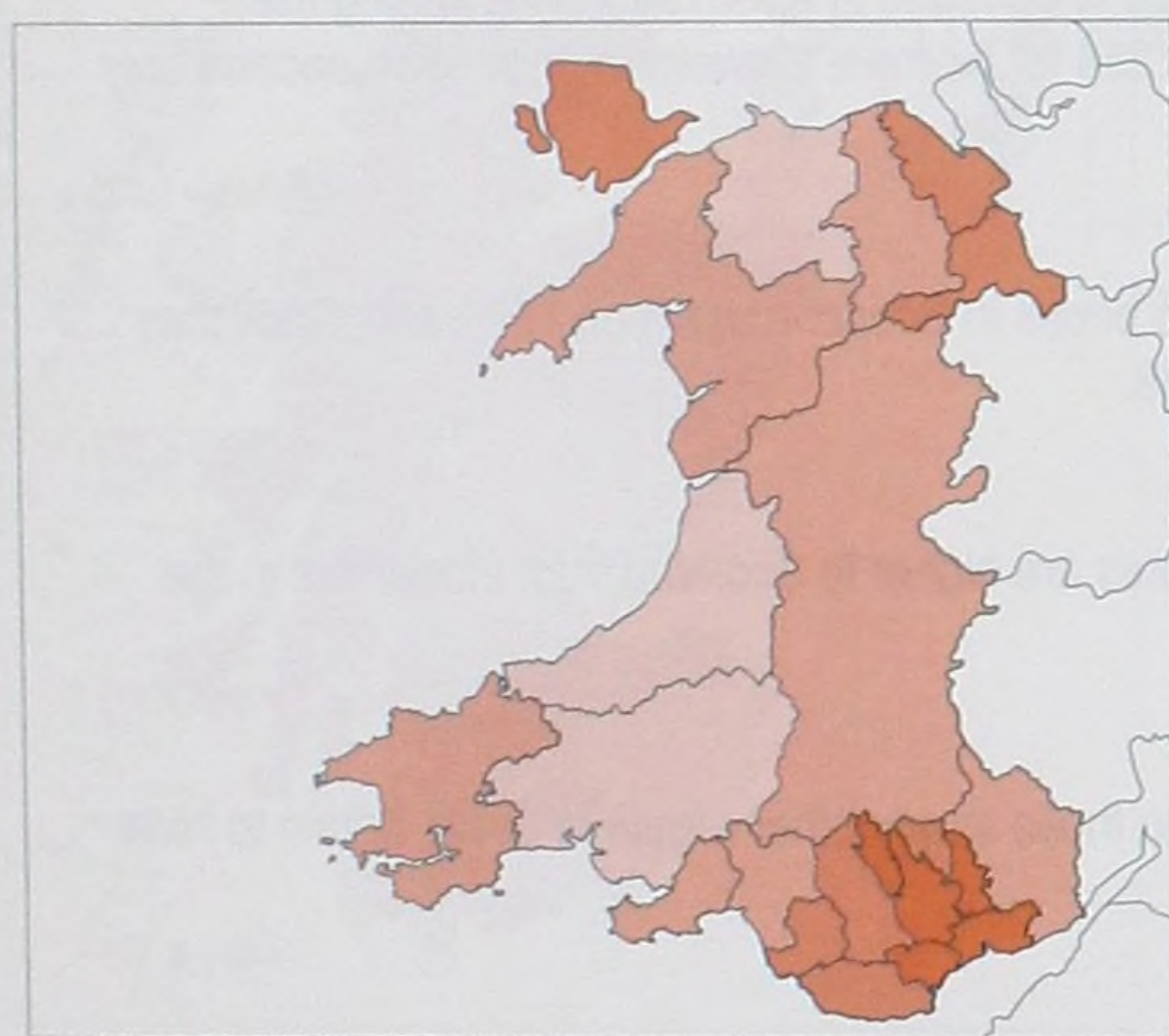


N.B The maps in this profile show the Unitary Authorities in Wales which came into effect on 1 April 1996. See map on page 237 for names.

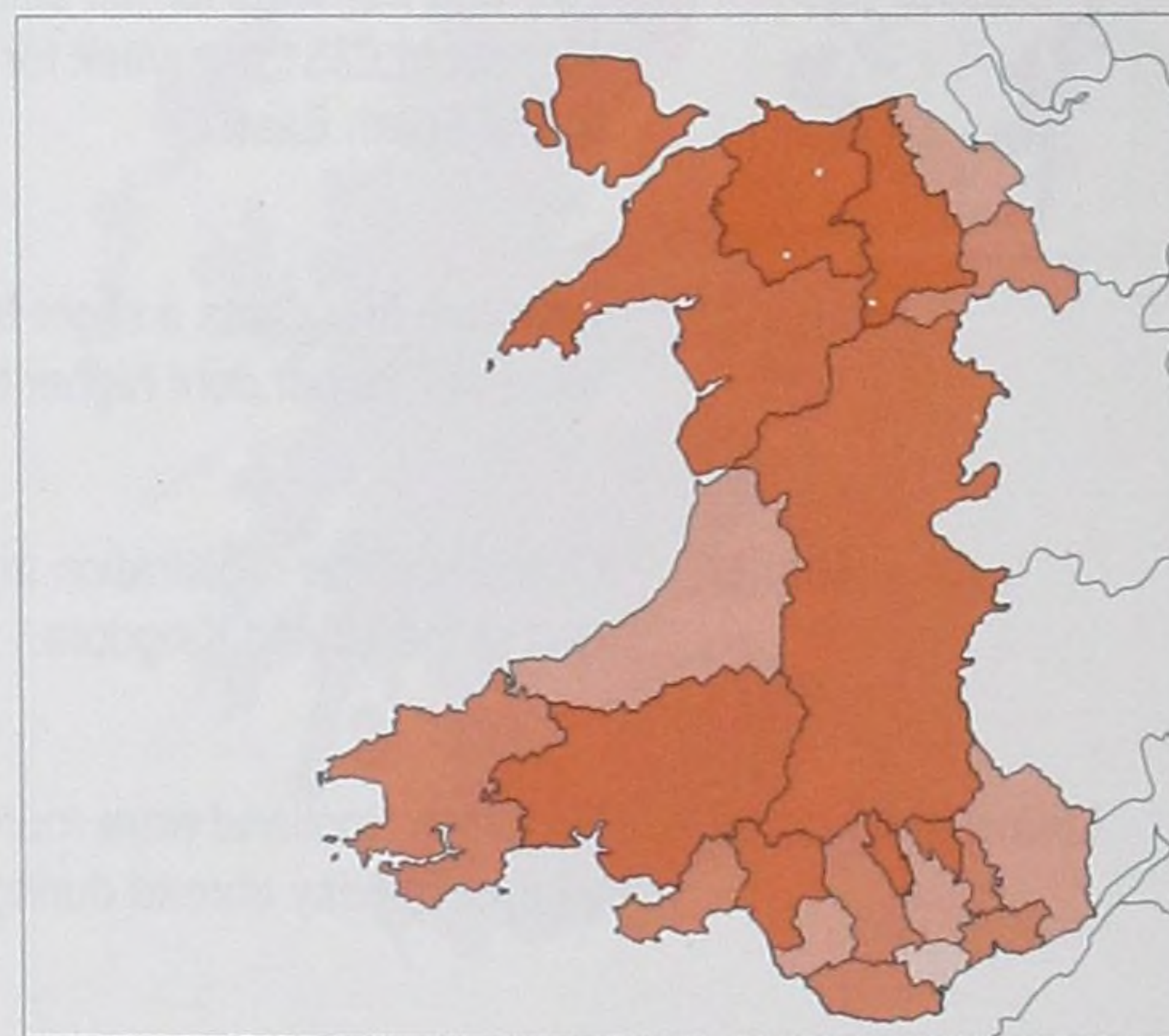
Population	Pensioners make up a fifth of the population in Wales, a proportion second only to the South West. <i>(Table 3.3)</i>
Education	Wales has a higher percentage of three and four year olds in education than any other region except the North. <i>(Table 4.5)</i>
Labour market	Wales is the only region where the proportion of male employees in manufacturing was higher in 1995 than in 1981. <i>(Table 5.5)</i> Average earnings for men in April 1995 were lower in Wales than in any other region except Northern Ireland. <i>(Table 5.14)</i>
Housing	Wales has the second highest proportion, after the South West, of dwellings that are owner-occupied. <i>(Table 6.2)</i> Housing Associations are building more new houses in Wales per head of population than in any other region. <i>(Table 6.5)</i>
Living standards	In 1994-95, average household income and expenditure in Wales was the lowest of all the UK regions. <i>(Tables 8.1 and 8.8)</i> More than a fifth of household income in Wales in 1994-95 came from social security benefits, a higher proportion than in any other region. <i>(Table 8.1)</i>
Crime	Recorded crime in Wales fell by 7 per cent between 1993 and 1994; within England only East Anglia had a greater fall. <i>(Table 9.1)</i>
Environment	Wales is second wettest region with average rainfall 25 per cent higher than the UK average. <i>(Table 11.1)</i>
Industry	At £28,900 Wales had the third highest level of gross value added per employee in manufacturing in 1993, after the South East and the North. <i>(Table 13.4)</i>



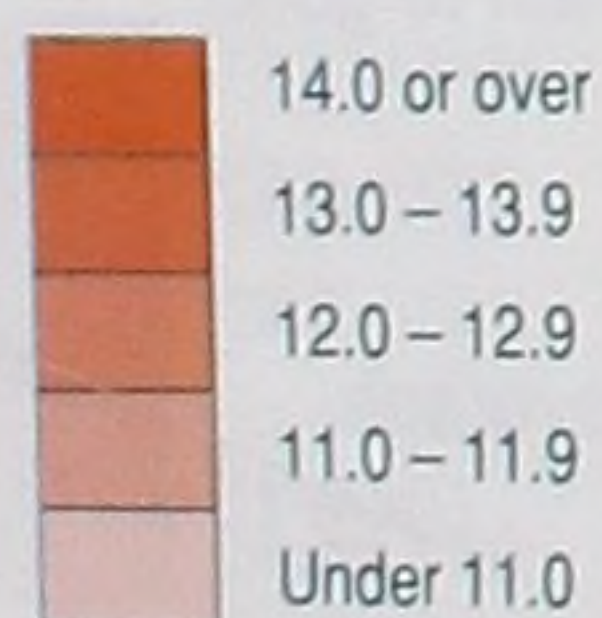
Birth rates, 1994



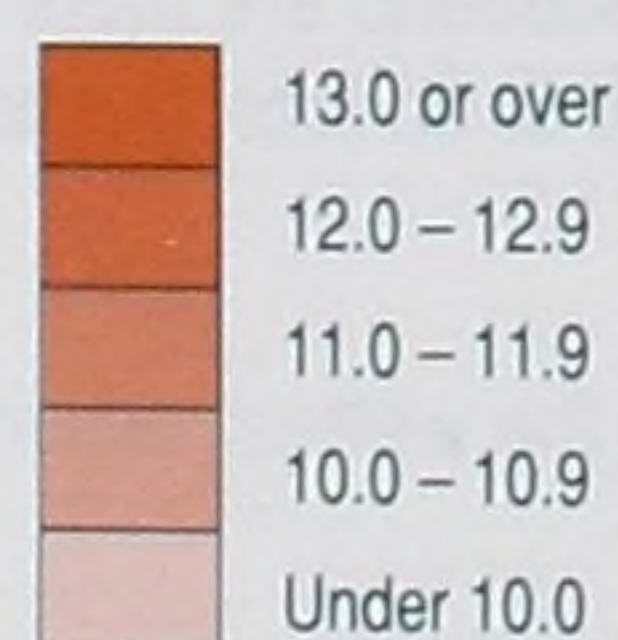
Death rates, 1994



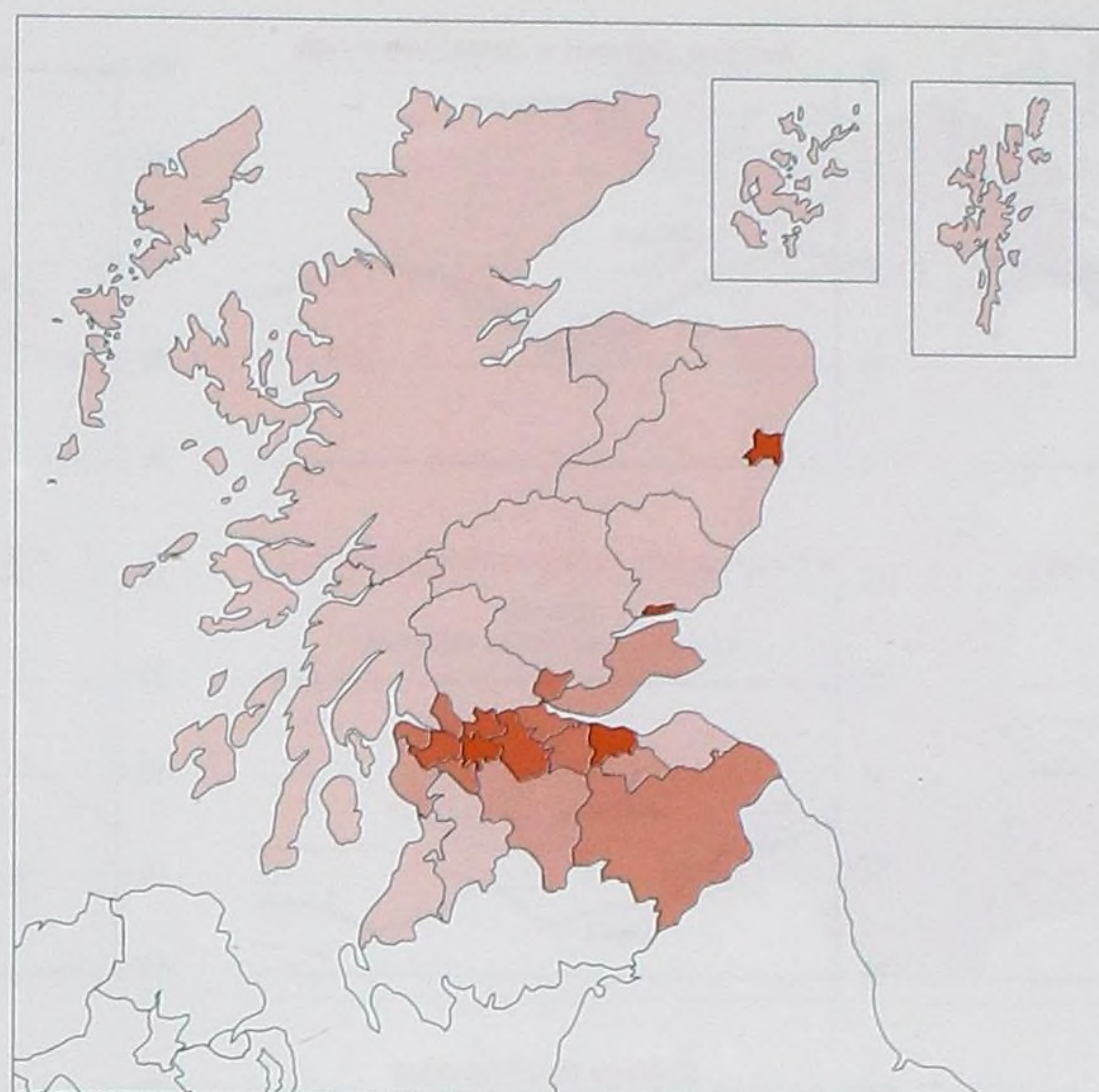
Live births
per 1,000 population



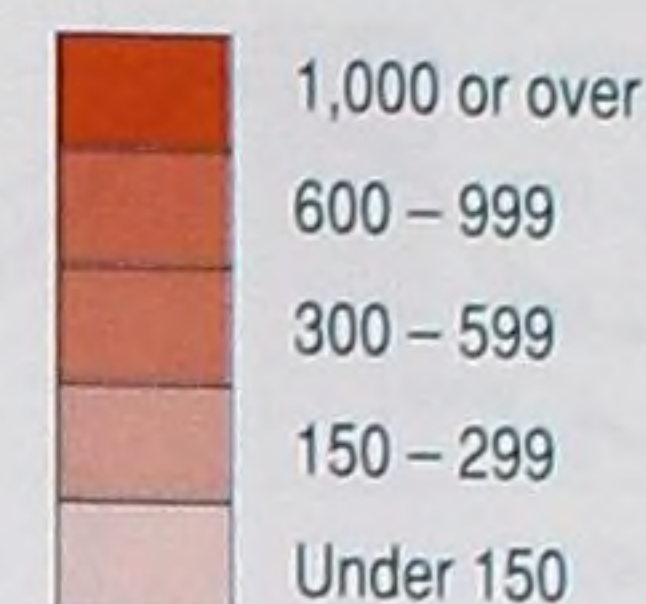
Deaths
per 1,000 population



Scotland



Population density
(persons per sq. km.)



N.B The maps in this profile show the New Councils in Scotland which came into effect on 1 April 1996. See map on page 238 for names.

Population

The population of Scotland was 2 per cent smaller in 1994 than in 1971.

(Table 3.1)

Scotland is the most sparsely populated region in the UK.

(Table 15.1)

Education

A quarter of boys and more than a third of girls in their last year of compulsory schooling in 1993/94 achieved grades A*-C in English, Maths, a modern language and a science, a better record than elsewhere in Great Britain.

(Table 4.8)

Labour market

Average earnings for full-time employees in Scotland in April 1995 were among the highest at £351 per week for men and £254 for women; for women, they were second only to the South East.

(Table 5.14)

Housing

Although there was a slight fall in house prices in Scotland between 1994 and 1995, they were still 29 per cent higher than in 1989.

(Table 6.10)

Health

Overall cancer registration and death rates are higher in Scotland than elsewhere in the rest of the United Kingdom.

(Tables 7.8 and 7.11)

Living standards

People in Scotland were more likely than those in any other region of Great Britain to have taken a holiday abroad during 1995.

(Table 8.13)

Crime

Recorded crime in Scotland fell by 3 per cent between 1993 and 1994.

(Table 9.1)

Transport

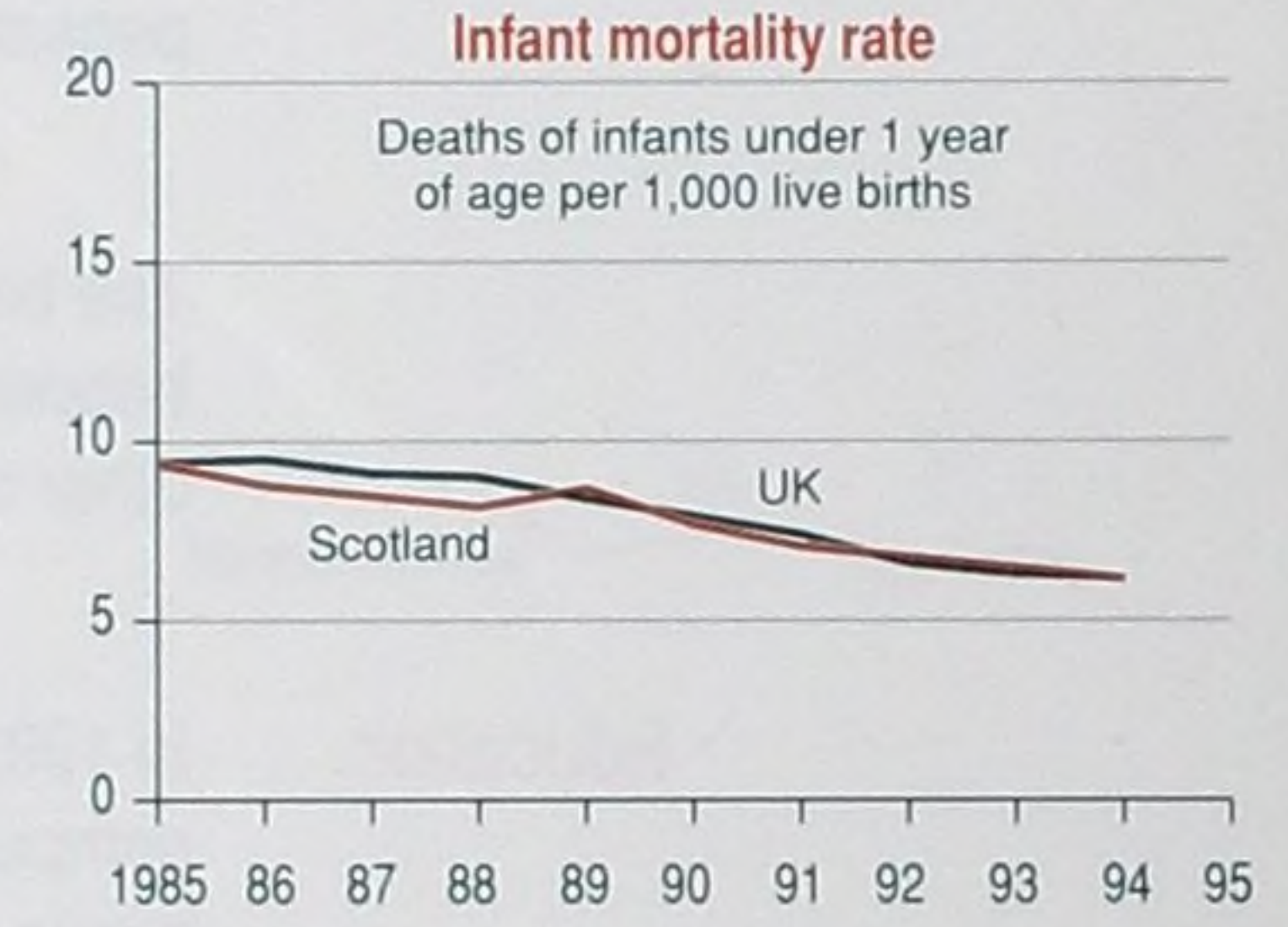
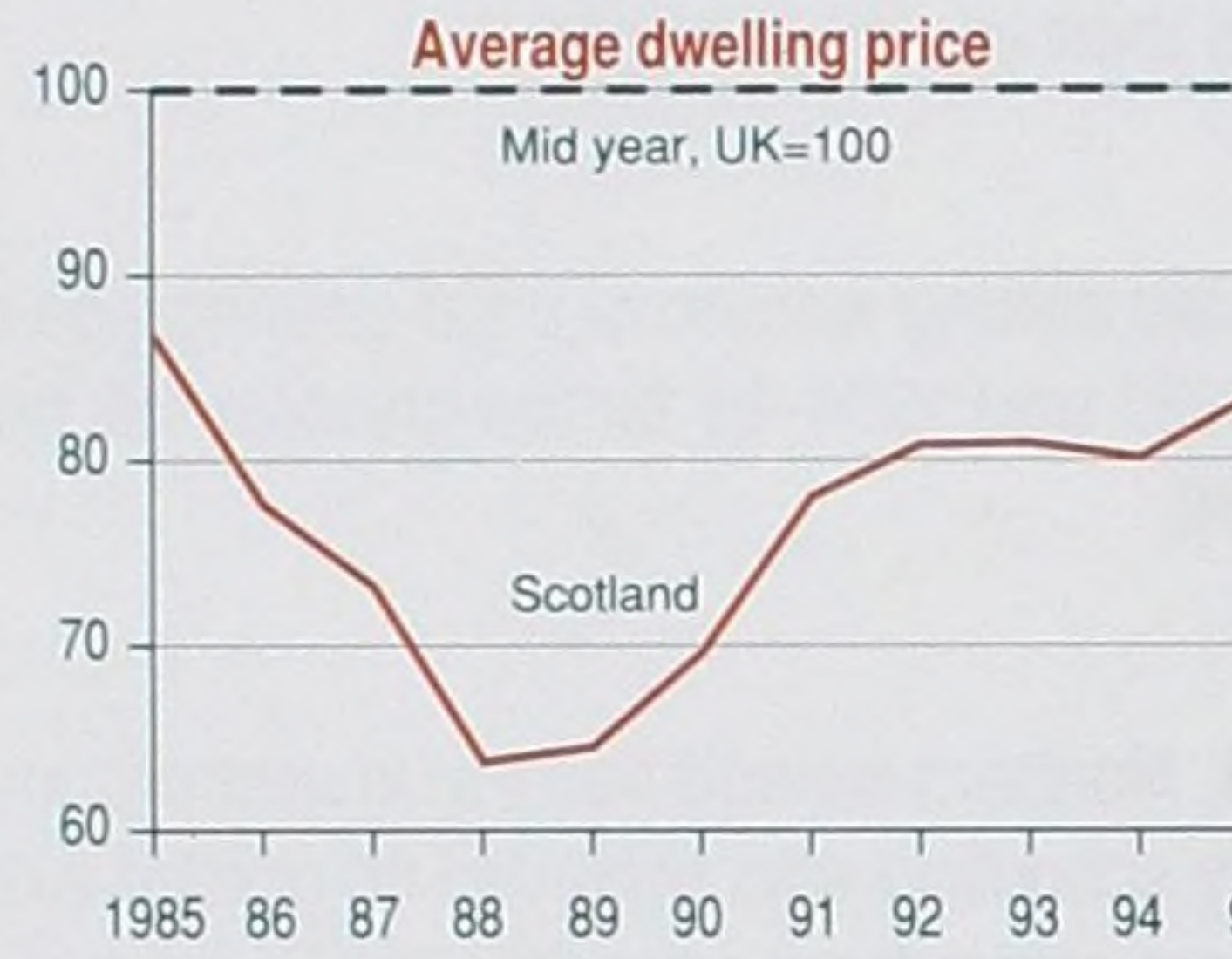
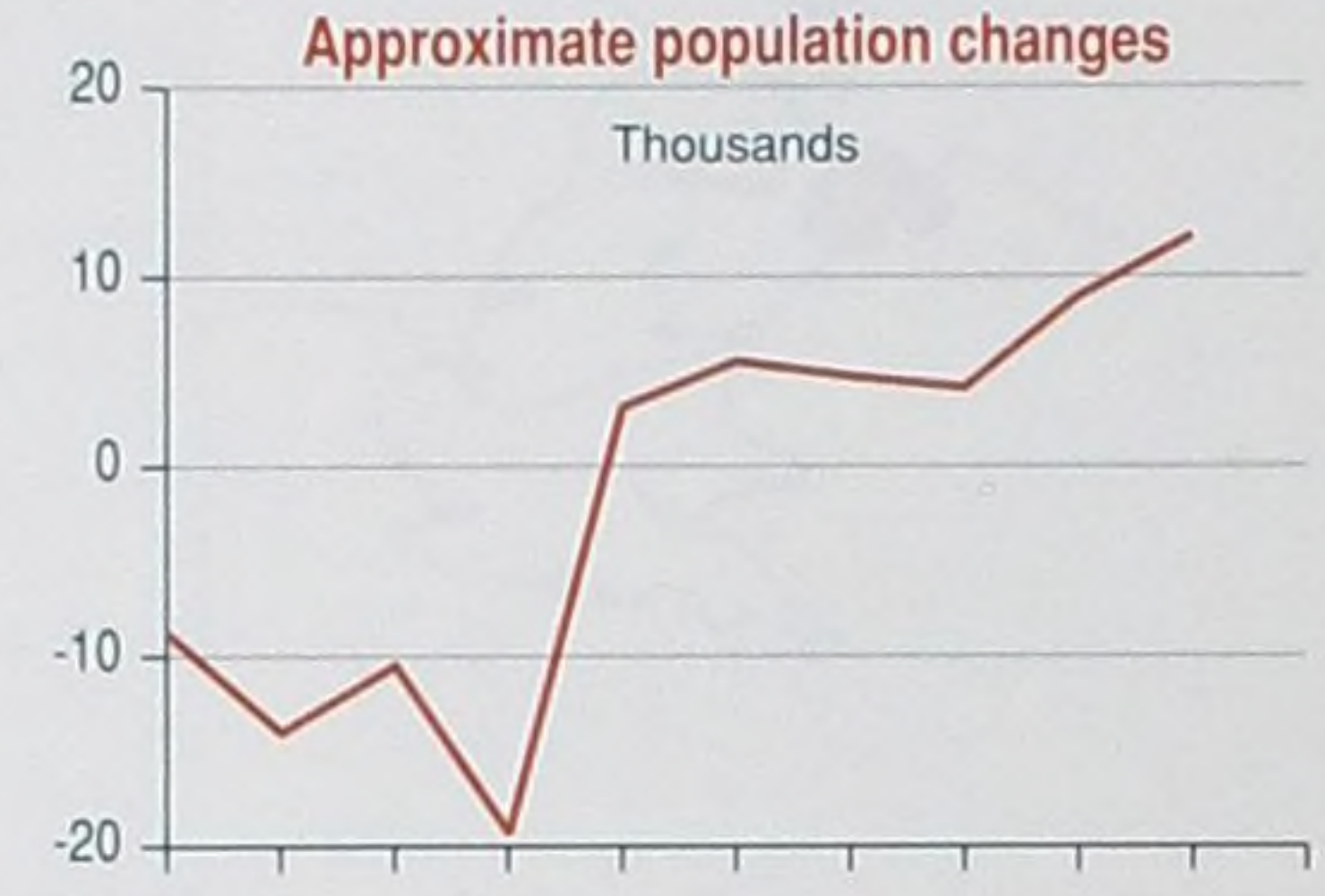
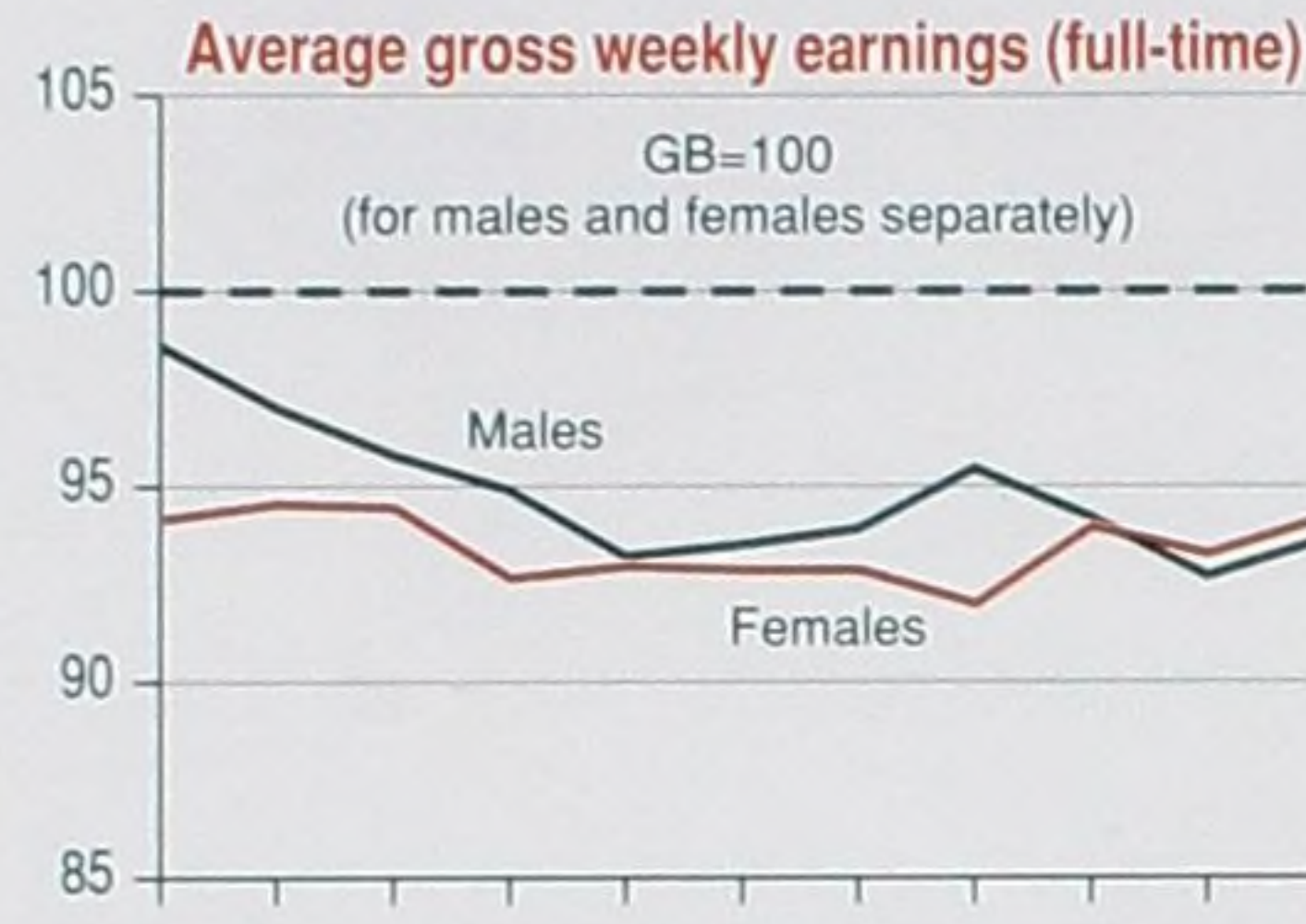
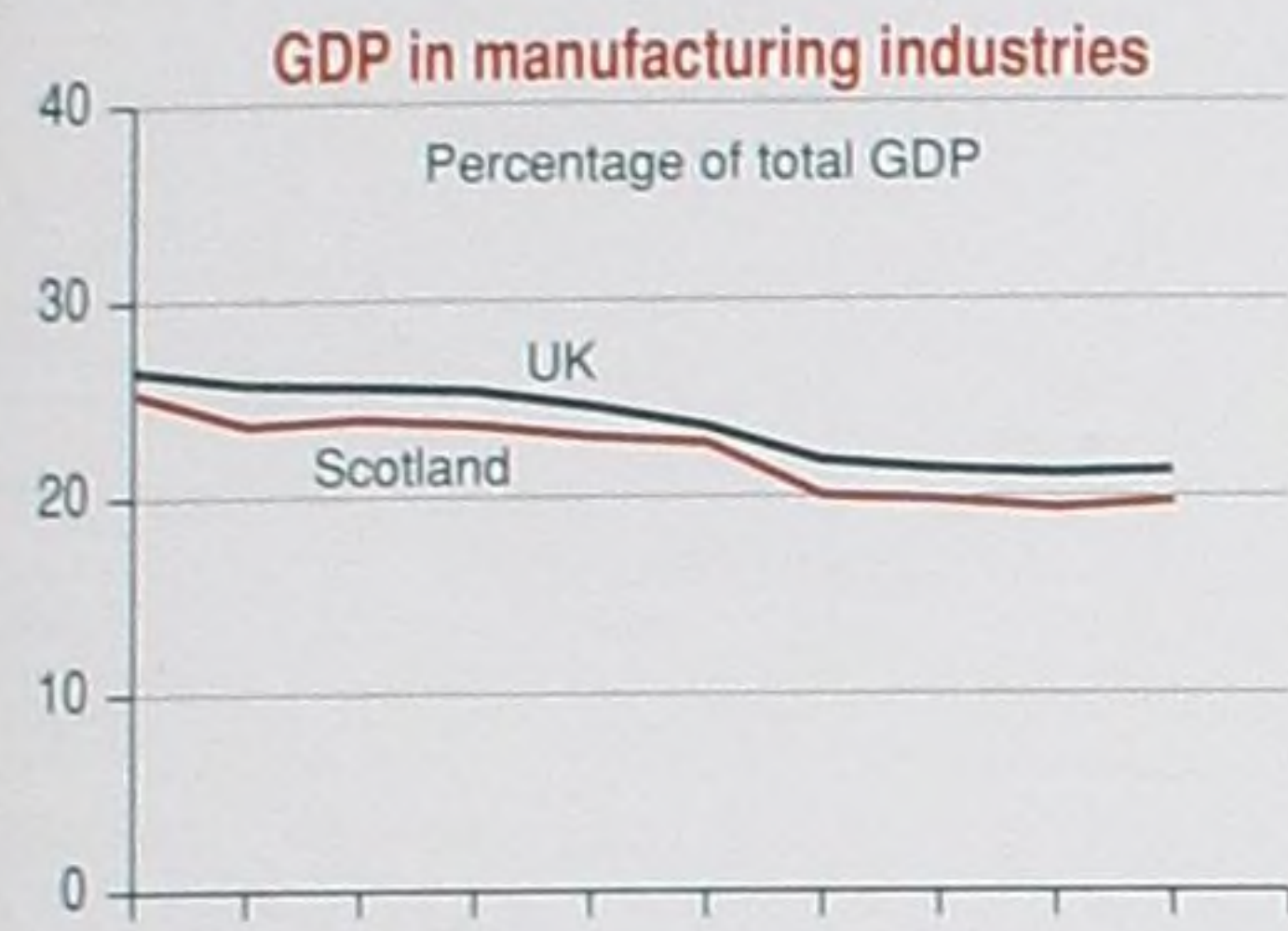
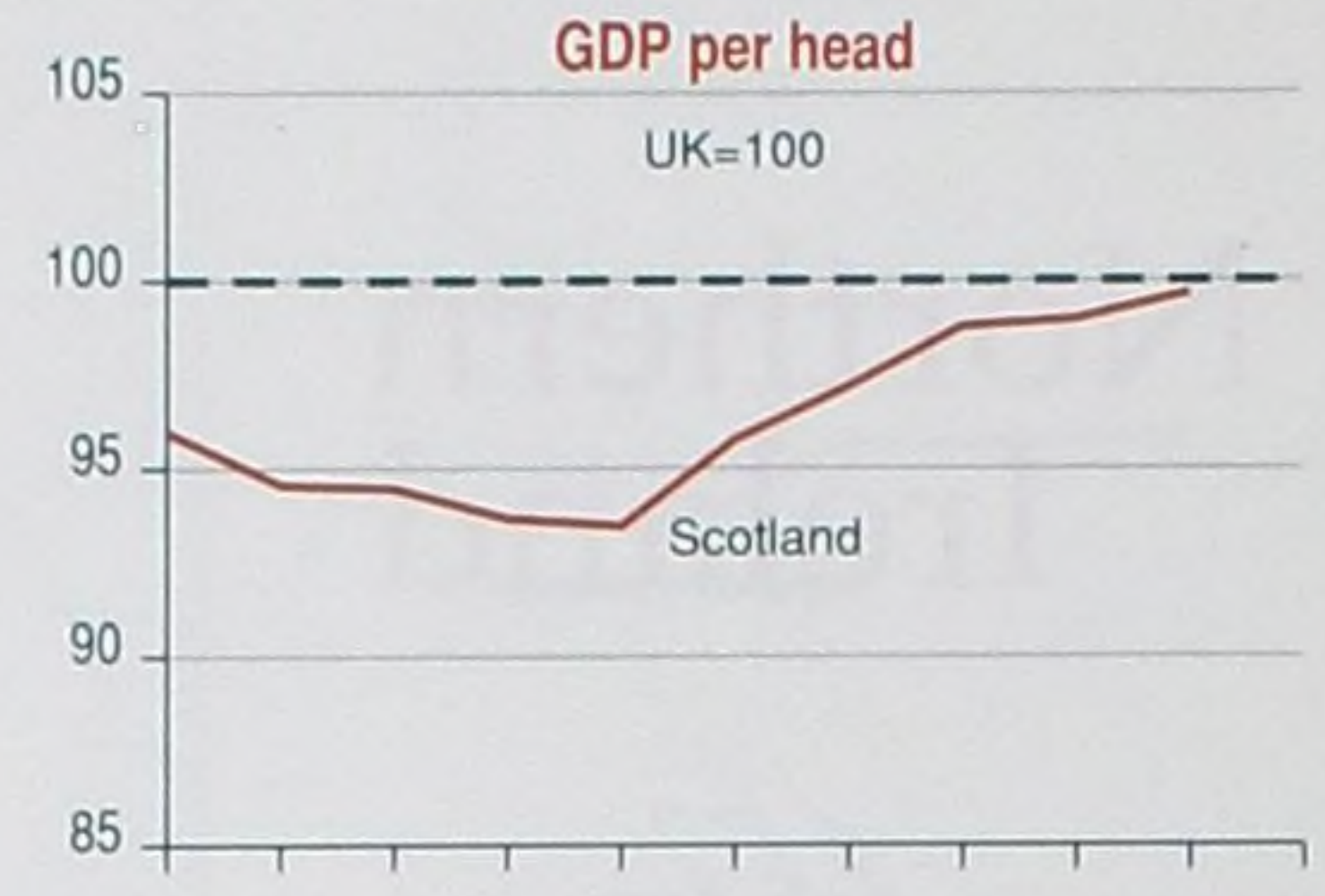
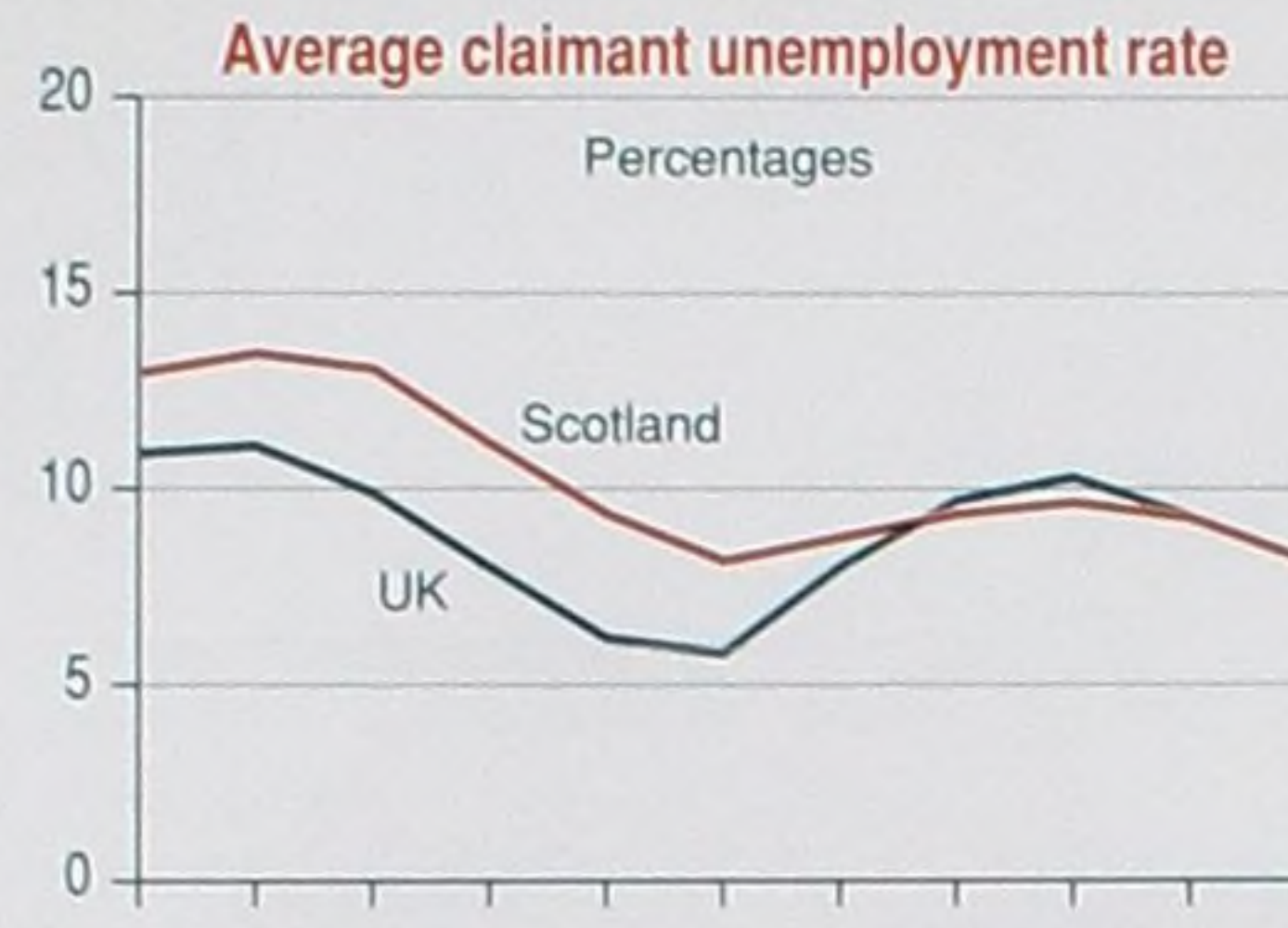
People in Scotland are more likely than those in any other region of Great Britain to go to work by bus or on foot, but are the least likely to use a bicycle.

(Table 10.9)

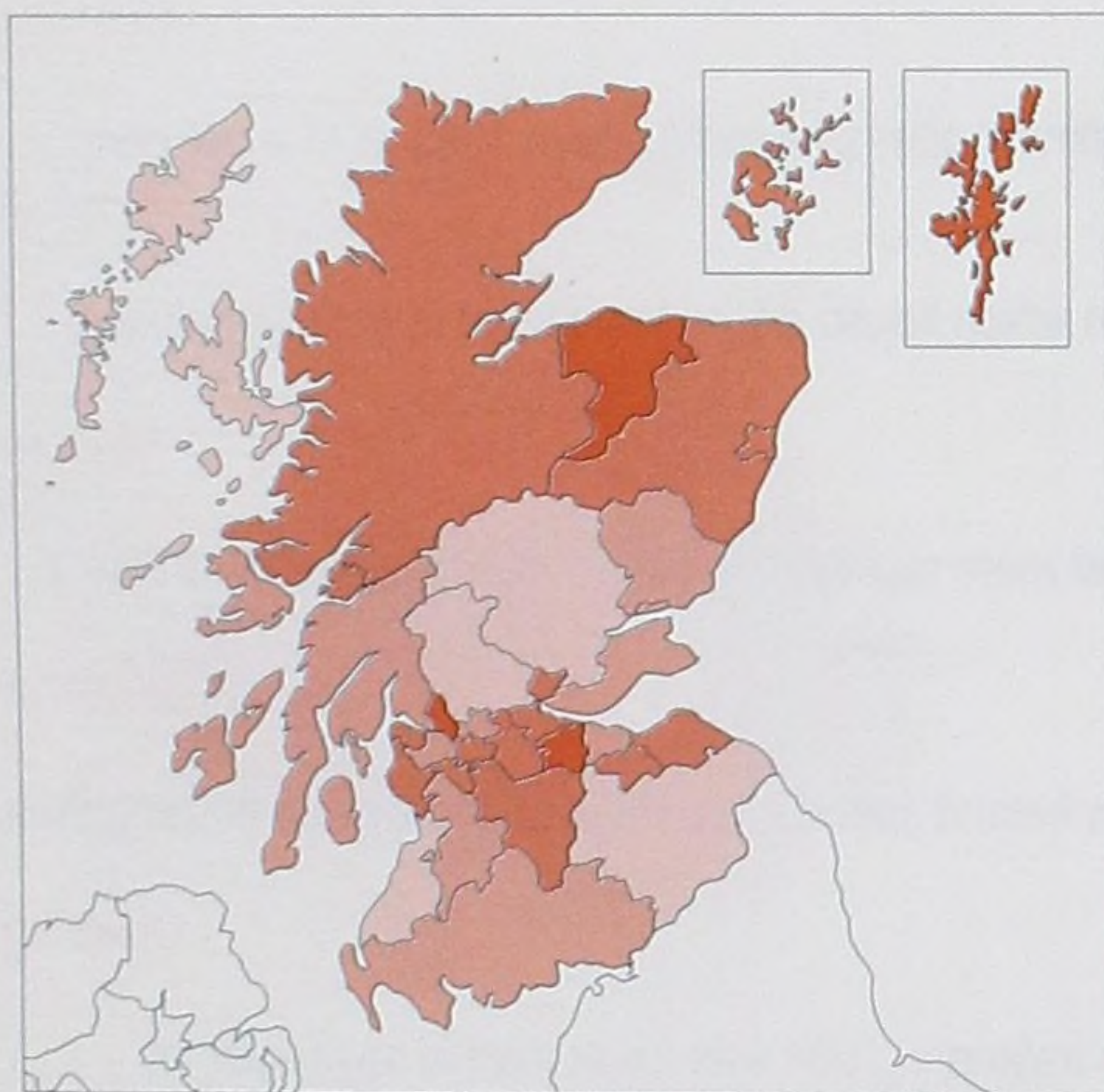
Environment

Scotland is the wettest region with average rainfall a third higher than the UK average.

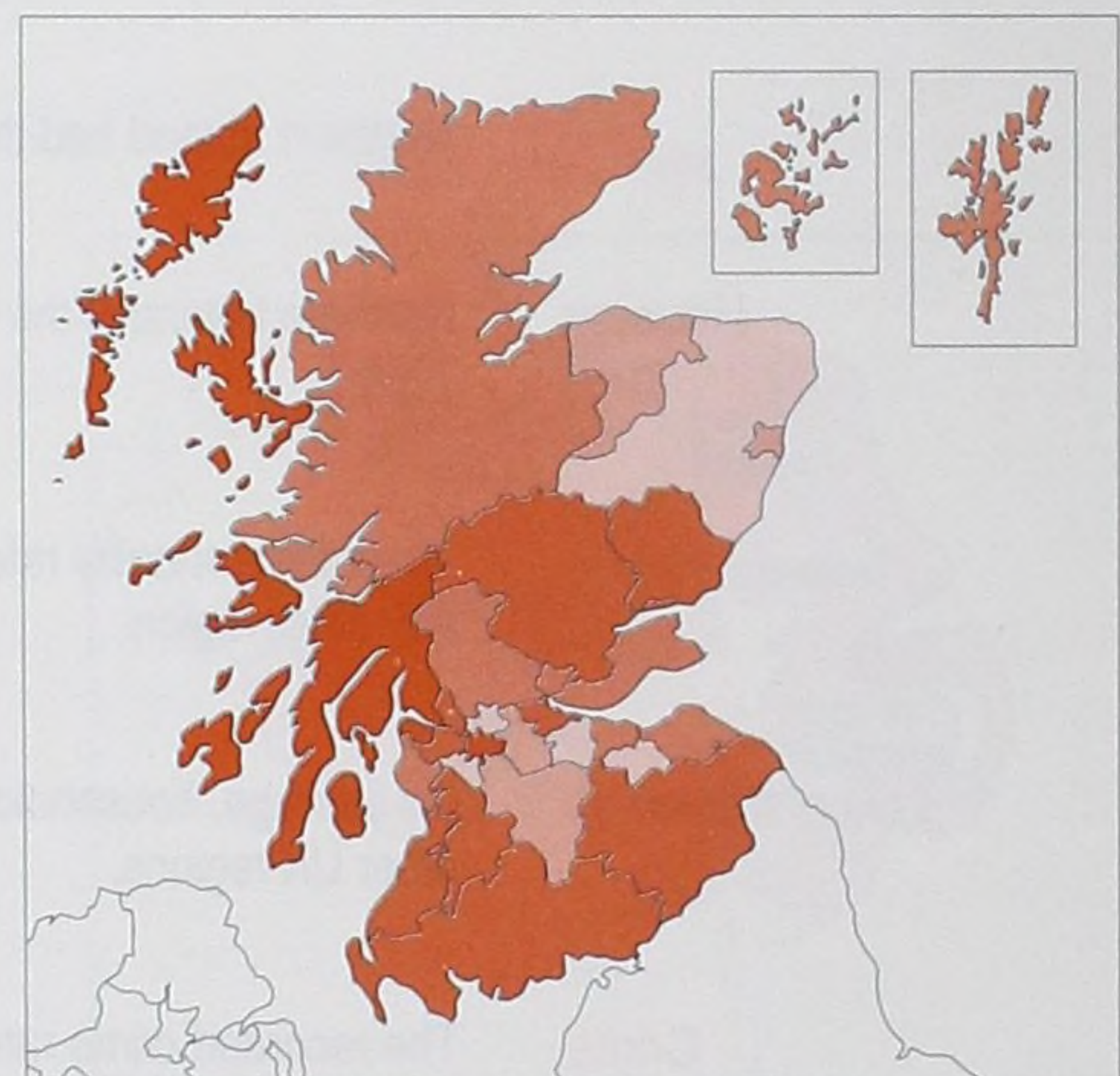
(Table 11.1)



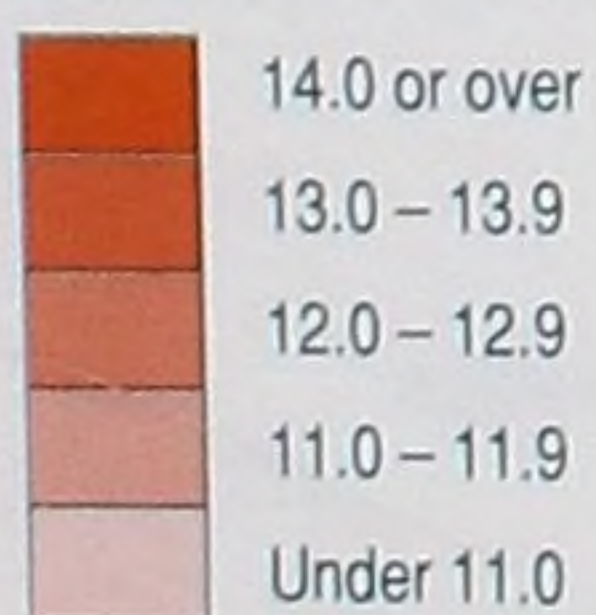
Birth rates, 1994



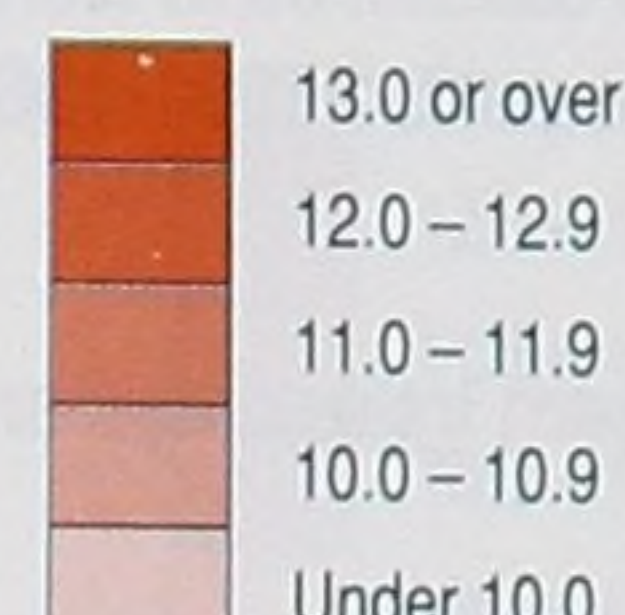
Death rates, 1994



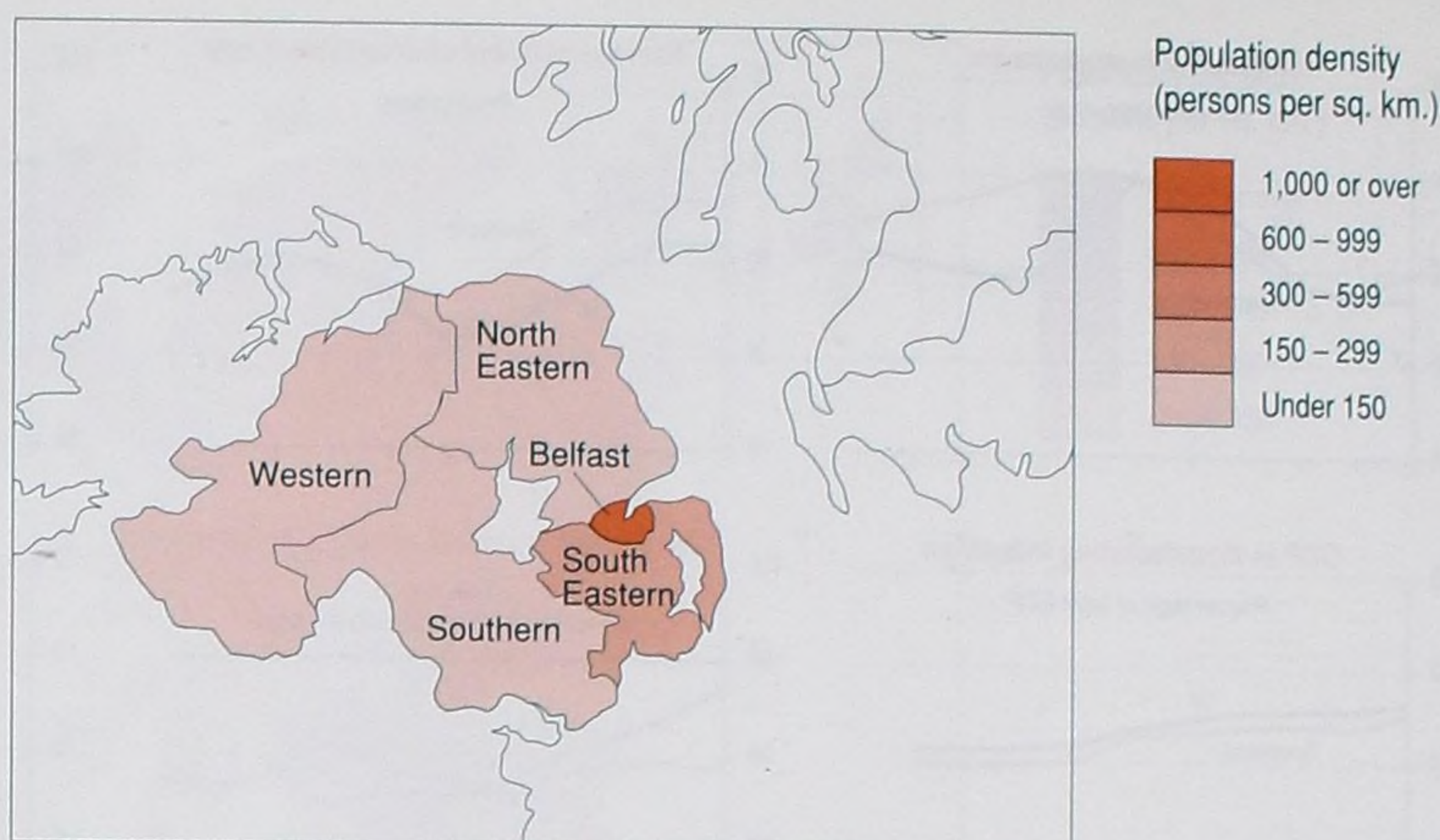
Live births
per 1,000 population



Deaths
per 1,000 population



Northern Ireland



Population

Northern Ireland has the youngest population with proportionately more children and fewer pensioners than any other region.

(Table 3.3)

The birth rate among women of child-bearing age in Northern Ireland fell by 20 per cent between 1981 and 1994, by far the greatest fall, but it remained higher than that for any other region.

(Table 3.8)

Education

In 1993/94, Northern Ireland had the lowest proportion of pupils in their last year of compulsory schooling who achieved no graded exam results and the highest proportion of pupils in post-compulsory schooling achieving two or more GCE A levels.

(Table 4.7)

Labour market

The gap between average male and average female earnings for those in full-time employment is narrower in Northern Ireland than in any other region.

(Table 5.14)

Northern Ireland had the highest claimant unemployment rate in 1995 at 11.4 per cent.

(Table 5.18)

Housing

Northern Ireland is the only region in which house prices have risen in each year since 1989.

(Table 6.10)

Health

The infant mortality rate has declined more rapidly in Northern Ireland since 1971 than in any other region.

(Table 7.2)

Living standards

On average, households in Northern Ireland spend more on food and less on housing than other UK regions.

(Table 8.8)

Crime

The recorded crime rate in Northern Ireland in 1994 was lower than in any region of England and Wales and the clear-up rate, at 36 per cent, was higher.

(Table 9.1 and 9.4)

Transport

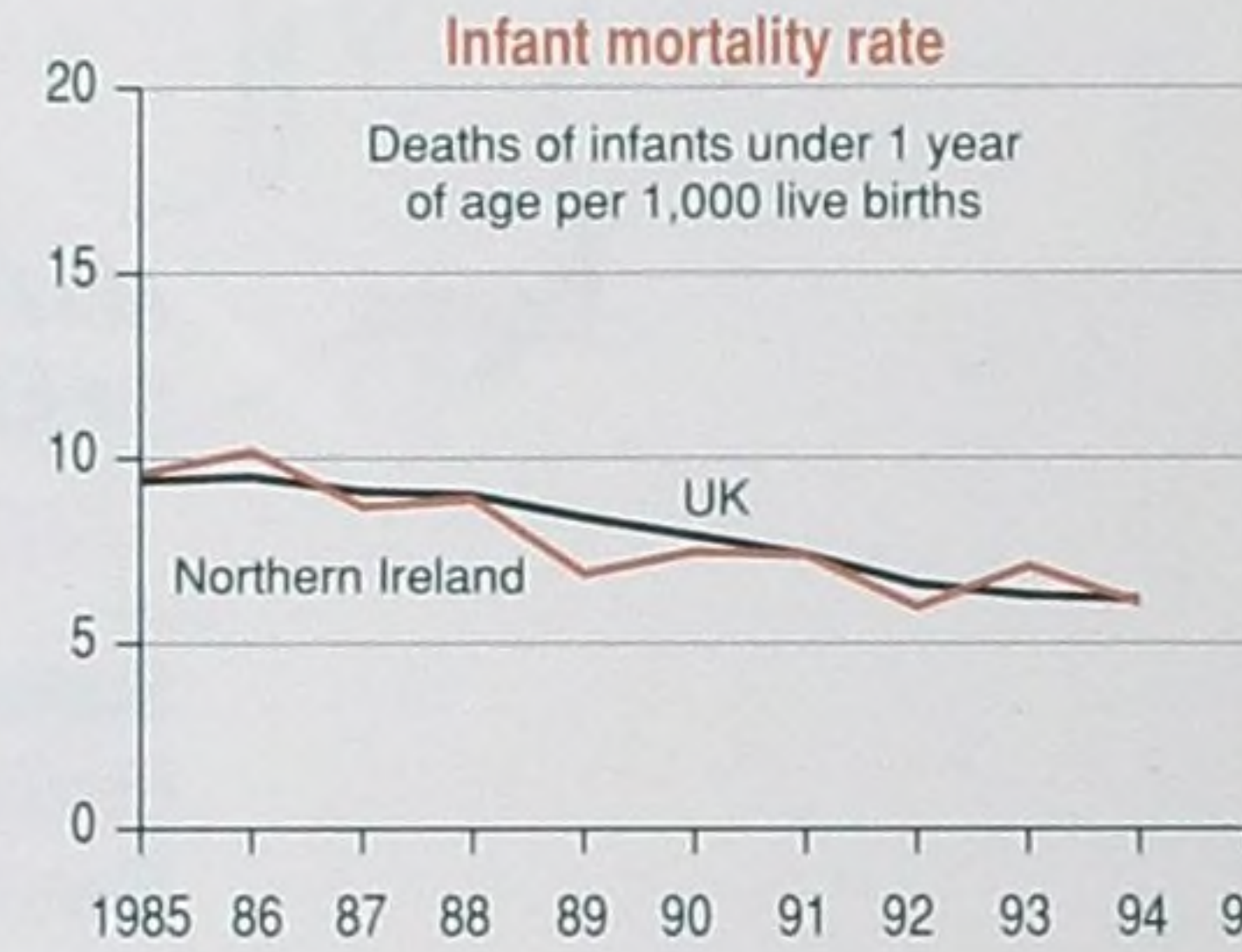
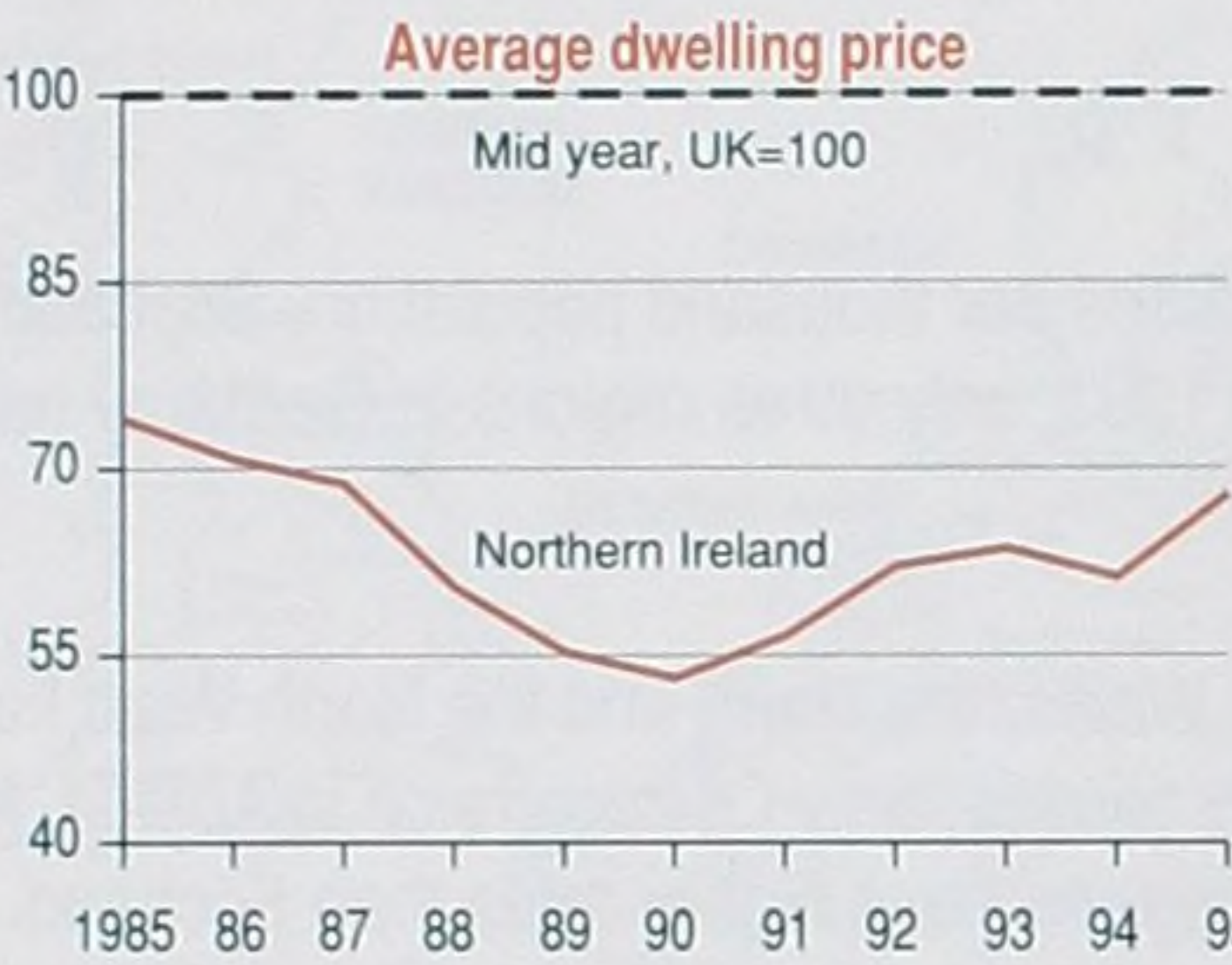
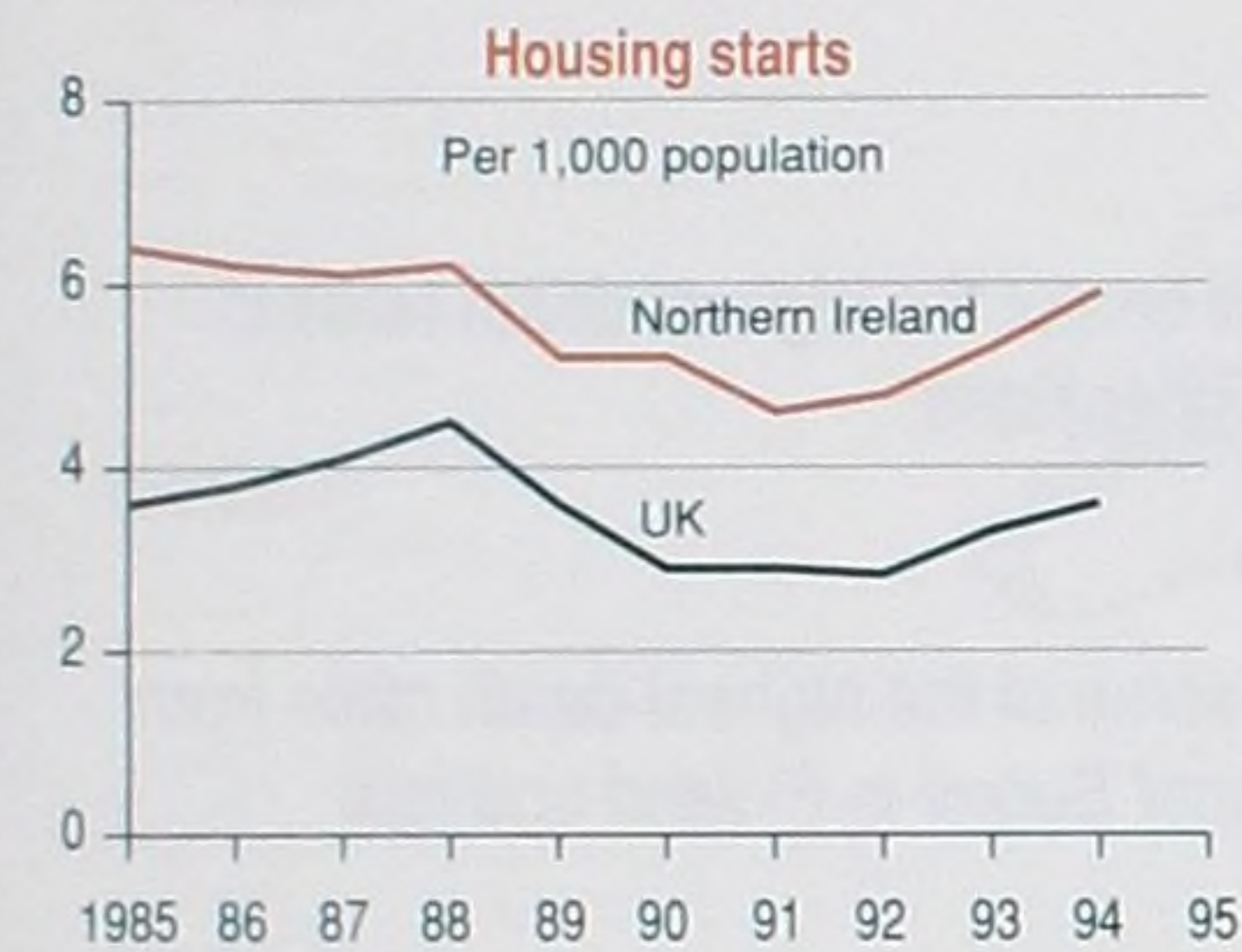
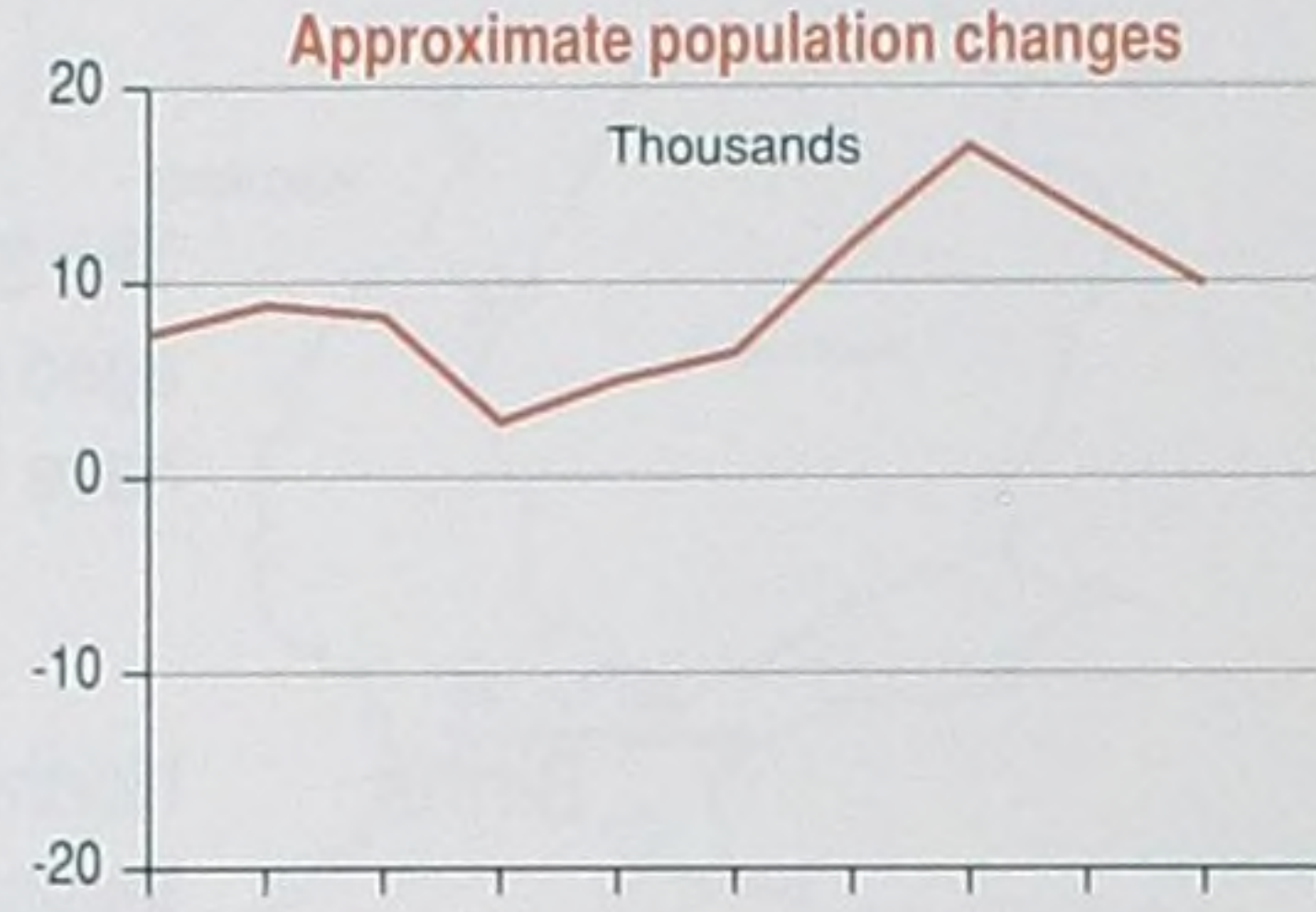
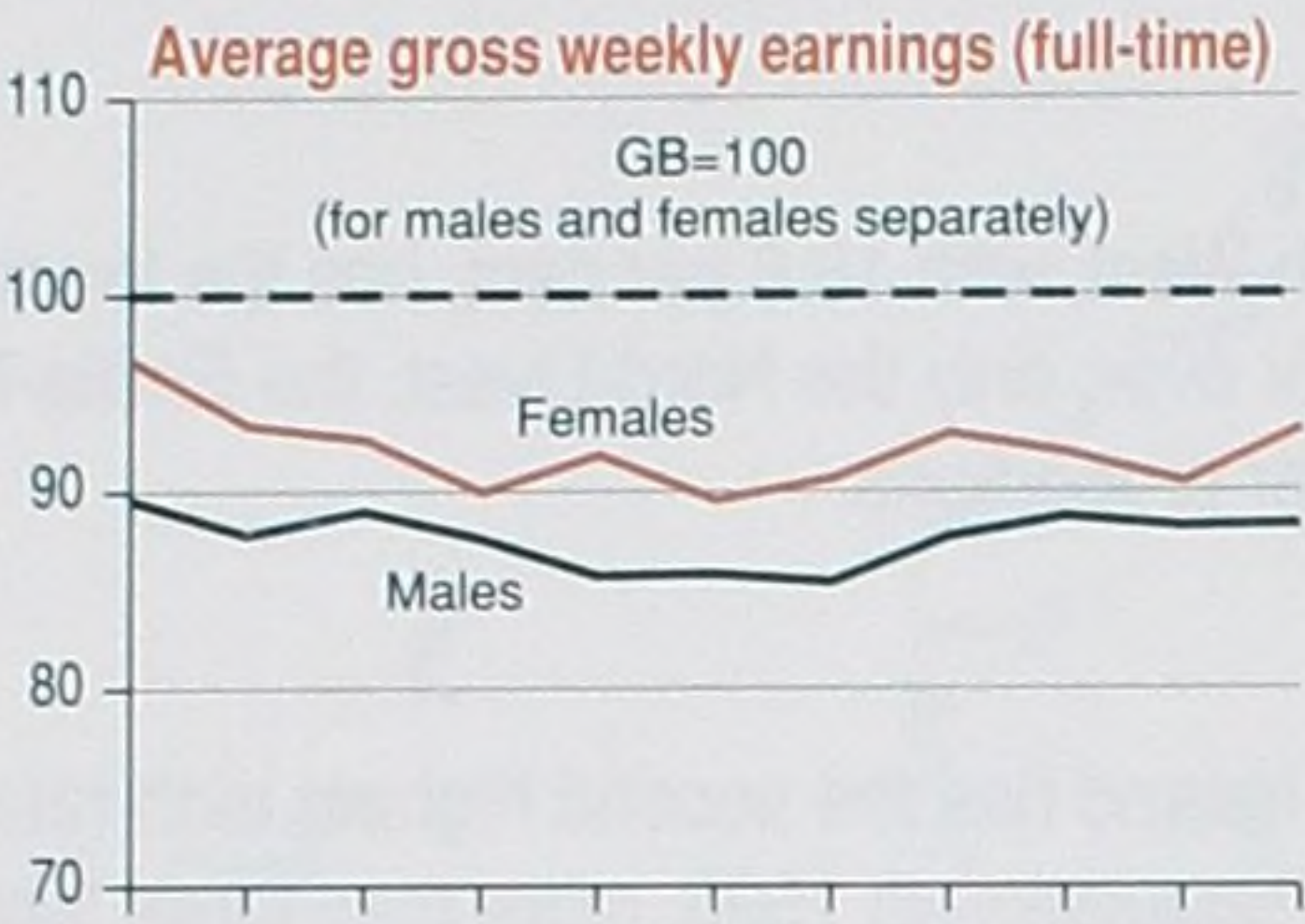
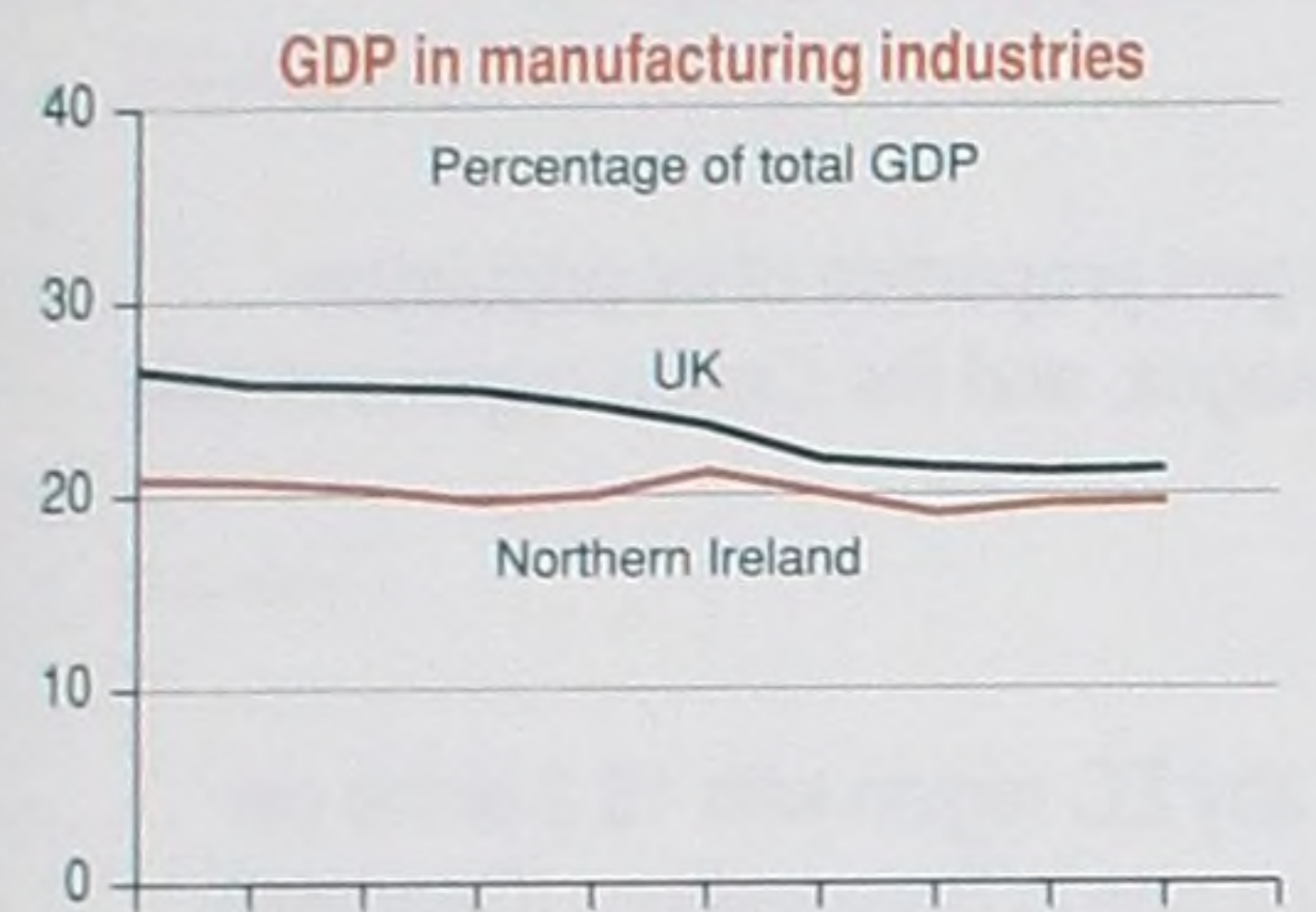
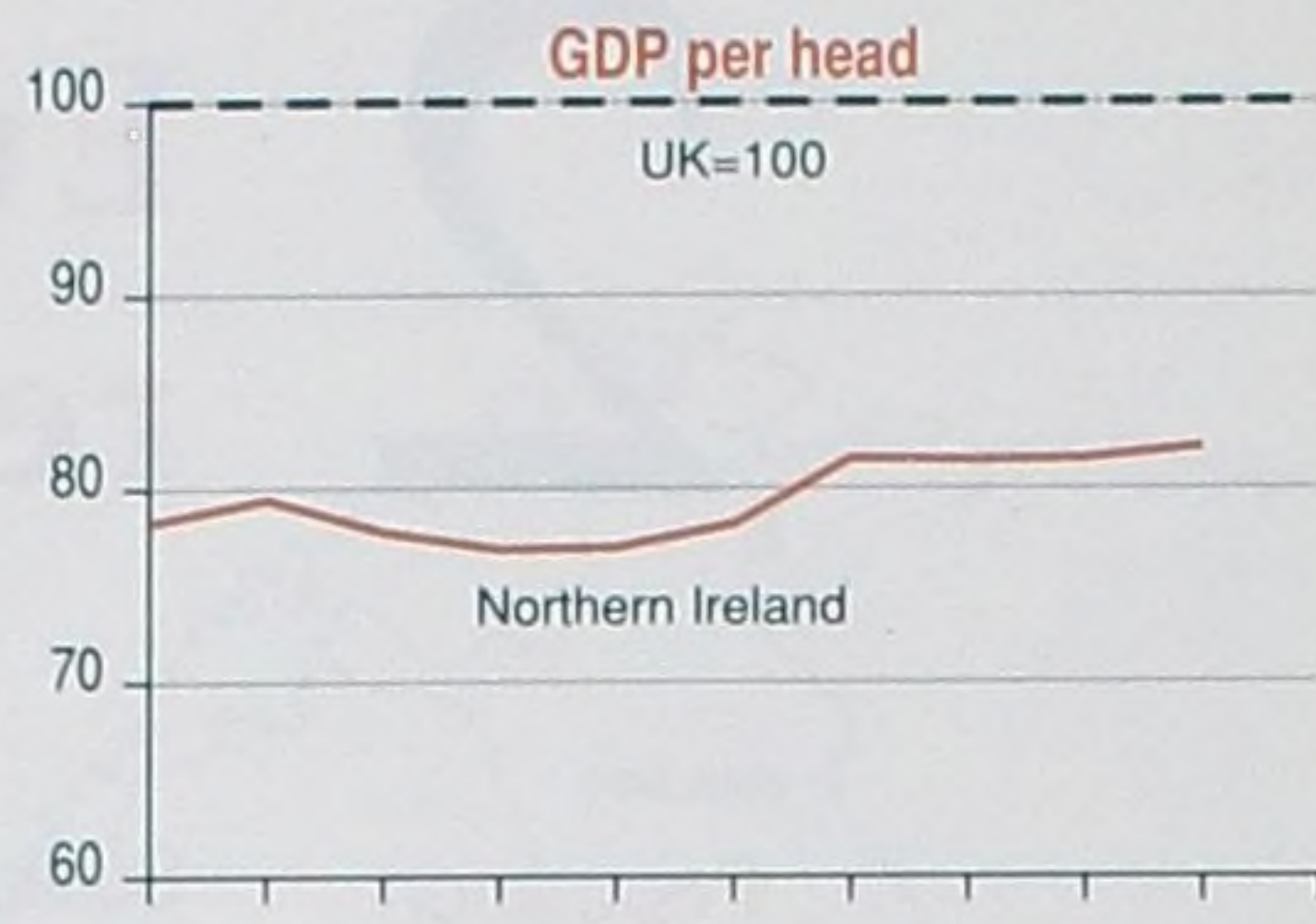
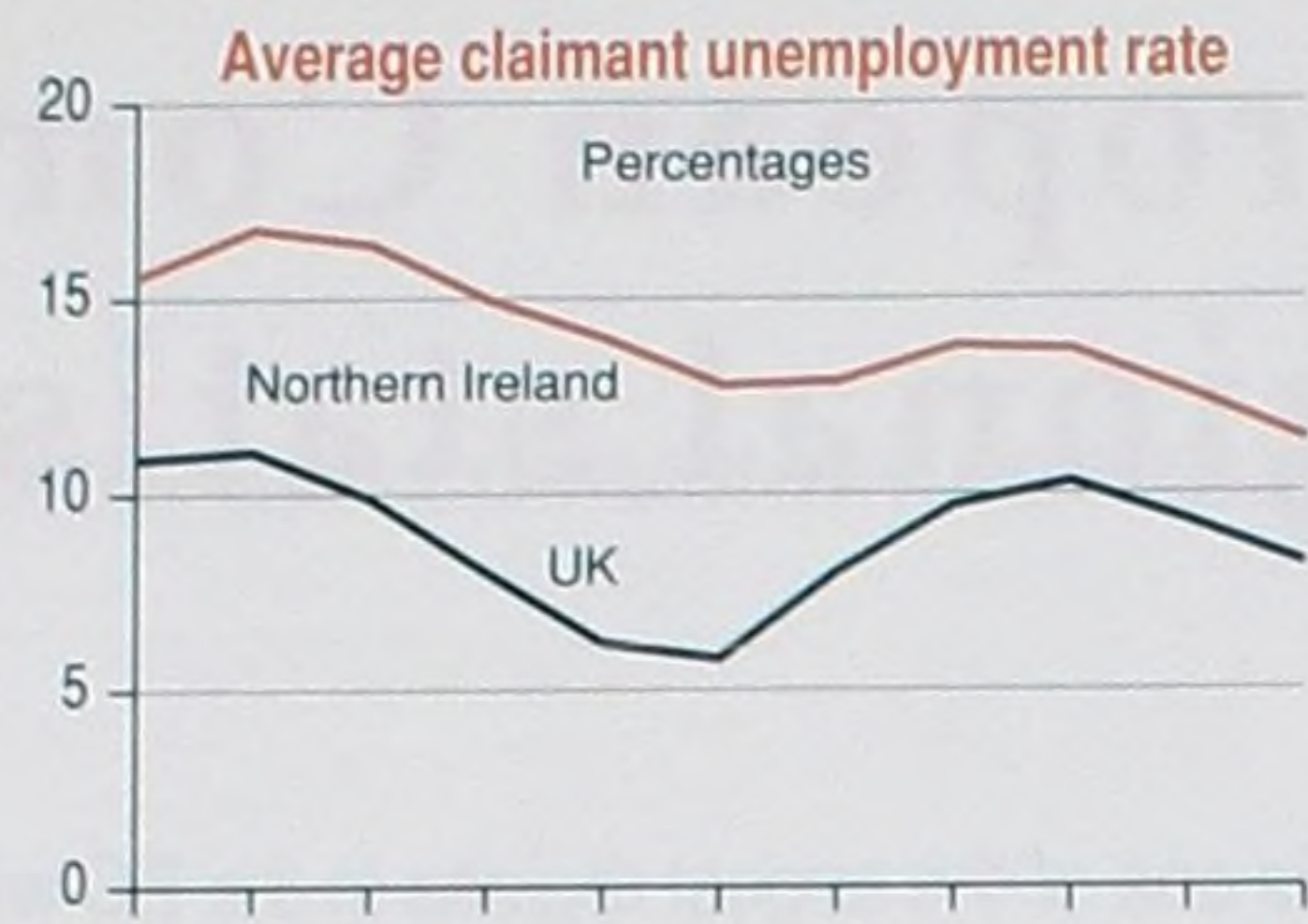
Road casualties in Northern Ireland in 1994 were almost half as high again as the average for the period 1981-1985.

(Table 10.5)

Environment

Northern Ireland has an excellent record for the cleanness of its bathing waters.

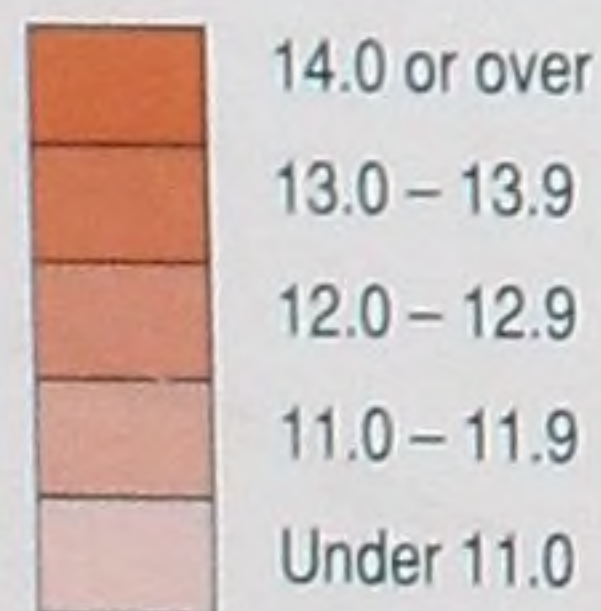
(Table 11.4)



Birth rates, 1994



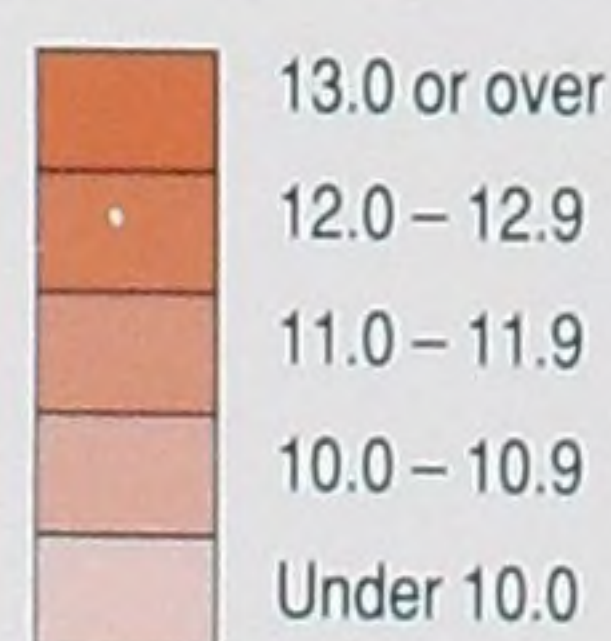
Live births
per 1,000 population



Death rates, 1994



Deaths
per 1,000 population



2 European Communities regional statistics

Population

Scotland is one of the largest regions in the EC with an area similar to the combined areas of the Benelux countries; it is also one of the most sparsely populated regions.

(Table 2.1)

The South West, with 18.6 per cent, has the fourth largest proportion of its population aged 65 or over; only the Nord-Ovest, the Emilia-Romagna, and the Centro regions of Italy have larger proportions.

(Table 2.1)

Births

Northern Ireland has the second highest birth rate of any EC region with 15.3 births per thousand population in 1993, more than three times the rate in Brandenburg (Germany).

(Table 2.1)

Deaths

At 12.3 deaths per thousand population, Scotland had one of the highest death rates in the EC in 1993; only three regions in Germany had higher rates.

(Table 2.1)

Scotland, Wales, the North and the North West have some of the highest death rates from circulatory causes; only Ostosterreich in Austria, Manner Suomi in Finland and four German regions have higher rates than Scotland.

(Table 2.2)

Transport

The North, Scotland and Northern Ireland have some of the lowest rates of car ownership in the EC.

(Table 2.2)

Labour market

More than three quarters of the workforce in the South East is in the service sector; only Brussels, Ile de France, West-Nederland and Canarias (Spain) have higher proportions.

(Table 2.3)

Long-term unemployment is more of a problem in Northern Ireland than in almost any other EC region.

(Table 2.3)

Gross domestic product

The South East and East Anglia are the only regions in the United Kingdom where GDP per head is above the EC average.

(Table 2.3 and Chart 2.5)

Agriculture

The average yields of wheat and barley in Yorkshire and Humberside, the East Midlands and East Anglia are among the highest across the regions of the EC.

(Table 2.4)

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY REGIONS



2.1 Population and vital statistics

	Area (sq km) 1993	Popu- lation (thousands) 1993	Persons per sq km 1993	Percentage of population		Births (per 1,000 population) 1993	Deaths (per 1,000 population) 1993	Infant mortality (per 1,000 births) 1992
				Aged under 15 1993	Aged 65 or over 1993			
EUR 15	3,191,120	369,794.9	115.9	17.9	15.0	11.2	10.1	6.9
Austria	83,859	7,991.5	95.3	17.6	14.9	11.9	10.3	7.5
Ostosterreich	23,554	3,367.6	143.0	16.0	16.5	11.1	11.9	8.0
Sudosterreich	25,921	1,760.9	67.9	17.8	15.2	11.2	10.2	6.7
Westosterreich	34,384	2,863.1	83.3	19.2	12.9	13.3	8.6	7.5
Belgium	30,518	10,084.5	330.4	18.2	15.8	11.9	10.6	6.9
Vlaams Gewest	13,512	5,835.8	431.9	17.9	15.3	11.6	10.0	6.7
Region Wallonne	16,844	3,298.9	195.8	18.8	16.0	11.9	11.4	7.3
Bruxelles-Brussels	161	949.7	5,884.2	17.5	17.9	13.1	11.5	7.0
Denmark	43,080	5,188.6	120.4	17.0	15.5	13.0	12.1	6.6
Finland	338,147	5,066.5	15.0	19.2	13.8	12.8	10.1	5.5
Manner-Suomi	336,595	5,041.4	15.0	19.2	13.7	12.8	10.1	5.5
Ahvenanmaa/Aland	1,552	25.0	16.1	18.4	16.4	13.1	9.9	-
France¹	543,965	57,654.0	106.0	19.9	14.5	12.3	9.2	6.8
Ile de France	12,012	10,915.0	908.7	20.2	11.1	14.6	7.3	7.1
Bassin Parisien	145,645	10,419.9	71.5	20.7	14.7	12.1	9.5	7.2
Nord-Pas-de-Calais	12,414	3,998.3	322.1	23.3	12.5	13.6	9.2	7.1
Est	48,030	5,073.1	105.6	20.6	13.2	12.5	8.9	6.8
Ouest	85,099	7,579.1	89.1	19.9	15.9	11.2	9.7	6.3
Sud-Ouest	103,599	6,043.9	58.3	17.2	18.3	10.1	10.8	6.6
Centre-Est	69,711	6,811.0	97.7	19.9	14.3	12.2	8.9	6.1
Mediterranee	67,455	6,813.7	101.0	18.3	17.5	11.5	10.3	6.3
Germany²	356,718	81,172.2	227.6	16.4	15.0	9.8	11.1	6.2
Baden-Wuerttemberg	35,751	10,195.9	285.2	16.6	14.3	11.6	9.7	5.1
Bayern	70,554	11,816.8	167.5	16.2	15.1	11.3	10.4	5.3
Berlin	889	3,470.6	3,903.4	15.7	13.8	8.3	11.9	6.3
Brandenburg	29,480	2,546.0	86.4	19.4	12.5	4.8	11.4	7.5
Bremen	404	684.1	1,692.4	13.5	17.4	9.7	12.6	4.7
Hamburg	755	1,699.5	2,250.1	13.1	17.1	9.6	12.2	6.5
Hessen	21,114	5,945.0	281.6	15.1	15.4	10.4	10.8	5.8
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	23,171	1,852.1	79.9	20.7	11.3	5.1	10.6	7.8
Niedersachsen	47,348	7,616.4	160.9	15.9	15.8	11.1	11.2	6.1
Nordrhein-Westfalen	34,072	17,721.6	520.1	15.9	15.3	11.0	11.0	7.0
Rheinland-Pfalz	19,846	3,903.4	196.7	16.2	16.0	10.8	11.2	6.7
Saarland	2,570	1,084.6	422.0	15.1	16.0	9.8	12.0	7.7
Sachsen	18,412	4,623.6	251.1	17.6	16.1	5.1	13.0	6.6
Sachsen-Anhalt	20,446	2,788.3	136.4	18.1	14.5	5.2	12.5	7.9
Schleswig-Holstein	15,732	2,686.7	170.8	15.2	15.9	10.7	11.6	5.7
Thuringen	16,174	2,537.6	156.9	18.6	14.1	5.2	11.8	7.8
Greece	131,625	10,380.4	78.9	18.1	14.6	9.8	9.4	8.4
Voreia Ellade	56,457	3,346.5	59.3	18.3	13.6	10.0	9.2	8.0
Kentriki Ellade	53,902	2,535.6	47.0	18.2	16.7	8.6	9.8	7.9
Attiki	3,808	3,500.7	919.3	17.4	13.7	10.3	9.1	9.6
Nisia Aigaiou, Kriti	17,458	997.6	57.1	19.6	16.4	10.7	10.1	6.5
Ireland	68,895	3,563.3	51.7	25.9	11.4	13.9	8.9	6.7

2.1 (continued)

	Area (sq km) 1993	Popu- lation (thousands) 1993	Persons per sq km 1993	Percentage of population		Births (per 1,000 population) 1993	Deaths (per 1,000 population) 1993	Infant mortality (per 1,000 births) 1992
				Aged under 15 1993	Aged 65 or over 1993			
Italy	301,316	57,138.5	189.6	15.5	15.7	9.7	9.7	8.0
Nord Ovest	34,081	6,087.5	178.6	11.8	19.0	7.4	12.0	9.0
Lombardia	23,872	8,901.0	372.9	13.5	15.0	8.6	9.5	6.3
Nord Est	39,816	6,512.1	163.6	13.7	16.4	8.6	9.9	5.6
Emilia-Romagna	22,124	3,924.3	177.4	11.2	20.1	7.0	11.3	6.6
Centro	41,142	5,785.6	140.6	12.6	19.7	7.6	11.1	7.6
Lazio	17,227	5,185.3	301.0	15.0	14.6	9.6	9.2	9.7
Campania	15,232	1,594.9	104.7	16.2	17.5	9.7	10.2	8.8
Abruzzo-Molise	13,595	5,708.7	419.9	21.1	11.4	13.6	7.9	9.6
Sud	44,430	6,756.4	152.1	19.8	13.2	11.9	8.0	7.7
Sicilia	25,707	5,025.3	195.5	19.8	14.0	12.9	9.5	9.8
Sardegna	24,090	1,657.4	68.8	17.7	12.8	9.3	8.3	6.3
Luxembourg	2,586	398.1	153.9	17.9	13.6	13.4	9.8	8.6
Netherlands³	41,029	15,288.8	372.6	18.3	13.0	12.8	9.0	6.3
Noord-Nederland	11,388	1,611.3	141.5	18.2	14.2	12.0	9.8	6.5
Oost-Nederland	10,495	3,136.1	298.8	19.4	12.6	13.3	8.9	6.3
West-Nederland	11,854	7,167.2	604.6	18.0	13.5	13.0	9.3	6.3
Zuid-Nederland	7,292	3,374.2	462.7	18.1	11.9	12.3	8.2	6.2
Portugal	91,906	9,876.1	107.5	18.9	14.0	11.5	10.8	9.3
Continente	88,798	9,383.0	105.7	18.6	14.1	11.4	10.7	8.9
Acores	2,330	238.6	102.4	25.4	12.4	15.5	12.2	16.3
Maderia	779	254.6	326.8	23.0	11.8	13.7	10.8	11.2
Spain⁴	504,790	39,082.6	77.4	18.0	14.2	9.9	8.7	7.4
Noroeste	45,297	4,339.2	95.8	15.4	16.2	7.5	10.1	7.2
Noreste	70,366	4,056.7	57.7	15.3	15.0	8.1	8.9	8.0
Madrid	7,995	5,011.5	626.8	18.1	13.0	9.9	7.2	8.5
Centro	215,025	5,229.4	24.3	16.5	16.6	9.3	9.6	5.5
Este	60,249	10,709.5	177.8	17.6	14.7	9.7	8.9	6.6
Sur	98,616	8,212.8	83.3	21.4	12.1	12.3	8.0	8.8
Canarias	7,242	1,523.6	210.4	20.9	9.9	11.3	6.9	5.2
Sweden	410,934	8,718.6	21.2	18.5	18.2	13.5	11.1	5.5
United Kingdom	241,752	58,191.2	240.7	19.4	15.8	13.1	11.3	6.6
North	15,415	3,102.3	201.2	19.4	16.0	12.4	12.2	7.1
Yorkshire & Humberside	15,411	5,014.1	325.4	19.4	15.9	13.0	11.4	6.7
East Midlands	15,627	4,082.9	261.3	19.3	15.8	12.7	11.1	6.9
East Anglia	12,570	2,093.9	166.6	18.7	17.1	12.2	11.1	4.6
South East	27,224	17,769.4	652.7	19.0	15.1	13.7	10.4	6.1
South West	23,829	4,768.0	200.1	18.1	18.6	11.9	11.9	5.7
West Midlands	13,004	5,289.6	406.8	19.8	15.4	13.2	11.0	8.2
North West	7,342	6,412.4	873.4	20.1	15.6	13.2	12.1	7.0
Wales	20,766	2,906.5	140.0	19.5	17.3	12.6	12.3	5.9
Scotland	77,080	5,120.2	66.4	19.0	15.1	12.4	12.5	6.8
Northern Ireland	13,483	1,631.8	121.0	24.2	12.7	15.3	9.6	6.0

1 The regional data for France are estimates.

2 All data refer to the unified German state. Data for Berlin refer to the 'New' Berlin (East + West).

3 Including 'centraal persoons register'.

4 The regional birth and death rates are estimates.

Source: Statistical Office of the European Communities

2.2 Social statistics

	Depen- dency rate ¹ 1994	Proportion of 16-18 year olds in education or training ² (percentages) 1993/94	Causes of death 1993 ³ (rate per 100,000 population)				Transport, 1993	
			Circulatory system	Cancer (all neoplasms)	All accidents	Road traffic accidents	Length of motorways (km) per 1,000 sq km ⁴	Private cars per 1,000 population ⁵
EUR 15	1.2	..	..	..	..	..		..
Austria	1.0	78	544	244	40	15	19	..
Ostosterreich	..	79	660	271	44	15	17	..
Sudosterreich	..	79	516	250	37	15	20	..
Westosterreich	..	76	426	210	36	15	19	..
Belgium	1.4	90	399	270	42	18	55	408
Vlaams Gewest	1.4	82	386	263	38	17	61	414
Region Wallonne	1.5	93	419	273	48	23	49	386
Bruxelles-Brussels	1.4	130	409	302	44	12	68	441
Denmark	0.9	81	514	276	47	11	16	312
Finland	1.0	90	485	199	51	9	..	370
Manner-Suomi	..	..	747	296	68	12	1	369
Ahvenanmaa/Aland	..	..	559	208	32	4	..	507
France	1.3	89	308	244	57	16	14	413
Ile de France	1.0	91	219	203	41	10	43	361
Bassin Parisien	1.3	85	314	255	60	19	13	424
Nord-Pas-de-Calais	1.6	91	310	252	47	10	38	345
Est	1.3	87	309	242	53	15	17	406
Ouest	1.3	91	322	254	61	18	7	441
Sud-Ouest	1.3	89	391	265	63	19	8	466
Centre-Est	1.2	90	297	234	61	17	19	436
Mediterranee	1.4	86	349	263	66	20	17	425
Germany⁶	1.0	91	543	263	33	12	31	..
Baden-Wuerttemberg	1.0	90	444	237	31	10	29	516
Bayern	0.9	90	508	248	33	14	30	517
Berlin	0.9	91	576	253	24	8	69	235
Brandenburg	0.9	86	583	245	54	25	26	..
Bremen	1.1	109	571	327	35	8	114	422
Hamburg	1.0	97	502	302	45	8	107	418
Hessen	1.1	92	479	270	37	10	44	528
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	0.9	88	504	223	60	24	10	..
Niedersachsen	1.1	91	542	267	35	14	27	500
Nordrhein-Westfalen	1.2	96	553	281	21	8	63	484
Rheinland-Pfalz	1.1	86	558	268	24	12	41	520
Saarland	1.3	94	627	283	24	8	88	520
Sachsen	1.0	90	702	281	56	15	23	..
Sachsen-Anhalt	1.0	87	648	277	47	18	11	..
Schleswig-Holstein	1.0	91	580	273	32	10	28	499
Thuringen	0.9	87	650	237	34	15	16	..
Greece	1.5	66	471	198	34	22	2	189
Voreia Ellade	1.4	..	471	206	33	23	1	152
Kentriki Ellade	1.4	..	518	188	33	22	3	98
Attiki	1.5	..	426	201	37	22	18	304
Nisia Aigaiou, Kriti	1.4	..	514	190	33	20	0	140
Ireland	1.5	83	403	213	29	11	0	242

2.2 (continued)

	Depen- dency rate ¹ 1994	Proportion of 16-18 year olds in education or training ² (percentages) 1993/94	Causes of death 1993 ³ (rate per 100,000 population)				Transport, 1993	
			Circulatory system	Cancer (all neoplasms)	All accidents	Road traffic accidents	Length of motorways (km) per 1,000 sq km ⁴	Private cars per 1,000 population ⁵
Italy	1.5	..	424	260	41	16	21	517
Nord Ovest	1.4	..	537	326	53	17	36	582
Lombardia	1.3	..	387	302	41	19	23	583
Nord Est	1.3	..	414	298	49	22	22	542
Emilia-Romagna	1.2	..	496	334	51	24	28	609
Centro	1.4	..	518	320	49	17	16	591
Lazio	1.5	..	378	247	40	16	28	585
Campania	1.6	..	473	220	43	14	24	472
Abruzzo-Molise	1.8	..	372	182	25	9	33	377
Sud	1.9	..	362	175	33	14	14	370
Sicilia	2.0	..	403	178	28	10	22	452
Sardegna	1.6	..	336	201	44	18	0	444
Luxembourg	1.3	..	417	254	49	20	37	548
Netherlands	1.1	92	355	238	22	8	52	376
Noord-Nederland	1.2	92	402	260	25	10	24	369
Oost-Nederland	1.1	90	359	230	22	9	55	377
West-Nederland	1.1	93	359	245	22	6	61	364
Zuid-Nederland	1.1	90	322	222	21	9	74	405
Portugal	1.1	65	468	195	41	24	6	..
Continente	1.0	..	467	196	40	24	7	351
Acores	1.5	..	582	190	41	19	0	..
Maderia	1.2	..	384	174	54	28	0	..
Spain	1.5	73	304	188	30	16	6	359
Noroeste	1.5	78	401	238	42	23	5	326
Noreste	1.4	82	316	217	34	17	11	321
Madrid	1.5	79	253	181	31	11	21	415
Centro	1.7	70	383	217	33	16	1	297
Este	1.3	68	232	154	39	19	19	442
Sur	1.7	65	324	177	7	15	2	292
Canarias	1.5	70	267	167	28	7	6	369
Sweden	1.1	91	555	236	29	7	3	..
United Kingdom	1.0	70	506	274	21	7	14	365
North	1.1	68	549	311	23	7	11	300
Yorkshire & Humberside	1.0	75	517	276	20	8	21	325
East Midlands	1.0	66	496	269	22	8	12	349
East Anglia	0.9	64	496	267	23	10	2	409
South East	0.9	70	447	254	18	6	34	384
South West	1.0	68	546	289	20	6	13	409
West Midlands	1.0	72	496	267	20	7	29	391
North West	1.1	68	549	289	22	6	66	339
Wales	1.2	65	572	301	23	6	6	335
Scotland	1.0	71	584	302	29	8	4	307
Northern Ireland	1.3	79	437	222	24	9	8	307

¹ Dependency rates are calculated as the number of non-active persons (total population less labour force) expressed as a percentage of those active. 1993 for Austria and Ireland.

² Participation rates are calculated by dividing the number of pupils enrolled in a region by the resident population in that region. As some young people may be resident in one region and in education in another, this inter-regional movement may influence the results. 1992/93 for Austria and the Netherlands; 1991/92 for Belgium and France. 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 on 31 August (ie the start of the academic year).

³ Unadjusted death rates using 1993 population estimates. 1990 for Belgium; 1991 for France and Italy; 1992 for Greece and Spain.

⁴ 1992 for Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

⁵ 1992 for Ireland and Italy.

⁶ All data refer to the unified German state. Data for Berlin refer to the 'New' Berlin (East + West).

Source: Statistical Office of the European Communities

2.3 Economic statistics

	Persons in employ- ment ¹ , 1994 ² (thousands)	Employment ¹ , 1994 ³ percentage in			Unem- ployment rate ¹ (percentage) 1994	Long-term unemployed ¹ as a per- centage of the unem- ployed, 1994	Gross domestic product per head (PPS) ⁴ EUR 15 = 100, 1993	Percentage of GDP in 1992 ⁵ derived from		
		Agriculture	Industry	Services				Agriculture	Industry	Services
EUR 15	147,285.0	5.5	30.6	63.9	..	..	100	..	..	..
EUR 12	..	..	..	..	11.3	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	..	6.9	35.4	57.7	..	..	112	..	..	..
Ostosterreich	..	..	..	..	..	..	124	..	..	..
Sudosterreich	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	..	..	..
Westosterreich	..	..	..	..	..	..	112	..	..	..
Belgium	3,748.1	2.9	28.9	68.2	9.7	58.2	113	1.7	29.2	69.1
Vlaams Gewest	2,292.1	3.1	31.6	65.2	7.4	53.9	114	1.9	32.6	65.5
Region Wallonne	1,132.6	3.1	26.7	70.2	13.0	62.5	91	2.2	27.6	70.2
Bruxelles-Brussels	323.5	0.2	17.0	82.8	12.9	59.2	182	-	19.2	80.8
Denmark	2,537.0	5.0	26.4	68.1	8.7	23.1	112	3.9	26.4	69.6
Finland	..	8.6	26.3	65.1	19.4	27.3	91	..	..	..
Manner-Suomi	..	..	..	..	19.5	27.3	91	..	..	..
Ahvenanmaa/Åland	..	..	..	..	7.2	9.0	126	..	..	..
France	21,720.3	5.2	26.8	67.9	12.2	38.9	110	3.2	29.8	67.0
Ile de France	4,650.5	0.6	21.2	78.2	10.7	36.7	166	0.3	27.2	72.5
Bassin Parisien	3,714.2	7.3	30.5	62.2	13.2	40.8	100	5.9	34.1	60.0
Nord-Pas-de-Calais	1,250.5	3.0	31.2	65.8	16.0	37.5	88	1.8	32.8	65.4
Est	1,952.1	3.0	36.2	60.8	9.6	32.5	101	2.9	36.9	60.2
Ouest	2,925.1	9.7	27.6	62.7	11.5	43.8	92	6.2	28.2	65.7
Sud-Ouest	2,206.4	9.5	25.2	65.3	12.1	39.3	95	4.9	26.8	68.3
Centre-Est	2,731.6	5.0	29.9	65.0	11.2	36.9	105	2.7	35.1	62.2
Mediterranee	2,289.9	4.7	19.1	76.2	15.4	36.0	93	3.7	22.2	74.1
Germany⁶	35,839.6	3.3	37.0	59.7	8.7	44.1	108	1.3	38.6	60.2
Baden-Wuerttemberg	4,697.7	3.0	44.1	52.9	5.7	35.3	128	1.1	44.6	54.3
Bayern	5,758.8	5.3	38.5	56.2	5.0	33.9	125	1.5	38.7	59.8
Berlin	1,612.2	0.8	25.6	73.5	11.0	40.7	99	0.2	41.0	58.8
Brandenburg	1,087.1	4.7	34.3	61.0	15.3	50.8	57	..	..	..
Bremen	283.7	0.9	31.1	68.0	10.9	45.8	154	0.3	34.2	65.5
Hamburg	788.1	0.9	24.2	74.9	7.0	38.4	190	0.2	25.6	74.2
Hessen	2,663.1	2.2	34.9	62.9	6.2	36.0	149	0.7	31.0	68.4
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	785.5	8.4	31.6	59.9	18.2	38.0	52	..	..	..
Niedersachsen	3,331.0	4.0	35.2	60.7	7.9	45.1	103	3.3	36.8	59.9
Nordrhein-Westfalen	7,355.6	1.9	38.9	59.1	8.4	48.1	112	0.9	40.5	58.6
Rheinland-Pfalz	1,694.0	3.5	37.0	59.5	6.2	35.4	100	1.8	42.0	56.2
Saarland	418.4	1.1	39.9	59.0	9.6	51.6	107	0.3	40.0	59.7
Sachsen	1,893.4	2.6	38.5	58.9	15.0	51.1	53	..	..	..
Sachsen-Anhalt	1,161.0	4.0	36.3	59.7	17.5	51.6	54	..	..	..
Schleswig-Holstein	1,212.5	4.7	28.1	67.2	6.6	38.1	103	2.8	32.3	65.0
Thuringen	1,097.7	3.0	37.1	59.8	16.0	50.5	52	..	..	..
Greece	3,786.2	20.8	23.6	55.6	8.9	50.4	63	16.3	27.4	56.3
Voreia Ellade	1,251.5	29.3	24.0	46.7	7.9	50.9	60	24.7	30.9	44.4
Kentriki Ellade	790.8	39.2	19.3	41.5	8.4	59.8	59	28.3	30.3	41.4
Attiki	1,375.7	1.0	27.4	71.6	11.1	46.4	72	2.0	26.5	71.5
Nisia Aigaiou, Kriti	368.1	26.4	17.7	55.9	4.2	48.1	56	24.3	20.0	55.7
Ireland	..	13.1	27.1	59.7	14.7	..	81	10.5	35.5	54.0

2.3 (continued)

	Persons in employ- ment ¹ , 1994 ² (thousands)	Employment ¹ , 1994 ³ percentage in			Unem- ployment rate ¹ (percentage) 1994	Long-term unemployed ¹ as a per- centage of the unem- ployed, 1994	Gross domestic product per head (PPS) ⁴ EUR 15 = 100, 1993	Percentage of GDP in 1992 ⁵ derived from		
		Agriculture	Industry	Services				Agriculture	Industry	Services
Italy	20,024.3	7.7	32.1	60.2	11.3	60.9	102	3.9	30.3	65.8
Nord Ovest	2,292.1	5.7	36.5	57.7	8.7	60.6	117	2.5	34.2	63.3
Lombardia	3,663.3	3.2	43.0	53.8	6.0	51.0	131	1.7	39.0	59.3
Nord Est	2,603.7	6.8	37.0	56.3	6.1	38.6	117	4.0	34.3	61.8
Emilia-Romagna	1,656.7	8.2	34.4	57.4	6.5	40.7	126	5.0	33.6	61.5
Centro	2,204.6	6.1	33.4	60.5	7.7	56.3	106	3.3	32.4	64.3
Lazio	1,809.7	4.2	20.8	75.0	10.7	59.4	120	2.1	19.8	78.1
Campania	539.3	11.8	30.4	57.8	11.1	62.6	87	4.9	21.8	73.4
Abruzzo-Molise	1,557.0	10.6	25.2	64.1	22.8	74.7	69	5.9	28.8	65.3
Sud	1,910.0	16.2	23.1	60.7	17.1	64.9	69	8.3	21.0	70.7
Sicilia	1,291.9	13.2	20.3	66.5	21.7	65.1	71	7.9	19.8	72.3
Sardegna	495.8	13.8	22.1	64.1	20.1	61.6	77	5.2	25.3	69.5
Luxembourg	164.5	3.1	26.8	69.5	3.4	30.2	160	1.4	32.9	65.7
Netherlands	6,706.5	3.9	22.8	71.1	7.0	41.2	103	3.4	28.5	68.1
Noord-Nederland	647.4	5.7	25.4	66.5	8.5	46.6	102	4.9	40.5	54.6
Oost-Nederland	1,362.9	5.1	25.6	67.0	6.7	41.3	90	4.3	27.3	68.4
West-Nederland	3,195.0	2.9	18.1	77.1	7.0	39.6	111	2.9	23.3	73.8
Zuid-Nederland	1,501.2	4.2	29.4	64.1	6.6	41.1	98	3.4	33.4	63.2
Portugal	4,439.8	11.8	32.5	55.8	6.7	41.8	69	5.8	37.0	57.2
Continente	4,241.2	11.6	32.6	55.9	6.8	41.9	70	5.8	37.0	57.2
Acores	88.0	18.4	24.8	56.8	6.6	42.4	42	..	..	..
Maderia	110.6	14.2	34.3	51.5	4.6	39.7	45	..	..	..
Spain	11,727.7	9.9	30.1	60.0	24.4	52.2	78	3.4	30.6	66.0
Noroeste	1,380.6	24.4	25.4	50.1	20.9	59.5	66	5.7	32.5	61.8
Noreste	1,303.7	6.9	36.9	56.2	21.5	53.4	91	2.6	39.0	58.4
Madrid	1,549.8	1.1	27.3	71.6	20.9	52.9	97	0.2	24.7	75.1
Centro	1,514.2	16.2	30.2	53.6	23.5	49.7	68	7.3	32.8	59.8
Este	3,499.8	5.1	36.1	58.9	22.3	52.7	88	1.8	32.6	65.7
Sur	2,040.3	13.1	23.9	63.0	33.3	48.9	60	6.2	26.3	67.4
Canarias	439.3	7.0	15.3	77.7	28.3	56.4	76	3.6	19.0	77.4
Sweden	..	3.4	25.0	71.6	9.6	..	98	..	..	..
United Kingdom	25,656.7	2.1	27.6	69.7	9.8	45.6	99	1.8	32.3	65.9
North	1,263.1	1.7	29.3	68.2	11.4	45.9	89	1.8	40.6	57.5
Yorkshire & Humberside	2,176.7	1.7	30.8	66.9	9.7	44.4	91	1.9	37.8	60.3
East Midlands	1,852.8	2.9	34.7	62.0	8.8	44.2	93	2.7	39.7	57.6
East Anglia	993.6	4.4	28.9	66.3	7.5	38.9	101	4.9	31.4	63.7
South East	8,137.1	1.0	21.9	76.5	9.7	45.6	116	0.7	23.7	75.6
South West	2,179.0	3.3	26.0	70.2	8.6	41.5	94	3.5	30.0	66.6
West Midlands	2,338.9	1.9	35.7	61.6	10.0	50.2	91	2.0	39.3	58.6
North West	2,678.0	0.7	30.5	68.2	10.2	45.6	90	0.9	36.9	62.2
Wales	1,175.5	4.3	29.7	65.6	9.7	43.7	84	2.2	39.1	58.7
Scotland	2,261.4	3.4	27.5	68.5	9.6	40.6	97	2.7	32.7	64.6
Northern Ireland	600.5	5.3	24.1	69.5	14.5	67.3	79	4.0	29.7	66.3

1 The definitions of employment and unemployment differ from those used elsewhere in *Regional Trends*. See Appendix notes.

2 EUR 15 figure is an estimate by SOEC.

3 1993 for Ireland and Austria.

4 Purchasing Power Standard; see Appendix notes.

5 1993 for Belgium, Spain and the Netherlands.

6 All data refer to the unified German state. Data for Berlin refer to the 'New' Berlin (East + West).

Source: Statistical Office of the European Communities

2.4 Agricultural statistics

	Agricultural land as a percentage of total land area 1993 ¹	Economic value of farms(SGM) ² EUR 12=100 1989-1991	Type of farm, 1989-1991(percentages)			Average yield		All cattle per 1,000 ha of utilized agricultural land 1993 ⁴
			Livestock	Arable	Mixed	Wheat 100kg/ha 1993 ³	Barley 100kg/ha 1993 ³	
EUR 12⁵	..	100	29	60	11	53	42	..
Austria	46.2	..	..	..	..	54	49	0.7
Oststerreich	57.6	..	..	..	..	53	49	0.5
Sudoststerreich	36.6	..	..	..	..	45	44	0.7
Westoststerreich	45.9	..	..	..	..	59	52	0.8
Belgium	44.4	245.9	61	22	17	72	59	2.3
Vlaams Gewest	45.1	..	..	..	..	71	60	2.7
Region Wallonne	44.3	267.3	73	13	14	72	59	1.9
Bruxelles-Brussels	4.3	..	..	..	..	60	40	0.7
Denmark	63.6	325.0	36	45	19	70	47	0.8
Finland	7.7	..	..	..	..	38	37	0.5
Manner-Suomi	8.5	..	..	..	..	38	37	0.5
Ahvenanmaa/Aland	10.2	..	..	..	..	46	39	0.5
France	55.0	206.7	47	38	15	65	55	0.7
Ile de France	49.2	540.0	6	88	6	75	64	0.1
Bassin Parisien	65.3	287.9	48	38	14	70	60	0.6
Nord-Pas-de-Calais	73.0	270.7	33	41	25	78	68	0.8
Est	47.1	179.5	53	27	19	63	55	0.8
Ouest	69.9	206.8	57	25	17	59	51	1.0
Sud-Ouest	49.3	156.7	41	40	19	43	42	0.6
Centre-Est	47.1	133.5	61	25	14	54	48	0.7
Mediterranee	34.5	184.7	13	82	5	35	39	0.1
Germany⁵	..	165.4	54	29	18	..	..	..
Baden-Wuerttemberg	41.5	109.7	46	36	18	65	54	0.9
Bayern	48.0	128.5	65	21	14	60	50	1.3
Berlin	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.0
Brandenburg	44.1	..	..	..	..	50	33	0.5
Bremen	24.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.4
Hamburg	18.6	..	..	..	..	79	57	0.7
Hessen	37.1	135.7	34	39	27	65	52	0.8
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	56.0	..	..	..	..	63	51	0.5
Niedersachsen	57.5	239.0	55	24	21	78	50	1.1
Nordrhein-Westfalen	46.2	200.6	47	28	25	78	53	1.1
Rheinland-Pfalz	36.5	180.6	28	60	12	56	47	0.7
Saarland	28.9	141.1	43	32	25	57	46	0.9
Sachsen	46.4	..	..	..	..	59	51	0.7
Sachsen-Anhalt	52.1	..	..	..	..	61	47	0.4
Schleswig-Holstein	67.8	327.4	73	17	10	80	64	1.3
Thueringen	48.7	..	..	..	..	64	52	0.6
Greece	29.8	38.6	8	82	10	23	25	0.2
Voreia Ellade	33.6	42.2	8	83	9	22	28	0.2
Kentriki Ellade	26.2	39.2	8	81	11	28	25	0.1
Attiki	25.7	29.7	8	87	5	15	13	0.1
Nisia Aigaiou, Kriti	29.6	30.2	7	81	12	12	12	0.1
Ireland	63.2	101.1	95	3	2	78	55	1.4

2.4 (continued)

	Agricultural land as a percentage of total land area 1993 ¹	Economic value of farms(SGM) ² EUR 12=100 1989-1991	Type of farm, 1989-1991(percentages)			Average yield		All cattle per 1,000 ha of utilized agricultural land 1993 ⁴
			Livestock	Arable	Mixed	Wheat 100kg/ha 1993 ³	Barley 100kg/ha 1993 ³	
Italy	58.3	65.6	13	79	7	26	36	0.4
Nord Ovest	44.9	77.7	24	65	11	51	53	0.7
Lombardia	50.1	155.0	42	48	10	57	56	1.6
Nord Est	44.1	81.3	25	66	9	58	53	0.8
Emilia-Romagna	62.8	148.0	24	70	6	44	47	0.6
Centro	52.0	68.1	7	82	10	33	33	0.2
Lazio	59.1	52.2	14	75	11	26	33	0.3
Campania	59.1	44.6	7	82	11	23	23	0.2
Abruzzo-Molise	63.8	43.4	6	88	6	28	28	0.4
Sud	69.9	48.7	3	93	4	13	15	0.1
Sicilia	77.5	45.6	7	90	3	13	12	0.2
Sardegna	69.7	49.4	23	67	11	5	8	0.2
Luxembourg	49.2	199.7	68	20	12	58	50	1.6
Netherlands	47.8	449.6	66	27	7	88	63	2.4
Noord-Nederland	48.9	441.8	79	18	4	85	63	1.9
Oost-Nederland	51.2	356.3	76	14	10	91	63	3.3
West-Nederland	41.0	562.6	48	49	3	90	64	1.5
Zuid-Nederland	52.5	449.1	61	28	11	84	57	3.0
Portugal	52.8	33.6	13	61	26	13	7	0.3
Continente	52.8	34.4	12	62	26	13	7	0.2
Acores	64.3	32.3	40	39	21	32	..	1.4
Maderia	25.2	15.9	3	86	11	..	..	0.5
Spain	53.4	48.6	27	64	9	25	21	0.2
Noroeste	31.0	35.0	74	8	18	20	18	1.1
Noreste	54.1	58.2	28	64	7	28	25	0.1
Madrid	50.7	45.7	34	64	3	17	20	0.1
Centro	60.3	53.3	26	63	12	20	20	0.1
Este	43.8	47.6	8	88	4	38	30	0.2
Sur	56.4	48.8	7	89	4	31	16	0.1
Canarias	21.7	47.7	16	74	9	16	14	0.1
Sweden	7.5	..	..	..	..	52	27	0.5
United Kingdom	69.8	308.6	72	21	7	73	52	0.7
North	64.4	344.6	82	11	6	72	54	0.9
Yorkshire & Humberside	64.4	438.9	58	34	9	76	60	0.6
East Midlands	70.0	476.5	47	46	7	77	57	0.6
East Anglia	68.0	617.5	21	73	6	76	56	0.2
South East	51.0	398.4	51	41	7	71	54	0.5
South West	70.1	276.2	81	12	7	67	50	1.2
West Midlands	67.4	301.5	71	20	9	71	54	1.0
North West	58.0	279.7	79	17	4	66	49	1.4
Wales	68.8	192.8	94	3	2	65	50	0.9
Scotland	70.6	293.7	69	21	11	72	46	0.4
Northern Ireland	74.3	121.8	89	6	5	56	36	1.6

1 1987 for Portugal; 1988 for Italy; 1990 for Austria and Spain; 1991 for Ireland; 1994 for Finland and United Kingdom.

2 The economic value of farms is measured in Standard Gross Margins (SGM). See Appendix notes.

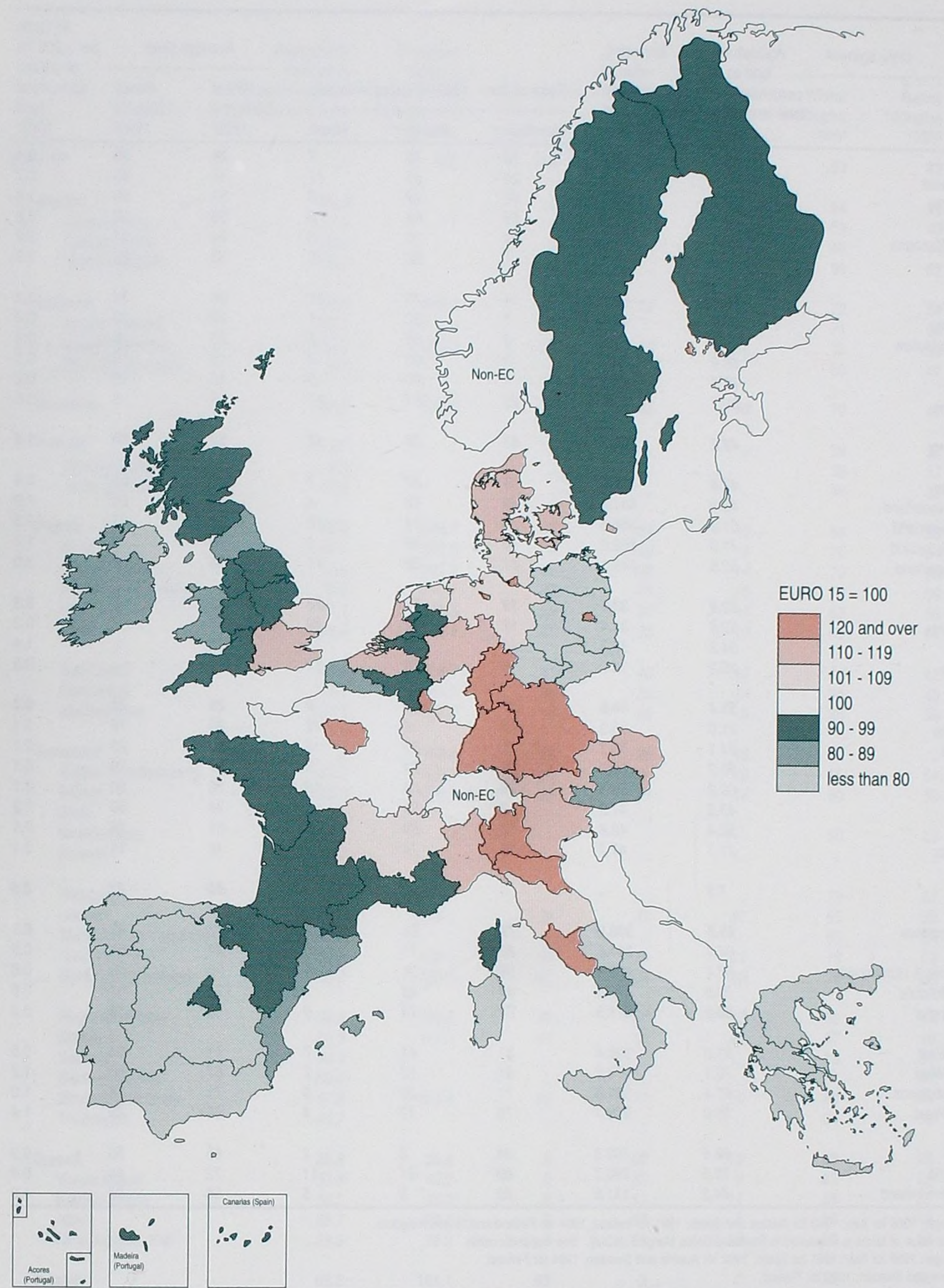
3 1988 for Portugal; 1989 for Italy; 1991 for Spain; 1992 for Austria and Sweden; 1994 for Finland.

4 1992 for France and Sweden; 1994 for Finland.

5 Excluding the German New Lander.

Source: Statistical Office of the European Communities

2.5 Gross domestic product per head¹, 1993



1 Purchasing Power Standard; see Appendix notes.

Source: Statistical Office of European Communities

3 Population and Households

Population change

East Anglia and the South West have had the fastest growing populations since 1981, while the populations in the North, the North West and Scotland have all fallen slightly.

(Table 3.1)

The largest movement of people between regions is from the South East to the South West with the second largest movement in the opposite direction.

(Table 3.10)

Age

Northern Ireland has the youngest population, with the highest proportion of children and the lowest proportion of pensioners of any region, while the South West has the oldest population.

(Table 3.3)

Births

Scotland has the lowest birth rate and Northern Ireland the highest among all women of child-bearing age.

(Table 3.8)

Nearly two fifths of conceptions leading to maternities in the North and the North West in 1993 were outside marriage compared with just over a quarter in East Anglia.

(Table 3.17)

Deaths

Allowing for the age structure of the population, Scotland has the highest death rates and the South West and East Anglia the lowest.

(Table 3.9)

Social class

The South East has the highest proportion of economically active people in skilled non-manual occupations, while Northern Ireland, the West Midlands and Yorkshire and Humberside have the highest proportions in skilled manual occupations.

(Table 3.15)

Ethnic minorities

One in nine people in the South East belongs to an ethnic minority group, compared with one in 100 people in the North, the South West, Wales and Scotland.

(Table 3.16)

Cohabitation

The proportion of unmarried people aged between 18 and 49 who are cohabiting is lowest in Northern Ireland and highest in East Anglia.

(Chart 3.19)

Households

The number of households in East Anglia is projected to grow by 16 per cent between 1994 and 2006, twice the projected growth in the North, the West Midlands and the North West.

(Table 3.20)

Average household size has fallen more in Northern Ireland than in any other region since 1981 but it remains by far the highest.

(Table 3.21)

Introduction

A full population census is held every ten years; the most recent was conducted in 1991. Between the censuses the population figures are rolled forward using annual estimates of the components of population change (births, deaths and net migration - both inter-regional and international). As each decade proceeds, errors creep into the rolled forward figures, mainly because of the difficulty of estimating migration. The decennial census is used as a base for both revising previous years' data and preparing estimates for the following decade. Inter-regional migration has more effect than international migration on local population levels (Tables 3.10 and 3.11)

Preparation for the next census in 2001 began as early as 1993-94 with a development programme which is being taken forward by the Office for National Statistics, the General Register Office for Scotland and the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency. In Great Britain a major census test will be held in 1997 with a 'dress rehearsal' in 1999. The development programme will identify, test, evaluate and develop all the procedures needed for 2001. It takes into account changing social and behavioural factors which affect the census: for example, the increasing number of one-person households, and improvements in technology for collecting, processing and disseminating census data.

Table 3.13 and Chart 3.14 show mid-1994 population statistics for Great Britain by type of area. This area classification is based on data for local authority districts drawn from the 1991 Census. A number of variables from each of the following fields are taken into account: demographic structure, household composition, housing, socio-economic character and employment. The comparison of the different variables across local authority districts resulted in the classification of six types - or families - of area: Rural areas, Prospering areas, Maturer areas, Urban centres, Mining and Industrial areas and finally Inner London boroughs. A summary explanation of these types of areas was included in the introduction to the Population chapter in *Regional Trends 30*. An article giving a detailed description of the area classification can be found in the ONS' (formerly OPCS') publication *Population Trends, Number 79, Spring 1995*.

Regional and local authority patterns of mortality are shown in Tables 3.9 and 15.1 respectively where Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMRs) are used to compare death rates. The SMR is the ratio of the number of deaths that occur in an area to

“...nearly half of
conceptions

the number expected if the death rates for the United Kingdom as a whole applied to that area, taking into account the differing age and gender structure of the populations. Over the last three decades, there has been no widening or narrowing of the gap in mortality between the regions with the highest and lowest mortality, but there have been slight changes in ranking. For example, the decline in mortality in both males and females in the North West has been more dramatic than that for the North, which now has the highest SMR of all the English regions.

Conception statistics derived from birth registrations (live and still births) and abortions registered under the 1967 Act are shown in **Table 3.17**. They do not include pregnancies which are terminated by spontaneous miscarriage or illegal abortion - there is no comprehensive information about these. Maternities which result in one or more live or still births are counted only once. The number of conceptions to teenagers under 16 years of age is small: just over 22 thousand in total over the three years 1991 to 1993 in England and Wales or an annual rate of 8.6 conceptions per 1,000 girls aged between 13 and 15. However, this rate ranged from 10.4 in the Northern and Yorkshire and in the Trent Regional Health Authority (RHA) areas to 6.3 in the Anglia and Oxford RHA area. Overall nearly half of underage conceptions lead to a maternity rather than a legal abortion, but again there are regional variations. Girls in the north of England - in the Northern and Yorkshire and in the North West RHAs - and also in Wales were more likely to give birth than to have an abortion, while in the south of England the reverse was the case.

As with anything else, names come into and go out of fashion. Thomas and Rebecca were the most popular first names given to babies born in 1994 in England and Wales. Fifty years earlier, Thomas was 19th and Rebecca was not in the top 100. Thomas is the most popular boys' name in six of the nine standard regions of England and Wales, with Daniel coming top in the North and Wales, and James being the most popular name in the South East. There is much wider variation in the most popular girls' names in the regions, with Rebecca being the most popular in just three areas (North, Yorkshire and Humberside and North West). The other most popular names are Lauren (Wales and the East Midlands), Hannah (East Anglia and the South East), Jessica (South West), and Charlotte (West Midlands). In Scotland the most popular forenames for boys born in 1994 and 1995 were Ryan and Andrew, while the top girls' names were Lauren and Rebecca.

underage
lead to a maternity.”

3.1 Resident population¹: by gender

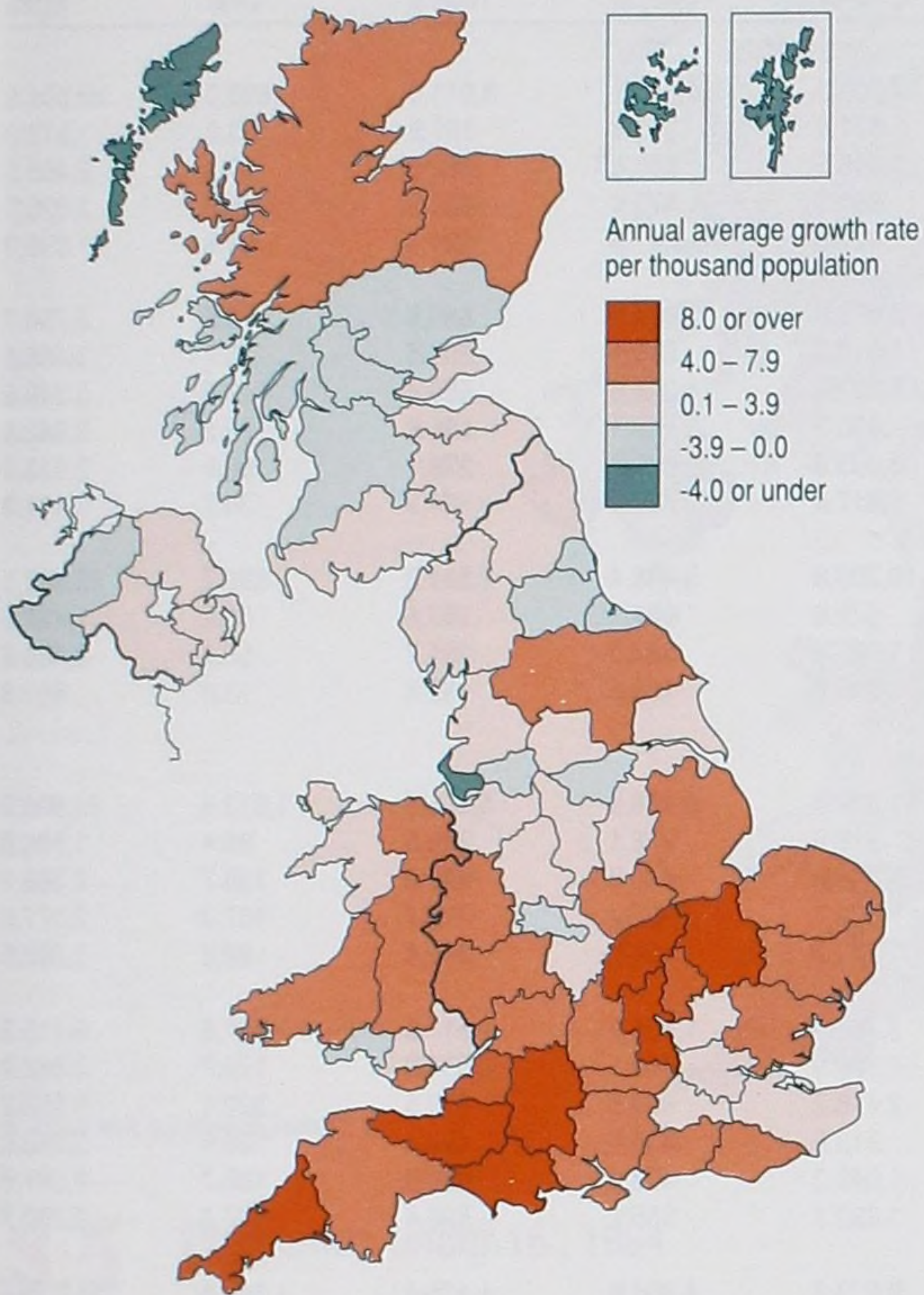
Thousands and percentages						
	Population (thousands)					Annual growth rate (percentages)
	1961	1971	1981	1991	1994	1961-1981 1981-1994
Males						
United Kingdom	25,528	27,167.3	27,409.2	28,245.6	28,591.6	0.4 0.3
North	1,506	1,533.2	1,516.8	1,506.5	1,513.0	- -
Yorkshire & Humberside	2,262	2,384.9	2,395.0	2,441.7	2,468.3	0.3 0.2
East Midlands	1,611	1,797.8	1,894.8	1,989.6	2,025.0	0.8 0.5
East Anglia	720	838.6	932.1	1,027.4	1,036.3	1.3 0.8
South East	7,774	8,288.5	8,259.7	8,621.3	8,754.7	0.3 0.4
Greater London	..	3,611.4	3,277.6	3,352.0	3,405.2	.. 0.3
Rest of South East	..	4,677.1	4,982.1	5,269.3	5,349.5	.. 0.5
South West	1,796	1,989.9	2,117.2	2,295.6	2,340.4	0.8 0.8
West Midlands	2,304	2,542.4	2,555.6	2,596.3	2,613.0	0.5 0.2
North West	3,099	3,193.2	3,124.0	3,109.7	3,131.3	- -
England	21,072	22,568.5	22,795.0	23,588.1	23,882.1	0.4 0.4
Wales	1,275	1,328.5	1,365.1	1,407.0	1,421.6	0.3 0.3
Scotland	2,485	2,515.7	2,494.9	2,469.5	2,486.2	- -
Northern Ireland	696	754.6	754.2	780.9	801.8	0.4 0.5
Females						
United Kingdom	27,279	28,760.7	28,943.0	29,562.3	29,803.0	0.3 0.2
North	1,607	1,618.9	1,600.6	1,585.2	1,586.8	- -0.1
Yorkshire & Humberside	2,415	2,517.4	2,523.5	2,541.1	2,556.7	0.2 0.1
East Midlands	1,719	1,854.1	1,958.0	2,045.8	2,077.2	0.7 0.5
East Anglia	769	849.5	961.8	1,054.5	1,068.5	1.1 0.8
South East	8,297	8,836.8	8,751.5	9,015.5	9,115.5	0.3 0.3
Greater London	..	3,918.0	3,528.0	3,538.0	3,562.4	.. 0.1
Rest of South East	..	4,918.8	5,223.6	5,477.6	5,553.2	.. 0.5
South West	1,916	2,121.9	2,264.1	2,422.1	2,458.0	0.8 0.6
West Midlands	2,458	2,603.6	2,631.1	2,669.1	2,681.9	0.3 0.1
North West	3,308	3,441.0	3,335.2	3,286.5	3,280.7	- -0.1
England	22,489	23,843.2	24,025.8	24,619.9	24,825.4	0.3 0.3
Wales	1,360	1,411.8	1,448.4	1,484.5	1,491.5	0.3 0.2
Scotland	2,699	2,719.9	2,685.3	2,637.5	2,646.2	- -0.1
Northern Ireland	731	785.8	783.5	820.4	839.9	0.3 0.5
All persons						
United Kingdom	52,807	55,928.0	56,352.2	57,807.9	58,394.6	0.3 0.3
North	3,113	3,152.1	3,117.4	3,091.7	3,099.8	- -
Yorkshire & Humberside	4,677	4,902.3	4,918.4	4,982.8	5,025.0	0.3 0.2
East Midlands	3,330	3,651.9	3,852.8	4,035.4	4,102.2	0.7 0.5
East Anglia	1,489	1,688.1	1,893.9	2,081.9	2,104.9	1.2 0.8
South East	16,071	17,125.3	17,011.2	17,636.8	17,870.2	0.3 0.4
Greater London	7,977	7,529.4	6,805.6	6,889.9	6,967.5	-0.8 0.2
Rest of South East	8,094	9,595.9	10,205.6	10,746.9	10,902.7	1.2 0.5
South West	3,712	4,111.8	4,381.4	4,717.8	4,798.4	0.8 0.7
West Midlands	4,762	5,146.0	5,186.6	5,265.5	5,294.9	0.4 0.2
North West	6,407	6,634.2	6,459.1	6,396.1	6,412.0	- -0.1
England	43,561	46,411.7	46,820.8	48,208.1	48,707.5	0.4 0.3
Wales	2,635	2,740.3	2,813.5	2,891.5	2,913.0	0.3 0.3
Scotland	5,184	5,235.6	5,180.2	5,107.0	5,132.4	- -0.1
Northern Ireland	1,427	1,540.4	1,537.7	1,601.4	1,641.7	0.4 0.5

¹ See Appendix notes.

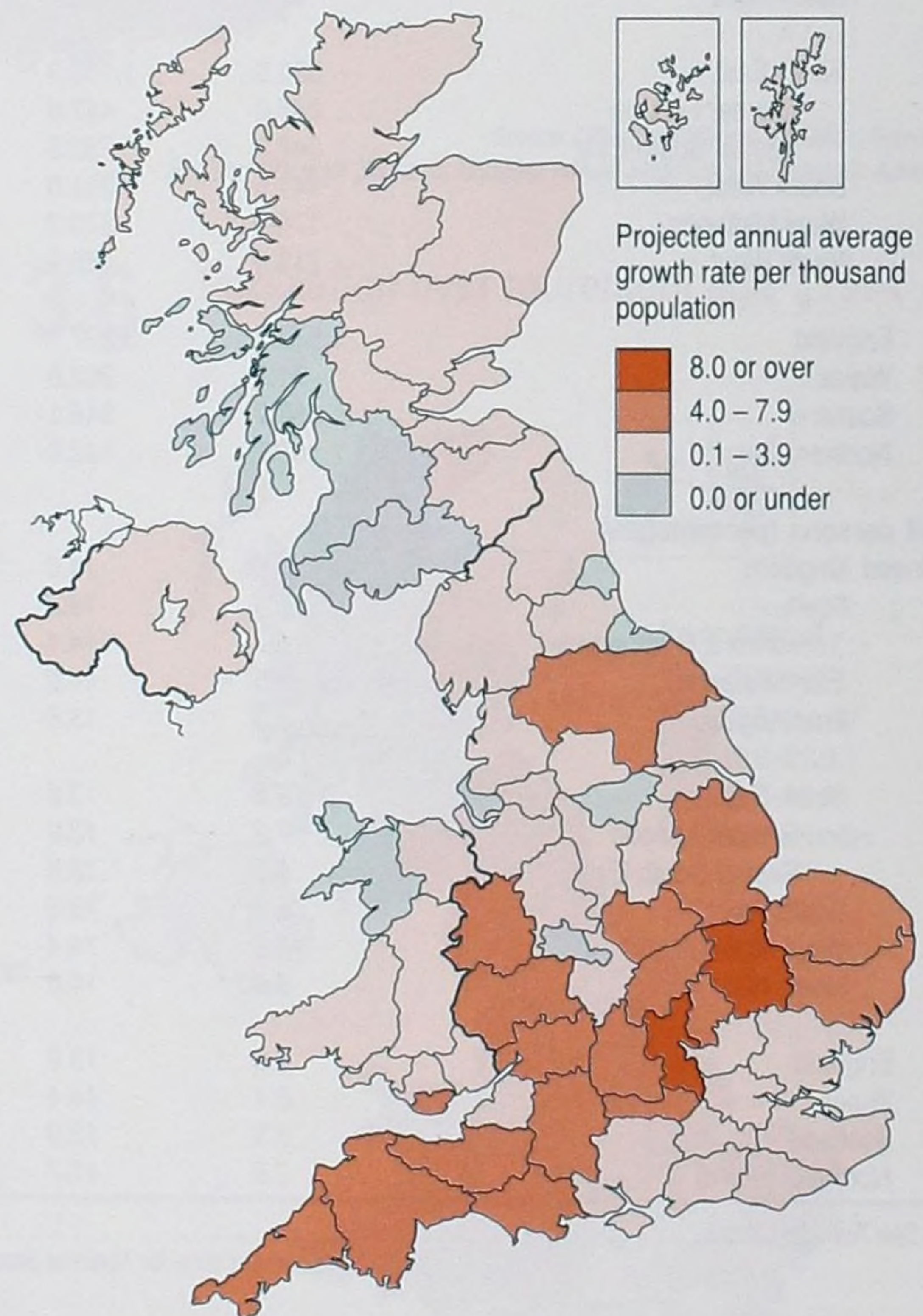
Source: Office for National Statistics; General Register Office for Scotland; Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

3.2 Population growth, mid 1981-1994 and projected growth¹ 1993-2016²

Population growth mid 1981-1994



Projected population growth¹ 1993-2016²



¹ Mid-1993 population estimates (mid-1994 for Wales), 1994-based national and 1992 sub-national population projections.

² Data relate to 1994-2011 for Wales and to 1993-2011 for Scotland and Northern Ireland.

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

3.3 Resident population¹: by age and gender, 1994

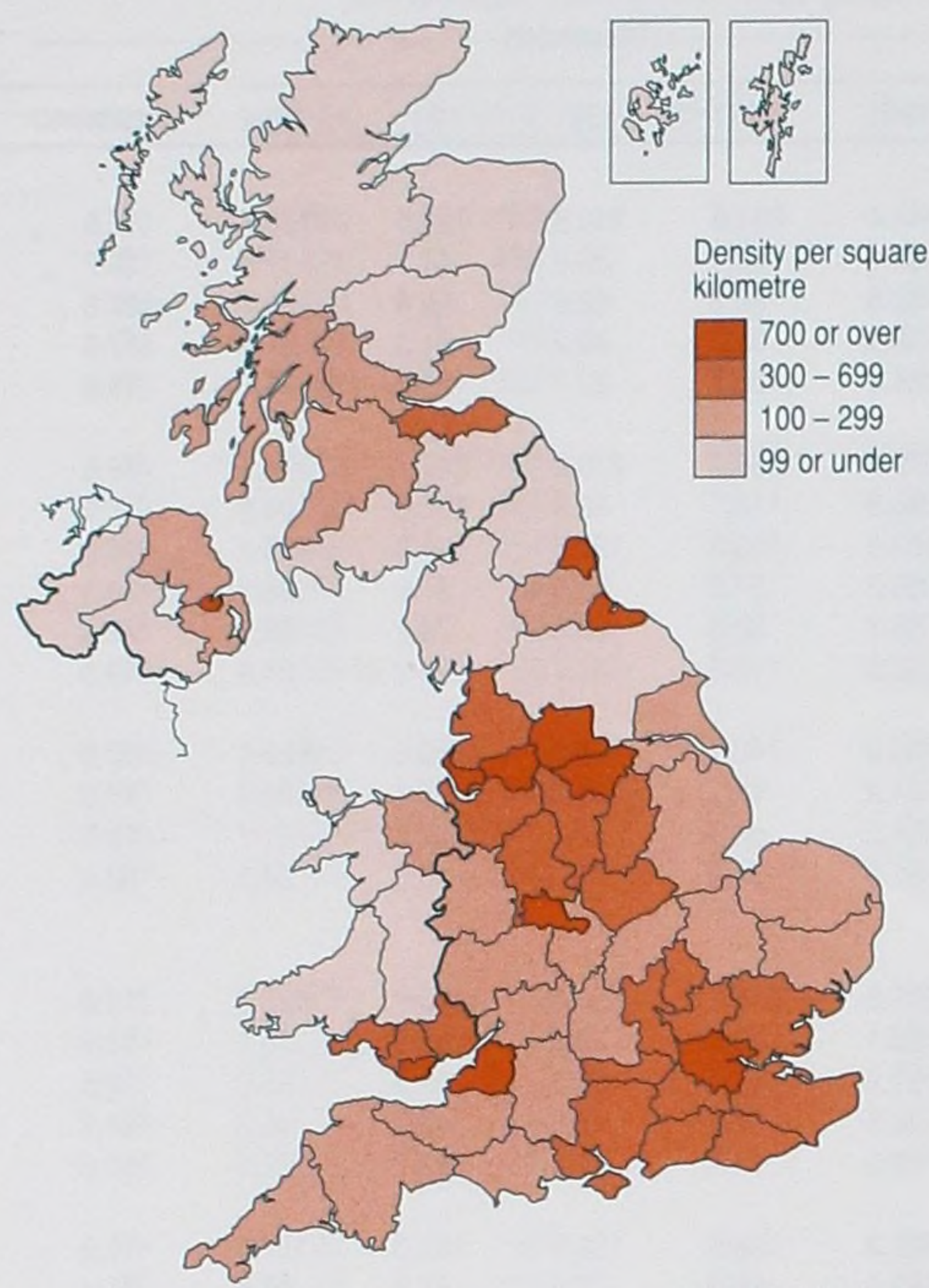
Thousands and percentages

	0-4	5-15	16-44	Males 45-64 Females 45-59	Males 65-79 Females 60-79	80 and over	All ages
Males (thousands)							
United Kingdom	1,985.2	4,209.0	12,206.3	6,481.1	3,011.0	699.0	28,591.6
North	102.1	226.8	631.1	352.2	167.9	33.0	1,513.0
Yorkshire & Humberside	172.2	364.0	1,055.5	555.6	262.5	58.4	2,468.3
East Midlands	137.9	295.4	850.9	470.4	221.5	48.9	2,025.0
East Anglia	67.5	147.1	427.6	241.9	121.4	30.8	1,036.3
South East	620.7	1,244.1	3,873.6	1,934.9	860.9	220.5	8,754.7
Greater London	255.6	468.8	1,612.3	690.1	301.6	76.7	3,405.2
Rest of South East	365.0	775.2	2,261.3	1,244.8	559.4	143.8	5,349.5
South West	149.1	329.5	950.7	549.1	285.8	76.2	2,340.4
West Midlands	183.9	391.5	1,093.8	607.7	278.1	58.1	2,613.0
North West	224.8	480.7	1,317.4	713.6	324.2	70.7	3,131.3
England	1,658.0	3,479.1	10,200.6	5,425.4	2,522.3	596.7	23,882.1
Wales	96.0	215.0	572.6	334.1	167.6	36.2	1,421.6
Scotland	165.6	365.9	1,087.6	563.2	251.7	52.4	2,486.2
Northern Ireland	65.5	148.9	345.6	158.5	69.4	13.8	801.8
Females (thousands)							
United Kingdom	1,890.2	3,990.9	11,842.8	5,158.9	5,306.5	1,613.6	29,803.0
North	96.8	215.2	618.6	276.1	299.6	80.4	1,586.8
Yorkshire & Humberside	163.5	345.0	1,006.9	440.8	460.8	139.7	2,556.7
East Midlands	130.0	279.3	822.7	367.4	370.4	107.3	2,077.2
East Anglia	65.3	139.7	411.3	189.6	200.4	62.2	1,068.5
South East	591.9	1,180.3	3,768.1	1,555.9	1,517.5	501.8	9,115.5
Greater London	245.0	447.8	1,589.9	562.1	538.0	179.7	3,562.4
Rest of South East	347.0	732.5	2,178.2	993.9	979.5	322.1	5,553.2
South West	141.6	311.0	913.6	435.6	490.4	165.9	2,458.0
West Midlands	175.0	370.7	1,049.2	473.2	480.0	133.7	2,681.9
North West	213.0	455.9	1,282.7	565.2	586.4	177.4	3,280.7
England	1,577.2	3,297.1	9,873.2	4,304.0	4,405.4	1,368.4	24,825.4
Wales	91.6	203.6	556.8	263.4	290.9	85.2	1,491.5
Scotland	158.7	348.1	1,071.2	460.8	479.7	127.6	2,646.2
Northern Ireland	62.7	142.0	341.5	130.8	130.5	32.4	839.9
All persons (percentages)							
United Kingdom	6.6	14.0	41.2	19.9	14.2	4.0	100.0
North	6.4	14.3	40.3	20.3	15.1	3.7	100.0
Yorkshire & Humberside	6.7	14.1	41.0	19.8	14.4	3.9	100.0
East Midlands	6.5	14.0	40.8	20.4	14.4	3.8	100.0
East Anglia	6.3	13.6	39.9	20.5	15.3	4.4	100.0
South East	6.8	13.6	42.8	19.5	13.3	4.0	100.0
Greater London	7.2	13.2	46.0	18.0	12.0	3.7	100.0
Rest of South East	6.5	13.8	40.7	20.5	14.1	4.3	100.0
South West	6.1	13.3	38.9	20.5	16.2	5.0	100.0
West Midlands	6.8	14.4	40.5	20.4	14.3	3.6	100.0
North West	6.8	14.6	40.6	19.9	14.2	3.9	100.0
England	6.6	13.9	41.2	20.0	14.2	4.0	100.0
Wales	6.4	14.4	38.8	20.5	15.7	4.2	100.0
Scotland	6.3	13.9	42.1	20.0	14.3	3.5	100.0
Northern Ireland	7.8	17.7	41.9	17.6	12.2	2.8	100.0

¹ See Appendix notes.

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

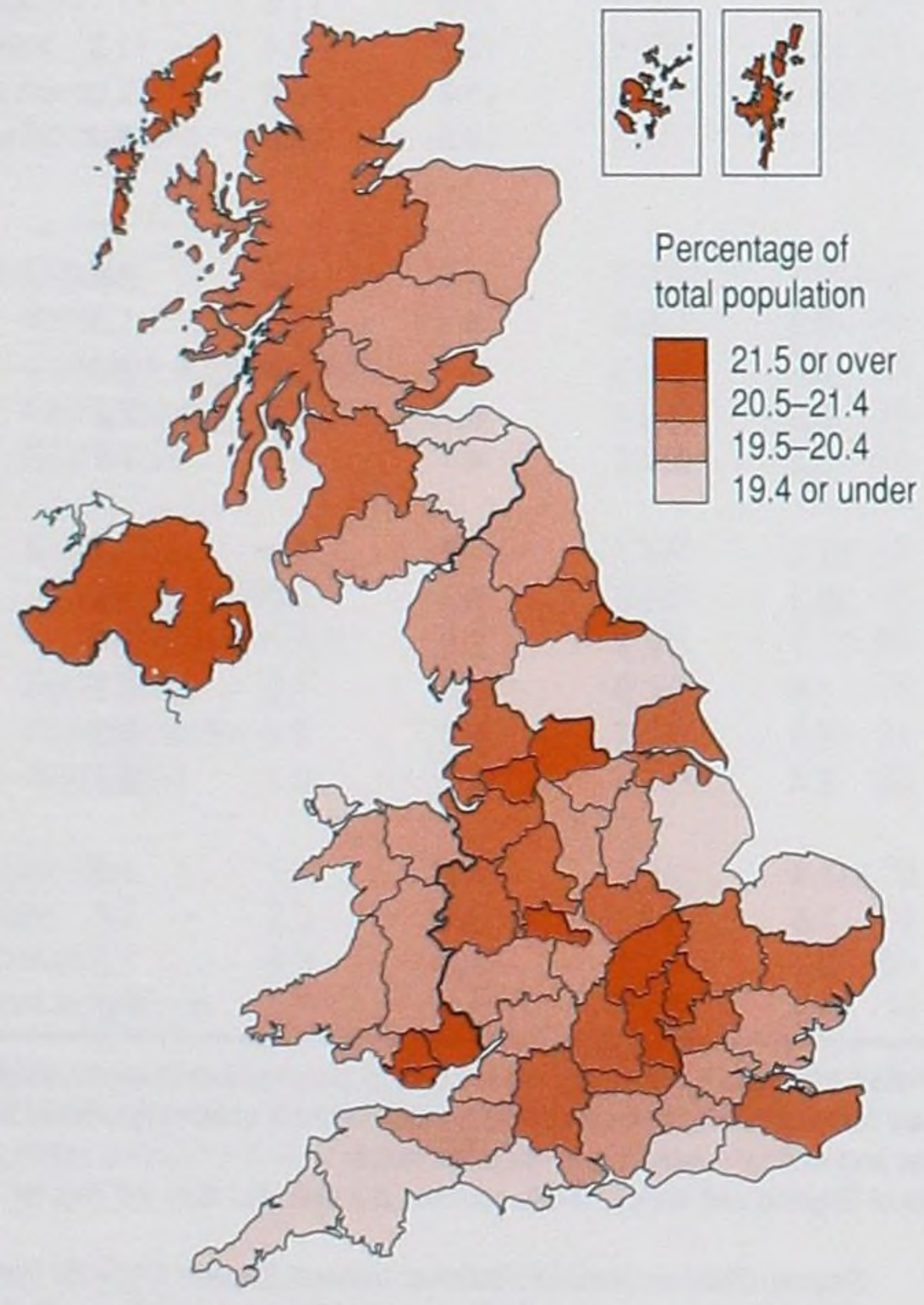
3.4 Population density, 1994¹



¹ Actual data are given in Table 15.1.

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

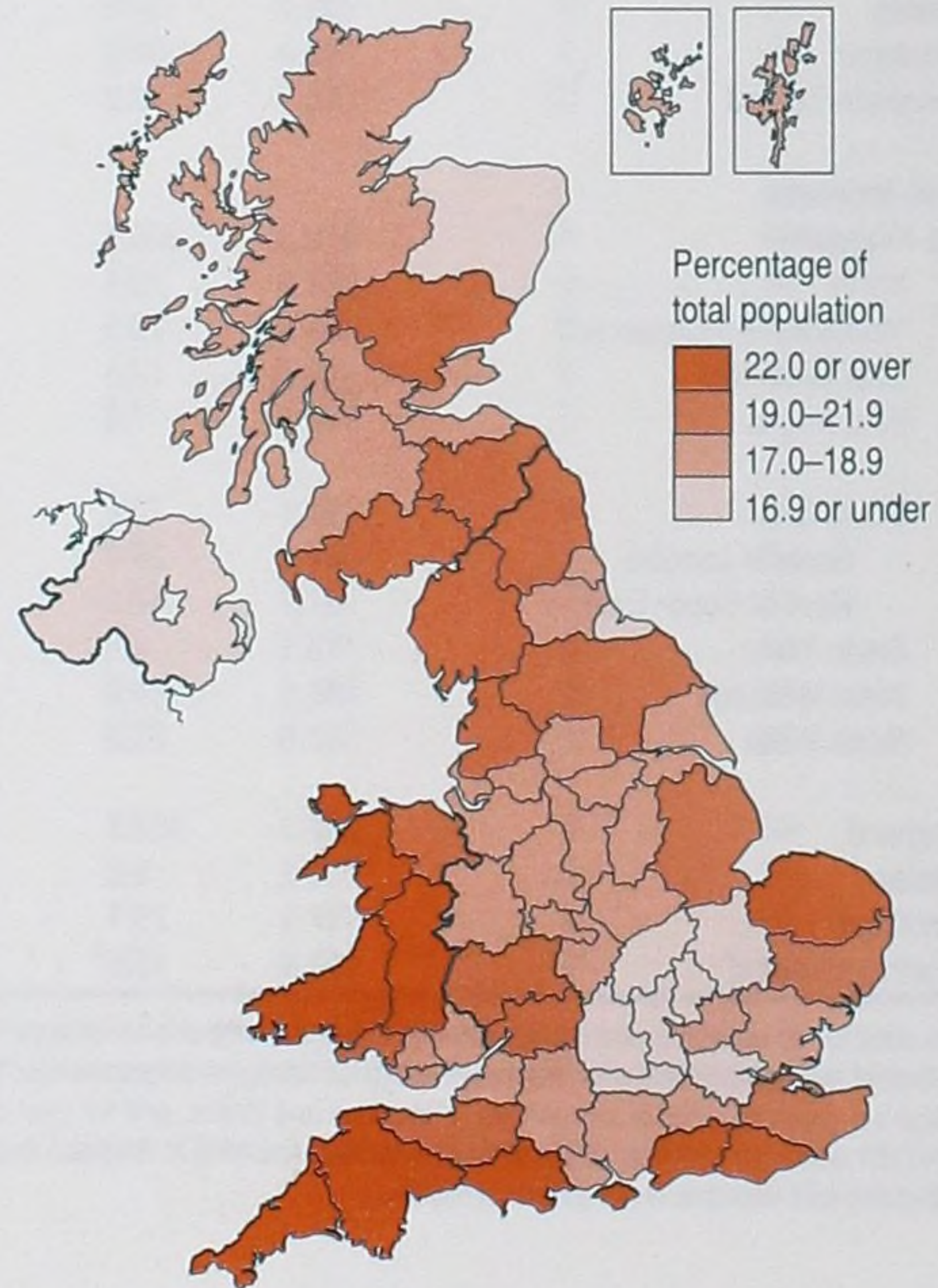
3.5 Population under 16¹, 1994



¹ Revised age group; in *Regional Trends 30* and earlier editions, the basis was population aged 17 or under.

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

3.6 Population over retirement age¹, 1994



¹ Males aged 65 or over, females aged 60 or over.

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

3.7 Live births¹, deaths and natural increase in population

Thousands and rates

	Thousands					Rate per 1,000 population				
	1961	1971	1981	1991	1994	1961	1971	1981	1991	1994
Live births										
United Kingdom	944.4	901.6	730.8	792.5	750.7	17.9	16.1	13.0	13.7	12.9
North	60.1	52.7	39.8	41.1	37.0	18.7	16.7	12.8	13.3	11.9
Yorkshire & Humberside	82.8	80.2	62.6	68.6	63.7	17.8	16.4	12.7	13.8	12.7
East Midlands	53.9	56.7	49.2	54.0	51.4	17.6	15.5	12.8	13.4	12.5
East Anglia	24.6	26.7	23.7	26.3	25.7	16.5	15.8	12.5	12.6	12.2
South East	279.5	266.4	220.3	247.7	244.3	16.6	15.4	13.0	14.0	13.7
Greater London	96.8	113.1	92.4	105.8	104.9	17.0	15.2	13.5	15.4	15.1
Rest of South East	182.6	153.3	127.9	141.9	139.4	15.6	14.9	12.6	13.2	12.8
South West	56.2	57.2	50.4	57.6	56.3	16.3	13.9	11.5	12.2	11.7
West Midlands	88.7	88.3	67.5	74.2	68.7	18.6	17.2	13.0	14.1	13.0
North West	120.5	112.0	84.7	91.2	81.8	18.3	16.9	13.1	14.3	12.8
England	766.4	740.1	598.2	660.8	629.0	17.6	15.9	12.8	13.7	13.0
Wales	44.9	43.1	35.8	38.1	35.4	17.0	15.8	12.7	13.2	12.2
Scotland	101.2	86.7	69.1	67.0	61.7	19.5	16.6	13.3	13.1	12.0
Northern Ireland	31.9	31.8	27.3	26.3	24.3	22.4	20.7	17.8	16.6	14.9
Deaths										
United Kingdom ²	631.8	645.1	658.0	646.2	627.6	12.0	11.5	11.6	11.2	10.7
North	38.1	39.1	38.2	38.0	36.1	11.9	11.9	12.3	12.3	11.6
Yorkshire & Humberside	57.9	57.7	59.1	57.3	55.0	12.5	12.0	12.0	11.5	10.9
East Midlands	34.5	37.3	42.8	43.9	43.2	11.2	11.0	11.2	10.9	10.5
East Anglia	17.3	18.9	21.0	22.7	22.5	11.6	11.2	11.1	10.9	10.7
South East	187.4	194.0	188.6	182.5	177.3	11.9	11.2	11.1	10.3	9.9
Greater London	62.0	85.0	77.6	68.9	65.6	11.4	11.5	11.3	10.0	9.4
Rest of South East	125.4	109.0	111.0	113.6	111.7	13.4	12.9	10.9	10.6	10.2
South West	43.1	47.3	54.4	56.2	54.7	12.4	12.3	12.5	11.9	11.4
West Midlands	51.8	53.4	56.4	57.0	55.4	10.9	10.4	10.9	10.8	10.5
North West	88.0	84.7	80.4	76.4	73.4	13.3	12.4	12.4	12.0	11.5
England	518.0	532.4	541.0	534.0	517.6	11.9	11.5	11.6	11.1	10.6
Wales	33.7	34.8	35.0	34.1	33.9	12.8	12.7	12.4	11.8	11.6
Scotland	63.9	61.6	63.8	61.0	59.3	12.3	11.8	12.4	12.0	11.6
Northern Ireland	16.1	16.2	16.3	15.1	15.1	11.3	10.6	10.6	9.4	9.2
Natural increase										
United Kingdom	312.6	256.5	72.8	146.3	123.1	5.9	4.6	1.4	2.5	2.2
North	21.9	13.6	1.6	3.1	0.9	6.8	4.1	0.5	1.0	0.3
Yorkshire & Humberside	24.9	22.5	3.5	11.3	8.7	5.3	4.7	0.7	2.3	1.8
East Midlands	19.5	19.4	6.4	10.1	8.2	6.4	5.7	1.6	2.5	2.0
East Anglia	7.3	7.8	2.7	3.6	3.2	4.9	4.7	1.4	1.7	1.5
South East	92.1	72.3	31.7	65.2	67.0	4.7	4.2	1.9	3.7	3.8
Greater London	34.8	28.1	14.8	36.9	39.3	5.6	3.7	2.2	5.4	5.7
Rest of South East	57.2	44.3	16.9	28.3	27.7	2.2	2.0	1.7	2.6	2.3
South West	13.1	9.9	-4.0	1.4	1.6	3.9	2.8	-1.0	0.3	0.3
West Midlands	36.9	34.9	11.1	17.2	13.3	7.7	6.8	2.1	3.3	2.5
North West	32.6	27.2	4.3	14.8	8.4	5.0	4.2	0.7	2.3	1.3
England	248.3	207.7	57.2	126.8	111.4	5.7	4.6	1.2	2.6	2.4
Wales	11.2	8.3	0.8	4.0	1.5	4.2	3.1	0.3	1.4	0.6
Scotland	37.3	25.1	5.3	6.0	2.4	7.2	4.8	0.9	1.2	0.4
Northern Ireland	15.8	15.6	11.0	11.2	9.2	11.1	10.1	7.2	7.0	5.6

¹ Births data for all countries and regions are based on the mother's usual area of residence. However 1961 and 1971 births registered in England and Wales to mothers usually resident outside England and Wales are assigned to region of occurrence; from 1972 such births are not included in the regional figures but in the UK totals only. Annual births data are given for year of occurrence in England and Wales, and for year of registration in Scotland and Northern Ireland. See Appendix notes.

² From 1981 onwards, UK death figures include deaths occurring in England and Wales to non-residents of England and Wales. These numbers are excluded from the data for England and Wales and the standard regions.

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

3.8 Age-specific birth rates

	Live births per 1,000 women in age groups ¹							Rates
	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 and over	All ages	TPFR ²
1971								
United Kingdom	50	154	155	79	34	9	84	2.41
North	53	175	165	79	34	9	88	2.57
Yorkshire & Humberside	58	166	155	75	33	9	87	2.48
East Midlands	53	156	145	70	30	8	82	2.31
East Anglia	50	162	152	72	29	8	84	2.36
South East	43	135	150	78	32	8	79	2.23
Greater London	45	115	134	79	35	9	75	2.09
Rest of South East	42	154	164	78	30	7	83	2.37
South West	45	150	144	67	26	6	77	2.19
West Midlands	55	163	160	82	37	11	89	2.54
North West	59	169	160	83	37	10	90	2.59
England	50	152	153	77	33	9	83	2.37
Wales	57	164	154	74	31	8	85	2.44
Scotland	48	163	164	85	36	10	86	2.53
Northern Ireland	43	158	206	136	64	20	107	3.13
1981								
United Kingdom	28	107	130	70	22	5	62	1.81
North	33	118	123	60	19	4	62	1.78
Yorkshire & Humberside	31	117	128	59	18	6	62	1.80
East Midlands	30	113	127	63	19	4	61	1.79
East Anglia	24	115	135	64	17	5	61	1.79
South East	24	92	128	76	25	5	61	1.75
Greater London	29	83	114	80	31	6	62	1.71
Rest of South East	21	100	138	73	21	4	60	1.79
South West	24	103	131	63	18	3	57	1.71
West Midlands	32	108	133	69	20	7	62	1.84
North West	33	111	132	68	23	5	64	1.86
England	28	104	129	69	22	5	61	1.78
Wales	30	121	127	67	21	6	63	1.86
Scotland	31	112	132	66	21	4	63	1.84
Northern Ireland	27	135	173	118	52	13	86	2.59
1994								
United Kingdom	29	78	112	88	35	6	62	1.74
North	37	86	110	74	27	4	58	1.69
Yorkshire & Humberside	36	90	114	78	29	5	62	1.75
East Midlands	29	83	116	84	30	5	61	1.74
East Anglia	25	76	118	90	34	5	61	1.74
South East	23	69	107	98	44	8	63	1.75
Greater London	26	68	95	96	50	11	65	1.74
Rest of South East	21	69	116	101	40	7	62	1.77
South West	23	75	118	90	34	6	60	1.73
West Midlands	33	91	117	84	32	6	64	1.82
North West	36	85	112	83	32	5	62	1.77
England	29	79	112	89	36	6	62	1.74
Wales	35	90	119	81	30	5	62	1.79
Scotland	28	68	106	81	29	5	56	1.58
Northern Ireland	26	74	131	106	45	10	69	1.96

¹ The rates for women aged under 20, 40 and over and all ages are based upon the population of women aged 15-19, 40-44 and 15-44 respectively.

² The Total Period Fertility Rate (TPFR) measures the average number of children which would be born if women were to experience the age-specific fertility rates of the year in question throughout their child-bearing life.

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

3.9 Age-specific death rates: by gender, 1994

Rates and Standardised Mortality Ratios

Deaths per 1,000 population for specific age groups													SMR ¹ (UK = 100)
Under 1 ²	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85 and over			
Males													
United Kingdom	6.9	1.6	0.2	0.7	1.0	1.7	4.1	12.8	36.8	90.3	190.5	100	
North	7.3	1.6	0.2	0.6	0.9	1.7	4.5	14.6	42.6	98.8	197.1	111	
Yorkshire & Humberside	8.6	1.9	0.2	0.7	0.8	1.6	4.1	13.2	37.9	94.5	187.5	102	
East Midlands	7.7	1.7	0.1	0.7	0.9	1.5	3.7	11.5	35.3	89.5	192.9	97	
East Anglia	6.1	1.4	0.2	0.8	0.9	1.3	3.1	10.2	32.3	84.5	178.5	89	
South East	5.9	1.4	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.7	3.8	11.2	33.5	86.0	188.5	93	
Greater London	6.7	1.7	0.2	0.6	1.2	2.2	4.6	12.7	35.8	88.7	180.7	99	
Rest of South East	5.3	1.2	0.2	0.6	0.8	1.4	3.3	10.3	32.2	84.5	192.6	90	
South West	6.3	1.5	0.2	0.7	0.9	1.4	3.4	10.9	31.3	81.9	180.0	88	
West Midlands	7.7	1.7	0.2	0.7	0.8	1.7	4.1	13.1	37.4	92.2	195.1	102	
North West	7.3	1.7	0.2	0.9	1.1	1.8	4.7	14.5	41.3	97.2	194.1	109	
England	6.8	1.6	0.2	0.7	0.9	1.6	3.9	12.3	35.9	89.3	188.8	98	
Wales	7.4	1.6	0.2	0.8	1.1	1.7	4.2	13.6	38.5	90.3	182.4	102	
Scotland	6.7	1.5	0.2	1.0	1.3	2.0	5.4	16.2	42.9	97.9	206.0	116	
Northern Ireland	6.5	1.6	0.3	1.0	1.1	1.7	4.2	15.0	38.0	93.5	224.5	108	
Females													
United Kingdom	5.4	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.1	2.8	7.6	21.7	57.6	148.5	100	
North	5.2	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.0	3.0	8.6	26.3	63.3	150.1	109	
Yorkshire & Humberside	6.7	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.0	2.9	7.7	23.0	58.7	145.8	101	
East Midlands	6.0	1.4	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.0	2.9	7.3	21.0	57.9	152.9	100	
East Anglia	4.3	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.9	2.2	6.5	18.1	54.4	145.7	92	
South East	5.0	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.0	2.5	6.7	19.5	54.0	144.9	94	
Greater London	5.9	1.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.1	2.8	7.3	21.1	55.0	139.8	96	
Rest of South East	4.3	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.0	2.4	6.3	18.6	53.5	147.7	93	
South West	4.3	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.0	2.3	6.2	17.9	51.7	141.3	90	
West Midlands	6.7	1.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.2	2.7	7.3	21.5	58.4	147.9	100	
North West	5.0	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.2	2.9	8.7	24.9	62.5	151.6	108	
England	5.4	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.1	2.6	7.2	21.1	56.7	146.7	98	
Wales	5.0	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.1	2.9	8.0	22.2	57.9	144.9	100	
Scotland	5.5	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.4	3.5	9.7	25.9	63.9	164.8	115	
Northern Ireland	5.6	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.2	3.2	8.4	22.2	60.8	171.3	109	
All persons													
United Kingdom	6.2	1.4	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.4	3.4	10.2	28.5	69.7	158.9	100	
North	6.3	1.4	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.3	3.7	11.5	33.7	76.2	161.3	110	
Yorkshire & Humberside	7.7	1.7	0.2	0.5	0.6	1.3	3.5	10.4	29.8	71.8	155.8	102	
East Midlands	6.9	1.6	0.1	0.5	0.6	1.3	3.3	9.4	27.7	70.1	163.3	99	
East Anglia	5.2	1.2	0.2	0.6	0.7	1.1	2.7	8.3	24.7	66.4	154.9	91	
South East	5.5	1.3	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.4	3.1	8.9	25.8	66.0	155.9	94	
Greater London	6.3	1.6	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.7	3.7	10.0	27.7	67.3	149.9	97	
Rest of South East	4.8	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.6	1.2	2.8	8.3	24.8	65.2	159.2	92	
South West	5.3	1.3	0.1	0.5	0.7	1.2	2.9	8.5	23.9	63.3	151.4	89	
West Midlands	7.2	1.6	0.1	0.5	0.6	1.5	3.4	10.2	28.8	71.0	159.6	101	
North West	6.2	1.4	0.2	0.6	0.8	1.5	3.8	11.6	32.2	74.9	161.4	108	
England	6.1	1.3	0.1	0.5	0.7	1.3	3.3	9.7	27.8	68.9	157.2	98	
Wales	6.2	1.4	0.2	0.6	0.8	1.4	3.5	10.8	29.6	69.9	154.1	101	
Scotland	6.1	1.4	0.2	0.7	0.9	1.7	4.4	12.8	33.3	76.0	174.6	115	
Northern Ireland	6.1	1.5	0.2	0.7	0.8	1.4	3.7	11.6	29.1	72.7	184.3	108	

1 Standardised Mortality Ratio, i.e. adjusted for age structure of population. See Appendix notes.

2 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

3.10 Inter-regional movements¹, 1994

Thousands

Region of destination	Region of origin											
	United Kingdom	North	Yorkshire & Humberside	East Midlands	East Anglia	South East	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
United Kingdom	.	52	92	86	51	253	104	95	105	50	49	12
North	46	.	9	4	2	11	3	3	8	1	5	1
Yorkshire & Humberside	88	11	.	14	4	22	6	8	16	3	5	1
East Midlands	96	4	17	.	7	31	7	14	10	3	3	1
East Anglia	60	2	4	7	.	32	4	3	3	1	2	-
South East	237	13	24	27	24	.	53	29	30	16	17	3
South West	128	3	7	8	4	67	.	14	9	9	5	1
West Midlands	85	3	7	11	3	26	12	.	11	7	3	1
North West	94	8	15	8	3	26	7	11	.	8	6	2
Wales	52	1	3	3	1	15	8	8	10	.	2	-
Scotland	52	6	5	3	2	17	4	3	7	2	.	3
Northern Ireland	11	-	1	-	-	4	1	1	1	-	2	.

¹ Based on patients re-registering with NHS doctors in other parts of the United Kingdom. See Appendix notes.

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

3.11 Migration

Thousands

	Inflow					Outflow				
	1981	1986	1991	1993	1994	1981	1986	1991	1993	1994
Internal¹										
United Kingdom	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
North	39	47	50	47	46	47	54	50	50	52
Yorkshire & Humberside	68	79	85	88	88	73	91	85	88	92
East Midlands	77	102	90	93	96	72	85	81	83	86
East Anglia	54	61	58	57	60	43	51	48	49	51
South East	221	270	223	224	237	211	274	265	252	253
Greater London	155	183	149	151	160	187	232	202	203	206
Rest of South East	254	310	250	259	272	212	264	238	234	241
South West	108	149	121	121	128	88	103	99	101	104
West Midlands	67	87	83	83	85	79	95	88	92	95
North West	75	84	90	92	94	94	111	100	101	105
England	94	116	96	99	103	93	101	112	108	106
Wales	45	55	52	52	52	42	50	47	48	50
Scotland	47	44	56	54	52	48	58	47	47	49
Northern Ireland	7	9	13	11	11	10	15	9	12	12
International^{2,3}										
United Kingdom	153	250	267	213	253	232	213	239	216	191
North	6	10	7	5	6	15	7	4	5	5
Yorkshire & Humberside	9	13	20	16	12	14	14	14	11	10
East Midlands	5	10	12	10	12	10	5	7	9	8
East Anglia	4	8	14	10	15	5	12	15	12	8
South East	80	132	134	109	128	102	103	112	116	106
Greater London	49	80	79	61	72	54	51	67	62	65
Rest of South East	31	52	55	48	57	47	52	45	55	42
South West	10	19	18	16	15	13	16	19	12	12
West Midlands	11	10	14	14	18	13	8	18	13	10
North West	13	21	14	12	17	23	16	19	13	11
England	137	223	233	192	224	195	182	207	192	171
Wales	3	9	8	6	6	11	7	6	7	4
Scotland	10	16	22	16	22	22	21	24	15	15
Northern Ireland	2	2	3	0	1	5	3	2	1	1

¹ Based on patients re-registering with NHS doctors in other parts of the UK. See Appendix notes.

² Subject to relatively large sampling errors where estimates are based on small numbers of contacts. See Appendix notes.

³ Excludes migration to and from the Irish Republic, Channel Isles and Isle of Man. Adjustment of the figures shown are required for 'visitor switchers' and migration to and from the Irish Republic. See Appendix notes.

Source: International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics; General Register Office for Scotland; Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

3.12 Components of population change, mid-1993 to mid-1994

	Thousands						
	Resident population mid-1993	Births	Deaths ¹	Net natural change	Net civilian migration and other changes	Total change	Resident population mid-1994
United Kingdom	58191.2	750.7	627.6	123.1	80.3	203.4	58394.6
North	3102.3	37.0	36.1	0.9	-3.4	-2.5	3099.8
Yorkshire & Humberside	5014.1	63.7	55.0	8.7	2.2	10.9	5025.0
East Midlands	4082.9	51.4	43.2	8.2	11.1	19.3	4102.2
East Anglia	2093.9	25.7	22.5	3.2	7.8	11.0	2104.9
South East	17769.4	244.3	177.3	67.0	33.8	100.8	17870.2
Greater London	6933.0	104.9	65.6	39.3	-4.8	34.5	6967.5
Rest of South East	10836.4	139.4	111.7	27.7	38.5	66.2	10902.7
South West	4768.0	56.3	54.7	1.6	28.9	30.5	4798.4
West Midlands	5289.7	68.7	55.4	13.3	-8.1	5.2	5294.9
North West	6412.4	81.8	73.4	8.4	-8.8	-0.4	6412.0
England	48532.7	629.0	517.6	111.4	63.4	174.8	48707.5
Wales	2906.5	35.4	33.9	1.5	5.0	6.5	2913.0
Scotland	5120.2	61.7	59.3	2.4	9.8	12.2	5132.4
Northern Ireland	1631.8	24.3	15.1	9.2	0.7	9.9	1641.7

¹ UK death figures include deaths occurring in England and Wales to non-residents of England and Wales. These numbers are excluded from the data for England and Wales and the standard regions.

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

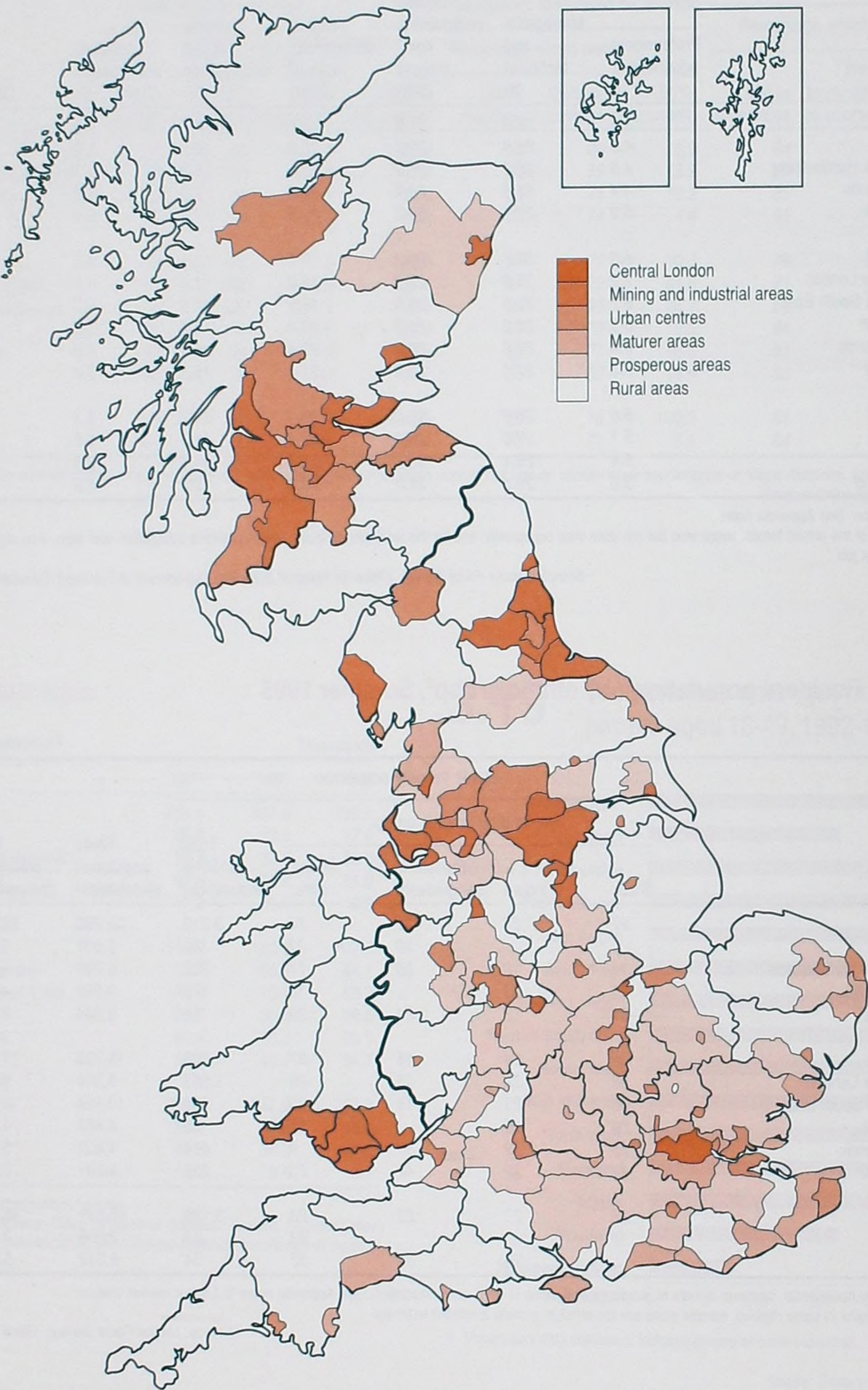
3.13 Resident population: by type of area¹, 1994

	Percentages and thousands						
	Percentage of population in each type of area						Total population (= 100%) (thousands)
	Rural areas	Prospering areas	Maturer areas	Urban centres	Mining and industrial areas	Inner London	
Great Britain	18	22	11	20	21	6	56,753
North	14	.	.	16	70	.	3,100
Yorkshire & Humberside	15	5	2	37	41	.	5,205
East Midlands	34	27	.	21	18	.	4,102
East Anglia	37	30	10	24	.	.	2,105
South East	5	39	24	11	1	20	17,870
Greater London	.	10	36	.	2	52	6,967
Rest of South East	8	57	17	18	.	.	10,904
South West	47	17	15	21	.	.	4,798
West Midlands	27	22	.	46	5	.	5,295
North West	9	22	6	24	39	.	6,412
England	17	25	12	22	16	7	48,707
Wales	33	.	2	.	65	.	2,913
Scotland	20	5	13	17	46	.	5,132

¹ See Appendix notes. Area classifications based on the 1991 Census.

Source: Office for National Statistics; General Register Office for Scotland

3.14 Area Classification¹, 1994



¹ See Appendix notes.

Source: Office for National Statistics; General Register Office for Scotland

3.15 Social class¹ of economically active population, Spring 1995

Percentages and thousands

	Social class						Other ²	Total economically active population (= 100%) (thousands)
	Professional occupations (I)	Managerial and technical (II)	Skilled occupations non-manual (IIIN)	Skilled occupations manual (IIIM)	Partly skilled occupations (IV)	Unskilled occupations (V)		
United Kingdom	5.5	28.6	21.9	20.6	14.7	5.5	3.2	28,426
North	4.3	24.9	20.9	22.6	16.5	6.9	3.9	1,416
Yorkshire & Humberside	4.5	25.2	21.3	23.4	16.2	6.1	3.3	2,434
East Midlands	4.4	26.8	20.4	22.9	17.3	5.6	2.5	2,048
East Anglia	5.0	27.1	20.2	20.5	17.8	5.5	3.9	1,081
South East	6.9	32.7	23.3	17.5	12.1	4.5	3.0	9,059
Greater London	7.2	35.0	23.0	16.0	11.0	4.1	3.7	3,476
Rest of South East	6.7	31.3	23.5	18.5	12.8	4.7	2.6	5,583
South West	5.3	28.2	21.3	20.4	15.7	5.5	3.5	2,374
West Midlands	4.4	26.8	20.1	23.5	16.6	5.6	3.0	2,579
North West	5.3	27.0	22.9	21.0	15.5	5.4	2.9	2,938
England	5.6	28.9	22.0	20.4	14.7	5.3	3.1	23,930
Wales	5.1	27.0	20.3	22.4	15.5	6.5	3.3	1,304
Scotland	5.4	26.4	22.7	20.9	14.5	6.8	3.3	2,492
Northern Ireland	3.3	26.5	21.3	23.8	13.2	6.6	5.2	700

1 Based on occupation. See Appendix notes.

2 Includes members of the armed forces, those who did not state their occupation, and for the unemployed those whose previous occupation was more than eight years ago, or those who never had a job.

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

3.16 Resident population¹: by ethnic group², Summer 1995

Percentages and thousands

	Ethnic minority population					Total (=100%) (thousands)	White population (thousands)	Total population (thousands)	Ethnic minority population as a percent age of total population
	Percentage in each group								
	Black	Indian	Pakistani/ Bangladeshi	Mixed/ other					
Great Britain	27	27	22	24	3,210	52,899	56,119	6	
North	..	..	30	37	32	3,031	3,063	1
Yorkshire & Humberside	14	19	50	17	222	4,749	4,972	4	
East Midlands	15	63	..	18	179	3,898	4,077	4	
East Anglia	31	17	24	29	58	2,044	2,102	3	
South East	35	24	15	27	1,903	15,733	17,643	11	
Greater London	38	22	15	25	1,573	5,310	6,889	23	
Rest of South East	20	29	16	35	330	10,424	10,754	3	
South West	26	16	..	52	65	4,662	4,729	1	
West Midlands	15	39	37	9	414	4,832	5,247	8	
North West	14	22	42	23	256	6,081	6,337	4	
England	27	27	22	23	3,129	45,031	48,170	7	
Wales	..	..	..	43	27	2,856	2,883	1
Scotland	..	26	34	32	54	5,012	5,066	1	

1 Population in private households, students in halls of residence and those in NHS accommodation. See Appendix notes to Labour market chapter.

2 For some ethnic origins in some regions, sample sizes are too small to provide a reliable estimate.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

3.17 Conceptions¹: by outcome, 1993

Percentages and thousands

	Conceptions leading to maternities							All conceptions		
	Percentage which were			Total (=100%) (thousands)	Conceptions terminated by abortion		Percentage which			
	Outside marriage				Percentage which were					
	Within marriage	Joint registration	Sole registration		Within marriage	Outside marriage	Total (=100%)	Led to maternities	Were terminated by abortion	Total (=100%) (thousands)
North	62	29	9	37.0	20	80	6.9	84	16	43.9
Yorkshire & Humberside	66	26	8	63.6	22	78	13.2	83	17	76.8
East Midlands	67	26	7	51.3	25	75	10.2	83	17	61.5
East Anglia	72	22	5	25.5	26	74	4.4	85	15	29.9
South East	71	23	6	243.0	23	77	70.3	78	22	313.3
Greater London	67	25	8	104.1	21	79	41.6	71	29	145.7
Rest of South East	73	22	5	139.0	25	75	28.7	83	17	167.6
South West	71	24	6	55.9	22	78	10.5	84	16	66.4
West Midlands	67	25	8	68.6	23	77	16.3	81	19	84.9
North West	62	28	10	81.7	20	80	18.4	82	18	100.1
England	68	25	7	626.6	22	78	150.2	81	19	776.8
Wales	64	27	8	35.4	23	77	6.8	84	16	42.2

¹ Conception statistics are derived from numbers of registered births and registered abortions and do not include spontaneous miscarriages or illegal abortions. See Appendix notes.

Source: Office for National Statistics

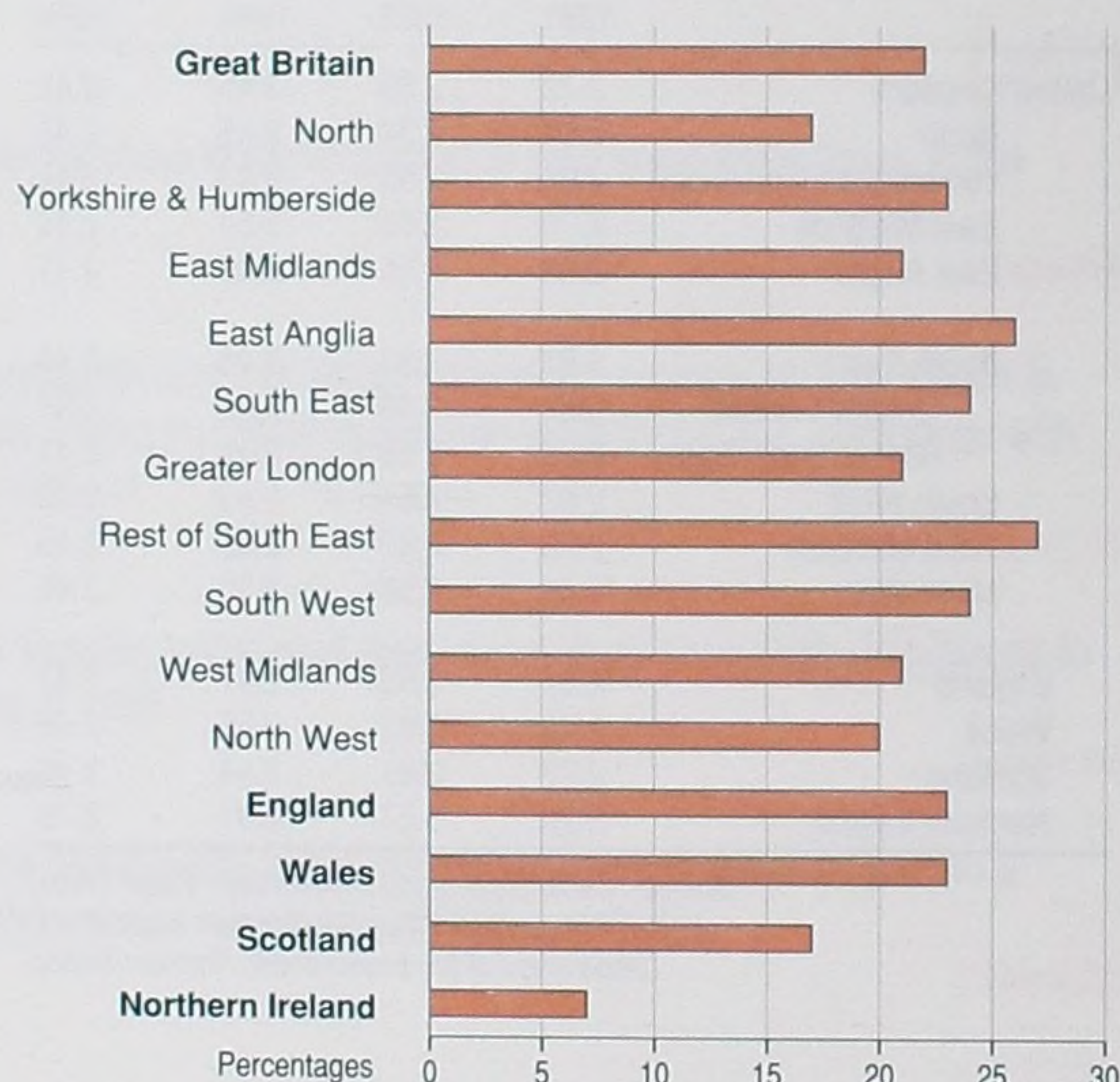
3.18 Marriages

	Thousands		
	1971	1981	1993 ¹
United Kingdom	459.4	397.8	339.7
North	26.9	23.1	17.0
Yorkshire & Humberside	39.9	35.7	29.0
East Midlands	27.8	26.7	24.0
East Anglia	13.2	13.1	12.9
South East	145.9	120.9	107.7
Greater London	69.2	50.5	44.1
Rest of South East	76.6	70.4	63.7
South West	29.7	30.9	28.6
West Midlands	42.4	36.0	29.5
North West	56.5	45.7	34.7
England	382.3	332.2	283.3
Wales	22.4	19.8	15.9
Scotland	42.5	36.2	31.5
Northern Ireland	12.2	9.6	8.7

¹ Figure for Northern Ireland relates to 1994.

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

3.19 Cohabitation amongst non-married people aged 18-49, 1992-1994¹



¹ Three years data combined. Includes people who are separated.

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

3.20 Households: numbers and projections

	Thousands									
	1981	1991	1992	1993	1994	1996 ¹	2001 ¹	2006 ¹	2011 ¹	2016 ¹
Great Britain	20,177	22,395	22,624	22,857	23,089	23,506	24,493	25,454	..	..
North	1,155	1,245	1,255	1,265	1,273	1,290	1,331	1,372	1,411	1,445
Yorkshire & Humberside	1,827	1,993	2,014	2,033	2,050	2,081	2,156	2,231	2,307	2,380
East Midlands	1,409	1,596	1,617	1,637	1,655	1,691	1,775	1,855	1,935	2,014
East Anglia	701	832	841	850	861	888	947	1,003	1,060	1,117
South East	6,342	7,081	7,163	7,244	7,330	7,466	7,809	8,149	8,496	8,813
Greater London	2,635	2,842	2,872	2,906	2,933	2,986	3,109	3,237	3,368	3,471
Rest of South East	3,707	4,239	4,291	4,338	4,398	4,480	4,700	4,911	5,128	5,343
South West	1,638	1,903	1,926	1,947	1,971	2,018	2,129	2,235	2,342	2,448
West Midlands	1,861	2,043	2,062	2,081	2,098	2,128	2,199	2,267	2,338	2,410
North West	2,373	2,524	2,542	2,563	2,581	2,615	2,699	2,786	2,879	2,971
England	17,306	19,215	19,419	19,620	19,820	20,177	21,046	21,897	22,769	23,598
Wales	1,017	1,128	1,138	1,148	1,158	1,177	1,221	1,264	1,304	1,335
Scotland	1,854	2,052	2,067	2,089	2,111	2,152	2,226	2,293	..	..

¹ 1992-based projections. See Appendix notes.

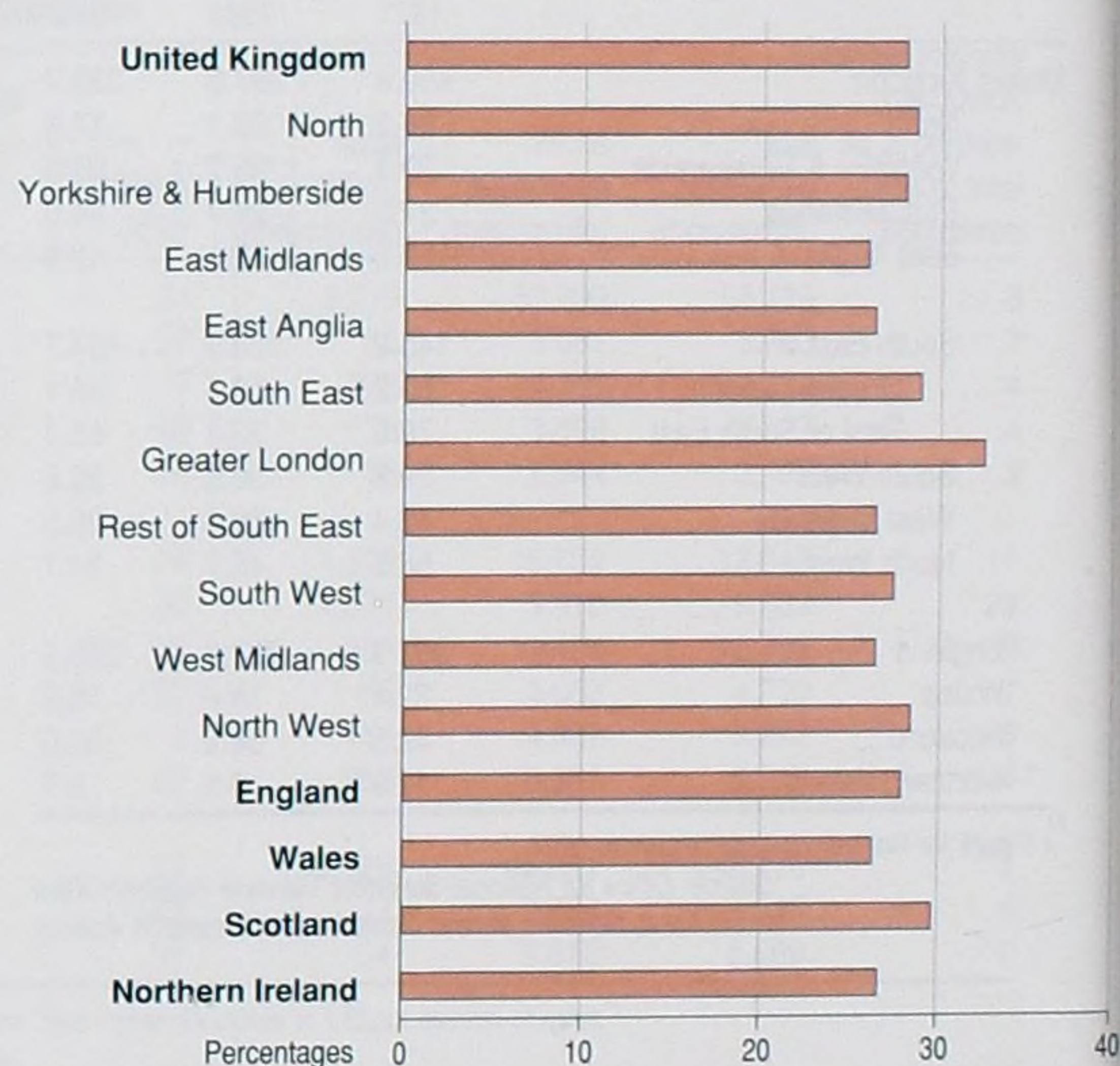
Source: Department of the Environment; Welsh Office; The Scottish Office Development Department

3.21 Average household size

	Numbers			
	1981	1986	1991	1994
United Kingdom	2.72	2.58	2.45	2.42
North	2.67	2.54	2.45	2.40
Yorkshire & Humberside	2.66	2.55	2.47	2.42
East Midlands	2.70	2.58	2.50	2.45
East Anglia	2.66	2.55	2.46	2.41
South East	2.63	2.53	2.45	2.40
Greater London	2.54	2.46	2.39	2.34
Rest of South East	2.70	2.58	2.49	2.44
South West	2.62	2.51	2.43	2.38
West Midlands	2.76	2.63	2.55	2.49
North West	2.69	2.58	2.50	2.45
England	2.67	2.56	2.47	2.42
Wales	2.73	2.61	2.53	2.48
Scotland	2.77	2.61	2.44	2.40
Northern Ireland	3.20	3.07	2.91	2.76

Source: Department of the Environment; Welsh Office; The Scottish Office Development Department; Department of the Environment, Northern Ireland

3.22 One-person households¹, 1994



¹ One - person households as a percentage of all households.

Source: Department of the Environment; Welsh Office; The Scottish Office Development Department; Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

4

Education and Training

Class sizes	The smallest class sizes in both primary and secondary schools in Great Britain are in Scotland. <i>(Table 4.2)</i>
School sizes	Twenty-one per cent of primary schools in Scotland and over 15 per cent in Wales and Northern Ireland have 50 pupils or fewer on their register compared with 2 per cent in the North West and in the South East. <i>(Table 4.3)</i>
Unauthorised absence	Among maintained secondary schools in Great Britain, unauthorised absence is most of a problem in Wales and Yorkshire and Humberside and least of a problem in the South West and East Anglia. <i>(Table 4.4)</i>
Under fives	More than three quarters of three and four year olds in the North attended a maintained school in 1994/95, the highest proportion in the United Kingdom. <i>(Table 4.5)</i>
Examination results	Pupils in Northern Ireland and the South West are more likely than those in any other region to achieve at least one graded examination result. <i>(Table 4.7)</i> Among the English regions, pupils in the South West are the most likely to achieve GCSE grades A*-C in all the core subjects of the National Curriculum in their last year of compulsory schooling. <i>(Table 4.8)</i>
Education after age 16	Sixteen year olds in Scotland are the most likely to remain in education while those in the North are least likely. <i>(Table 4.9)</i>
Higher education	Three quarters of students accepted for entry to higher education courses in East Anglia in Autumn 1994 lived in households where the head was a non-manual worker, compared with just over three fifths in Northern Ireland. <i>(Table 4.13)</i>
Training	In every region except Scotland, female employees were more likely than male employees to receive some job-related training in 1995. <i>(Table 4.18)</i> Eleven in every 20 Youth Training participants in the Northern region in 1994-95 gained a qualification, the highest proportion of any region in England and Wales. <i>(Table 4.20)</i>

Introduction

There are five stages of education: nursery, primary, secondary, further and higher education. Primary and secondary education - up to the age of 16 - are compulsory. The transition between the two is normally at age 11 in England, Wales and Northern Ireland and 12 in Scotland. However, some local education authorities in England operate a system of middle schools which cater for pupils on either side of the transition age, and these are deemed either primary or secondary according to the age range of the pupils. The majority of children in England who are rising 5 are in state education. In Northern Ireland, children who attain the age of 4 on or before 1 July are required to commence primary schooling the following September, while in Scotland children generally commence primary school in August when aged between 4° and 5° years, transferring to secondary after seven years of primary schooling. Post-compulsory secondary education usually lasts for two years. No fees are payable at any primary or secondary school wholly maintained by the local education authority, but it is open to parents, if they choose, to pay for their children to attend private schools.

On reaching the minimum school-leaving age, pupils have a variety of options. They may leave or continue at school, or they may continue full-time, part-time or evening study at other institutions - usually a college of further education. Rates of 16-year-olds participating in education are given in Table 4.9. It shows that there has been a significant increase in participation in post-compulsory education over the past decade. Those who stay on at school or continue to study at FE establishments may, after further study, seek admission to higher education courses at higher education institutions (such as universities, including the former polytechnics) or colleges of higher education. The choice depends, amongst other things, on what examination results have been achieved.

In general, the education services of the United Kingdom are not subject to detailed central control. Some central control is, however, exercised over the curriculum taught during compulsory schooling. In particular, the *Education Reform Act 1988* introduced the National Curriculum in England and Wales, which includes the core subjects of English, mathematics and science as well as Welsh in Welsh-speaking schools in Wales and seven or eight other foundation subjects. Unlike in England and Wales, the curriculum in Scotland is not statutorily prescribed. Pupils aged 5 - 14 study a broad curriculum based on National guidelines while post-14 pupils take courses which lead to an award at Standard Grade of the Scottish Certificate of Education.

“...there has been a
participation in

The 1988 Act also provided for local authorities to delegate the management of school budgets to the schools themselves, and for schools to seek withdrawal from LEA control and become self-governing. At January 1995, there were 410 grant maintained primary and 622 grant maintained secondary schools in England, and 5 and 11 respectively in Wales. The numbers of pupils and teachers in grant maintained schools are shown in Table 4.1.

Tables 4.7 and 4.8 look at school examination results. For GCSEs (SCE Standard Grades in Scotland) the figures reflect the achievements of pupils by the end of their last year of compulsory schooling; in other words some may have been passed a year earlier. Within England and Wales, the figures in Table 4.7 relating to GCE A levels reflect the achievements in school - as opposed to other institutions such as colleges of further education - of pupils in post compulsory education, that is pupils aged between 17 and 19 at the end of the school year as a percentage of the 18 year old population. This age spread takes account of those pupils sitting examinations a year early or resitting them. In Scotland, pupils mostly sit their Highers a year earlier, in Year S5, although they can resit them or take additional subjects in S6. However the data in the tables relate only to S5 pupils' examination results.

In its broadest sense, education embraces both lifetime learning and vocational training. Education and training help people not only to acquire knowledge of academic subjects, or to develop a particular skill such as the ability to use a computer or a management technique, but also to acquire broader skills such as learning how to study and how to apply what has been learnt.

Table 4.17 shows the proportions of people meeting four of the National Targets for Education and Training. The Targets are split into two parts, 'Foundation learning' and 'Lifetime learning'. The Targets have been set using the competence-based National Vocational Qualifications (NVQs) and the Scottish Vocational Qualifications (SVQs) and their vocational and academic equivalents. Details of these qualifications and of the targets are in the Appendix. It should be noted that the data in Table 4.17 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, where many qualified young people leave the Province to enter higher education or seek employment in Great Britain.

significant increase in
post-compulsory education..."

4.1 Pupils and teachers: by type of school, 1994/95¹

Thousands and numbers

	Public sector schools						All schools	
	Nursery schools	Primary schools	Secondary schools			All special schools	Total	Of which grant maintained ³
			Total	Of which compre- hensive ²	Non- maintained schools			
Pupils⁴ (thousands)								
United Kingdom	62.3	5,065.4	3,655.6	3,083.6	590.4	113.8	9,487.5	671.6
North	3.4	276.0	209.7	185.9	18.5	6.4	514.1	15.3
Yorkshire & Humberside	2.6	444.7	334.5	293.1	31.8	8.7	822.3	22.2
East Midlands	1.8	350.7	268.2	229.1	33.0	6.0	659.8	63.3
East Anglia	0.6	165.6	131.9	115.7	21.8	2.8	322.7	30.1
South East	10.3	1,442.4	1,022.7	837.3	282.4	36.3	2,794.2	380.4
Greater London	5.5	577.2	365.9	334.6	111.9	12.3	1,072.8	126.1
Rest of South East	4.8	865.2	656.8	502.6	170.5	24.0	1,721.3	254.3
South West	1.6	376.6	284.7	242.0	59.1	8.5	730.4	65.2
West Midlands	4.5	488.8	342.7	304.8	43.8	12.5	892.3	54.2
North West	5.9	614.2	398.5	372.4	54.6	15.6	1,088.9	30.5
England	30.7	4,159.0	2,992.9	2,580.3	545.1	96.9	7,824.6	661.2
Wales	2.2	278.6	197.9	188.5	10.3	3.6	492.6	10.4
Scotland	25.2	438.0	314.8	314.8	34.1	8.7	820.8	.
Northern Ireland	4.2	189.8	150.0	.	0.9	4.6	349.5	.
Teachers⁴ (thousands)								
United Kingdom	2.8	226.1	228.4	194.0	56.9	18.6	532.7	39.6
North	0.2	11.9	12.4	11.2	1.7	0.9	27.0	0.9
Yorkshire & Humberside	0.1	19.0	19.8	17.6	2.8	1.4	43.2	1.3
East Midlands	0.1	15.0	16.4	14.1	3.4	1.1	35.9	3.7
East Anglia	-	7.4	8.1	7.2	2.2	0.4	18.1	1.7
South East	0.6	65.1	62.9	51.9	27.7	5.9	162.2	22.6
Greater London	0.3	26.8	23.1	21.2	10.4	2.2	62.9	7.7
Rest of South East	0.3	38.3	39.8	30.7	17.3	3.6	99.3	14.9
South West	0.1	16.2	17.0	14.6	6.1	1.2	40.6	3.7
West Midlands	0.2	21.1	20.6	18.5	4.3	1.9	48.1	3.2
North West	0.3	26.2	24.2	22.6	4.3	2.7	57.7	1.8
England	1.6	181.9	181.4	157.8	52.4	15.5	432.8	39.0
Wales	0.1	12.4	12.3	11.7	1.0	0.5	26.4	0.6
Scotland	1.0	22.6	24.5	24.5	3.4	1.9	53.4	.
Northern Ireland	0.2	9.1	10.1	.	0.1	0.7	20.2	.
Pupils per teacher⁴ (numbers)								
United Kingdom	22.0	22.4	16.0	15.9	10.4	6.1	17.8	17.0
North	21.4	23.2	16.9	16.6	10.9	7.0	19.0	17.3
Yorkshire & Humberside	19.1	23.4	16.9	16.6	11.4	6.1	19.1	17.7
East Midlands	19.3	23.4	16.3	16.2	9.8	5.7	18.4	17.1
East Anglia	19.6	22.4	16.2	16.0	10.0	6.7	17.8	17.2
South East	17.4	22.1	16.3	16.1	10.2	6.2	17.2	16.8
Greater London	16.8	21.5	15.8	15.8	10.8	5.5	17.1	16.4
Rest of South East	18.1	22.6	16.5	16.4	9.8	6.6	17.3	17.1
South West	20.2	23.2	16.8	16.6	9.7	6.9	18.0	17.4
West Midlands	23.7	23.1	16.6	16.4	10.2	6.8	18.5	16.8
North West	20.1	23.5	16.5	16.5	12.7	5.7	18.9	17.0
England	19.5	22.9	16.5	16.4	10.4	6.3	18.1	17.0
Wales	19.8	22.5	16.1	16.1	10.1	6.6	18.7	16.4
Scotland	25.8	19.5	12.9	12.9	10.1	4.5	15.4	.
Northern Ireland	24.8	20.8	14.8	.	9.8	6.9	17.3	.

1 See Appendix notes.

2 Great Britain only.

3 England and Wales only.

4 Full-time equivalents.

Source: Department for Education and Employment; Welsh Office; The Scottish Office Education and Industry Department; Department of Education, Northern Ireland

4.2 Average class sizes¹

Numbers

	One teacher classes						All classes					
	Primary			Secondary			Primary			Secondary		
	1981	1991	1995	1981	1991	1995	1981	1991	1995	1981	1991	1995
Great Britain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26.3	26.9	..	19.6	21.5
North	24.1	25.9	26.8	20.5	20.0	21.7	24.7	26.4	27.0	21.2	20.9	22.2
Yorkshire & Humberside	24.7	25.9	27.4	21.3	20.3	21.7	25.1	26.4	27.7	21.9	20.9	22.0
East Midlands	26.0	26.1	27.1	21.2	20.0	21.1	26.3	26.5	27.4	22.0	20.7	21.4
East Anglia	24.5	25.5	25.9	21.0	20.5	20.9	24.9	26.0	26.1	22.2	21.3	21.3
South East	25.0	26.3	27.0	20.5	20.5	21.3	25.3	26.7	27.2	21.1	21.2	21.7
Greater London	23.1	25.8	27.0	19.6	20.6	21.5	23.5	26.2	27.3	20.2	21.2	21.9
Rest of South East	26.2	26.6	27.0	21.1	20.5	21.3	26.6	27.0	27.1	21.8	21.1	21.5
South West	26.1	26.4	27.1	21.7	20.8	21.6	26.4	26.7	27.2	22.2	21.3	21.8
West Midlands	25.1	26.3	27.2	20.8	20.3	21.7	25.4	26.8	27.5	21.3	20.8	22.0
North West	26.0	27.2	27.7	20.7	20.1	21.7	26.2	27.6	27.9	21.4	20.8	21.9
England	25.2	26.3	27.1	20.8	20.3	21.5	25.5	26.8	27.3	21.5	21.0	21.8
Wales	..	..	..	..	19.5	..	..	24.8	25.9	..	21.0	20.2
Scotland	..	..	..	..	..	..	23.8	24.7	24.7	19.9	18.5	19.4

¹ Maintained schools only. See Appendix notes.

Source: Department for Education and Employment; Welsh Office; The Scottish Office Education and Industry Department

4.3 Primary and secondary schools in the public sector: by size, 1994/95¹

Percentages and numbers

	Primary schools					Secondary schools				
	Number of pupils on the register				Total schools (=100%) (numbers)	Number of pupils on the register				Total schools (= 100%) (numbers)
	50 or under	51-100	101-200	Over 200		400 or under	401-800	801-1,000	Over 1,000	
United Kingdom	7.5	12.3	24.7	55.4	23,541	10.9	39.0	21.5	28.5	4,478
North	7.6	10.6	27.8	53.9	1,315	20.4	34.2	18.2	27.3	275
Yorkshire & Humberside	5.5	10.7	22.8	61.0	2,002	20.3	33.0	17.0	29.7	424
East Midlands	6.9	16.7	25.3	51.2	1,765	12.9	44.3	17.2	25.6	348
East Anglia	10.2	19.7	27.2	43.0	915	15.0	47.4	13.9	23.7	173
South East	2.3	7.8	23.6	66.3	5,954	5.7	38.7	24.7	30.9	1,183
Greater London	0.1	0.6	11.2	88.1	1,956	2.2	37.4	24.5	35.9	404
Rest of South East	3.3	11.4	29.7	55.7	3,998	7.6	39.4	24.8	28.2	779
South West	8.0	21.2	28.2	42.7	2,034	9.2	38.1	19.9	32.7	336
West Midlands	4.4	10.6	20.3	64.7	2,029	9.4	42.3	22.5	25.8	426
North West	2.2	5.2	24.4	68.3	2,537	2.2	37.9	27.6	32.3	449
England	4.7	11.2	24.4	59.8	18,551	10.0	38.9	21.7	29.4	3,614
Wales	15.4	15.7	32.3	36.5	1,691	4.8	41.9	18.5	34.8	227
Scotland	21.1	13.8	22.0	43.1	2,336	15.8	33.8	23.0	27.4	405
Northern Ireland	15.2	25.0	24.8	35.0	963	22.8	46.6	19.4	11.2	232

¹ See Appendix notes.

Source: Department for Education and Employment; Welsh Office; The Scottish Office Education and Industry Department; Department of Education, Northern Ireland

4.4 Pupil absence¹ in maintained primary and secondary schools, 1994/95

Region of domicile	Numbers and percentages							
	Authorised absence				Unauthorised absence			
	Maintained Primary		Maintained Secondary		Maintained Primary		Maintained Secondary	
	Average number of half days missed per absent pupil	Percentage of half days missed by all pupils	Average number of half days missed per absent pupil	Percentage of half days missed by all pupils	Average number of half days missed per absent pupil	Percentage of half days missed by all pupils	Average number of half days missed per absent pupil	Percentage of half days missed by all pupils
North	19	5.7	30	8.9	10	0.3	28	1.2
Yorkshire & Humberside	19	5.6	28	8.4	11	0.7	24	1.5
East Midlands	18	5.4	26	8.0	9	0.4	23	1.3
East Anglia	17	5.0	25	7.6	9	0.3	16	0.6
South East	19	5.6	26	7.8	11	0.6	21	0.9
Greater London	21	6.3	28	8.3	13	1.0	26	1.5
Rest of South East	17	5.2	25	7.5	8	0.3	17	0.6
South West	17	5.1	25	7.6	8	0.3	13	0.5
West Midlands	21	6.5	29	8.7	10	0.5	20	1.0
North West	20	5.9	30	9.1	12	0.5	23	1.1
England ²	19	5.7	27	8.2	10	0.5	22	1.0
Wales ²	..	..	..	9.4	..	..	..	1.7
Scotland ³	..	5.3	..	10.4	..	0.1	..	1.3

1 Absence is measured in half-days missed by pupils. The definitions of attendance and absence in Scotland are slightly different from those applied in England and Wales.

2 Absences during the school year up to the end of May 1995.

3 Absences during the whole school year 1994/95.

Source: Department for Education and Employment; Welsh Office; The Scottish Office Education and Industry Department

4.5 Education of children under five, 1994/95

	Thousands and percentages	
	Under fives in maintained schools ¹	
	Total (thousands)	Percentage of the 3 and 4 year old population
United Kingdom	837.7	53
North	62.6	77
Yorkshire & Humberside	91.1	66
East Midlands	56.9	52
East Anglia	20.6	38
South East	220.4	45
South West	44.6	38
West Midlands	87.3	59
North West	116.3	64
England	699.8	53
Wales	55.9	73
Scotland	58.4	45
Northern Ireland	23.6	45

1 Maintained nursery and primary schools; grant aided in Northern Ireland.

Source: Department for Education and Employment; Welsh Office; The Scottish Office Education and Industry Department; Department of Education, Northern Ireland

4.6 Day care of children: by type of day care, March 1994

	Thousands		
	Local authority provided and registered ¹ day-care places ²		
	Day nurseries	Child-minders ³	Play-groups
United Kingdom	170.5	494.7	473.5
North	6.2	19.3	15.3
Yorkshire & Humberside	11.9	29.9	32.8
East Midlands	10.8	30.0	33.9
East Anglia	3.9	17.0	20.7
South East	56.0	140.7	174.3
Greater London	29.7	45.1	44.7
Rest of South East	26.4	95.6	129.6
South West	12.5	40.6	54.2
West Midlands	20.3	36.9	38.3
North West	24.6	43.1	39.7
England	146.3	357.5	409.3
Wales	5.5	79.0	16.7
Scotland	15.9	43.3	31.8
Northern Ireland	2.8	14.9	15.8

1 A small number of places provided by facilities exempt from registration are excluded.

2 Figures for a few authorities in England have been estimated using the latest available data. Day-care figures for Northern Ireland are the average number of places available during year ending 31 March 1994.

3 For England, Wales and Scotland, places with childminders are for children aged under eight; for Northern Ireland they are for children aged under five. See Appendix notes.

Source: Department of Health; Welsh Office; The Scottish Office; Department of Health and Social Services, Northern Ireland

4.7 Examination achievements of pupils in schools: by gender, 1993/94¹

Percentages and thousands

	Pupils in their last year of compulsory schooling					Pupils in post-comp. schooling ² achieving 2 or more GCE A levels/3 or more SCE Highers (percentages)
	Percentage achieving GCSEs or SCE Standard Grade				Total pupils (=100%) (thousands)	
	5 or more grades A*-C	5 or more grades A*-G	1 or more grades A*-G	No graded results		
Males						
Great Britain ¹	39.2	83.0	91.1	8.9	321.3	18.9
North	34.3	81.0	89.5	10.5	18.1	12.2
Yorkshire & Humberside	34.0	80.5	89.2	10.8	28.5	15.3
East Midlands	37.5	84.7	92.0	8.0	23.3	20.6
East Anglia	40.8	87.2	93.3	6.7	11.7	20.6
South East	41.6	84.2	91.9	8.1	96.3	20.7
Greater London	36.4	79.7	89.9	10.1	33.7	17.3
Rest of South East	44.4	86.7	92.9	7.1	62.7	22.7
South West	44.3	87.8	94.3	5.7	26.7	21.9
West Midlands	35.6	82.0	90.4	9.6	31.0	16.0
North West	38.4	81.3	90.0	10.0	36.6	13.7
England	39.1	83.5	91.3	8.7	272.1	18.2
Wales	34.8	75.3	87.8	12.2	16.5	17.6
Scotland	43.0	83.3	90.4	9.6	32.7	26.0
Females						
Great Britain ¹	48.2	87.6	93.3	6.7	306.6	21.5
North	42.7	85.3	91.0	9.0	17.2	14.6
Yorkshire & Humberside	43.1	84.9	91.6	8.4	27.1	16.7
East Midlands	45.4	88.6	94.1	5.9	22.5	23.0
East Anglia	51.3	90.5	95.0	5.0	11.2	24.9
South East	50.4	88.8	94.1	5.9	92.3	22.6
Greater London	45.1	85.0	92.2	7.8	33.0	19.5
Rest of South East	53.3	91.0	95.1	4.9	59.3	24.4
South West	53.5	91.1	95.6	4.4	25.6	25.3
West Midlands	45.4	87.5	93.2	6.8	29.0	17.8
North West	45.5	85.5	91.8	8.2	35.4	14.6
England	47.8	87.9	93.4	6.6	260.1	20.2
Wales	44.3	82.9	92.2	7.8	15.8	21.9
Scotland	54.1	87.6	92.9	7.1	30.6	33.7
All pupils						
United Kingdom	43.8	85.2	92.3	7.7	651.7	20.5
North	38.4	83.1	90.3	9.7	35.3	13.4
Yorkshire & Humberside	38.4	82.7	90.4	9.6	55.6	15.9
East Midlands	41.4	86.6	93.0	7.0	45.8	21.8
East Anglia	46.0	88.8	94.1	5.9	22.9	22.7
South East	45.9	86.5	93.0	7.0	188.6	21.6
Greater London	40.8	82.3	91.1	8.9	66.7	18.4
Rest of South East	48.7	88.8	94.0	6.0	121.9	23.5
South West	48.8	89.4	94.9	5.1	52.3	23.6
West Midlands	40.3	84.7	91.7	8.3	60.0	16.8
North West	41.9	83.4	90.9	9.1	72.0	14.1
England	43.3	85.6	92.3	7.7	532.3	19.2
Wales	39.4	79.0	89.9	10.1	32.3	19.7
Scotland	48.4	85.4	91.6	8.4	63.3	29.7
Northern Ireland	48.5	82.5	95.2	4.8	23.8	30.0

¹ See Appendix notes. For Northern Ireland data are not available split by gender.

² Aged 17-19 at the end of the school year in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a percentage of the 18 year old population. Pupils in Scotland mostly sit Highers one year earlier and the figures relate to the results of pupils in Year S5 as a percentage of the 17 year old population.

Source: Department for Education and Employment; Welsh Office; The Scottish Office Education and Industry Department; Department of Education, Northern Ireland

4.8 Pupils¹ achieving GCSE grades A*-C²: by selected subjects and gender, 1993/94³

	Percentages											
	English	Mathe- matics	Any science ⁴	Biology	Chem- istry	Physics	Any modern langu- age ⁵	French	Geo- graphy	History	Craft Design Techno- logy	All core sub- jects ⁶
Males												
Great Britain	44.4	41.9	42.9	7.2	8.9	10.0	..	20.2	23.0	17.9	18.9	..
North	39.5	37.0	37.4	6.7	6.5	6.8	20.2	15.4	20.8	17.2	17.4	16.5
Yorkshire & Humberside	38.9	36.1	37.8	5.6	5.8	5.9	23.1	17.4	21.9	16.6	17.1	17.9
East Midlands	41.1	40.5	41.7	3.8	3.7	4.1	22.6	17.7	22.4	16.4	16.8	18.3
East Anglia	43.5	43.7	45.4	3.6	3.6	3.8	26.5	20.7	25.5	19.6	20.6	21.2
South East	46.4	44.8	42.7	7.7	7.8	8.1	29.3	22.9	23.8	20.2	17.7	23.0
Greater London	42.3	39.2	36.5	6.7	7.3	7.3	26.2	18.3	19.0	18.6	15.7	18.9
Rest of South East	48.6	47.7	46.0	8.3	8.0	8.5	31.0	25.3	26.4	21.1	18.8	25.2
South West	48.4	48.1	47.8	8.1	7.4	8.1	30.0	23.8	26.4	19.3	22.5	24.5
West Midlands	39.8	37.8	39.0	5.6	5.4	5.8	23.3	17.2	21.9	17.4	13.9	18.0
North West	43.7	39.3	40.6	7.5	8.0	8.1	25.9	19.6	21.9	18.6	16.5	20.9
England	43.7	41.7	41.7	6.7	6.7	7.0	26.3	20.3	23.1	18.7	17.5	20.8
Wales ⁷	34.5	39.3	38.7	5.4	6.3	7.2	..	16.6	24.3	16.1	18.2	..
Scotland	55.6	44.9	55.6	12.0	28.5	36.9	30.0	21.9	21.5	12.9	30.2	25.1
Females												
Great Britain	61.5	42.2	43.2	7.6	6.7	5.3	..	32.7	20.7	23.4	10.3	..
North	56.5	37.9	36.6	6.2	5.3	4.8	35.9	29.1	18.5	22.4	6.0	25.4
Yorkshire & Humberside	56.6	37.9	38.4	5.1	4.7	4.3	39.1	30.2	19.5	22.2	7.6	27.0
East Midlands	58.4	39.4	40.0	2.6	2.1	2.1	36.3	29.3	19.3	20.6	10.2	26.0
East Anglia	63.4	44.9	44.6	3.6	3.1	2.7	42.5	34.1	23.6	26.7	9.9	31.0
South East	63.0	44.5	43.0	4.5	4.0	3.5	43.3	33.9	22.4	25.0	7.9	30.8
Greater London	57.7	38.8	37.8	3.3	2.9	2.6	39.5	28.9	18.4	23.0	7.9	25.8
Rest of South East	65.9	47.7	45.9	5.2	4.6	4.1	45.4	36.7	24.6	26.1	7.9	33.5
South West	65.9	47.3	47.0	6.6	5.9	5.0	46.4	38.3	24.8	23.4	12.1	33.9
West Midlands	58.5	38.4	40.5	3.6	3.1	3.0	38.2	28.7	19.9	23.9	6.6	26.7
North West	59.2	38.6	39.9	5.5	5.0	4.5	39.6	30.7	18.3	23.0	6.1	27.8
England	60.8	41.8	41.6	4.7	4.2	3.8	41.0	32.2	21.0	23.7	8.0	29.1
Wales ⁷	54.4	40.1	38.4	4.4	4.6	4.5	..	31.2	18.9	21.8	13.6	..
Scotland	71.6	47.5	59.1	33.6	29.5	19.3	47.9	37.6	18.6	22.3	27.4	36.6

1 Pupils in their last year of compulsory schooling.

2 SCE Standard Grade awards at grades 1-3 in Scotland.

3 See Appendix notes.

4 Including biology, chemistry and physics as separate subjects.

5 Including French.

6 The core subjects of the National Curriculum applicable in England - English, mathematics, a science and a modern language.

7 Welsh is included as a core subject in Welsh-speaking schools. In 1993/94, 4.9 per cent of pupils achieved GCSE grade A* to C in Welsh as a first language and a further 10.6 per cent in Welsh as a second language.

Source: Department for Education and Employment; Welsh Office;
The Scottish Office Education and Industry Department

4.9 16 year-olds participating in school or further education, 1985/86 and 1993/94¹

Thousands and percentages

	1985/86 ²				1993/94			
	At school ¹ (thousands)	In further education ¹ (thousands)		Participation rate ³ (percent- ages)	At school (thousands)	In further education ¹ (thousands)		Participation rate ^{3,4} (percent- ages)
		Full-time	Part-time			Full-time	Part-time ⁴	
United Kingdom	253.8	180.3	165.1	67	255.5	215.8	48.5	80
North	9.3	10.5	8.9	61	9.6	11.7	3.4	71
Yorkshire & Humberside	18.9	15.3	15.8	63	17.9	18.4	6.5	76
East Midlands	14.0	13.7	13.5	68	17.2	14.6	3.3	76
East Anglia	7.2	5.8	5.0	60	9.6	7.7	1.6	80
South East	78.2	53.5	33.2	62	79.2	71.3	9.9	85
Greater London	32.6	15.1	11.2	59	28.4	25.1	3.4	82
Rest of South East	45.6	38.4	22.0	64	50.8	46.2	6.5	85
South West	18.4	16.2	10.9	65	21.1	18.4	3.5	82
West Midlands	18.4	21.0	17.5	68	19.6	22.3	4.8	78
North West	20.0	26.3	25.3	72	17.9	30.1	6.5	75
England	184.5	162.5	130.0	65	192.0	194.4	39.4	79
Wales	13.5	8.2	7.3	65	12.9	10.6	3.2	81
Scotland	47.9	5.7	22.4	87	39.5	4.7	7.4	87
Northern Ireland	8.0	3.9	5.3	60	11.1	6.1	1.2	79

1 See Appendix notes.

2 1984/85 data for Scotland.

3 16 year olds in education expressed as a percentage of the 16 year old population.

4 For Northern Ireland figures exclude further education evening only students.

Source: Department for Education and Employment; Welsh Office; The Scottish Office Education and Industry Department; Department of Education, Northern Ireland

4.10 Enrolments on further education courses: by type of course¹, 1994/95

Percentages and thousands

	Courses leading to specified qualifications					All courses leading to unspecified qualifications	All FE courses (=100%) (thousands)
	NVQ (all levels) ²	GNVQ (all levels) ²	GCE A/AS level	GCSE	Other specified qualifications		
United Kingdom	11.7	4.8	11.2	6.3	36.1	70.2	2,689.0
North	12.5	5.4	12.0	9.1	43.0	81.9	141.5
Yorkshire & Humberside	9.1	4.2	9.5	7.4	33.6	63.8	285.0
East Midlands	11.9	4.8	10.4	7.0	36.7	70.8	175.1
East Anglia	16.2	4.3	12.9	8.0	31.2	72.6	78.7
South East	12.5	5.7	12.5	5.6	32.9	69.2	799.5
Greater London	13.3	5.1	9.9	5.4	35.4	69.1	352.8
Rest of South East	11.9	6.2	14.6	5.7	30.8	69.3	446.6
South West	12.7	5.0	12.5	5.8	32.0	67.9	205.5
West Midlands	10.7	4.8	10.4	5.0	36.5	67.4	283.4
North West	13.0	5.3	12.0	8.1	32.7	71.0	343.4
England	12.0	5.2	11.6	6.5	34.2	69.5	2,312.0
Wales	21.7	5.7	12.8	8.2	29.3	77.7	109.2
Scotland	6.9	2.5	5.0	0.1	54.4	69.0	194.2
Northern Ireland	..	..	11.3	14.6	59.5	85.4	73.7

1 See Appendix notes.

2 For Northern Ireland, NVQ and GNVQ are not identified separately; therefore all vocational students are recorded under 'Other specified qualifications'.

Source: Department for Education and Employment; Welsh Office; The Scottish Office Education and Industry Department; Department of Education, Northern Ireland

4.11 Home students in further education¹: by gender and region of domicile, 1994/95

Thousands

Region of domicile	Full-time/ sandwich students		Part-time day students		Evening only students		All students		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total ²
United Kingdom	374.0	388.6	350.4	470.0	289.7	482.6	1,014.0	1,341.1	2,386.0
North	18.6	19.7	19.7	21.3	13.7	22.2	52.0	63.2	115.2
Yorkshire & Humberside	33.2	31.1	34.7	52.2	31.5	52.8	99.4	136.1	235.5
East Midlands	24.3	27.5	23.4	33.3	20.7	34.9	68.5	95.7	164.2
East Anglia	11.0	11.8	9.5	11.6	10.3	18.6	30.8	42.0	72.8
South East	123.8	125.4	89.6	137.2	88.8	141.1	302.2	403.7	705.9
Greater London	53.8	54.3	38.3	63.7	38.4	57.5	130.5	175.5	306.0
Rest of South East	70.1	71.1	51.3	73.5	50.4	83.6	171.8	228.2	400.0
South West	29.2	30.2	25.0	33.8	24.7	41.6	79.0	105.6	184.6
West Midlands	37.7	42.0	36.8	49.2	30.4	47.2	104.9	138.4	243.3
North West	47.4	53.1	41.9	58.9	34.1	57.6	123.5	169.7	293.1
England ³	325.5	341.0	281.3	397.9	254.3	416.0	861.1	1,154.8	2,016.0
Wales	18.0	19.7	13.2	15.5	13.1	23.2	44.3	58.4	102.8
Scotland	20.2	17.4	45.0	42.9	13.8	24.1	78.9	84.4	194.2
Northern Ireland	10.2	10.4	10.7	13.6	8.5	19.3	29.4	43.3	72.7
Other United Kingdom ⁴	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	-	-	0.3	0.2	0.5

1 See Appendix notes. Excludes students in adult education centres and private institutions.

2 For Scotland figure includes students whose gender is not known.

3 Figures include English students studying in Scotland, for whom no region of domicile is held.

4 Includes Channel Islands, Isle of Man, and home students whose region of domicile was unknown or unclassified.

Source: Department for Education and Employment; Welsh Office; The Scottish Office Education and Industry Department; Department of Education, Northern Ireland

4.12 Undergraduate and postgraduate students: by region of study and domicile¹, 1993/94

Percentages and thousands

Region of domicile	Region of study													All students ¹ (=100%) (thousands)
	North	Yorkshire & Humberside	East Midlands	East Anglia	Greater London	Rest of South East	South West	West Midlands	North West	England	Wales	Scotland ²	Northern Ireland	
United Kingdom	5	10	7	2	17	14	7	9	11	81	5	12	3	1,332
North	58	11	4	1	3	3	1	3	11	96	1	3	-	61
Yorkshire & Humberside	7	57	7	1	4	4	2	5	10	97	1	2	-	96
East Midlands	4	14	42	2	6	8	3	9	8	97	2	1	-	78
East Anglia	3	8	9	26	13	23	4	5	5	96	2	2	-	39
South East	2	4	4	2	41	30	5	4	4	96	2	1	-	433
Greater London	1	3	2	2	68	12	3	3	3	97	1	1	-	180
Rest of South East	2	5	5	2	22	42	7	5	4	96	3	2	-	253
South West	2	4	4	1	10	16	46	6	4	93	6	1	-	99
West Midlands	2	7	8	1	5	7	5	53	8	95	4	1	-	117
North West	4	12	4	1	3	4	2	6	61	96	2	2	-	148
England	6	11	8	3	20	17	8	10	13	96	3	2	-	1,074
Wales	1	3	3	1	5	6	6	5	8	39	60	1	-	63
Scotland	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	6	-	94	-	150
Northern Ireland	2	2	1	1	2	3	1	2	4	17	1	9	73	45

1 Students whose region of domicile is unknown have been excluded from the figures.

2 Information on region of domicile is not held for English non-university students studying in Scotland; hence these are only included in the England and United Kingdom totals.

Source: Department for Education and Employment; Welsh Office; The Scottish Office Education and Industry Department; Department of Education, Northern Ireland

4.13 Social class of head of household for successful applicants to higher education courses, Autumn 1994¹

Percentages and thousands

Region of study	Professional	Inter-mediate	Skilled non-manual	Skilled manual	Partly skilled	Unskilled	Not known	All successful HE applicants (=100%) (thousands)
United Kingdom	15.0	40.2	11.8	16.1	7.4	1.8	7.7	251.3
North	15.4	41.2	11.3	16.1	7.6	1.6	6.8	12.7
Yorkshire & Humberside	14.7	40.8	11.1	16.3	7.2	2.0	7.8	27.2
East Midlands	13.8	40.4	11.5	16.7	8.6	1.9	7.2	20.3
East Anglia	22.0	42.5	10.8	11.3	5.4	1.2	6.7	7.5
South East	14.9	39.5	12.7	15.1	7.1	1.7	8.9	73.1
Greater London	14.3	37.4	13.0	15.1	7.6	2.0	10.6	35.9
Rest of South East	15.5	41.6	12.5	15.1	6.5	1.5	7.4	37.1
South West	16.5	42.6	11.6	14.5	6.1	1.1	7.6	18.5
West Midlands	14.2	39.2	11.5	17.6	8.6	2.2	6.9	20.3
North West	13.6	39.4	11.5	17.7	8.3	2.1	7.5	28.3
England	15.0	40.2	11.8	15.9	7.4	1.8	7.9	207.9
Wales	13.2	39.5	11.6	17.7	7.5	2.3	8.2	14.5
Scotland	17.6	41.2	11.2	15.2	6.8	1.4	6.5	24.1
Northern Ireland	7.5	39.1	14.4	22.6	7.6	3.1	5.6	4.8

¹ The figures cover accepted applicants to first degree or HND courses in the United Kingdom who applied through UCAS in 1993/94 (for entry in Autumn 1994).

Source: University and Colleges Admissions Service

4.14 New student awards made by local education authorities: by region of domicile, 1993/94¹

Thousands and rates

	Mandatory awards					Discretionary awards			
	First degrees ²	Teacher training	Other higher education	Total	Rates ³	Higher education	Further education	Total	Rates ³
United Kingdom	243.1	36.8	64.5	344.5	4,927	..	..	..	..
North	11.4	1.8	2.8	16.0	4,285	1.5	9.5	11.0	2,935
Yorkshire & Humberside	16.8	3.3	4.2	24.3	4,013	0.7	14.3	15.0	2,473
East Midlands	15.6	2.6	3.2	21.5	4,344	1.0	15.1	16.0	3,247
East Anglia	7.8	1.3	1.5	10.7	4,219	0.1	3.7	3.8	1,520
South East	83.6	11.1	13.8	108.5	5,330	2.8	45.1	47.9	2,353
Greater London	34.5	4.2	5.5	44.3	6,083	1.1	11.2	12.4	1,699
Rest of South East	49.1	6.9	8.2	64.2	4,910	1.6	33.9	35.5	2,717
South West	19.2	3.4	3.9	26.5	4,699	1.5	13.5	15.0	2,667
West Midlands	21.6	3.2	4.3	29.2	4,470	0.2	9.2	9.4	1,447
North West	27.3	4.3	5.9	37.4	4,732	1.0	21.4	22.4	2,834
England	203.3	31.0	39.6	274.0	4,750	8.8	131.8	140.6	2,437
Wales	11.6	2.7	2.9	17.1	4,824	0.1	14.3	14.4	4,069
Scotland	19.3	2.4	19.8	41.5	6,560	..	..	..	..
Northern Ireland ³	8.9	0.8	2.2	11.8	5,048	0.7	1.7	2.4	1,042

¹ See Appendix notes.

² Rate per 10,000 population aged 17 at August 1993 (June 1993 for Scotland).

³ The figure shown under 'Teacher training' relates only to Post Graduate Certificate of Education awards. All other teacher training is included in 'First degrees'.

Source: Department for Education and Employment; The Scottish Office Education and Industry Department; Department of Education, Northern Ireland

4.15 Current expenditure per pupil¹, 1993-94



¹ These figures must be interpreted carefully in the light of different educational structures between the regions. See Appendix notes.

Source: Department for Education and Employment; Welsh Office; The Scottish Office Education and Industry Department; Department of Education, Northern Ireland

4.16 Local education authority expenditure, 1993-94

Percentages and £ million

	Pre-primary and primary schools	Secondary schools	Special schools	Continuing education	Admini- stration & inspection ¹	Other educational services ²	School catering services ²	Capital expenditure	Total (= 100%) (£ million)
United Kingdom	36.3	35.8	5.6	16.3	1.5	1.0	0.5	3.0	24,751.0
North	37.8	37.3	4.7	16.3	0.6	-	-	3.3	1,300.0
Yorkshire & Humberside	37.6	37.5	4.5	16.5	0.3	-	-	3.6	2,111.0
East Midlands	36.0	38.9	4.8	17.7	0.7	-	-	1.9	1,682.4
East Anglia	36.1	38.6	4.7	16.9	0.5	-	-	3.2	805.3
South East	36.5	33.8	6.3	20.0	1.1	-	-	2.4	7,431.8
Greater London	38.0	30.3	6.6	21.1	1.3	-	-	2.7	3,240.1
Rest of South East	35.3	36.5	6.1	19.1	0.9	-	-	2.1	4,191.8
South West	34.3	36.3	5.0	20.4	0.4	-	-	3.5	1,831.5
West Midlands	38.3	36.2	6.1	16.7	0.9	-	-	1.9	2,216.0
North West	37.6	34.8	6.6	17.9	0.6	-	-	2.5	2,793.2
England	36.8	35.6	5.7	18.5	0.8	-	-	2.6	20,171.2
Wales	34.4	34.7	3.8	15.8	3.8	2.6	2.7	2.3	1,307.0
Scotland	35.3	37.2	5.8	1.1	5.7	7.8	2.7	4.6	2,391.3
Northern Ireland	31.0	37.9	3.6	8.4	4.0	2.8	3.2	9.1	881.5

¹ Includes LEA expenditure on grant maintained schools.

² Expenditure on central services under these headings in England has been recharged to columns 1-4.

Source: Department for Education and Employment; Welsh Office; The Scottish Office Education and Industry Department; Department of Education, Northern Ireland

4.17 National Targets for Education and Training^{1, 2}

Percentages

	Foundation learning: percentage of the workforce						Lifetime learning: percentage of the workforce					
	Aged 19-21 qualified to at least NVQ level 2			Aged 21-23 qualified to at least NVQ level 3			Qualified to at least NVQ level 3 or equivalent			Qualified to at least NVQ level 4 or equivalent		
	1986	1991	1995	1986	1991	1995	1986	1991	1995	1986	1991	1995
United Kingdom	46	55	67	26	31	45	27	31	40	16	17	23
North	42	50	70	21	29	45	26	29	38	14	14	21
Yorkshire & Humberside	42	51	66	20	25	46	25	27	38	14	15	21
East Midlands	41	51	73	24	31	48	24	28	37	14	15	20
East Anglia	46	52	58	29	28	42	25	27	39	15	15	22
South East	49	56	67	30	33	50	30	34	43	19	21	27
Greater London	51	58	65	34	37	52	32	37	47	20	23	32
Rest of South East	47	55	69	27	29	45	29	32	41	18	19	24
South West	44	56	70	24	31	44	27	29	39	15	16	21
West Midlands	43	53	65	24	25	42	25	25	36	14	13	21
North West	42	52	67	24	27	39	25	29	39	14	16	23
England	45	54	67	26	30	45	27	30	40	16	17	23
Wales	40	51	60	20	24	40	27	27	38	17	15	23
Scotland	56	65	70	34	43	51	30	38	47	14	17	26
Northern Ireland	46	53	71	26	32	39	26	30	37	14	16	21

1 See Appendix notes for this table and for the Labour market chapter. Spring quarter of each year.

2 Changes in the LFS qualifications questions between 1992 and 1993 mean that figures for 1995 are not directly comparable with those for earlier years.

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

4.18 Employees of working age¹ receiving job-related training²: by gender

Percentages³

	Males					Females				
	1995 ⁴					1995 ⁴				
	1986	1991	Any job-related training	On-the-job training	Off-the-job training	1986	1991	Any job-related training	On-the-job training	Off-the-job training
United Kingdom	11.4	14.7	13.6	5.5	10.0	10.0	15.1	15.0	5.7	11.2
North	12.1	14.9	14.1	5.8	10.2	10.3	14.4	15.8	6.5	11.5
Yorkshire & Humberside	10.3	14.2	13.9	5.6	10.3	10.0	14.9	16.7	6.5	12.8
East Midlands	12.1	12.6	12.3	4.6	9.1	10.4	14.1	13.9	5.6	10.2
East Anglia	12.6	15.5	12.3	4.9	8.7	11.3	15.5	13.7	4.3	10.8
South East	12.6	16.1	14.3	5.5	10.7	11.2	16.8	16.0	6.0	12.0
Greater London	12.3	15.6	14.7	5.8	11.0	11.2	17.3	17.6	6.5	13.2
Rest of South East	12.8	16.5	14.0	5.4	10.6	11.2	16.5	15.1	5.7	11.2
South West	11.5	15.2	14.5	5.8	10.5	10.3	14.9	14.7	5.9	10.7
West Midlands	10.9	13.9	13.1	5.5	9.8	10.1	14.3	14.4	5.4	10.8
North West	10.3	14.8	13.1	5.9	9.3	8.9	14.9	14.7	5.4	10.7
England	11.8	15.0	13.7	5.5	10.1	10.5	15.5	15.3	5.8	11.4
Wales	10.6	13.3	13.7	5.2	10.6	9.9	14.0	15.6	5.1	12.0
Scotland	8.6	13.7	13.3	5.7	9.6	6.3	12.4	12.6	4.6	9.8
Northern Ireland	9.4	11.1	9.9	3.8	7.6	7.9	13.0	12.6	4.7	9.5

1 Working age is defined as men aged 16 - 64 and women aged 16 - 59. See Appendix notes.

2 Job-related education or training received in the four weeks before interview in the Spring quarter of each year.

3 As a percentage of all employees of working age.

4 Due to a change in the LFS questionnaire in 1994, data for 1995 are not comparable with earlier years; see Appendix notes.

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

4.19 Training for Work and Youth Training schemes¹: trainees on programmes, March 1995



1 TEED regions.

2 Schemes in Northern Ireland differ from those in Great Britain: see Appendix notes. The figures exclude 1,300 adults and 1,600 young people who were on the NI Jobskills pilot scheme.

Source: Department for Education and Employment; Welsh Office; The Scottish Office Education and Industry Department; Training and Employment Agency, Northern Ireland

4.20 Training for Work and Youth Training leavers¹, 1994-95

Percentages and thousands

	Training for Work						Youth Training					
	Status six months after leaving ² (percentages)						Status six months after leaving ² (percentages)					
	In employment	In further education or training	Unemployed	Other	Gained qualification ³ (percentages)	All leavers ⁴ (thousands)	In employment	In further education or training	Unemployed	Other	Gained qualification ³ (percentages)	All leavers ⁴ (thousands)
Great Britain	37	6	48	9	..	345.8	57	15	22	6	..	295.9
Northern	34	4	52	9	48	27.7	50	16	28	5	55	21.1
Yorkshire & Humberside	39	5	46	9	42	42.7	55	15	24	6	49	33.5
West Midlands	41	5	46	8	45	36.0	62	13	19	6	51	29.8
East Midlands	47	4	40	9	39	22.9	59	14	21	6	48	22.4
Eastern	37	4	49	10	52	19.0	61	14	19	6	50	21.6
South East (exc. London)	36	4	49	11	49	24.6	66	11	17	6	49	29.4
London	32	7	50	11	45	44.0	49	17	27	6	46	23.7
South West	34	5	49	11	54	23.7	61	14	19	6	51	19.3
Greater Manchester	35	6	51	8	44	15.7	42	20	30	8	40	13.8
North West	38	4	48	9	40	36.3	59	15	20	6	49	37.2
England	38	5	48	10	46	292.7	58	15	22	6	49	251.9
Wales	37	5	49	9	37	19.6	56	12	26	5	46	15.6
Scotland	36	12	47	5	..	33.5	55	17	21	8	..	28.4
Northern Ireland ⁵	37	12	45	6	..	3.9	66	6	16	11	..	4.8

1 TEED regions within England. See Appendix notes.

2 Status on completion of course in Northern Ireland.

3 Those who gained a qualification or a credit towards one.

4 All those who left the programme during 1994-95 except in Northern Ireland where the figure covers completers of courses only.

5 Schemes in Northern Ireland differ from those in Great Britain: see Appendix notes.

Source: Department for Education and Employment; Welsh Office; The Scottish Office Education and Industry Department; Training and Employment Agency, Northern Ireland

5

Labour market

Economic activity	<p>Economic activity rates in 1995 ranged from 65 per cent in the South East and East Anglia to 57 per cent in Wales.</p> <p>(Table 5.1)</p>
Employees	<p>In 1995, 36 per cent of male employees in the West Midlands worked in manufacturing, more than double the proportion in the South East.</p> <p>(Table 5.5)</p> <p>About half of female employees in Yorkshire and Humberside and the South West worked part-time in 1995 compared with two fifths in Northern Ireland.</p> <p>(Table 5.6)</p>
Qualifications	<p>Scotland and the South East have the highest qualified workforce: more than two fifths are qualified to at least 'A' level standard or equivalent and less than a sixth have no qualifications.</p> <p>(Table 5.9)</p> <p>Nearly 45 per cent of the unemployed in Northern Ireland in Spring 1995 had no qualifications, double the proportion in East Anglia.</p> <p>(Table 5.23)</p>
Labour disputes	<p>The North West lost 41 days per 1,000 employees due to labour disputes in 1995, nearly 14 times the rate in East Anglia.</p> <p>(Table 5.12)</p>
Earnings	<p>Male average earnings in April 1995 were the lowest in the North, Wales and Northern Ireland at just over £330 per week, over £100 less than in the South East.</p> <p>(Table 5.14)</p>
Claimant unemployment	<p>The level of unemployment fell in all regions between 1994 and 1995, but the fall was greatest in the West Midlands.</p> <p>(Table 5.18)</p> <p>Nearly one in four unemployed men and one in nine unemployed women in Northern Ireland have been unemployed for over five years.</p> <p>(Table 5.22)</p>
Trade Union membership	<p>Two fifths of employees in Wales and in the North belonged to a Trade Union in Autumn 1995 compared with a quarter in East Anglia, the South East and the South West.</p> <p>(Table 5.24)</p>

Introduction

The items in this chapter present data from four main sources: the Labour Force Survey (LFS), the biennial Census of Employment (which from 1995 has been replaced by the Annual Employment Survey), the New Earnings Survey and the claimant unemployment count. There are problems 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 'people' measure of employment, whereas a question addressed to employers asking the number of people they employ, as in the Census of Employment, produces a 'jobs' measure. Thus if someone has a second job they will be included twice in the 'job' count. Similarly, the number of people who are classified by the LFS as unemployed (which corresponds to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of unemployment) differs from the number of people claiming unemployment benefits and satisfying the conditions for the receipt of benefit ('claimant unemployed'). Time series of these two measures of unemployment appear in [Tables 5.18 and 5.19](#).

The structure of the workforce has changed over the last 25 years. One of the most striking changes has been the significant rise in female economic activity while the proportion of males who are economically active has fallen. [Table 5.8](#) shows the trends in economic activity rates by gender. The trends in East Anglia are particularly interesting: in 1971 the region had one of the lowest proportions of women who were economically active, but this proportion grew faster than in any other region and by the mid-1990s it was one of the highest. Similarly the male economic activity rate in the region in 1971 was the lowest after the South West's, but by 1995 it was the highest (together with the South East's) - in this case as a result of a smaller fall than in the other regions.

[Table 5.11](#), drawn from the LFS, looks at paid holiday entitlement of full-time employees in Autumn 1995. Overall, one in six respondents said they were entitled to three weeks or less paid leave (excluding public holidays). Many of these were employed in the transport industry, for example as taxi, bus or train drivers. At the other end of the scale, one in 12 reported that they were entitled to more than six weeks' paid holiday. This group includes teachers and others in the education field.

“.....significant rise in
female economic
activity....”

Glossary of terms

Employees (Labour Force Survey)	A count, obtained from household surveys, of persons aged 16 or over who regard themselves as paid employees. People with two or more jobs are counted only once.
Employees in employment (employer survey based measure)	A count, obtained from surveys of employers, of jobs held by civilians who are paid by an employer who runs a PAYE tax scheme. People with two or more jobs are counted in each job.
The self-employed	A count, mainly obtained from household surveys, of persons aged 16 or over who regard themselves as self-employed, ie who in their main employment work on their own account, whether or not they have employees, and are responsible for payment of their own income tax and National Insurance contributions.
Government-supported employment and training scheme participants	A count, obtained from household surveys, of those who said they were participants on Youth Training, Employment Training (Training for Work after April 1993), Employment Action or Community Industry programmes, or a programme organised by a TEC/LEC.
Work-related government-supported training participants	A count, obtained from administrative returns, of all participants who receive some form of work experience in the course of their placement, but who do not have a contract of employment and are not self-employed.
The labour force in employment	A count, obtained from household surveys and censuses, of employees, self-employed persons, participants in government-supported employment and training schemes, and persons doing unpaid family work.
The workforce in employment	A count of employees in employment (obtained from employer-based surveys), self-employed persons, all HM Forces, and participants on work-related government-supported training schemes.
The claimant unemployed	A measure, known as the claimant count, and derived from administrative sources, which counts as unemployed those people who are claiming unemployment related benefits at Employment Service local offices (formerly Unemployment Benefit Offices).
The ILO unemployed	An International Labour Organisation (ILO) recommended measure, used in household surveys such as the Labour Force Survey, 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 are waiting to start a job already obtained.
The workforce	The workforce in employment <i>plus</i> the claimant unemployed .
The economically active/the labour force	The labour force in employment <i>plus</i> the ILO unemployed .
The civilian labour force	The labour force in employment <i>plus</i> the ILO unemployed <i>less</i> HM Forces .
Claimant unemployment rate	The percentage of the workforce who are claimant unemployed .
ILO unemployment rate	The percentage of the economically active who are ILO unemployed .
The 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.
The population of working age	Males aged 16 to 64 years and females aged 16 to 59 years.
Economic activity rate	The percentage of the population in a given age group which is in the labour force .

Some of these terms are covered in more detail in the Appendix notes.

5.1 Economic activity¹, Spring 1995

Percentages and thousands

	In employment				ILO unem- ployed	Total econom- ically active	Econom- ically inactive	All aged 16 or over ³ (=100%) (thousands)	Economic activity rates (percentages)		
	Employees			Total ²					Males	Females	All persons
	Full- time	Part- time	Self- employed								
United Kingdom	36.7	12.0	7.4	57.0	5.4	62.4	37.6	45,574	72.2	53.1	62.4
North	33.7	11.6	5.4	52.1	6.3	58.4	41.6	2,424	68.1	49.3	58.4
Yorkshire & Humberside	35.7	13.3	6.6	56.7	5.4	62.1	37.9	3,923	72.1	52.5	62.1
East Midlands	38.6	12.7	6.6	58.8	4.7	63.6	36.4	3,223	72.9	54.6	63.6
East Anglia	37.2	13.1	8.8	60.1	4.6	64.7	35.3	1,672	75.5	54.2	64.7
South East	38.7	11.4	8.4	59.2	5.6	64.8	35.2	13,977	74.9	55.2	64.8
Greater London	38.4	9.0	8.1	56.4	7.3	63.7	36.3	5,457	73.8	54.2	63.7
Rest of South East	38.9	12.9	8.6	61.1	4.4	65.5	34.5	8,520	75.7	55.9	65.5
South West	33.9	13.0	9.9	57.7	4.9	62.6	37.4	3,792	72.3	53.5	62.6
West Midlands	37.4	12.0	6.8	57.0	5.6	62.6	37.4	4,120	72.8	52.8	62.6
North West	35.8	11.4	5.8	53.9	5.4	59.3	40.7	4,954	68.8	50.4	59.3
England	37.0	12.0	7.5	57.4	5.4	62.8	37.2	38,083	72.8	53.4	62.8
Wales	32.2	11.7	7.1	52.3	5.1	57.3	42.7	2,275	65.6	49.6	57.3
Scotland	37.7	12.1	5.8	56.8	5.1	62.0	38.0	4,022	71.1	53.5	62.0
Northern Ireland	33.0	9.9	7.2	52.2	6.5	58.7	41.3	1,194	70.2	48.0	58.7

1 See Appendix notes.

2 Includes those on government supported employment and training schemes and unpaid family workers.

3 Population in private households, student halls of residence and NHS accommodation.

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

5.2 Labour force: by age, 1995 and 2006¹

Percentages and thousands

	1995 ²					2006 ²				
	Percentages aged					Percentages aged				
	16-24	25-44	Females 45-59	Females 60+	All ages (= 100%) (thou- sands)	16-24	25-44	Females 45-59	Females 60+	All ages (= 100%) (thou- sands)
			Males 45-64	Males 65+				Males 45-64	Males 65+	
United Kingdom	15.9	50.5	30.7	2.8	28,520	15.0	48.5	33.3	3.1	30,092
North	17.1	50.7	29.7	2.4	1,432	16.8	46.9	33.5	2.8	1,460
Yorkshire & Humberside	16.3	50.9	30.2	2.6	2,424	15.6	48.7	32.9	2.8	2,534
East Midlands	15.6	50.2	31.7	2.4	2,038	14.3	49.6	33.5	2.7	2,207
East Anglia	16.3	47.8	32.9	3.0	1,086	14.4	47.4	35.1	3.1	1,212
South East	14.8	51.6	30.4	3.3	9,046	14.2	49.2	33.1	3.6	9,655
Greater London	14.2	55.7	27.0	3.1	3,462	14.3	53.1	29.5	3.0	3,707
Rest of South East	15.1	49.0	32.5	3.4	5,584	14.1	46.7	35.3	3.9	5,948
South West	15.8	48.1	33.1	3.0	2,376	14.4	46.7	35.5	3.4	2,592
West Midlands	16.1	49.2	32.0	2.7	2,608	15.2	48.2	33.6	3.0	2,705
North West	16.5	51.1	30.2	2.2	3,001	16.2	49.1	32.3	2.4	3,118
England	15.7	50.5	31.0	2.8	24,011	14.9	48.6	33.4	3.1	25,484
Wales	16.2	49.5	30.8	3.5	1,300	15.8	47.6	32.8	3.9	1,357
Scotland	17.1	50.9	29.4	2.6	2,520	15.7	47.9	33.6	2.9	2,514
Northern Ireland	18.1	52.2	27.2	2.4	689	16.2	51.6	29.6	2.6	736

1 See Appendix notes.

2 Projections from 1994 estimates.

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

5.3 Labour force¹: by gender

Thousands

								Projections ²		
								1995	2001	2006
	1971 ¹	1981 ¹	1984 ¹	1984 ¹	1991	1993	1994			
Males										
United Kingdom	15,965	16,038	15,866	15,974	16,402	16,044	16,011	16,015	16,277	16,376
North	894	893	848	845	821	814	803	800	798	791
Yorkshire & Humberside	1,401	1,399	1,364	1,370	1,406	1,375	1,360	1,359	1,377	1,383
East Midlands	1,070	1,125	1,115	1,122	1,171	1,154	1,146	1,149	1,185	1,203
East Anglia	479	529	544	565	609	604	608	613	645	664
South East	4,982	4,957	4,996	5,043	5,212	5,115	5,078	5,085	5,191	5,255
Greater London	..	2,008	1,956	1,981	1,991	1,981	1,952	1,954	1,991	2,022
Rest of South East	..	2,949	3,040	3,062	3,221	3,133	3,126	3,131	3,200	3,233
South West	1,118	1,189	1,191	1,233	1,338	1,303	1,321	1,327	1,381	1,412
West Midlands	1,546	1,512	1,471	1,467	1,524	1,475	1,486	1,482	1,487	1,481
North West	1,881	1,825	1,773	1,750	1,751	1,684	1,679	1,674	1,685	1,685
England	13,371	13,429	13,302	13,395	13,833	13,524	13,481	13,489	13,751	13,874
Wales	766	766	743	744	752	719	731	730	737	737
Scotland	1,426	1,449	1,433	1,440	1,409	1,390	1,399	1,394	1,376	1,347
Northern Ireland	402	395	388	395	407	411	400	402	414	418
Females										
United Kingdom	9,534	10,845	11,202	11,199	12,413	12,410	12,410	12,505	13,192	13,715
North	500	584	592	592	632	631	629	632	654	669
Yorkshire & Humberside	813	947	961	959	1,041	1,074	1,059	1,065	1,114	1,152
East Midlands	615	740	784	777	876	900	879	889	955	1,004
East Anglia	258	351	368	368	451	460	467	474	516	548
South East	3,156	3,414	3,621	3,622	3,984	3,930	3,927	3,961	4,201	4,400
Greater London	..	1,437	1,453	1,460	1,550	1,524	1,495	1,508	1,600	1,686
Rest of South East	..	1,977	2,167	2,162	2,435	2,406	2,432	2,453	2,601	2,715
South West	634	800	866	867	1,019	1,040	1,039	1,049	1,124	1,181
West Midlands	906	1,000	999	1,005	1,112	1,103	1,119	1,126	1,183	1,224
North West	1,176	1,281	1,255	1,255	1,344	1,331	1,319	1,327	1,387	1,433
England	8,059	9,117	9,446	9,445	10,461	10,469	10,439	10,522	11,134	11,610
Wales	396	483	510	508	572	561	566	570	599	620
Scotland	877	998	994	992	1,090	1,090	1,120	1,125	1,152	1,167
Northern Ireland	202	247	251	253	291	290	284	287	306	318
All persons										
United Kingdom	25,499	26,883	27,068	27,172	28,815	28,454	28,421	28,520	29,469	30,092
North	1,394	1,477	1,440	1,437	1,453	1,445	1,433	1,432	1,452	1,460
Yorkshire & Humberside	2,214	2,346	2,325	2,329	2,447	2,449	2,419	2,424	2,491	2,534
East Midlands	1,685	1,865	1,900	1,898	2,047	2,054	2,025	2,038	2,140	2,207
East Anglia	737	880	913	934	1,060	1,064	1,076	1,086	1,161	1,212
South East	8,138	8,371	8,617	8,665	9,196	9,045	9,006	9,046	9,393	9,655
Greater London	..	3,445	3,410	3,441	3,541	3,506	3,448	3,462	3,591	3,707
Rest of South East	..	4,926	5,207	5,224	5,656	5,539	5,558	5,584	5,802	5,948
South West	1,752	1,989	2,057	2,099	2,357	2,343	2,360	2,376	2,505	2,592
West Midlands	2,452	2,512	2,470	2,472	2,637	2,578	2,605	2,608	2,670	2,705
North West	3,058	3,105	3,028	3,006	3,096	3,015	2,998	3,001	3,072	3,118
England	21,430	22,546	22,748	22,840	24,294	23,993	23,920	24,011	24,885	25,484
Wales	1,162	1,248	1,253	1,252	1,324	1,280	1,298	1,300	1,336	1,357
Scotland	2,303	2,447	2,428	2,432	2,499	2,480	2,519	2,520	2,528	2,514
Northern Ireland	603	642	640	648	698	702	684	689	720	736

5.4 Employment structure of the civilian workforce¹

	Thousands							
	1978	1981	1986	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
United Kingdom								
Employees in employment	22,931	21,816	21,426	22,118	21,580	21,656	21,785	21,928
Self-employed ²	2,023	2,284	2,864	3,362	3,234	3,196	3,306	3,330
Claimant unemployed	1,518	2,999	3,333	2,451	2,847	2,912	2,580	2,292
WRGT ³			285	338	317	306	289	235
Civilian workforce	26,472	27,098	27,909	28,269	27,978	28,070	27,961	27,785
Males	16,143	16,418	16,331	16,052	15,866	15,796	15,675	15,493
Females	10,329	10,681	11,578	12,217	12,112	12,274	12,286	12,292
North								
Employees in employment	1,242	1,121	1,063	1,099	1,085	1,070	1,071	1,086
Self-employed ²	91	92	114	118	119	109	128	132
Claimant unemployed	126	220	236	149	159	171	158	146
WRGT ³			24	34	32	30	24	23
Civilian workforce	1,460	1,434	1,437	1,400	1,396	1,380	1,381	1,387
Males	902	879	850	795	794	780	779	789
Females	558	554	587	604	602	599	602	598
Yorkshire & Humberside								
Employees in employment	1,995	1,847	1,763	1,855	1,826	1,834	1,847	1,830
Self-employed ²	149	170	227	253	242	232	244	258
Claimant unemployed	134	281	323	220	241	245	223	206
WRGT ³			29	37	34	34	32	22
Civilian workforce	2,277	2,299	2,342	2,365	2,343	2,345	2,345	2,316
Males	1,401	1,412	1,378	1,337	1,311	1,315	1,305	1,295
Females	877	887	964	1,028	1,032	1,029	1,040	1,021
East Midlands								
Employees in employment	1,540	1,471	1,485	1,528	1,498	1,497	1,536	1,536
Self-employed ²	118	154	185	237	215	211	219	212
Claimant unemployed	83	182	205	152	178	183	166	144
WRGT ³			21	21	19	19	18	16
Civilian workforce	1,741	1,806	1,896	1,938	1,911	1,910	1,939	1,909
Males	1,067	1,102	1,114	1,102	1,099	1,077	1,100	1,074
Females	674	704	782	836	811	833	839	835
East Anglia								
Employees in employment	690	681	724	787	780	785	816	827
Self-employed ²	80	92	113	140	135	133	141	150
Claimant unemployed	35	70	82	62	79	82	71	64
WRGT ³			9	9	7	8	8	7
Civilian workforce	805	843	927	997	1,001	1,008	1,037	1,048
Males	508	525	550	571	574	567	573	571
Females	297	318	377	426	427	441	463	477
South East								
Employees in employment	7,370	7,236	7,248	7,217	6,970	6,993	7,012	7,121
Self-employed ²	693	765	1,013	1,158	1,119	1,121	1,174	1,167
Claimant unemployed	325	684	792	706	888	932	810	720
WRGT ³			44	53	55	60	56	42
Civilian workforce	8,388	8,685	9,097	9,134	9,031	9,106	9,052	9,050
Males	5,074	5,218	5,259	5,172	5,096	5,102	5,050	5,026
Females	3,314	3,467	3,838	3,962	3,935	4,004	4,002	4,024
South West								
Employees in employment	1,569	1,544	1,591	1,714	1,668	1,711	1,730	1,766
Self-employed ²	183	272	316	382	355	360	363	374
Claimant unemployed	104	176	205	173	214	213	184	161
WRGT ³			21	20	20	19	19	17
Civilian workforce	1,856	1,992	2,133	2,289	2,257	2,304	2,297	2,318
Males	1,128	1,217	1,251	1,294	1,269	1,284	1,263	1,268
Females	728	775	882	995	988	1,019	1,033	1,050

5.4 (continued)

	Thousands							
	1978	1981	1986	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
West Midlands								
Employees in employment	2,233	2,032	1,973	2,035	1,962	1,960	1,972	1,971
Self-employed ²	152	179	208	273	265	262	271	265
Claimant unemployed	140	350	356	240	278	283	242	209
WRGT ³	.	.	40	33	31	29	27	21
Civilian workforce	2,525	2,560	2,577	2,581	2,536	2,534	2,512	2,466
Males	1,566	1,575	1,536	1,491	1,466	1,447	1,437	1,402
Females	959	985	1,042	1,089	1,070	1,087	1,075	1,064
North West								
Employees in employment	2,671	2,452	2,308	2,373	2,308	2,323	2,296	2,297
Self-employed ²	222	231	288	326	325	304	290	290
Claimant unemployed	225	428	456	304	330	324	286	249
WRGT ³	.	.	40	45	42	39	39	30
Civilian workforce	3,118	3,112	3,093	3,048	3,005	2,990	2,911	2,865
Males	1,877	1,860	1,791	1,718	1,695	1,691	1,638	1,598
Females	1,240	1,252	1,301	1,330	1,310	1,299	1,273	1,267
England								
Employees in employment	19,310	18,384	18,155	18,608	18,098	18,173	18,281	18,434
Self-employed ²	1,688	1,955	2,464	2,886	2,775	2,733	2,829	2,848
Claimant unemployed	1,172	2,391	2,655	2,005	2,367	2,431	2,139	1,899
WRGT ³	.	.	229	253	239	239	224	178
Civilian workforce	22,169	22,731	23,502	23,752	23,479	23,575	23,473	23,359
Males	13,522	13,788	13,728	13,481	13,304	13,263	13,147	13,023
Females	8,647	8,942	9,774	10,271	10,175	10,313	10,327	10,336
Wales								
Employees in employment	1,021	939	893	964	944	959	977	975
Self-employed ²	131	120	147	163	159	162	175	163
Claimant unemployed	95	169	180	119	129	132	118	108
WRGT ³	.	.	18	20	18	17	15	12
Civilian workforce	1,247	1,228	1,239	1,265	1,251	1,269	1,287	1,258
Males	786	762	744	723	715	723	733	701
Females	461	466	495	542	536	546	554	556
Scotland								
Employees in employment	2,077	1,985	1,876	2,004	1,993	1,974	1,967	1,947
Self-employed ²	140	139	178	221	216	220	219	236
Claimant unemployed	180	324	363	222	241	241	224	195
WRGT ³	.	.	28	45	39	32	31	30
Civilian workforce	2,397	2,449	2,445	2,492	2,489	2,467	2,441	2,409
Males	1,430	1,447	1,425	1,401	1,404	1,369	1,356	1,335
Females	967	1,002	1,021	1,091	1,085	1,098	1,085	1,074
Northern Ireland								
Employees in employment	523	507	502	542	545	550	560	572
Self-employed ²	65	70	76	92	83	81	82	83
Claimant unemployed	71	114	135	104	110	108	99	90
WRGT ³	.	.	10	20	20	18	19	15
Civilian workforce	659	691	722	759	759	758	759	760
Males	404	421	433	446	443	441	439	434
Females	255	270	289	313	316	316	320	326

1 See Appendix notes.

2 With or without employees.

3 Work Related Government-supported Training.

Source: Office for National Statistics

5.5 Employees in employment: by Standard Industrial Classification and gender, 1981 and 1995¹

Percentages and thousands

	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining, quarrying, (inc oil & gas extraction) ²	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, water ²	Construction	Distribution, hotels & catering, repairs
1981 Males						
United Kingdom	2.4	4.8	32.5	..	8.1	15.9
North	2.0	9.0	36.0	..	9.4	12.9
Yorkshire & Humberside	2.2	9.4	35.4	..	8.1	14.9
East Midlands	3.1	9.3	38.2	..	6.9	15.0
East Anglia	7.6	2.5	30.2	..	8.6	17.0
South East	1.3	2.3	26.6	..	7.3	17.7
Greater London	0.1	1.9	21.3	..	6.6	17.6
Rest of South East	2.5	2.7	31.9	..	7.9	17.7
South West	4.7	2.7	30.9	..	8.1	18.3
West Midlands	2.0	4.0	45.0	..	7.1	14.1
North West	1.0	4.0	38.1	..	8.0	15.0
England	2.2	4.5	33.1	..	7.6	16.2
Wales	3.7	9.7	29.8	..	8.7	13.5
Scotland	3.1	5.5	29.3	..	11.2	14.6
Northern Ireland	5.7	3.3	28.2	..	9.6	14.3
1981 Females						
United Kingdom	1.1	0.9	18.0	..	1.4	24.7
North	0.5	1.2	17.5	..	1.2	28.8
Yorkshire & Humberside	1.0	1.2	21.1	..	1.4	26.1
East Midlands	1.7	1.0	27.8	..	1.3	22.7
East Anglia	4.6	0.6	18.1	..	1.3	25.2
South East	0.9	0.8	14.6	..	1.4	23.4
Greater London	0.1	0.9	12.9	..	1.5	21.7
Rest of South East	1.7	0.8	16.1	..	1.4	24.9
South West	1.7	0.8	14.3	..	1.3	28.9
West Midlands	1.2	1.0	23.4	..	1.5	23.5
North West	0.4	1.0	20.4	..	1.2	25.0
England	1.1	0.9	18.3	..	1.4	24.7
Wales	1.3	1.2	15.5	..	1.2	24.6
Scotland	0.7	0.9	16.4	..	1.5	26.3
Northern Ireland	1.5	0.6	18.0	..	1.1	17.3
1995 Males						
United Kingdom	2.3	0.6	25.1	1.2	6.5	20.3
North	1.9	0.6	28.4	0.9	10.3	17.1
Yorkshire & Humberside	2.2	0.9	31.3	1.2	6.0	20.0
East Midlands	2.9	1.0	34.1	1.3	7.6	20.2
East Anglia	5.3	0.7	23.5	1.5	5.7	19.6
South East	1.3	0.2	17.0	1.0	5.0	21.5
Greater London	0.2	0.2	12.0	0.7	5.2	20.4
Rest of South East	2.2	0.2	21.3	1.3	4.8	22.4
South West	3.7	0.6	24.7	1.5	5.8	22.5
West Midlands	2.1	0.3	35.9	1.0	5.4	18.9
North West	1.2	0.1	28.7	1.1	7.6	21.3
England	2.0	0.4	25.1	1.1	6.1	20.7
Wales	3.5	0.5	32.8	1.4	5.1	17.4
Scotland	3.0	2.0	21.4	1.4	10.9	18.7
Northern Ireland	6.0	0.6	24.2	1.5	7.4	18.2
1995 Females						
United Kingdom	0.8	0.1	10.8	0.3	1.2	24.5
North	0.4	0.0	11.9	0.2	1.1	28.3
Yorkshire & Humb	0.6	0.1	12.1	0.3	1.3	26.3
East Midlands	1.1	0.1	17.3	0.4	1.2	26.6
East Anglia	2.5	0.1	10.2	0.4	1.0	24.7
South East	0.8	0.0	7.7	0.3	1.3	22.4
Greater London	0.2	0.0	6.6	0.3	1.6	20.2
Rest of South East	1.3	0.0	8.5	0.4	1.1	24.1
South West	1.2	0.1	8.6	0.5	1.4	26.5
West Midlands	0.9	0.1	14.9	0.4	1.2	24.2
North West	0.5	0.0	11.9	0.3	1.0	25.5
England	0.9	0.1	10.6	0.3	1.2	24.6
Wales	0.8	0.0	13.5	0.4	1.1	24.3
Scotland	0.6	0.3	11.2	0.3	1.2	24.9
Northern Ireland	0.8	0.1	12.1	0.2	0.9	22.3

5.5 (continued)

Percentages and thousands

	Transport, storage & communication	Financial & business services	Public administration and defence	Education, social work & health services	Other	Whole economy (=100%) (thousands)
1981 Males						
United Kingdom	9.1	10.4	6.8	7.3	2.8	12,506
North	7.7	7.9	6.0	6.6	2.5	656
Yorkshire & Humberside	8.0	7.8	5.5	6.1	2.4	1,082
East Midlands	6.7	7.7	5.2	5.7	2.2	858
East Anglia	9.1	8.7	6.5	7.1	2.7	399
South East	11.6	14.1	7.8	8.2	3.2	4,113
Greater London	14.3	18.0	8.3	8.5	3.3	2,056
Rest of South East	8.9	10.2	7.2	7.9	3.0	2,058
South West	8.1	9.7	7.0	7.6	2.9	884
West Midlands	5.9	8.9	5.2	5.6	2.2	1,189
North West	9.2	9.4	6.1	6.7	2.6	1,381
England	9.2	10.8	6.6	7.1	2.7	10,562
Wales	8.2	8.0	7.2	8.0	3.0	549
Scotland	9.5	9.2	7.0	7.7	2.9	1,114
Northern Ireland	5.8	5.5	12.2	12.6	2.8	282
1981 Females						
United Kingdom	3.0	12.2	7.5	26.4	4.8	9,309
North	2.2	9.7	7.5	26.4	4.8	466
Yorkshire & Humberside	2.4	10.1	7.1	25.0	4.6	765
East Midlands	2.7	9.3	6.5	22.8	4.2	613
East Anglia	2.8	11.0	7.1	24.7	4.5	282
South East	4.2	15.8	7.7	26.4	4.8	3,123
Greater London	5.2	19.3	7.7	26.0	4.7	1,508
Rest of South East	3.2	12.4	7.7	26.8	4.9	1,615
South West	2.4	11.9	7.5	26.3	4.8	660
West Midlands	2.3	10.9	7.0	24.6	4.5	843
North West	2.5	11.2	7.4	26.1	4.7	1,072
England	3.1	12.7	7.4	25.7	4.7	7,823
Wales	2.3	9.7	8.5	30.3	5.5	390
Scotland	2.6	10.9	7.9	27.8	5.0	872
Northern Ireland	1.9	5.9	7.7	40.8	5.2	225
1995 Males						
United Kingdom	8.4	16.5	6.4	8.7	4.2	11,105
North	7.4	13.2	7.2	8.7	4.3	558
Yorkshire & Humberside	8.1	13.0	5.2	8.6	3.6	921
East Midlands	6.6	11.6	4.1	7.4	3.2	790
East Anglia	10.0	15.0	5.9	9.1	3.6	414
South East	9.9	24.0	6.7	8.7	4.9	3,592
Greater London	11.3	29.0	7.1	8.2	5.9	1,662
Rest of South	8.8	19.7	6.3	9.1	4.0	1,930
South West	7.1	14.1	7.1	9.1	3.8	866
West Midlands	7.3	13.3	4.7	7.7	3.4	1,028
North West	8.4	13.3	5.8	8.8	3.7	1,166
England	8.6	17.4	6.0	8.5	4.1	9,336
Wales	7.3	10.2	7.6	10.0	4.2	492
Scotland	8.3	13.6	7.1	9.0	4.5	991
Northern Ireland	5.7	6.8	12.7	12.1	4.7	285
1995 Females						
United Kingdom	3.2	17.0	6.2	30.7	5.0	10,823
North	2.2	11.4	7.7	30.2	6.4	529
Yorkshire & Humberside	3.2	14.3	5.4	31.8	4.6	909
East Midlands	2.8	13.2	4.6	28.3	4.3	745
East Anglia	2.7	16.1	5.6	31.3	5.4	413
South East	4.4	22.7	6.4	28.6	5.4	3,529
Greater London	5.9	27.9	6.7	24.2	6.5	1,549
Rest of South East	3.2	18.6	6.1	32.1	4.6	1,980
South West	2.3	15.8	6.5	32.9	4.2	900
West Midlands	2.7	15.2	5.0	30.9	4.5	944
North West	3.1	15.7	6.2	31.2	4.7	1,131
England	3.4	17.8	6.0	30.1	5.0	9,098
Wales	1.9	10.4	7.3	35.0	5.2	483
Scotland	3.0	15.3	6.8	31.4	5.0	956
Northern Ireland	1.8	9.0	8.1	40.3	4.5	287

1 At September. Figures are based on SIC 92. See Appendix notes.

2 For 1981, figures for electricity, gas and water industries are included in mining, quarrying (inc oil and gas extraction).

Source: Office for National Statistics

5.6 Part-time employees: by gender, 1991 and 1995¹

	Percentages											
	Males						Females					
	Manual		Non-manual		All males		Manual		Non-manual		All females	
	1991	1995	1991	1995	1991	1995	1991	1995	1991	1995	1991	1995
United Kingdom	5.5	7.8	5.1	6.5	5.3	7.0	57.2	58.8	36.5	37.2	43.0	43.8
North	4.7	5.9	4.2	6.6	4.5	6.3	61.6	61.5	40.2	39.0	48.0	46.6
Yorkshire & Humberside	4.8	7.8	4.5	6.1	4.7	7.0	59.6	65.0	41.6	41.5	48.0	49.8
East Midlands	4.8	6.4	4.6	7.2	4.7	6.7	53.2	55.8	38.2	39.1	43.7	45.2
East Anglia	6.2	10.1	..	7.0	5.0	8.3	59.8	61.8	42.8	39.5	49.0	47.0
South East	6.7	9.9	5.5	6.1	6.0	7.4	58.1	56.3	34.0	34.1	39.8	39.4
Greater London	5.1	10.0	5.6	6.5	5.4	7.7	51.3	48.5	28.0	26.5	33.1	31.1
Rest of South East	7.6	9.8	5.5	5.8	6.4	7.3	61.8	60.1	37.9	38.8	44.0	44.4
South West	7.3	9.1	6.0	7.0	6.6	7.7	61.8	63.1	42.9	43.0	48.6	49.2
West Midlands	4.5	6.8	4.9	6.5	4.7	6.6	55.8	57.1	37.3	37.5	44.1	44.4
North West	5.0	6.7	5.2	5.9	5.1	6.4	58.6	57.8	35.0	37.3	43.0	43.6
England	5.7	8.1	5.2	6.3	5.4	7.1	58.3	58.9	37.0	37.3	43.5	43.7
Wales	5.4	6.5	..	6.9	4.7	6.6	54.4	59.8	37.5	40.8	43.2	47.7
Scotland	4.8	5.9	5.7	8.6	5.2	7.1	52.3	58.3	33.2	35.9	39.9	42.8
Northern Ireland	..	..	..	..	3.7	5.6	48.3	55.5	27.0	33.2	34.6	40.7

1 Part-time employees as a percentage of all employees. Spring quarter of each year.
Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics; Department of Economic Development, Northern Ireland

5.7 Self employment: by broad industry group, 1991 and 1995^{1,2}

	1991					1995				
	Agriculture & fishing	Manu- facturing	Constru- ction	Services ³	Total self- employed (100%) (thousands)	Agriculture & fishing	Manu- facturing	Constru- ction	Services ³	Total self- employed (100%) (thousands)
United Kingdom	9.2	10.8	22.2	57.4	3,416	8.0	7.5	23.9	60.4	3,355
North	9.6	11.4	15.8	63.0	117	9.5	..	20.1	65.7	132
Yorkshire & Humberside	12.7	11.7	18.2	57.1	256	10.1	5.6	25.3	59.0	260
East Midlands	9.2	14.5	21.1	54.9	242	8.0	9.4	29.1	53.5	212
East Anglia	9.8	10.6	23.7	55.7	140	6.9	9.3	24.0	59.6	147
South East	4.0	10.2	24.4	60.9	1,194	2.6	8.2	24.4	64.7	1,177
Greater London	..	9.9	20.5	67.5	453	..	7.1	20.4	72.2	443
Rest of South East	5.6	10.3	26.8	56.8	741	4.1	8.8	26.8	60.1	734
South West	15.7	8.5	25.3	50.2	401	12.6	7.7	25.9	53.8	376
West Midlands	10.5	14.0	22.6	52.3	272	9.4	9.7	24.8	55.8	280
North West	5.5	12.3	20.5	61.5	324	5.3	6.2	20.4	68.0	290
England	8.1	11.1	22.7	57.7	2,946	6.5	7.8	24.4	61.2	2,873
Wales	15.7	7.6	21.6	54.8	160	18.3	6.3	20.9	54.3	161
Scotland	14.7	10.1	16.2	58.9	224	13.0	4.7	19.1	63.2	235
Northern Ireland	23.3	..	20.3	47.6	86	27.7	..	23.2	40.3	86

1 Based on SIC 92. Spring quarter of each year. In some cases, sample sizes are too small to provide a reliable estimate. See Appendix notes.
2 The small number of respondents who did not give their industry has been excluded from the analysis.
3 Includes SIC 92 groups C and E, Energy and Water.
Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics; Department of Economic Development, Northern Ireland

5.8 Economic activity rates¹: by gender

								Percentages		
								Projections		
	1971 ¹	1981 ¹	1984 ¹	1984 ¹	1991	1993	1994	1995	2001	2006
Males										
United Kingdom	80.5	76.5	74.2	75.9	74.9	72.9	72.6	72.3	71.5	70.0
North	80.7	76.9	72.4	73.1	70.3	69.5	68.6	68.2	66.8	65.1
Yorkshire & Humberside	80.6	76.6	73.6	74.7	74.1	72.2	71.2	71.0	70.1	68.6
East Midlands	81.4	77.8	75.2	76.8	75.6	73.7	72.8	72.6	72.1	70.8
East Anglia	76.5	73.8	73.0	77.2	76.1	75.1	74.9	74.7	74.2	72.8
South East	80.8	77.3	76.3	78.3	77.6	75.8	75.0	74.8	74.1	72.8
Greater London	..	77.6	75.4	77.3	75.8	75.2	74.0	73.9	73.7	72.9
Rest of South East	..	77.2	76.9	79.0	78.8	76.2	75.6	75.3	74.4	72.8
South West	75.2	72.2	69.9	73.8	74.6	71.9	72.3	72.1	71.6	70.2
West Midlands	84.0	78.0	74.5	75.2	75.8	73.2	73.7	73.4	72.5	70.9
North West	81.8	77.0	74.1	74.3	73.3	70.3	70.1	69.8	68.9	67.5
England	80.6	76.7	74.4	76.1	75.5	73.4	73.0	72.7	72.0	70.6
Wales	78.4	73.3	70.3	71.3	69.1	65.7	66.7	66.3	65.1	63.5
Scotland	80.5	76.9	74.8	76.6	73.6	72.3	72.7	72.3	71.0	69.2
Northern Ireland	80.7	76.5	73.2	74.6	73.0	72.0	69.9	69.6	68.9	67.5
Females										
United Kingdom	43.7	47.5	48.3	49.2	53.1	53.0	53.0	53.3	55.5	56.7
North	41.1	46.3	46.6	47.3	50.3	50.3	50.3	50.5	52.0	52.9
Yorkshire & Humberside	42.7	47.7	47.9	48.5	51.8	53.4	52.7	53.0	55.0	56.1
East Midlands	44.1	48.4	50.1	50.3	54.1	55.1	53.7	54.1	56.4	57.7
East Anglia	39.6	46.3	46.7	47.6	53.9	54.6	55.1	55.4	57.8	59.1
South East	46.2	48.8	50.9	52.0	55.6	54.8	54.7	55.1	57.5	59.0
Greater London	..	50.1	50.9	52.0	54.7	54.0	53.1	53.6	56.3	58.2
Rest of South East	..	47.9	51.0	51.9	56.2	55.2	55.8	56.1	58.3	59.5
South West	38.5	44.0	46.1	47.2	52.7	53.5	53.3	53.6	55.9	57.2
West Midlands	46.6	48.8	48.1	48.9	52.9	52.5	53.3	53.6	55.7	57.0
North West	45.3	48.9	47.8	48.6	52.1	51.9	51.6	51.9	54.1	55.3
England	44.3	47.9	48.9	49.7	53.6	53.6	53.5	53.8	56.0	57.3
Wales	36.7	42.2	44.0	44.6	48.7	47.8	48.2	48.5	50.2	51.1
Scotland	43.6	47.4	46.8	47.6	52.0	52.0	53.5	53.7	55.3	56.3
Northern Ireland	36.8	43.5	43.3	44.2	48.0	47.0	46.0	46.3	47.9	48.7
All persons										
United Kingdom	61.2	61.4	60.7	62.0	63.7	62.6	62.5	62.5	63.3	63.3
North	60.0	61.0	59.0	59.7	59.9	59.6	59.2	59.1	59.2	58.9
Yorkshire & Humberside	60.8	61.6	60.2	61.1	62.6	62.5	61.7	61.8	62.4	62.3
East Midlands	62.2	62.6	62.3	63.2	64.6	64.2	63.1	63.2	64.2	64.2
East Anglia	57.7	59.7	59.5	62.0	64.7	64.6	64.8	64.8	65.9	65.9
South East	62.6	62.4	63.1	64.6	66.2	65.0	64.6	64.7	65.6	65.8
Greater London	..	63.1	62.6	64.1	64.8	64.3	63.2	63.4	64.8	65.4
Rest of South East	..	61.9	63.5	65.0	67.2	65.4	65.4	65.5	66.2	66.0
South West	55.9	57.4	57.4	59.9	63.2	62.4	62.5	62.6	63.6	63.6
West Midlands	64.8	63.0	60.9	61.7	64.1	62.6	63.3	63.3	64.0	63.9
North West	62.4	62.3	60.3	60.9	62.3	60.8	60.5	60.6	61.3	61.3
England	61.6	61.7	61.2	62.4	64.2	63.2	62.9	63.0	63.9	63.9
Wales	56.5	57.1	56.6	57.4	58.5	56.4	57.1	57.1	57.4	57.2
Scotland	60.9	61.3	60.1	61.4	62.3	61.7	62.7	62.6	62.9	62.5
Northern Ireland	57.7	59.2	57.6	58.9	60.0	59.0	57.5	57.5	58.0	57.8

¹ Household population aged 16 or over. Figures for 1971-1984 relate to the civilian labour force (GB definitions); from 1984 they relate to the labour force (ILO definitions). See Appendix notes.

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

5.9 Economically active of working age¹: by highest qualification², Spring 1995

Percentages and thousands

	Degree or equiv- alent	Higher education below degree	GCE A level or equiv- alent	Appren- ticeship	GCE O level or equiv- alent	CSE below grade1	Other qualifi- cations ³	No qualifi- cations	Total ⁴ (= 100%) (thousands)
United Kingdom	13.2	9.0	14.2	12.1	18.7	5.4	10.1	16.9	27,614
North	9.9	9.3	11.5	15.9	18.4	8.2	9.1	17.5	1,385
Yorkshire & Humberside	11.4	8.4	12.8	13.4	18.2	6.6	11.3	17.5	2,381
East Midlands	10.6	8.7	14.5	13.6	17.9	6.1	8.6	19.6	1,994
East Anglia	12.1	8.6	14.5	11.6	18.3	6.7	10.8	17.1	1,048
South East	17.1	8.5	14.8	9.6	19.3	4.8	11.1	14.5	8,770
Greater London	22.1	7.9	13.8	7.6	15.9	3.6	14.1	14.7	3,373
Rest of South East	14.0	8.8	15.4	10.8	21.4	5.6	9.2	14.3	5,397
South West	11.6	9.0	15.1	12.0	20.5	6.5	9.3	15.7	2,292
West Midlands	10.6	9.0	12.9	11.0	17.5	6.8	10.0	21.6	2,502
North West	12.1	9.0	12.4	13.9	19.6	5.5	9.9	17.4	2,869
England	13.5	8.7	13.9	11.7	18.9	5.9	10.3	16.8	23,241
Wales	11.5	10.3	13.4	12.0	19.8	5.5	9.2	18.0	1,265
Scotland	12.7	11.6	18.0	14.6	16.0	1.8	9.8	15.1	2,431
Northern Ireland	11.0	8.0	13.1	16.2	16.2	2.3	6.5	26.1	678

1 Males aged 16-64 and females aged 16-59.

2 See Appendix notes.

3 Includes YTS certificate.

4 Includes those who did not state their qualifications.

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

5.10 The labour force¹ in employment: by occupational group, Spring 1995

Percentages and thousands

	Managerial & administrators	Professional, associate professional & technical	Clerical & secretarial	Craft & related	Personal & protective services	Sales	Plant & machine operative	Other ²	Total labour force in employment ³ (=100%) (thousands)
United Kingdom	16.1	19.5	15.0	12.6	10.4	7.8	9.6	8.5	25,973
North	13.0	18.4	13.5	13.2	11.2	8.0	11.6	10.2	1,264
Yorkshire & Humberside	14.5	17.2	14.1	13.6	10.2	8.3	12.4	9.2	2,224
East Midlands	15.6	16.8	13.9	15.5	9.1	7.9	12.1	8.7	1,896
East Anglia	15.4	17.5	13.8	13.6	12.0	7.5	10.6	9.2	1,004
South East	18.9	22.6	16.2	10.7	10.2	7.5	6.6	7.0	8,281
Greater London	20.0	25.8	16.7	8.9	9.9	6.4	5.4	6.3	3,076
Rest of South East	18.2	20.7	15.8	11.8	10.3	8.1	7.3	7.5	5,205
South West	16.1	18.5	14.7	13.6	11.3	7.7	8.6	9.2	2,188
West Midlands	15.6	17.0	13.7	14.9	9.5	7.7	12.5	8.5	2,347
North West	15.0	19.0	15.8	12.2	10.5	8.2	11.0	7.7	2,672
England	16.5	19.6	15.0	12.6	10.3	7.8	9.5	8.1	21,875
Wales	13.6	19.6	13.9	13.0	11.3	7.0	11.0	10.0	1,189
Scotland	13.9	19.3	14.8	12.4	10.2	8.5	9.5	10.7	2,285
Northern Ireland	15.9	16.3	15.0	14.3	10.3	7.8	9.3	10.1	623

1 People aged 16 or over. See Appendix notes.

2 Includes those on government-supported employment and training schemes and unpaid family workers.

3 Includes those who did not state their occupation.

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

5.11 Paid annual holiday entitlement of full-time employees, Autumn 1995¹

	Percentages						
	10 days or less	11-15 days	16-20 days	21-25 days	26-30 days	31-35 days	More than 35 days
United Kingdom	7.3	7.3	22.6	37.8	16.2	3.3	5.4
North	7.4	6.1	22.0	38.9	16.7	3.0	6.0
Yorkshire & Humberside	7.4	8.2	21.9	39.1	14.6	3.4	5.4
East Midlands	8.4	7.7	22.6	38.1	15.1	2.9	5.2
East Anglia	6.7	6.7	23.7	39.7	14.8	3.2	5.2
South East	6.4	6.3	23.2	38.8	17.7	2.8	4.9
Greater London	6.6	6.9	23.7	37.1	17.5	3.1	5.2
Rest of South East	6.2	6.0	22.9	39.8	17.8	2.7	4.7
South West	6.7	8.0	21.7	40.1	14.5	3.0	5.9
West Midlands	5.8	8.9	22.6	37.7	15.3	4.6	5.3
North West	6.7	7.5	22.7	35.6	18.0	4.3	5.2
England	6.7	7.2	22.7	38.4	16.4	3.3	5.2
Wales	7.6	9.3	20.9	35.0	16.4	3.6	7.1
Scotland	7.2	5.7	24.3	36.4	16.6	3.6	6.1
Northern Ireland	24.4	13.6	17.8	27.7	9.2	2.0	5.4

¹ Excluding public holidays. See Appendix notes.

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

5.12 Working days lost due to labour disputes¹

	Rates ²				
	1981	1991	1993	1994	1995
United Kingdom	195	34	30	13	19
North	301	76	20	8	28
Yorkshire & Humberside	242	31	13	10	17
East Midlands	79	11	2	5	9
East Anglia	117	52	4	9	3
South East	116	18	15	8	10
South West	111	6	3	11	6
West Midlands	299	8	11	15	24
North West	281	103	5	18	41
England	179	32	28	13	18
Wales	311	21	21	14	15
Scotland	299	60	57	8	36
Northern Ireland	121	31	29	9	9

¹ 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.

² Days lost per 1,000 employees.

Source: Office for National Statistics

5.13 Employees absent due to sickness¹

	Percentages			
	1991	1993	1994	1995
United Kingdom	4.8	4.8	4.4	4.5
North	5.3	4.8	3.9	4.7
Yorkshire & Humberside	4.5	5.2	4.5	5.1
East Midlands	4.8	4.0	4.5	4.2
East Anglia	3.6	3.7	4.1	3.4
South East	4.4	4.7	4.4	4.4
Greater London	4.7	5.0	5.2	4.6
Rest of South East	4.2	4.6	3.9	4.2
South West	4.9	4.9	3.7	4.2
West Midlands	5.2	5.0	4.7	4.3
North West	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.4
England	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.4
Wales	5.5	4.8	4.3	4.6
Scotland	5.3	5.0	4.6	4.9
Northern Ireland	5.0	5.5	5.6	5.3

¹ Spring of each year. Percentages of employees absent from work due to illness or injury for at least one day in the week before interview. See Appendix notes.

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

5.14 Average weekly earnings and hours: by gender, April 1995¹

	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 etc pay ² (£)	Shift etc premium pay (£)							
					£170	£220	£300	£400			
All full-time male employees											
United Kingdom	373.4	26.7	15.6	5.9	7.7	20.1	43.8	67.7	35.3	41.9	3.3
North	331.7	27.7	15.9	8.3	9.7	24.2	50.0	74.9	35.9	41.9	3.4
Yorkshire & Humberside	337.1	28.4	14.7	6.2	9.3	23.1	48.9	74.2	38.2	42.4	3.7
East Midlands	338.2	29.1	14.6	6.1	8.9	22.1	49.3	74.7	38.4	42.6	3.7
East Anglia	341.2	28.2	13.1	5.8	7.8	21.9	49.3	73.3	38.4	42.6	3.7
South East	437.5	24.3	18.0	4.8	5.4	14.4	34.3	57.1	30.8	41.3	2.8
Greater London	498.2	22.2	20.3	4.7	3.8	10.3	27.8	49.0	27.3	40.6	2.4
Rest of South East	387.6	26.1	16.2	4.8	6.8	17.8	39.6	63.7	33.8	41.9	3.1
South West	349.6	25.2	13.5	5.9	8.5	23.3	47.2	70.3	35.8	41.8	3.1
West Midlands	346.3	28.6	17.8	5.1	8.1	21.6	47.5	72.8	38.9	42.5	3.8
North West	354.2	27.6	14.1	7.0	8.1	21.6	46.6	70.3	36.5	42.0	3.4
England	379.3	26.5	16.1	5.7	7.4	19.4	42.9	66.8	35.0	41.9	3.3
Wales	331.4	28.2	14.5	8.3	10.5	24.5	50.1	75.0	37.6	42.2	3.6
Scotland	350.7	26.4	12.5	6.6	7.8	21.6	46.9	71.4	36.5	41.8	3.3
Northern Ireland	330.9	30.2	10.3	5.2	13.5	30.1	53.5	72.1	39.7	41.5	3.4
Full-time manual male employees											
United Kingdom	290.2	43.7	13.5	9.7	11.0	28.9	60.9	85.3	54.7	45.2	5.7
North	286.4	40.9	16.4	11.7	12.6	31.4	62.3	85.6	48.9	44.3	5.1
Yorkshire & Humberside	285.5	45.0	17.2	9.7	11.8	29.9	61.7	86.6	56.9	45.5	6.0
East Midlands	282.4	44.3	15.4	9.3	11.5	28.5	63.1	87.7	55.9	45.4	5.9
East Anglia	283.4	45.0	10.7	9.8	10.3	29.9	63.6	88.0	58.2	45.6	6.0
South East	310.7	45.8	10.6	8.9	8.8	23.5	54.2	80.6	53.8	45.5	5.7
Greater London	327.6	45.5	11.1	9.3	7.4	18.9	49.0	76.4	50.8	45.6	5.7
Rest of South East	300.5	46.0	10.3	8.7	9.6	26.3	57.4	83.2	55.7	45.5	5.7
South West	276.5	40.7	10.1	9.6	12.1	33.7	65.9	88.2	55.0	44.9	5.3
West Midlands	285.3	45.6	17.0	8.1	10.8	29.1	60.7	87.0	58.7	45.5	6.2
North West	290.4	43.3	12.4	11.6	10.9	28.9	61.4	85.3	54.6	44.9	5.6
England	292.5	44.3	13.3	9.6	10.6	28.1	60.0	84.9	55.1	45.3	5.8
Wales	284.4	41.8	16.9	13.3	13.5	32.3	62.9	85.5	52.3	44.9	5.6
Scotland	284.5	41.4	14.2	9.6	10.6	30.0	64.2	86.6	53.7	45.0	5.5
Northern Ireland	250.2	37.1	10.3	7.9	20.0	44.1	75.3	92.4	51.1	43.9	4.9
Full-time non-manual male employees											
United Kingdom	442.4	12.5	17.3	2.7	5.0	12.8	29.7	53.1	19.3	39.0	1.2
North	385.4	12.1	15.3	4.3	6.3	15.7	35.4	62.4	20.4	39.1	1.3
Yorkshire & Humberside	390.6	11.3	12.1	2.5	6.6	16.1	35.7	61.4	18.7	39.0	1.2
East Midlands	395.8	13.3	13.8	2.9	6.1	15.5	35.0	61.2	20.2	39.6	1.4
East Anglia	402.7	10.3	15.6	1.6	5.1	13.4	34.2	57.6	17.2	39.3	1.1
South East	506.3	12.6	22.1	2.5	3.6	9.5	23.5	44.3	18.4	39.0	1.2
Greater London	569.0	12.5	24.0	2.8	2.3	6.8	19.0	37.7	17.5	38.5	1.1
Rest of South East	445.5	12.8	20.1	2.3	4.9	12.2	27.9	50.7	19.2	39.4	1.2
South West	410.0	12.3	16.3	2.8	5.5	14.8	31.8	55.5	20.0	39.1	1.3
West Midlands	410.2	10.9	18.6	1.9	5.4	13.7	33.6	57.9	18.1	39.2	1.2
North West	414.4	12.8	15.7	2.6	5.5	14.7	32.5	56.2	19.5	39.1	1.3
England	448.6	12.3	18.3	2.6	4.8	12.5	29.3	52.3	18.8	39.1	1.2
Wales	386.8	12.1	11.6	2.5	6.9	15.2	35.2	62.7	20.3	38.9	1.2
Scotland	413.2	12.3	10.9	3.7	5.2	13.6	30.7	57.0	20.3	38.7	1.2
Northern Ireland	405.6	23.8	10.3	2.6	7.5	17.2	33.3	53.2	29.1	39.3	2.0

5.14 (continued)

Average gross weekly earnings									Percentage of employees who received overtime pay	Average weekly hours	
of which										Total including overtime (hours)	Overtime (hours)
Total (£)	Overtime pay (£)	PBR etc pay ² (£)	Shift etc premium pay (£)	Percentage earning under							
				£170	£220	£300	£400				
All full-time female employees											
United Kingdom	269.3	6.5	6.1	2.9	21.4	43.7	68.6	86.2	18.2	37.6	0.8
North	241.2	6.0	5.1	3.2	28.0	53.9	76.9	91.1	17.1	37.6	0.8
Yorkshire & Humberside	242.2	5.9	5.5	2.9	28.6	54.0	76.0	90.4	18.6	37.6	0.8
East Midlands	241.2	7.0	5.4	3.2	28.4	53.7	76.3	90.4	20.5	38.0	1.0
East Anglia	245.4	4.8	4.9	2.2	26.2	50.3	77.5	90.2	18.1	37.7	0.7
South East	310.7	7.2	7.4	2.4	12.4	29.2	56.7	79.5	18.1	37.6	0.8
Greater London	348.9	7.7	8.5	2.4	7.1	18.2	44.8	72.7	17.5	37.3	0.8
Rest of South East	275.8	6.6	6.3	2.5	17.3	39.2	67.6	85.6	18.6	37.9	0.9
South West	251.6	5.7	5.7	2.8	24.7	49.9	73.9	88.8	18.6	37.6	0.8
West Midlands	246.6	6.1	8.6	2.7	26.1	51.0	75.7	89.5	18.6	37.7	0.9
North West	254.1	6.6	5.4	3.2	23.1	48.7	72.8	88.8	19.1	37.5	0.9
England	272.8	6.5	6.5	2.7	20.6	42.4	67.7	85.5	18.5	37.6	0.9
Wales	247.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	25.1	51.2	75.2	90.5	16.0	37.5	0.7
Scotland	254.1	6.6	4.3	3.9	24.7	49.0	72.5	89.3	18.2	37.4	0.9
Northern Ireland	251.4	5.3	4.4	4.6	28.8	51.5	71.4	86.8	14.4	37.2	0.7
Full-time manual female employees											
United Kingdom	187.5	12.3	8.6	5.3	49.6	74.5	92.5	98.2	29.2	40.2	2.0
North	180.3	11.0	10.4	6.3	52.9	77.1	93.8	99.5	22.4	39.9	1.9
Yorkshire & Humberside	176.2	12.6	8.0	5.8	57.0	81.2	94.2	98.6	30.5	39.9	2.0
East Midlands	177.2	13.5	12.0	3.7	54.5	80.5	95.0	99.0	31.8	40.2	2.2
East Anglia	175.3	9.7	6.3	2.5	56.9	82.4	98.3	99.3	30.0	40.4	1.6
South East	208.5	13.9	6.0	4.8	39.6	65.2	86.5	96.1	30.2	40.7	2.2
Greater London	226.6	14.6	5.5	4.5	31.8	57.1	81.0	93.9	30.7	40.5	2.1
Rest of South East	197.2	13.5	6.3	5.0	44.5	70.3	90.0	97.5	29.9	40.8	2.2
South West	178.0	10.7	7.9	5.6	55.6	78.9	94.7	98.7	28.3	40.0	1.8
West Midlands	186.4	13.4	16.2	4.9	50.1	73.3	93.2	98.7	32.1	40.6	2.3
North West	182.0	11.6	7.2	4.9	51.8	76.5	93.7	99.1	28.0	39.8	1.9
England	188.6	12.6	9.0	4.9	49.4	74.2	92.0	98.1	29.6	40.3	2.0
Wales	185.4	10.7	5.7	7.3	47.2	75.1	94.2	98.7	28.9	40.5	1.7
Scotland	186.0	11.8	6.0	7.5	49.5	73.9	94.0	98.7	27.1	39.8	1.9
Northern Ireland	168.5	8.4	12.7	5.6	58.8	85.5	97.7	99.5	25.3	39.4	1.6
Full-time non-manual female employees											
United Kingdom	287.7	5.1	5.6	2.4	15.1	36.7	63.2	83.4	15.8	37.0	0.6
North	258.7	4.5	3.6	2.3	20.9	47.2	72.0	88.7	15.5	36.9	0.5
Yorkshire & Humberside	259.3	4.1	4.9	2.2	21.3	46.9	71.3	88.3	15.5	37.0	0.5
East Midlands	262.8	4.8	3.1	3.0	19.6	44.7	70.0	87.6	16.7	37.3	0.6
East Anglia	264.0	3.5	4.6	2.2	18.1	41.7	72.0	87.8	15.0	37.0	0.4
South East	326.1	6.1	7.6	2.1	8.3	23.8	52.2	76.9	16.2	37.2	0.7
Greater London	363.3	6.9	8.8	2.1	4.2	13.7	40.5	70.2	15.9	37.0	0.7
Rest of South East	290.2	5.4	6.3	2.0	12.3	33.5	63.5	83.4	16.5	37.4	0.6
South West	267.3	4.7	5.2	2.2	18.0	43.7	69.4	86.7	16.5	37.1	0.6
West Midlands	264.2	4.0	6.4	2.0	19.1	44.4	70.6	86.8	14.7	36.9	0.5
North West	270.6	5.4	4.9	2.8	16.5	42.4	68.0	86.4	17.0	37.0	0.7
England	290.9	5.2	6.0	2.3	14.3	35.5	62.4	82.8	16.1	37.1	0.6
Wales	264.9	3.4	3.6	3.0	18.7	44.2	69.6	88.2	12.3	36.7	0.4
Scotland	272.6	5.2	3.8	2.9	18.0	42.3	66.7	86.7	15.8	36.7	0.6
Northern Ireland	271.4	4.6	2.4	4.4	21.6	43.2	65.1	83.7	11.8	36.7	0.5

1 Data relate to full-time employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence. See Appendix notes.

2 PBR etc pay is payments-by-results, bonuses, commission and other incentive payments.

Source: New Earnings Survey, Office for National Statistics; Department of Economic Development, Northern Ireland

5.15 Average weekly earnings¹: by Standard Industrial Classification² and gender, April 1995

£ per week

		All industries & services		Agriculture, forestry fishing & hunting		Mining, quarrying (inc oil & gas extraction)		Manufacturing	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
United Kingdom		373.4	269.3	257.4	211.6	457.5	327.9	362.3	235.3
North		331.7	241.2	..	..	..	..	354.5	233.2
Yorkshire & Humberside		337.1	242.2	261.6	..	..	..	343.3	210.2
East Midlands		338.2	241.2	272.0	..	..	..	340.7	205.7
East Anglia		341.2	245.4	..	..	..	..	341.7	218.5
South East		437.5	310.7	274.8	..	..	..	418.1	290.4
Greater London		498.1	348.9	..	..	..	..	464.9	336.2
Rest of South East		387.6	275.8	274.3	..	..	..	400.0	267.1
South West		349.6	251.6	245.1	..	..	..	350.1	233.9
West Midlands		346.3	246.6	249.4	..	..	..	336.6	216.5
North West		354.2	254.1	..	..	..	..	361.3	224.3
England		379.3	272.8	262.9	213.3	439.1	..	365.5	240.0
Wales		331.4	247.0	..	..	..	..	346.2	214.9
Scotland		350.7	254.1	243.9	..	562.7	..	360.1	218.9
Northern Ireland		330.9	251.4	172.7	..	..	..	289.4	189.9
		Electricity, gas, water		Construction		Distribution, hotels & catering, repairs		Transport, storage & communication	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
United Kingdom		434.7	315.9	344.0	242.3	314.6	213.4	356.4	284.3
North		419.3	..	300.3	..	269.9	179.0	314.5	..
Yorkshire & Humberside		424.9	..	332.3	..	284.4	192.6	313.9	233.3
East Midlands		397.7	274.2	317.3	..	306.7	195.5	315.0	248.7
East Anglia		..	..	316.3	..	293.2	201.9	355.7	222.4
South East		467.0	348.9	405.6	278.9	357.4	250.5	408.2	324.0
Greater London		..	..	440.2	..	374.6	274.5	440.1	353.1
Rest of South East		434.5	324.6	383.2	264.9	346.0	233.0	370.3	293.3
South West		447.0	..	327.5	..	292.1	193.2	326.7	252.1
West Midlands		446.1	..	320.2	225.4	309.7	197.4	324.7	238.0
North West		418.7	..	331.4	..	306.6	203.9	330.4	257.8
England		437.9	315.0	349.0	246.3	321.2	217.6	363.0	287.4
Wales		..	..	300.3	..	266.8	182.0	311.8	..
Scotland		..	..	340.6	..	276.3	192.1	315.2	269.7
Northern Ireland		399.4	..	313.3	..	264.0	194.4	315.7	212.2
		Financial & business services		Public administration & defence		Education, social work & health services		Other	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
United Kingdom		468.6	292.1	386.7	277.8	392.4	299.0	336.8	266.3
North		349.9	225.5	341.6	250.8	369.4	277.7	..	..
Yorkshire & Humberside		366.3	237.6	377.8	265.6	378.0	290.9	270.6	211.7
East Midlands		361.9	244.7	362.9	267.6	384.9	290.1	323.1	208.4
East Anglia		399.5	257.0	365.5	263.0	362.7	289.2	..	..
South East		562.7	344.6	421.5	313.1	407.3	317.1	403.7	320.5
Greater London		656.8	389.7	440.7	338.1	439.1	344.5	463.6	366.7
Rest of South East		437.6	286.9	397.5	286.5	381.0	295.3	319.8	242.1
South West		419.2	260.5	359.2	252.0	383.9	283.1	297.3	..
West Midlands		402.4	247.4	370.6	275.6	401.9	289.1	..	..
North West		397.9	253.3	368.0	263.3	396.5	296.4	290.3	..
England		481.5	298.3	389.4	283.5	393.3	298.8	343.5	271.5
Wales		360.9	233.7	342.8	247.6	378.2	287.3	280.1	..
Scotland		381.0	250.3	369.3	254.9	392.9	304.5	308.3	222.3
Northern Ireland		374.3	253.9	421.9	258.2	392.4	302.1	262.6	182.4

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 absence. See Appendix notes.

2 Classification is based on SIC 92.

Source: New Earnings Survey, Office for National Statistics; Department of Economic Development, Northern Ireland

5.16 Vacancies¹ at jobcentres

Thousands

	1981	1986	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
United Kingdom	91.1	188.8	248.6	219.5	173.6	117.9	117.1	127.8	158.0	182.8
North	4.0	9.8	11.4	10.7	10.7	6.6	6.0	6.1	6.8	7.8
Yorkshire & Humberside	5.3	11.3	15.5	13.3	11.7	7.9	7.9	9.9	11.8	13.3
East Midlands	5.4	10.3	13.8	12.9	10.5	7.1	7.3	8.7	10.9	12.8
East Anglia	3.5	6.2	9.7	8.3	5.4	3.2	3.5	4.2	5.4	6.5
South East	34.0	70.8	95.1	71.7	47.6	28.8	29.2	31.4	41.5	47.6
Greater London	16.2	30.0	32.2	23.6	14.8	8.2	8.3	10.0	13.2	16.5
Rest of South East	17.8	40.8	62.9	48.1	32.8	20.6	20.9	21.4	28.2	31.1
South West	7.7	18.1	20.4	18.5	13.9	9.9	9.0	9.6	12.5	14.4
West Midlands	5.9	15.4	24.1	20.5	14.6	8.2	7.6	8.9	12.3	15.3
North West	7.9	19.0	23.9	24.4	21.0	15.8	14.9	15.7	19.1	21.3
England	73.8	161.1	213.8	180.3	135.3	87.4	85.4	94.5	120.3	138.9
Wales	4.9	9.5	12.1	13.8	12.1	8.2	8.6	9.6	11.2	13.3
Scotland	11.6	16.3	20.0	21.7	21.6	18.3	18.9	18.5	19.9	23.2
Northern Ireland	0.7	2.0	2.8	3.8	4.5	4.1	4.3	5.2	6.5	7.4

¹ Vacancies remaining unfilled, seasonally adjusted annual averages.

Source: Office for National Statistics

5.17 Redundancies¹

Thousands and rates

	Thousands						Rate per 1,000 employees					
	1990 ²	1991	1992	1993 ²	1994 ²	1995	1990 ²	1991	1992	1993 ²	1994 ²	1995
Great Britain	181	391	324	262	205	220	8.1	17.8	15.1	12.3	9.6	10.2
North	..	20	19	18	14	11	..	18.0	16.8	16.5	12.7	9.8
Yorkshire & Humberside	20	30	31	25	21	19	10.5	15.4	16.3	13.1	11.0	10.1
East Midlands	17	32	32	23	15	19	10.3	19.5	20.1	13.9	9.7	11.5
East Anglia	..	12	14	..	..	11	..	14.1	17.7	..	..	13.7
South East	62	129	102	78	62	61	8.3	17.8	14.7	11.2	9.1	8.8
Greater London	26	55	38	30	23	25	9.2	20.0	14.6	11.2	9.3	9.9
Rest of South East	35	74	65	48	39	36	7.8	16.5	14.8	11.2	9.1	8.2
South West	11	25	25	22	15	17	6.0	14.6	14.5	12.5	8.8	9.6
West Midlands	17	44	32	27	21	23	8.2	21.4	16.2	13.9	10.7	11.1
North West	18	43	32	29	21	26	7.4	17.9	13.6	12.4	8.9	10.9
England	159	336	289	229	176	187	8.2	17.6	15.6	12.5	9.5	10.1
Wales	10	27	16	11	10	15	10.1	26.4	16.2	11.4	10.8	14.7
Scotland	12	29	19	22	19	18	6.0	14.5	9.5	11.3	9.5	9.2

¹ Relates to those made redundant in the three months prior to each Spring survey. See Appendix notes.

² For some regions, sample sizes are too small to provide a reliable estimate. See Appendix notes.

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

5.18 Claimant unemployment rates¹

	Percentages										
	Seasonally adjusted annual averages										
	1981	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
United Kingdom	8.1	11.1	9.9	8.0	6.2	5.8	8.0	9.7	10.3	9.3	8.2
North	11.7	15.2	13.9	11.8	9.8	8.7	10.3	11.1	11.9	11.6	10.6
Yorkshire & Humberside	8.8	12.4	11.3	9.3	7.3	6.6	8.7	9.9	10.2	9.6	8.8
East Midlands	7.4	9.9	8.9	7.1	5.4	5.1	7.2	9.0	9.5	8.7	7.7
East Anglia	6.2	8.5	7.3	5.1	3.5	3.7	5.8	7.6	8.1	7.1	6.2
South East	5.4	8.2	7.1	5.3	3.9	3.9	6.9	9.2	10.2	9.0	7.9
Greater London	5.4	9.1	8.2	6.6	5.1	5.0	8.0	10.5	11.6	10.7	9.7
Rest of South East	5.4	7.4	6.1	4.2	2.9	3.1	5.9	8.2	9.0	7.7	6.5
South West	6.6	9.2	8.0	6.0	4.4	4.3	6.9	9.2	9.5	8.1	7.0
West Midlands	10.0	12.8	11.3	8.8	6.5	5.7	8.4	10.3	10.8	9.9	8.4
North West	10.2	13.7	12.4	10.3	8.4	7.6	9.3	10.6	10.7	10.0	8.8
England	7.6	10.5	9.3	7.3	5.6	5.3	7.7	9.6	10.2	9.2	8.1
Wales	10.4	13.7	12.1	9.9	7.4	6.7	9.0	10.0	10.3	9.3	8.5
Scotland	10.0	13.5	13.1	11.2	9.4	8.2	8.8	9.4	9.7	9.3	8.2
Northern Ireland	12.6	16.8	16.4	15.0	14.0	12.8	12.9	13.8	13.7	12.6	11.4

¹ See Appendix notes.

Source: Office for National Statistics

5.19 ILO unemployment rates¹

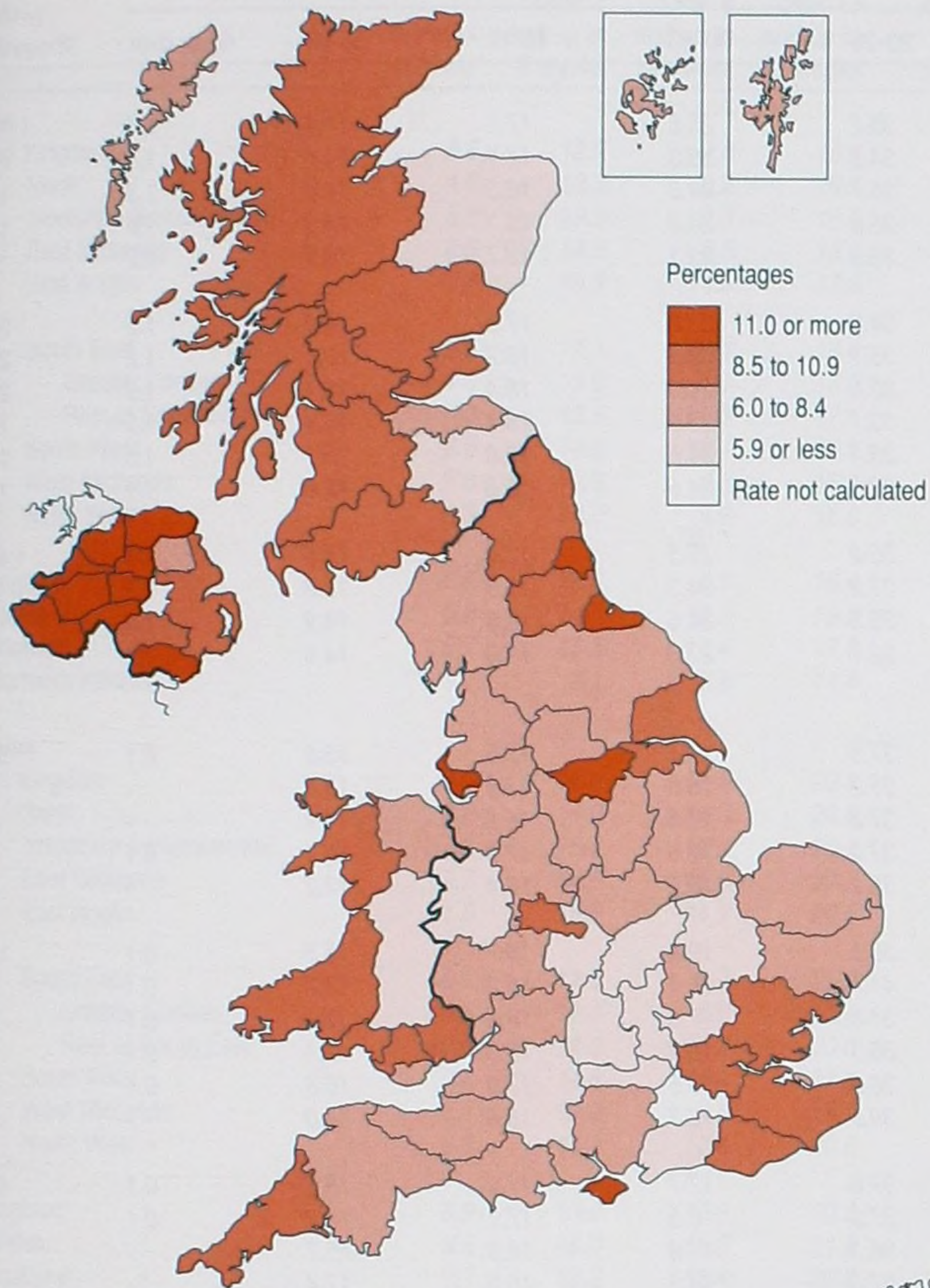
	Percentages									
	Spring quarter of each year									
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
United Kingdom	11.2	10.8	8.8	7.2	6.8	8.4	9.7	10.3	9.6	8.6
North	14.7	13.4	13.5	11.1	10.4	11.0	11.3	11.3	11.8	10.8
Yorkshire & Humberside	12.4	11.7	11.0	8.7	7.7	8.3	10.1	10.0	9.9	8.7
East Midlands	10.2	10.3	7.7	6.8	6.6	7.3	8.8	9.1	8.3	7.5
East Anglia	8.6	8.5	5.5	4.1	4.8	6.3	7.1	8.4	7.4	7.1
South East	8.5	7.9	6.1	5.0	5.2	7.3	9.5	10.4	9.7	8.6
Greater London	10.5	9.4	8.0	6.8	6.8	9.1	12.0	13.2	13.1	11.5
Rest of South East	7.3	6.9	4.8	3.8	4.2	6.1	7.9	8.5	7.6	6.8
South West	8.9	8.6	6.2	5.2	5.0	7.6	9.1	9.2	7.5	7.8
West Midlands	12.6	12.8	8.9	7.5	6.8	9.5	10.7	11.8	10.0	9.0
North West	14.0	12.8	11.5	9.5	8.0	9.7	10.2	11.1	10.4	9.1
England	10.6	10.1	8.1	6.7	6.4	8.1	9.7	10.3	9.5	8.6
Wales	14.3	13.3	11.4	9.1	8.0	9.1	8.9	9.6	9.3	8.8
Scotland	13.9	14.9	12.0	9.7	9.3	9.3	9.5	10.2	10.0	8.3
Northern Ireland	15.8	15.2	13.9	12.6	11.6	12.2	12.3	12.5	11.7	11.0

¹ See Appendix notes.

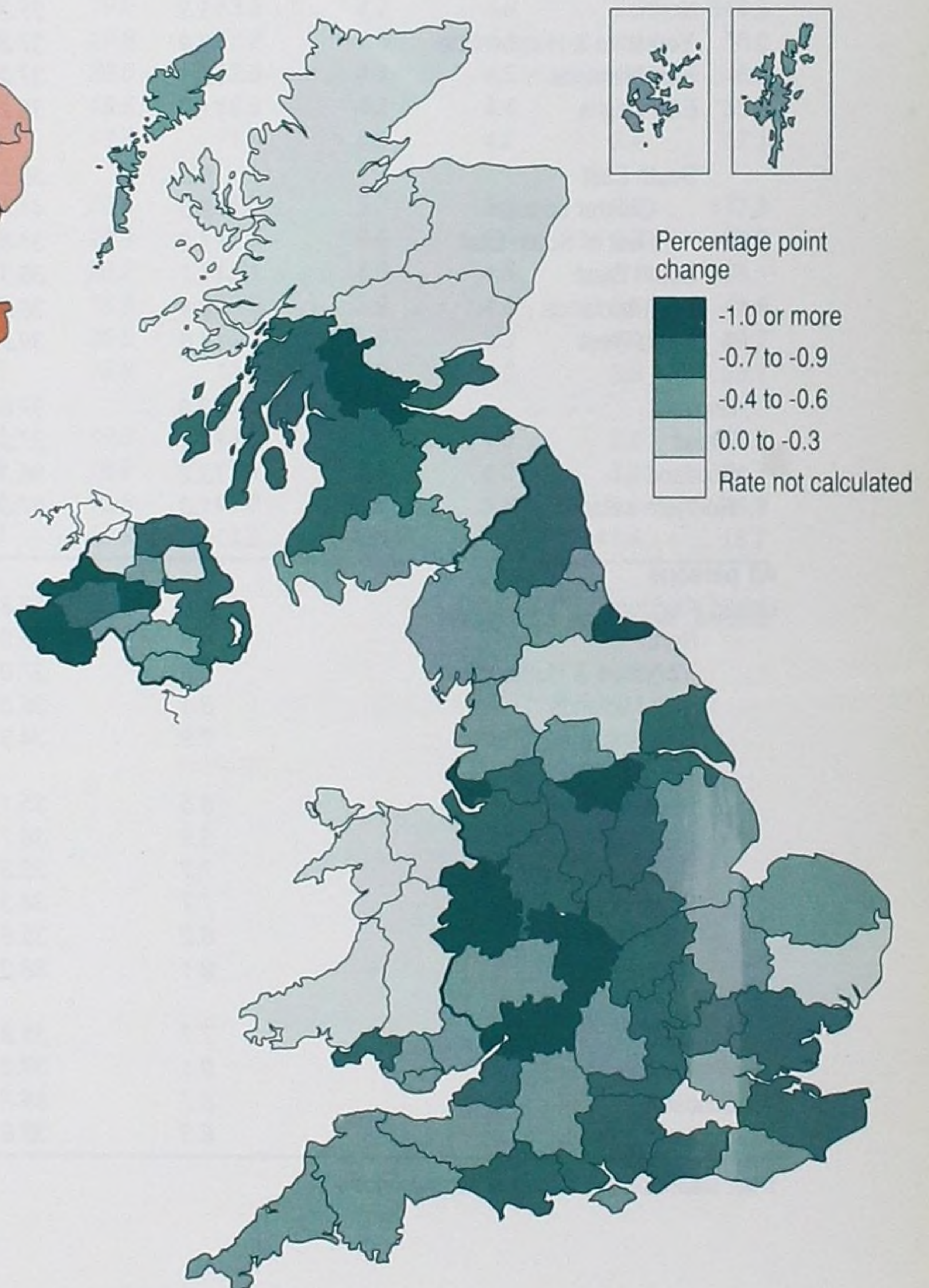
Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics; Department of Economic Development, Northern Ireland

5.20 Claimant unemployment: by county¹, January 1996

Unemployment rate², January 1996



Change³ in previous 12 months



- 1 See Appendix notes. Data are workforce based. Travel-to-work areas for Northern Ireland.
 2 Not seasonally adjusted.
 3 Percentage point change in unemployment rate between January 1995 and January 1996.

Source: Office for National Statistics

5.21 Unemployed claimants¹: by age and gender, January 1996

	Percentage aged						Percentages and thousands
							Total
	Under 20	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 or over	(=100%) (thousands)
Males							
United Kingdom	6.5	35.2	25.5	17.1	14.4	1.4	1,766.4
North	7.3	34.9	25.3	17.1	14.4	1.0	119.1
Yorkshire & Humberside	7.3	36.7	24.3	16.3	14.0	1.3	162.7
East Midlands	6.8	35.6	24.0	16.7	15.3	1.6	113.4
East Anglia	6.6	33.9	23.1	17.7	16.5	2.2	50.3
South East	5.3	34.0	27.5	17.5	14.2	1.5	529.9
Greater London	4.8	35.1	29.8	16.7	12.5	1.2	283.6
Rest of South East	6.0	32.8	24.9	18.4	16.1	1.9	246.3
South West	6.3	33.7	23.9	18.1	16.4	1.5	125.2
West Midlands	6.7	35.4	24.5	16.8	15.1	1.5	154.9
North West	7.5	38.1	24.6	15.8	12.9	1.1	196.5
England	6.4	35.2	25.5	17.0	14.5	1.4	1,451.8
Wales	7.7	37.2	24.3	16.5	13.3	0.9	86.5
Scotland	7.4	35.6	24.6	16.9	14.2	1.3	160.0
Northern Ireland	5.1	32.7	27.5	19.0	14.6	1.1	68.0
Females							
United Kingdom	12.2	37.5	17.7	17.0	15.6	0.1	544.1
North	15.3	35.2	16.6	17.9	15.0	-	30.0
Yorkshire & Humberside	13.9	37.8	16.5	16.9	14.9	-	46.5
East Midlands	12.3	37.2	17.0	17.3	16.1	0.1	35.2
East Anglia	11.9	35.2	16.2	19.4	17.2	-	17.1
South East	9.9	38.5	19.4	16.7	15.5	0.1	177.3
Greater London	9.0	41.4	20.7	15.2	13.7	0.1	99.2
Rest of South East	11.2	34.8	17.6	18.6	17.7	0.1	78.1
South West	11.7	36.1	16.7	18.3	17.1	0.1	42.8
West Midlands	12.8	36.9	16.6	17.0	16.6	0.1	49.7
North West	14.6	39.0	16.7	15.6	14.0	-	55.7
England	12.0	37.6	17.7	17.0	15.6	0.1	454.3
Wales	14.2	37.2	16.5	17.1	15.0	0.1	24.7
Scotland	13.2	36.3	17.9	16.9	15.7	-	46.8
Northern Ireland	11.0	37.0	18.3	16.3	17.4	-	18.2
All persons							
United Kingdom	7.8	35.8	23.6	17.0	14.7	1.1	2,310.5
North	8.9	35.0	23.6	17.3	14.5	0.8	149.0
Yorkshire & Humberside	8.8	37.0	22.6	16.4	14.2	1.0	209.2
East Midlands	8.1	36.0	22.3	16.9	15.5	1.2	148.6
East Anglia	7.9	34.3	21.3	18.1	16.7	1.6	67.4
South East	6.5	35.1	25.5	17.3	14.5	1.1	707.2
Greater London	5.9	36.7	27.4	16.3	12.8	0.9	382.8
Rest of South East	7.2	33.3	23.1	18.5	16.5	1.4	324.4
South West	7.7	34.3	22.1	18.1	16.6	1.2	168.0
West Midlands	8.2	35.8	22.6	16.9	15.5	1.1	204.5
North West	9.1	38.3	22.9	15.8	13.1	0.8	252.1
England	7.7	35.8	23.7	17.0	14.7	1.1	1,906.1
Wales	9.1	37.2	22.6	16.7	13.7	0.7	111.2
Scotland	8.7	35.7	23.1	16.9	14.5	1.0	206.8
Northern Ireland	6.3	33.6	25.5	18.4	15.2	0.9	86.3

¹ Not seasonally adjusted. See Appendix notes.

Source: Office for National Statistics

5.22 Unemployed claimants¹: by duration and gender, January 1996

Percentages and thousands

	2 weeks or less	Over 2 and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 and up to 13 weeks	Over 13 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks up to 1 year	Over 1 and up to 2 years	Over 2 and up to 3 years	Over 3 and up to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total (= 100%) (thou- sands)
Males										
United Kingdom	5.8	12.9	9.0	16.4	17.8	15.5	6.7	8.7	7.1	1,766.4
North	4.8	13.3	9.2	16.4	17.5	15.7	6.8	8.3	7.9	119.1
Yorkshire & Humberside	5.9	13.9	9.3	16.6	18.0	15.2	6.0	7.8	7.4	162.7
East Midlands	6.6	14.5	9.3	16.4	17.3	14.8	6.0	8.3	6.7	113.4
East Anglia	7.5	15.9	11.0	17.8	16.8	13.9	5.5	7.3	4.4	50.3
South East	5.6	11.1	8.1	16.0	18.7	17.3	8.0	10.0	5.3	529.9
Greater London	4.3	9.0	7.1	15.0	18.8	19.0	9.3	11.3	6.2	283.6
Rest of South East	7.0	13.5	9.3	17.1	18.6	15.4	6.4	8.5	4.2	246.3
South West	6.8	14.6	10.1	18.2	17.7	14.6	5.8	7.5	4.9	125.2
West Midlands	5.6	12.0	8.3	15.5	18.0	15.1	6.6	10.4	8.5	154.9
North West	6.3	14.0	9.6	16.8	17.6	14.7	5.9	7.5	7.7	196.5
England	5.9	12.8	8.9	16.4	18.0	15.8	6.8	8.9	6.5	1,451.8
Wales	5.8	14.3	10.0	18.2	18.5	14.0	5.6	7.4	6.0	86.5
Scotland	5.7	15.5	10.4	17.6	17.5	13.8	5.7	6.8	6.9	160.0
Northern Ireland	3.7	8.1	5.8	11.4	12.8	13.8	8.5	12.3	23.5	68.0
Females										
United Kingdom	9.0	14.2	10.5	20.2	19.6	13.5	4.7	4.8	3.5	544.1
North	9.2	14.6	10.6	20.0	19.6	13.2	4.3	4.5	4.0	30.0
Yorkshire & Humberside	9.0	15.0	10.5	20.1	20.0	12.8	4.1	4.5	4.0	46.5
East Midlands	9.7	14.6	10.6	20.7	19.6	12.6	4.1	4.4	3.6	35.2
East Anglia	11.0	15.8	11.7	20.5	18.5	11.9	4.0	4.2	2.4	17.1
South East	8.2	12.5	9.7	20.2	20.6	15.4	5.7	5.3	2.5	177.3
Greater London	6.5	11.1	8.8	20.1	20.9	17.3	6.6	5.9	2.8	99.2
Rest of South East	10.4	14.3	10.7	20.3	20.2	13.1	4.5	4.5	2.1	78.1
South West	10.2	14.8	12.4	21.6	18.3	12.3	3.9	4.0	2.6	42.8
West Midlands	8.1	13.2	9.6	19.5	20.5	13.9	5.0	5.9	4.4	49.7
North West	9.8	15.8	10.6	20.6	18.9	12.5	4.0	4.0	3.8	55.7
England	8.9	13.9	10.3	20.3	19.9	13.8	4.8	4.8	3.2	454.3
Wales	9.6	16.0	11.3	21.5	18.9	11.9	3.9	4.0	3.0	24.7
Scotland	9.7	17.2	12.4	20.0	18.8	11.0	3.6	3.8	3.6	46.8
Northern Ireland	6.8	11.3	7.9	17.8	16.8	13.5	6.8	7.6	11.6	18.2

¹ Not seasonally adjusted. See Appendix notes.

Source: Office for National Statistics

5.23 ILO unemployed¹: by highest qualification², Spring 1995

Percentages and thousands

	Degree or equivalent	Higher education below degree	GCE A level or equivalent	Apprenticeship	GCE O level or equivalent	CSE below grade 1	Other qualifications ³	No qualifications	Total ⁴ (= 100%) (thousands)
United Kingdom	6.3	4.4	13.5	10.1	17.7	7.2	12.3	28.2	2,436
North	..	..	12.1	15.6	15.0	11.0	11.8	27.5	152
Yorkshire & Humberside	8.0	4.5	13.4	8.2	16.0	11.9	10.7	27.2	211
East Midlands	..	..	13.2	11.6	17.9	8.1	7.6	29.6	152
East Anglia	..	..	..	..	23.4	..	..	22.6	76
South East	8.6	4.1	14.2	8.4	16.8	5.8	15.3	26.6	771
Greater London	9.6	4.0	13.3	7.2	15.5	4.2	18.4	27.7	396
Rest of South East	7.5	4.2	15.2	9.8	18.1	7.4	11.9	25.4	375
South West	7.5	..	16.1	9.0	21.5	8.3	8.3	23.8	183
West Midlands	..	4.4	12.0	7.5	15.8	7.6	11.0	37.4	229
North West	3.8	3.8	10.5	11.8	19.0	8.3	13.6	28.7	266
England	6.6	4.4	13.3	9.6	17.5	7.8	12.5	28.0	2,040
Wales	..	..	14.9	11.4	20.3	..	8.7	25.7	114
Scotland	..	5.3	16.4	12.5	19.8	..	15.1	25.0	206
Northern Ireland	..	..	..	15.6	14.3	..	..	44.9	77

1 Males aged 16-64 and females aged 16-59.

2 For some regions, sample sizes are too small to provide a reliable estimate. See Appendix notes.

3 Includes YTS certificates.

4 Includes those who did not state their qualifications.

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

5.24 Trade union membership: by occupation, Autumn 1995

Percentages¹

	Managerial & administrators	Professional, associate professional & technical	Clerical & secretarial	Craft & related	Personal & protective services	Sales ²	Plant & machine operative	Other	All occupations
United Kingdom	20.0	47.7	25.8	35.3	26.3	11.0	40.8	26.5	30.6
North	26.2	61.0	38.2	48.1	29.6	14.1	51.2	38.3	40.5
Yorkshire & Humberside	22.0	50.3	29.2	37.4	30.6	11.4	44.3	29.4	33.7
East Midlands	21.0	49.9	23.8	33.6	31.3	11.3	36.6	18.7	30.1
East Anglia	16.4	45.6	22.6	28.5	16.9	..	31.4	15.7	25.1
South East	16.9	37.7	19.4	28.0	22.6	9.9	32.2	22.5	24.4
Greater London	19.5	40.4	21.3	30.3	23.9	10.2	33.5	30.2	27.0
Rest of South East	15.2	35.8	18.2	26.9	21.9	9.7	31.7	18.6	22.8
South West	19.9	45.3	20.5	29.1	14.9	8.7	34.1	18.4	25.4
West Midlands	15.0	52.4	25.5	37.7	25.8	10.2	43.2	24.3	31.2
North West	25.4	54.5	34.5	39.9	33.9	12.3	46.1	34.8	36.6
England	19.1	45.5	24.5	34.3	25.1	10.7	39.2	24.9	29.2
Wales	29.2	64.4	37.1	44.1	34.6	11.6	53.3	37.5	41.6
Scotland	26.0	57.0	31.6	37.3	33.3	13.2	46.4	32.3	36.7
Northern Ireland	23.0	64.6	33.2	40.5	25.2	..	42.4	33.0	36.3

1 Percentage of employees in each occupational group in each region who belong to a trade union.

2 For some regions, sample sizes are too small to provide a reliable estimate. See Appendix notes.

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

6

Housing

Stock of dwelling	The stock of dwellings in Northern Ireland and East Anglia rose by nearly 20 per cent between 1981 and 1994, almost three times the rate of growth in the North West. <i>(Table 6.1)</i>
Tenure	The rate of owner-occupation in Scotland rose by nearly 10 per cent between 1991 and 1994, a bigger rise than in any other region. <i>(Table 6.2)</i>
Age of dwellings	Wales has proportionately more older houses than any other region, with one in five dwellings built before 1891. <i>(Table 6.3)</i>
New homes	In 1994, private developers built nearly twice as many new homes per head of population in East Anglia as in the North or in the North West. <i>(Table 6.5)</i>
	Northern Ireland is the only region where the public sector is known to be building more new houses than housing associations are. <i>(Table 6.5)</i>
Type of dwellings	Nearly two in every five households in Wales and Northern Ireland live in terraced houses compared with one in five in the East Midlands and East Anglia. <i>(Table 6.6)</i>
Rents	The average local authority rent in April 1995 ranged from £48 per week in the South East to £27 per week in Yorkshire and Humberside. <i>(Table 6.7)</i>
Council house sales	Local authorities in East Anglia have sold nearly two fifths of their housing stocks since 1979, while those in the North West and in Yorkshire and Humberside have sold about a quarter. <i>(Table 6.9)</i>
House prices	Northern Ireland is the only region in which there was a significant increase in house prices between 1994 and 1995. <i>(Table 6.10)</i>
Council Tax bandings	Almost ten times the proportion of residential properties in the North as in the South East is classified as Band A for Council Tax. <i>(Table 6.12)</i>
Homelessness	Mortgage arrears accounted for 13 per cent of households accepted as homeless in East Anglia in 1994 and 12 per cent in the South West, compared with only 1 per cent in Northern Ireland. <i>(Table 6.14)</i>

Introduction

The tables in the first half of the chapter look at different aspects of the stock of dwellings. Between 1981 and 1994, Northern Ireland and East Anglia had the biggest percentage increase in stock, nearly three times the rate of growth in the North West (Table 6.1). However, the stock of dwellings is affected by a number of factors other than the building of new homes: some existing properties are converted, some are demolished under slum clearance legislation, to make way for new development or because they are defective, some are closed as unfit for habitation and others that were previously closed are made fit again. The North West accounted for 30 per cent of the total losses to the housing stock in England between April 1981 and March 1994.

One measure of the adequacy of the housing stock is the household/dwelling balance. This is the relationship between the number of households and the number of dwellings available to house them. The balance has to take into account dwellings that are not the main residence of a household, either because they are vacant or because they are a second home. The Survey of English Housing indicates that 760 thousand households in England had another property in 1994/95 in addition to their main home: of these, 450 thousand were someone else's main residence and a further 100 thousand were properties the owners intended to sell either because they had moved (or were waiting to move) or they had inherited the property. The latter would be treated as vacant in comparisons of households and dwellings. If these properties are excluded, there were around 215 thousand genuine second homes in England owned or rented by households whose main residence is in England. Over a third of these second homes - 79 thousand - are used as holiday homes, which are predominately located in rural areas, particularly the South West and East Anglia.

Within the social housing sector, the role of housing associations in providing subsidised housing has increased in the last decade as public sector renting has declined (Table 6.2). Part of the reason for this was the introduction in Great Britain of Large Scale Voluntary Transfers (LSVTs). Under this scheme, a local authority can transfer all or part of its housing stock to a new landlord, usually a non-profit-making housing association registered with the Housing Corporation or Scottish Homes. Some local authorities in England now have no housing stock following LSVTs. These authorities are identified in Table 15.2 where there is no figure for the

**“Some local authorities
now have**

average local authority rent. In addition to LSTVs, housing associations are now building many more new homes than local authorities in all regions of England and in Wales (Table 6.5). A second major reason for the fall in the stock of local authority dwellings was the introduction of the *Housing Act 1990*, and its Scottish equivalent, which gave tenants in Great Britain the right to buy their homes. In Northern Ireland tenants have had the right to buy since the adoption of the *Housing Order 1983*. Table 6.9 looks at the sales of local authority dwellings since 1979.

There are two distinct types of owner occupiers: those who are in the process of buying their home and those who own it outright. The majority of homes are purchased with the aid of a mortgage. There was a boom in house prices in the late 1980s, but the early 1990s saw a fall in house prices in real terms notably in the South East, the South West and East Anglia (Table 6.10). This resulted in some owner occupiers being affected by negative equity, that is where the size of the mortgage is greater than the value of the property. The Department of Social Security's Family Resources Survey found that in Great Britain one in 20 households with a mortgage were in a position of negative equity in 1993/94, and for one in every 100 the negative equity was in excess of £10,000. In line with the movement in house prices, cases of negative equity are predominantly in the southern half of England.

At the end of the 1980s, private renting which had been in decline since the Second World War started to increase. It was helped both by the depressed housing market in the early 1990s and by the *Housing Act 1988* which deregulated new lettings from 15 January 1989 and allowed landlords to negotiate rent freely with the tenant. Privately rented accommodation tends to be concentrated in areas which have young, mobile populations, for example large cities and university towns, which explains the high proportion of privately rented dwellings in Greater London (Table 6.2).

Table 6.13 shows the trend in the number of mortgage possession actions entered and orders made in the courts in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. The figures do not indicate how many houses have been repossessed through the courts as not all orders result in the issue and execution of warrants of possession (see Appendix for further details). The regional breakdown relates to the location of the court rather than the address of the property.

in England
no housing stock”

6.1 Stock of dwellings^{1,2}

	Thousands						Thousands and percentages	
							Percentage increase 1981-1994	Rates per 1,000 population 1994
	1981	1986	1991	1992	1993	1994		
United Kingdom	21,586	22,601	23,712	23,883	24,063	24,248	12.3	415
North	1,214	1,249	1,287	1,294	1,301	1,309	7.8	422
Yorkshire & Humberside	1,901	1,960	2,031	2,044	2,058	2,072	9.0	412
East Midlands	1,484	1,558	1,646	1,661	1,676	1,692	14.0	413
East Anglia	754	807	870	880	890	900	19.4	427
South East	6,537	6,913	7,288	7,340	7,391	7,445	13.9	417
Greater London	2,682	2,801	2,928	2,945	2,959	2,975	10.9	427
Rest of South East	3,856	4,112	4,360	4,396	4,432	4,470	15.9	410
South West	1,728	1,853	1,983	2,000	2,015	2,031	17.5	424
West Midlands	1,941	2,016	2,089	2,102	2,117	2,131	9.8	403
North West	2,466	2,526	2,593	2,606	2,622	2,637	6.9	412
England	18,025	18,883	19,788	19,927	20,070	20,219	12.2	415
Wales	1,089	1,128	1,191	1,201	1,210	1,219	11.9	418
Scotland	1,970	2,050	2,160	2,175	2,193	2,210	12.2	431
Northern Ireland	502	540	573	580	590	600	19.5	366

1 At December.

2 See Appendix notes.

Source: Department of the Environment; Welsh Office; The Scottish Office Development Department; Department of the Environment, Northern Ireland

6.2 Tenure of dwellings¹

	Percentages											
	Owner-occupied			Rented from local authority or New Town ^{2,3}			Rented from private owners or with job or business			Rented from housing association		
	1981	1991	1994	1981	1991	1994	1981	1991	1994	1981	1991	1994
United Kingdom	56	66	..	31	21	20	11	9	..	2	3	4
North	48	60	61	39	28	26	10	8	9	3	4	4
Yorkshire & Humberside	57	65	66	31	23	22	11	9	9	2	2	3
East Midlands	60	70	71	27	19	18	11	9	9	1	2	2
East Anglia	59	68	69	25	16	14	14	13	13	2	3	5
South East	59	67	67	26	18	16	12	11	12	3	4	5
Greater London	50	57	57	32	23	22	13	14	14	5	6	7
Rest of South East	65	73	74	23	14	12	11	10	10	2	3	4
South West	64	72	73	21	14	12	14	12	12	2	2	3
West Midlands	58	67	68	31	23	21	9	7	8	2	3	4
North West	60	67	68	29	21	20	9	8	8	2	4	4
England	59	67	68	28	20	18	11	10	10	2	3	4
Wales	63	71	72	27	18	17	9	8	8	1	3	3
Scotland	36	52	57	52	38	33	10	7	7	2	3	3
Northern Ireland	54	66	..	38	28	25	8	4	..	1	2	2

1 See Appendix notes.

2 Including Scottish Homes, formerly the Scottish Special Housing Association.

3 Northern Ireland Housing Executive in Northern Ireland.

Source: Department of the Environment; Welsh Office; The Scottish Office Development Department; Department of the Environment, Northern Ireland

6.3 Date of construction of dwellings, 1994¹

	Percentages				
	Pre 1891	1891 -1918	1919 -1944	1945 -1970 ²	Post 1970 ²
Great Britain	14.2	12.5	19.4	31.8	22.1
North	11.5	14.4	19.1	34.9	20.2
Yorkshire & Humberside	13.2	14.6	20.9	32.1	19.3
East Midlands	12.9	11.4	18.5	32.0	25.1
East Anglia	18.8	7.4	13.3	30.4	30.2
South East	14.4	12.3	21.8	30.6	20.9
Greater London	18.1	17.2	27.9	22.1	14.7
Rest of South East	11.9	9.0	17.8	36.3	25.0
South West	19.4	9.5	15.5	30.7	24.9
West Midlands	11.2	10.7	21.7	35.6	20.7
North West	14.9	13.7	21.3	30.5	19.6
England	14.3	12.1	20.2	31.7	21.7
Wales	20.2	16.0	12.6	28.5	22.7
Scotland	10.1	14.3	15.9	34.6	25.2
Northern Ireland	20.2		10.8	21.6	47.3

¹ See Appendix notes.

² Figures for Northern Ireland relate to 1945-1965 and post 1965.

Source: Department of the Environment; Welsh Office; The Scottish Office Development Department; Department of Environment, Northern Ireland

6.4 Renovations: by sector¹

	Thousands of dwellings ²								
	Grants paid to private owners and tenants ^{3,4}			Work completed for housing associations			Work completed for local authorities and new towns ^{3,5,6}		
	1981	1986	1994	1981	1986	1994	1981	1986	1994
United Kingdom	115.7	178.0	125.8	13.9	15.4	8.4	..	230.9	434.2
North	4.9	7.0	5.7	1.2	1.2	0.6	4.1	17.5	24.6
Yorkshire & Humberside	7.7	10.1	9.7	0.7	1.0	0.4	5.0	4.9	18.1
East Midlands	7.3	11.2	9.9	0.7	0.8	0.3	5.6	11.3	16.0
East Anglia	3.3	5.7	4.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.2	3.9	12.5
South East	20.6	39.0	26.6	3.6	4.2	3.5	20.1	52.5	140.1
Greater London	9.5	20.8	9.5	3.3	3.5	2.0	13.5	30.4	89.7
Rest of South East	11.2	18.2	17.1	0.3	0.6	1.4	6.7	22.1	50.4
South West	6.0	9.6	11.1	0.4	0.7	0.7	1.9	12.1	26.6
West Midlands	7.1	10.4	10.1	1.2	1.7	0.7	6.4	16.2	29.3
North West	12.1	20.2	13.5	3.2	2.8	0.6	8.5	15.2	29.2
England	68.9	113.3	91.2	11.2	12.7	6.9	52.9	133.7	296.4
Wales	7.1	18.6	14.2	0.7	0.9	0.3	..	2.8	20.4
Scotland	15.2	24.7	17.7	1.8	1.4	1.0	25.3	71.1	109.1
Northern Ireland ⁷	24.5	21.4	2.7	0.2	0.4	0.2	..	23.3	8.3

¹ See Appendix notes.

² Welsh figures are for thousands of grants.

³ Figures for Scotland are for work approved, and for Northern Ireland for work completed.

⁴ In England grants paid under the *Housing Act 1985* and earlier legislation refer to the number of dwellings whereas grants paid under the *Local Government and Housing Act 1989* refer to the number of grants.

⁵ Including Scottish Homes, formerly the Scottish Special Housing Association.

⁶ Northern Ireland Housing Executive in Northern Ireland.

⁷ From 1986 the data exclude large numbers of small Belfast City Council grants.

Source: Department of the Environment; Welsh Office; The Scottish Office Development Department; Department of the Environment, Northern Ireland

6.5 New dwellings completed¹: by sector

Thousands and rates per 1,000 population

	Thousands				Rate per 1,000 population			
	1981	1991	1993	1994	1981	1991	1993	1994
Private enterprise²								
United Kingdom	118.6	159.2	146.2	151.1	2.1	2.8	2.5	2.6
North	4.9	6.6	5.8	6.8	1.6	2.1	1.9	2.2
Yorkshire & Humberside	8.5	11.1	11.1	11.7	1.7	2.2	2.2	2.3
East Midlands	9.5	14.0	12.7	13.7	2.5	3.5	3.1	3.3
East Anglia	6.6	9.9	8.8	8.4	3.5	4.8	4.2	4.0
South East	35.0	44.8	38.3	40.5	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.3
Greater London	4.0	12.8	8.8	9.2	0.6	1.9	1.3	1.3
Rest of South East	30.9	31.9	29.5	31.2	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.9
South West	13.9	17.0	12.5	13.3	3.2	3.6	2.6	2.8
West Midlands	10.3	13.6	13.2	12.7	2.0	2.6	2.5	2.4
North West	10.3	14.2	14.2	14.3	1.6	2.2	2.2	2.2
England	98.9	131.2	116.5	121.4	2.1	2.7	2.4	2.5
Wales	5.1	7.3	6.3	6.9	1.8	2.5	2.2	2.4
Scotland	11.0	15.5	17.7	17.3	2.1	3.1	3.5	3.4
Northern Ireland	3.6	5.2	5.7	5.5	2.3	3.3	3.5	3.4
Housing associations								
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North	1.1	1.2	1.7	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5
Yorkshire & Humberside	1.3	2.0	3.3	2.6	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.5
East Midlands	1.9	1.0	1.8	2.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6
East Anglia	1.0	0.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.1	0.6	0.6
South East	4.7	5.4	11.9	12.5	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.7
Greater London	2.0	2.7	5.2	5.8	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.8
Rest of South East	2.7	2.7	6.7	6.7	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6
South West	1.2	1.1	2.3	2.6	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5
West Midlands	3.0	1.5	2.9	3.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6
North West	2.7	2.8	4.4	4.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7
England	16.8	15.3	29.6	30.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6
Wales	0.5	2.5	2.9	2.9	0.2	0.9	1.0	1.0
Scotland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Ireland	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.3
Local authorities, new towns and government departments³								
United Kingdom	68.4	11.2	3.4	2.9	1.2	0.2	0.1	-
North	3.3	0.2	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-
Yorkshire & Humberside	5.3	0.2	-	-	0.2	-	-	-
East Midlands	3.6	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	-	-
East Anglia	2.2	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1
South East	23.9	3.9	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	-	-
Greater London	13.4	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	-	-
Rest of South East	10.5	3.2	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	-	-
South West	2.8	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	-	-
West Midlands	5.2	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	-
North West	8.6	0.5	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-
England	54.9	8.1	1.4	1.1	0.3	0.2	-	-
Wales	3.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Scotland	7.1	1.7	1.0	0.7	1.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
Northern Ireland	2.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.9	0.6	0.5	0.5

1 Permanent dwellings only ie those with a life expectancy of 60 years or more. See Appendix notes. Number of housing starts are shown in Table 15.2 in the Districts chapter.

2 Includes private landlords (persons or companies) and owner-occupiers.

3 Northern Housing Executive in Northern Ireland.

Source: Department of the Environment; Welsh Office; The Scottish Office Development Department; Department of the Environment, Northern Ireland

6.6 Households: by type of dwelling, 1994-95

Percentages

	Detached house	Semi-detached house	Terraced house	Purpose built flat/maisonette	Other
United Kingdom	21	32	29	14	5
North	14	40	33	11	2
Yorkshire & Humberside	18	38	33	7	4
East Midlands	28	39	19	11	4
East Anglia	34	38	20	7	2
South East	19	26	29	19	7
Greater London	5	19	36	29	12
Rest of South East	28	31	24	12	4
South West	30	30	22	10	8
West Midlands	23	38	27	10	3
North West	14	41	32	11	2
England	21	34	28	13	5
Wales	23	30	37	7	3
Scotland	15	20	30	32	3
Northern Ireland	29	24	37	7	3

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

6.7 Average weekly rents: by tenure, 1995¹

£

	Private sector rents	Local authorities	Housing associations
North	45	32.54	34.94
Yorkshire & Humberside	51	26.68	36.75
East Midlands	46	32.59	40.11
East Anglia	43	36.79	36.62
South East	80	47.56	45.56
Greater London	92	50.70	46.40
Rest of South East	71	43.74	44.36
South West	56	39.71	43.66
West Midlands	54	35.16	39.17
North West	53	34.64	32.83
England	62	38.32	40.76
Wales	43	36.00	42.20
Scotland	33	28.78	29.13
Northern Ireland	..	31.56	..

¹ See Appendix notes.

Source: Family Resources Survey, Department of Social Security; Department of the Environment; Welsh Office; The Scottish Office Development Department; Department of the Environment, Northern Ireland

6.8 Housing costs of owner occupiers, 1994-95¹

£ per week

	Mortgage payments	Endowment policies	Structural insurance	Service payments	Total
Great Britain	28.01	6.07	4.24	0.53	38.85
North	21.22	5.43	3.88	0.11	30.64
Yorkshire & Humberside	21.04	5.05	3.78	0.11	29.99
East Midlands	23.01	5.30	3.70	0.14	32.15
East Anglia	27.09	6.21	4.10	0.36	37.75
South East	37.59	7.37	4.92	1.11	50.99
Greater London	39.84	7.13	5.26	1.81	54.05
Rest of S East	36.60	7.47	4.77	0.80	49.64
South West	27.09	5.69	4.07	0.55	37.40
West Midlands	25.03	5.59	3.87	0.40	34.88
North West	23.06	5.22	4.14	0.29	32.72
England	28.75	6.13	4.29	0.58	39.75
Wales	18.05	4.11	3.72	0.11	25.99
Scotland	26.55	6.87	4.00	0.26	37.68

¹ See Appendix notes.

Source: Family Resources Survey, Department of Social Security

6.9 Sales of local authority dwellings¹

Thousands and percentages

	1979 to 1994 ² (thousands)			Sales 1994 (thousands)			Stock at end- 1994 ³ (thousands)	Total sales 1979 to 1994 as a percentage of stock at April 1979 ³
	Right- to-buy	Other	Total	Right- to-buy	Other	Total		
United Kingdom	1,533	507	2,041	64	49	113	4,608	30.7
North	118	6	124	5	-	5	337	26.8
Yorkshire & Humberside	127	21	148	4	-	4	453	24.7
East Midlands	112	15	127	3	1	4	301	29.7
East Anglia	42	37	79	2	-	2	122	39.1
South East	436	238	674	17	21	38	1,175	36.4
Greater London	187	77	264	6	1	7	639	29.1
Rest of South East	249	161	410	11	20	31	536	43.3
South West	107	33	140	4	7	11	248	36.1
West Midlands	143	34	177	5	10	15	446	28.4
North West	125	39	164	4	4	8	515	24.2
England	1,210	423	1,633	44	43	87	3,597	31.2
Wales	92	6	99	3	-	3	210	32.0
Scotland	231	16	247	17	1	18	648	27.6
Northern Ireland ⁴	.	62	62	.	5	5	153	28.8

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

2 Figures relate to sales between April 1979 and December 1994. Right-to-buy sales are from October 1980.

3 See Appendix notes for details of the calculation of these figures.

4 The NIHE is responsible for Public Sector Housing in NI. Under the *Housing (NI) Order 1992* NIHE operates a voluntary house sales scheme which is comparable to the right to buy scheme in GB.

Source: Department of the Environment; Welsh Office; The Scottish Office Development Department; Department of the Environment, Northern Ireland

6.10 Dwelling prices¹

Indices and £ thousands

	Index of dwelling prices ² (1990=100)								Building society borrowers average dwelling price, 1995 (£ thousands)		
	1981	1986	1989	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Excluding LA sitting tenants		
									All	First-time buyers ³	
United Kingdom	37	57	101	99	95	93	94	94	63.2	65.1	46.1
North	41	56	88	101	105	107	110	106	46.1	48.4	34.0
Yorkshire & Humberside	37	52	92	104	102	103	100	100	52.6	54.1	39.6
East Midlands	36	53	100	98	96	93	94	93	53.3	54.6	39.9
East Anglia	37	59	112	97	92	88	88	90	59.0	60.5	44.4
South East	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80.0	81.3	58.5
Greater London	33	61	102	96	86	85	89	87	83.5	85.1	64.4
Rest of South East	35	59	109	95	88	84	87	88	78.2	79.4	54.6
South West	37	58	110	97	91	88	89	90	64.0	65.1	47.2
West Midlands	37	49	98	100	97	96	96	96	60.5	62.1	43.3
North West	38	52	87	101	103	99	101	100	55.5	56.4	41.7
England	36	57	102	98	93	90	92	92	65.4	66.9	48.0
Wales	38	53	96	99	98	99	99	98	52.5	53.8	38.6
Scotland	46	66	90	108	113	117	118	116	52.7	58.5	36.4
Northern Ireland	62	82	95	107	109	114	118	131	42.9	45.1	34.2

1 See Appendix notes.

2 This index adjusts for the mix of dwellings (by size, type, and whether new or second hand) and excludes those bought at non-market prices.

3 Includes LA sitting tenants.

Source: Department of the Environment

6.11 Building societies: mortgage advances and income of borrowers, 1995¹

	All borrowers				First-time buyers	
	Number of loans (thousands)	Average recorded income (£ thousand per annum)	Average percentage of price advanced	Percentage of advances over £30,000	Percentage of all loans	Average percentage of price advanced
United Kingdom	675	22.1	74.7	87.9	53.3	89.2
North	34	18.4	77.7	72.4	57.6	90.5
Yorkshire & Humberside	60	19.3	75.8	83.2	53.6	89.8
East Midlands	47	19.9	75.2	85.9	54.4	88.5
East Anglia	25	21.8	75.4	90.1	53.7	89.2
South East	221	26.2	73.7	95.7	51.5	88.8
Greater London	76	28.0	75.2	96.4	59.7	88.2
Rest of South East	145	25.3	72.8	95.3	47.2	89.3
South West	58	21.2	71.9	92.7	47.4	88.5
West Midlands	55	21.1	74.3	89.3	52.5	89.0
North West	70	20.4	77.1	86.0	57.7	90.2
England	571	22.6	74.4	89.8	52.8	89.1
Wales	29	18.8	75.5	83.4	54.8	89.1
Scotland	56	20.8	76.2	76.7	53.6	89.7
Northern Ireland	20	18.3	78.6	72.0	63.6	88.6

¹ See Appendix notes.

Source: Department of the Environment

6.12 Residential properties: by Council Tax bandings¹, 1994-95

	Percentages							
	Percentage of residential properties classified to							
	Band A	Band B	Band C	Band D	Band E	Band F	Band G	Band H
North	57.7	14.7	14.0	7.2	3.7	1.7	1.0	0.1
Yorkshire & Humberside	47.6	19.5	16.2	7.9	4.9	2.4	1.5	0.1
East Midlands	39.9	22.8	18.0	9.6	5.3	2.6	1.6	0.2
East Anglia	23.6	28.1	22.5	12.7	7.2	3.5	2.2	0.2
South East	6.3	15.3	27.1	22.4	14.0	7.6	6.2	1.1
Greater London	3.3	13.6	27.0	25.4	15.5	7.5	6.1	1.6
Rest of South East	8.2	16.4	27.4	20.4	13.1	7.7	6.2	0.8
South West	17.2	25.0	23.6	15.5	10.1	5.1	3.1	0.3
West Midlands	33.7	25.2	19.1	10.2	6.2	3.3	2.1	0.2
North West	45.5	18.7	17.3	9.0	5.0	2.5	1.8	0.2
England	26.6	19.4	21.8	14.6	9.0	4.7	3.4	0.5
Wales	20.5	25.9	19.8	14.8	11.8	4.3	2.7	0.3
Scotland	29.6	25.0	15.0	10.8	10.6	5.1	3.5	0.4

¹ See Appendix notes.

Source: Department of the Environment; Welsh Office; The Scottish Office Development Department

6.13 County Court actions for mortgage possessions¹

	Thousands											
	1991			1993			1994			1995		
	Actions entered	Orders made	Sus-pended orders	Actions entered	Orders made	Sus-pended orders	Actions entered	Orders made	Sus-pended orders	Actions entered	Orders made	Sus-pended orders
North	6.9	2.2	3.4	4.6	1.7	3.4	3.7	1.3	2.8	3.8	1.2	2.5
Yorkshire & Humberside	14.1	5.7	5.1	8.4	2.9	4.5	7.6	2.3	3.2	7.4	2.2	3.6
East Midlands	13.5	5.2	4.5	7.7	2.8	4.2	6.0	2.4	3.2	6.5	2.1	3.3
East Anglia	6.2	3.1	2.0	3.9	1.8	2.2	3.0	1.1	1.3	2.8	1.1	1.2
South East	79.9	33.0	30.3	48.9	19.3	25.8	35.5	14.8	19.2	30.8	13.6	17.4
Greater London	35.3	14.4	13.1	21.3	8.8	10.6	15.5	6.8	8.4	12.1	6.0	6.7
Rest of South East	44.6	18.6	17.2	27.7	10.5	15.2	20.0	8.0	10.8	18.7	7.6	10.7
South West	16.7	6.5	5.8	11.7	4.1	5.2	7.4	2.5	3.5	7.1	2.4	3.4
West Midlands	17.7	6.9	6.5	10.3	3.4	5.5	8.6	2.6	4.4	8.2	2.4	4.2
North West	21.4	7.3	8.1	14.1	4.9	7.8	11.7	3.6	5.8	12.3	3.8	6.3
England	176.4	69.9	65.6	109.7	40.7	58.7	83.5	30.7	43.3	78.9	28.8	41.9
Wales	10.2	4.0	3.5	6.4	2.3	3.6	4.4	1.5	2.3	5.3	1.6	2.7
Northern Ireland ²	3.1	..	..	1.7	..	..	1.4	..	..	1.2	..	..

¹ Local authority and private. See Appendix notes.

² Mortgage possession actions are heard in Chancery Division of Northern Ireland High Court.

Source: Lord Chancellor's Department; Northern Ireland Court Service

6.14 Households accepted as homeless: by reason, 1994¹

	Percentages and numbers						
	No longer willing or able to remain with		Break-down of relationship with partner	Mortgage arrears	Rent arrears or other reason for loss of rented or tied accommodation	Other reasons	Total number of cases (=100%)
	Parents	Relatives or friends					
North	24	10	27	7	18	14	6,860
Yorkshire & Humberside	21	12	28	7	18	14	11,400
East Midlands	18	11	26	8	20	17	9,140
East Anglia	16	8	21	13	32	10	3,290
South East	20	16	15	9	22	18	47,660
Greater London	22	20	14	6	17	21	28,740
Rest of South East	19	10	16	14	29	12	18,920
South West	15	8	18	12	35	12	9,280
West Midlands	26	9	26	7	18	14	16,530
North West	21	15	23	6	15	20	18,500
England	21	13	21	8	21	16	122,660
Wales	21	9	20	8	27	15	10,293
Northern Ireland ²	33		21	1	11	34	4,348

¹ See Appendix notes.

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

Source: Department of the Environment; Welsh Office; Department of the Environment, Northern Ireland

7

Health

Infant deaths	Fewer babies die in East Anglia than anywhere else, with 5.2 deaths in the first year of life per thousand live births in 1994 compared with a high of 7.7 in Yorkshire and Humberside. <i>(Table 7.2)</i>
Food poisoning	Notifications of food poisoning per head of population were higher in all regions in 1994 than in the previous ten years and highest of all in Wales. <i>(Table 7.4)</i>
Screening	The Trent Regional Health Authority (RHA) area has the best record overall for screening for cervical and breast cancer and the North Thames RHA area the poorest. <i>(Table 7.7)</i>
Cancer registrations	Allowing for age structure of the population, cancer registration rates are highest in Scotland. <i>(Table 7.8)</i>
AIDS/HIV infection	The burden of persons with AIDS or HIV infection falls heaviest in the Thames Regional Health Authority (RHA) areas, although HIV is present among the major risk groups in every RHA area. <i>(Table 7.9)</i>
Death rates	The highest death rates due to heart disease are in Scotland and Northern Ireland. <i>(Table 7.11)</i>
Smoking	About 30 per cent of adults in Scotland smoked cigarettes in 1994 compared with less than 25 per cent in the West Midlands, the South West, and East Anglia. <i>(Table 7.12)</i>
Drinking	Adults in Northern Ireland are less likely than those elsewhere in the United Kingdom to drink more than the recommended sensible levels of alcohol. <i>(Table 7.13)</i>
Waiting lists	The average waiting time for surgery in 1993-94 was higher in the North East Thames Regional Health Authority (RHA) area than in any other English RHA. <i>(Table 7.17)</i>
Hospital beds	The West Midlands Regional Health Authority (RHA) area had the highest rate of throughput per hospital bed in 1994 of all the RHAs in England. <i>(Table 7.18)</i>
Prescriptions	In 1994 the number of prescription items dispensed per person was highest in Wales and lowest in the Oxford Regional Health Authority area. <i>(Table 7.20)</i>
GP list size	Within England, the average GP list size in 1994 ranged from 2,000 in the North East and North West Regional Health Authority (RHA) areas to 1,700 in the South Western RHA. <i>(Table 7.22)</i>

Introduction

The regional breakdown within England of many of the tables in this chapter is the Regional Health Authority (RHA) areas, as administratively the NHS does not use the standard statistical regions used throughout most of *Regional Trends*. On 1 April 1994 there was a reorganisation of the then 14 RHAs to form eight. (Two years later these were replaced by NHS Regional Office areas.) Some of the statistics in this edition relate to periods before the reorganisation and so are shown on the basis of the old RHA structure. Maps of both structures appear on page 242 of the Appendix. Due to differences in the collection of health statistics across the United Kingdom, it is not always possible to show national totals.

Infectious diseases such as measles and hepatitis tend to occur in cyclical patterns. Table 7.4 shows a different pattern for food poisoning with notifications increasing in all regions between 1984 and 1994. The reasons for this increase are not fully understood; it is uncertain whether it represents a rise in the level of illness, a rise in the number of people reporting illness to their doctors or a rise in the number of patients with gastro-intestinal disease being reported as cases of food poisoning. Whichever the reason, it is likely that there is still under-reporting of food poisoning.

Between 1 September 1991 and 31 August 1992, 60 general practices in England and Wales took part in the fourth of a series of studies of general practitioners (GPs) and their patients. Nearly half a million patients were involved - about 1 per cent of the population of England and Wales. The General Practice Morbidity Survey measures the illness recorded by the GP; it does not measure total illness but indicates the demands being made for health care. Chart 7.5 shows the estimated proportions of men and women aged between 16 and 44 who consulted their GP for serious illness during the study year. Serious illness is defined as a condition that is 'life threatening, requiring major surgery or intensive care, or having the potential for serious complication or recurring disability'. Surveys of more specific health conditions are also undertaken. For example Chart 7.6, drawn from the Survey of Psychiatric Morbidity 1993, shows the percentage of adults with a neurotic disorder in the week before interview. The figures show some regional variation. However if they were standardised by socio-demographic and socio-economic factors then these regional differences would be greatly reduced.

Table 7.8 shows cancer registration statistics for 1990 by gender and age. All regions show a similar pattern in the incidence by age with sharp increases in the rates for those aged 60 or over, particularly for males. Information is collected

“....about half of patients
hospitals are

by regional registries from a wide variety of sources and then passed to a central registry maintained by the Office for National Statistics. The advantage of this approach is that it maximises ascertainment; its disadvantages follow from the time required for receiving and collating data and the need for vigorous validation procedures to avoid duplicate registration. Additional time is required for the coding of detailed clinical and treatment data within the regional registry. However, in practical terms cancer incidence rates do not vary substantially from year to year.

Surveillance and monitoring of diseases is an essential activity. For AIDS and HIV infection, surveillance is implemented through the voluntary confidential reporting systems operated by the Public Health Laboratory Service together with the Scottish Centre of Infection and Environmental Health, and through the Unlinked Anonymous HIV Prevalence Monitoring programme conducted at sexually-transmitted disease (STD) clinics, centres for injecting drug users and antenatal clinics and hospitals. Table 7.10 shows the prevalence of HIV-1 infection amongst STD attenders. Care should be taken in making regional comparisons of the results in Table 7.10 as the numbers tested in some regions were small in relation to the population as a whole. Whilst prevalence is highest in London (which falls mostly within the North Thames region), HIV-1 infection is present in high risk groups in every region as can be seen from Table 7.9.

The amount of time that people wait to be admitted to hospital and the time they spend in hospital vary according to specialty. Average times are shown in Tables 7.17 and 7.19 respectively. Most people required to wait for admission to hospital are admitted within a few months, but about half of patients (excluding live births) treated in hospitals are emergency cases and do not come from the waiting lists. With improvements in surgical techniques - for example minimal access surgery - the average (median) length of stay in hospital for acute surgical patients is 2 days in all regions.

Non-residential community care - known as 'care in the community' - is aimed at those people affected by problems of ageing, mental illness, learning disability or physical or sensory disability who can receive services in their own homes, such as home nursing or help with daily living, domestic cleaning and provision of meals. In 1994 the average number of contact hours per household receiving home help care ranged from three hours per week in the East Midlands to nearly six hours in East Anglia (Table 7.24).

.... treated in
emergency cases....”

7.1 Population and vital statistics: Health Authority areas, 1994

	Population aged (mid-year estimates)(thousands)					Vital statistics (rates)					Thousands and rates
	0 - 15	16 - 64	65 - 84	85 or over	All ages	Live births ¹	Still births ^{2,3}	Deaths ⁴	Perinatal mortality ^{3,5}	Infant mortality ⁶	
United Kingdom	12,075.3	37,133.6	8,175.3	1,010.5	58,394.6	62	5.8	10.7	8.9	6.2	
Northern and Yorkshire	1,387.8	4,207.2	941.6	110.8	6,647.4	60	5.8	11.2	9.1	6.8	
Trent	970.6	3,044.1	687.2	79.1	4,780.9	61	5.1	10.8	9.1	7.2	
Anglia and Oxford	1,102.2	3,384.7	688.2	87.0	5,262.0	62	4.9	9.4	7.9	5.6	
North Thames	1,401.0	4,461.0	857.3	111.8	6,831.1	64	6.2	9.5	9.1	6.1	
South Thames	1,333.0	4,298.4	973.4	141.4	6,746.3	62	5.4	10.9	8.1	5.2	
South and West	1,281.5	4,079.3	1,027.7	140.5	6,528.9	60	5.4	11.1	7.8	5.0	
West Midlands	1,121.1	3,355.4	736.8	81.7	5,295.0	64	6.0	10.5	10.6	7.2	
North West	1,414.4	4,165.8	923.5	112.1	6,615.8	62	6.1	11.5	9.2	6.2	
England	10,011.5	30,995.9	6,835.7	864.3	48,707.5	62	5.7	10.6	8.8	6.1	
Wales	606.3	1,803.7	450.1	53.0	2,913.0	62	5.9	11.6	9.2	6.2	
Scotland	1,038.3	3,320.4	698.8	74.9	5,132.4	56	6.1	11.6	9.0	6.2	
Northern Ireland	419.2	1,013.5	190.7	18.3	1,641.7	69	6.3	9.2	9.7	6.1	

1 Per 1,000 women aged 15-44.

2 Per 1,000 live and still births.

3 On 1 October 1992 the legal definition of a still birth was altered from a baby born dead after 28 completed weeks gestation or more to one born dead after 24 completed weeks gestation or more. The figures in this table are therefore not comparable with those in *Regional Trends 29* and earlier editions.

4 Per 1,000 population.

5 Still births and deaths of infants under 1 week of age per 1,000 live and still births.

6 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

	Still births ¹					Perinatal mortality ²					Infant mortality ³				Rates
	1971	1981	1993 ⁴	1993 ⁴	1994	1971	1981	1993 ⁴	1993 ⁴	1994	1971	1981	1993	1994	
United Kingdom	12.6	6.6	4.4	5.7	5.8	22.6	12.0	7.6	9.0	8.9	17.9	11.2	6.3	6.2	
North	13.0	8.0	4.6	5.9	6.1	23.0	13.2	7.9	9.2	9.0	18.7	10.7	6.7	6.3	
Yorkshire & Humberside	12.5	7.8	4.6	5.9	5.5	22.7	13.5	8.0	9.4	9.4	19.8	12.1	7.3	7.7	
East Midlands	11.8	6.2	3.9	5.4	5.2	22.0	11.4	7.2	8.7	9.2	18.0	11.0	6.6	6.9	
East Anglia	10.9	5.5	3.4	4.5	4.7	20.1	10.2	6.0	7.1	7.6	15.2	9.8	4.8	5.2	
South East	11.3	5.9	4.4	5.7	5.7	20.5	10.7	7.6	8.9	8.4	15.9	10.4	5.9	5.5	
Greater London	11.7	6.3	4.9	6.1	6.5	21.3	10.3	8.2	9.5	9.5	17.4	10.7	6.4	6.3	
Rest of South East	11.0	5.7	4.1	5.4	5.1	19.8	11.1	7.1	8.5	7.5	14.8	10.1	5.4	4.8	
South West	11.7	6.3	4.0	5.0	5.2	20.1	10.8	6.9	7.9	7.9	15.9	10.4	5.8	5.3	
West Midlands	13.6	7.0	4.4	6.0	6.0	23.7	12.9	8.4	9.9	10.6	17.7	11.7	7.1	7.2	
North West	14.5	6.7	4.5	5.8	6.1	25.6	12.4	7.7	9.0	9.2	19.8	11.2	6.5	6.2	
England	12.4	6.5	4.3	5.7	5.7	22.1	11.7	7.6	8.9	8.8	17.5	10.9	6.3	6.1	
Wales	14.2	7.3	4.5	5.8	5.9	24.4	14.1	7.0	8.3	9.2	18.4	12.6	5.5	6.2	
Scotland	13.1	6.3	4.8	6.4	6.1	24.5	11.6	8.0	9.6	9.0	19.9	11.3	6.5	6.2	
Northern Ireland	14.3	8.7	4.1	5.2	6.3	27.2	15.3	7.7	8.8	9.7	22.7	13.2	7.1	6.1	

1 Rate per 1,000 live and still births.

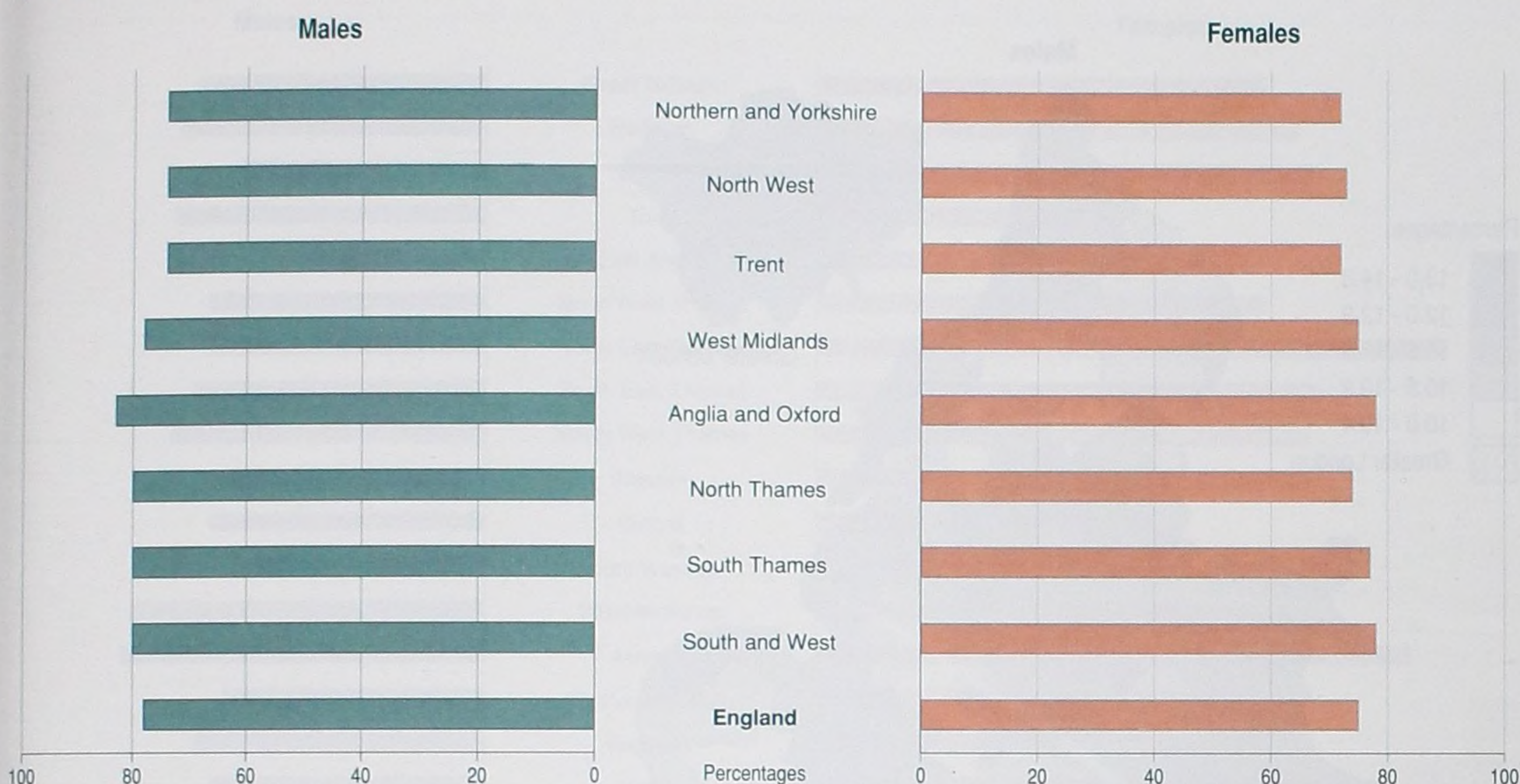
2 Still births and deaths of infants under 1 week of age per 1,000 live and still births.

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

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

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

7.3 Adults' self reported good health: by gender, 1993-1994^{1,2}



1 Figures are standardised for age. See Appendix notes.
 2 Combined data from the 1993 and 1994 Health Surveys.

Source: Health Survey for England, Department of Health

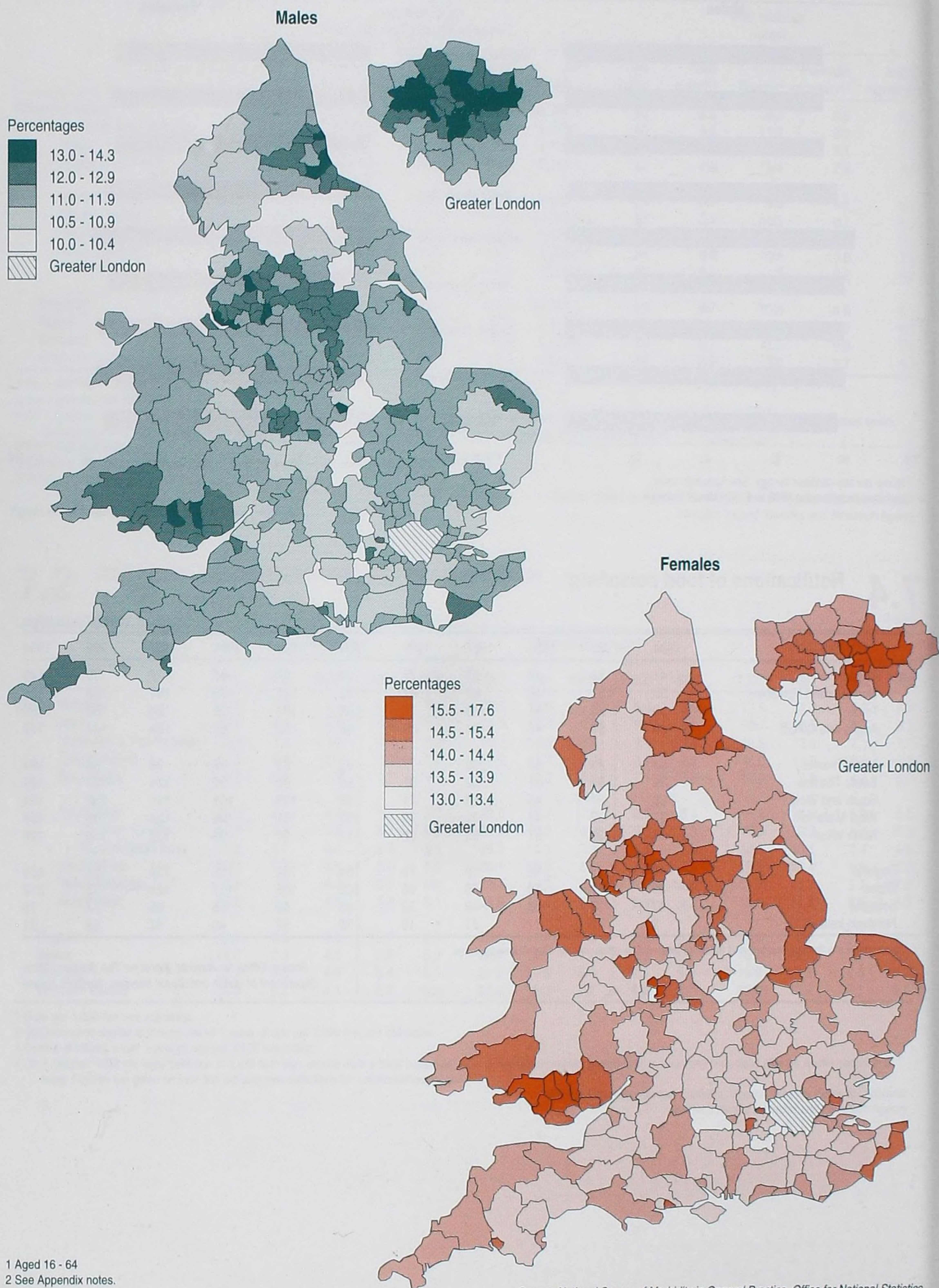
7.4 Notifications of food poisoning¹

	Rates per 100,000 population										
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
United Kingdom	41	38	47	57	75	98	97	97	117	125	149
Northern and Yorkshire	58	33	49	67	97	132	139	136	161	155	186
Trent	30	28	31	48	77	104	104	99	124	152	165
Anglia and Oxford	39	34	43	54	69	86	92	86	124	144	172
North Thames	54	48	56	68	77	93	91	88	98	96	124
South Thames	39	43	51	62	81	98	95	99	124	127	164
South and West	38	37	46	54	71	98	103	101	111	136	154
West Midlands	37	37	47	51	76	103	102	105	124	138	158
North West	34	39	51	55	82	112	91	99	122	110	126
England	42	38	48	58	79	104	102	102	124	131	155
Wales	35	47	50	59	68	102	105	117	124	175	212
Scotland	47	38	48	49	59	63	59	58	65	64	79
Northern Ireland	9	10	17	27	19	32	52	40	57	59	61

1 Cases which are formally notified and those ascertained by other means. See Appendix notes.

Source: Office for National Statistics; The Scottish Office; Department of Health and Social Services, Northern Ireland

7.5 Proportion of adults¹ who consulted their GP for serious illness: by gender, 1991-92²



1 Aged 16 - 64

2 See Appendix notes.

Source: National Survey of Morbidity in General Practice, Office for National Statistics

7.6 Adults¹ with a neurotic disorder²: by gender, 1993



1 Aged between 16 and 64 and living in private households. See Appendix notes.

2 In the week before the interview.

Source: Survey of Psychiatric Morbidity, Office for National Statistics

7.7 Cervical and breast cancer: screening and age adjusted death rates¹

Percentages and rates

	Cervical screening programme percentage of target population ² screened			Deaths from cervical cancer ³			Breast screening programmes percentage of women invited for screening who attended ⁴			Deaths from breast cancer ³		
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1991	1993	1994	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1991	1993	1994
United Kingdom	..	..	..	8.4	7.4	6.9	72	72	72	68.7	64.8	63.7
Northern and Yorkshire	84	86	87	9.6	8.7	7.9	74	73	73	63.7	62.4	60.3
Trent	88	89	90	9.6	7.8	6.8	78	78	78	69.6	66.1	68.5
Anglia and Oxford	85	86	86	7.9	5.2	6.7	79	78	76	71.7	66.2	65.3
North Thames	65	71	75	7.0	6.3	5.8	59	61	60	71.6	65.5	62.6
South Thames	74	79	82	6.7	7.4	5.8	69	69	69	70.7	67.1	65.6
South and West	87	88	88	6.5	6.2	5.8	77	77	75	70.6	64.4	62.4
West Midlands	84	86	87	7.6	7.1	6.8	72	70	72	73.0	65.0	64.8
North West	83	85	86	10.9	9.4	8.1	71	74	74	65.6	61.9	60.8
England	80	83	84	8.2	7.3	6.7	72	72	72	69.4	64.7	63.5
Wales	79	85	86	11.4	8.7	8.4	72	75	77	64.8	66.8	65.2
Scotland	80	80	82	8.8	8.6	7.8	72	71	69	65.3	65.3	64.9
Northern Ireland	68	81	78	7.1	5.8	6.9	63	65	64	65.3	59.6	63.2

1 The death rates shown are adjusted for the age structure of the population. See Appendix notes.

2 Women aged 20-64 years. The calculation of English data involves subtracting the 'number of women with recall ceased' (women who as a result of surgery etc do not require screening) from the target population. Additionally, in Wales and in Northern Ireland women who are known to have had a smear in the last five years are also excluded. In Scotland, this information is not yet collected centrally and is an estimate based on local health board data.

3 Deaths per 100,000 women aged 20 or over.

4 Women aged 50-64 years.

Source: Office for National Statistics; Department of Health; Welsh Office; General Register Office for Scotland; The Scottish Office; Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency; Department of Health and Social Services, Northern Ireland

7.8 Registrations of newly diagnosed cancer¹: by gender and age, 1990²

Rates and thousands

		Rates per 100,000 population aged						Total registrations (thousands)	
		Under 5	5 -14	15 - 44	45 - 59	60 - 79	80 or over		All ages
Males									
	Northern	37.2	8.5	48.2	400.6	1,747.4	3,533.0	419.8	6.8
	Yorkshire	21.4	11.4	46.8	369.9	1,603.9	3,304.5	387.6	7.4
	Trent	15.9	14.6	42.8	327.4	1,518.9	3,250.2	364.4	9.2
	East Anglian	20.8	10.9	51.4	281.8	1,456.9	3,395.8	353.0	4.2
	North West Thames	21.3	11.4	43.2	331.5	1,432.8	3,530.7	358.9	6.2
	North East Thames	14.8	13.2	52.1	316.3	1,530.9	3,680.4	376.1	7.1
	South East Thames	15.2	13.1	48.5	298.4	1,517.1	3,796.8	371.4	7.5
	South West Thames	23.8	9.9	48.4	292.2	1,469.4	3,645.9	360.7	5.9
	Wessex	22.8	12.3	50.5	351.6	1,651.5	3,763.6	401.6	6.9
	Oxford	17.6	14.2	51.5	315.6	1,560.8	3,589.0	378.5	4.5
	South Western	27.9	12.1	45.6	300.7	1,422.5	3,160.5	345.6	6.8
	West Midlands	23.5	14.6	46.4	360.1	1,720.3	3,193.0	400.1	10.9
	Mersey	15.4	9.6	52.5	446.7	1,843.0	3,567.5	443.3	5.4
	North Western	16.0	8.0	44.8	382.4	1,669.5	3,401.5	399.5	8.1
	England	20.7	11.9	47.6	342.2	1,583.4	3,472.2	382.9	97.0
	Wales	22.4	10.8	49.6	379.7	1,702.6	4,172.1	421.9	6.7
	Scotland	19.2	13.3	53.1	453.1	1,895.9	3,776.9	457.3	11.5
	Northern Ireland ³	15.0	11.1	37.7	321.5	1,671.9	3,242.6	338.9	2.7
Females									
	Northern	22.5	7.9	78.7	467.1	1,100.2	1,614.1	315.7	6.5
	Yorkshire	12.5	10.0	93.0	476.0	1,086.6	1,708.6	322.9	7.7
	Trent	12.8	5.1	79.7	438.5	995.6	1,548.3	293.3	8.9
	East Anglian	23.3	9.9	71.7	462.2	1,119.9	1,653.0	315.7	4.4
	North West Thames	10.4	11.3	77.0	430.0	1,045.0	1,802.9	303.1	6.6
	North East Thames	22.6	9.6	71.0	463.4	1,042.3	1,901.9	309.6	7.4
	South East Thames	14.1	10.2	71.1	445.3	1,005.7	1,767.8	297.6	7.7
	South West Thames	17.4	7.4	84.3	430.9	997.9	1,779.3	299.3	6.4
	Wessex	16.5	8.3	89.2	508.4	1,115.8	1,785.9	333.6	6.9
	Oxford	15.2	10.0	88.2	520.4	1,127.1	1,754.9	336.6	4.9
	South Western	19.3	12.3	82.8	456.5	994.6	1,571.9	300.0	7.1
	West Midlands	18.5	13.3	93.5	492.8	1,086.0	1,699.8	327.2	10.8
	Mersey	17.5	8.1	92.8	508.0	1,162.6	1,827.8	342.4	5.5
	North Western	11.0	9.4	86.4	459.0	1,085.4	1,661.8	315.5	8.3
	England	16.3	9.6	82.9	466.8	1,062.4	1,714.7	313.8	98.9
	Wales	25.8	10.3	92.3	511.9	1,131.0	1,982.0	342.6	6.8
	Scotland	20.8	10.8	97.7	551.9	1,263.5	2,016.1	371.8	12.4
	Northern Ireland ³	19.0	10.8	74.9	462.3	1,140.5	2,028.3	362.0	3.0

1 All malignant neoplasms excluding non-melanoma skin cancer.

2 Registered by 31 December 1994. Figures are age standardised to the European Standard population; see Appendix notes.

3 For Northern Ireland data are known to be underestimates since the Registry is approximately 70 per cent complete.

Source: Office for National Statistics; Welsh Office; The Scottish Office; Northern Ireland Cancer Registry

7.9 Exposure category of HIV-1 infected persons and of AIDS cases: totals to end-1995

	Sexual intercourse								Numbers	
	Between men ¹	Between men and women		Injecting drug use		Blood ²	Other ³ /undetermined		Cases reported to 31 December 1995	
		Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females		
HIV-1 infected persons: region of report										
United Kingdom	15,620	2,165	2,478	1,952	880	1,405	839	296	25,689	
Northern and Yorkshire	551	103	96	77	39	164	16	5	1,051	
Trent	371	89	63	47	15	77	11	8	681	
Anglia and Oxford	495	118	123	101	34	154	24	7	1,056	
North Thames	8,611	905	1,129	521	276	239	479	154	12,360	
South Thames	2,445	409	561	254	100	173	136	64	4,148	
South and West	713	107	94	80	20	83	31	14	1,144	
West Midlands	460	82	72	39	13	161	19	5	851	
North West	961	113	90	74	42	167	60	7	1,514	
England	14,607	1,926	2,228	1,193	539	1,218	776	264	22,805	
Wales	228	58	34	15	4	57	17	5	418	
Scotland	705	170	197	741	334	110	45	27	2,329	
Northern Ireland	80	11	19	3	3	20	1	0	137	
AIDS cases: region of report										
United Kingdom	8,617	854	716	493	212	674	190	116	11,872	
Northern and Yorkshire	256	45	25	14	9	87	6	4	446	
Trent	183	31	15	13	3	27	6	4	282	
Anglia and Oxford	279	48	33	38	8	81	8	2	497	
North Thames	5,234	378	341	139	72	118	86	59	6,427	
South Thames	1,280	162	170	60	22	95	42	23	1,854	
South and West	394	47	31	12	7	56	11	7	565	
West Midlands	185	31	19	4	5	46	5	1	296	
North West	366	39	19	23	5	81	11	4	548	
England	8,177	781	653	303	131	591	175	104	10,915	
Wales	99	12	9	2	2	28	6	2	160	
Scotland	301	56	48	187	78	47	8	10	735	
Northern Ireland	40	5	6	1	1	8	1	0	62	

1 Includes men who had also injected drugs.

2 Blood/blood factor and tissue recipients.

3 Includes mother to infant transmission.

4 Components may not add to totals as in some cases gender was not recorded.

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

7.10 Prevalence of HIV-1 infection among sexually-transmitted disease clinic attenders¹, 1994

	Numbers and percentages					
	Males					
	Homo/bisexual		Heterosexual		Females	
	Number tested	Percentage HIV-1 infected	Number tested	Percentage HIV-1 infected	Number tested	Percentage HIV-1 infected
United Kingdom	5,505	9.2	29,915	0.4	31,853	0.3
Northern and Yorkshire	333	3.6	2,973	0.1	2,392	0.0
Trent	96	4.2	1,981	0.0	2,170	0.0
Anglia and Oxford	111	4.5	1,241	0.0	1,280	0.1
North Thames	3,352	12.1	8,424	1.0	11,255	0.5
South Thames	381	5.0	3,289	0.6	4,436	0.5
South and West ²	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Midlands	365	3.0	4,340	0.3	3,859	0.1
North West	143	1.4	1,655	0.0	1,739	0.0
England	4,781	10.0	23,913	0.5	27,131	0.3
Wales	217	3.7	1,763	0.1	1,496	0.0
Scotland ³	355	3.9	2,165	0.1	1,587	0.3
Northern Ireland	152	4.0	2,074	0.2	1,639	0.0

1 Excluding those reporting injecting drug use. Data from the Unlinked Anonymous HIV Prevalence Monitoring Programme. See Appendix notes.

2 Data for the South and West Regional Health Authority are not available because there are no clinics in the area, participating in the programme.

3 Data relate to the first six months of 1994 only.

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

7.11 Age adjusted mortality rates¹: by cause² and gender, 1994

Rates per 100,000 population

	All circulatory diseases			All respiratory diseases			All injuries and poisonings				
	Total	Ischaemic heart disease	Cerebro-vascular disease	Total	Bronchitis and allied conditions	Cancer ³	Total	Road traffic accidents	Suicides and open verdicts	Other causes	All causes
Males											
United Kingdom	460	292	88	147	59	288	42	9	17	115	1,052
Northern and Yorkshire	493	322	95	157	64	309	42	10	17	114	1,115
Trent	462	294	90	150	62	286	41	11	16	110	1,049
Anglia and Oxford	403	251	74	129	50	262	41	11	15	108	944
North Thames	420	266	74	158	60	276	38	6	15	120	1,011
South Thames	417	253	78	147	58	274	35	7	16	109	982
South and West	419	268	75	115	45	263	36	9	16	106	939
West Midlands	476	294	97	146	61	290	41	10	15	119	1,073
North West	512	332	79	169	72	308	44	8	17	118	1,151
England	449	285	84	146	59	283	40	9	16	113	1,031
Wales	473	306	85	149	59	297	47	10	20	110	1,076
Scotland	549	349	123	145	60	326	61	10	25	145	1,227
Northern Ireland	524	346	102	178	59	286	66	13	16	96	1,151
Females											
United Kingdom	483	237	144	164	38	253	23	4	5	159	1,082
Northern and Yorkshire	511	267	150	176	48	263	22	4	5	166	1,139
Trent	484	240	144	163	37	256	24	4	5	160	1,088
Anglia and Oxford	434	206	134	157	31	246	23	5	5	163	1,022
North Thames	426	208	118	171	36	247	21	3	5	158	1,024
South Thames	442	204	126	162	34	246	18	3	5	146	1,015
South and West	437	209	135	163	34	243	20	3	5	116	979
West Midlands	492	236	149	155	36	255	25	4	4	158	1,084
North West	531	275	151	190	53	268	22	4	6	153	1,164
England	469	230	138	164	38	251	22	4	5	157	1,062
Wales	502	244	147	159	38	258	25	4	5	144	1,089
Scotland	592	288	203	155	43	293	34	4	8	177	1,252
Northern Ireland	579	303	177	211	36	251	28	7	4	123	1,189
All persons											
United Kingdom	472	264	117	155	48	270	33	6	11	137	1,067
Northern and Yorkshire	502	293	123	167	56	284	32	6	11	140	1,125
Trent	475	268	117	158	50	271	32	8	10	136	1,072
Anglia and Oxford	421	230	105	144	41	256	32	8	10	136	989
North Thames	424	237	97	165	48	262	29	5	10	139	1,019
South Thames	430	227	102	155	46	259	26	5	11	128	998
South and West	429	239	106	140	40	254	28	6	10	111	962
West Midlands	485	265	124	151	48	272	33	7	10	139	1,080
North West	520	301	116	178	62	286	33	6	11	136	1,153
England	460	257	112	155	48	267	30	6	10	135	1,048
Wales	488	274	117	154	48	277	36	7	12	127	1,082
Scotland	567	315	163	149	50	307	47	7	16	161	1,232
Northern Ireland	549	321	140	194	47	267	46	10	10	110	1,165

1 Adjusted for the age structure of the population. See Appendix notes.

2 Deaths at ages under 28 days occurring in England and Wales can no longer be assigned an underlying cause of death.

3 Malignant neoplasms only.

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

7.12 Cigarette smoking amongst people aged 16 or over: by gender

Percentages

	All smokers						Heavy smokers ¹					
	Males			Females			Males			Females		
	1980-81	1990-91	1994-95	1980-81	1990-91	1994-95	1980-81	1990-91	1994-95	1980-81	1990-91	1994-95
Great Britain	42	31	28	37	29	26	21	14	11	13	9	8
North	44	33	29	39	31	27	26	16	12	17	9	9
Yorkshire & Humberside	44	29	29	38	29	28	20	13	12	14	8	9
East Midlands	44	29	28	35	28	24	22	12	12	13	10	9
East Anglia	40	28	27	32	24	21	20	10	10	9	5	6
South East	41	31	29	35	28	25	19	13	11	12	9	6
Greater London	44	32	32	36	29	26	21	16	12	13	10	6
Rest of South East	40	30	27	34	27	25	18	12	10	11	8	6
South West	36	29	27	32	25	22	15	11	9	11	6	7
West Midlands	40	31	25	35	28	23	19	16	11	12	8	6
North West	45	34	26	41	33	28	25	14	11	16	11	10
England	42	31	28	36	28	25	20	14	11	13	9	7
Wales	45	30	28	39	31	27	25	18	11	16	10	8
Scotland	46	33	31	42	35	29	27	15	16	16	13	12
Northern Ireland	..	33	29	..	31	27	..	17	15	..	11	10

¹ People smoking 20 cigarettes or more a day. See Appendix notes.

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

7.13 High alcohol consumption amongst people aged 16 or over: by gender

Percentages

	Percentage of people consuming higher than recommended sensible levels of alcohol ¹							
	Males				Females			
	1988-89	1990-91	1992-93	1994-95	1988-89	1990-91	1992-93	1994-95
Great Britain	26	27	26	27	10	11	11	13
North	31	32	32	31	10	11	13	13
Yorkshire & Humberside	28	29	29	29	11	14	13	15
East Midlands	29	26	27	28	11	10	12	13
East Anglia	21	15	20	22	7	7	14	14
South East	25	26	23	25	11	11	11	14
Greater	26	28	23	24	10	10	10	13
Rest of	24	26	23	25	12	11	12	14
South West	21	25	24	23	11	11	11	12
West Midlands	29	29	25	28	11	10	8	12
North West	31	32	32	30	12	13	13	13
England	27	27	26	27	11	11	12	13
Wales	28	28	28	27	8	11	11	11
Scotland	22	24	26	24	7	6	8	9
Northern Ireland	..	16	18	20	..	5	6	7

¹ Twenty two or more units of alcohol per week for males, 15 or more for females. See Appendix notes.

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

7.14 Drug addicts notified¹

	All addicts notified, 1981	New addicts notified							Numbers
		1981	1986	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	All addicts notified, 1994
United Kingdom	3,311	2,248	5,325	6,923	8,007	9,663	11,561	13,469	33,952
North	33	19	89	102	97	125	276	266	532
Yorkshire & Humberside	139	100	207	299	464	911	1,202	1,691	3,228
East Midlands	105	64	69	182	150	228	280	338	781
East Anglia	65	37	128	168	203	242	274	275	900
South East	2,178	1,462	2,322	2,836	3,085	3,462	3,927	4,119	11,553
Greater London	1,688	1,152	1,747	2,120	2,352	2,468	2,861	2,815	8,321
Rest of South East	490	310	575	716	733	994	1,066	1,304	3,232
South West	122	90	286	394	477	694	939	1,196	2,524
West Midlands	116	88	187	308	359	432	597	656	1,511
North West	234	155	1,299	1,958	2,212	2,445	2,685	2,805	8,460
England	2,992	2,015	4,587	6,247	7,047	8,539	10,180	11,346	29,489
Wales	61	34	112	137	224	237	310	287	735
Scotland	249	192	616	525	727	868	1,045	1,813	3,691
Northern Ireland	9	7	10	14	9	19	26	23	37

1 Number of addicts notified throughout the year. Under the *Misuse of Drugs (Notification of and Supply to Addicts) Regulations 1973*, doctors are required to notify the Chief Medical Officer at the Home Office with particulars of persons whom they consider, or suspect, to be addicted to any of the 14 controlled drugs.

Source: Home Office

7.15 Contributions of selected foods to nutritional intakes (household food), 1993-1994¹

	Percentage of fat and energy derived from										Total intake ² per person per day		Percentage of food energy derived from fat
	Liquid & processed milk & cream		Meat & meat products		All fats		Fresh & processed fruit & vegetables		Bread				
	Fat	Energy	Fat	Energy	Fat	Energy	Fat	Energy	Fat	Energy	Fat (grams)	Energy (Kcal)	
Great Britain	11.0	10.5	24.3	15.1	30.7	12.7	7.3	14.6	2.9	13.7	82	1,810	40.9
North	9.8	9.6	26.8	17.1	30.0	12.7	7.3	14.4	3.1	14.4	86	1,860	41.6
Yorkshire & Humberside	10.7	10.3	23.7	14.8	32.2	13.4	6.8	13.9	2.8	13.3	85	1,870	41.0
East Midlands	11.2	10.7	23.3	14.3	31.6	12.9	7.1	14.6	2.9	14.1	84	1,860	40.5
East Anglia/South East ³	11.0	10.7	24.2	14.9	29.3	12.0	7.7	15.0	2.8	12.8	80	1,780	40.7
Greater London	10.7	10.2	24.3	14.9	30.6	12.5	7.3	15.0	2.6	12.0	80	1,780	40.5
South West	12.0	11.3	22.5	14.0	31.0	12.9	6.9	14.8	2.8	13.1	83	1,830	40.9
West Midlands	10.2	9.9	24.7	15.3	32.9	13.6	7.3	14.7	2.8	13.9	86	1,890	41.2
North West	11.1	10.6	24.9	15.3	30.6	12.5	7.0	14.3	3.1	14.4	80	1,790	40.3
England	10.9	10.5	24.2	15.0	30.6	12.6	7.3	14.7	2.9	13.5	83	1,820	40.8
Wales	11.7	10.9	24.4	15.1	31.9	13.0	7.1	15.1	3.0	14.7	80	1,780	40.4
Scotland	11.2	10.6	25.0	16.0	30.2	12.7	7.0	13.9	3.1	15.2	80	1,720	41.6

1 See Appendix notes.
2 Total intake from all household food, excluding household consumption of soft and alcoholic drinks and confectionery.
3 Data shown are averages for the East Anglia and South East regions combined.

Source: National Food Survey, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

7.16 NHS hospital waiting lists¹, at 30 September 1995

Thousands and percentages

	Ordinary admissions					Day case admissions				
	Total waiting (thousands)	Months waited (percentages)			Patients admitted from the waiting list per month ² (thousands)	Total waiting (thousands)	Months waited (percentages)			Patients admitted from the waiting list per month ² (thousands)
		Less than 6	6 but less than 12	12 or over			Less than 6	6 but less than 12	12 or over	
United Kingdom	666.7	..	..	..	161.7	549.8	..	..	..	192.3
Northern and Yorkshire	78.9	68.5	27.8	3.7	19.4	67.3	80.3	18.0	1.6	24.0
Trent	54.6	70.9	25.4	3.7	12.4	39.5	83.9	15.3	0.8	13.5
Anglia and Oxford	62.5	72.3	24.2	3.4	13.6	46.4	81.2	17.1	1.7	14.2
North Thames	90.2	64.4	27.2	8.4	17.6	74.9	75.3	19.9	4.8	25.2
South Thames	78.2	67.1	26.8	6.2	15.6	73.6	77.7	19.3	3.1	21.3
South and West	65.4	81.4	18.3	0.3	17.6	54.3	88.3	11.6	0.1	19.3
West Midlands	42.5	85.5	14.3	0.1	12.5	44.5	88.8	11.2	-	15.5
North West	82.6	74.5	25.5	0.0	19.4	82.8	83.5	16.5	0.0	28.0
England ³	556.2	72.0	24.4	3.6	128.6	483.9	81.7	16.6	1.7	161.4
Wales	40.8	..	..	..	8.7	18.6	..	..	..	9.0
Scotland ⁴	48.7	81.4	16.2	2.4	17.2	31.8	88.5	10.1	1.4	14.4
Northern Ireland	21.0	70.1	21.7	8.2	7.2	15.5	79.0	15.9	5.1	7.6

1 Patients waiting at NHS providers (trusts and directly managed units).

2 Average for the three months ending 30 September 1995 for England and for the 12 months ending 30 September 1995 for Northern Ireland. For Wales, figures are based on admissions from waiting list plus booked admissions in the six months ending 30 September 1995. For Scotland figures are based on total planned removals from the waiting list in the year ending 30 September 1995.

3 Includes figures for Special Health Authorities.

4 Figures refer to true waiting lists only: they exclude repeat and deferred waiting lists.

Source: Department of Health; Welsh Office; The Scottish Office;
Department of Health and Social Services, Northern Ireland

7.17 Average waiting times for hospital treatment: by specialty¹, 1993-94²

Days and thousands

	Acute surgical		Acute non-surgical		Mental illness		Geriatric		All specialties		Total cases (thousands)
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	
Northern	114	61	38	20	12	6	17	8	103	49	162.6
Yorkshire	125	69	67	35	9	4	22	17	117	63	181.8
Trent	123	66	40	24	37	10	21	16	113	57	243.9
East Anglian	136	77	72	36	-	-	25	22	130	72	100.3
North West Thames	141	80	60	31	31	30	14	8	131	70	94.4
North East Thames	160	96	55	27	-	-	41	42	150	85	138.7
South East Thames	142	86	48	23	100	3	22	7	137	81	141.3
South West Thames	148	93	85	37	84	72	16	8	144	89	86.6
Wessex	138	85	61	36	17	13	16	6	132	78	128.5
Oxford	135	84	60	38	37	8	13	4	127	76	90.7
South Western	117	69	54	29	24	4	12	3	111	63	191.6
West Midland	132	78	56	29	20	13	14	7	125	71	212.5
Mersey	109	61	60	28	15	6	30	18	103	55	163.3
North Western	118	66	42	24	62	30	29	13	110	58	245.4
England ³	129	74	53	28	36	15	19	7	121	66	2,195.4
Wales	120	52	57	32	22	8	76	7	104	44	86.6
Scotland	75	38	67	33	..	..	9	3	65	32	171.7
Northern Ireland ⁴	148	78	51	24	..	..	..	..	136	70	73.7

1 For waiting list admissions only. See Appendix notes. Care should be taken in making comparisons between the four countries because of differences in the health systems.

2 For Scotland and Northern Ireland data relate to 1994-95.

3 Special Health Authorities are not shown separately but are included in the England totals.

4 The 'All specialties' and 'Total cases' figures relate only to the acute surgical and acute non-surgical specialties.

Source: Department of Health; Welsh Office; The Scottish Office;
Department of Health and Social Services, Northern Ireland

7.18 Hospital activity¹, year ending 31 March 1995

	In-patients (all specialties)					Day cases (thousands)	Total out- patient attend- ances ³ (thousands)	Total Accident & Emerg- ency attend- ances (thousands)
	Average daily available beds ² per 1,000 population	Cases ¹ treated per available bed	Cases ¹ treated per 1,000 population	Finished consultant episodes ¹ (thousands)	Percent- age of FCEs ¹ in NHS Trusts			
United Kingdom	4.8	..	..	..	..	3,131.6	49,545.0	16,880.2
Northern and Yorkshire	4.9	36.6	177.7	1,181.5	99	360.8	5,645.4	1,931.6
Trent	4.2	39.8	165.7	792.0	98	213.3	3,725.3	1,213.6
Anglia and Oxford	3.9	38.8	150.5	791.8	100	220.2	3,644.1	1,060.6
North Thames	4.6	34.8	158.8	1,084.5	94	377.6	6,380.0	2,019.4
South Thames	4.1	36.5	149.3	1,007.1	99	312.5	5,383.1	2,016.8
South and West	4.3	38.5	163.9	1,069.9	100	311.3	4,437.6	1,692.6
West Midlands	4.0	41.9	167.7	888.2	90	253.6	4,031.8	1,640.9
North West	4.7	39.8	188.0	1,244.1	99	421.4	5,921.5	2,227.9
England ⁴	4.3	38.1	165.6	8,065.3	97	2,474.0	39,305.8	13,811.7
Wales	5.8	30.5	176.2	513.4	78	240.0	2,587.7	960.6
Scotland	8.3	22.7	187.5	959.9	94	326.8	6,240.8	1,468.0
Northern Ireland	6.3	28.8	181.3	297.8	64	90.8	1,410.7	639.9

1 Finished consultant episodes in England. Data for Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland relate to discharges and deaths. See Appendix notes.

2 Available beds in wards open night and day.

3 Consultant out-patient attendances in Scotland.

4 Special Health Authorities are not shown separately but are included in England totals.

Source: Department of Health; Welsh Office; The Scottish Office;
Department of Health and Social Services, Northern Ireland

7.19 Average length of stay in hospital¹: by specialty, 1993-94²

Days and thousands													
	Acute surgical		Acute non-surgical		Mental illness		Geriatric		Maternity		All specialties		Total cases (thousands)
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	
Northern	4.8	2	6.4	3	73.3	16	21.3	8	3.2	2	12.5	3	559.5
Yorkshire	4.5	2	5.9	3	49.1	17	19.0	11	2.9	2	7.5	3	661.1
Trent	4.3	2	6.3	3	64.6	18	18.3	10	2.7	2	8.2	3	764.7
East Anglian	5.2	2	5.5	2	45.1	18	24.0	10	2.9	2	7.7	3	336.2
North West Thames	4.9	2	7.4	2	123.9	16	22.7	9	2.5	2	26.4	2	456.9
North East Thames	5.0	2	6.0	3	64.3	18	23.3	11	2.5	2	9.1	3	619.1
South East Thames	4.8	2	6.3	3	47.5	18	20.5	10	2.7	2	7.6	3	565.8
South West Thames	5.1	2	5.8	2	173.3	19	23.9	13	2.6	2	16.3	3	439.1
Wessex	4.3	2	5.3	2	52.7	14	18.3	10	2.9	2	7.6	2	492.3
Oxford	4.5	2	6.1	3	63.6	15	15.9	8	2.7	2	7.1	2	376.2
South Western	5.0	2	5.7	3	52.8	15	23.7	13	2.6	2	9.4	3	567.2
West Midlands	4.8	2	6.0	3	62.6	18	21.6	12	2.5	2	9.2	2	870.6
Mersey	4.5	2	6.0	3	44.0	18	18.2	11	2.5	2	7.6	3	458.2
North Western	4.6	2	5.9	3	102.4	18	19.5	11	2.7	2	10.7	3	760.5
England ³	4.7	2	6.1	3	73.0	17	20.8	11	2.7	2	10.2	3	8,022.2
Wales	5.5	2	6.3	1	51.7	13	20.3	14	3.0	3	9.2	2	513.4
Scotland	4.8	2	6.5	3	243.0	21	70.0	17	3.4	3	9.9	3	930.0
Northern Ireland ⁴	4.5	2	6.7	3	..	..	..	..	4.2	4	5.3	3	270.4

1 Completed cases only. See Appendix notes.

2 For Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, data relate to 1994-95.

3 Special Health Authorities are not shown separately but are included in the English totals.

4 The 'All specialties' and 'Total cases' figures relate only to the acute surgical, acute non-surgical and maternity specialties.

Source: Department of Health; Welsh Office; The Scottish Office;
Department of Health and Social Services, Northern Ireland

7.20 Pharmaceutical services¹, 1991 and 1994²

	Prescription items dispensed (millions) ¹		Percentage of prescription items exempt from charge ^{3,4}		Number of prescription items per person		Average net ingredient cost ⁵ (£ per person)		Average net ingredient cost ⁵ (£ per prescription item)	
	1991	1994	1991	1994	1991	1994	1991	1994	1991	1994
Northern	28.7	31.9	81.5	83.8	9.3	10.3	57.43	74.70	6.19	7.26
Yorkshire	33.6	37.2	81.0	83.2	9.1	10.0	53.39	69.92	5.84	6.99
Trent	41.6	47.1	80.3	82.5	8.8	9.8	52.27	70.48	5.97	7.21
East Anglian	16.6	19.3	77.8	80.8	8.0	9.1	50.70	70.68	6.36	7.75
North West Thames	25.6	28.8	76.9	80.8	7.3	8.2	48.11	65.72	6.56	8.06
North East Thames	30.1	34.1	80.5	84.1	7.9	8.9	50.32	71.59	6.33	8.04
South East Thames	29.8	33.7	79.9	83.3	8.0	9.1	49.96	67.86	6.21	7.49
South West Thames	21.6	24.1	76.7	80.1	7.2	8.0	48.87	66.09	6.75	8.24
Wessex	23.4	26.4	78.2	81.0	8.0	8.8	51.61	67.29	6.48	7.61
Oxford	17.7	20.1	74.3	77.4	6.9	7.7	47.08	61.31	6.80	7.98
South Western	28.4	32.2	79.8	82.4	8.2	9.1	52.15	69.53	6.39	7.63
West Midlands	45.8	51.1	81.1	83.8	8.7	9.6	52.06	68.51	5.98	7.10
Mersey	23.7	26.1	83.2	85.1	9.8	10.8	59.02	78.72	6.01	7.29
North Western	39.9	43.7	81.8	84.0	10.0	10.9	58.35	76.23	5.83	6.98
England	406.5	456.0	80.0	82.7	8.4	9.4	52.27	69.90	6.20	7.47
Wales	31.2	34.9	..	84.0	10.4	11.6	62.72	81.45	5.82	7.02
Scotland	46.0	51.2	85.6	88.0	9.0	9.6	67.97	75.84	6.43	7.94
Northern Ireland	16.2	18.6	90.7	92.5	9.9	11.5	72.76	100.21	7.38	8.98

1 Figures relate to NHS prescription items dispensed by community pharmacists, and appliance contractors, dispensing doctors and prescriptions submitted by prescribing doctors for items personally administered.

2 Figures for Wales relate to 1991 and 1993-94. For Scotland figures relate to 1991-92 and 1994-95.

3 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.

4 For England figures relate to items dispensed by community pharmacists and appliance contractors only. 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.

5 Net ingredient cost is the cost of medicines before any discounts and does not include any dispensing costs or fees.

Source: Department of Health; Welsh Office; The Scottish Office; Department of Health and Social Services, Northern Ireland

7.21 Hospital and Community Health Service staff¹

Thousands and rates

	Total whole-time equivalents (thousands)				Rate per 10,000 population			
	1981	1986	1991	1994	1981	1986	1991	1994
United Kingdom	1,017.1	997.0	993.4	955.5	188.8	184.7	182.1	163.6
Northern	54.0	53.4	53.1	48.8	173.4	173.0	171.8	166.6
Yorkshire	62.2	59.4	58.5	56.6	172.7	164.8	158.8	152.2
Trent	73.8	74.2	75.8	74.2	160.2	160.1	160.6	155.1
East Anglian	29.5	30.3	31.8	31.8	155.6	151.8	152.5	120.0
North West Thames	60.7	53.3	50.2	43.5	172.8	150.3	143.8	144.8
North East Thames	68.1	67.5	66.5	56.9	184.7	181.7	175.7	148.6
South East Thames	67.1	60.9	59.9	54.8	186.9	167.6	161.8	147.0
South West Thames	51.2	44.9	42.3	41.2	173.7	150.3	142.1	136.5
Wessex	43.0	43.4	44.9	44.5	155.4	150.1	143.7	140.2
Oxford	34.1	33.1	32.7	33.1	145.6	133.9	127.6	126.8
South West	53.2	52.2	52.8	51.3	172.8	163.6	160.0	153.1
West Midlands	84.3	83.9	84.0	79.0	162.5	161.5	159.5	149.1
Mersey	45.1	42.7	40.0	36.5	183.8	176.7	165.7	151.3
North West	74.7	74.0	71.9	68.1	185.1	185.9	179.2	161.9
England ²	819.0	794.7	794.3	755.7	174.9	167.9	164.8	155.2
Wales	49.5	52.1	53.7	54.3	176.0	184.6	185.6	186.3
Scotland	108.9	111.7	106.7	108.2	210.3	218.2	209.0	210.9
Northern Ireland	39.7	38.5	38.7	37.3	258.2	245.7	241.7	227.2

1 Includes staff in Family Health Services Authorities for the four countries, but not for the English Regional Health Authorities. Locum medical and dental staff, and agency nurses are excluded throughout. Figures for Wales exclude nurses in pre-registration training. Figures for Scotland exclude nurse teachers, nurses in training and students on courses in nursing and midwifery. Figures for Northern Ireland relate to total Health and Personal Social Services staff excluding Social Services and Home Helps. See Appendix notes.

2 England figures do not equal the sum of the regions because of the inclusion of Special Health Authorities, Family Health Service Authorities and Other Statutory Authorities.

Source: Department of Health; Welsh Office; The Scottish Office; Department of Health and Social Services, Northern Ireland

7.22 General practitioners: numbers and list sizes, 1994¹

	Numbers and percentages								
	General Medical Practitioners						General Dental Practitioners		
	Number of unrestricted principals ²	Average list size	GP fundholders ³			Number of opticians ⁴	Number of dentists ⁵	Persons registered with a dentist as a percentage of the population ⁶	Average list size
			Number of funds	Number of practices	Number of GPs				
United Kingdom	32,773	1,845	1,932	2,371	10,256	..	19,172	58	1,756
Northern	1,693	1,849	84	92	470	407	911	59	2,014
Yorkshire	2,048	1,850	134	152	766	633	1,124	60	1,998
Trent	2,516	1,931	212	274	1,045	781	1,336	60	2,150
East Anglian	1,183	1,768	63	65	368	384	625	61	2,055
North West Thames	2,006	2,008	121	141	624	984	1,461	56	1,361
North East Thames	2,063	2,026	73	87	351	828	1,229	55	1,706
South East Thames	2,030	1,947	144	206	731	795	1,355	53	1,463
South West Thames	1,607	1,964	116	138	614	802	1,258	55	1,329
Wessex	1,689	1,774	85	106	522	431	961	60	1,874
Oxford	1,431	1,881	107	122	618	533	838	52	1,620
South Western	2,109	1,692	100	116	581	560	1,245	61	1,744
West Midlands	2,797	1,942	217	281	1,098	808	1,467	58	2,101
Mersey	1,293	1,923	101	121	511	397	783	64	1,968
North Western	2,102	1,956	120	167	590	685	1,292	62	1,926
England	26,567	1,900	1,677	2,068	8,889	6,622	15,885	58	1,789
Wales	1,710	1,739	102	117	541	528	849	58	1,985
Scotland	3,513	1,524	132	162	726	979	1,870	50	1,380
Northern Ireland	983	1,778	21	24	100	242	568	60	1,748

1-6 See Appendix notes for footnotes.

Source: Department of Health; Welsh Office; The Scottish Office; Department of Health and Social Services, Northern Ireland

7.23 NHS Community nursing and midwifery staff¹

	Rates per 10,000 population											
	Community psychiatric nurses			Midwives			Health visitors ²			District nurses ³		
	1981	1986	1994	1981	1986	1994	1981	1986	1994	1981	1986	1994
Northern	0.19	0.51	0.91	0.71	0.82	0.76	1.98	2.24	1.80	3.33	2.64	2.07
Yorkshire	0.19	0.55	1.13	0.72	0.90	0.86	1.91	2.06	2.20	3.07	1.95	1.68
Trent	0.22	0.56	1.01	0.96	1.03	1.04	1.87	2.06	1.99	3.01	2.10	1.71
East Anglian	0.26	0.53	0.69	1.02	1.10	0.70	1.73	1.88	1.68	2.90	1.86	1.50
North West Thames	0.20	0.48	0.96	0.50	0.66	0.67	2.08	2.32	1.82	2.55	1.81	1.72
North East Thames	0.26	0.36	0.94	0.65	0.74	0.63	1.76	1.97	2.00	2.68	1.71	1.62
South East Thames	0.10	0.58	0.77	0.64	0.87	0.68	1.91	2.31	1.54	3.44	1.95	1.43
South West Thames	0.45	0.71	0.91	0.57	0.70	0.78	2.24	2.16	2.08	3.30	2.18	2.03
Wessex	0.30	0.61	0.96	0.60	0.77	0.69	2.00	2.11	1.89	2.88	2.16	1.81
Oxford	0.30	0.49	0.77	0.72	0.77	0.62	1.97	2.27	2.13	3.15	1.99	1.90
South West	0.31	0.46	1.47	0.44	0.68	1.10	1.98	2.14	1.95	3.03	1.88	1.72
West Midlands	0.10	0.49	0.89	0.81	0.94	1.00	1.94	2.16	1.96	3.09	2.01	1.82
Mersey	0.37	0.65	0.94	0.88	1.01	0.78	1.98	2.08	1.88	3.08	2.16	1.91
North West	0.19	0.57	1.21	0.92	1.17	0.97	2.25	2.94	2.65	3.79	2.49	2.11
England ⁴	0.23	0.54	0.98	0.73	0.87	0.83	1.97	2.21	1.99	3.10	2.07	1.78
Wales	0.28	..	..	0.67	..	..	1.94	..	..	4.31	..	..
Scotland ⁵	..	..	0.73	0.28	0.37	0.60	2.87	3.12	3.14	4.47	4.78	3.98
Northern Ireland	..	0.61	0.89	0.37	0.75	0.97	2.86	2.99	3.30	4.14	3.84	4.39

1-5 See Appendix notes for footnotes.

Source: Department of Health; Welsh Office; The Scottish Office; Department of Health and Social Services, Northern Ireland

7.24 Non-residential community care purchased or provided by local authorities, 1994¹

Rates and numbers

	Households receiving homehelp/care ²		Meals provided per week per 1,000 population	Day centre attendances per week ³ rates per 1,000 population		
	Rate per 1,000 households	Number of contact hours per household per week		Aged 16-64	Aged 65 or over	All persons 16 or over
North	34	4.0	17	11	17	12
Yorkshire & Humberside	37	3.2	19	10	15	11
East Midlands	32	3.0	26	11	11	11
East Anglia	22	5.6	17	10	14	11
South East	24	4.5	23	8	23	11
Greater London	29	4.3	33	9	35	13
Rest of South East	21	4.7	17	8	17	10
South West	24	3.9	18	11	16	12
West Midlands	32	4.3	19	13	13	13
North West	33	4.5	22	10	18	12
England	29	4.1	21	10	18	12
Wales	..	..	22	3	18	6
Scotland	45	4.4	17	4	20	7

¹ Data for England relate to one survey week in 1994 and for Wales and Scotland to the weekly average for the year ended 31 March 1995.

² In Scotland, home help clients are defined on the basis that only one client per household is included ie two people receiving home help provision in one household are counted as one client. Contact hours are therefore per client rather than per household.

³ Whole day equivalents for England and Scotland ie the figures show the level of service being provided, not the number of people attending. For Wales the figures relate to the number of people attending regularly.

Source: Department of Health; Welsh Office; The Scottish Office

7.25 People in residential care homes for the elderly and adults with physical disabilities¹: by sector and by age, as at 31 March 1995

	Percentage of residents in			Percentage of residents aged			Number of residents (all ages) (= 100%)	Number of residents (all ages) per 1,000 population
	Local authority homes	Voluntary homes	Private homes	Under 65	65 to 84	85 or over		
North	31	11	58	4	48	48	15,358	4.9
Yorkshire & Humberside	28	10	63	3	45	51	25,724	5.1
East Midlands	28	10	62	4	44	53	18,556	4.5
East Anglia	28	13	59	3	40	57	10,702	5.0
South East	23	23	54	5	41	55	80,203	4.5
Greater London	36	31	33	3	42	55	20,513	2.9
Rest of South East	18	20	61	5	40	55	59,690	5.5
South West	14	16	71	4	41	55	34,094	7.1
West Midlands	30	13	57	5	45	50	22,565	4.3
North West	19	22	59	5	46	49	34,435	5.4
England	23	17	59	4	43	53	241,637	4.9
Wales	39	9	52	4	46	50	13,057	4.5
Scotland ²	48	28	25	5	44	51	15,976	3.1

¹ Includes people with sensory disabilities.

² Total includes holiday/respite residents. Age breakdown is based on long-stay residents only.

Source: Department of Health; Welsh Office; The Scottish Office

7.26 Children looked after by local authorities, year ending 31 March 1994¹

	Total children looked after per thousand resident population ²			Manner of accommodation (percentages)			Number of children looked after ⁴ (=100%)
	Children admitted	Ceased to be looked after ³	Looked after ⁴	Foster homes	Community homes	Other	
North	3.0	3.1	4.8	61	16	23	3,400
Yorkshire & Humberside	2.9	3.1	5.0	62	13	25	5,800
East Midlands	2.5	2.9	4.4	63	11	26	4,100
East Anglia	2.4	2.5	3.7	74	7	19	1,700
South East	2.5	2.5	3.9	62	11	27	15,600
Greater London	3.2	3.2	5.7	60	11	29	8,700
Rest of South East	2.1	2.1	2.8	64	10	26	6,900
South West	3.9	4.0	4.9	70	10	21	5,100
West Midlands	2.5	2.8	4.6	64	12	24	5,700
North West	2.9	3.2	5.0	57	19	24	7,500
England	2.8	2.9	4.4	63	13	25	49,000
Wales	3.3	3.5	3.9	65	12	23	3,033
Northern Ireland	2.6	2.7	5.7	61	12	27	2,660

1 English regional figures are estimates which take account of missing or incomplete data. Estimated figures are rounded to the nearest hundred. For Scotland, comparable data are not available due to differences in legislation.

2 Rates are based on mid-1993 estimates of population aged under 18 for the English regions, England and Northern Ireland, and aged 20 or under for Wales.

3 For Northern Ireland data refers to all discharges from care, not individual children discharged from care as some children may be admitted and discharged on more than one occasion.

4 At 31 March. For Northern Ireland data refer to children in care; they are therefore not strictly comparable with those for England and Wales.

Source: Department of Health; Welsh Office; Department of Health and Social Services, Northern Ireland

7.27 Children and young people on child protection registers: by age and category¹, at 31 March 1994

	Percentage aged					Number of children on registers ² (= 100%)	Rate per 10,000 children aged under 18	Percentage of children in each category of abuse ³				
	Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-15	16 or over			Neglect	Physical injury	Sexual abuse	Emotional abuse	Other ⁴
North	7	29	29	31	4	3,481	49.0	29	35	25	18	-
Yorkshire & Humberside	8	32	31	26	3	4,546	39.6	25	39	32	8	7
East Midlands	8	30	30	29	3	3,176	34.2	23	42	34	9	1
East Anglia	9	30	29	27	4	939	20.3	23	36	33	12	0
South East	7	29	31	29	4	12,100	30.5	35	33	23	16	1
Greater London	7	29	32	28	4	6,100	40.1	42	35	18	15	-
Rest of South East	8	29	30	29	4	5,963	24.4	28	31	28	17	1
South West	7	31	30	28	3	3,011	29.3	27	34	33	16	1
West Midlands	7	30	32	28	3	3,294	26.6	30	45	27	9	3
North West	10	32	30	24	3	4,333	28.6	28	44	28	7	-
England	8	30	31	28	3	34,900	31.7	30	37	28	13	2
Wales	8	33	31	26	3	1,610	24.1	28	42	23	13	-
Northern Ireland	6	29	31	30	4	1,476	31.6	29	9	12	8	43

1 Data for Scotland are not available in the same form; however the total number of children on child protection registers at 31 March 1994 was 2,666.

2 Includes a number of unborn children. Figure for Greater London also includes estimates for missing data and therefore it, together with the South East and England totals, has been rounded to the nearest hundred.

3 The totals of the percentages exceed 100 as children in mixed categories are counted more than once.

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. For Northern Ireland the category 'Other' includes 'Grave concern', which is no longer used in English and Welsh statistics.

Source: Department of Health; Welsh Office; Department of Health and Social Services, Northern Ireland

8

Living standards

Household income	<p>Average weekly household income in 1994-95 was highest in the South East, at £435, and lowest in Wales, at £283.</p> <p>(Table 8.1)</p>
Savings	<p>Nearly two in every five households in East Anglia owned Premium Bonds in 1994-95, almost double the proportion in the North.</p> <p>(Table 8.3)</p>
Income tax	<p>Tax payable as a proportion of income was highest in the South East in 1993-94 at 19 per cent, nearly 4 percentage points higher than in the North and Wales, which had the lowest rates.</p> <p>(Table 8.5)</p>
Benefits	<p>In 1994-95, 24 per cent of households in the North and in the North West received Family Credit or Income Support, compared with 17 per cent in East Anglia, the South East and the South West.</p> <p>(Table 8.6)</p>
Household expenditure	<p>Average weekly household expenditure in 1994-95 ranged from £231 in Wales to £319 in the South East.</p> <p>(Table 8.8)</p> <p>Households in the South East and the South West spend the most proportionately on housing, those in Northern Ireland the most on food, and those in the East Midlands the most on motoring and fares.</p> <p>(Table 8.8)</p>
Consumption	<p>In 1993-1994, people in the North ate the most meat and meat products, those in Yorkshire and Humberside ate the most fish, those in the East Midlands and Wales ate the most vegetables, while those in East Anglia and the South East ate the most fruit.</p> <p>(Table 8.10)</p>
Consumer goods	<p>The proportion of households in the South East and in the South West owning a dishwasher (22 per cent) is double that in the North.</p> <p>(Table 8.11)</p> <p>Ninety per cent of homes in the North have central heating, but only 77 per cent in the neighbouring regions Yorkshire and Humberside and the North West do, the highest and lowest proportions.</p> <p>(Table 8.11)</p>
Leisure	<p>People in the Central Scotland ITV region watched an average of more than 26 hours of television each week in 1995, over four hours more than those in the East region and London, who watched the least.</p> <p>(Table 8.12)</p> <p>Average weekly expenditure per player on the National Lottery was highest in the North in 1995 at nearly £3.00 per player and lowest in Scotland at just under £2.30.</p> <p>(Table 8.15)</p>

Introduction

This chapter focuses on the way we live. The first two tables look at the source and distribution of household income. The chapter goes on to look at income tax payable, benefits, household expenditure, ownership of consumer durables, and some aspects of how we spend our leisure time.

Tables 8.3 and 8.6 are sourced by the Department of Social Security's Family Resources Survey (FRS). The survey was launched in October 1992 to assist in forecasting benefit expenditure and other analytical work required to support policy initiatives and evaluation. Although the DSS is primarily interested in information about the groups for which it provides financial support - the unemployed, sick or disabled people, the elderly, lone parents and less well-off families, the FRS questionnaire covers all types of households. In each of the first two full years of the survey's operation - 1993-94 and 1994-95 - responses were achieved from over 26,000 households across Great Britain. The survey is mainly about household incomes, but there are detailed questions covering a variety of subjects which have a bearing on household income, including the number and age of children in the household, and any disability which may affect benefit entitlement.

The Family Expenditure Survey (FES) is the long-running source of information on household income and expenditure. Up to 1993 the survey was conducted on a calendar year basis. However, the survey reference period has now been changed to a financial year to minimise changes during the survey round - these sometimes had to be made as a result of changes in taxes and social security benefits in April each year. The move to a financial year also makes comparisons with the FRS easier.

Table 8.8 shows household expenditure by main commodity and service. One of the main areas of expenditure where there is regional variation, both in cash terms and as a percentage of total household expenditure, is housing: in Northern Ireland only 10 per cent of total expenditure in 1994-95 was on housing compared with around 18 per cent in the South East and the South West and 17 per cent in East Anglia. This is reflected in the figures shown in Tables 6.7, 6.8 and 6.10 in the Housing chapter. The high percentage in East Anglia and the low one in Northern Ireland may also reflect the fact that, according to the FES, 5 per cent of households in East Anglia compared with less than 2 per cent in Northern Ireland own a second home, the highest and lowest proportions.

“...seven in every ten
participate

The National Lottery began in November 1994 and immediately became part of everyday life for many people. The FES indicates that seven in every ten households participate in the National Lottery. Table 8.15 looks at individual participation in and expenditure on the Lottery, and the number of awards granted. The participation and expenditure data are derived from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Omnibus Surveys for September and December 1995 combined. The ONS (formerly the OPCS) Omnibus Survey is a multi-purpose survey carried out each month on behalf of government departments, public bodies, academics and charities. Only three in every five adults in the South West had participated in the Lottery in 1995 at the time the data were collected compared with more than three in every four in Wales.

There appears to be some under-recording of expenditure on the National Lottery in these surveys compared with the sales figures at the time. Assuming that the survey participation rates are accurate, this suggests that the national average weekly spend was around £3.10 per player compared with the £2.50 shown in Table 8.15. Regional differences remain valid provided that under-recording does not vary between regions.

The National Lottery image has helped scratchcards become the United Kingdom's biggest impulse buy and the second largest scratchcard market in the world. Camelot, the National Lottery operator, also has a 93 per cent share of the scratchcards market, with their 'Instants' scratchcard. Their figures indicate that 30 per cent of the adult population play regularly. Half the population had bought at least one Instants card in the first year of operation. Sales across the regions were broadly in line with population except that they were higher than expected in Northern Ireland.

The ONS sometimes receives requests for the Retail Prices Index (RPI) on a regional basis. This information is not available. The RPI is designed to measure price **changes** over time rather than the differences in price **levels** between different groups within the reference population, which is what is generally required. It would be possible (with perhaps some enlargement of the sample of price collections) to compile indices which showed regional changes in prices, but in practice these indices would move in much the same way as the UK index.

households in the National Lottery."

8.1 Household income: by source, 1980-1981 and 1994-95^{1,2}

	Percentage of average gross weekly household income						Percentages and £
	Wages and salaries	Self employment	Investments	Annuities and pensions ³	Social security benefits ⁴	Other income	Average gross weekly household income ⁴ (£) (= 100%)
1980-1981							
United Kingdom	72.9	6.1	3.6	3.0	13.2	1.2	150.5
North	73.2	4.1	2.3	3.0	16.7	0.7	136.0
Yorkshire & Humberside	72.7	4.4	2.6	2.6	16.5	1.3	130.3
East Midlands	75.3	6.1	3.0	2.5	12.4	0.8	141.8
East Anglia	71.5	7.6	3.9	3.0	13.1	0.9	143.8
South East	75.0	6.3	4.3	3.1	10.0	1.4	173.3
Greater London	75.2	5.7	4.7	2.6	10.1	1.7	172.8
Rest of South East	74.8	6.7	4.0	3.3	10.0	1.2	173.7
South West	64.4	7.7	6.1	4.6	15.1	2.2	140.9
West Midlands	75.4	5.1	3.4	2.6	12.7	0.6	146.7
North West	72.8	6.0	3.1	2.7	14.4	1.0	148.0
England	73.4	6.0	3.8	3.0	12.7	1.2	152.7
Wales	68.2	6.9	3.0	3.9	17.2	0.8	138.6
Scotland	71.8	7.4	2.8	2.7	14.1	1.3	144.2
Northern Ireland	66.7	6.1	2.1	1.9	22.7	0.5	119.2
1994-95							
United Kingdom	64.4	9.5	4.4	6.4	13.5	1.8	369.3
North	59.2	8.9	3.3	7.7	19.2	1.8	304.0
Yorkshire & Humberside	64.4	9.3	3.5	6.3	15.5	1.0	343.4
East Midlands	70.6	7.4	3.7	3.5	12.1	2.7	365.8
East Anglia	63.4	8.5	7.0	6.5	12.8	1.9	345.6
South East	66.3	10.4	5.4	6.1	10.1	1.8	435.4
Greater London	64.8	11.6	5.2	6.3	10.4	1.7	435.3
Rest of South East	67.1	9.8	5.5	6.0	9.9	1.8	435.5
South West	61.6	12.9	4.2	7.6	11.6	2.2	378.9
West Midlands	64.1	9.1	3.0	6.1	15.9	1.8	321.8
North West	64.6	7.1	4.6	6.7	15.7	1.2	340.9
England	65.0	9.6	4.6	6.2	12.8	1.8	375.6
Wales	56.7	6.3	4.2	9.1	22.5	1.3	282.7
Scotland	63.8	8.6	3.4	6.8	15.2	2.1	363.0
Northern Ireland ⁵	62.0	9.2	2.3	5.1	20.0	1.3	326.3

1 Figures for 1980-1981 are the average of the two calendar years; figures for 1994-95 relate to the financial year.

2 The figures in this table are comparable with those published in *Regional Trends* 29 and 30, but not with those published in earlier editions, as they exclude an element for imputed income from owner/rent-free occupation of accommodation, which was previously classified under 'other income'.

3 Excluding social security benefits.

4 The figures cannot be compared directly between years. From 1984 all rent/rates/community charge/council tax (as from April 1993) rebates and allowances and housing benefit are excluded from gross income. See Appendix notes.

5 Northern Ireland data for 1994-95 are calculated from an enhanced sample, but the United Kingdom figures are calculated from the main Family Expenditure Survey sample. See Appendix notes.

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

8.2 Distribution of household income, 1994-95¹

Percentages and £

	Percentage of households in each weekly income group								Average gross weekly income (£)	
	Under £80	£80 but under £125	£125 but under £175	£175 but under £275	£275 but under £375	£375 but under £475	£475 but under £650	£650 or over	Per household	Per person
United Kingdom	10.8	11.1	10.7	15.0	13.5	11.2	14.1	13.6	369.3	152.3
North	13.2	13.2	11.5	19.0	15.4	8.5	10.5	8.8	304.0	125.9
Yorkshire & Humberside	10.9	11.9	10.3	16.0	13.1	15.2	12.9	9.8	343.4	138.7
East Midlands	11.4	8.8	12.0	15.3	12.0	11.4	13.2	15.9	365.8	148.3
East Anglia	11.0	9.9	13.6	15.8	13.6	10.6	14.7	11.0	345.6	149.0
South East	9.2	9.8	8.6	13.2	12.6	11.5	15.5	19.7	435.4	181.8
Greater London	11.5	10.2	8.5	13.9	10.0	11.2	14.2	20.5	435.3	186.4
Rest of South East	8.0	9.6	8.7	12.8	13.8	11.6	16.2	19.3	435.5	179.6
South West	7.3	12.7	10.1	16.5	12.9	12.4	14.4	13.9	378.9	154.0
West Midlands	12.6	12.2	11.2	15.2	13.2	12.6	14.7	8.3	321.8	133.7
North West	11.9	11.8	12.0	13.7	16.3	10.6	12.3	11.4	340.9	142.2
England	10.4	11.0	10.4	14.8	13.4	11.7	14.0	14.2	375.6	155.5
Wales	15.0	13.0	13.3	18.1	13.0	7.1	14.2	6.2	282.7	118.1
Scotland	11.4	11.6	11.7	14.4	13.5	9.1	15.2	13.0	363.0	150.4
Northern Ireland ²	11.8	13.4	11.8	16.1	15.0	8.4	14.0	9.6	326.3	118.2

1 See Appendix notes.

2 Northern Ireland data are calculated from an enhanced sample, but the United Kingdom figures are calculated from the main Family Expenditure Survey sample.

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

8.3 Households¹: by type of saving, 1994-95

Percentages²

	Accounts						Other savings				
	Current ³	Post Office	TESSA	Other building society ⁴	Other bank	Other account ⁵	Gilts or unit trusts	Stocks & shares	National Savings	Save As You Earn	Premium Bonds
Great Britain	78	13	11	57	20	2	9	21	8	2	31
North	71	11	7	50	16	2	6	15	5	1	21
Yorkshire & Humberside	75	13	9	53	20	2	7	16	7	2	27
East Midlands	78	13	12	61	22	3	7	19	8	2	30
East Anglia	84	18	12	59	21	2	9	23	9	2	39
South East	83	15	13	65	18	3	10	26	10	2	37
Greater London	77	12	11	61	16	3	9	23	8	2	31
Rest of South East	86	16	14	67	19	3	11	28	11	3	41
South West	86	18	11	63	21	3	12	23	10	2	36
West Midlands	74	13	9	57	21	2	8	18	7	2	31
North West	75	12	10	52	18	2	7	17	7	2	27
England	79	14	11	59	19	2	9	21	8	2	32
Wales	78	15	8	48	15	1	7	16	7	1	26
Scotland	68	8	8	41	33	2	9	17	6	1	22

1 Households in which at least one member has an account. See Appendix notes.

2 As a percentage of all households.

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

4 All building society accounts excluding current accounts and TESSAs.

5 All accounts yielding interest but excluding high street bank and building society accounts.

Source: Family Resources Survey, Department of Social Security

8.4 Distribution of income liable to assessment for tax, 1993-94¹

	Percentages and thousands								
	Percentage of individuals in each income range								Individuals with incomes of £3,445 or more (= 100%) (thousands)
	£3,445-£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 ²	12.6	17.2	14.6	22.7	14.5	12.1	4.6	1.7	26,600
North	15.9	18.7	13.5	22.9	14.8	10.1	3.4	0.7	1,330
Yorkshire & Humberside	13.9	17.4	15.9	23.6	13.5	11.3	3.3	1.1	2,200
East Midlands	13.2	18.3	16.7	24.0	12.9	10.2	3.6	1.1	1,950
East Anglia	14.6	17.7	12.8	22.5	13.7	12.5	4.5	1.8	974
South East	10.3	15.4	12.6	21.8	15.8	14.3	6.8	2.9	8,520
Greater London	9.7	13.5	12.1	22.3	17.2	14.5	7.2	3.5	3,110
Rest of South East	10.6	16.5	12.9	21.6	15.0	14.2	6.7	2.5	5,410
South West	12.4	18.1	16.4	23.4	14.6	10.1	3.7	1.3	2,370
West Midlands	13.6	16.8	15.4	23.8	14.4	11.1	3.6	1.2	2,300
North West	14.9	18.7	15.3	22.0	13.4	11.2	3.4	1.1	2,750
England	12.5	17.0	14.4	22.7	14.6	12.2	4.8	1.8	22,400
Wales	13.7	19.8	16.3	22.1	13.6	10.7	3.0	0.7	1,180
Scotland	12.1	16.8	16.3	23.0	14.8	11.9	3.9	1.2	2,300
Northern Ireland	14.5	21.3	13.5	23.7	12.2	10.7	3.3	1.0	582

1 See Appendix notes.

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

8.5 Income tax payable, 1993-94¹

	Lower rate (20%)		Basic rate (25%)		Tax in excess of basic rate (40%)		Total tax payable (£ million)	Total annual income (£ million)	Average rate of tax pay- able (%)	Average amount of tax pay- able(£)
	Number of individuals (thousands)	Amount (£ million)	Number of individuals (thousands)	Amount (£ million)	Number of individuals (thousands)	Amount (£ million)				
United Kingdom ²	25,000	11,100	19,800	48,800	1,740	5,210	65,100	382,000	17.0	2,610
North	1,210	530	911	1,920	57	110	2,550	16,800	15.2	2,100
Yorkshire & Humberside	2,040	910	1,600	3,510	102	330	4,750	29,300	16.2	2,320
East Midlands	1,840	810	1,440	2,920	95	220	3,950	25,200	15.7	2,150
East Anglia	904	400	722	1,670	64	140	2,210	13,500	16.4	2,440
South East	8,100	3,660	6,630	20,500	850	2,990	27,100	143,000	18.9	3,350
Greater London	2,970	1,350	2,480	8,590	341	1,510	11,500	56,600	20.2	3,860
Rest of South East	5,130	2,310	4,140	11,900	509	1,480	15,700	86,600	18.1	3,050
South West	2,230	990	1,730	3,730	118	310	5,030	31,500	15.9	2,250
West Midlands	2,130	950	1,710	3,700	113	300	4,950	30,800	16.1	2,320
North West	2,540	1,110	1,950	4,170	128	310	5,600	35,600	15.7	2,200
England	21,000	9,360	16,700	42,100	1,530	4,710	56,200	326,000	17.2	2,670
Wales	1,110	480	847	1,690	48	100	2,280	15,000	15.2	2,050
Scotland	2,190	980	1,740	3,830	122	290	5,100	31,400	16.2	2,330
Northern Ireland	541	240	418	830	24	50	1,120	7,290	15.4	2,070

1 See Appendix notes. Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

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 Households in receipt of benefit¹: by type of benefit, 1994-95

Percentages²

	Family Credit or Income Support	Housing Benefit	Council Tax Benefit	Unemploy- ment Benefit	Retirement Pension	Sickness, Invalidity or Disablement Benefits ³	Child Benefit or One Parent Benefit	Any Benefit
Great Britain	20	20	23	2	31	13	32	75
North	24	27	30	2	31	19	30	79
Yorkshire & Humberside	21	22	26	3	31	16	33	77
East Midlands	20	18	22	2	30	12	31	72
East Anglia	17	16	21	2	33	10	28	71
South East	17	18	19	2	30	9	31	71
Greater London	24	25	24	2	29	9	31	72
Rest of South East	14	14	16	2	31	8	31	70
South West	17	15	19	1	33	11	31	74
West Midlands	21	21	24	2	32	13	32	76
North West	24	22	28	2	30	18	34	79
England	20	19	23	2	31	12	31	74
Wales	21	18	22	2	35	19	31	81
Scotland	22	27	28	3	31	16	34	79

¹ Households in which at least one member is currently in receipt of benefit. See Appendix notes.

² As a percentage of all households.

³ Sickness Benefit, Invalidity Benefit, Disability Living Allowance (Care and Mobility components), Severe Disablement Allowance, Industrial Injuries Disability Benefit, War Disablement Benefit and Attendance Allowance.

Source: Family Resources Survey, Department of Social Security

8.7 Entitlement to free school meals¹, 1994/95

Nursery/primary schools

Secondary schools



¹ Pupils known to be eligible for free meals as a percentage of all pupils.

Source: Department for Education and Employment; Welsh Office; The Scottish Office Education and Industry Department; Department of Education, Northern Ireland

8.8 Household expenditure: by commodity and service, 1994-95¹

£ per week and percentages

	Housing	Fuel, light & 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
£ per week											
United Kingdom	46.4	12.9	50.4	17.9	17.1	37.7	42.8	45.1	13.1	283.6	117.0
North	35.5	13.0	46.7	20.7	15.9	30.3	32.1	35.2	10.2	239.6	99.2
Yorkshire & Humberside	41.2	13.5	49.6	20.4	17.9	38.7	39.1	41.7	12.2	274.2	110.7
East Midlands	43.1	13.6	51.1	20.3	16.8	36.4	59.7	42.1	13.0	296.1	120.0
East Anglia	43.9	11.5	48.3	13.3	14.1	38.6	37.3	39.5	10.6	257.1	110.9
South East	58.7	12.4	54.5	16.9	18.1	42.8	47.4	53.1	15.6	319.4	133.4
Greater London	60.0	12.0	56.1	17.1	18.7	40.0	43.0	53.4	15.9	316.2	135.4
Rest of South East	58.1	12.5	53.6	16.8	17.7	44.2	49.6	52.9	15.5	321.0	132.4
South West	49.2	12.3	48.3	16.1	15.8	36.6	41.4	43.2	13.9	276.8	112.5
West Midlands	40.4	12.7	48.0	16.6	15.7	36.7	39.8	38.4	11.6	259.9	108.0
North West	41.9	13.0	48.1	19.6	17.5	36.8	36.5	46.1	12.5	271.9	113.4
England	48.0	12.7	50.6	17.9	17.0	38.6	43.1	45.5	13.4	286.9	118.8
Wales	34.2	13.7	44.3	16.2	12.8	28.8	38.9	31.7	10.3	230.7	96.4
Scotland	41.3	14.1	49.6	18.5	18.6	35.3	42.0	49.3	11.8	280.5	116.3
Northern Ireland ²	27.7	15.6	57.9	20.3	23.0	36.0	47.9	39.6	12.4	280.4	101.6
As a percentage of average weekly household expenditure											
United Kingdom	16.4	4.6	17.8	6.3	6.0	13.3	15.1	15.9	4.6	100.0	
North	14.8	5.4	19.5	8.6	6.6	12.6	13.4	14.7	4.3	100.0	
Yorkshire & Humberside	15.0	4.9	18.1	7.4	6.5	14.1	14.3	15.2	4.4	100.0	
East Midlands	14.6	4.6	17.3	6.8	5.7	12.3	20.2	14.2	4.4	100.0	
East Anglia	17.1	4.5	18.8	5.2	5.5	15.0	14.5	15.4	4.1	100.0	
South East	18.4	3.9	17.1	5.3	5.7	13.4	14.8	16.6	4.9	100.0	
Greater London	19.0	3.8	17.8	5.4	5.9	12.6	13.6	16.9	5.0	100.0	
Rest of South East	18.1	3.9	16.7	5.2	5.5	13.8	15.5	16.5	4.8	100.0	
South West	17.8	4.5	17.4	5.8	5.7	13.2	15.0	15.6	5.0	100.0	
West Midlands	15.5	4.9	18.5	6.4	6.0	14.1	15.3	14.8	4.5	100.0	
North West	15.4	4.8	17.7	7.2	6.4	13.5	13.4	16.9	4.6	100.0	
England	16.7	4.4	17.6	6.2	5.9	13.5	15.0	15.9	4.7	100.0	
Wales	14.8	5.9	19.2	7.0	5.5	12.5	16.9	13.7	4.4	100.0	
Scotland	14.7	5.0	17.7	6.6	6.6	12.6	15.0	17.6	4.2	100.0	
Northern Ireland ²	9.9	5.6	20.6	7.2	8.2	12.8	17.1	14.1	4.4	100.0	

1 See Appendix notes.

2 Northern Ireland data are calculated from an enhanced sample, but the United Kingdom figures are calculated from the main Family Expenditure Survey sample.

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

8.9 Expenditure on foods bought for household consumption: selected foods and total, 1993-1994¹

£ per person per week

	Liquid and processed milk and cream	Cheese	Eggs	Uncooked carcass meat and poultry	Meat products	Fish	Vegetables and vegetable products ²	Fresh and other fruit	Bread	Total household food ³
Great Britain	1.43	0.47	0.18	1.67	1.91	0.72	1.89	1.03	0.69	13.22
North	1.27	0.35	0.18	1.56	2.10	0.70	1.77	0.72	0.71	12.48
Yorkshire & Humberside	1.38	0.43	0.17	1.54	1.83	0.75	1.79	0.89	0.68	12.66
East Midlands	1.45	0.46	0.15	1.50	1.79	0.67	1.79	0.90	0.69	12.59
East Anglia/South East ⁴	1.52	0.54	0.19	1.76	1.95	0.81	2.08	1.27	0.67	14.24
Greater London	1.44	0.54	0.21	1.90	1.92	0.89	2.22	1.36	0.65	14.57
South West	1.55	0.54	0.17	1.63	1.63	0.66	1.81	1.09	0.67	13.03
West Midlands	1.36	0.47	0.18	1.88	1.73	0.66	1.86	0.98	0.67	12.87
North West	1.38	0.40	0.16	1.55	1.91	0.68	1.79	0.86	0.72	12.56
England	1.45	0.48	0.17	1.68	1.87	0.73	1.91	1.06	0.68	13.31
Wales	1.41	0.41	0.17	1.61	1.73	0.63	1.84	0.88	0.69	12.32
Scotland	1.29	0.45	0.18	1.63	2.32	0.62	1.67	0.91	0.72	12.85

1 See Appendix notes.

2 Including tomatoes, fresh potatoes and potato products.

3 Excluding soft and alcoholic drinks and confectionery.

4 Data shown are averages for East Anglia and the South East combined.

Source: National Food Survey, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

8.10 Household consumption of selected foods, 1980-1981 and 1993-1994¹

Kilograms per person per week²

	Liquid and processed milk and cream		Meat and meat products		Fish		Vegetables & vegetable products ³		Fresh and other fruit		Bread	
	1980- 1981	1993- 1994	1980- 1981	1993- 1994	1980- 1981	1993- 1994	1980- 1981	1993- 1994	1980- 1981	1993- 1994	1980- 1981	1993- 1994
Great Britain	2.56	2.19	1.13	0.95	0.14	0.14	2.44	2.12	0.79	0.95	0.89	0.76
North	2.39	2.06	1.20	1.09	0.16	0.15	2.60	2.21	0.62	0.72	1.01	0.81
Yorkshire & Humberside	2.39	2.18	1.07	0.93	0.15	0.16	2.44	2.12	0.62	0.87	0.89	0.76
East Midlands	2.67	2.31	1.07	0.91	0.14	0.14	2.46	2.25	0.72	0.88	0.92	0.81
East Anglia/South East ⁴	2.56	2.18	1.14	0.93	0.13	0.15	2.39	2.09	0.95	1.10	0.78	0.70
Greater London	2.49	2.05	1.25	0.95	0.15	0.16	2.40	2.11	0.99	1.15	0.77	0.65
South West	2.61	2.33	1.08	0.91	0.12	0.14	2.50	2.22	0.87	1.05	0.87	0.73
West Midlands	2.61	2.14	1.13	1.01	0.14	0.14	2.39	2.22	0.74	0.96	0.89	0.80
North West	2.56	2.19	1.17	0.95	0.13	0.15	2.49	2.10	0.68	0.83	0.97	0.80
England	2.56	2.19	1.13	0.95	0.14	0.15	2.44	2.14	0.80	0.97	0.87	0.75
Wales	2.73	2.23	1.09	0.95	0.15	0.14	2.78	2.25	0.76	0.85	0.98	0.80
Scotland	2.61	2.08	1.15	0.94	0.14	0.12	2.22	1.80	0.72	0.82	1.00	0.80

1 See Appendix notes.

2 Except equivalent litres of milk and cream.

3 Including tomatoes, fresh potatoes and potato products.

4 Data shown are averages for East Anglia and the South East combined.

Source: National Food Survey, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

8.11 Households with selected durable goods¹

	Percentage of households in sample having											Percentages
	Microwave oven	Washing machine	Tumble drier	Dish-washer	Refrigerator ²	Deep freezer ²	Telephone	Television	Compact disc player	Video	Home computer	Central heating
1980-81 and 1981-82 combined												
Great Britain	..	77	22	4	93	47	73	97	..	..	..	58
North	..	88	19	1	89	42	64	98	..	..	..	64
Yorkshire & Humberside	..	84	24	2	89	40	68	97	..	..	..	52
East Midlands	..	84	22	3	93	45	73	98	..	..	..	65
East Anglia	..	80	27	5	92	59	73	98	..	..	..	68
South East	..	69	23	6	96	55	80	96	..	..	..	62
Greater London	..	61	20	4	95	50	79	95	..	..	..	54
Rest of South East	..	75	25	7	96	59	80	97	..	..	..	67
South West	..	72	22	5	93	54	72	96	..	..	..	57
West Midlands	..	77	21	2	91	42	71	97	..	..	..	54
North West	..	77	21	2	92	40	71	98	..	..	..	54
England	..	76	22	4	93	48	74	97	..	..	..	59
Wales	..	81	23	2	91	50	67	98	..	..	..	52
Scotland	..	83	24	3	91	39	74	97	..	..	..	51
Northern Ireland	..	70	..	..	85	..	57	91	..	..	..	37
1993-94 and 1994-95 combined												
United Kingdom	64	88	50	17	..	87	90	98	43	75	24	84
North	65	90	48	11	..	86	85	99	40	73	25	90
Yorkshire & Humberside	68	91	48	13	..	87	89	98	40	74	23	77
East Midlands	62	91	51	16	..	87	89	99	39	74	22	88
East Anglia	63	89	54	18	..	86	92	98	46	74	23	88
South East	62	86	49	22	..	89	94	98	47	76	27	88
Greater London	57	84	44	18	..	86	93	98	45	75	25	84
Rest of South East	66	88	53	25	..	91	94	99	49	77	28	90
South West	64	87	50	22	..	89	92	98	41	73	24	84
West Midlands	63	88	49	14	..	87	89	98	40	74	24	80
North West	67	87	47	14	..	87	88	99	39	76	22	77
England	64	88	49	18	..	88	91	98	43	75	24	84
Wales	71	89	50	16	..	89	87	99	40	76	23	86
Scotland	64	93	52	15	..	83	88	99	43	76	21	86
Northern Ireland	58	89	34	15	98	72	84	97	26	67	16	88

1 See Appendix notes.

2 Fridge freezers are attributed to both Refrigerator and Deep freezer.

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

8.12 Average weekly television viewing¹: by age, 1992 and 1995

Hours²

	1992					1995				
	Persons aged				All persons aged 4 or over	Persons aged				All persons aged 4 or over
	4-15	16-34	35-64	65 or over		4-15	16-34	35-64	65 or over	
United Kingdom ³	19.6	23.4	27.5	37.7	26.7	18.1	22.0	26.1	35.8	25.1
Yorkshire	19.7	23.1	28.7	34.8	26.6	17.9	22.9	26.6	34.3	25.4
North East	20.0	24.8	30.5	34.0	27.4	16.7	22.2	26.5	31.8	24.3
East	17.5	20.1	23.2	32.0	22.8	17.8	19.0	22.1	32.2	22.2
London	19.0	21.5	24.8	36.4	24.6	16.1	19.0	22.4	35.0	22.3
South, South East and Channel Islands	17.5	21.4	24.3	32.8	24.0	16.2	20.0	24.5	32.9	23.4
South West	17.7	22.2	24.2	31.4	24.1	18.0	21.3	24.5	31.7	24.0
Midlands	18.6	22.8	25.3	38.7	25.5	17.6	20.8	24.4	34.7	23.8
North West	19.4	23.3	28.3	39.7	27.1	18.3	22.3	26.6	36.7	25.5
Wales and West	18.8	23.0	26.6	30.5	25.0	17.0	21.4	25.3	32.0	23.9
Border	20.0	26.8	27.4	37.0	27.5	17.5	21.5	27.7	30.1	24.7
Central Scotland	19.9	25.2	32.6	41.8	29.8	17.3	22.4	28.6	38.4	26.4
Northern Scotland	19.3	20.2	26.5	41.5	26.1	19.5	22.1	25.2	33.4	25.0
Ulster	22.9	25.7	29.7	36.3	27.8	19.0	24.0	27.8	35.9	25.9

¹ Including timeshift, ie viewing of broadcast material recorded at home and played back within seven days of recording.

² Per person in UK private households containing a television set in working order.

³ Figures for the regions exclude viewing of other regions' broadcasts, whereas figures for the United Kingdom include all viewing, and are therefore higher.

Source: Broadcasters' Audience Research Board Ltd

8.13 Adults taking a holiday¹: by region of domicile, 1995

Percentages

	Percentage of adults taking		
	A	A	Any
	holiday abroad	holiday in Great Britain	holiday
Great Britain	35	36	61
North	29	36	58
Yorkshire & Humberside	31	33	57
East Midlands	31	44	67
East Anglia	30	28	54
South East	40	33	64
Greater London	40	26	58
Rest of South East	40	38	67
South West	29	38	59
West Midlands	30	45	63
North West	34	35	59
England	34	36	61
Wales	27	33	55
Scotland	42	34	63

¹ Defined as four or more nights away.

Source: British Tourist Authority

8.14 Cinema attendance¹

Millions

	1992	1993	1994	1995
United Kingdom	98.0	113.0	124.0	115.0
Yorkshire	7.9	9.6	10.4	9.7
North East	4.1	6.0	6.3	5.8
Midlands	15.5	16.8	18.4	16.8
Anglia	5.4	5.9	6.6	6.2
London	25.8	29.9	33.7	31.3
Southern	7.8	8.8	9.7	8.7
South West	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.7
Lancashire	14.0	15.3	16.6	15.1
HTV	5.0	5.3	5.8	6.8
Border	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6
Central Scotland	6.8	7.5	8.2	7.5
Northern Scotland	1.1	1.8	1.9	1.5
Northern Ireland	2.3	3.5	3.8	3.5

¹ Incorporated Society of British Advertisers (ISBA) regions. See map on page 243.

Source: The Cinema Advertising Association

8.15 The National Lottery¹, 1995

	Percentage of adults participating in the Lottery	Average weekly spend per player (£)	Number of awards granted ²
Great Britain	67	2.53	5,072
North	73	2.94	205
Yorkshire & Humberside	71	2.37	372
East Midlands	67	2.36	294
East Anglia	73	2.44	312
South East	62	2.60	909
Greater London	57	3.03	427
Rest of South East	64	2.39	482
South West	60	2.39	377
West Midlands	72	2.33	331
North West	67	2.87	526
England	66	2.55	3,326
Wales	77	2.63	482
Scotland	71	2.28	612
Northern Ireland	..	..	322

1 Includes Instants scratchcards.

2 The total for number of awards granted is for the United Kingdom and includes 330 awards not allocated to a region. Figures relate to all awards made up to February 1996.

Source: The Department of National Heritage

9 Crime and Justice

Crime rates Recorded crime fell in all regions between 1993 and 1994 except in Northern Ireland. *(Table 9.1)*

Yorkshire and Humberside had the highest recorded crime rate in England and Wales in 1994, more than one and a half times the rate in East Anglia, which was the lowest. *(Table 9.1)*

Victims Householders in the North, Yorkshire and Humberside, the West Midlands and the North West faced higher than average risks of crime against their property in 1993. *(Table 9.2)*

Clear-up rates Within England and Wales, police forces in the North West and in Wales were the most successful in clearing up crimes in 1994 with about a third of recorded offences cleared up. *(Table 9.4)*

Firearms The number of offences recorded in which firearms were reported to have been used fell in three regions between 1993 and 1994: the East Midlands, East Anglia and the South East - in the case of the South East by nearly a quarter. *(Table 9.5)*

Offenders In 1994, the North had proportionately the most known offenders among their youngsters aged under 18 and the South West the fewest. *(Table 9.6)*

Police in East Anglia were more likely than those in other regions to caution the under 18s for an indictable offence in 1994, and police in Wales were the least likely. *(Table 9.7)*

Sentences A fifth of all males convicted in the West Midlands and the North West in 1994 were sentenced to immediate custody. *(Table 9.8)*

Magistrates and judges in Yorkshire and Humberside and the South West sentenced a third of those convicted in 1994 to a community penalty, the highest proportion. *(Table 9.8)*

Police manpower There is one police officer or full-time reserve for every 140 people in Northern Ireland, compared with one officer for every 547 people in East Anglia. *(Table 9.13)*

Neighbourhood Watch Just over a quarter of households in the South East and in the West Midlands are members of a Neighbourhood Watch Scheme, more than double the proportion in Wales. *(Chart 9.14)*

Introduction

Crime is something which affects all of us as individuals to varying degrees. Variation exists not only in relation to the effect of criminal activity on our everyday lives but also in the legal frameworks and crime recording systems in existence to deal with such activity in the United Kingdom. The differences are significant and result in a lack of comparability of the figures in the three jurisdictions (England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland); therefore it has not always been possible to include figures for the United Kingdom in this chapter. The lack of comparability means careful interpretation of the information in the chapter is required.

There are two main measures of crime. One is the statistics of crimes recorded by the police (see Table 9.1). These measure only a proportion of the total number of crimes committed because not all crimes are reported to the police and not all are subsequently recorded by them. The other measure is crime surveys. The main ones are the British Crime Survey (BCS) (which relates to England and Wales), the Scottish Crime Survey (SCS) and the Northern Ireland Crime Survey (which was conducted for the first time in 1994-95). Such surveys ask people about their experiences as victims, whether or not they informed the police about what happened, and about their perceptions of crime and policing, etc. However, again this information is limited. These surveys cover only a selection of crime types and a selection of the population; results are also subject to sampling error. Hence, neither system - recorded crime nor crime surveys - accurately records the scale of crime.

In addition to the reality of the committal of crime, fear of crime is also an important issue for police forces. A person may be fearful because of a previous experience they have had, or because of their perception of the level of crime in the area in which they live. Crime surveys can shed some light on this. In general, women worry more than men about being a victim of crime and older people are more fearful than their younger counterparts for some, but not all crimes.

Crime rates can be expressed in terms of incidence (the number of crimes per head of population) or prevalence (the number of victims per head). Prevalence figures are lower than those for incidence as some people are victims more than once over a year. The BCS estimates that, of those victimised in 1993, about half were victims more than once.

“...serious crimes ...tend to

Table 9.2 looks at the incidence and prevalence of household crime as measured by the BCS and the SCS. Risks of crime are not spread evenly across the population. The likelihood of experiencing burglary or theft involving vehicles is much higher for households in inner city areas, council/rented accommodation, and flats. In general, risks are highest in the northern regions of England and lowest in the South outside London, the East Midlands and East Anglia. Elderly householders are much less at risk than other household types.

In many instances the recording of a crime is simply the first step in the Criminal Justice process. For those crimes which are recorded there are two possible outcomes: they may go undetected - for example many acts of vandalism - or they may be detected (cleared up). The more serious crimes - for example violent and sexual offences, which are fortunately comparatively rare events - tend to have high clear-up rates. In contrast, offences such as theft and burglary, which are more common, tend by their very nature to be more difficult to detect and thus have lower clear-up rates (**Table 9.4**).

Following detection there are several courses of action which may follow. As with the crime recording systems, the Criminal Justice processes differ in England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. For the more serious offences, diversionary measures (that is pre-court alternatives) may not be appropriate and a court hearing will be the most likely outcome. **Tables 9.6 and 9.7** include information on the number of persons found guilty or cautioned (cautioning is not applicable in Scotland).

The sentencing options available to - and used by the courts - differ also. The use of fines and short custodial sentences are more common occurrences in Scotland than in England and Wales and in Northern Ireland. This may reflect the more minor nature of offences coming before Scottish courts because there are fewer pre-court diversionary measures available to the police in Scotland. Imprisonment is generally perceived as the ultimate sanction for criminal activity.

A map of the police force areas in England and Wales is included in the Appendix on page 242. Figures for Greater London include the Metropolitan Police and the City of London Force throughout.

have high clear-up rates."

9.1 Notifiable offences recorded by the police¹: by offence group, 1981 and 1994, and percentage change, 1993-1994

Rates per 100,000 population and percentages

	Violence against the person	Sexual offences	Burglary	Robbery	Theft and handling stolen goods	Fraud and forgery	Criminal damage ²	Other ³	Total ^{2,3}
1981									
North	229	36	1,861	16	3,612	155	894	10	6,813
Yorkshire & Humberside	245	46	1,608	20	3,192	140	854	18	6,122
East Midlands	265	49	1,327	19	3,160	192	746	20	5,780
East Anglia	155	38	879	11	2,750	143	510	23	4,510
South East	177	36	1,370	75	3,444	263	815	20	6,200
Greater London	218	36	1,988	154	4,683	429	1,128	29	8,666
Rest of South East	146	36	907	15	2,515	139	580	13	4,352
South West	149	36	868	14	2,507	198	508	13	4,293
West Midlands	231	43	1,566	34	3,012	137	773	15	5,810
North West	217	41	1,937	37	3,615	298	890	23	7,057
England	203	40	1,457	43	3,265	217	783	18	6,026
Wales	187	31	1,284	13	2,643	179	711	10	5,057
Northern Ireland	154	21	1,338	178	1,660	170	343	82	3,946
1994									
North	431	56	3,166	61	5,770	256	2,856	82	12,678
Yorkshire & Humberside	430	62	3,975	95	5,949	251	1,995	102	12,860
East Midlands	523	74	2,707	78	5,121	284	1,983	80	10,851
East Anglia	351	56	1,710	26	3,963	214	1,103	83	7,508
South East	447	70	1,911	168	4,838	323	1,738	102	9,597
Greater London	624	93	2,172	344	5,385	439	2,269	129	11,455
Rest of South East	320	53	1,724	43	4,446	240	1,357	82	8,265
South West	374	68	2,119	57	4,829	303	1,205	90	9,046
West Midlands	404	50	2,744	149	4,755	246	1,721	65	10,134
North West	365	48	2,659	128	4,984	276	1,994	105	10,560
England	424	63	2,473	122	5,008	287	1,809	93	10,278
Wales	464	49	1,987	22	4,381	226	1,745	113	8,988
Northern Ireland	292	81	1,029	95	2,024	311	187	115	4,134
Percentage change 1993-1994									
North	3	4	-8	5	-4	-6	6	7	-3
Yorkshire & Humberside	3	-2	-6	-	-3	-4	6	15	-2
East Midlands	4	10	-8	4	-9	-8	9	8	-5
East Anglia	5	4	-16	-15	-12	-14	8	19	-9
South East	14	3	-10	4	-9	-10	-3	26	-7
Greater London	16	8	-8	4	-11	-5	-4	40	-7
Rest of South East	10	-2	-11	5	-7	-16	-	13	-6
South West	11	12	-8	-6	-7	-12	4	15	-5
West Midlands	-1	-4	-10	16	-5	-11	8	16	-4
North West	-1	1	-7	-4	-10	-17	4	5	-6
England	7	3	-9	3	-7	-11	3	17	-5
Wales	1	-22	-7	-15	-6	-10	-11	44	-7
Northern Ireland	43	13	7	-10	-	-8	8	34	3
Scotland⁴									
1981	154	40	1,847	81	3,882	414	1,191	271	7,880
1994	282	70	1,722	103	4,584	462	1,725	1,321	10,269
Percentage change 1993-1994	4	-2	-10	-5	-6	-	5	6	-3

1 See Appendix notes.

2 The Northern Ireland figures excludes criminal damage valued at under £100 in 1981 and under £200 in 1993 and 1994.

3 In England and Wales, offences of trafficking in controlled drugs were included only from January 1983.

4 Figures for Scotland are not comparable with those for England, Wales and Northern Ireland because of the differences in the legal system, recording practices and classification.

Source: Home Office; The Scottish Office Home Department; Royal Ulster Constabulary

9.2 Offences committed against households, 1993^{1,2}

Rates and percentages

	Offences per 10,000 households ³				Percentage of households ³ victimised at least once			
	Vandalism	Burglary ⁴	Vehicle thefts ⁵	All household offences ⁶	Vandalism	Burglary ⁴	Vehicle thefts ⁵	All household offences ⁶
North	1,710	962	4,168	7,168	9.8	7.6	28.8	38.7
Yorkshire & Humberside	1,707	1,167	3,130	6,895	10.3	8.8	22.0	35.5
East Midlands	1,126	612	2,425	4,573	7.3	5.1	17.6	28.5
East Anglia	1,680	654	1,650	5,236	10.7	5.4	13.1	39.6
South East	1,774	759	2,503	5,679	10.7	5.5	17.9	31.1
Greater London	1,691	1,271	3,072	6,180	10.1	8.4	21.1	31.6
Rest of South East	1,823	461	2,228	5,388	11.0	3.9	16.4	30.8
South West	1,332	656	2,521	5,206	9.4	5.2	18.5	30.7
West Midlands	1,449	869	2,978	6,196	9.5	6.6	20.0	34.6
North West	1,861	1,176	3,539	7,163	10.1	8.8	22.9	35.1
England	1,634	855	2,793	5,995	10.0	6.5	19.6	32.6
Wales	1,650	743	3,077	5,938	9.5	5.9	20.9	31.7
Scotland	1,048	607	1,188	3,716	6.5	4.9	11.4	21.9

1 See Appendix notes.

2 Data for Scotland relate to 1992.

3 The vehicle theft risks are based on owners, not households.

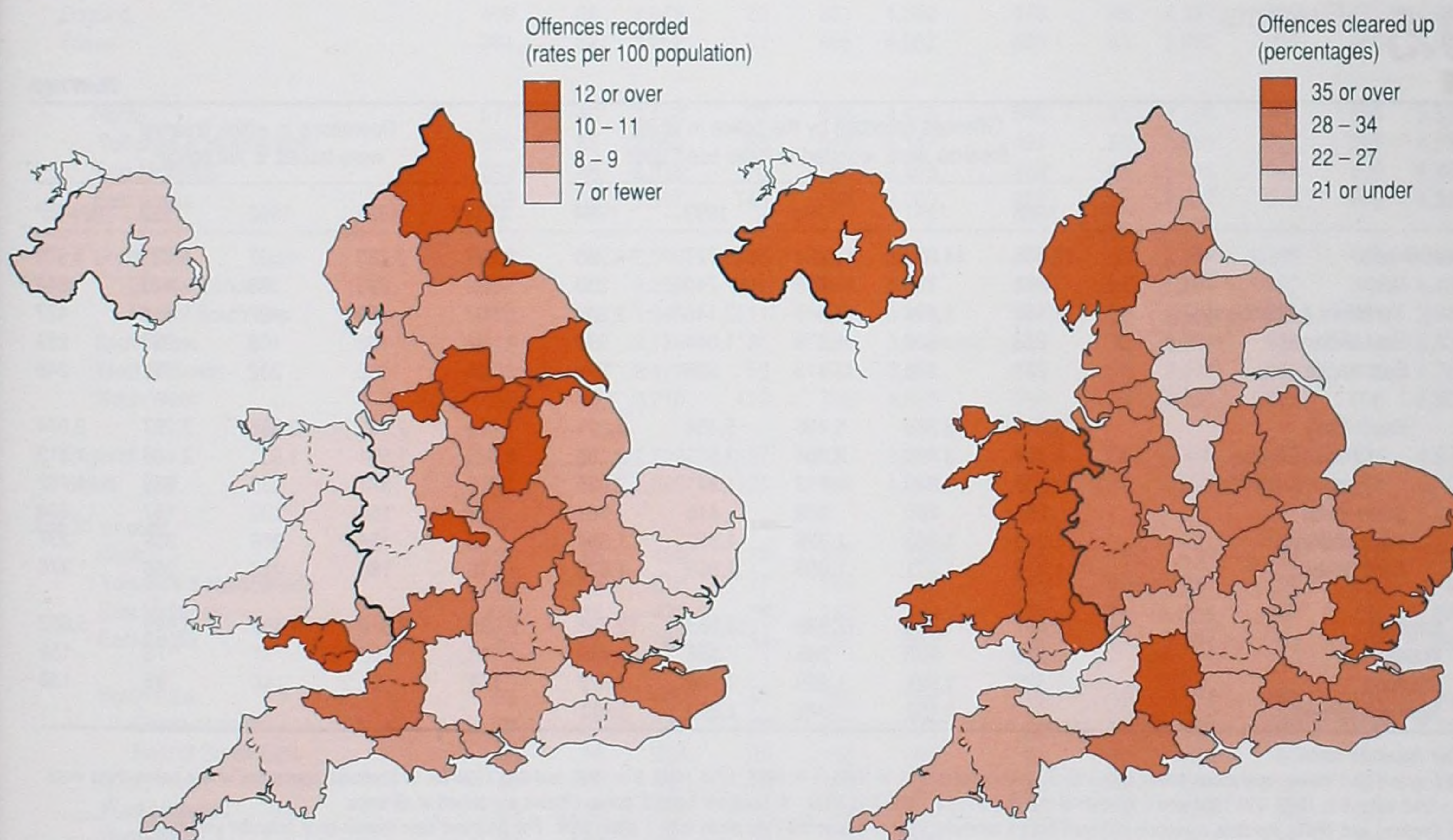
4 The term used in Scotland is housebreaking. The figures include attempts at burglary/housebreaking.

5 Comprises theft of vehicles, thefts from vehicles and associated attempts.

6 Comprises the three individual categories plus thefts of bicycles and other household property.

Source: British Crime Survey, Home Office; Scottish Crime Survey, The Scottish Office Home Department

9.3 Notifiable offences recorded by the police and proportion cleared up^{1,2} :by police force area, 1994



1 See Appendix notes.

2 Excluding criminal damage valued at £20 or less in England and Wales and under £200 in Northern Ireland.

Source: Home Office; Royal Ulster Constabulary

9.4 Notifiable offences cleared up by the police^{1,2}: by offence group, 1994

	Percentages									
	Violence against the person	Sexual offences	Burglary	Robbery	Theft and handling stolen goods	Fraud and forgery	Criminal damage ³	Trafficking in controlled drugs	Other ⁴	Total ^{3,4}
North	78	84	17	28	24	56	18	97	98	25
Yorkshire & Humberside	79	76	15	28	19	52	14	90	100	21
East Midlands	81	75	24	32	25	46	17	93	98	28
East Anglia	84	84	24	42	27	63	21	91	99	31
South East	73	68	20	16	21	46	17	91	89	25
Greater London	68	64	20	14	17	44	16	89	83	23
Rest of South East	79	74	19	30	25	48	17	95	95	27
South West	82	83	17	31	21	63	21	94	95	25
West Midlands	78	77	26	21	24	37	15	100	95	27
North West	73	80	30	27	31	73	20	98	98	33
England	76	75	21	22	23	52	17	93	94	26
Wales	85	90	25	44	30	50	22	97	95	32
Northern Ireland	67	89	20	20	31	65	36	87	88	36
Scotland ⁵	77	80	18	29	26	79	20	100	99	37

1 See Appendix notes.

2 Some offences cleared up in 1994 may have been initially recorded in an earlier year.

3 The Northern Ireland figure excludes criminal damage valued at under £200.

4 The Northern Ireland figure includes Offences against the State.

5 Figures for Scotland are not comparable with those for England, Wales and Northern Ireland because of the differences in the legal system, recording practices and classification.

Source: Home Office; The Scottish Office Home Department; Royal Ulster Constabulary

9.5 Firearms¹

	Numbers									
	Offences recorded by the police in which firearms were reported to have been used					Operations in which firearms were issued to the police ²				
	1986	1991	1992	1993	1994	1986	1991	1992	1993	1994-95 ³
Great Britain	10,888	14,050	15,264	15,727	14,755	2,627	3,783	4,627	5,723	5,979
North	561	755	808	740	833	62	395	386	473	844
Yorkshire & Humberside	1,161	1,494	1,948	2,146	2,264	107	269	487	616	427
East Midlands	973	904	1,078	1,044	970	36	108	109	230	283
East Anglia	221	378	413	328	299	46	186	232	171	248
South East	3,641	5,386	5,496	5,454	4,221	1,956	2,162	2,566	3,297	2,974
Greater London	2,404	3,706	3,584	3,513	2,186	1,728	1,591	1,931	2,608	1,812
Rest of South East	1,237	1,680	1,912	1,941	2,035	228	571	635	689	1,162
South West	281	285	263	416	569	63	157	139	157	303
West Midlands	1,020	1,063	1,328	1,372	1,394	49	156	266	339	237
North West	1,179	1,411	1,605	2,065	1,978	116	186	223	266	376
England	9,037	11,676	12,939	13,565	12,528	2,435	3,619	4,408	5,549	5,692
Wales	326	453	366	386	449	18	103	71	76	151
Scotland	1,525	1,921	1,959	1,776	1,778	174	61	148	98	136
Northern Ireland	..	1,181	1,375	1,210	1,011	..	..	..	..	..

1 See Appendix notes.

2 In England and Wales, operations where police shots were fired were 1 in 1986, 5 in 1991, 12 in 1992, 5 in 1993 and 6 in 1994-95. In Scotland, operations where police shots were fired were 9 in 1986, 5 in 1991 and 3 in each of the years 1992, 1993 and 1994. In Northern Ireland, police officers are armed at all times.

3 In England and Wales the data collection changed from a calendar year to a financial year basis from 1 April 1994. For Scotland data remain on a calendar year basis.

Source: Home Office; The Scottish Office Home Department; Royal Ulster Constabulary

9.6 Offenders found guilty or cautioned¹: by type of offence and age, 1981 and 1994

Rates per 100,000 population

	1981						1994					
	Violence against the person	Sexual off- ences	Burglary, robbery and theft ²	Drugs off- ences	Other indict- able off- ences ³	All indict- able off- ences	Violence against the person	Sexual off- ences	Burglary, robbery and theft ²	Drugs off- ences	Other indict- able off- ences ³	All indict- able off- ences
Age 10-13												
North	87	12	2,368	0	125	2,592	190	20	1,778	15	94	2,097
Yorkshire & Humberside	77	28	2,226	0	100	2,431	128	14	1,327	18	92	1,579
East Midlands	98	21	1,865	0	123	2,107	173	17	1,138	10	80	1,417
East Anglia	50	17	2,248	0	98	2,414	74	12	906	17	86	1,095
South East	40	7	1,381	-	74	1,502	85	8	802	12	73	980
Greater London	35	3	1,189	1	55	1,284	77	8	707	18	39	849
Rest of South East	43	9	1,509	0	86	1,647	90	9	866	8	96	1,068
South West	41	13	1,323	0	86	1,463	73	4	731	18	56	881
West Midlands	72	22	1,877	0	96	2,067	170	17	1,263	11	73	1,534
North West	67	12	2,233	-	86	2,397	117	18	1,145	32	88	1,400
England	61	14	1,801	-	91	1,967	116	12	1,047	16	78	1,270
Wales	62	14	1,754	0	111	1,941	108	12	880	13	112	1,125
Age 14-17												
North	437	60	4,717	11	442	5,667	802	46	4,227	384	507	5,966
Yorkshire & Humberside	453	96	4,236	10	382	5,177	629	56	3,450	284	389	4,808
East Midlands	495	110	3,783	7	418	4,812	691	80	2,987	254	320	4,333
East Anglia	371	66	3,144	35	370	3,986	543	48	2,690	405	287	3,973
South East	370	49	3,232	41	341	4,033	452	38	2,443	447	345	3,725
Greater London	455	29	3,829	76	331	4,721	468	36	2,453	706	392	4,055
Rest of South East	313	62	2,831	17	347	3,571	442	39	2,437	282	315	3,514
South West	353	62	2,877	26	361	3,679	459	45	2,332	228	294	3,358
West Midlands	409	89	3,656	12	369	4,536	711	61	3,207	324	414	4,717
North West	454	49	4,505	28	449	5,486	639	46	3,142	516	470	4,813
England	409	66	3,679	26	381	4,560	573	49	2,891	382	375	4,269
Wales	361	52	3,952	21	465	4,852	600	41	2,933	355	460	4,389
Age 18-20												
North	517	40	3,138	83	648	4,426	640	25	3,159	740	958	5,523
Yorkshire & Humberside	523	63	2,850	68	644	4,147	497	25	2,560	597	855	4,533
East Midlands	592	86	2,336	70	584	3,668	483	46	2,448	614	696	4,286
East Anglia	402	58	1,997	143	603	3,202	458	52	2,357	873	655	4,395
South East	471	38	2,506	188	630	3,833	371	20	2,164	1,269	694	4,518
Greater London	564	36	3,259	292	766	4,917	393	21	2,251	1,920	847	5,433
Rest of South East	402	39	1,948	111	530	3,029	354	20	2,100	790	581	3,844
South West	416	58	2,139	134	550	3,298	339	28	2,234	648	583	3,833
West Midlands	533	70	2,402	59	628	3,692	585	50	2,491	692	972	4,789
North West	527	41	3,210	112	733	4,623	514	29	2,901	1,093	1,068	5,605
England	496	51	2,603	127	635	3,913	455	30	2,446	943	798	4,671
Wales	461	51	2,695	121	706	4,035	580	36	2,822	1,082	942	5,462
Age 21 or over												
North	86	15	499	18	137	756	113	15	440	85	185	838
Yorkshire & Humberside	92	19	510	17	144	782	110	14	377	85	175	760
East Midlands	115	16	432	16	147	726	109	15	333	67	154	678
East Anglia	69	15	384	34	130	633	92	15	324	95	166	692
South East	75	17	440	56	168	756	73	13	376	158	176	797
Greater London	91	21	549	97	214	971	86	14	492	258	250	1,100
Rest of South East	63	14	355	25	133	590	64	11	293	87	123	579
South West	63	16	387	27	139	633	69	12	314	99	131	626
West Midlands	95	16	441	16	150	718	123	18	349	84	183	757
North West	92	18	561	24	173	868	105	16	497	124	233	975
England	84	17	461	34	156	752	92	14	381	117	178	783
Wales	80	14	466	27	162	749	120	15	394	130	201	861

1 See Appendix notes.

2 Includes handling stolen goods.

3 Includes fraud and forgery.

Source: Home Office

9.7 Offences resulting in a police caution¹: by age and gender

Percentages²

	Persons aged 10 - 17						Persons aged 18 or over					
	1981	1986	1991	1992	1993	1994	1981	1986	1991	1992	1993	1994
Males												
North	39	57	64	62	61	60	2	8	12	17	20	24
Yorkshire & Humberside	35	53	65	67	63	64	4	13	17	20	19	20
East Midlands	45	57	67	67	67	64	6	12	20	22	24	24
East Anglia	49	57	71	78	74	75	7	9	20	24	28	26
South East	39	50	70	76	74	70	2	11	24	30	34	33
Greater London	29	47	64	69	67	65	-	14	27	32	34	35
Rest of South East	47	53	73	79	79	73	4	8	21	29	33	29
South West	43	52	65	72	76	73	6	10	22	29	33	31
West Midlands	43	58	67	68	68	66	5	6	17	24	28	28
North West	32	47	61	66	66	63	1	5	18	23	24	24
England	39	53	66	70	69	66	3	10	20	25	28	28
Wales	34	48	63	64	64	57	3	5	12	17	19	20
Females												
North	69	82	83	85	84	82	8	31	37	42	42	46
Yorkshire & Humberside	60	77	83	87	86	85	14	33	40	45	43	43
East Midlands	65	81	86	85	87	84	16	32	47	51	50	48
East Anglia	71	81	87	89	89	88	18	25	42	44	46	45
South East	61	72	86	91	89	88	5	22	42	50	50	47
Greater London	49	71	81	87	86	84	-	24	40	46	45	44
Rest of South East	69	73	88	92	91	89	11	18	44	54	55	51
South West	64	73	78	86	89	87	18	27	41	51	53	50
West Midlands	70	82	86	89	88	86	17	21	44	52	54	51
North West	63	76	81	86	86	85	5	19	36	43	43	40
England	64	77	84	88	87	86	10	25	41	48	48	46
Wales	58	76	79	83	83	77	13	15	23	36	38	34
All persons												
North	44	62	69	68	66	66	3	12	17	21	24	28
Yorkshire & Humberside	40	57	69	72	68	69	6	16	21	25	23	24
East Midlands	49	61	72	71	72	69	8	16	24	27	28	28
East Anglia	54	62	75	81	77	79	9	12	24	27	31	29
South East	43	54	73	79	78	74	2	13	27	34	37	35
Greater London	32	51	67	73	71	69	-	16	29	34	36	37
Rest of South East	51	57	77	82	82	77	5	9	25	33	37	33
South West	47	57	68	75	79	76	8	14	25	32	37	35
West Midlands	48	63	71	73	72	71	7	8	22	29	32	32
North West	37	52	65	70	70	68	2	8	21	26	27	26
England	43	57	70	74	73	71	4	12	24	29	31	31
Wales	37	53	66	68	68	62	5	7	14	20	22	22

1 Indictable offences only. Persons who on admission of guilt were given formal oral cautions by the police. See Appendix notes.

2 Those cautioned as a percentage of persons found guilty or cautioned.

Source: Home Office

9.8 Persons¹ found guilty of offences²: by gender and type of sentence, 1984 and 1994

Result as a percentage of number of persons sentenced								
	Absolute or conditional discharge	Fine	All community penalties	Fully suspended sentence	Immediate custodial sentence ³	Otherwise dealt with	Persons convicted	
							Rate ⁴	Numbers (= 100%)
Males: 1984								
North	11	42	23	4	17	1	18.6	28,016
Yorkshire & Humberside	11	40	23	6	18	2	20.9	43,585
East Midlands	12	40	22	5	18	2	14.9	28,436
East Anglia	9	46	20	5	18	1	12.0	11,501
South East	11	41	19	7	20	2	16.5	121,787
Greater London	12	41	16	8	21	2	18.9	66,296
Rest of South East	10	42	23	6	18	2	14.4	55,491
South West	9	47	23	5	15	2	12.8	27,812
West Midlands	13	38	24	5	18	2	15.6	39,765
North West	13	39	22	6	19	1	20.0	61,925
England	12	41	21	6	19	2	15.8	362,827
Wales	14	46	19	5	14	2	18.0	24,557
Scotland	9	79	3	.	8	1	77.5	166,976
Males: 1994								
North	20	28	30	1	18	2	15.2	19,852
Yorkshire & Humberside	18	27	33	1	17	4	13.5	28,640
East Midlands	18	27	32	1	19	3	11.7	20,494
East Anglia	18	33	28	1	17	3	10.8	9,765
South East	17	36	26	1	18	2	11.3	85,665
Greater London	15	39	23	1	20	2	14.7	46,199
Rest of South East	19	31	29	1	17	3	8.9	39,466
South West	18	29	32	1	17	2	9.1	18,618
West Midlands	17	31	30	-	20	2	12.3	27,626
North West	20	30	28	1	20	2	16.2	43,282
England	18	32	29	1	19	2	12.3	253,942
Wales	20	36	24	1	17	2	15.7	19,297
Scotland ⁵	9	71	7	.	11	1	63.0	135,606
Northern Ireland	6	65	2	6	5	6	90.6	30,997
Females: 1984								
North	22	47	22	4	4	1	2.6	4,057
Yorkshire & Humberside	23	41	25	4	4	2	2.8	6,190
East Midlands	26	39	23	5	5	2	2.1	4,212
East Anglia	18	52	19	4	5	2	1.9	1,876
South East	22	42	22	6	7	1	2.6	20,215
Greater London	23	41	19	7	8	1	3.2	12,034
Rest of South East	21	42	25	4	5	1	2.0	8,181
South West	19	46	25	4	4	1	1.0	4,145
West Midlands	27	37	24	5	5	2	2.5	5,682
North West	28	39	21	5	5	1	3.4	10,095
England	24	42	23	5	5	1	2.7	56,472
Wales	30	41	20	4	3	2	2.7	3,379
Scotland	16	78	4	.	2	1	8.5	20,065
Females: 1994								
North	40	21	30	2	5	2	2.0	2,850
Yorkshire & Humberside	36	21	33	1	6	3	1.8	4,055
East Midlands	38	22	31	1	5	3	1.5	2,801
East Anglia	37	27	28	1	5	2	1.6	1,496
South East	32	29	28	1	9	1	1.6	12,404
Greater London	28	34	25	1	11	1	2.1	7,059
Rest of South East	37	23	31	1	6	2	1.2	5,345
South West	36	23	33	1	5	2	1.3	2,808
West Midlands	35	26	31	1	6	1	1.6	3,751
North West	36	24	29	1	9	1	2.3	6,632
England	35	25	30	1	7	2	1.7	36,797
Wales	40	29	23	1	5	2	2.1	2,734
Scotland ⁵	18	70	6	.	4	1	9.2	21,436
Northern Ireland	1	6	-	1	-	1	9.4	3,219

1 A defendant is recorded only once for each set of court proceedings, against the principal offence.

2 See Appendix notes.

3 Includes Young Offenders Institutions and unsuspended imprisonment.

4 Rate per 1,000 population aged 10 or over.

5 Excludes 89 persons whose gender was not known: 11 were given absolute or conditional discharge, 68 fined, 4 given community penalties and 6 otherwise dealt with.

Source: Home Office; The Scottish Office Home Department; Royal Ulster Constabulary

9.9 Seizures of controlled drugs¹: by type of drug, 1994²

	Class A drugs					Class B drugs		
	Heroin	Cocaine	LSD	MDMA (Ecstasy)	All class A drugs ³	Cannabis	Ampheta- mines	All class B drugs ³
United Kingdom	4,478	2,992	2,284	3,571	13,864	88,466	12,954	96,832
North	111	16	134	242	528	3,499	970	4,174
Yorkshire & Humberside	502	120	178	187	1,017	5,559	1,212	6,321
East Midlands	116	76	158	117	479	3,587	944	4,197
East Anglia	68	24	66	94	276	2,421	418	2,647
South East	1,363	1,798	637	1,582	5,447	33,039	4,207	35,859
Greater London	1,059	1,604	365	1,098	4,168	21,629	2,411	23,410
Rest of South East	304	194	272	484	1,279	11,410	1,796	12,449
South West	301	127	189	259	1,032	5,798	1,071	6,386
West Midlands	200	102	173	118	667	5,140	697	5,583
North West	1,004	208	176	277	1,657	7,584	1,134	8,366
England	3,838	2,872	1,769	2,932	11,833	73,227	10,853	80,276
Wales	148	37	181	109	578	4,944	749	5,386
Scotland	487	79	258	341	1,208	9,503	1,222	10,302
Northern Ireland	5	4	76	189	245	792	130	868

1 See Appendix notes.

2 Seizures of drugs made by Custom and Excise are included against each country but not counted against each region.

3 Since a seizure may involve more than one type of drug, and drugs other than those listed are included, figures for individual drugs cannot be added together to produce totals.

Source: Home Office

9.10 Persons found guilty, cautioned or dealt with by compounding¹ for drug offences: by type of drug, 1994

Rates per 100,000 population							
	Class A drugs				Class B drugs		
	Heroin	Cocaine	LSD	MDMA (Ecstasy)	Cannabis	Ampheta- -mines	All drugs
United Kingdom	5	3	3	3	124	15	146
North	1	1	4	3	101	19	124
Yorkshire & Humberside	8	1	4	3	98	17	120
East Midlands	1	1	3	2	81	14	98
East Anglia	2	3	2	2	114	16	137
South East	5	5	3	5	170	14	199
Greater London	11	11	3	9	288	17	312
Rest of South East	1	1	2	3	95	12	118
South West	3	1	3	3	100	16	120
West Midlands	2	1	3	2	99	11	115
North West	14	3	4	2	134	17	178
England	6	3	3	4	132	15	155
Wales	3	5	4	1	152	19	172
Scotland	3	-	4	2	71	13	88
Northern Ireland	-	-	-	-	2	-	3

1 HM Customs and Excise cases dealt with by the payment of a penalty in lieu of prosecution. Persons so dealt with are included against each country but are not counted against each region.

Source: Home Office

9.11 Persons¹ found guilty of driving etc after consuming alcohol or drugs²: custodial sentences and average fines, 1987 and 1994

	1987					1994				
	Total proceedings (numbers)	Total found guilty (numbers)	Percentage attracting custodial sentence	Average length of sentence (months)	Average fine (£) ³	Total proceedings (numbers)	Total found guilty (numbers)	Percentage attracting custodial sentence	Average length of sentence (months)	Average fine (£) ³
United Kingdom	121,021	116,075	1.9	3.0	248	97,789	89,096	3.8	3.2	303
North	6,055	5,757	1.9	3.2	193	4,690	4,158	3.0	4.1	224
Yorkshire & Humberside	11,806	11,265	2.1	2.6	242	8,118	7,472	4.1	3.3	314
East Midlands	7,583	7,335	2.2	2.7	241	5,554	4,980	7.0	2.9	296
East Anglia	3,225	3,134	1.4	2.6	245	2,540	2,369	2.6	3.2	303
South East	39,171	37,491	1.6	2.8	265	33,110	29,873	4.2	3.0	331
Greater London	18,026	17,350	1.6	3.0	264	16,261	14,302	4.9	2.9	320
Rest of South East	21,145	20,141	1.6	2.6	265	16,849	15,571	3.6	3.2	341
South West	8,360	8,054	1.8	2.6	237	6,658	6,066	2.7	3.5	309
West Midlands	9,860	9,366	1.9	3.0	243	9,669	8,848	3.7	3.6	321
North West	12,933	12,463	2.4	2.9	234	11,861	10,883	5.0	3.2	313
England	98,993	94,865	1.9	2.8	247	82,200	74,649	4.2	3.2	315
Wales	6,547	6,308	1.3	3.2	220	3,686	3,356	2.8	3.6	277
Scotland ⁴	11,438	11,199	2.0	3.2	284	7,499	7,324	1.8	4.3	297
Northern Ireland	4,043	3,703	1.6	7.2	87	4,404	3,767	1.2	4.2	118

¹ In Scotland, a person is included only if driving etc after consumption of alcohol or drugs was the main offence of which they were found guilty.

² See Appendix notes.

³ Where a fine was the principal penalty. Figures for 1987 relate to the average fine revalued to 1994 prices as estimated by the general index of retail prices.

⁴ Data for 1987 include 20 cases where the length of sentence is not known and 368 cases where the amount of the fine is not known. Corresponding figures for 1994 are 17 and 60 cases respectively.

Source: Home Office; The Scottish Office Home Department; Royal Ulster Constabulary

9.12 Persons aged 21 or over sentenced to immediate imprisonment: by gender and by length of sentence imposed for principal¹ offence, 1994

	Percentages and numbers							
	Males				Females			
	Length of sentence			Number of males sentenced to immediate imprisonment (= 100%)	Length of sentence			Number of females sentenced to immediate imprisonment (= 100%)
	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	
United Kingdom	76	17	6	61,760	84	11	5	3,497
North	74	19	6	3,063	87	10	3	100
Yorkshire & Humberside	73	20	7	4,625	83	15	2	201
East Midlands	73	21	6	3,708	84	13	4	141
East Anglia	71	22	7	1,569	85	8	7	74
South East	72	20	8	17,280	75	16	9	1,098
Greater London	72	19	9	10,169	77	16	7	767
Rest of South East	73	20	7	7,111	69	18	13	331
South West	77	16	6	3,344	87	10	3	143
West Midlands	73	20	7	5,105	82	15	3	194
North West	76	18	6	8,361	86	11	3	566
England	74	19	7	47,055	80	14	6	2,517
Wales	73	22	6	2,685	76	18	7	120
Scotland	89	7	3	10,669	97	3	1	831
Northern Ireland	74	14	12	1,351	93	3	3	29

¹ Figures for Scotland are for the length of sentence in total given for all offences and not just for the principal offence. Figures on sentence lengths for principal offences only are not available for Scotland.

Source: Home Office; The Scottish Office Home Department; Northern Ireland Office

9.13 Police manpower: by type, 1994-95¹

	Police officers on ordinary duty ²					Special constables and civilian staff (rates per 1,000 officers on ordinary duty)		Traffic wardens (numbers)
	Number	Percentage of which		Population per officer ³	Hectares per officer	Special constables ⁴	Civilian staff	
		Ethnic minorities	Women officers					
United Kingdom ⁵	151,185	1.4	13.3	386	160	156	381	5,381
North	7,564	0.6	12.6	410	204	161	363	191
Yorkshire & Humberside	11,419	1.6	13.0	440	135	175	369	316
East Midlands	8,310	2.3	13.0	494	188	243	379	254
East Anglia	3,847	1.0	12.0	547	327	272	373	120
South East	48,949	1.9	14.4	365	56	111	467	2,432
Greater London	28,365	2.6	14.5	246	7	57	518	1,658
Rest of South East	20,584	0.9	14.4	530	122	186	397	774
South West	9,589	0.7	12.5	500	249	272	393	377
West Midlands	12,309	2.7	16.4	430	106	203	381	347
North West	16,840	1.6	15.0	381	44	121	357	490
England	118,827	1.8	14.7	434	110	159	411	4,526
Wales	6,353	0.6	10.9	459	327	194	348	168
Scotland ⁶	14,313	0.2	11.7	359	539	138	259	535
Northern Ireland ⁷	11,692	..	8.5	140	121	128	235	152

1 Full-time equivalents as at 31 March 1995 for England and Wales and as at 31 December 1994 for Scotland. Actual numbers (whether full or part-time) as at 31 March 1995 for Northern Ireland.

2 Includes full-time Reserves in Northern Ireland.

3 Based on mid-1994 population estimates.

4 These are part-time Reserves in Northern Ireland.

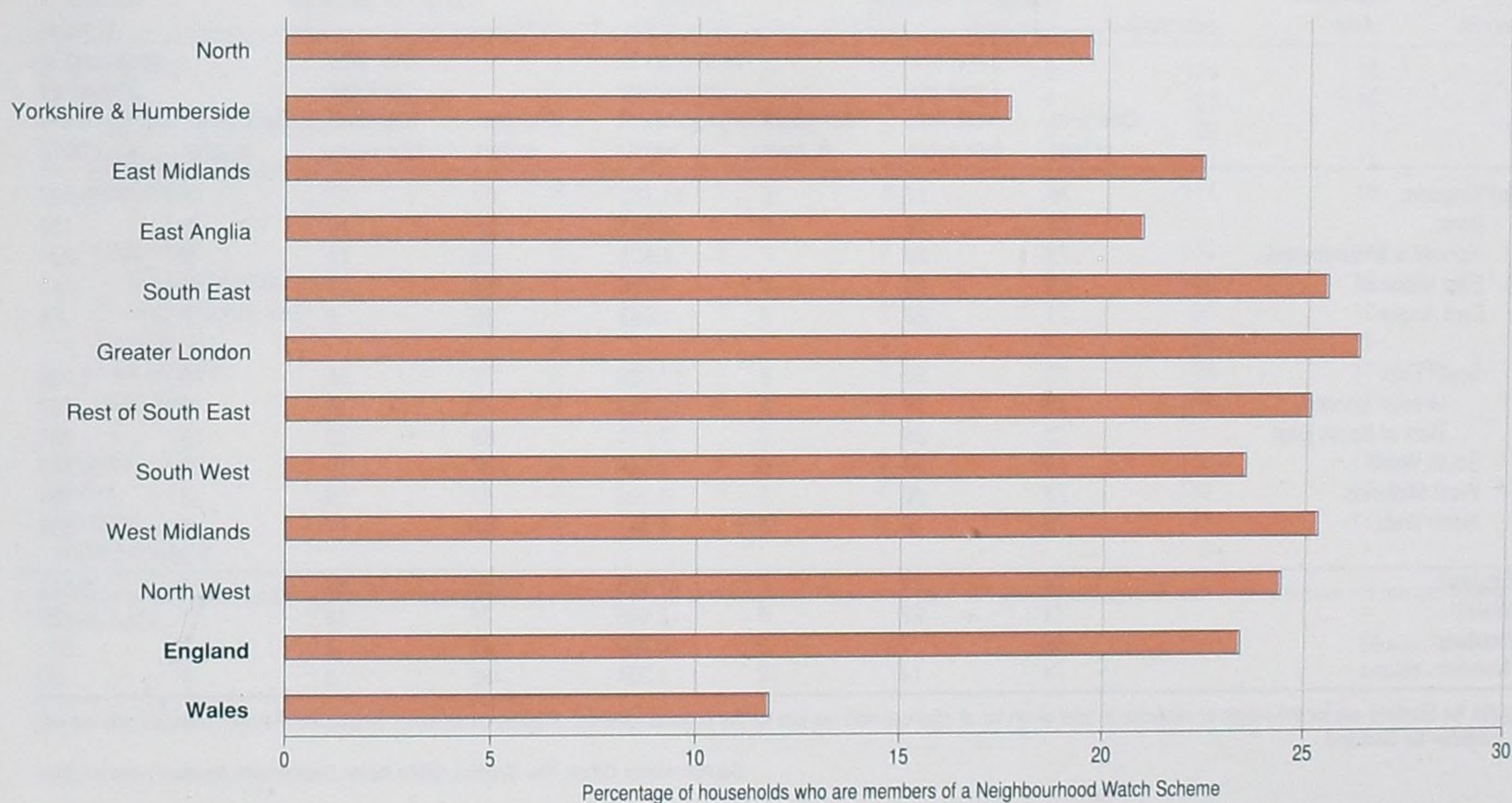
5 Great Britain for ethnic minorities.

6 For civilian staff and traffic wardens, part-time staff are counted as half full-time.

7 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.

Source: Home Office; The Scottish Office Home Department; Royal Ulster Constabulary

9.14 Neighbourhood Watch Schemes, 1994



Source: British Crime Survey, Home Office

10 Transport

Cars Three fifths of new car registrations in the East Midlands and the South East in 1994 were company cars, compared with less than a third in Wales. *(Table 10.1)*

Three quarters of all households in East Anglia and the South West have access to a car; in the North less than three fifths of households do. *(Table 10.2)*

Road accidents On average people in the North, the South West and Wales are the least likely to be involved in a fatal or serious road accident, while those in East Anglia are the most likely. *(Table 10.4)*

Total road casualties in Scotland in 1994 were 17 per cent lower than the average for the period 1981-1985, the greatest reduction in any region; among child road casualties, the South East had the greatest fall over the period at 17 per cent. *(Table 10.5)*

Traffic The average daily traffic flow on major roads in the South East was four times greater than on major roads in Scotland. *(Table 10.7)*

Journeys On average people living in Yorkshire and Humberside travel the shortest distance to work, while average speeds are fastest in East Anglia, the South East excluding London and the South West. *(Chart 10.8)*

People in Northern Ireland are the most likely to go to work by car, people in Scotland the most likely to go by bus or on foot, and people in East Anglia the most likely to cycle. *(Table 10.9)*

A third of all travel in the South East is for commuting or business purposes compared with about a quarter in the South West. *(Table 10.10)*

Someone living in East Anglia travels an average of 2,200 miles per year more - that is 40 per cent further - than someone living in the North. *(Tables 10.10 and 10.11)*

Expenditure on roads Kilometre for kilometre, more money was spent on roads in the South East than in any other region in England and Wales in 1993-94, followed by the North West. *(Table 10.13)*

Freight traffic Nearly three fifths of the freight carried by rail in 1994-95 started its journey in Yorkshire and Humberside or in the East Midlands. *(Table 10.14)*

Introduction

The Transport chapter has a dual nature: it is concerned with both social and economic policy. Whether or not people have access to transport is a social indicator, while transport is an important factor in the economy of a region.

Table 10.1 looks at the trend in the number of cars licensed. In 1992 the source for this information within Great Britain changed from the Annual Vehicle Census (AVC) conducted by the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency to the Vehicle Information Database (VID) held by the Department of Transport (DoT). Minor technical changes in the methods used to determine if vehicles were properly licensed on 'census' day were introduced with the change of source. Under the new system, more careful examination is made of vehicles that had complicated licensing histories, for example late payment, cheques that failed to clear, changes in taxation class, refunds or incorrect levels of duty paid.

In addition, there was a change involving vehicles where the keeper was unknown or not properly registered. Previously such vehicles were allocated to counties and regions on the basis of the previous keeper. The new system created a separate category for 'address of current keeper unknown'. These vehicles are therefore included in the United Kingdom total, but not in the regions. The result of these two changes is a small decrease in the estimated licensed stock. Figures for 1992 are shown on both the old and new bases for comparison. Neither the new registration data nor the stock data for Northern Ireland are affected by these changes.

The Government has adopted a target of reducing the total number of road casualties in Great Britain by a third from the 1981-1985 baseline average by the year 2000. The scope of the target in Northern Ireland is narrower: it is to reduce the total number of people killed and seriously injured by one third by the year 2000. **Tables 10.4 and 10.5**, which look at fatal and serious road accidents and the total number of road casualties respectively, compare data for 1994 with the 1981-1985 average.

There are significant regional differences in the rates of accidents and casualties according to **Tables 10.4 and 10.5**. However, there are many reasons why accident rates per head vary between regions. For example, they will be affected by the mix of pedestrian and vehicle traffic within each region. In Scotland, for instance, rates of pedestrian casualties are higher generally than elsewhere as

“...inappropriate speed
in a third of

lower car ownership means more people on foot, especially in highly populated areas such as Glasgow. Other factors to bear in mind in interpreting accident and casualties statistics are the length of different types of road and the amount of traffic using those different road types. **Table 10.6** looks at the distribution of traffic and of accidents on major roads. The evidence of the figures is that motorways are the safest roads on which to travel, despite the fact that the average speed is higher on motorways than on other road types. Overall, it is estimated that inappropriate speed is a factor in a third of all road accidents.

Accident rates also vary significantly by the age of driver. Over the period 1992 to 1994, the accident rate per 10,000 licence holders for those car drivers aged between 17 and 20 was about three times greater than for those aged 40 or over. (Licence holding is used as a proxy for the number of car drivers in each age group.) Younger drivers tend to do a lower average mileage than older drivers, and if allowance is made for this, then the accident risk between young and older drivers is even more marked: in terms of accidents per 100 million vehicle kilometres, the risk of a fatal or injury accident is about six times greater for the 17 to 20 year olds than for those aged 40 or over. Research has shown that the primary factor contributing to accident rates declining with age is increasing experience rather than age per se.

Several of the items in this chapter are drawn from the National Travel Survey (NTS), a household survey designed to provide information on personal travel in Great Britain. **Table 10.11** shows that the average distance travelled in Great Britain over the period 1992 to 1994 was just under 6,500 miles per person, 21 per cent higher than the average in 1985/86. There were, of course, regional variations around this average: it was highest in the South East excluding Greater London due to the high level of commuting, followed by East Anglia and the South West which are predominantly rural regions with high car ownership.

The average total time spent travelling in the period 1992 to 1994 was 359 hours (or 15 days) per person per year. This was only 7 per cent higher than the average time spent travelling in 1985/86 (337 hours or 14 days). The increase in mileage travelled since 1985/86 is therefore mainly due to the increased use of faster forms of transport such as the car, as well as increases in the average speeds of the various modes of travel.

is a factor
all road accidents...”

10.1 Motor cars currently licensed and new registrations

Thousands and percentages

	Currently licensed ¹					Percentage company cars 1994 ³	New registrations					Percentage company cars 1995 ^{3,4}
	1981	1992 ²	1992 ^{2,3}	1993 ³	1994 ³		1981	1992 ³	1993 ³	1994 ³	1995 ³	
United Kingdom	15,701	21,174	20,937	21,256	21,708	10	1,524	1,664	1,846	1,983	2,019	..
North	699	945	917	931	942	7	68	70	77	79	83	36
Yorkshire & Humberside	1,185	1,653	1,607	1,632	1,656	9	124	114	126	131	131	40
East Midlands	1,030	1,440	1,398	1,423	1,451	10	96	113	130	138	140	60
East Anglia	604	876	853	856	874	9	55	64	65	63	58	46
South East	5,336	6,930	6,730	6,829	6,950	12	535	568	626	689	692	62
Greater London	1,966	2,362	2,287	2,302	2,343	16	216	235	245	274	278	72
Rest of South East	3,370	4,568	4,443	4,527	4,607	10	319	334	381	415	414	55
South West	1,427	1,967	1,916	1,948	1,980	9	110	113	113	120	121	50
West Midlands	1,496	2,083	2,023	2,067	2,116	16	145	195	215	244	266	57
North West	1,615	2,184	2,120	2,176	2,221	11	152	165	190	210	212	48
England	13,392	18,078	17,565	17,862	18,191	11	1,284	1,401	1,542	1,674	1,702	55
Wales	753	1,016	981	974	982	6	59	57	66	67	68	32
Scotland	1,119	1,587	1,537	1,574	1,603	9	126	130	146	143	145	38
Northern Ireland	437	493	493	500	509	10	55	65	69	77	81	..

1 At 31 December.

2 The definition of vehicles licensed changed in Great Britain in 1992. See introductory text.

3 Figure for United Kingdom includes motor vehicles where the county of the registered keeper is unknown.

Source: Annual Vehicle Census/Vehicle Information Database,
Department of Transport; Department of the Environment, Northern Ireland

10.2 Household ownership of cars¹ and vehicle age

Percentages and numbers

	1981			1986			1994		
	Percentage of households with regular use of			Percentage of households with regular use of			Percentage of households with regular use of		
	One car only	Two or more cars	Average vehicle age (years) ²	One car only	Two or more cars	Average vehicle age (years) ²	One car only	Two or more cars	Average vehicle age (years) ²
Great Britain	45	15	6.1	45	18	5.4	45	23	7.0
North	41	10	5.4	41	11	5.5	43	16	6.5
Yorkshire & Humberside	43	12	5.5	43	13	5.5	47	20	6.5
East Midlands	47	15	6.0	47	18	6.0	44	25	7.0
East Anglia	51	18	6.3	50	19	6.2	51	25	7.4
South East	46	19	6.3	45	21	6.1	45	26	7.3
Greater London	42	14	6.1	42	15	5.9	43	18	7.3
Rest of South East	48	22	6.4	48	26	6.2	46	31	7.3
South West	51	18	7.1	50	22	7.0	47	28	7.8
West Midlands	46	16	6.0	42	17	6.1	45	24	6.7
North West	42	13	5.7	43	16	5.7	43	21	6.6
England	45	16	6.1	45	18	5.4	45	24	7.1
Wales	47	15	6.3	48	15	6.3	43	24	7.1
Scotland	40	11	5.0	41	13	5.0	44	18	6.1
Northern Ireland	46	14	..	48	14	..	42	23	..

1 Includes cars and light vans normally available to the household.

2 Average vehicle age is computed using year of first registration.

Source: Department of Transport; Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

10.3 Full car driving licence holders: by gender, 1992-1994



Source: National Travel Survey, Department of Transport; Department of the Environment, Northern Ireland

10.4 Fatal and serious road accidents¹

	1981-1985 average ² , all roads		1991				1994			
			All roads		Major roads ³		All roads		Major roads ³	
	Total accidents (numbers)	Rate per 100,000 population	Total accidents (numbers)	Rate per 100,000 population	Total accidents (numbers)	Rate per billion vehicle kms	Total accidents (numbers)	Rate per 100,000 population	Total accidents (numbers)	Rate per billion vehicle kms
Great Britain	67,847	124	47,916	86	24,341	95	42,612	75	28,734	80
North	2,930	94	2,241	73	1,007	82	1,913	62	865	67
Yorkshire & Humberside	5,714	116	4,352	88	2,084	101	3,627	72	1,653	79
East Midlands	5,334	138	3,451	86	1,796	93	3,231	79	1,647	78
East Anglia	3,075	160	2,392	114	1,187	102	1,957	93	953	79
South East	21,566	126	15,520	88	8,354	101	13,504	76	7,343	82
Greater London	7,588	112	7,267	107	4,395	250	5,659	81	3,569	188
Rest of South East	13,978	136	8,253	77	3,959	61	7,845	72	3,774	58
South West	6,697	151	3,793	80	1,833	71	3,017	63	1,420	57
West Midlands	6,525	126	4,447	85	2,055	85	4,420	83	2,143	86
North West	5,503	86	4,442	70	2,233	85	4,525	71	2,192	78
England	57,344	122	40,638	85	20,549	92	36,194	74	25,559	77
Wales	3,091	106	2,109	72	1,140	84	1,776	61	925	68
Scotland	7,412	144	5,169	101	2,652	121	4,642	90	2,250	94
Northern Ireland	..	..	1,381	87	..	..	1,324	80	..	..

¹ See Appendix notes.

² Used as a basis for the government targets of reducing total road casualties in Great Britain, and fatal and serious road casualties in Northern Ireland, by a third by the year 2000.

³ Motorways, A(M)roads and A roads.

Source: Department of Transport; Welsh Office; The Scottish Office Development Department; Royal Ulster Constabulary

10.5 Road casualties^{1,2}: by age, 1994 and percentage change over 1981-1985 average³

	Number and percentages											
	Children aged 0 - 15			Adults aged 16 - 59			Adults aged 60 +			All road casualties		
			Casualty rate per 1,000 population			Casualty rate per 1,000 population			Casualty rate per 1,000 population			Casualty rate per 1,000 population
	Number 1994	% change over 1981-85 average	1994	Number 1994	% change over 1981-85 average	1994	Number 1994	% change over 1981-85 average	1994	Number 1994	% change over 1981-85 average	1994
United Kingdom	46,900	-10	3.9	240,658	-	7.0	33,372	-3	2.8	327,283	-1	5.6
North	2,461	-10	3.8	10,075	3	5.6	1,544	-9	2.3	14,082	1	4.5
Yorkshire & Humberside	4,487	-2	4.3	20,005	8	6.8	2,802	-2	2.7	27,310	5	5.4
East Midlands	3,105	-10	3.7	16,359	-5	6.8	2,244	-5	2.7	22,375	-3	5.5
East Anglia	1,434	-6	3.4	8,581	-5	7.0	1,336	-5	2.9	11,608	-2	5.5
South East	13,124	-17	3.6	79,598	-8	7.4	10,441	-14	3.0	107,954	-9	6.0
Greater London	5,430	-24	3.8	32,943	-13	7.6	4,080	-30	3.3	45,837	-15	6.6
Rest of South	7,694	-11	3.5	46,655	-4	7.3	6,361	-	2.8	62,117	-3	5.7
South West	2,870	-16	3.1	17,509	-13	6.4	2,881	-5	2.5	23,413	-11	4.9
West Midlands	4,329	-12	3.9	20,619	2	6.7	2,745	6	2.5	28,114	2	5.3
North West	6,816	1	5.0	31,647	38	8.5	4,139	12	3.2	42,645	27	6.7
England	38,626	-10	3.9	204,393	-	7.1	28,132	-3	2.8	277,501	-1	5.7
Wales	2,359	2	3.9	11,017	5	6.7	1,728	10	2.6	15,105	5	5.2
Scotland	4,166	-15	4.0	15,907	-17	5.2	2,508	-19	2.4	22,583	-17	4.4
Northern Ireland	1,749	26	4.2	9,341	55	9.9	1,004	30	3.6	12,094	47	7.4

1 See Appendix notes.

2 The figures in this table are not comparable with those in Table 10.3 in *Regional Trends 30* as they relate to all casualties, not just serious and fatal.

3 Used as a basis for the government targets of reducing total road casualties in Great Britain, and fatal and serious road casualties in Northern Ireland, by a third by the year 2000.

Source: Department of Transport; Welsh Office; The Scottish Office Development Department; Royal Ulster Constabulary

10.6 Distribution of traffic and accidents on major roads, 1994

	Distribution of traffic (percentages)			Major road traffic (100%) (billion vehicle km)	Distribution of accidents (percentages)			Total accidents	
	Motorways	Built-up 'A'	Non built-up 'A'		Motorways	Built-up 'A'	Non built-up 'A'	On major roads (=100%) (numbers)	On all roads (numbers) ¹
Great Britain	25.0	30.1	44.9	266.72	6.2	65.0	28.9	117,106	234,101
North	15.2	22.6	62.1	12.96	3.8	54.3	41.9	4,449	10,124
Yorkshire & Humberside	24.9	33.5	41.7	21.06	6.2	66.0	27.8	8,992	20,121
East Midlands	19.7	23.5	56.8	20.83	5.5	52.3	42.2	7,823	16,091
East Anglia	2.4	18.5	79.1	12.00	0.4	41.7	57.9	3,996	8,334
South East	29.2	33.4	37.4	84.55	6.4	73.4	20.2	46,334	84,277
Greater London	8.0	74.1	17.9	19.37	2.2	93.9	3.9	24,301	38,527
Rest of South	35.6	21.3	43.2	65.18	11.0	50.8	38.1	22,033	45,750
South West	22.6	24.6	52.8	25.08	5.4	47.0	47.5	7,845	17,150
West Midlands	34.8	30.6	34.5	24.77	7.9	65.2	26.8	9,955	20,571
North West	37.1	38.5	24.4	28.00	9.1	75.0	16.0	15,053	30,120
England	26.6	30.5	42.9	229.24	6.4	66.6	27.0	104,447	206,788
Wales	15.0	29.0	56.0	13.58	3.7	50.4	45.9	4,867	10,536
Scotland	15.2	26.6	58.2	23.89	4.2	51.5	44.3	7,792	16,777
Northern Ireland	13.8	32.9	53.3	7.01	..	..	..	..	6,783

1 Includes B, C and unclassified roads.

Source: Department of Transport; Welsh Office; The Scottish Office Development Department; Department of the Environment, Northern Ireland; Royal Ulster Constabulary

10.7 Average daily motor vehicle flows¹: by major road class, 1994

Thousand vehicles per day

	Motorway	Built-up major			Non built-up major			All major roads
		Trunk	Principal	Total	Trunk	Principal	Total	
United Kingdom	56	16	15	15	14	7	9	14
North	36	12	12	12	15	8	10	12
Yorkshire & Humberside	47	16	15	15	19	8	12	16
East Midlands	62	19	13	14	16	8	11	14
East Anglia	36	15	12	12	21	8	13	13
South East	72	31	18	19	30	13	18	24
Greater London	78	40	22	25	50	19	42	28
Rest of South East	72	18	16	16	27	13	17	22
South West	53	15	13	13	15	8	10	13
West Midlands	63	20	16	17	15	8	10	17
North West	60	18	17	17	19	11	13	21
England	61	22	16	16	19	9	12	17
Wales	44	11	10	10	9	5	7	9
Scotland	33	11	12	12	8	3	4	6
Northern Ireland	24	16	8	15	7	5	6	8

¹ Average daily flow is annual traffic divided by (road length x 365).

Source: Department of Transport; Department of the Environment, Northern Ireland

10.8 Travel to work: distance travelled and average speed, 1992-1994¹

¹ By region of residence. See Appendix notes.

Source: National Travel Survey, Department of Transport

10.9 Main method of travel to work, Autumn 1995¹

Percentages

	British Rail train ²	Other rail ²	Bus	Car	Motor cycle ²	Bicycle ²	Foot	Other ^{2,3}
Region of domicile								
United Kingdom	3.5	2.0	8.4	68.3	1.2	3.7	12.1	0.7
North	..	1.9	11.7	66.9	..	2.4	14.1	1.6
Yorkshire & Humberside	1.0	..	11.9	68.6	1.0	4.3	12.6	0.6
East Midlands	0.8	..	6.9	72.6	1.4	5.2	12.4	..
East Anglia	1.5	..	3.8	73.2	2.1	8.9	9.9	..
South East	8.5	5.9	7.1	62.2	1.4	3.7	10.5	0.5
Greater London	12.3	15.4	11.6	44.9	1.5	3.0	10.5	0.5
Rest of South East	6.2	0.4	4.5	72.4	1.3	4.1	10.6	0.5
South West	0.9	0.0	4.8	72.1	2.2	5.3	14.2	0.6
West Midlands	1.1	..	8.8	74.1	1.2	3.0	11.4	..
North West	1.4	..	9.8	71.5	0.8	3.4	11.8	1.0
England	3.8	2.4	8.0	67.9	1.3	4.1	11.7	0.6
Wales	1.1	..	6.0	75.9	..	2.1	13.4	..
Scotland	2.4	..	13.1	65.3	..	1.9	15.3	1.2
Northern Ireland	..	0.0	7.7	77.8	..	..	11.8	..

1 See Appendix notes to Labour Market Chapter.

2 For some regions, sample sizes are too small to provide a reliable estimate.

3 Includes taxi as main method.

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

10.10 Distance travelled per person per year¹: by journey purpose, 1992-1994²

Percentages and miles

	Commuting	Business	Education	Shopping	Other personal business	Leisure	Total distance travelled (=100%) (miles)
Great Britain	18	11	3	12	14	42	6,440
North	18	8	3	15	14	43	5,230
Yorkshire & Humberside	16	9	3	13	13	45	5,900
East Midlands	16	12	2	12	13	44	6,870
East Anglia	20	13	4	13	12	38	7,400
South East	21	12	3	11	15	40	6,990
Greater London	20	8	3	10	14	43	5,120
Rest of South East	21	13	3	11	15	38	8,250
South West	16	10	3	12	15	44	7,090
West Midlands	17	10	3	12	13	44	6,070
North West	18	10	2	12	15	43	5,890
England	19	11	3	12	14	42	6,540
Wales	16	10	3	16	15	41	5,790
Scotland	18	12	2	13	14	41	5,820

1 Figures relate to region of residence of the traveller and therefore some journeys may have been undertaken outside of this region.

2 See Appendix notes.

Source: National Travel Survey, Department of Transport

10.11 Distance travelled per person per year¹: by mode of transport, 1992-1994²

Miles and percentages

	Walk		Cars & other private road vehicles		Public		All modes of transport	
	Percentage change 1985/86-1992/94		Percentage change 1985/86-1992/94		Percentage change 1985/86-1992/94		Percentage change 1985/86-1992/94	
	1992/94	1985/86-1992/94	1992/94	1985/86-1992/94	1992/94	1985/86-1992/94	1992/94	1985/86-1992/94
Great Britain	200	-18	5,460	27	780	-1	6,440	21
North	210	-12	4,130	16	890	5	5,230	13
Yorkshire & Humberside	200	-28	5,000	34	700	-11	5,900	23
East Midlands	220	-7	6,160	38	490	1	6,870	33
East Anglia	190	-10	6,490	18	720	-	7,400	21
South East	200	-16	5,770	21	1,010	-3	6,990	15
Greater London	240	-16	3,670	4	1,220	-4	5,120	1
Rest of South East	180	-17	7,190	32	880	-5	8,250	25
South West	190	-11	6,290	21	610	15	7,090	20
West Midlands	170	-21	5,340	23	560	6	6,070	19
North West	220	-14	4,950	37	720	-10	5,890	26
England	200	-16	5,550	26	790	-	6,540	20
Wales	150	-31	5,140	32	500	-8	5,790	25
Scotland	210	-28	4,740	38	880	-6	5,820	25

1 Figures relate to region of residence of the traveller and therefore some journeys may have been undertaken outside of this region.

2 See Appendix notes.

Source: National Travel Survey, Department of Transport

10.12 Road lengths, 1995

Kilometres

	Motorway	Built-up major		Non built-up major		All major roads	Minor roads	All roads
		Trunk	Principal	Trunk	Principal			
United Kingdom	3,302	1,581	12,976	11,680	24,062	53,600	337,691	391,292
North	152	55	603	749	1,444	3,003	20,533	23,536
Yorkshire & Humberside	298	93	1,192	651	1,486	3,721	25,708	29,429
East Midlands	190	139	781	1,107	1,956	4,172	24,964	29,136
East Anglia	23	37	484	813	1,133	2,490	18,865	21,355
South East	933	314	3,638	1,310	3,547	9,741	62,100	71,842
Greater London	62	203	1,358	123	44	1,790	11,644	13,434
Rest of South East	871	111	2,279	1,188	3,502	7,951	50,457	58,408
South West	295	53	1,139	994	2,923	5,403	42,941	48,344
West Midlands	375	100	1,083	749	1,676	3,982	26,453	30,435
North West	482	95	1,667	422	982	3,648	22,802	26,450
England	2,748	885	10,586	6,796	15,147	36,161	244,366	280,527
Wales	126	198	867	1,379	1,801	4,370	29,448	33,818
Scotland	316	215	1,307	2,636	6,258	10,732	41,930	52,662
Northern Ireland ¹	112	284	216	869	856	2,337	21,947	24,284

1 Northern Ireland Primary Class 1 roads are shown as trunk roads. Non-primary Class 1 roads are shown as principal roads.

Source: Department of Transport; Department of the Environment, Northern Ireland

10.13 Public expenditure on roads, 1993-94

£ million

	Motorways and trunk roads				Local roads			
	New construction and improvement	Public lighting and maintenance	Total	Expenditure per 1,000 kilometres	New construction and improvement	Public lighting and maintenance	Total ²	Expenditure per 1,000 kilometres
North	47.7	38.5	86.2	90.4	46.4	101.5	150.4	6.7
Yorkshire & Humberside	89.9	96.4	186.3	173.8	84.4	152.3	237.6	8.4
East Midlands	132.6	49.5	182.1	128.4	49.9	112.9	163.6	5.9
East Anglia	76.9	31.9	108.8	124.6	23.7	83.9	107.8	5.3
South East	580.3	271.4	851.7	331.9	318.0	506.5	828.0	12.0
Greater London	150.5	69.8	220.3	530.8	93.7	219.8	314.1	24.2
Rest of South East	429.8	201.6	631.4	293.5	224.3	286.7	513.9	9.2
South West	115.6	56.2	171.8	128.7	81.6	154.0	237.7	5.1
West Midlands	131.5	84.5	216.0	176.0	115.9	153.2	270.1	9.3
North West	202.7	69.2	271.9	280.9	118.8	179.6	299.6	11.8
England	1,377.2	697.6	2,074.8	199.3	838.7	1,443.8	2,294.9	8.5
Wales	188.4	26.3	214.7	126.1	105.6	133.9	239.5	7.5
Northern Ireland ¹	..	..	..	..	34.2	65.4	151.5	6.3

1 Figure for motorways and trunk roads are included in local roads total.

2 Includes expenditure on technical surveys.

Source: Department of Transport; Welsh Office; Department of the Environment, Northern Ireland

10.14 Road haulage¹ and rail freight traffic²

Million tonnes

	Road haulage						Rail freight				
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Loading region											
United Kingdom	1,686	1,547	1,505	1,575	1,641	1,658	137.7	135.4	122.0	102.4	95.4
North	104	97	86	90	102	95	14.2	12.9	11.9	8.8	7.6
Yorkshire & Humberside	179	179	176	182	186	187	36.1	42.9	41.0	34.5	36.8
East Midlands	167	149	145	155	165	158	28.2	25.9	24.2	20.4	18.1
East Anglia	89	83	80	86	83	88	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.5	0.5
South East	376	313	309	313	343	339	8.6	5.8	4.8	5.2	2.6
Greater London	104	74	67	76	80	83	3.6	2.7	2.2	1.6	1.3
Rest of South East	272	239	242	237	263	256	5.0	3.1	2.6	3.6	1.3
South West	131	136	120	122	129	141	9.9	9.9	9.3	9.0	9.1
West Midlands	164	143	142	157	152	163	6.4	6.1	4.5	3.5	2.5
North West	180	165	162	171	185	181	8.2	7.4	5.5	3.3	1.8
England	1,390	1,265	1,220	1,278	1,347	1,352	113.6	112.5	102.6	86.2	81.5
Wales	95	92	87	89	96	100	14.2	13.7	12.2	11.2	11.1
Scotland	160	148	157	158	155	157	9.8	9.0	7.0	5.0	5.4
Northern Ireland	41	42	41	51	44	49	.	.	.	.	.

1 Traffic carried by UK registered vehicles only. International road haulage is considered to be loaded at the port of entry. Includes weight of containers.

2 Excludes international traffic. Includes weight of containers. Northern Ireland Railways do not operate a local freight service.

Source: Department of Transport; Department of the Environment, Northern Ireland

11

Environment

Rainfall Average rainfall in Scotland is nearly two and a half times the average in East Anglia. *(Table 11.1)*

Water pollution Within England and Wales, Wales and the South Western region have on average the highest quality rivers and canals. *(Table 11.2)*

Northern Ireland, Wessex and Yorkshire coastal regions have the best records of bathing waters complying with EC standards, while the North West coastal region has the poorest record. *(Table 11.4)*

Air pollution Ozone pollution is at its worst in the South East and East Anglia. *(Chart 11.5)*

Black smoke and sulphur dioxide concentrations have reduced greatly in most parts of the United Kingdom since the 1970s, but there are still significant local variations. *(Table 11.6)*

Radiation The South West is the region most affected by high levels of radon. *(Chart 11.7)*

Heritage The coastlines of the South West and Wales together account for almost three quarters of the total length of Defined Heritage Coasts of England and Wales. *(Table 11.9 and Chart 11.10)*

Nearly a quarter of the land in the North and a fifth in Yorkshire and Humberside and in Wales is designated as National Parks. *(Table 11.9 and Chart 11.10)*

The South West has five times as many ancient monuments per hundred square kilometres as the North West. *(Chart 11.8)*

Land Less than 5 per cent of East Anglia and the North West is covered by woodland compared with 17 per cent of Wales. *(Table 11.11)*

Over half of all land changing to urban use in East Anglia in 1991 had been agricultural land. *(Table 11.12)*

Introduction

Over recent years, there has been a growing awareness of environmental issues. In the Department of the Environment's most recent survey of public attitudes to the environment, undertaken in 1993, the environment was mentioned as the most important issue for the government to deal with by 22 per cent of respondents, almost three times as many as in the corresponding survey of 1986. Only unemployment and health were mentioned as the most important issue by more respondents.

Water resources are strongly influenced by rainfall patterns which vary significantly not only from region to region, but also from year to year. Table 11.1 shows the last 11 years' annual rainfall total in each region expressed as a percentage of the region's 1961-1990 average rainfall. It shows both the severity of the 1989-1992 dry period and the exceptional nature of the subsequent wet phase: in England and Wales the driest 28-month sequence since the 1850s, ending in the summer of 1992, was followed directly by the wettest 32-month sequence this century. In fact the winter of 1994/95 saw the wettest December to February period on record for the United Kingdom. The water resources outlook for 1995 was therefore exceptionally healthy and the United Kingdom appeared very well placed to withstand any spring and summer rainfall deficiency. However, a change in weather conditions deflected most rain-bearing frontal systems away during March and much of the spring. The April-August period was the driest on record for Great Britain and, with exceptionally high summer temperatures triggering increased water demand, various types of water restrictions were imposed in several regions of Britain.

Variations in rainfall and river flow can have a considerable effect on freshwater chemical quality. Lower than average rainfall and low river flows are likely to have an adverse effect on river quality. High rainfall can also adversely affect quality by causing greater leaching of pollutants from the soil into freshwaters. However, increased river flows can lead to a dilution of the effect of point sources of pollution. Research has shown that there is a relationship between the species composition of small animals (ie invertebrates) living in rivers and the water quality. To provide a more comprehensive picture of the health of rivers and canals information on biological quality is given along with chemical quality in Table 11.2. Details of the classification systems are in the Appendix.

“...estimates suggest...one
from lung cancer

Ground level ozone (O_3) occurs naturally but levels can be increased when nitrogen oxides and other pollutants react with strong sunlight. Episodes in which concentrations rise substantially above background levels occur in summer heat waves when there are long hours of bright sunlight, temperatures above 20°C , and little or no winds. Once formed, O_3 can persist for several days and can be transported long distances. At ground level, O_3 can affect human health and can damage crops. **Chart 11.5** shows O_3 concentrations plotted across the United Kingdom.

Radon accounts for half of the average overall dose of radioactivity received by the UK population. The health hazard associated with radon is from its radioactive decay products. These may be inhaled and deposited in the lungs where radiation from them can damage lung tissue, and may increase the risk of lung cancer. Current estimates suggest that one in 20 of UK deaths from lung cancer each year are attributable to radon. Parts of the United Kingdom have been designated as Radon Affected Areas, that is areas where more than 1 in 100 homes are estimated to have radon concentrations above the National Radiological Protection Board (NRPB) recommended action level of 200Bq/m^3 . Above this level, NRPB recommend that actions be taken to limit exposure of householders to high levels of radon. **Chart 11.7** shows the concentration of radon across the United Kingdom.

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. **Table 11.9** looks at these areas. Other areas, such as National Nature Reserves, Special Protection Areas, Marine Nature Reserves and Ramsar Sites, are protected for their value as wildlife habitat, in particular for endangered species. The location of these and other protected areas are shown in **Chart 11.10**.

in 20 UK deaths
...are attributable to radon."

11.1 Rainfall

Percentages and millimetres												
Annual rainfall as a percentage of the 1961-1990 rainfall average												
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995 ¹	1961-1990 rainfall average (=100%) (millimetres)
United Kingdom	102	112	98	107	97	112	95	113	107	113	98	1,079
North West	99	109	104	110	89	105	93	103	97	113	82	1,201
Northumbria ²	106	110	112	106	71	101	94	99	113	103	95	853
Severn Trent	98	109	102	102	96	91	86	112	111	114	89	754
Yorkshire ²	98	114	101	106	81	95	82	102	109	108	83	821
Anglian	100	108	115	103	91	79	79	118	122	108	91	596
Thames	99	110	104	96	94	80	88	116	112	108	99	688
Southern	94	109	106	93	86	90	90	103	117	122	98	778
Wessex ²	97	112	89	96	97	88	91	101	115	123	111	839
South West ²	95	114	92	106	96	100	93	96	118	126	100	1,173
England	98	109	102	102	89	91	87	106	111	113	92	823
Wales ³	103	115	99	107	98	101	94	107	105	121	91	1,355
Scotland	105	114	94	112	104	134	102	121	104	112	104	1,436
Northern Ireland	105	110	91	112	91	117	96	109	109	110	100	1,059

1 Figures for 1995 are final for January to September, but only provisional for October to December.
2 The National Rivers Authority was restructured in 1993 when the Northumbria and Yorkshire Regions, and the Wessex and South West Regions, were amalgamated. However, for comparability data for the original regions are shown throughout.
3 The figures in this table relate to the country of Wales; in Tables 10.2 - 10.4 they relate to the NRA Welsh Region.

Source: Meteorological Office; Institute of Hydrology

11.2 Biological and chemical water quality of rivers and canals

Percentages and kilometres										
	1990					1992-1994 ²				
	Biological quality ¹ (percentages)				Total surveyed length (=100%) (kms)	Chemical quality ³ (percentages)				Total surveyed length (=100%) (kms)
	Good	Moderate	Poor	Very poor		Good	Fair	Poor	Bad	
United Kingdom	64	21	9	6	48,680	..	..	..	..	..
North West	46	15	13	26	4,170	53	31	13	3	5,740
Northumbria & Yorkshire ⁴	65	15	11	9	6,100	63	22	14	1	5,320
Severn Trent	37	30	22	10	5,320	43	45	10	1	6,370
Anglian	52	33	11	3	5,990	35	52	12	1	4,650
Thames	68	16	11	6	3,430	54	42	4	-	3,780
Southern	72	17	8	3	1,920	55	38	6	-	2,210
South Western ⁴	79	15	5	1	4,770	74	23	3	-	6,040
England	58	21	12	9	31,700	54	35	9	1	34,110
Wales ⁵	77	17	5	1	3,850	89	9	2	-	5,040
Scotland	78	18	2	1	10,870	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Ireland ⁶	54	34	10	2	2,250	..	..	..	..	..

1 Classification based on the River Invertebrate Prediction and Classification System (RIVPACS). See Appendix notes.
2 Average of three years' data combined.
3 Based on the chemical quality grade of the General Quality Assessment (GQA) scheme. See Appendix notes.
4 In 1993, the Northumbria and Yorkshire regions amalgamated, as did the Wessex and South West regions.
5 NRA Welsh Region, the boundary of which does not coincide with the boundary of Wales. See map on page 243.
6 Figures from the 1991 Biological Survey.

Source: Department of the Environment; National Rivers Authority; The Scottish Office Development Department; Department of the Environment, Northern Ireland

11.3 Water pollution incidents: by type, 1994¹

											Numbers
	Industrial		Sewage and water related		Agricultural		Other		Total		Number of prosec- utions ⁴
	All	Major ²	All ³	Major ^{2,3}	All	Major ²	All	Major ²	All	Major ²	
United Kingdom	6,488	170	7,572	81	4,498	169	12,182	125	30,740	545	544
North West	821	17	1,028	13	403	8	1,280	7	3,532	45	66
Northumbria & Yorkshire ⁵	745	10	1,032	13	396	5	1,070	10	3,243	38	35
Severn Trent	769	20	1,337	15	409	8	2,380	20	4,895	63	58
Anglian	635	2	714	2	326	1	1,144	7	2,819	12	59
Thames	388	1	414	2	100	1	1,104	1	2,006	5	38
Southern	262	1	393	0	126	2	535	2	1,316	5	21
South Western ⁵	663	9	1,209	6	1,025	9	1,443	13	4,340	37	42
England	4,283	60	6,127	51	2,785	34	8,956	60	22,151	205	319
Wales ⁶	1,026	15	892	3	544	2	802	4	3,264	24	54
Scotland	821	82	..	..	436	38	1,852	61	3,109	181	63
Northern Ireland	358	13	553	27	733	95	572	0	2,216	135	108

1 Data relate to substantial reports of pollution only. Figures for Scotland relate to the financial year 1994-95. For England and Wales the NRA regional boundaries are based on river catchment areas and not county borders.

2 Major incidents are those corresponding to Category 1 in the NRA's pollution incidents classification scheme. For Northern Ireland major incidents also correspond to Category 2. In Scotland the term 'significant incidents' is used. See Appendix notes.

3 Not summarised separately for Scotland - included in other sectors.

4 For England and Wales total prosecutions include cases concluded and prosecutions outstanding. Prosecutions concluded relate to cases which had been brought to court by the 31 March 1995. In Scotland, this figure relates to the number of incidents referred to the Procurator Fiscal.

5 In 1993, the Northumbria and Yorkshire regions amalgamated, as did the Wessex and South West regions.

6 NRA Welsh Region.

Source: National Rivers Authority; The Scottish Office Agriculture, Environment and Fisheries Department; Department of the Environment, Northern Ireland

11.4 Bathing Water - compliance with EC Bathing Water Directive¹ coliform standards²: by coastal region

	Numbers and percentages									
	Identified bathing waters (numbers)					Percentage complying during the bathing season ³				
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
United Kingdom	453	455	457	457	464	76	79	80	82	89
North West	33	33	33	33	33	30	33	39	73	45
Northumbria ⁴	33	34	34	34	34	64	59	74	85	97
Yorkshire ⁴	22	22	22	22	22	86	91	95	91	91
Anglian	33	33	33	33	34	88	94	85	82	88
Thames	3	3	3	3	3	67	100	100	67	100
Southern	67	67	67	67	67	67	76	87	79	93
Wessex ⁴	39	39	42	42	42	92	92	83	95	95
South West ^{4,5}	133	134	133	133	134	79	87	80	83	95
England	363	365	367	367	369	74	79	79	83	89
Wales ⁶	51	51	51	51	56	88	76	82	76	88
Scotland	23	23	23	23	23	65	65	78	70	83
Northern Ireland	16	16	16	16	16	100	94	94	94	94

1 76/160/EEC.

2 At least 95 per cent of samples must have counts not exceeding the mandatory limit values for total 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.

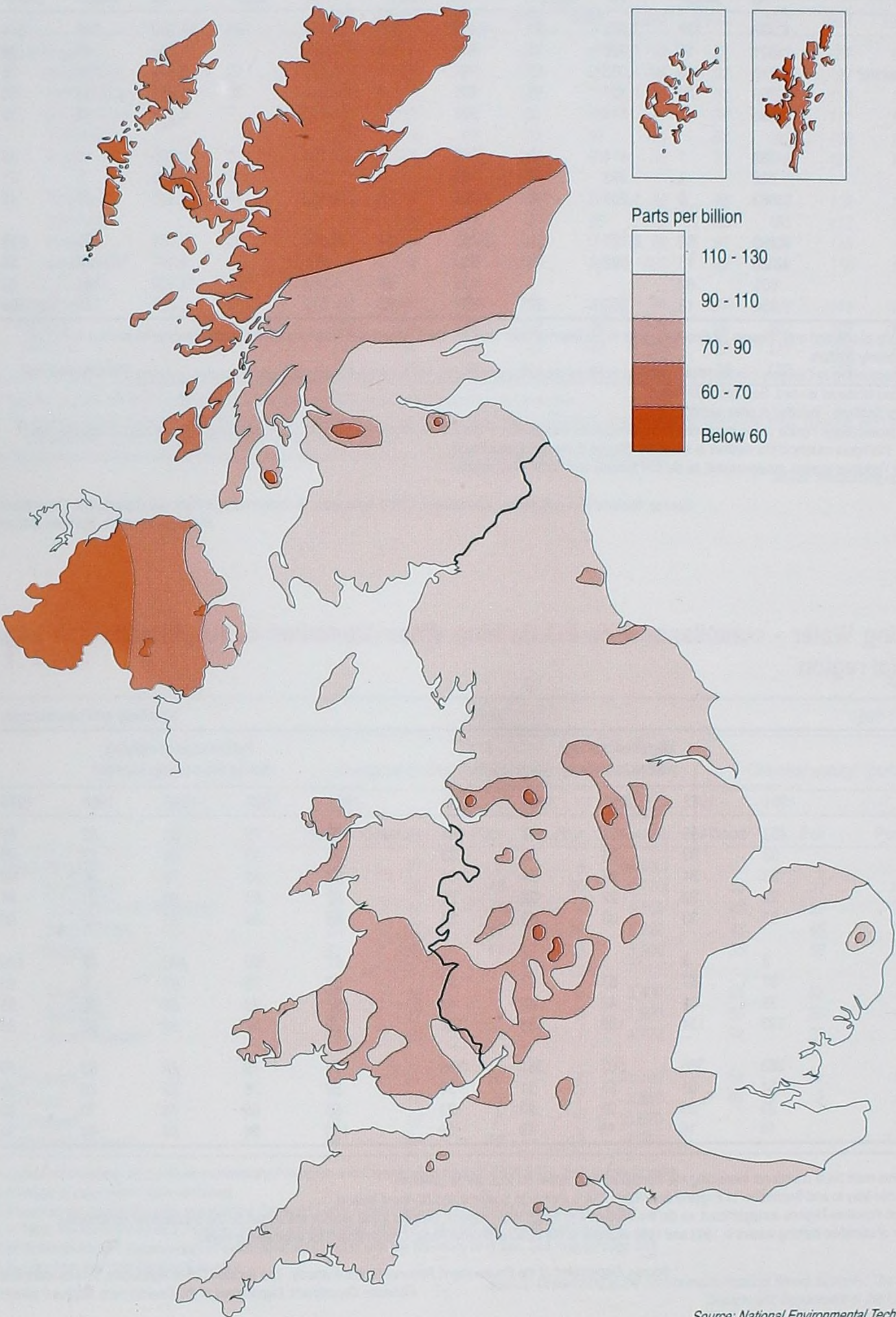
4 In 1993, the Northumbria and Yorkshire regions amalgamated, as did the Wessex and South West regions. Data for these regions are shown on the old basis for consistency.

5 The decrease in the number of identified bathing waters in 1993 and 1994 was due to the closure of Lyme Regis Church Beach for engineering works.

6 NRA Welsh Region.

Source: Department of the Environment; National Rivers Authority; The Scottish Office Agriculture, Environment and Fisheries Department; Department of the Environment, Northern Ireland

11.5 **Estimated maximum hourly mean ozone concentration, 1993**



Source: National Environmental Technology Centre

11.6 Atmospheric pollution^{1,2}

	Black smoke				Sulphur dioxide			
	Micrograms per cubic metre			Percentage change 1973-74 to 1994-95	Micrograms per cubic metre			Percentage change 1973-74 to 1994-95
	1973-74	1983-84	1994-95		1973-74	1983-84	1994-95	
Newcastle	238	102	38	-84	318	103	52	-84
Barnsley	308	222	58	-81	217	207	179	-18
Mansfield Woodhouse	388	244	76	-80	275	199	103	-63
Norwich	175	76	32	-82	152	63	39	-74
Stepney	211	72	26	-88	554	176	63	-89
Slough	126	81	21	-83	203	100	40	-80
Plymouth ³	79	64	..	..	258	64	..	..
Stoke-on-Trent	516	178	45	-91	364	191	114	-69
Manchester	369	106	48	-87	345	152	59	-83
Cardiff	218	81	35	-84	229	85	31	-86
Glasgow	238	91	31	-87	263	83	57	-78
Belfast	371	87	47	-87	214	127	121	-43

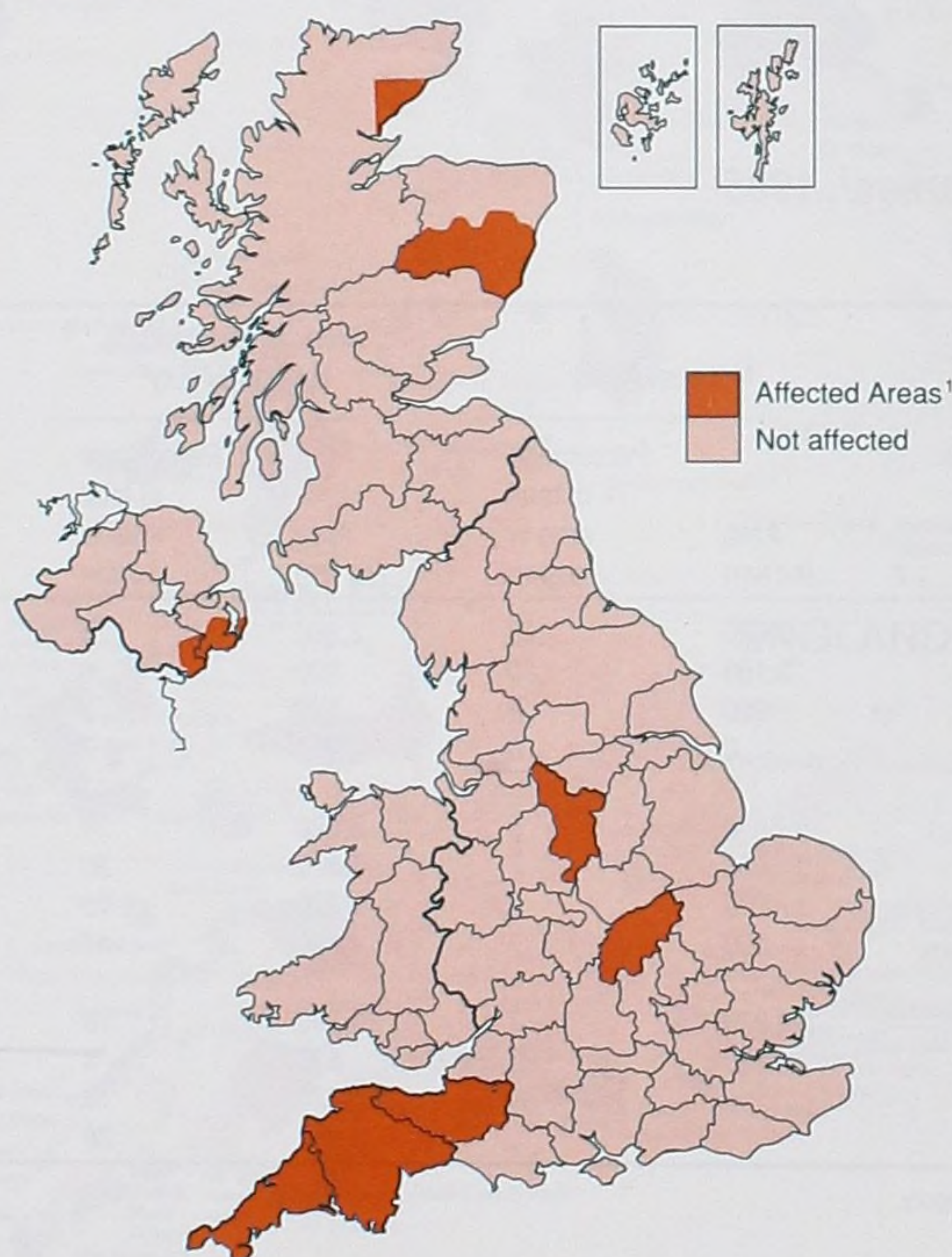
1 One site chosen for each UK region and Greater London.

2 Figures shown are for 98th percentile daily mean concentrations ie the level which is exceeded by the highest 2 per cent of daily mean concentrations during the year.

3 The Plymouth site was not operational during 1994-95.

Source: National Environmental Technology Centre

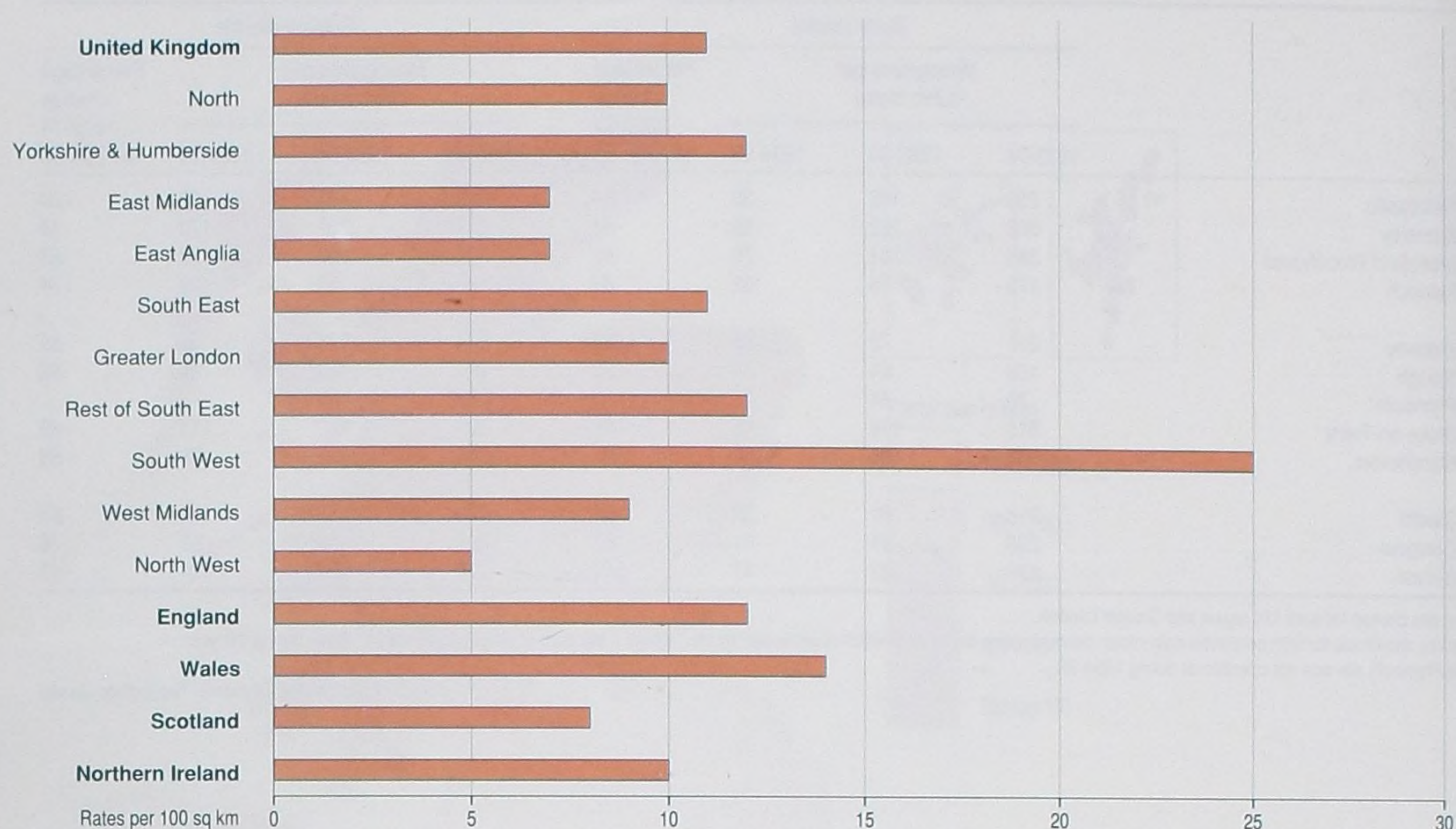
11.7 Radon Affected Areas, 1993



¹ Areas where at least 1 per cent of homes have radon concentrations above 200 Bq/m³.

Source: National Radiological Protection Board

11.8 Ancient monuments, 1995¹



1 See Appendix notes.

Source: Department of National Heritage

11.9 Designated areas¹, 1995²

Percentages and sq km

	National Parks		Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty ³		Green Belt land		Designated Heritage Coasts length (km)
	Area (sq km)	Percentage of total area in region	Area (sq km)	Percentage of total area in region	Area (sq km)	Percentage of total area in region	
North	3,620	23	2,260	15	465	3	128
Yorkshire & Humberside	3,150	20	920	6	2,496	16	82
East Midlands	920	6	520	3	615	4	0
East Anglia	0	0	910	7	261	2	121
South East	0	0	6,620	24	6,058	22	72
South West	1,650	7	7,120	30	787	3	638
West Midlands	200	2	1,270	10	2,458	19	.
North West	100	1	780	11	2,417	3	0
England	9,630	7	20,390	16	15,557	12	1,041
Wales	4,100	20	830	4	.	.	496
Scotland	.	.	10,020	13	1,562	2	.
Northern Ireland	.	.	2,850	20	2,266	16	.

1 Some areas may be in more than one category.

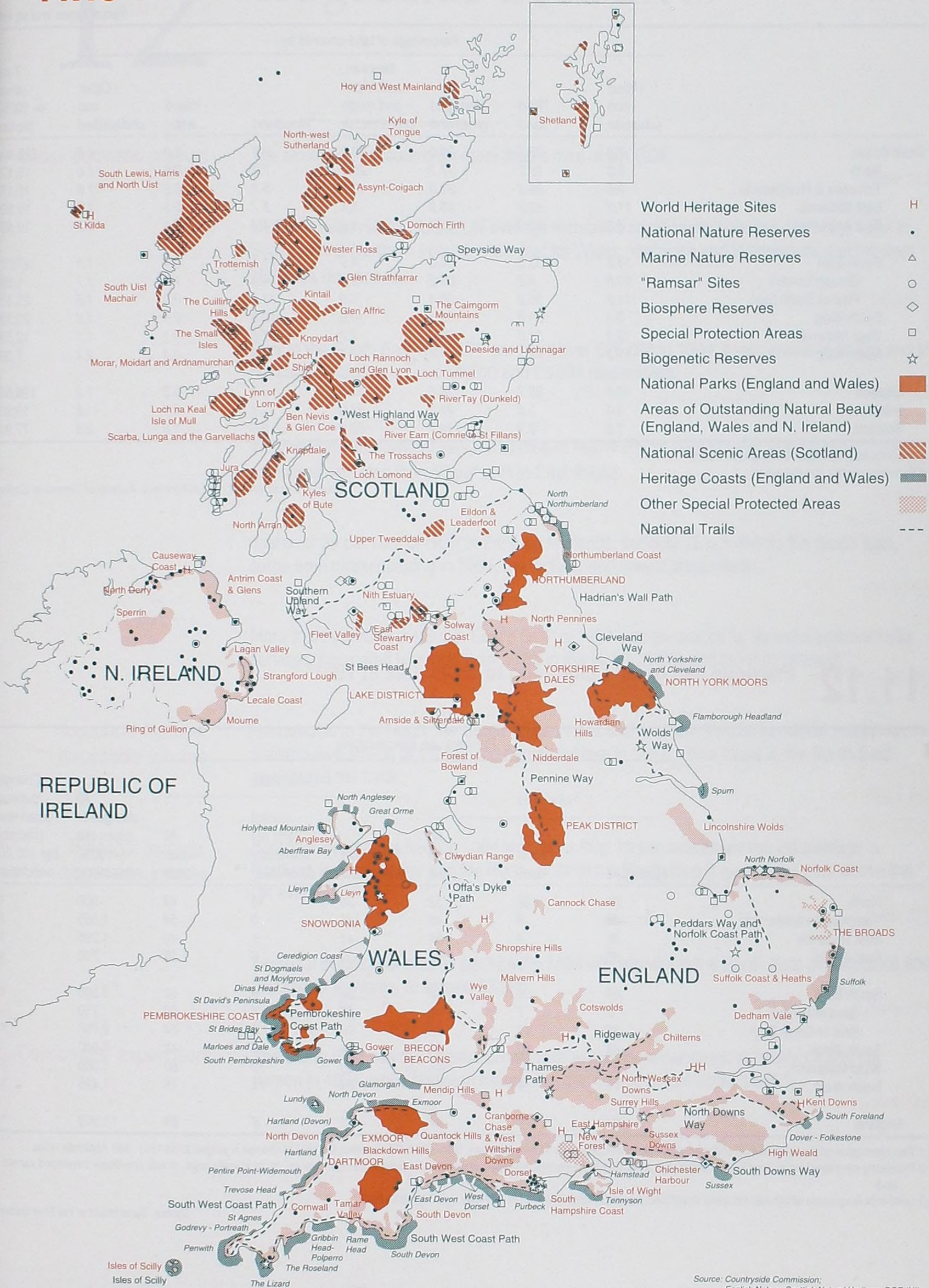
2 At 31 March.

3 National Scenic Areas in Scotland.

Source: Department of the Environment; Department of National Heritage

11.10

Protected areas, as at 31 December 1995



11.11 Land cover, 1990¹

Percentages and sq km

	Percentage of land covered by							Total area ² (= 100%) (sq km)
	Urban and suburban	Tilled land	Managed grassland	Bracken, heath/moor and rough grass/marsh	Woodland	Inland water	Other and unclassified	
Great Britain	7.0	22.7	29.0	30.0	8.9	0.8	1.8	226,404
North	5.8	18.2	37.7	29.5	7.2	0.6	1.0	15,179
Yorkshire & Humberside	9.8	39.3	24.3	19.6	5.8	0.2	1.0	15,171
East Midlands	11.2	50.2	25.9	5.4	5.7	0.3	1.5	15,506
East Anglia	8.3	62.0	17.4	6.0	4.7	0.4	1.2	12,597
South East	14.2	33.3	34.6	4.9	11.1	0.4	1.5	27,012
Greater London	61.6	5.9	23.2	2.1	4.5	1.0	1.7	1,599
Rest of South East	11.2	35.0	35.4	5.0	11.5	0.3	1.5	25,413
South West	7.3	21.0	49.5	10.6	10.3	0.1	1.2	23,230
West Midlands	13.9	31.6	39.3	7.0	7.0	0.1	1.1	12,555
North West	17.3	15.7	41.8	17.7	4.8	0.4	2.4	7,390
England	10.6	33.7	34.6	11.7	7.8	0.3	1.3	128,632
Wales	3.4	5.5	41.2	31.0	17.1	0.4	1.5	19,855
Scotland	1.8	8.9	16.7	60.0	8.5	1.6	2.6	77,914

1 From the satellite map. See Appendix notes.

2 Excludes estuary and sea areas.

Source: Department of the Environment; Institute of Terrestrial Ecology

11.12 Previous use of land changing to urban use in 1991¹

	Previous use (percentages)						All changes to urban use (=100%) (hectares)	Changes between urban uses (hectares per 100,000 population)
	Rural uses			Urban uses				
	Agriculture	Other rural uses	All rural uses	Previously developed ²	Vacant land not previously developed ³	All urban uses		
North	24	28	52	39	10	49	930	15
Yorkshire & Humberside	38	8	46	46	8	54	1,565	17
East Midlands	48	6	54	41	5	46	1,295	15
East Anglia	55	7	62	32	6	38	720	13
South East	29	9	38	54	8	62	3,500	12
Greater London	2	7	9	85	5	90	710	9
Rest of South East	36	10	46	46	8	54	2,790	14
South West	48	10	58	34	8	42	1,040	9
West Midlands	35	6	41	50	10	60	1,080	12
North West	17	8	25	64	11	75	1,425	17
England	34	10	44	48	8	56	11,560	13

1 The information relates only to map changes recorded by the Ordnance Survey between 1991 and 1995 for which the year of change is judged to be 1991. See Appendix notes.

2 Previously developed urban land is land which was previously in residential, transport and utilities, industrial and commercial, or community uses, or was previously developed vacant land.

3 Land in built up areas which has not been developed previously and which is not currently used for agriculture.

Source: Department of the Environment

12

Regional accounts

Gross domestic product

The South East accounts for more than a third of UK GDP.

(Table 12.1)

GDP per head relative to the UK average increased significantly between 1989 and 1994 in Scotland and Northern Ireland, while that for Wales, Yorkshire and Humberside and the east Midlands decreased.

(Table 12.1)

Only in the South East was GDP per head over £10,000 in 1994; it was lowest in Wales and in Northern Ireland at around £8,200 and £8,000 respectively.

(Table 12.1)

Income from employment was the source of nearly 65 per cent of GDP in Scotland in 1994 compared with less than 60 per cent in East Anglia.

(Table 12.3)

Just over 29 per cent of GDP in the East Midlands, but only 15 per cent in the South East, came from manufacturing in 1994, the highest and lowest proportions.

(Table 12.5)

More than a third of the South East's GDP in 1994 was generated by financial and business services, compared with less than a fifth in the North, Wales and Northern Ireland.

(Table 12.5)

Household income/ disposable income

Households in the North, the South West, Wales and Northern Ireland benefited most from the redistributive effects of the tax and benefit system in 1994, whilst those in the South East contributed the most.

(Table 12.6)

Personal income/ disposable income

Personal income per head in 1994 was more than 10 per cent below the UK average in Northern Ireland, Wales and the North, while in the South East it was 14 per cent above the UK average.

(Table 12.7)

Personal disposable income per head in 1994 was highest in the South East at around £8,900 and lowest in Wales, at around £7,200.

(Table 12.7)

Consumers' expenditure

The South East has the highest consumers' expenditure per head, at nearly £8,400 per person in 1994, while Northern Ireland has the lowest, at just under £6,300.

(Table 12.8)

Introduction

The regional accounts provide a breakdown of the main components of the national accounts into the standard regions and counties (local authority regions in Scotland). The national accounts are published each year in the ONS' *Blue Book - United Kingdom National Accounts*. This chapter covers estimates for the standard regions; county estimates of GDP and household income can be found in Chapter 14. A detailed analysis of the figures can be found in a series of articles in the ONS' publication *Economic Trends* (December 1995, March and May 1996 editions).

Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the regions of England are all different in size, character, industrial structure and economic performance. Scotland has the largest area, but a small population relative to its size; the North West has the smallest area, but the second largest population. The South East is densely populated; its population of 17.9 million is nearly three times as large as any other region. Northern Ireland at the other extreme has a population of only 1.6 million. These large variations in regions' populations are reflected in the sizes of regional GDP and incomes.

The wide variation in the size of the regions makes it difficult to compare the regions' economic performance using cash totals; comparisons are therefore usually made in terms of amounts per head of population. However, it is important to note that the growth in totals can differ from growth per head where the population has increased or decreased. Furthermore the level per head is determined both by the average amount of cash of the working population and the proportion of dependants. In Northern Ireland, for example, households have a high proportion of children; over a quarter of the population was aged under 16 in 1994 compared with about a fifth in most regions. This depresses income and expenditure per head in the Province relative to other regions. Ideally the age structure of the population should be taken into account when comparing figures on a per head basis.

UK GDP is defined as the total sum of all incomes earned from productive activity in the United Kingdom. Regional GDP should thus be defined as the sum of incomes earned from productive activity in the region, so that the income of commuters should be included in the region where they work. However the estimates of regional GDP are not compiled on this basis; they include regional estimates of income from employment on a residence basis, because this is the basis of the more reliable data source (the 1 per cent sample of Department of Social Security records). This has a significant effect on the estimates for Greater London and the Rest of the South East, but is assumed not to introduce any significant distortion for the other regions.

“... growth in totals can differ

Estimates of GDP by region are at factor cost. They measure the income of factors of production and exclude the value of taxes on expenditure such as VAT, but include subsidies.

All the items are measured in current prices which means that increases over time reflect inflation as well as real growth. Trends in total GDP per head cannot be analysed easily without deflating the data. However, there are no regional or county price indices, which could be used to remove the effect of inflation from the figures. Comparisons of trends can therefore be based only either on the difference between regional increases at current prices or on movements in the amount relative to the UK average. Both approaches would be misleading if the rate of inflation in any region were different from the national average.

In the regional accounts it is usual to look at changes per head relative to the UK average over time. However this obscures the effect of changes in population size and area. In counties where the population is increasing most rapidly, growth in total GDP would be expected to grow relatively strongly; conversely, counties with a low or negative population growth would be expected to grow more slowly. Leicestershire, for example, has experienced a relatively high rate of population growth between 1991 and 1993 and total GDP is certainly growing faster than the UK average; the same is not necessarily true of GDP per head.

Personal income is the income both actual and imputed of the personal sector, which comprises not only households, but also individuals living in hostels and other institutions, unincorporated businesses such as farms, the funds of pension and life assurance schemes, private trusts and all private non-profit making bodies such as universities, trade unions and charities. Personal disposable income is thus not a measure of the spending power of households.

The regional accounts, although calculated as reliably as possible, cannot be regarded as accurate to the last digit shown. They are based partly on sample surveys and the quality of the results therefore varies according to sample size. This means that the results for areas with smaller populations such as the Isle of Wight and the Borders region of Scotland are subject to a greater degree of uncertainty than those for more populated areas. An assessment of the quality of the regional and county estimates was published in *Economic Trends*, November 1990.

from growth per head ...”

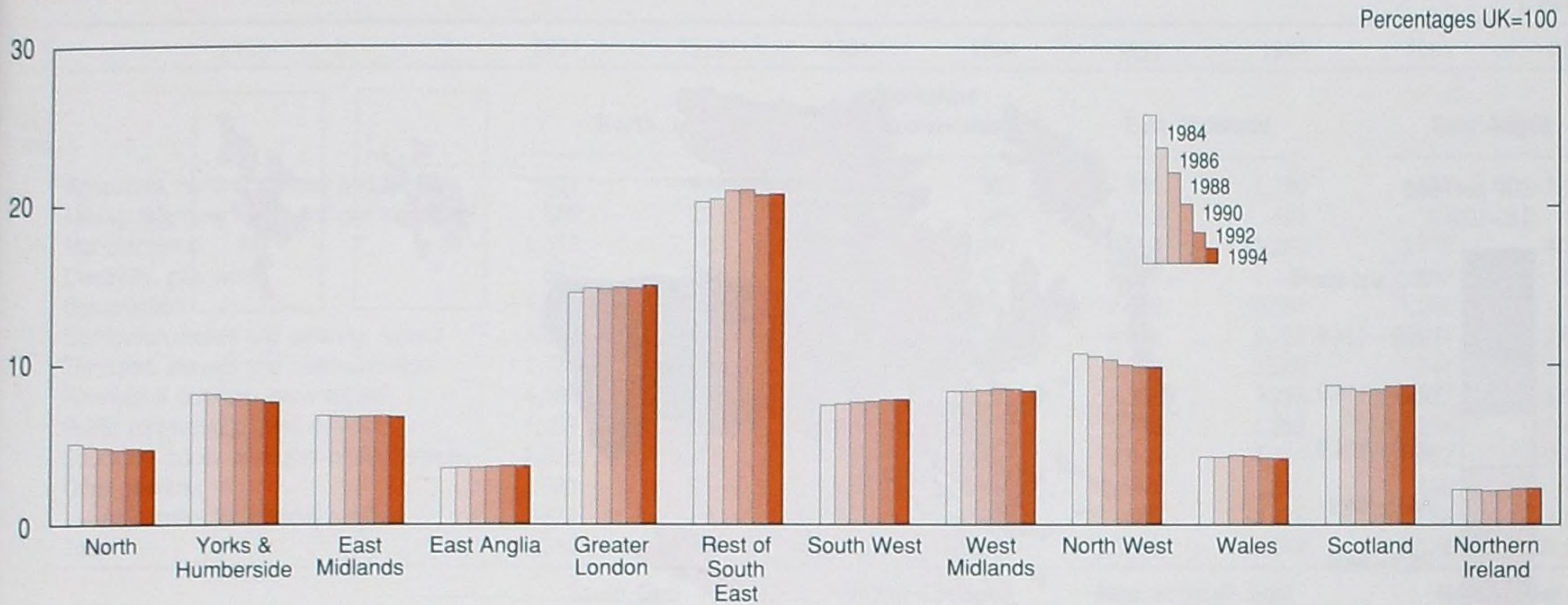
12.1 Gross domestic product¹, factor cost: current prices

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
£ million											
United Kingdom	280,653	307,902	328,272	360,675	401,428	441,759	478,886	495,900	516,458	546,733	579,140
North	13,265	14,723	15,610	17,243	18,979	20,829	22,177	23,314	24,421	25,533	26,893
Yorkshire & Humberside	21,264	23,716	26,137	28,253	31,191	34,483	37,080	38,749	39,944	41,765	43,892
East Midlands	17,764	19,796	21,655	23,819	26,592	29,841	32,005	33,463	34,720	36,556	38,519
East Anglia	9,198	10,165	11,403	12,431	14,133	15,728	17,179	17,778	18,792	19,642	20,975
South East	90,597	100,970	112,639	124,450	140,892	155,705	169,155	174,546	181,106	192,693	203,925
Greater London	37,844	42,448	47,335	52,420	58,244	64,322	70,048	72,385	75,585	81,195	85,537
Rest of South East	52,754	58,522	65,304	72,030	82,647	91,382	99,108	102,161	105,522	111,498	118,388
South West	19,524	21,688	24,196	26,792	30,288	33,443	36,437	37,918	39,911	42,165	44,845
West Midlands	21,802	24,452	26,725	29,340	33,271	36,779	40,219	41,432	43,346	45,602	47,891
North West	27,945	30,831	33,718	36,505	40,868	44,264	47,262	48,646	50,589	53,521	56,505
England	221,358	246,342	272,082	298,834	336,215	371,073	401,513	415,846	432,829	457,478	483,444
Wales	11,094	12,036	13,548	15,059	17,152	18,851	20,262	20,938	21,332	22,264	23,808
Scotland	22,775	25,216	27,255	29,760	32,970	36,154	40,084	42,050	44,433	46,932	49,959
Northern Ireland	5,751	6,318	7,007	7,545	8,375	9,247	10,186	11,071	11,599	12,339	13,175
United Kingdom less Continental Shelf and statistical discrepancy	260,979	289,912	319,893	351,198	394,712	435,325	472,046	489,905	510,193	539,013	570,386
Continental Shelf	18,504	17,990	8,379	9,477	6,716	6,434	6,840	5,995	6,265	7,720	9,195
Statistical discrepancy (income adjustment)	1,170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-441
£ per head											
United Kingdom less Continental Shelf and statistical discrepancy	4,619	5,113	5,627	6,160	6,906	7,590	8,201	8,475	8,795	9,263	9,768
North	4,284	4,764	5,057	5,592	6,163	6,756	7,183	7,541	7,881	8,230	8,675
Yorkshire & Humberside	4,332	4,833	5,328	5,759	6,339	6,968	7,472	7,777	7,985	8,330	8,733
East Midlands	4,586	5,081	5,526	6,048	6,704	7,471	7,973	8,292	8,548	8,953	9,389
East Anglia	4,740	5,171	5,722	6,174	6,948	7,694	8,347	8,539	8,997	9,381	9,961
South East	5,285	5,860	6,505	7,166	8,098	8,921	9,639	9,897	10,230	10,844	11,411
Greater London	5,588	6,251	6,958	7,708	8,603	9,461	10,222	10,506	10,947	11,711	12,278
Rest of South East	5,087	5,605	6,213	6,817	7,776	8,577	9,265	9,506	9,772	10,289	10,858
South West	4,367	4,805	5,306	5,818	6,508	7,153	7,763	8,037	8,409	8,843	9,351
West Midlands	4,206	4,707	5,143	5,626	6,364	7,017	7,661	7,869	8,213	8,621	9,045
North West	4,373	4,832	5,296	5,740	6,433	6,951	7,411	7,606	7,905	8,346	8,812
England	4,709	5,221	5,747	6,293	7,058	7,762	8,366	8,626	8,947	9,426	9,925
Wales	3,954	4,283	4,805	5,315	6,011	6,570	7,041	7,241	7,359	7,660	8,173
Scotland	4,426	4,909	5,320	5,821	6,473	7,094	7,856	8,234	8,693	9,166	9,734
Northern Ireland	3,709	4,004	4,472	4,790	5,307	5,842	6,409	6,913	7,167	7,562	8,025
£ per head, United Kingdom less Continental Shelf and statistical discrepancy = 100											
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	92.8	93.2	89.9	90.8	89.2	89.0	87.6	89.0	89.6	88.9	88.8
Yorkshire & Humberside	93.8	94.5	94.7	93.5	91.8	91.8	91.1	91.8	90.8	89.9	89.4
East Midlands	99.3	99.4	98.2	98.2	97.1	98.4	97.2	97.8	97.2	96.7	96.1
East Anglia	102.6	101.1	101.7	100.2	100.6	101.4	101.8	100.8	102.3	101.3	102.0
South East	114.4	114.6	115.6	116.3	117.3	117.5	117.5	116.8	116.3	117.1	116.8
Greater London	121.0	122.3	123.7	125.1	124.6	124.7	124.6	124.0	124.5	126.4	125.7
Rest of South East	110.1	109.6	110.4	110.7	112.6	113.0	113.0	112.2	111.1	111.1	111.2
South West	94.6	94.0	94.3	94.4	94.2	94.2	94.7	94.8	95.6	95.5	95.7
West Midlands	91.1	92.1	91.4	91.3	92.2	92.5	93.4	92.8	93.4	93.1	92.6
North West	94.7	94.5	94.1	93.2	93.2	91.6	90.4	89.7	89.9	90.1	90.2
England	102.0	102.1	102.1	102.1	102.2	102.3	102.0	101.8	101.7	101.8	101.6
Wales	85.6	83.8	85.4	86.3	87.0	86.6	85.9	85.4	83.7	82.7	83.7
Scotland	95.8	96.0	94.6	94.5	93.7	93.5	95.8	97.2	98.8	99.0	99.7
Northern Ireland	80.3	78.3	79.5	77.8	76.9	77.0	78.2	81.6	81.5	81.6	82.2

1 See Appendix notes.

Source: Office for National Statistics

12.2 Shares of gross domestic product



Source: Office for National Statistics

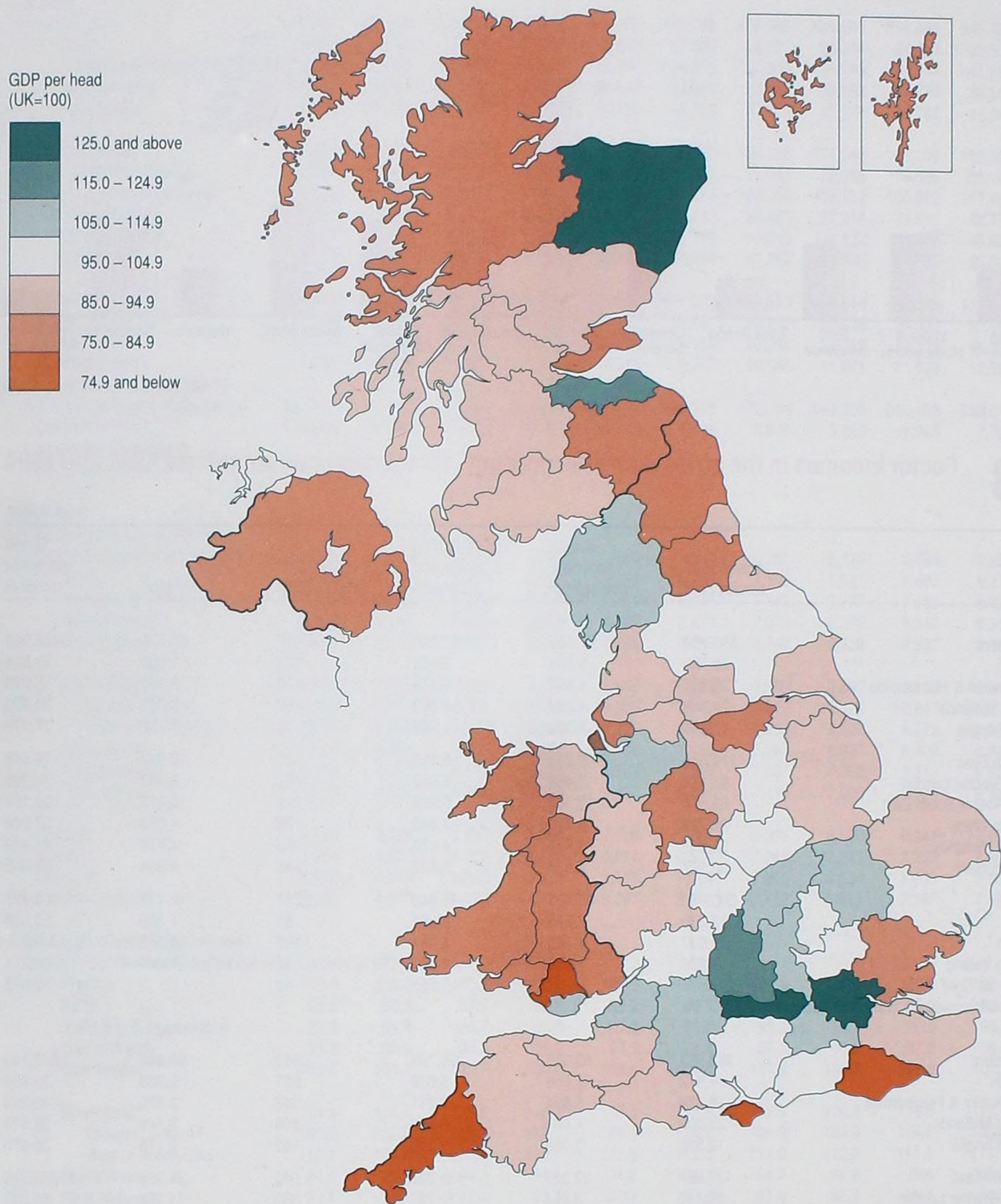
12.3 Factor incomes in the gross domestic product¹, factor cost: current prices, 1991 and 1994

	£ million					
	Income from employment	Income from self-employment	Gross trading profits and surpluses	Less stock appreciation	Rent ²	Gross domestic product
1991						
United Kingdom	330,459	57,153	61,228	2,010	49,070	495,900
North	15,761	2,325	3,403	125	1,950	23,314
Yorkshire & Humberside	25,936	4,554	5,276	176	3,160	38,749
East Midlands	21,845	4,204	4,563	182	3,033	33,463
East Anglia	11,365	2,800	1,948	66	1,732	17,778
South East	119,846	19,833	15,410	507	19,964	174,546
Greater London	50,172	7,493	5,422	194	9,492	72,385
Rest of South East	69,674	12,340	9,988	313	10,472	102,161
South West	24,729	5,471	3,842	176	4,053	37,918
West Midlands	28,057	4,577	4,978	256	4,076	41,432
North West	33,197	4,670	6,523	248	4,504	48,646
England	280,736	48,434	45,942	1,737	42,471	415,846
Wales	13,335	2,598	3,291	81	1,795	20,938
Scotland	29,097	4,585	4,797	185	3,755	42,050
Northern Ireland	7,290	1,536	1,247	51	1,049	11,071
Continental Shelf	-	-	5,951	-44	-	5,995
Statistical discrepancy (income adjustment)	-	-	-	-	-	-
1994						
United Kingdom	362,958	63,955	95,704	3,880	60,844	579,140
North	16,972	2,519	5,095	227	2,533	26,893
Yorkshire & Humberside	28,224	4,894	7,241	342	3,875	43,892
East Midlands	23,900	4,644	6,565	330	3,741	38,519
East Anglia	12,516	3,088	3,348	152	2,176	20,975
South East	131,857	22,327	26,382	1,040	24,399	203,925
Greater London	55,110	8,864	10,767	363	11,158	85,537
Rest of South East	76,747	13,463	15,615	678	13,241	118,388
South West	27,384	6,486	6,190	303	5,087	44,845
West Midlands	30,519	5,108	7,683	458	5,039	47,891
North West	36,136	5,233	10,013	458	5,581	56,505
England	307,508	54,298	72,518	3,311	52,431	483,444
Wales	14,859	2,704	4,189	172	2,228	23,808
Scotland	32,347	5,134	7,983	300	4,795	49,959
Northern Ireland	8,244	1,819	1,839	117	1,390	13,175
Continental Shelf	-	-	9,176	-19	-	9,195
Statistical discrepancy (income adjustment)	-	-	-	-	-	-441

¹ See Appendix notes.² Including imputed charges for consumption of non-trading capital.

Source: Office for National Statistics

12.4 Gross domestic product per head: by county, 1993¹



1 The figures underlying this map can be found in Table 14.4.

Source: Office for National Statistics

12.5 Gross domestic product by industry groups¹, factor cost: current prices

	1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991		1994		1991</	
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1 Gross domestic product is shown for each industry after deducting stock appreciation. See Appendix notes.

2 Definition of manufacturing as revised in SIC 92.

3 Financial intermediation, real estate, renting, business activities, including rent on dwellings.

4 Public administration, national defence and compulsory social security.

5 The total excludes production from the Continental Shelf.

Source: Office for National Statistics

12.6 Household income and disposable household income

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Household income											
£ million											
United Kingdom	260,366	287,574	313,887	341,376	376,154	421,653	471,754	500,467	529,942	544,057	564,123
North	12,981	14,426	15,447	16,584	17,802	19,751	22,225	24,112	25,603	26,249	26,952
Yorkshire & Humberside	20,825	23,215	25,487	27,573	29,641	33,226	37,292	39,702	42,134	43,209	44,569
East Midlands	17,182	19,101	20,914	22,915	24,884	28,161	31,169	33,063	34,749	35,891	37,348
East Anglia	9,131	10,171	11,219	12,274	13,676	15,384	17,217	18,359	19,514	19,761	20,653
South East	89,362	98,782	108,130	117,803	133,208	149,674	166,353	174,903	183,467	189,378	195,827
Greater London	36,932	40,530	44,182	47,682	52,253	60,242	67,817	71,838	75,118	78,222	80,882
Rest of South East	52,430	58,252	63,949	70,122	80,955	89,431	98,535	103,064	108,349	111,156	114,945
South West	20,932	23,554	26,286	28,587	31,002	34,733	38,581	40,848	43,603	44,285	46,185
West Midlands	21,327	23,676	25,708	28,382	31,312	34,914	39,416	42,084	44,680	45,915	47,525
North West	27,493	30,151	32,462	34,985	38,145	42,462	47,801	50,786	53,536	54,778	56,873
England	219,232	243,077	265,652	289,103	319,670	358,305	400,052	423,856	447,288	459,467	475,931
Wales	11,515	12,429	13,445	14,784	16,184	18,315	20,630	22,037	23,391	23,714	25,065
Scotland	23,546	25,481	27,597	29,715	31,700	35,448	40,503	43,094	46,953	48,033	49,522
Northern Ireland	6,072	6,588	7,194	7,778	8,600	9,587	10,570	11,482	12,309	12,841	13,605
£ per head											
United Kingdom	4,608	5,073	5,521	5,988	6,581	7,351	8,196	8,657	9,136	9,349	9,661
North	4,192	4,668	5,005	5,378	5,781	6,406	7,198	7,799	8,262	8,461	8,694
Yorkshire & Humberside	4,243	4,731	5,195	5,620	6,024	6,714	7,515	7,968	8,423	8,618	8,868
East Midlands	4,436	4,902	5,337	5,818	6,274	7,050	7,765	8,193	8,555	8,790	9,103
East Anglia	4,706	5,174	5,630	6,096	6,723	7,525	8,365	8,819	9,343	9,437	9,809
South East	5,213	5,733	6,245	6,783	7,656	8,576	9,479	9,917	10,363	10,658	10,958
Greater London	5,453	5,969	6,494	7,011	7,718	8,861	9,897	10,427	10,880	11,283	11,610
Rest of South East	5,056	5,579	6,084	6,636	7,617	8,394	9,212	9,590	10,034	10,258	10,542
South West	4,682	5,218	5,764	6,208	6,661	7,429	8,220	8,658	9,187	9,288	9,630
West Midlands	4,114	4,558	4,947	5,443	5,990	6,662	7,508	7,992	8,466	8,680	8,975
North West	4,303	4,726	5,098	5,501	6,005	6,668	7,496	7,940	8,366	8,543	8,870
England	4,664	5,152	5,611	6,088	6,711	7,495	8,336	8,792	9,246	9,467	9,771
Wales	4,104	4,423	4,768	5,218	5,671	6,383	7,169	7,621	8,070	8,159	8,605
Scotland	4,576	4,960	5,387	5,812	6,224	6,955	7,938	8,438	9,186	9,381	9,649
Northern Ireland	3,916	4,229	4,591	4,938	5,450	6,056	6,650	7,170	7,606	7,869	8,287
Disposable household income											
£ per head											
United Kingdom	3,668	4,049	4,431	4,822	5,295	5,931	6,627	7,053	7,506	7,755	7,983
North	3,426	3,789	4,080	4,454	4,803	5,333	5,992	6,561	6,975	7,213	7,445
Yorkshire & Humberside	3,433	3,833	4,211	4,585	4,921	5,512	6,216	6,620	7,068	7,225	7,482
East Midlands	3,497	3,870	4,266	4,716	5,016	5,738	6,366	6,740	7,103	7,354	7,672
East Anglia	3,792	4,081	4,527	4,876	5,419	6,112	6,806	7,197	7,756	7,906	8,193
South East	4,078	4,500	4,941	5,347	6,004	6,739	7,401	7,780	8,203	8,564	8,640
Greater London	4,370	4,771	5,306	5,643	6,277	6,927	7,668	8,107	8,556	9,033	9,034
Rest of South East	3,888	4,324	4,705	5,156	5,830	6,618	7,230	7,571	7,977	8,264	8,388
South West	3,766	4,222	4,677	5,050	5,423	6,119	6,720	7,157	7,640	7,773	8,072
West Midlands	3,304	3,685	3,975	4,395	4,825	5,423	6,127	6,613	7,012	7,279	7,512
North West	3,432	3,812	4,075	4,442	4,904	5,470	6,166	6,571	7,039	7,230	7,543
England	3,705	4,105	4,488	4,883	5,374	6,037	6,706	7,121	7,556	7,815	8,021
Wales	3,334	3,605	3,913	4,334	4,741	5,157	6,018	6,428	6,864	6,977	7,381
Scotland	3,641	3,938	4,369	4,738	5,089	5,643	6,540	7,033	7,705	7,919	8,201
Northern Ireland	3,224	3,496	3,838	4,141	4,577	5,063	5,645	6,211	6,518	6,828	7,241
£ per head, United Kingdom = 100											
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	93.4	93.6	92.1	92.4	90.7	89.9	90.4	93.0	92.9	93.0	93.3
Yorkshire & Humberside	93.6	94.7	95.0	95.1	92.9	92.9	93.8	93.9	94.2	93.2	93.7
East Midlands	95.3	95.6	96.3	97.8	94.7	96.7	96.0	95.6	94.6	94.8	96.1
East Anglia	103.4	100.8	102.2	101.1	102.3	103.0	102.7	102.0	103.3	102.0	102.6
South East	111.2	111.2	111.5	110.9	113.4	113.6	111.7	110.3	109.3	110.4	108.2
Greater London	119.1	117.9	119.8	117.0	118.5	116.8	115.7	114.9	114.0	116.5	113.2
Rest of South East	106.0	106.8	106.2	106.9	110.1	111.6	109.1	107.3	106.3	106.6	105.1
South West	102.7	104.3	105.5	104.7	102.4	103.2	101.4	101.5	101.8	100.2	101.1
West Midlands	90.1	91.0	89.7	91.1	91.1	91.4	92.5	93.8	93.4	93.9	94.1
North West	93.6	94.2	92.0	92.1	92.6	92.2	93.0	93.2	93.8	93.2	94.5
England	101.0	101.4	101.3	101.3	101.5	101.8	101.2	101.0	100.7	100.8	100.5
Wales	90.9	89.1	88.3	89.9	89.5	87.0	90.8	91.1	91.5	90.0	92.5
Scotland	99.3	97.3	98.6	98.2	96.1	95.1	98.7	99.7	102.7	102.1	102.7
Northern Ireland	87.9	86.3	86.6	85.9	86.4	85.4	85.2	88.1	86.8	88.1	90.7

Source: Office for National Statistics

12.7 Personal income and disposable personal income¹

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Personal income											
£ million											
United Kingdom	282,198	307,149	333,312	359,523	400,108	441,779	485,717	516,470	547,656	570,947	594,871
North	13,992	15,388	16,360	17,502	18,965	20,853	22,977	24,921	26,403	27,327	28,264
Yorkshire and Humberside	22,573	24,922	27,188	29,215	31,787	35,211	38,554	41,206	43,620	45,139	46,661
East Midlands	18,735	20,593	22,302	24,217	26,731	29,927	32,411	34,238	35,780	37,604	39,340
East Anglia	9,764	10,780	11,715	12,795	14,446	15,949	17,455	18,798	20,020	20,430	21,542
South East	97,214	105,809	115,281	124,068	141,119	155,639	171,305	180,311	190,411	200,499	208,315
Greater London	40,785	44,125	48,075	51,428	56,716	63,776	71,162	75,730	79,760	84,525	87,361
Rest of South East	56,429	61,684	67,205	72,640	84,403	91,863	100,144	104,582	110,651	115,974	120,954
South West	21,994	24,364	27,034	29,127	31,936	35,145	38,216	40,803	43,879	45,445	47,578
West Midlands	23,659	25,861	27,885	30,582	34,241	37,602	41,554	44,504	47,274	49,088	50,935
North West	30,095	32,460	34,715	37,262	41,048	45,178	49,625	52,493	55,414	57,544	60,036
England	238,026	260,176	282,480	304,769	340,273	375,503	412,097	437,273	462,801	483,076	502,671
Wales	12,330	13,053	14,105	15,380	17,083	18,976	20,819	22,359	23,613	24,159	25,674
Scotland	25,289	26,883	29,068	31,125	33,598	37,209	41,841	44,732	48,185	49,949	52,055
Northern Ireland	6,552	7,036	7,658	8,249	9,153	10,090	10,961	12,103	13,055	13,762	14,470
£ per head											
United Kingdom	4,994	5,418	5,863	6,306	7,000	7,702	8,438	8,934	9,441	9,812	10,187
North	4,519	4,979	5,300	5,676	6,158	6,763	7,442	8,060	8,520	8,809	9,117
Yorkshire and Humberside	4,599	5,078	5,542	5,955	6,460	7,115	7,769	8,270	8,720	9,002	9,284
East Midlands	4,837	5,285	5,691	6,149	6,739	7,492	8,075	8,484	8,809	9,210	9,589
East Anglia	5,032	5,484	5,879	6,355	7,102	7,802	8,481	9,029	9,585	9,757	10,231
South East	5,671	6,140	6,658	7,144	8,111	8,917	9,761	10,224	10,756	11,283	11,657
Greater London	6,022	6,498	7,066	7,562	8,377	9,381	10,385	10,991	11,552	12,192	12,540
Rest of South East	5,442	5,908	6,394	6,874	7,941	8,622	9,362	9,731	10,247	10,702	11,093
South West	4,920	5,398	5,928	6,325	6,862	7,517	8,142	8,649	9,245	9,531	9,921
West Midlands	4,564	4,978	5,366	5,865	6,550	7,174	7,915	8,452	8,958	9,280	9,619
North West	4,710	5,088	5,452	5,859	6,462	7,095	7,782	8,207	8,659	8,974	9,363
England	5,064	5,515	5,967	6,418	7,144	7,854	8,587	9,071	9,566	9,954	10,320
Wales	4,394	4,645	5,003	5,429	5,987	6,613	7,234	7,733	8,147	8,312	8,814
Scotland	4,915	5,233	5,674	6,088	6,596	7,301	8,201	8,759	9,427	9,755	10,143
Northern Ireland	4,226	4,517	4,888	5,237	5,800	6,374	6,897	7,558	8,067	8,434	8,814
Disposable personal income											
£ per head											
United Kingdom	3,958	4,295	4,651	5,004	5,553	6,141	6,573	7,020	7,497	7,861	8,101
North	3,633	4,006	4,263	4,596	5,007	5,542	5,946	6,484	6,909	7,213	7,423
Yorkshire and Humberside	3,672	4,074	4,444	4,782	5,187	5,778	6,182	6,619	7,023	7,309	7,473
East Midlands	3,814	4,157	4,494	4,881	5,343	6,031	6,348	6,706	7,015	7,423	7,686
East Anglia	4,000	4,338	4,640	5,030	5,643	6,257	6,614	7,118	7,670	7,840	8,190
South East	4,443	4,811	5,218	5,567	6,310	6,948	7,366	7,779	8,282	8,803	8,983
Greater London	4,805	5,206	5,683	6,074	6,655	7,376	7,853	8,387	8,917	9,553	9,677
Rest of South East	4,206	4,554	4,917	5,241	6,090	6,675	7,054	7,390	7,875	8,323	8,539
South West	3,919	4,312	4,746	5,057	5,485	6,066	6,372	6,827	7,394	7,675	7,942
West Midlands	3,654	3,985	4,280	4,675	5,226	5,780	6,241	6,715	7,187	7,514	7,733
North West	3,754	4,050	4,326	4,666	5,180	5,753	6,154	6,529	6,979	7,283	7,572
England	4,008	4,366	4,723	5,075	5,650	6,257	6,653	7,082	7,552	7,937	8,160
Wales	3,535	3,736	4,041	4,422	4,853	5,364	5,786	6,322	6,697	6,840	7,245
Scotland	3,885	4,132	4,518	4,880	5,269	5,762	6,509	7,024	7,630	7,921	8,210
Northern Ireland	3,433	3,698	4,022	4,322	4,781	5,296	5,762	6,396	6,853	7,231	7,536
£ per head, United Kingdom = 100											
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	91.8	93.3	91.6	91.8	90.2	90.2	90.5	92.4	92.2	91.7	91.6
Yorkshire and Humberside	92.8	94.8	95.6	95.6	93.4	94.1	94.1	94.3	93.7	93.0	92.2
East Midlands	96.4	96.8	96.6	97.5	96.2	98.2	96.6	95.5	93.6	94.4	94.9
East Anglia	101.1	101.0	99.7	100.5	101.6	101.9	100.6	101.4	102.3	99.7	101.1
South East	112.3	112.0	112.2	111.2	113.6	113.1	112.1	110.8	110.5	112.0	110.9
Greater London	121.4	121.2	122.2	121.4	119.8	120.1	119.5	119.5	119.0	121.5	119.4
Rest of South East	106.3	106.0	105.7	104.7	109.7	108.7	107.3	105.3	105.1	105.9	105.4
South West	99.0	100.4	102.0	101.0	98.8	98.8	96.9	97.2	98.6	97.6	98.0
West Midlands	92.3	92.8	92.0	93.4	94.1	94.1	95.0	95.6	95.9	95.6	95.4
North West	94.8	94.3	93.0	93.2	93.3	93.7	93.6	93.0	93.1	92.7	93.5
England	101.3	101.6	101.5	101.4	101.8	101.9	101.2	100.9	100.7	101.0	100.7
Wales	89.3	87.0	86.9	88.4	87.4	87.3	88.0	90.1	89.3	87.0	89.4
Scotland	98.2	96.2	97.1	97.5	94.9	93.8	99.0	100.1	101.8	100.8	101.3
Northern Ireland	86.8	86.1	86.5	86.4	86.1	86.2	87.7	91.1	91.4	92.0	93.0

¹ See Appendix notes.

12.8 Consumers' expenditure

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 ¹	1990 ¹	1991 ¹	1992 ¹	1993 ²	1994 ²
£ million											
United Kingdom	198,820	217,485	241,554	265,290	299,449	327,363	347,527	364,972	381,715	405,462	428,084
North	9,439	10,362	11,697	12,606	13,904	15,133	15,984	17,100	18,195	19,585	20,364
Yorkshire and Humberside	15,440	16,693	18,267	20,172	22,909	25,135	26,264	27,919	30,196	32,735	34,458
East Midlands	12,742	13,607	14,779	16,315	18,648	21,163	23,070	23,983	24,780	26,458	28,162
East Anglia	6,620	7,515	8,529	9,281	10,570	11,660	12,399	13,205	13,782	14,232	14,995
South East	70,661	78,003	87,315	95,606	107,420	116,691	122,790	128,055	134,528	142,664	149,876
Greater London	29,833	32,121	36,309	40,061	45,290	49,081	51,446	52,924	55,212	58,713	61,251
Rest of South East	40,828	45,882	51,006	55,546	62,130	67,610	71,344	75,131	79,316	83,952	88,625
South West	15,466	17,269	19,728	22,197	24,938	27,029	28,981	30,546	31,329	32,470	34,220
West Midlands	16,770	17,999	19,662	21,766	24,910	27,671	29,281	30,620	31,212	33,275	36,419
North West	21,067	22,643	25,286	28,130	31,652	34,528	36,502	38,370	39,787	42,436	45,034
England	168,205	184,091	205,263	226,074	254,950	279,012	295,271	309,798	323,809	343,855	363,526
Wales	8,770	9,789	10,624	11,399	12,939	14,327	15,557	16,587	17,298	17,870	18,504
Scotland	17,489	18,763	20,173	21,870	24,789	26,561	28,558	29,842	31,388	34,077	35,770
Northern Ireland ³	4,356	4,843	5,494	5,946	6,771	7,463	8,141	8,745	9,219	9,660	10,283
£ per head											
United Kingdom	3,519	3,837	4,249	4,654	5,239	5,707	6,038	6,314	6,581	6,968	7,331
North	3,049	3,353	3,790	4,088	4,515	4,908	5,177	5,531	5,872	6,313	6,569
Yorkshire and Humberside	3,146	3,402	3,723	4,112	4,656	5,079	5,293	5,603	6,036	6,529	6,856
East Midlands	3,290	3,492	3,771	4,142	4,701	5,298	5,748	5,943	6,100	6,480	6,864
East Anglia	3,412	3,823	4,280	4,610	5,196	5,704	6,025	6,343	6,599	6,797	7,121
South East	4,122	4,527	5,043	5,505	6,174	6,686	6,997	7,261	7,599	8,029	8,387
Greater London	4,405	4,730	5,337	5,891	6,690	7,219	7,508	7,681	7,997	8,469	8,792
Rest of South East	3,937	4,394	4,852	5,257	5,846	6,346	6,670	6,991	7,345	7,747	8,128
South West	3,460	3,826	4,326	4,820	5,358	5,781	6,174	6,475	6,601	6,810	7,135
West Midlands	3,235	3,465	3,784	4,174	4,765	5,280	5,578	5,815	5,914	6,291	6,878
North West	3,297	3,549	3,972	4,424	4,983	5,422	5,724	5,999	6,217	6,618	7,023
England	3,579	3,902	4,336	4,761	5,352	5,836	6,153	6,426	6,693	7,085	7,463
Wales	3,126	3,483	3,768	4,024	4,534	4,993	5,406	5,736	5,968	6,148	6,352
Scotland	3,399	3,653	3,938	4,278	4,867	5,211	5,597	5,843	6,141	6,655	6,970
Northern Ireland ³	2,809	3,109	3,506	3,775	4,291	4,715	5,122	5,461	5,696	5,920	6,264
£ per head United Kingdom = 100											
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	86.6	87.4	89.2	87.9	86.2	86.0	85.7	87.6	89.2	90.6	89.6
Yorkshire and Humberside	89.4	88.7	87.6	88.4	88.9	89.0	87.7	88.7	91.7	93.7	93.5
East Midlands	93.5	91.0	88.8	89.0	89.7	92.8	95.2	94.1	92.7	93.0	93.6
East Anglia	97.0	99.6	100.7	99.1	99.2	99.9	99.8	100.5	100.3	97.5	97.1
South East	117.2	118.0	118.7	118.3	117.8	117.1	115.9	115.0	115.5	115.2	114.4
Greater London	125.2	123.3	125.6	126.6	127.7	126.5	124.3	121.7	121.5	121.5	119.9
Rest of South East	111.9	114.5	114.2	113.0	111.6	111.2	110.5	110.7	111.6	111.2	110.9
South West	98.3	99.7	101.8	103.6	102.3	101.3	102.3	102.6	100.3	97.7	97.3
West Midlands	91.9	90.3	89.1	89.7	91.0	92.5	92.4	92.1	89.9	90.3	93.8
North West	93.7	92.5	93.5	95.1	95.1	95.0	94.8	95.0	94.5	95.0	95.8
England	101.7	101.7	102.0	102.3	102.2	102.3	101.9	101.8	101.7	101.7	101.8
Wales	88.8	90.8	88.7	86.5	86.5	87.5	89.5	90.9	90.7	88.2	86.6
Scotland	96.6	95.2	92.7	91.9	92.9	91.3	92.7	92.6	93.3	95.5	95.1
Northern Ireland ³	79.8	81.0	82.5	81.1	81.9	82.6	84.8	86.5	86.6	85.0	85.4

1 Community charge replaced domestic rates in Scotland from 1989 and in England and Wales from 1990 hence there are discontinuities in these and the UK series.

2 Council Tax replaced community charge in England and Wales in April 1993.

3 Domestic rates continue in Northern Ireland. Thus Northern Ireland figures are not comparable with those for Great Britain.

Source: Office for National Statistics

12.9 Consumers' expenditure: by broad function, 1993 and 1994

	£ million				
	Food, drink and tobacco	Housing and fuel	Other	Consumers' expenditure in the UK ¹	Total consumers' expenditure ²
1993					
United Kingdom	81,178	76,944	237,948	396,070	405,462
North	4,438	3,519	10,844	18,801	19,585
Yorkshire & Humberside	7,059	5,723	18,745	31,527	32,735
East Midlands	5,555	5,098	14,870	25,523	26,458
East Anglia	2,652	2,751	8,634	14,037	14,232
South East	25,891	27,785	88,133	141,809	142,664
Greater London	10,530	11,431	38,250	60,211	58,713
Rest of South East	15,361	16,355	49,883	81,598	83,952
South West	6,422	6,536	18,667	31,624	32,470
West Midlands	6,686	6,800	18,460	31,946	33,275
North West	8,929	7,996	24,132	41,057	42,436
England	67,632	66,208	202,485	336,325	343,855
Wales	3,902	3,513	9,805	17,220	17,870
Scotland	7,531	5,487	20,290	33,308	34,077
Northern Ireland ³	2,113	1,736	5,369	9,217	9,660
1994					
United Kingdom	84,161	81,476	252,274	417,911	428,084
North	4,517	3,772	11,254	19,543	20,364
Yorkshire & Humberside	7,267	6,053	19,796	33,116	34,458
East Midlands	5,910	5,425	15,806	27,141	28,162
East Anglia	2,734	2,920	9,115	14,770	14,995
South East	26,771	29,289	92,596	148,656	149,876
Greater London	10,909	11,882	40,163	62,955	61,251
Rest of South East	15,862	17,406	52,433	85,701	88,625
South West	6,596	6,899	19,830	33,325	34,220
West Midlands	7,082	7,241	20,690	35,013	36,419
North West	9,395	8,472	25,742	43,609	45,034
England	70,271	70,071	214,831	355,172	363,526
Wales	3,988	3,635	10,193	17,815	18,504
Scotland	7,718	5,891	21,478	35,087	35,770
Northern Ireland ³	2,184	1,880	5,772	9,836	10,283

1 Expenditure by UK households and foreign residents in the United Kingdom.

2 Expenditure by UK consumers, including private non-profit-making bodies serving persons and UK households abroad but excluding expenditure in the United Kingdom by foreign residents.

3 Before 1993 the community charge operated in Great Britain, and Council Tax superseded this from April 1993. Domestic rates continued in Northern Ireland. Thus Northern Ireland figures are not comparable with those for Great Britain.

Source: Office for National Statistics

12.10 Consumers' expenditure per head

Indices, UK=100



Source: Office for National Statistics

12.11 Gross domestic fixed capital formation: by selected industry groups

	Agriculture forestry and fishing	Energy, mining and water ¹	Manufacturing ²	Transport and com- munication ³	Dwellings	£ million Total of industries shown
1991						
United Kingdom	1,063	11,566	13,183	8,405	18,501	52,718
North	48	398	1,444	339	925	3,153
Yorkshire & Humberside	76	736	1,178	568	1,432	3,991
East Midlands	80	598	1,113	451	1,365	3,607
East Anglia	76	242	340	241	718	1,616
South East	101	1,846	3,259	3,791	5,239	14,236
South West	161	531	649	615	1,651	3,608
West Midlands	96	555	1,189	601	1,661	4,101
North West	31	431	1,729	688	1,990	4,869
England	669	5,336	10,902	7,294	14,980	39,181
Wales	79	347	811	302	937	2,475
Scotland	214	833	1,168	625	2,045	4,886
Northern Ireland	102	130	303	183	540	1,257
Continental shelf	.	4,919	.	.	.	4,919
1992						
United Kingdom	1,070	12,108	12,433	8,357	18,734	52,702
North	56	357	1,124	365	945	2,847
Yorkshire & Humberside	97	764	1,433	603	1,428	4,325
East Midlands	96	578	1,290	495	1,401	3,860
East Anglia	91	242	411	254	735	1,733
South East	120	2,315	2,648	3,710	5,481	14,274
South West	121	423	692	578	1,697	3,511
West Midlands	73	440	823	565	1,640	3,541
North West	47	773	1,697	660	1,952	5,129
England	701	5,892	10,117	7,230	15,279	39,219
Wales	89	294	830	281	1,051	2,545
Scotland	165	904	1,150	640	1,867	4,726
Northern Ireland	116	90	336	206	538	1,286
Continental shelf	.	4,928	.	.	.	4,928
1993						
United Kingdom	1,174	10,971	12,269	8,469	19,581	52,464
North	60	306	901	348	968	2,583
Yorkshire & Humberside	104	700	1,199	594	1,576	4,173
East Midlands	105	527	1,108	497	1,597	3,834
East Anglia	98	238	433	242	810	1,821
South East	130	2,236	2,834	3,873	5,585	14,658
South West	131	428	819	550	1,718	3,646
West Midlands	79	409	1,331	571	1,702	4,092
North West	50	713	1,540	635	2,098	5,036
England	757	5,557	10,166	7,310	16,054	39,844
Wales	100	281	656	270	953	2,260
Scotland	178	766	1,106	655	2,003	4,708
Northern Ireland	138	94	341	234	570	1,377
Continental shelf	.	4,273	.	.	.	4,273

1 Includes extraction of mineral oil and natural gas, mining and quarrying, electricity, gas and water.

2 Definition of manufacturing as revised in SIC 92.

3 Excluding sea and air transport.

Source: Office for National Statistics

13

Industry and Agriculture

Gross domestic product

The East Midlands, the North and the West Midlands derived the highest proportion of their GDP from manufacturing and the lowest proportion from services of all the regions in 1994.

(Chart 13.1)

East Anglia, followed by Northern Ireland, derived a greater percentage of its GDP from agriculture than any other region in 1994.

(Chart 13.14)

Businesses

Around one in 40 businesses in the South East has a turnover size of £5 million or more compared with about one in 90 in the South West and Wales.

(Table 13.2)

The West Midlands Metropolitan County and Leicestershire have the highest proportions of their businesses in manufacturing industry of all the counties at around 19 per cent.

(Chart 13.3)

In terms of registration/deregistration rates, the business population in Northern Ireland was the most stable in 1994 and that in the South East the least stable.

(Table 13.10)

Manufacturing

The level of gross value added in manufacturing in 1993 ranged from £22,400 per person employed in Northern Ireland to £30,700 in the South East.

(Table 13.4)

Assisted Areas

Two thirds of expenditure on preferential assistance to industry in Great Britain in 1994-95 went to Assisted Areas in Wales and Scotland.

(Table 13.7)

Construction

New work accounted for over three fifths of the value of construction contractors' output in Wales in 1995, compared with half in Yorkshire and Humberside.

(Table 13.11)

Tourism

Over a sixth of spending by UK tourists in 1994 was in the West Country, while more than half the spending by overseas residents was in London.

(Table 13.13)

Livestock

The South West and Scotland each account for 18 per cent of the cattle in the United Kingdom, Yorkshire and Humberside accounts for 24 per cent of the pigs and Wales for 26 per cent of the sheep.

(Table 13.19)

Introduction

Many of the tables in this chapter deal with the productivity of and investment in manufacturing, a major sector of the UK economy in terms of its contribution to the gross domestic product (GDP). Although manufacturing's share of GDP has been slowly declining for many years, it still accounted for over a fifth in 1994. Agriculture, although small in terms of its contribution to overall GDP, is nevertheless important to some regions, notably East Anglia, the South West and Northern Ireland.

The percentage of GDP derived from manufacturing and services is shown at **Chart 13.1**. It can be seen from this chart that the service industries heavily outweigh manufacturing industries in their contribution to GDP. Within the services sector, financial and business services dominate: taking the United Kingdom as a whole, financial and business services contribute a greater share to GDP than all the manufacturing industries. However, in England this is influenced by the position in just three regions: it is only in East Anglia, the South East and the South West that financial and business services contribute more to GDP than manufacturing, highlighting the sector's importance in the southern half of the country. Scotland is the only other region in the United Kingdom where this is also the case. Detailed data relating to this chart can be found in **Table 12.5** of the Regional accounts chapter and employment figures for manufacturing and services are shown in **Table 5.5** of the Labour market chapter.

Information from the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR) is included in **Table 13.2** and **Charts 13.3 and 13.15**. The IDBR is a structured list of business units for the selection, mailing and grossing of statistical inquiries, combining the Office for National Statistics' VAT-based business register and its employment statistics system. This information is provided at legal unit level, that is businesses registered for VAT purposes. Businesses generally register for VAT giving their Head Office address but they may have individual local units, for example shops or factories, in other regions. It is estimated that there are around 3.6 million business enterprises operating in the United Kingdom, some of which are single-person or part-time enterprises, but only those registered for VAT (around 1.6 million enterprises) are included in these items. The figures on business registrations and deregistrations in

“...financial and business
greater share to

Table 13.10 are based on the VAT information held by the ONS. After allowing for the effects of the VAT threshold increase in 1993, there was a net increase of 5,000 VAT registered businesses in the United Kingdom as a whole in 1994. This was the first such net increase since the start of the 1990s.

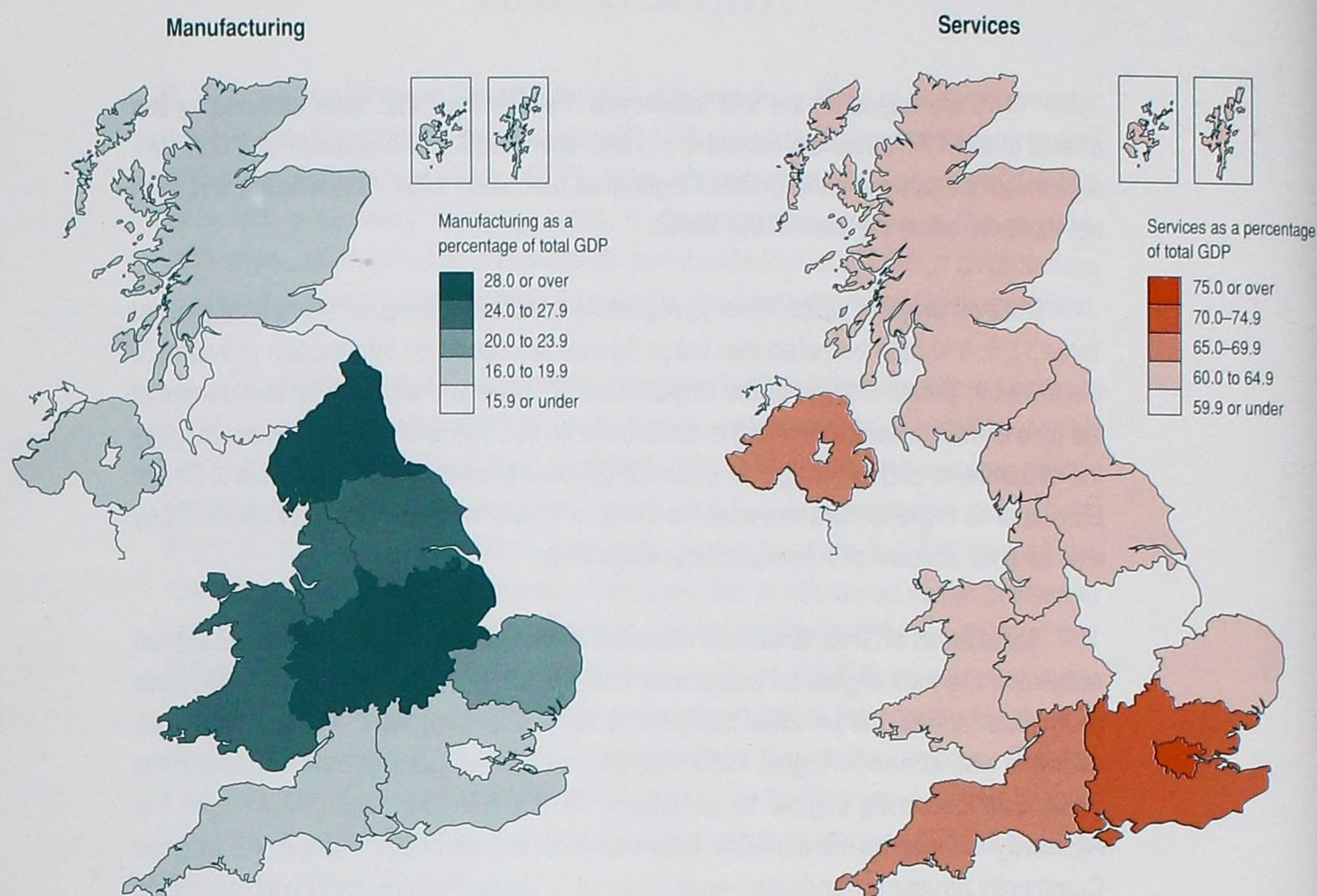
Data on projects which have successfully attracted inward investment appear at Table 13.6. It should be noted that these figures are based on information provided to the Invest in Britain Bureau of the Department of Trade and Industry by companies at the time of the announcement of the decision to invest. There is no requirement to notify the department, and so the figures include only those projects where the Invest in Britain Bureau or its regional partners were involved, or which have come to their notice. They also take no account of subsequent developments.

Some areas of Great Britain are classified as Development or Intermediate Assisted Areas and are thus eligible for assistance from the UK government. Eligibility depends on various factors, the principal being the level of unemployment. The Assisted Area map was last revised in August 1993 and resulted in small parts of East Anglia and the South East becoming eligible for assistance for the first time. Chart 13.8 shows the Assisted Area map as it is currently. Information on the regional allocation of European Community Structural Funds is given at Table 13.9. These Funds are allocated according to specific objectives, details of which can be found in the Appendix.

Table 13.12 shows expenditure on Research and Development (R&D) performed in the United Kingdom in 1994 by the business, government and higher education sectors. Between 1989 and 1994, R&D expenditure on defence decreased by 30 per cent in real terms, whilst that for civil purposes increased by 13 per cent in real terms. In cash terms, government spent almost £4.7 billion on R&D in all sectors in 1994, accounting for around a third of the total, whereas in 1981 almost half of UK R&D had been government funded. In real terms, government funding fell by a fifth over this period, while funding by business enterprise increased by more than half. Funding from overseas, whilst accounting for only around 13 per cent of total 1994 expenditure, was almost double the 1981 level in real terms.

services contribute a
GDP than...manufacturing..."

13.1 Percentage of gross domestic product¹ derived from manufacturing and services, 1994



1 Factor cost at current prices. See Appendix notes.

Source: Office for National Statistics

13.2 VAT-based enterprises: by turnover sizeband, 1995¹

Percentages and thousands

	Percentage of enterprises with a turnover size of (£ thousands)							Total VAT-based enterprises (=100%) (thousands)
	1-49 ²	50-99	100-249	250-499	500-999	1,000-4,999	5,000 and over	
United Kingdom	29.2	24.0	23.4	10.1	5.9	5.5	1.9	1,550.8
North	26.9	25.4	25.6	10.2	5.6	4.7	1.5	57.4
Yorkshire & Humberside	26.5	24.9	24.6	10.3	6.1	5.7	1.9	116.0
East Midlands	28.1	24.6	23.7	10.3	6.1	5.6	1.7	106.5
East Anglia	31.0	24.5	22.5	10.0	5.7	5.0	1.5	63.0
South East	28.7	23.7	22.7	10.1	6.3	6.2	2.4	553.7
Greater London	26.2	22.8	23.1	10.6	6.9	7.3	3.1	235.9
Rest of South East	30.5	24.4	22.4	9.7	5.8	5.4	1.9	317.7
South West	32.9	24.5	23.2	9.3	4.9	4.0	1.1	142.3
West Midlands	27.3	24.0	24.1	10.4	6.3	6.0	1.8	132.1
North West	27.4	23.8	24.5	10.3	6.3	5.9	1.9	138.2
England	28.6	24.1	23.4	10.1	6.0	5.7	2.0	1,309.3
Wales	33.8	25.3	23.2	8.6	4.4	3.6	1.1	74.3
Scotland	27.6	23.4	25.1	11.0	5.9	5.2	1.7	115.9
Northern Ireland	39.0	20.8	19.9	8.7	5.4	5.0	1.2	51.3

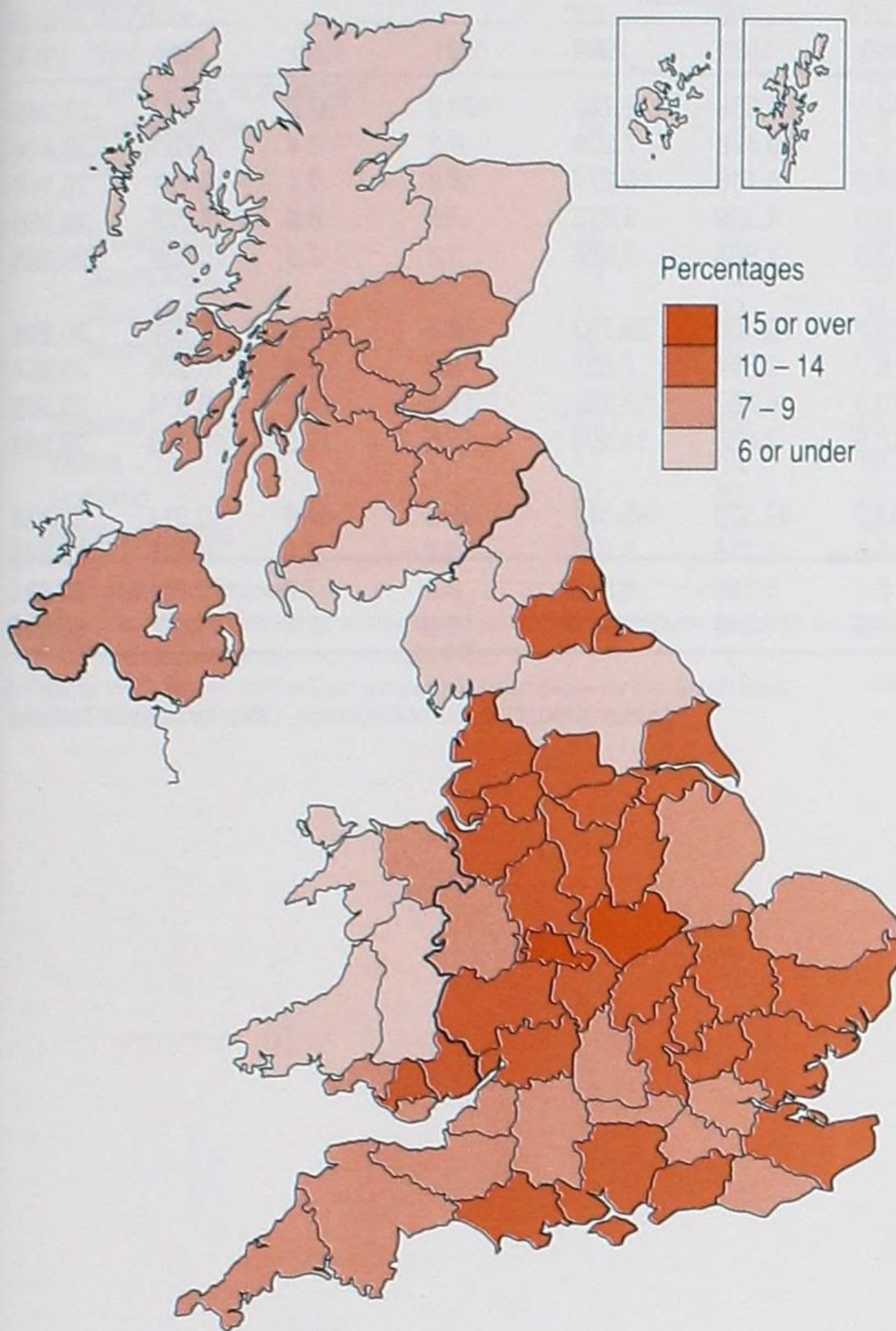
1 At April 1995.

2 The threshold for VAT registration in April 1995 was £46,000. However, some businesses choose to register even though their turnover is smaller than the threshold.

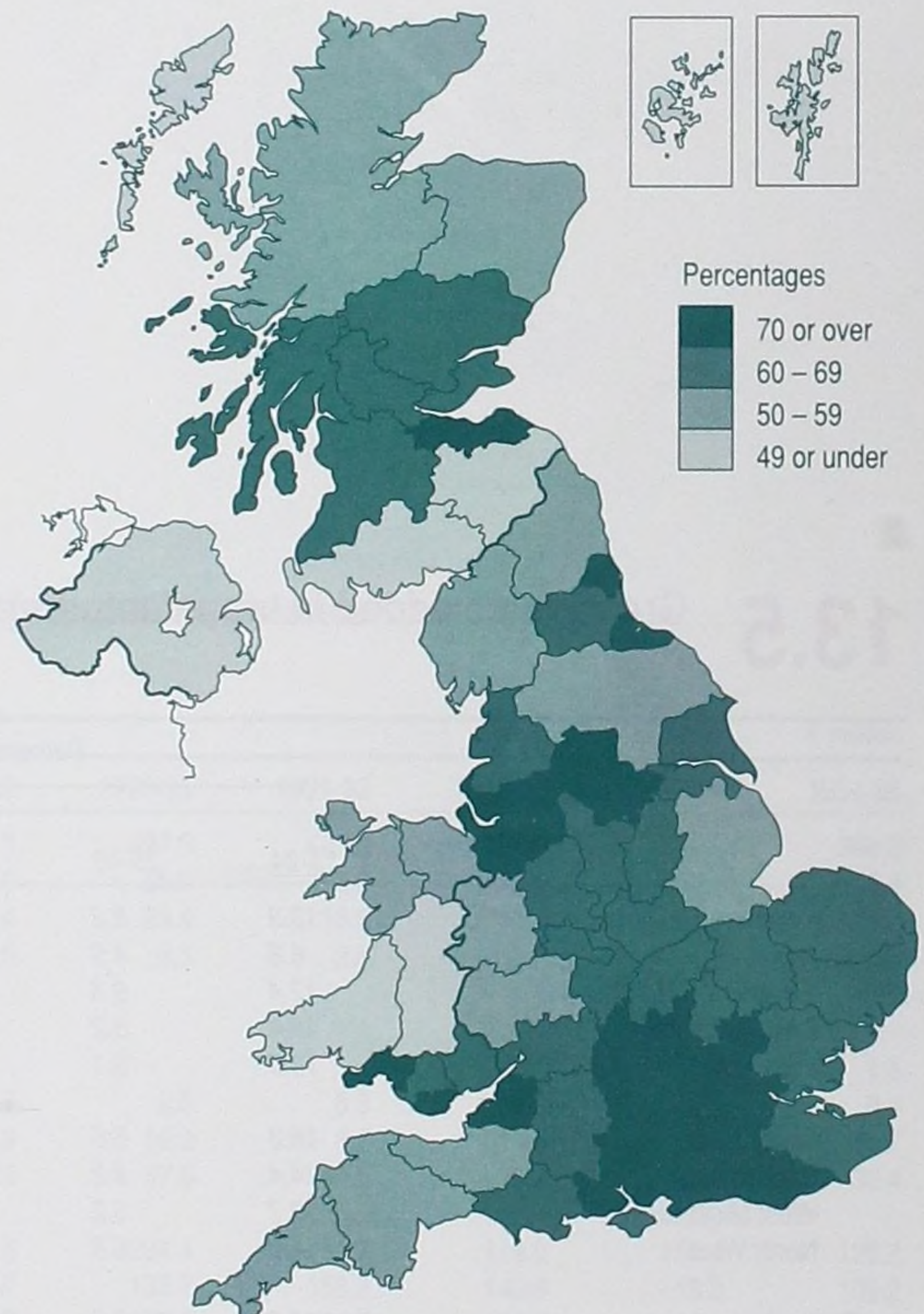
Source: Inter-Departmental Business Register, Office for National Statistics

13.3 Manufacturing and service industry legal units as a percentage of total legal units: by county, 1995

Manufacturing



Services



Source: Inter-Departmental Business Register, Office for National Statistics

13.4 Net capital expenditure and gross value added in manufacturing, 1981 and 1993¹

	Net capital expenditure				Gross value added					
	£ million		As a percentage of UK		£ million		As a percentage of UK		£ per person employed	
	1981	1993	1981	1993	1981	1993	1981	1993	1981	1993
United Kingdom	5,493	12,583	100.0	100.0	57,935	112,749	100.0	100.0	10,027	27,045
North	358	969	6.5	7.7	3,576	7,229	6.2	6.4	10,631	30,474
Yorkshire & Humberside	453	1,254	8.3	10.0	5,118	10,277	8.8	9.1	9,191	25,143
East Midlands	398	1,138	7.2	9.0	4,339	9,872	7.5	8.8	8,775	23,350
East Anglia	167	454	3.0	3.6	1,864	3,986	3.2	3.5	10,629	26,358
South East	1,355	2,921	24.7	23.2	16,406	28,793	28.3	25.5	10,976	30,698
South West	342	845	6.2	6.7	3,864	7,651	6.7	6.8	10,326	25,657
West Midlands	532	1,319	9.7	10.5	6,567	13,239	11.3	11.7	8,874	23,985
North West	766	1,572	14.0	12.5	7,836	14,599	13.5	12.9	10,069	28,249
England	4,371	10,472	79.6	83.2	49,570	95,647	85.6	84.8	10,014	27,135
Wales	371	705	6.8	5.6	2,216	5,841	3.8	5.2	9,415	28,946
Scotland	617	1,093	11.2	8.7	5,100	8,855	8.8	7.9	10,701	26,431
Northern Ireland	134	313	2.4	2.5	1,049	2,406	1.8	2.1	9,070	22,429

¹ Data for 1981 are based on SIC 1980; data for 1993 are based on SIC 1992. See Appendix notes.

Source: Annual Census of Production, Office for National Statistics

13.5 Gross value added in manufacturing: by size of local unit, 1993¹

Percentages and £ million

	Percentage of gross value added by number employed ²							Total (= 100%) (£ million)
	1-24	25-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500-999	1,000 or over	
United Kingdom	13.8	8.2	10.4	13.3	21.0	14.1	19.3	112,749
North	6.8	4.9	7.0	10.3	22.5	17.4	30.9	7,229
Yorkshire & Humberside	12.4	9.3	12.7	14.4	22.7	12.8	15.8	10,277
East Midlands	13.4	8.2	12.2	16.8	24.1	12.3	13.1	9,872
East Anglia	13.8	9.1	13.5	14.4	25.9	13.1	10.2	3,986
South East	16.3	8.5	9.8	12.2	17.5	14.7	21.0	28,793
South West	14.4	8.9	12.2	14.1	23.0	11.5	15.9	7,651
West Midlands	13.7	9.2	10.7	13.6	18.7	9.5	24.7	13,239
North West	14.9	6.8	9.6	12.5	21.3	17.4	17.6	14,599
England	14.0	8.2	10.6	13.2	20.6	13.8	19.5	95,647
Wales	8.8	6.1	9.1	14.4	26.9	14.8	20.0	5,841
Scotland	12.9	9.5	9.8	13.4	21.0	17.2	16.2	8,855
Northern Ireland	17.8	8.3	9.8	14.6	21.0	9.2	19.2	2,406

¹ Based on SIC 1992. See Appendix notes.

² Average numbers employed during the year, including full and part-time employees and working proprietors.

Source: Annual Census of Production, Office for National Statistics

13.6 Direct inward investment¹: project successes²

	Numbers									
	Manufacturing					Non-manufacturing				
	1984	1986	1991	1993	1994	1984	1986	1991	1993	1994
United Kingdom	258	236	276	284	360	83	125	86	104	112
North East	24	26	20	30	37	6	7	12	5	9
Yorkshire & Humberside	7	13	19	37	12	0	1	3	13	7
East Midlands	9	9	6	11	22	0	6	2	9	14
East ³	..	..	5	4	7	..	..	7	8	7
South East ³	30	22	19	8	15	37	43	13	9	15
South West	13	8	3	11	30	2	4	3	0	3
West Midlands	11	37	34	49	59	4	40	17	19	15
North West	29	27	59	21	41	13	10	16	7	15
England	123	142	165	171	223	62	111	73	70	85
Wales	47	45	68	43	48	4	6	6	10	12
Scotland	59	33	27	56	72	15	6	5	24	13
Northern Ireland	29	16	16	14	17	2	2	2	0	2

¹ See introduction to chapter.

² A project success is defined as a case where an overseas company specifies an interest and successfully completes investment in a UK company. The regions used in this table are DTI regions; please see map on page 243.

³ Prior to 1990, figures for the East are included with those for the South East.

Source: Invest in Britain Bureau, Department of Trade and Industry

13.7 Government expenditure on regional preferential assistance to industry¹

	£ million							
	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Great Britain ²	556.2	615.7	539.3	497.3	427.8	364.0	394.4	368.9
North East	109.3	134.1	117.0	85.0	63.8	48.3	52.7	38.4
Yorkshire & Humberside	38.8	50.2	32.4	29.4	18.2	13.7	35.6	23.0
East Midlands	9.4	8.8	9.5	5.5	2.6	1.2	1.9	5.2
East	.	.	.	.	.	.	-	0.7
South East	.	.	.	.	.	.	-	1.5
South West	14.8	14.7	10.7	9.0	8.3	8.2	9.5	9.4
West Midlands	19.3	26.2	19.9	18.0	8.7	10.8	14.4	14.7
North West	79.0	82.3	74.3	57.5	49.5	36.8	40.3	32.4
England	270.6	316.3	263.8	204.4	151.1	119.0	154.4	125.3
Wales	132.4	148.2	131.7	133.7	153.9	140.6	118.8	109.2
Scotland	153.2	151.2	143.8	159.2	122.8	104.4	121.2	134.4
Northern Ireland ²	126.6	138.3	127.1	132.1	138.0	105.6	117.6	132.9

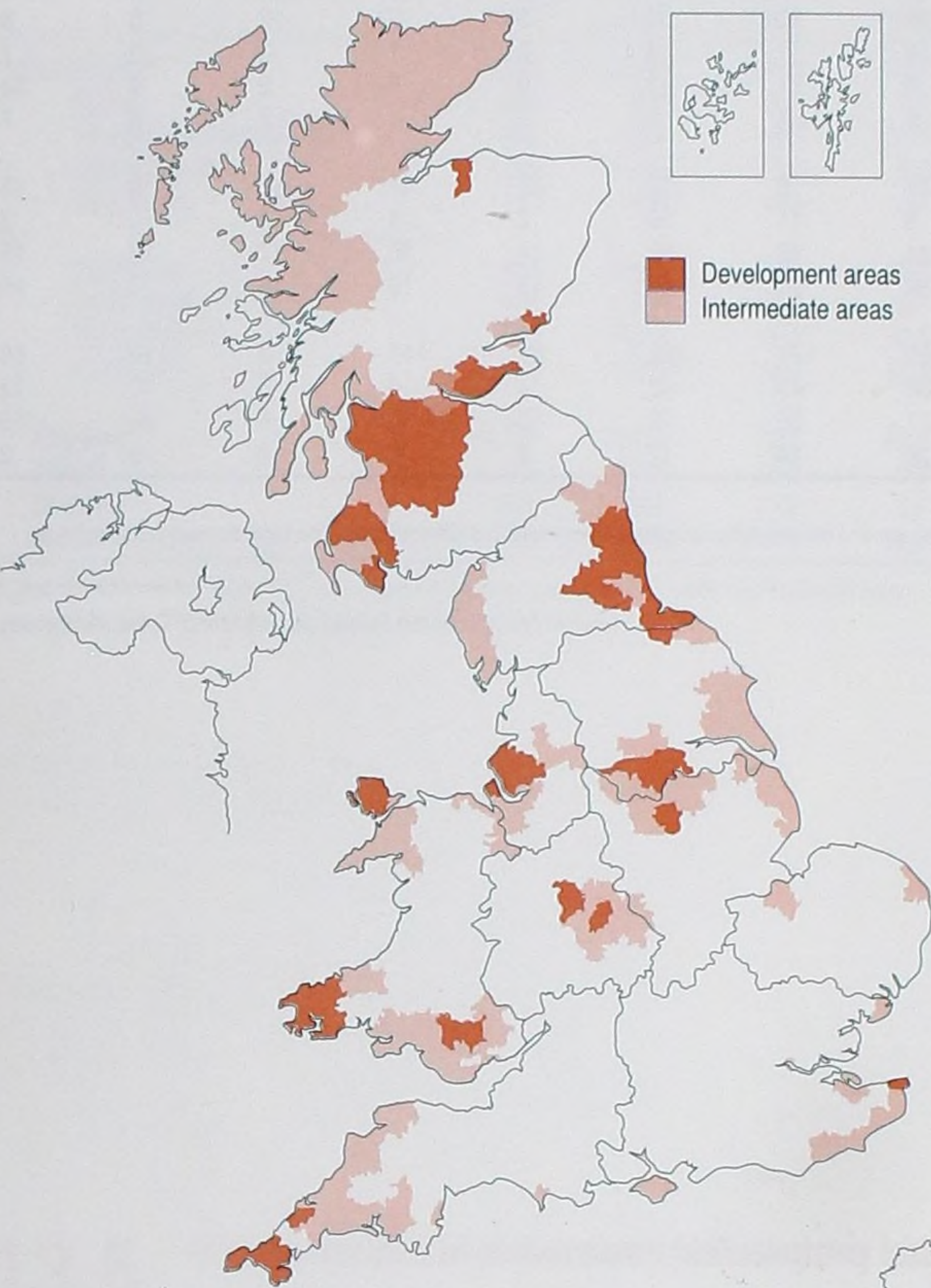
¹ The regions used in this table are DTI regions; please see map on page 243.

² 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 Appendix notes.

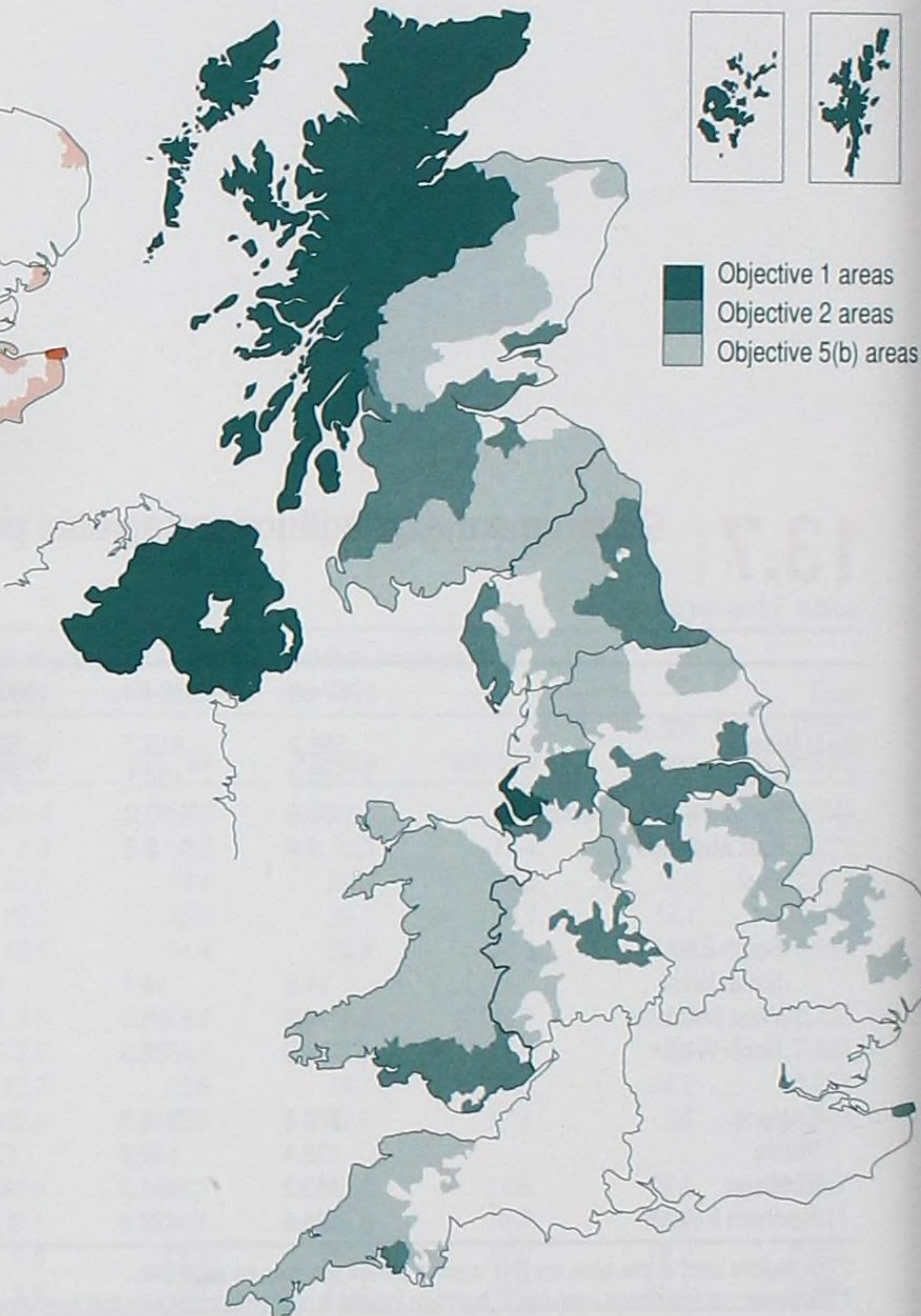
Source: Department of Trade and Industry; Department of Economic Development, Northern Ireland

13.8 Areas qualifying for preferential assistance to industry¹, and EC Structural Funds²

Areas qualifying for preferential assistance to industry



Areas qualifying for EC structural funds under objectives 1,2 and 5(b)



1 From 1 August 1993.
2 From 1 January 1994.

Source: Department of Trade and Industry

13.9 Allocation of EC Structural Funds¹

	Million ECUs ²								
	Objective 1 ³			Objective 2 ³			Objective 5b ³		
	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997 ⁴	1995	1996	1997
United Kingdom	350	375	402	714	736	..	127	147	148
North	.	.	.	111	115	..	7	8	8
Yorkshire & Humberside	.	.	.	105	108	..	9	10	10
East Midlands	.	.	.	26	27	..	9	11	11
East Anglia	.	.	.	.	.	..	9	11	11
South East	.	.	.	29	30	..	.	.	.
Greater London	.	.	.	25	26	..	.	.	.
Rest of South East	.	.	.	5	5	..	.	.	.
South West	.	.	.	10	10	..	34	39	40
West Midlands	.	.	.	124	128	..	7	8	8
North West	121	130	139	110	113	..	1	2	2
England	121	130	139	515	531	..	77	89	89
Wales	.	.	.	63	65	..	29	33	33
Scotland	46	49	53	136	140	..	22	25	26
Northern Ireland	183	196	210	.	.	.	.	.	.

1 Only allocations resulting from the Commission Single Programming Documents are shown. Allocations resulting from Community Initiatives, which account for approximately 8 per cent of the objective 1, 2 and 5b allocations, are not included because not all of these can be allocated to the Standard Regions in the table.

2 The average sterling value of the ECU in 1995 was 1.2211.

3 See Appendix notes.

4 Objective 2 allocations for 1997 had not been agreed at the time of going to the press.

Source: Department of Trade and Industry

13.10 Business registrations and deregistrations¹

	Thousands and percentages										
	Net change (registrations less deregistrations)							Registrations	Deregistrations	Registration rates	Deregistration rates
	1981	1986	1990 ²	1991 ²	1992	1993 ²	1994 ²				
United Kingdom	31.8	27.0	55.0	3.0	-39.0	-22.0	5.0	190.0	185.0	12.1	11.8
North	1.4	0.5	1.6	0.1	-1.3	-0.8	-0.3	6.4	6.7	10.8	11.3
Yorkshire & Humberside	2.2	0.7	3.3	0.6	-2.6	-1.2	-0.5	13.3	13.8	11.2	11.7
East Midlands	2.2	1.4	3.1	0.2	-2.0	-1.1	0.3	12.3	12.0	11.4	11.2
East Anglia	1.5	1.3	1.4	-	-1.8	-0.8	-0.3	6.6	6.9	10.3	10.8
South East	10.5	15.3	24.0	0.8	-18.1	-6.7	6.1	78.9	72.8	14.5	13.4
Greater London	4.0	5.1	9.2	2.0	-8.0	-0.8	5.3	36.2	30.9	16.1	13.7
Rest of South East	6.6	10.2	14.8	-1.2	-10.1	-6.0	0.7	42.7	41.9	13.3	13.1
South West	3.0	3.1	3.7	-1.4	-5.3	-2.9	-1.2	15.7	16.9	10.6	11.5
West Midlands	3.3	1.6	4.2	-	-3.0	-2.6	0.4	15.5	15.2	11.7	11.4
North West	2.8	0.3	6.1	1.5	-3.1	-3.9	-0.4	17.4	17.8	12.3	12.6
England	26.9	24.2	47.4	1.9	-37.1	-20.1	3.9	166.1	162.2	12.6	12.3
Wales	2.1	0.5	2.1	-0.4	-2.0	-1.7	-0.9	7.2	8.0	9.0	10.2
Scotland	1.8	1.9	4.2	0.9	-0.4	-1.0	1.0	12.8	11.8	10.9	10.0
Northern Ireland	1.0	0.5	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.0	3.9	2.9	7.3	5.5

1 Businesses registered for VAT. See Appendix notes.

2 Figures for 1990, 1991, 1993 and 1994 include adjustments to allow for the effects of changes introduced in the 1990, 1991 and 1993 budgets.

3 Registrations / deregistrations during 1994 as a percentage of the end-1993 stock figure.

Source: Department of Trade and Industry

13.11 Construction: value at current prices of contractors' output¹

£ million and percentages

	Total work (£ million)						Of which new work (percentages)					
	1981	1986	1992	1993	1994	1995	1981	1986	1992	1993	1994	1995
Great Britain	18,859	28,935	43,735	42,797	45,871	48,881	63.9	56.7	55.9	54.3	54.0	53.9
North	915	1,376	1,946	1,863	2,139	2,179	70.6	62.3	57.4	56.4	58.5	56.8
Yorkshire & Humberside	1,566	2,131	3,566	3,468	3,703	3,857	61.1	49.1	54.6	52.9	53.3	50.0
East Midlands	1,197	1,824	2,934	3,019	3,301	3,443	62.9	52.6	54.9	56.4	56.5	55.2
East Anglia	822	1,215	1,801	1,786	1,977	2,061	66.3	58.2	55.0	50.7	52.7	52.9
South East	6,963	11,162	15,617	14,970	15,598	16,654	63.9	60.2	54.9	52.7	51.6	52.0
Greater London	3,010	4,354	6,296	5,646	6,118	6,910	63.6	60.9	59.8	55.0	55.8	57.8
Rest of South East	3,954	6,808	9,321	9,325	9,481	9,745	64.2	59.8	51.6	51.2	48.8	47.9
South West	1,406	2,509	3,914	3,781	4,055	4,319	61.6	53.8	54.7	54.6	54.4	54.0
West Midlands	1,428	2,394	3,730	3,716	4,039	4,152	58.2	53.8	55.5	52.4	52.7	51.7
North West	1,845	2,683	3,984	4,117	4,576	5,066	62.4	53.6	54.4	55.2	55.0	55.4
England	16,143	25,293	37,492	36,720	39,389	41,730	63.2	56.8	55.0	53.5	53.4	53.0
Wales	894	1,074	2,082	1,826	2,172	2,381	71.0	51.1	61.0	56.0	59.9	61.2
Scotland	1,822	2,568	4,161	4,251	4,310	4,770	67.0	58.1	61.4	60.5	57.1	58.3

¹ Output of contractors, including estimates of unrecorded output by small firms and self-employed workers, classified to construction in the Standard Industrial Classification (revised 1980). 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 the Environment

13.12 Expenditure on Research & Development, 1994

£ million

	R&D performed within					
	Businesses	Percentage of regional GDP	Government ¹	Percentage of regional GDP	Higher education institutions	Percentage of regional GDP
United Kingdom	9,529	1.4	2,021	0.3	2,559	0.4
North	228	0.7	24	0.1	84	0.3
Yorkshire & Humberside	317	0.6	45	0.1	191	0.4
East Midlands	703	1.6	62	0.1	135	0.3
East Anglia	476	2.0	141	0.6	167	0.7
South East	4,749	2.0	1,051	0.4	1,044	0.4
South West	632	1.2	238	0.5	116	0.2
West Midlands	659	1.2	152	0.3	138	0.3
North West	1,313	2.0	71	0.1	208	0.3
England	9,077	1.6	1,784	0.3	2,083	0.4
Wales	130	0.5	37	0.1	97	0.3
Scotland	263	0.4	183	0.3	328	0.6
Northern Ireland	58	0.4	18	0.1	50	0.3

¹ Figures include estimates of NHS and local authorities' R&D.

Source: Office for National Statistics

13.13 Value of tourism¹

	£ million					
	1992		1993		1994	
	UK residents ²	Overseas residents ³	UK residents ²	Overseas residents ³	UK residents ²	Overseas residents ³
United Kingdom	10,665	7,807	12,430	9,256	14,495	9,820
Northumbria	275	96	310	134	355	131
Yorkshire & Humberside	680	190	825	248	1,110	220
East Midlands	485	156	715	204	835	188
East Anglia	880	362	1,035	401	1,175	390
South East England	645	472	685	657	900	639
London	640	4,152	875	4,850	1,105	5,281
Southern	930	536	1,070	654	1,145	590
West Country	1,915	376	2,195	391	2,455	399
Heart of England	590	298	740	385	1,050	378
North West	715	263	860	302	1,090	395
Cumbria	330	44	350	52	425	53
England	8,080	6,967	9,650	8,294	11,650	8,671
Wales	930	132	945	173	1,075	190
Scotland	1,220	618	1,420	659	1,310	768
Northern Ireland	134	66	147	81	152	90

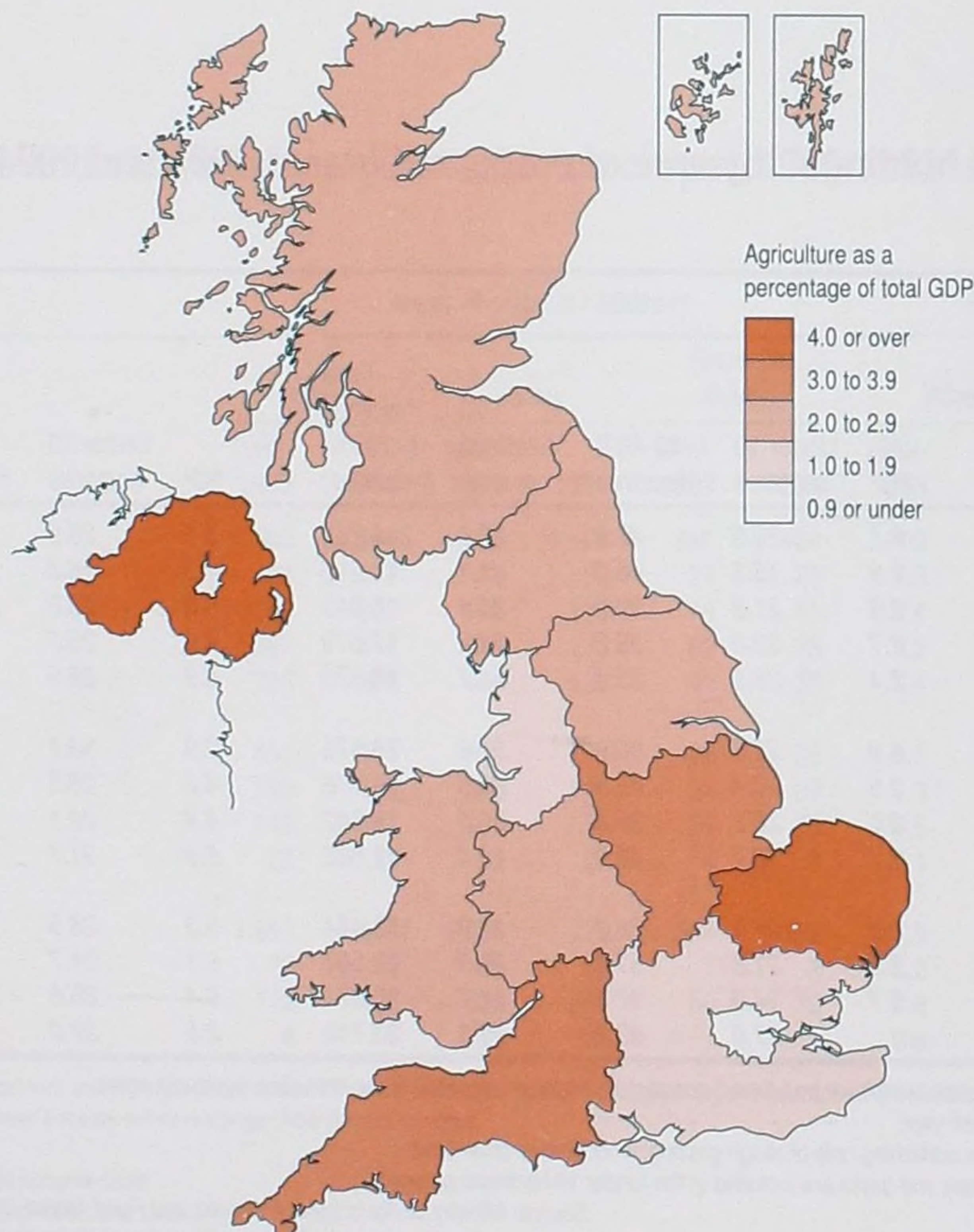
¹ Tourist Board Regions. See map on page 243.

² 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.

³ 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. The Northern Ireland figures include the value of tourism created by visitors from the Republic of Ireland.

Source: British Tourist Authority; International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics; Northern Ireland Tourist Board

13.14 Percentage of gross domestic product¹ derived from agriculture², 1994

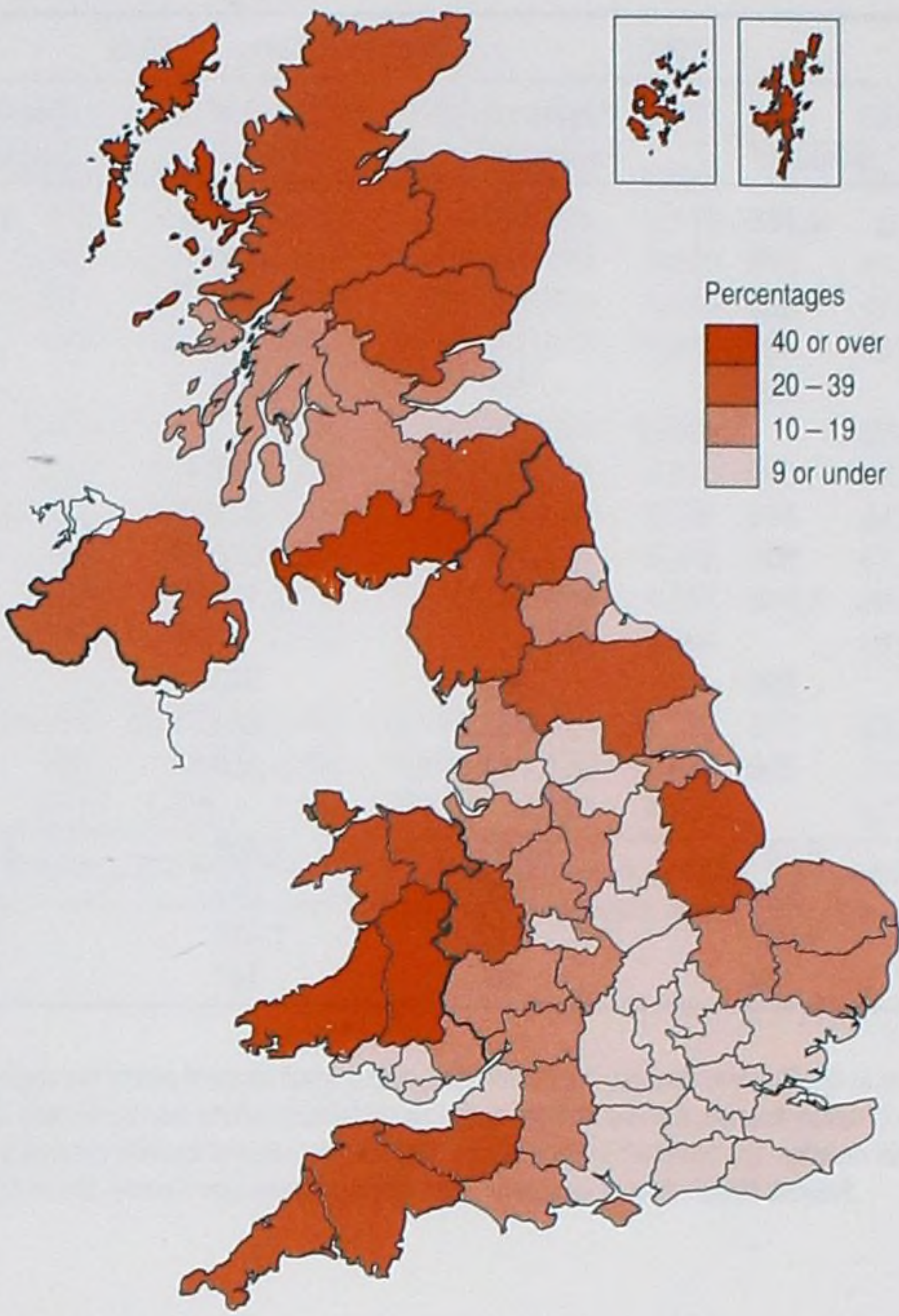


¹ Factor cost at current prices. See Appendix notes.

² Gross domestic product for the agricultural industry includes income from related activities such as riding stables and bed and breakfast.

Source: Office for National Statistics

13.15 Agricultural legal units as a percentage of total legal units: by county, 1995¹



1 The figures include only those enterprises that are registered for VAT. Some smaller holdings will therefore not be included. Source: Inter-Departmental Business Register, Office for National Statistics

13.16 Agricultural holdings¹: by area of crops and grass², 1981 and 1994

	1981					1994				
	Nil ³	Under 10 hectares	10-49.9 hectares	50 hectares or over	Total holdings (=100%) (numbers)	Nil ³	Under 10 hectares	10-49.9 hectares	50 hectares or over	Total holdings (=100%) (numbers)
United Kingdom ⁴	3.1	25.5	42.8	28.6	249,765	5.5	26.9	38.9	28.7	244,536
North	2.8	15.6	40.6	41.1	11,915	4.3	18.8	35.5	41.3	11,874
Yorkshire & Humberside	2.9	21.8	39.9	35.4	16,943	5.3	26.8	35.2	32.6	17,003
East Midlands	2.7	23.0	38.2	36.2	17,679	4.0	25.7	36.1	34.2	17,088
East Anglia	3.4	28.5	33.4	34.7	13,570	5.9	29.6	30.0	34.5	12,357
South East	4.9	32.8	30.6	31.8	26,575	7.9	33.1	31.3	27.7	26,038
South West	2.5	25.4	42.8	29.3	36,278	4.2	28.5	39.6	27.7	37,288
West Midlands	3.0	26.9	39.5	30.6	19,642	4.6	29.1	37.4	28.8	19,742
North West	3.7	30.7	46.2	19.4	12,882	5.9	31.7	41.8	20.6	12,036
England	3.2	26.1	38.7	31.9	155,484	5.3	28.5	36.1	30.1	153,426
Wales	3.2	21.8	51.4	23.5	29,567	6.1	24.7	43.6	25.7	29,910
Scotland	5.7	24.3	32.3	37.7	30,974	8.4	25.6	29.6	36.3	32,796
Northern Ireland ⁴	..	27.0	63.4	9.6	33,740	2.6	22.0	59.7	15.7	28,404

1 Figures exclude estimates for minor holdings which contribute less than 1 per cent of the total crops and grass area. See Appendix notes.
2 Hectares of crops and grass only at June of each year.
3 'Nil' means holdings without crops and grass (ie consisting only of rough grazing, woodland or other land).
4 In 1981 holdings in Northern Ireland without crops and grass are included in the 'under 10 hectares' category.
Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food; Welsh Office; The Scottish Office Agriculture, Environment and Fisheries Department; Department of Agriculture for Northern Ireland

13.17 Agricultural land use¹, June 1992 and 1994

	Percentage of agricultural land in 1992 covered by					Percentage of agricultural land in 1994 covered by				
	Total area on agricultural holdings (thousand hectares) (= 100%)				1992	Total area on agricultural holdings (thousand hectares) (= 100%)				1994
	All grass five years old and over (including sole right rough grazing)	Set aside land ³	All other land on agricultural holdings including woodland ⁴			All grass five years old and over (including sole right rough grazing)	Set aside land	All other land on agricultural holdings including woodland ⁴		
United Kingdom	38.2	57.3	0.9	3.7	17,281	34.5	57.2	4.2	4.1	17,258
North	26.9	70.1	0.5	2.6	1,042	24.0	70.5	2.6	3.0	1,050
Yorkshire & Humberside	57.8	38.9	0.6	2.7	1,108	50.9	39.1	6.9	3.1	1,104
East Midlands	71.0	25.2	1.2	2.7	1,240	62.3	25.4	9.1	3.1	1,247
East Anglia	82.8	10.3	1.5	5.3	1,013	73.3	10.8	10.1	5.8	1,018
South East	63.8	26.0	3.1	7.0	1,690	56.0	26.4	10.0	7.5	1,684
South West	40.9	53.5	1.4	4.3	1,823	37.1	53.8	4.2	4.8	1,837
West Midlands	52.2	43.1	0.9	3.8	968	47.8	42.9	5.2	4.1	966
North West	31.3	65.6	0.4	2.5	450	29.2	65.8	2.0	2.9	448
England	54.4	40.1	1.4	4.2	9,423	48.4	40.4	6.6	4.6	9,443
Wales	15.0	81.4	0.2	3.4	1,509	14.1	81.8	0.4	3.8	1,509
Scotland	18.8	77.9	0.5	2.7	5,297	17.4	77.3	1.8	3.5	5,259
Northern Ireland	23.4	72.6	..	4.0	1,052	23.9	73.0	0.2	3.0	1,048

1 Data include estimates for minor holdings except for Scotland and the regions of England.

2 Crops, bare fallow and all grass under five years old.

3 The figure shown against the United Kingdom is for Great Britain.

4 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: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food; Welsh Office; The Scottish Office Agriculture, Environment and Fisheries Department; Department of Agriculture for Northern Ireland

13.18 Areas and estimated yields of selected crops¹, 1989-1993² and 1994

	Areas (thousand hectares)						Estimated yields (tonne per hectare)					
	Wheat		Barley		Rape (for oilseed) ³		Wheat		Barley		Rape (for oilseed)	
	1989-1993	1994	1989-1993	1994	1989-1993	1994	1989-1993	1994	1989-1993	1994	1989-1993 ⁴	1994
United Kingdom	1,980	1,811	1,405	1,106	390	404	7.0	7.4	5.3	5.4	2.9	2.5
North	69	72	73	58	21	21	7.3	7.6	5.4	5.4	..	..
Yorkshire & Humberside	250	232	148	119	49	41	7.4	7.8	5.8	6.1	..	..
East Midlands	387	344	134	103	82	78	7.2	7.3	5.5	5.5	..	..
East Anglia	336	305	168	139	41	35	7.4	7.3	5.6	5.3	..	..
South East	451	401	191	137	96	95	6.7	7.4	5.4	5.5	..	..
South West	185	168	158	121	21	33	6.3	7.2	5.0	5.4	..	..
West Midlands	149	141	101	76	24	25	6.6	6.8	5.1	5.3	..	..
North West	23	23	30	24	4	3	6.4	6.9	4.9	5.1	..	..
England	1,851	1,687	1,005	779	338	332	7.0	7.4	5.4	5.5	2.9	2.6
Wales	12	12	38	32	1	2	6.2	7.1	4.6	4.9	2.8	2.6
Scotland	112	105	323	262	50	70	7.8	7.4	5.2	5.2	3.1	2.6
Northern Ireland	6	7	38	33	1	1	6.6	7.1	4.3	4.7	2.5	2.5

1 Figures for England, Wales and Northern Ireland include estimates for minor holdings; figures for English regions exclude minor holdings hence their sum may be less than the England total. Figures for Scotland exclude minor holdings. See Appendix notes.

2 Five year average.

3 Excludes crops grown on Set-Aside scheme land.

4 The figure for Wales is the average of 1992 and 1993 only.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food; Welsh Office; The Scottish Office Agriculture, Environment and Fisheries Department; Department of Agriculture for Northern Ireland

13.19 Livestock on agricultural holdings, June 1994¹

Thousands

	Cattle and calves					Poultry	
	Total herd ²	Dairy cows	Beef cows	Sheep and lambs	Pigs	Total fowls ³	Total laying flock ⁴
United Kingdom	11,834	2,715	1,775	43,295	7,797	125,718	32,543
North	892	176	159	5,110	195	3,554	604
Yorkshire & Humberside	653	154	87	2,616	1,848	8,482	2,169
East Midlands	629	145	74	1,699	638	12,812	4,618
East Anglia	198	36	32	301	1,479	13,059	2,240
South East	737	184	90	2,074	802	17,329	5,663
South West	2,144	679	192	4,185	873	17,008	4,942
West Midlands	925	271	95	2,945	436	13,048	3,472
North West	603	251	36	1,115	305	6,630	2,317
England	6,830	1,898	775	20,235	6,592	92,174	26,223
Wales	1,345	308	216	11,093	99	5,833	735
Scotland	2,078	234	506	9,437	544	14,496	2,390
Northern Ireland	1,581	274	278	2,531	562	13,215	3,195

1 Figures for England, Wales and Northern Ireland include minor holdings; figures for English regions exclude minor holdings and hence their sum may be less than the England total.
 Figures for Scotland exclude minor holdings. See Appendix notes.

2 Includes bulls, in-calf heifers and fattening cattle and calves.

3 Excludes ducks, geese and turkeys.

4 Excludes growing pullets (from day-old to point of lay).

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food; Welsh Office; The Scottish Office Agriculture, Environment and Fisheries Department; Department of Agriculture for Northern Ireland

13.20 Agricultural gross domestic fixed capital formation¹

£ million

	Plant and machinery			Vehicles			Buildings and works			Total		
	1981	1986	1994	1981	1986	1994	1981	1986	1994	1981	1986	1994
United Kingdom	516	592	1,088	105	106	250	475	427	584	1,096	1,125	1,923
North	29	34	59	7	7	15	20	20	32	55	61	106
Yorkshire & Humberside	55	55	97	13	11	24	39	32	53	108	97	174
East Midlands	43	70	124	11	11	21	20	28	34	74	108	180
East Anglia	41	65	116	10	10	20	19	26	32	71	100	168
South East	58	90	152	15	14	26	27	36	42	100	140	220
South West	89	82	156	12	11	31	84	34	87	185	128	273
West Midlands	56	49	92	7	7	18	53	21	51	117	77	161
North West	26	24	52	6	5	13	19	14	28	51	43	93
England	397	469	848	80	75	168	283	210	360	760	754	1,375
Wales	33	35	69	8	8	29	44	41	54	84	84	152
Scotland	59	56	113	10	14	26	79	76	46	148	145	185
Northern Ireland	27	33	58	7	10	28	69	100	124	103	143	210

1 See Appendix notes.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food; Welsh Office; The Scottish Office Agriculture, Environment and Fisheries Department; Department of Agriculture for Northern Ireland

13.21 Output and income from agriculture

£ million

	Gross output ¹			Net product ²			Total income from farming ³		
	1986	1991	1994	1986	1991	1994	1986	1991	1994
United Kingdom	12,104	13,966	15,986	4,238	5,108	6,402	1,973	2,447	4,015
North	623	757	902	193	238	338	83	148	243
Yorkshire & Humberside	1,115	1,317	1,481	405	448	527	207	234	318
East Midlands	1,279	1,576	1,772	494	644	764	263	384	513
East Anglia	1,325	1,508	1,683	577	662	736	365	399	482
South East	1,800	1,930	2,095	736	849	945	314	254	465
South West	1,612	1,837	2,109	451	534	747	134	157	423
West Midlands	1,082	1,238	1,382	359	440	552	156	224	345
North West	620	737	818	242	311	346	115	166	215
England	9,351	10,779	12,104	3,456	4,126	4,954	1,637	1,967	3,004
Wales	809	912	1,113	237	268	371	130	138	261
Scotland	1,327	1,521	1,802	413	480	705	138	184	436
Northern Ireland	733	887	1,118	131	234	372	68	159	313

¹ Gross output figures for each region include the sale of store stock out of the region; thus the sum of components will exceed the totals shown. See Appendix notes.

² Defined as gross product less depreciation of buildings and works and plant machinery and vehicles.

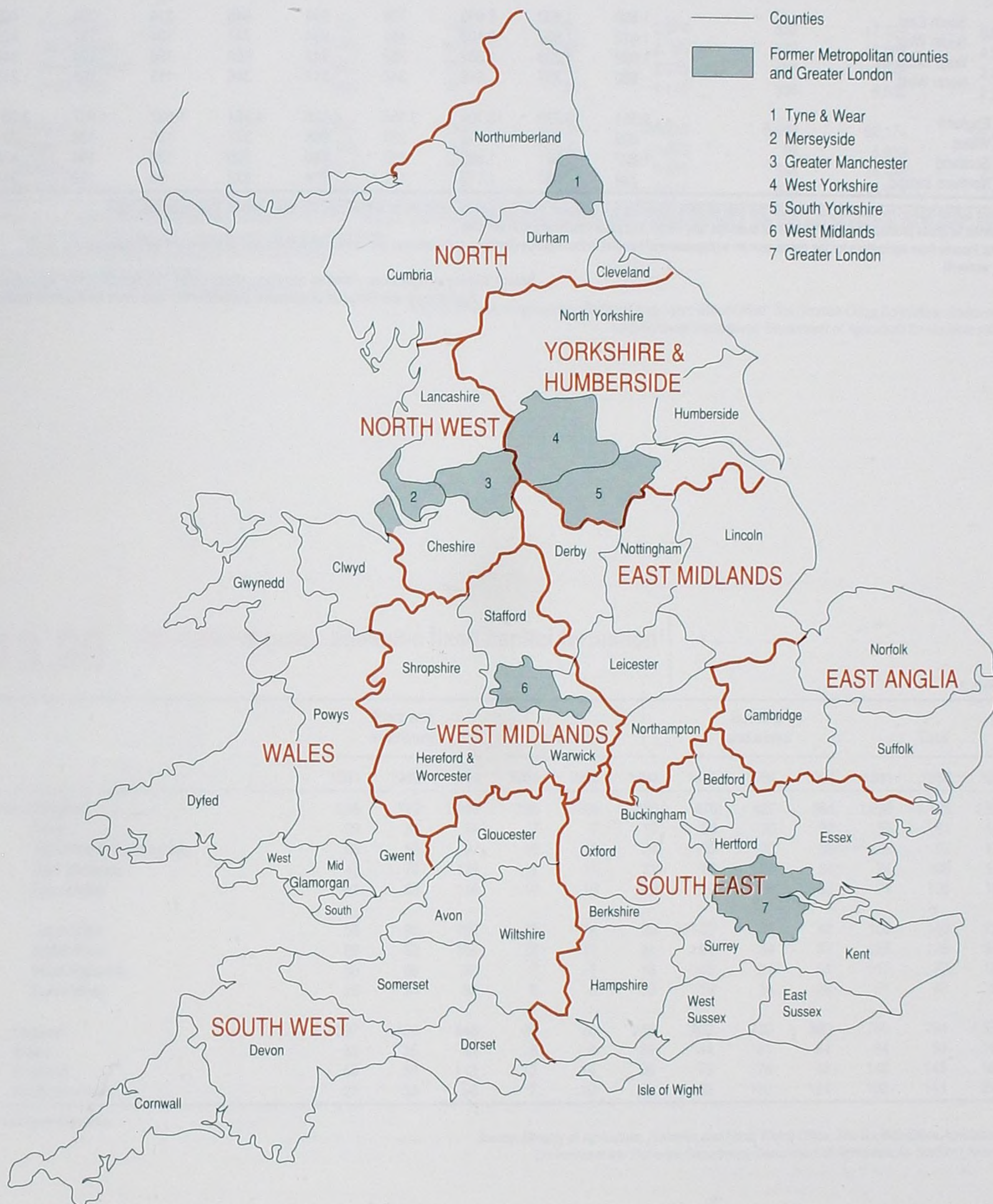
³ Total income from agriculture for the group with an entrepreneurial interest in the industry (farmers and spouses, non-principal partners and directors and their spouses and family workers).

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food; Welsh Office; The Scottish Office Agriculture, Environment and Fisheries Department; Department of Agriculture for Northern Ireland

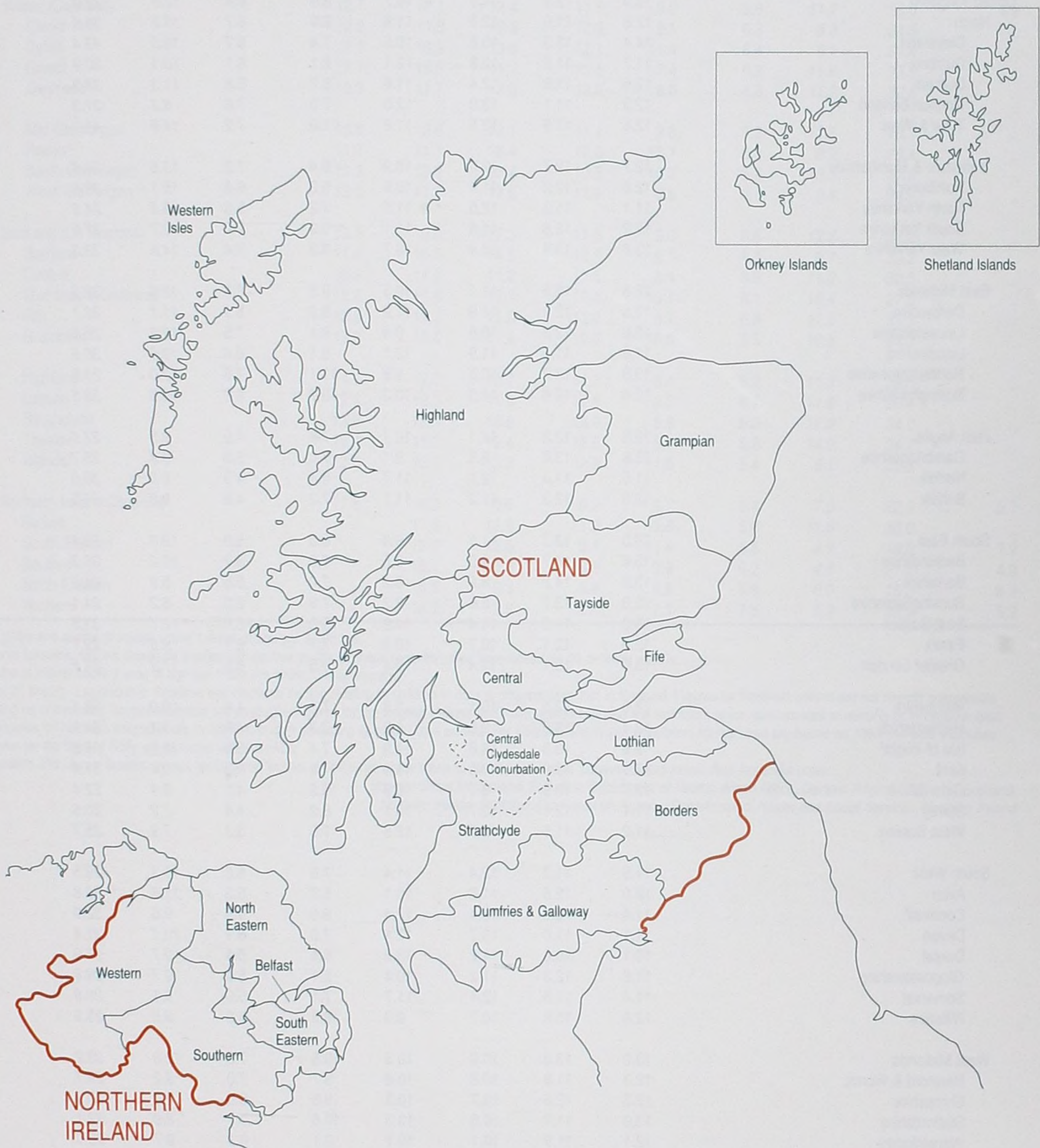
14

Sub-regional statistics

Standard regions and counties of England and Wales



Local Authority regions of Scotland and Boards¹ of Northern Ireland



¹ Education and Library Boards. For Health and Social Services Boards see Appendix.

14.1 Vital and social statistics

	Live births per 1,000 population		Deaths per 1,000 population		Perinatal mortality rate ^{1,2} 1994	Infant mortality rate ³ 1992-1994	Percentage of live births outside marriage		Children looked after by LAs ⁴ per 1,000 population aged under 18 1994
	1981	1994	1981	1994			1981	1994	
United Kingdom	13.0	12.9	11.6	10.7	8.9	6.4	12.5	32.0	..
North	12.8	11.9	12.3	11.6	9.0	6.7	13.2	38.6	4.8
Cleveland	14.4	13.3	10.8	10.5	7.4	6.7	16.3	43.4	..
Cumbria	11.7	11.5	12.8	12.1	8.1	6.1	10.1	30.9	4.1
Durham	12.6	11.6	12.4	11.6	8.7	5.8	11.3	37.3	4.9
Northumberland	12.3	11.1	13.0	12.0	7.0	7.6	8.2	31.3	3.8
Tyne & Wear	12.6	11.9	12.5	11.9	11.0	7.2	14.9	41.7	5.8
Yorkshire & Humberside	12.7	12.7	12.0	10.9	9.4	7.2	13.5	34.4	5.0
Humberside	12.6	12.2	11.4	10.9	9.2	6.6	15.1	39.8	5.8
North Yorkshire	11.1	11.3	12.5	11.5	7.2	5.6	8.5	24.8	..
South Yorkshire	12.2	12.6	11.5	11.1	9.9	7.9	12.7	37.6	4.7
West Yorkshire	13.6	13.4	12.4	10.7	9.8	7.4	14.6	33.3	5.5
East Midlands	12.8	12.5	11.1	10.5	9.2	6.8	12.6	32.6	4.4
Derbyshire	12.5	12.4	11.9	11.2	6.9	5.9	11.1	32.1	4.5
Leicestershire	13.6	12.8	10.0	9.5	9.1	7.5	12.3	28.6	3.1
Lincolnshire	11.8	11.5	11.9	12.1	8.1	6.4	10.6	30.5	3.8
Northamptonshire	13.5	13.2	10.5	9.8	11.1	7.6	12.0	31.3	4.4
Nottinghamshire	12.4	12.6	11.3	10.3	10.7	6.6	15.6	38.5	5.1
East Anglia	12.5	12.2	11.1	10.7	7.6	4.9	9.5	27.6	3.7
Cambridgeshire	13.6	13.0	9.8	9.1	7.0	5.0	8.8	25.7	4.6
Norfolk	11.5	11.4	12.1	11.7	8.4	4.9	9.9	30.0	3.4
Suffolk	12.6	12.3	11.2	11.1	7.2	4.8	9.8	27.2	3.1
South East	13.0	13.7	11.1	9.9	8.3	5.8	12.6	29.4	3.9
Bedfordshire	15.6	14.7	9.0	8.5	9.8	5.7	10.2	26.3	3.6
Berkshire	13.9	14.2	8.9	8.2	7.0	5.5	8.9	24.2	3.9
Buckinghamshire	13.8	13.7	8.6	8.2	7.6	6.0	8.2	24.1	..
East Sussex	10.0	11.3	16.4	14.2	9.0	5.6	12.7	33.5	5.4
Essex	12.8	12.7	10.7	10.3	7.7	5.7	9.0	29.1	3.6
Greater London	13.6	15.1	11.4	9.4	9.5	6.6	17.2	32.8	5.7
Hampshire	13.0	12.5	10.1	9.8	7.5	4.8	10.0	28.1	..
Hertfordshire	12.4	13.5	9.5	9.2	7.3	4.8	8.4	24.0	2.6
Isle of Wight ²	9.6	10.8	14.8	14.9	7.4	5.0	13.2	36.8	3.2
Kent	12.6	12.8	11.9	11.1	7.4	5.3	10.4	31.4	..
Oxfordshire	12.7	12.9	9.1	8.6	5.2	4.1	8.4	22.4	3.4
Surrey	11.1	12.1	10.7	10.1	6.9	4.4	7.2	20.6	2.2
West Sussex	11.2	11.5	13.7	12.8	7.0	5.3	7.9	25.7	4.4
South West	11.5	11.7	12.4	11.4	7.8	5.6	10.3	29.5	4.9
Avon	12.0	12.6	11.2	10.1	8.2	5.3	11.6	30.8	4.3
Cornwall ⁵	11.4	10.6	13.4	12.4	9.0	5.5	9.6	32.0	3.6
Devon	11.1	11.0	13.7	12.4	7.0	6.1	10.7	31.4	4.6
Dorset	10.1	10.6	14.2	13.0	6.4	5.4	9.7	27.9	4.1
Gloucestershire	11.8	12.3	11.2	10.4	9.1	5.4	10.7	28.8	3.1
Somerset	11.4	11.5	12.4	11.7	7.1	5.5	9.1	28.8	3.6
Wiltshire	12.8	13.6	10.7	9.9	8.5	5.6	9.5	25.9	3.4
West Midlands	13.0	13.0	10.9	10.5	10.6	7.5	12.8	33.2	4.6
Hereford & Worcs.	12.3	11.8	10.8	10.6	9.7	7.0	9.2	29.7	4.2
Shropshire	12.3	12.6	10.7	10.3	8.5	6.0	9.6	30.8	3.5
Staffordshire	13.0	11.7	10.6	10.3	10.6	7.1	8.9	32.1	4.4
Warwickshire	12.1	11.9	10.1	10.1	8.1	6.1	9.7	28.0	4.6
West Midlands (Met county)	13.4	14.1	11.2	10.6	11.5	8.1	16.0	35.5	4.8
North West	13.1	12.8	12.4	11.5	9.2	6.6	15.5	38.3	5.0
Cheshire	12.7	12.3	10.7	10.4	8.2	6.2	9.6	30.2	..
Greater Manchester	13.5	13.3	12.4	11.2	10.3	6.9	17.3	40.0	5.0
Lancashire	12.7	12.5	13.7	12.1	8.5	7.4	12.9	34.4	5.1
Merseyside	13.2	12.4	12.4	11.9	8.2	5.3	18.2	44.4	5.9
England	12.8	12.9	11.6	10.6	8.8	6.3	12.9	32.2	4.4

14.1 (continued)

	Live births per 1,000 population		Deaths per 1,000 population		Perinatal mortality rate ^{1,2}	Infant mortality rate ³	Percentage of live births outside marriage		Children looked after by LAs ⁴ per 1,000 population aged under 18
	1981	1994	1981	1994	1994	1992-1994	1981	1994	1994
Wales (Counties)	12.7	12.1	12.4	11.6	9.2	5.9	11.2	36.0	3.9
Clwyd	12.3	11.8	12.5	12.0	9.1	6.3	9.3	34.5	..
Dyfed	12.1	10.9	13.5	12.1	11.4	6.4	9.1	31.4	..
Gwent	12.7	13.0	11.7	11.5	7.4	6.2	11.6	37.9	..
Gwynedd ²	12.3	11.7	13.6	13.0	6.0	4.3	11.2	32.6	..
Mid-Glamorgan	13.8	12.6	12.1	11.1	9.8	5.2	11.5	40.7	..
Powys ²	11.7	11.1	13.4	12.6	12.7	6.8	8.0	29.4	..
South Glamorgan	13.3	13.2	11.4	10.5	10.3	5.7	16.3	37.2	..
West Glamorgan	12.3	11.3	12.8	11.9	8.8	6.4	9.4	34.7	..
Scotland (LA Regions)	13.3	12.0	12.3	11.6	9.0	6.5	12.2	31.2	..
Borders ²	11.6	10.9	14.5	12.8	6.1	4.3	9.7	23.2	..
Central	12.9	11.7	11.2	11.5	8.4	5.9	11.2	30.5	..
Dumfries & Galloway	12.4	11.8	13.7	12.4	13.1	8.1	10.4	27.2	..
Fife	13.9	11.7	12.0	11.0	8.7	6.8	11.0	31.3	..
Grampian	13.3	12.4	11.4	10.0	10.0	5.5	10.6	24.3	..
Highland	14.7	12.0	12.7	11.3	8.4	6.2	11.3	28.5	..
Lothian	12.3	12.3	11.8	10.8	8.7	6.7	11.8	29.4	..
Strathclyde	13.8	12.1	12.6	12.0	8.9	6.9	12.9	34.0	..
Tayside	12.4	11.2	12.4	12.6	8.1	5.8	14.9	34.7	..
Islands ²	12.8	12.0	13.2	12.8	11.5	5.4	8.1	22.5	..
Northern Ireland (Boards) ⁶	17.8	14.8	10.6	9.2	9.7	6.4	7.0	22.0	5.7
Belfast	..	13.6	12.8	11.3	9.8	5.8	11.6	36.0	..
South Eastern	..	13.9	10.5	9.1	11.4	6.5	4.9	18.0	7.2
Southern	..	16.1	10.3	8.8	9.8	6.2	4.6	21.1	4.0
North Eastern	..	14.5	9.3	8.8	9.8	5.8	8.0	16.3	5.2
Western	..	16.2	9.8	8.1	7.1	7.6	5.9	22.0	5.2

1 Still births and deaths of infants under 1 week of age per 1,000 live.

2 Figures for some regions should be treated with caution as the perinatal mortality rates were based on 20 or fewer deaths.

3 Deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births, 3 year average.

4 As at 31 March. Legislation in Scotland and Northern Ireland relating to children in care is different from that in England. Figures for Northern Ireland are not directly comparable and no comparable Scottish statistics are available. Figures for the English regions and metropolitan counties are estimates which take account of missing or incomplete data. Figures for Northern Ireland relate to children in care excluding children home on trial. For England and Wales population figures used are based on 1993 mid-year estimates.

5 Figures for the Isles of Scilly are included with Cornwall.

6 Education and Library Boards, except for Children looked after figures which relate to Health and Social Services Board Areas. See Appendix notes.

Source: Office for National Statistics; Department of Health; Welsh Office; General Register Office for Scotland; Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency; Department of Health and Social Services, Northern Ireland

14.2 Education

	Day nursery places per 1,000 pop. aged under 5 years ¹ March 1994	Children under 5 in education (percent- ages) Jan. 1995 ²	Pupil/teacher ratio 1994/95 (numbers)		Pupils and students participating in post- compulsory education ³		Pupils in last year of compulsory schooling ^{5,6} 1993/94 with		Pupils in post-comp schooling ⁶ with 2 or more GCE A levels ^{8,9} 1993/94
			Primary schools	Secondary schools	1985/86 ⁴	1993/94	No graded results	5 or more A*-Cs at GCSE ⁷	
United Kingdom	45.6	53	22.4	16.0	67	80	8	46	26
North	31.1	77	23.2	16.9	61	71	10	36	19
Cleveland	42.0	92	23.8	17.1	66	74	11	35	20
Cumbria	39.2	58	23.0	16.6	73	77	7	43	23
Durham	18.6	78	23.3	17.0	60	69	9	35	18
Northumberland	14.8	76	24.3	18.4	63	73	8	41	14
Tyne & Wear	32.5	76	22.7	16.5	54	68	12	33	18
Yorkshire & Humberside	35.2	66	23.4	16.9	63	76	10	36	20
Humberside	30.1	60	24.3	17.3	63	76	10	34	21
North Yorkshire	46.7	53	23.3	16.3	70	86	5	49	28
South Yorkshire	18.0	65	23.4	16.9	65	70	11	34	19
West Yorkshire	44.0	73	23.2	16.8	61	76	11	34	19
East Midlands	40.1	52	23.4	16.3	68	76	7	39	24
Derbyshire	39.1	61	24.1	16.4	72	74	6	41	23
Leicestershire	38.4	39	23.1	16.9	65	77	7	39	24
Lincolnshire	41.1	48	23.7	16.1	70	78	7	43	26
Northamptonshire	48.5	50	23.0	16.5	68	81	5	39	31
Nottinghamshire	37.0	57	23.2	15.9	67	74	9	35	22
East Anglia	29.3	38	22.4	16.2	60	80	6	42	24
Cambridgeshire	44.7	43	23.3	16.9	58	79	7	43	27
Norfolk	23.8	38	22.0	15.5	58	80	7	40	23
Suffolk	18.6	32	21.7	16.4	65	82	4	44	23
South East	46.4	45	22.1	16.3	62	85	7	42	24
Bedfordshire	4.5	51	22.2	17.4	72	83	6	40	25
Berkshire	42.7	35	22.8	16.0	66	89	5	48	27
Buckinghamshire	27.3	33	23.2	16.6	65	79	5	49	29
East Sussex	62.8	40	22.3	16.0	61	85	7	43	26
Essex	38.8	27	22.5	16.8	57	78	6	41	26
Greater London	60.0	57	21.5	15.8	59	82	9	36	19
Hampshire	23.9	37	22.4	16.5	59	82	5	44	26
Hertfordshire	24.6	54	22.1	15.5	76	96	5	48	31
Isle of Wight	13.7	41	22.4	17.8	76	82	5	41	20
Kent	69.2	38	23.9	16.5	66	84	6	40	26
Oxfordshire	50.0	27	22.0	16.9	60	88	7	46	25
Surrey	22.6	38	21.8	16.8	64	85	5	48	28
West Sussex	29.8	24	22.4	16.7	67	89	5	50	29
South West	42.8	38	23.2	16.8	65	82	5	45	25
Avon	49.7	53	23.3	16.2	60	79	7	40	23
Cornwall	24.8	47	23.4	17.3	75	83	4	46	25
Devon	33.9	29	23.2	16.5	62	80	5	43	25
Dorset	42.0	38	23.8	17.2	58	88	5	49	25
Gloucestershire	59.5	33	22.7	17.3	71	85	4	46	29
Somerset	51.1	38	22.6	17.0	73	84	4	47	24
Wiltshire	38.1	25	23.2	16.6	65	82	5	46	23
West Midlands	56.2	59	23.1	16.6	68	78	8	38	23
Hereford & Worcs.	72.6	26	22.5	17.6	74	81	6	44	25
Shropshire	47.9	38	23.3	16.2	77	81	4	47	24
Staffordshire	50.7	58	24.6	17.4	71	75	8	38	23
Warwickshire	44.1	51	22.3	16.1	77	83	6	43	27
West Midlands (Met county)	57.5	72	22.9	16.2	63	76	10	33	20
North West	55.6	64	23.5	16.5	72	75	9	39	22
Cheshire	54.7	53	23.9	16.9	78	84	6	47	27
Greater Manchester	57.0	69	23.6	16.5	70	71	10	37	21
Lancashire	70.1	54	23.4	16.6	69	75	8	41	21
Merseyside	39.4	73	23.2	16.1	75	75	12	34	20
England	45.1	53	22.9	16.5	65	79	8	40	23

14.2 (continued)

	Day nursery places per 1,000 pop. aged under 5 years ¹ March 1994	Children under 5 in education (percent- ages) Jan. 1995 ²	Pupil/teacher ratio 1994/95 (numbers)		Pupils and students participating in post- compulsory education ³		Pupils in last year of compulsory schooling ^{5,6} 1993/94 with		Pupils in post-comp schooling ⁶ with 2 or more GCE A levels ^{8,9} 1993/94
			Primary schools	Secondary schools	1985/86 ⁴	1993/94	No graded results	5 or more A*-Cs at GCSE ⁷	
Wales (Counties)	29.4	73	22.5	16.1	65	81	10	38	18
Clwyd	55.4	82	24.9	17.0	66	76	9	40	18
Dyfed	26.4	68	19.9	16.3	65	83	7	45	22
Gwent	14.6	72	23.8	16.4	61	86	10	36	17
Gwynedd	24.0	50	21.2	15.0	68	84	7	43	22
Mid-Glamorgan	14.0	76	23.6	15.8	73	79	15	30	20
Powys	49.8	56	20.5	14.6	78	83	7	45	28
South Glamorgan	42.1	63	22.2	16.6	57	81	12	40	18
West Glamorgan	27.5	94	21.2	15.9	65	82	10	39	9
Scotland (LA Regions)	49.2	46	19.5	12.9	84	88	8	48	30
Borders	42.0	28	18.3	12.3	85	78	10	57	34
Central	58.7	53	20.7	13.4	84	78	9	49	29
Dumfries & Galloway	22.7	50	18.6	12.2	92	89	4	57	33
Fife	19.4	59	19.3	13.4	93	93	9	49	27
Grampian	46.1	44	19.2	12.9	81	81	9	51	29
Highland	32.6	24	17.1	12.2	80	83	5	54	30
Lothian	59.9	61	19.8	13.1	80	99	10	48	33
Strathclyde	50.6	42	20.2	13.1	83	87	9	46	28
Tayside	73.0	49	18.8	12.2	83	89	8	48	33
Islands	18.5	30	13.5	9.6	87	87	3	62	40
Northern Ireland (Boards) ¹⁰	21.6	45	20.8	14.8	60	79	5	49	30
Belfast ¹¹	..	..	20.6	14.7	..	..	6	52	..
South Eastern ¹¹	32.0	..	20.9	14.8	..	..	3	47	..
Southern	16.5	..	21.1	14.6	..	..	5	50	..
North Eastern	17.1	..	21.3	14.9	..	..	5	48	..
Western	10.8	..	20.3	15.0	..	..	6	47	..

1 Local authority provided and registered day nurseries only. A small number of places provided by facilities exempt from registration are excluded. Figures for day nursery places for England and some local authorities are as estimates. Population data used are mid-1993.

2 For Scotland, figures relate to September 1994 and are for pupils in maintained schools only.

3 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).

4 1984/85 for Scotland.

5 Pupils in their last year of compulsory schooling as a percentage of the school population of the same age.

6 Maintained schools only in England and Wales and hence figures are not directly comparable with those in Table 4.7 which include independent schools.

7 SCE Standard Grades in Scotland.

8 Pupils aged 17-19 at the end of the school year in England, Wales and Northern Ireland achieving 2 or more GCE A levels as a percentage of the 18 year old population. Pupils in Scotland mostly sit Highers one year earlier and the figures relate to pupils in Year S5 achieving 3 or more SCE Higher Grades as a percentage of the 17 year old population.

9 In some areas the majority of post-compulsory provision is in further education colleges (including sixth form colleges which used to be classified as schools). In such cases, the achievement rates quoted will be lower than in many similar authorities where post-compulsory provision is largely in school sixth forms.

10 Education and Library Boards, except for day nursery information which refers to Health and Social Services Board areas.

11 South Eastern figure for day nursery places includes Belfast.

Source: Department of Health; Department for Education and Employment; Welsh Office; The Scottish Office Home Department; The Scottish Office Education and Industry Department; Department of Health and Social Services, Northern Ireland; Department of Education, Northern Ireland

14.3 Labour market statistics¹

	In employment		Claimant unemploy- ment rate ³ (percentages)	Average gross weekly full-time earnings ² , April 1995 (£)					
				Males			Females		
				10 per cent earned			10 per cent earned		
	Total Spring 1995 (thousands)	Manufacturing Spring 1995 ² (percentages)		Total	Less than	More than	Total	Less than	More than
United Kingdom	25,350	19.0	8.3	373.4	181.0	599.6	269.3	140.6	430.2
North	1,264	20.3	10.6	331.7	170.9	521.2	241.2	131.1	391.8
Cleveland	232	20.8	13.0	338.0	175.9	533.1	232.8	119.7	394.2
Cumbria	217	19.6	7.7	340.5	177.4	537.1	238.5	134.8	390.5
Durham	254	25.8	9.3	328.9	165.4	501.1	237.5	133.1	392.0
Northumberland	122	13.5	10.1	329.2	172.7	506.2	230.4	116.8	376.5
Tyne & Wear	439	18.9	11.4	327.0	166.3	517.9	250.1	136.1	394.2
Yorkshire & Humberside	2,224	21.3	8.9	337.1	173.4	527.8	242.2	132.6	397.1
Humberside	378	23.1	9.9	343.1	181.7	530.5	238.4	130.6	403.1
North Yorkshire	357	15.1	6.1	329.4	160.1	536.5	228.4	124.4	386.7
South Yorkshire	525	20.5	11.1	332.3	176.9	515.5	237.7	129.8	400.0
West Yorkshire	964	23.2	8.2	339.6	172.8	531.3	249.6	138.0	399.1
East Midlands	1,896	27.0	7.7	338.2	175.6	522.4	241.2	133.1	396.0
Derbyshire	437	29.5	8.1	335.3	172.2	520.4	240.6	130.0	399.9
Leicestershire	438	32.1	6.2	343.6	179.6	529.7	241.9	134.2	403.1
Lincolnshire	279	19.0	8.1	324.6	166.3	505.5	237.2	125.4	410.6
Northamptonshire	296	28.1	5.7	354.9	200.0	526.9	239.6	136.0	386.7
Nottinghamshire	445	23.6	9.5	333.0	170.0	530.9	243.9	134.8	392.0
East Anglia	1,004	19.0	6.6	341.2	179.9	537.2	245.4	139.7	397.0
Cambridgeshire	342	20.6	5.5	366.9	188.9	583.7	270.3	153.6	419.0
Norfolk	355	17.2	7.7	320.8	172.2	499.4	230.9	129.0	376.2
Suffolk	307	19.3	6.5	331.5	179.7	520.9	225.7	134.9	355.5
South East	8,281	14.3	7.8	437.5	198.0	719.8	310.7	161.3	479.9
Bedfordshire	280	19.3	7.1	387.5	196.6	609.7	277.4	157.4	431.9
Berkshire	392	17.1	4.8	437.7	192.5	748.3	302.1	167.1	470.7
Buckinghamshire	334	21.7	4.9	403.7	192.4	628.6	290.8	161.5	461.9
East Sussex	305	13.4	10.1	333.6	170.4	529.3	260.0	137.6	413.9
Essex	705	16.2	8.6	366.9	184.3	580.0	267.0	139.3	423.6
Greater London	3,076	10.6	9.5	498.2	217.3	830.9	348.9	186.3	530.9
Hampshire	775	18.3	6.1	377.1	187.1	601.0	256.0	144.0	392.2
Hertfordshire	513	15.7	5.4	405.0	196.1	654.1	289.5	157.7	441.5
Isle of Wight	49	..	11.7	312.8	171.5	472.5	..	146.8	425.1
Kent	713	17.0	8.5	356.8	179.5	561.4	252.8	134.7	403.5
Oxfordshire	311	15.8	4.4	376.5	188.9	597.9	273.7	153.1	427.5
Surrey	493	11.8	0.0	424.9	193.9	709.4	302.0	167.9	466.8
West Sussex	336	16.1	5.1	395.3	184.5	669.9	280.9	156.8	435.0
South West	2,188	16.8	7.4	349.6	175.0	553.5	251.6	135.9	410.6
Avon	463	15.1	7.3	374.0	185.8	591.5	266.6	143.5	427.4
Cornwall	199	11.0	10.3	295.0	155.5	464.9	222.3	120.4	386.7
Devon	441	15.9	8.4	318.9	162.0	501.1	241.8	136.4	396.7
Dorset	283	15.5	7.2	347.5	168.8	577.3	243.9	130.8	405.0
Gloucestershire	274	20.2	6.0	365.9	182.1	575.8	257.0	142.0	399.9
Somerset	222	19.6	6.7	329.8	176.3	498.5	250.4	130.2	433.9
Wiltshire	306	20.8	5.2	372.7	191.5	590.2	257.8	141.4	410.6
West Midlands	2,347	26.3	8.1	346.3	179.7	537.4	246.6	135.0	407.9
Hereford & Worcs.	333	23.1	6.6	325.7	173.2	512.5	248.0	137.1	410.8
Shropshire	197	20.9	5.7	327.7	174.0	517.3	227.9	133.7	398.2
Staffordshire	506	29.7	7.0	330.4	166.8	517.0	239.9	131.6	386.7
Warwickshire	237	23.0	5.6	358.5	182.9	514.6	245.6	132.5	415.5
West Midlands (Met county)	1,074	27.4	9.6	357.1	186.0	550.4	251.4	137.0	408.6
North West	2,672	22.1	8.7	354.2	179.2	569.6	254.1	137.3	410.6
Cheshire	444	24.5	6.6	385.0	194.7	605.8	247.1	134.6	386.7
Greater Manchester	1,067	21.4	8.3	351.9	175.7	571.4	256.7	140.0	411.4
Lancashire	634	23.7	6.8	335.8	174.6	530.6	240.0	132.0	394.3
Merseyside	527	19.5	12.9	352.0	178.8	558.8	267.3	145.4	428.4
England	21,875	19.2	8.1	379.3	182.9	610.9	272.8	142.4	435.0

14.3 (continued)

	Average gross weekly full-time earnings ² , April 1995 (£)								
	In employment		Claimant unemploy- ment rate ³ (percentages)	Males			Females		
	Total Spring 1995 (thousands)	Manufacturing Spring 1995 ² (percentages)		10 per cent earned			10 per cent earned		
				Total	Less than	More than	Total	Less than	More than
Wales (Counties)	1,189	21.0	8.6	331.4	168.3	509.9	247.0	137.0	396.1
Clwyd	180	23.5	7.4	339.4	170.0	522.8	235.5	128.4	382.7
Dyfed ⁴	136	13.6	8.7	313.5	156.9	500.7	..	114.5	386.7
Gwent	188	25.5	8.9	321.0	173.2	475.7	239.6	133.5	376.2
Gwynedd	101	12.7	10.3	314.0	150.0	478.5	232.4	135.6	386.7
Mid-Glamorgan	210	27.1	10.3	325.8	146.8	453.9	256.8	137.7	423.7
Powys	54	20.7	4.5	278.6	159.8	497.9	..	142.0	417.9
South Glamorgan	184	13.6	8.3	354.1	181.3	569.6	266.7	157.5	414.0
West Glamorgan ⁵	136	25.6	8.5	339.3	175.5	525.5	249.9	146.1	398.1
Scotland (LA Regions)	2,285	16.1	8.3	350.7	180.0	563.3	254.1	136.4	406.9
Borders	48	30.3	5.4	..	180.2	556.7	..	129.2	379.9
Central	121	20.6	8.5	355.2	190.0	555.0	245.6	129.2	408.4
Dumfries & Galloway	66	19.4	8.6	317.0	178.3	513.9	..	122.3	395.4
Fife	165	18.4	10.6	336.7	176.2	511.0	237.8	127.7	399.3
Grampian	272	11.9	4.7	392.2	185.5	677.2	255.1	138.8	414.3
Highland ⁶	98	12.2	10.3	325.1	177.6	530.1	233.6	125.9	399.7
Lothian	352	14.9	6.7	350.4	178.5	560.3	272.6	147.6	427.6
Strathclyde	944	16.6	9.5	348.8	178.8	553.0	256.0	139.4	400.8
Tayside	184	14.4	8.6	334.2	183.3	517.4	240.1	133.3	387.5
Islands ⁶	35	..	6.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Ireland	623	15.5	11.4	330.9	161.0	548.5	251.4	130.2	423.2

1 See Appendix notes to the Labour market chapter.

2 Not adjusted to take account of seasonal influences.

3 Includes some areas for which no reliable estimates are available.

4 Earnings figures exclude Llanelli.

5 Earnings figures include Llanelli.

6 Earnings figures for Highland include the Islands.

Source: Office for National Statistics

14.4 Regional accounts

	Gross domestic product ^{1,2}				Household income 1993		Disposable household income 1993	
	1991		1993					
	£ million	£ per head index (UK =100)	£ million	£ per head index (UK =100)	£ million	£ per head index (UK=100)	£ million	£ per head index (UK=100)
United Kingdom	489,905	100.0	539,014	100.0	544,057	100.0	451,262	100.0
North	23,314	89.0	25,533	88.9	26,249	90.5	22,378	93.0
Cleveland	4,236	89.3	4,631	89.4	4,615	88.2	3,940	90.8
Cumbria	4,497	108.5	4,775	105.2	4,546	99.2	3,837	100.9
Durham	4,021	78.3	4,353	77.4	4,847	85.3	4,143	87.9
Northumberland	1,957	75.3	2,163	76.0	2,894	100.8	2,444	102.6
Tyne & Wear	8,603	89.8	9,611	91.2	9,347	87.9	8,015	90.8
Yorkshire & Humberside	38,749	91.8	41,765	89.9	43,209	92.2	36,226	93.2
Humberside	7,079	95.2	7,703	94.0	7,571	91.6	6,374	92.9
North Yorkshire	6,190	101.6	6,831	102.2	7,267	107.7	6,036	107.8
South Yorkshire	8,961	81.2	9,246	76.4	10,408	85.2	8,860	87.5
West Yorkshire	16,519	93.5	17,984	92.4	17,962	91.4	14,957	91.8
East Midlands	33,463	97.8	36,556	96.7	35,891	94.0	30,027	94.8
Derbyshire	7,254	90.8	7,707	87.5	7,835	88.1	6,559	88.9
Leicestershire	7,910	104.4	8,783	104.2	8,254	97.0	6,958	98.6
Lincolnshire	4,590	91.6	5,148	92.4	5,649	100.5	4,737	101.6
Northamptonshire	5,116	102.9	5,783	105.5	5,263	95.1	4,283	93.3
Nottinghamshire	8,592	99.4	9,135	95.9	8,890	92.5	7,490	93.9
East Anglia	17,778	100.8	19,641	101.3	19,761	100.9	16,555	102.0
Cambridgeshire	6,134	108.2	7,008	110.8	6,842	107.2	5,674	107.2
Norfolk	6,129	95.2	6,629	93.5	6,946	97.1	5,900	99.5
Suffolk	5,514	99.5	6,005	100.3	5,973	98.9	4,981	99.4
South East	174,545	116.8	192,697	117.1	189,378	114.0	152,183	110.4
Bedfordshire	4,551	100.9	4,922	98.5	5,338	105.8	4,341	103.8
Berkshire	8,376	131.3	9,436	133.4	8,185	114.6	6,365	107.5
Buckinghamshire	6,121	113.0	6,632	109.9	7,060	115.9	5,495	108.7
East Sussex	4,627	76.3	4,996	74.7	6,752	100.0	5,680	101.4
Essex	10,970	83.7	12,182	84.3	15,639	107.2	12,625	104.3
Greater London	83,660	143.3	92,922	144.7	78,222	120.7	62,628	116.5
Hampshire	13,842	103.3	15,226	103.1	16,046	107.7	13,192	106.7
Hertfordshire	8,843	105.5	9,282	100.2	10,868	116.3	8,713	112.4
Isle of Wight	791	73.9	785	67.9	1,096	94.0	940	97.2
Kent	11,992	92.1	12,459	87.4	14,501	100.7	11,926	99.9
Oxfordshire	5,284	107.3	6,265	115.5	6,235	113.8	5,062	111.4
Surrey	9,574	109.3	10,995	114.4	12,140	125.1	9,307	115.6
West Sussex	5,914	98.0	6,595	99.2	7,296	108.7	5,909	106.2
South West	37,918	94.8	42,164	95.5	44,285	99.3	37,061	100.2
Avon	8,614	105.3	9,604	106.5	8,959	98.5	7,362	97.5
Cornwall	2,878	71.6	3,146	71.2	3,976	89.2	3,404	92.0
Devon	7,597	86.3	8,436	86.8	9,473	96.6	8,047	98.9
Dorset	5,184	92.6	5,656	91.5	6,242	100.0	5,269	101.8
Gloucestershire	4,658	101.9	5,198	103.2	5,251	103.3	4,364	103.5
Somerset	3,596	90.6	3,996	91.0	4,423	99.8	3,756	102.2
Wiltshire	5,392	111.3	6,129	113.5	5,961	109.4	4,860	107.5
West Midlands	41,431	92.8	45,602	93.1	45,915	92.8	38,503	93.9
Hereford & Worcs.	5,020	86.4	5,769	89.6	6,626	102.0	5,479	101.7
Shropshire	3,150	90.3	3,545	92.4	3,623	93.6	2,996	93.3
Staffordshire	7,500	84.3	7,802	79.9	9,128	92.7	7,687	94.1
Warwickshire	4,132	99.7	4,536	99.2	4,850	105.1	3,918	102.3
West Midlands (Met county)	21,630	97.1	23,951	98.2	21,687	88.1	18,423	90.2
North West	48,646	89.7	53,521	90.1	54,778	91.4	46,359	93.2
Cheshire	8,484	103.6	9,930	110.3	9,155	100.7	7,540	100.0
Greater Manchester	20,043	92.0	21,880	91.6	21,929	91.0	18,548	92.7
Lancashire	10,978	91.9	11,620	88.3	11,919	89.7	10,134	92.0
Merseyside	9,140	74.4	10,092	75.6	11,775	87.4	10,137	90.7
England	415,844	101.8	457,480	101.8	459,467	101.3	379,294	100.8

14.4 (continued)

	Gross domestic product ^{1,2}				Household income 1993		Disposable household income 1993	
	1991		1993					
	£ million	£ per head index (UK =100)	£ million	£ per head index (UK =100)	£ million	£ per head index (UK=100)	£ million	£ per head index (UK=100)
Wales (Counties)	20,940	85.5	22,263	82.7	23,714	87.3	20,278	90.0
Clwyd	3,266	93.2	3,464	89.9	3,460	89.0	2,961	91.8
Dyfed and Powys	3,027	76.2	3,324	76.1	3,734	84.7	3,196	87.4
Gwent	3,231	85.0	3,442	82.5	3,661	87.0	3,108	89.0
Gwynedd	1,575	77.7	1,733	77.9	2,057	91.6	1,821	97.8
Mid-Glamorgan	3,196	69.6	3,153	62.5	4,011	78.8	3,446	81.6
South Glamorgan	3,882	112.1	4,275	111.7	3,711	96.1	3,132	97.7
West Glamorgan	2,764	87.9	2,872	83.5	3,080	88.7	2,614	90.8
Scotland (LA Regions)	42,050	97.2	46,931	99.0	48,033	100.3	40,546	102.1
Borders	719	81.5	804	82.4	966	98.1	811	99.3
Central	2,059	89.0	2,234	88.4	2,411	94.5	2,036	96.2
Dumfries & Galloway	1,040	83.1	1,223	89.2	1,291	93.4	1,108	96.6
Fife	2,554	86.3	2,668	82.0	3,194	97.3	2,679	98.4
Grampian	6,140	140.5	6,885	140.7	5,399	109.3	4,454	108.8
Highland and Islands	2,076	88.9	2,150	83.2	2,460	94.3	2,077	96.0
Lothian	7,200	113.1	8,612	123.3	8,009	113.6	6,693	114.5
Strathclyde	17,259	88.6	18,906	89.3	20,346	95.2	17,308	97.6
Tayside	3,002	90.2	3,450	94.2	3,958	107.1	3,381	110.3
Northern Ireland	11,071	81.6	12,339	81.6	12,841	84.2	11,143	88.1

1 Gross domestic product at factor cost; current prices. Figures for United Kingdom exclude the Continental Shelf which in 1993 was £7,720 million.

2 See Appendix notes to Regional accounts chapter.

Source: Office for National Statistics

15.1 Area and population, 1994

	Area (sq km)	Persons per sq km	Population (thousands)			Total population percentage change 1981-1994	Total Period Fertility Rate (TPFR) ¹	Stand- ardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) ²	Percentage of population aged			
			Males	Females	Total				Under 5	5-15	16 up to pension age ³	Pension age ³ or over
UNITED KINGDOM	241,752	242	28,591.6	29,803.0	58,394.6	3.6	1.74	100	6.6	14.0	61.1	18.2
NORTH	15,415	201	1,513.0	1,586.8	3,099.8	-0.6	1.69	110	6.4	14.3	60.6	18.7
Cleveland	597	939	274.0	286.1	560.1	-1.8	1.84	113	7.0	15.7	60.5	16.8
Hartlepool *	94	983	44.9	47.3	92.2	-2.8	1.90	113	6.9	15.4	60.0	17.7
Langbaugh *	245	583	69.7	73.1	142.8	-5.4	1.91	114	6.7	15.3	60.2	17.8
Middlesbrough *	54	2,727	72.0	74.9	146.9	-2.4	1.86	116	7.3	16.3	60.3	16.2
Stockton-on-Tees *	204	874	87.4	90.8	178.2	2.4	1.74	111	7.1	15.9	61.1	15.9
Cumbria	6,824	72	240.0	250.1	490.2	1.9	1.72	102	6.1	13.4	60.1	20.4
Allerdale	1,258	76	47.2	49.0	96.1	0.4	1.80	109	6.2	13.5	60.1	20.3
Barrow-in-Furness	78	925	35.5	36.6	72.1	-1.8	1.93	109	7.1	13.8	60.8	18.3
Carlisle	1,040	99	50.3	53.0	103.3	2.3	1.64	103	6.3	13.4	60.2	20.0
Copeland	738	96	35.5	35.5	71.0	-2.5	1.74	113	6.2	14.8	61.3	17.7
Eden	2,156	22	23.3	24.0	47.3	9.3	1.63	102	5.8	12.8	60.6	20.8
South Lakeland	1,554	65	48.2	52.0	100.3	5.6	1.60	89	5.3	12.4	58.5	23.8
Durham	2,429	250	297.5	310.3	607.8	-0.6	1.66	110	6.4	14.1	61.0	18.6
Chester-le-Street	68	802	26.8	27.4	54.2	2.9	1.69	107	6.2	13.6	63.5	16.7
Darlington	197	509	48.8	51.8	100.6	2.0	1.81	111	6.8	14.1	59.9	19.2
Derwentside	271	322	42.5	44.6	87.0	-1.5	1.63	117	6.3	13.8	60.3	19.6
Durham	187	477	44.0	45.0	89.1	1.4	1.29	101	5.5	13.7	64.4	16.4
Easington	145	677	47.9	50.1	98.0	-3.4	1.80	115	7.2	14.9	59.5	18.3
Sedgefield	217	421	45.0	46.4	91.4	-2.3	1.77	108	6.5	14.6	60.8	18.1
Teesdale	840	29	11.9	12.3	24.2	-2.4	1.65	104	5.4	12.5	59.7	22.4
Wear Valley	505	125	30.6	32.7	63.3	-1.2	1.69	112	6.0	14.1	59.5	20.4
Northumberland	5,026	61	150.1	157.6	307.7	2.8	1.72	107	5.9	14.0	60.5	19.6
Alnwick	1,079	28	14.9	15.7	30.6	6.0	1.76	104	5.5	13.8	58.6	22.1
Berwick-upon-Tweed	972	27	12.8	13.7	26.5	1.2	1.68	95	5.1	12.8	57.7	24.4
Blyth Valley	70	1,148	39.5	41.2	80.6	3.7	1.73	120	6.5	14.9	62.9	15.7
Castle Morpeth	619	81	24.4	25.8	50.2	0.6	1.64	103	5.0	13.8	60.7	20.5
Tynedale	2,219	26	28.1	29.5	57.7	6.6	1.74	109	5.8	14.3	59.2	20.7
Wansbeck	67	931	30.4	31.7	62.2	-0.7	1.70	105	6.4	13.5	60.3	19.9
Tyne and Wear	540	2,099	551.4	582.5	1,134.0	-1.8	1.62	112	6.4	14.0	60.7	18.9
Gateshead *	143	1,413	98.7	103.7	202.4	-5.1	1.65	116	6.2	13.4	61.0	19.3
Newcastle-upon-Tyne *	112	2,537	138.8	144.8	283.6	-0.2	1.51	111	6.4	13.1	62.2	18.2
North Tyneside *	84	2,319	93.0	101.0	194.1	-2.3	1.61	105	6.1	13.8	59.4	20.7
South Tyneside *	64	2,449	76.1	80.6	156.7	-3.3	1.73	109	6.5	14.7	58.5	20.3
Sunderland *	138	2,159	144.8	152.4	297.2	-	1.67	118	6.7	15.1	60.9	17.2
YORKSHIRE & HUMBERSIDE	15,411	326	2,468.3	2,556.7	5,025.0	2.2	1.75	102	6.7	14.1	60.9	18.3
Humberside	3,508	254	436.8	452.7	889.5	3.7	1.75	101	6.6	14.4	60.3	18.7
Beverley	404	292	57.3	60.7	118.0	10.3	1.59	90	5.6	13.4	61.0	20.0
Boothferry	646	101	32.0	33.3	65.3	7.6	1.74	106	6.2	14.0	61.2	18.6
Cleethorpes	164	430	34.6	35.7	70.4	2.5	1.76	98	6.4	14.7	60.1	18.8
East Yorkshire	1,043	85	43.4	45.7	89.1	18.4	1.72	95	5.7	13.1	58.5	22.7
Glanford	580	126	36.5	36.8	73.3	9.4	1.75	106	5.8	13.8	62.2	18.2
Great Grimsby	28	3,242	44.3	46.7	91.0	-1.8	1.92	104	7.4	16.0	58.7	17.9
Holderness	538	98	25.9	26.7	52.6	13.1	1.50	99	5.4	14.7	61.7	18.2
Kingston upon Hull *	71	3,767	133.1	136.1	269.1	-1.7	1.76	106	7.5	14.6	60.6	17.3
Scunthorpe	34	1,800	29.7	31.0	60.7	-8.5	1.95	104	7.4	15.8	58.0	18.7
North Yorkshire	8,309	87	352.8	373.3	726.1	7.3	1.66	94	5.9	13.3	60.3	20.5
Craven	1,179	43	24.5	26.6	51.1	6.7	1.82	103	5.6	13.7	57.3	23.3
Hambleton	1,311	63	40.9	42.0	82.9	10.4	1.62	87	6.0	13.5	61.7	18.8
Harrogate	1,333	111	70.9	77.5	148.4	5.5	1.61	93	5.8	13.1	60.6	20.5
Richmondshire	1,319	34	22.4	22.8	45.1	3.8	1.84	100	6.8	13.8	61.8	17.5
Ryedale	1,597	59	46.4	47.5	93.9	9.7	1.90	86	5.2	13.1	59.8	21.8
Scarborough	817	133	51.6	57.1	108.7	6.2	1.57	94	5.8	13.0	56.8	24.4
Selby	725	127	45.6	46.4	92.0	15.2	1.77	98	6.0	14.2	62.6	17.3
York	29	3,532	50.5	53.6	104.1	1.9	1.48	97	6.3	12.7	61.8	19.2

15.1 (continued)

	Area (sq km)	Persons per sq km	Population (thousands)			Total population percentage change 1981-1994	Total Period Fertility Rate (TPFR) ¹	Stand- ardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) ²	Percentage of population aged			
			Males	Females	Total				Under 5	5-15	16 up to pension age ³	Pension age ³ or over
South Yorkshire	1,559	837	644.7	660.7	1,305.4	-0.9	1.73	104	6.7	13.6	61.2	18.5
Barnsley *	328	690	111.3	115.2	226.5	0.3	1.71	111	6.8	13.8	61.0	18.4
Doncaster *	581	503	144.2	148.3	292.5	0.6	1.87	105	6.9	14.8	60.2	18.0
Rotherham *	283	907	126.5	129.8	256.3	1.4	1.81	110	7.0	14.5	61.3	17.3
Sheffield *	367	1,443	262.7	267.4	530.1	-3.2	1.64	99	6.4	12.5	61.7	19.4
West Yorkshire	2,034	1,034	1,034.0	1,070.0	2,104.0	1.8	1.80	104	7.0	14.6	61.1	17.4
Bradford *	366	1,315	236.9	244.9	481.7	3.6	2.09	106	7.7	16.1	59.6	16.7
Calderdale	363	533	94.1	99.5	193.6	0.4	1.90	107	6.9	14.5	60.4	18.2
Kirklees *	410	944	189.6	197.3	386.9	2.6	1.78	105	7.0	14.7	61.1	17.2
Leeds *	562	1,290	356.9	367.6	724.4	0.9	1.63	99	6.6	13.6	62.0	17.8
Wakefield	333	953	156.5	160.8	317.3	1.0	1.75	111	6.9	14.3	61.7	17.1
EAST MIDLANDS	15,627	263	2,025.0	2,077.2	4,102.2	6.5	1.74	99	6.5	14.0	61.2	18.2
Derbyshire	2,629	363	472.0	482.1	954.1	4.4	1.74	104	6.5	13.6	61.2	18.7
Amber Valley	265	432	56.7	57.7	114.5	4.6	1.74	99	5.7	12.9	61.8	19.6
Bolsover	160	442	34.9	35.8	70.8	-0.3	1.89	107	6.4	13.1	60.4	20.1
Chesterfield	66	1,531	49.6	51.6	101.1	3.2	1.76	113	6.3	13.0	60.9	19.8
Derby *	78	2,954	114.1	116.4	230.5	6.0	1.76	100	7.2	14.1	60.5	18.1
Derbyshire Dales	795	86	33.8	34.8	68.6	1.1	1.70	95	5.4	12.9	60.4	21.3
Erewash	109	980	53.1	54.0	107.1	3.4	1.75	102	6.9	13.6	61.4	18.1
High Peak	540	162	43.0	44.3	87.3	5.9	1.74	110	6.8	14.4	61.8	17.0
North East Derbyshire	277	358	49.3	49.9	99.2	3.1	1.68	102	6.0	13.3	61.7	19.0
South Derbyshire	338	222	37.4	37.7	75.1	9.7	1.65	109	6.1	14.2	62.8	16.9
Leicestershire	2,551	359	454.6	462.3	916.9	6.8	1.72	94	6.7	14.4	61.8	17.0
Blaby	130	654	42.6	42.7	85.3	10.5	1.64	87	6.7	13.8	63.5	16.0
Charnwood	279	549	76.4	76.7	153.1	9.3	1.62	88	6.1	13.8	63.2	16.9
Harborough	593	120	35.1	35.7	70.9	15.3	1.76	90	6.2	14.6	62.0	17.2
Hinckley and Bosworth	297	329	48.4	49.3	97.7	11.0	1.65	91	6.2	13.9	62.3	17.6
Leicester *	73	4,002	144.8	148.6	293.4	3.6	1.82	102	7.8	15.3	60.4	16.4
Melton	481	97	23.1	23.5	46.6	7.0	1.76	87	6.6	13.7	62.0	17.7
North West Leicestershire	279	298	41.5	41.7	83.1	5.0	1.61	100	6.3	14.1	61.6	18.1
Oadby and Wigston	24	2,257	26.0	27.1	53.1	-	1.82	89	5.8	13.7	62.2	18.2
Rutland	394	85	16.7	17.0	33.6	1.9	1.36	86	5.6	14.8	62.3	17.3
Lincolnshire	5,921	102	295.8	309.8	605.6	9.5	1.76	100	5.9	13.4	59.3	21.3
Boston	362	150	26.6	27.6	54.2	3.2	1.72	94	5.8	13.0	59.3	21.9
East Lindsey	1,760	69	59.0	62.4	121.4	15.1	1.82	102	5.4	12.4	56.8	25.3
Lincoln	36	2,370	41.3	43.3	84.6	10.6	1.91	101	7.1	13.6	60.8	18.5
North Kesteven	922	89	39.9	42.1	82.0	2.2	1.68	96	5.8	13.3	59.3	21.6
South Holland	742	95	34.6	35.8	70.4	13.0	1.62	99	5.3	12.2	59.2	23.3
South Kesteven	943	122	56.1	59.1	115.2	17.1	1.76	98	6.2	14.7	60.7	18.4
West Lindsey	1,156	67	38.3	39.4	77.7	0.1	1.73	108	5.8	14.5	59.8	19.9
Northamptonshire	2,367	251	293.8	301.0	594.8	11.7	1.81	98	6.9	14.9	61.6	16.6
Corby	80	658	26.0	26.8	52.8	0.5	1.87	115	7.4	16.2	60.7	15.8
Daventry	666	96	31.9	32.2	64.1	10.5	1.87	94	6.5	14.6	62.7	16.1
East Northamptonshire	510	137	34.8	35.2	70.0	12.2	1.84	99	6.4	14.7	61.2	17.8
Kettering	233	339	38.9	40.3	79.2	10.8	1.77	101	6.7	14.0	61.3	17.9
Northampton	81	2,323	92.2	95.5	187.6	18.1	1.82	99	7.4	15.0	61.6	16.0
South Northamptonshire	634	115	36.5	36.5	73.0	13.3	1.68	93	6.4	15.6	62.1	15.9
Wellingborough	163	418	33.6	34.5	68.1	5.3	1.86	92	6.6	14.9	61.2	17.2
Nottinghamshire	2,160	477	508.8	522.1	1,030.9	3.7	1.71	99	6.6	13.8	61.6	18.0
Ashfield	110	1,000	54.3	55.5	109.9	2.9	1.74	94	6.4	13.7	61.9	18.0
Bassetlaw	637	166	52.3	53.1	105.5	2.5	1.83	99	6.3	13.6	61.9	18.2
Broxtowe	81	1,385	55.6	56.6	112.2	7.4	1.57	95	6.0	13.1	63.1	17.7
Gedling	120	931	54.7	57.0	111.7	3.2	1.76	97	6.0	13.5	62.1	18.4
Mansfield	77	1,328	50.5	51.6	102.1	2.1	1.87	98	6.8	14.8	60.3	18.1
Newark and Sherwood	651	160	51.2	52.9	104.1	3.3	1.77	110	6.1	14.1	61.0	18.8
Nottingham *	75	3,786	139.4	143.0	282.4	1.5	1.69	102	7.5	14.0	61.0	17.5
Rushcliffe	409	252	50.7	52.3	103.0	10.7	1.54	90	5.8	13.6	62.2	18.4

15.1 (continued)

	Area (sq km)	Persons per sq km	Population (thousands)			Total population percentage change 1981-1994	Total Period Fertility Rate (TPFR) ¹	Stand- ardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) ²	Percentage of population aged			
			Males	Females	Total				Under 5	5-15	16 up to pension age ³	Pension age ³ or over
EAST ANGLIA	12,570	167	1,036.3	1,068.5	2,104.9	11.1	1.74	91	6.3	13.6	60.4	19.7
Cambridgeshire	3,400	202	340.7	346.2	686.9	16.5	1.69	92	6.6	14.0	62.9	16.5
Cambridge	41	2,777	56.6	56.4	113.0	11.9	1.18	78	5.4	10.3	68.2	16.1
East Cambridgeshire	655	97	31.4	31.9	63.3	17.3	1.84	87	6.2	13.8	60.7	19.3
Fenland	546	144	38.7	39.8	78.5	18.0	2.01	99	6.2	13.1	59.2	21.4
Huntingdonshire	923	162	74.2	75.6	149.9	20.0	1.74	99	7.3	15.0	63.9	13.8
Peterborough	333	477	78.8	79.8	158.7	18.3	1.98	103	7.5	15.7	61.3	15.6
South Cambridgeshire	902	137	61.0	62.6	123.6	13.5	1.74	86	6.2	14.7	62.5	16.6
Norfolk	5,372	143	376.6	391.9	768.5	9.3	1.74	90	5.9	12.9	59.1	22.1
Breckland	1,305	86	55.1	57.0	112.2	15.9	1.87	93	6.1	13.5	58.8	21.6
Broadland	552	199	54.1	56.0	110.1	12.2	1.64	89	5.6	13.0	60.5	21.0
Great Yarmouth	174	510	43.2	45.6	88.7	9.0	1.89	95	6.3	13.6	58.0	22.1
Kings Lynn and West Norfolk	1,429	92	64.4	66.6	131.0	7.3	1.88	94	6.0	12.8	58.0	23.3
North Norfolk	965	98	45.8	48.5	94.3	13.1	1.71	89	5.1	12.2	55.2	27.4
Norwich	39	3,274	62.6	65.1	127.8	1.3	1.50	85	6.5	12.4	62.0	19.1
South Norfolk	908	115	51.4	53.1	104.5	9.7	1.83	89	5.3	13.2	60.1	21.3
Suffolk	3,798	171	319.0	330.5	649.5	8.0	1.81	92	6.5	14.1	59.2	20.3
Babergh	595	132	38.9	39.9	78.8	6.4	1.82	89	5.4	14.3	59.9	20.3
Forest Heath	374	171	31.8	32.2	64.0	21.5	1.49	106	8.7	15.8	61.5	14.0
Ipswich	39	2,894	55.8	58.3	114.1	-5.0	2.02	96	7.1	14.3	58.6	20.0
Mid Suffolk	871	91	39.4	39.7	79.1	11.8	1.97	89	6.1	14.2	59.7	20.0
St Edmundsbury	657	141	45.8	47.0	92.8	6.5	1.78	93	6.3	13.3	62.1	18.4
Suffolk Coastal	892	127	55.3	57.9	113.2	16.8	1.62	87	6.3	14.2	57.7	21.8
Waveney	370	291	51.9	55.7	107.6	7.6	1.92	91	6.1	13.2	56.3	24.5
SOUTH EAST	27,224	656	8,754.7	9,115.5	17,870.2	5.0	1.75	94	6.8	13.6	62.3	17.4
Bedfordshire	1,236	440	270.9	272.2	543.1	6.5	1.89	96	7.4	15.1	62.8	14.8
Luton	43	4,172	90.6	90.2	180.8	9.7	2.06	98	8.6	16.1	62.3	13.1
Mid Bedfordshire	503	228	57.4	57.4	114.9	10.0	1.70	91	7.0	14.3	63.9	14.7
North Bedfordshire	477	287	67.9	69.1	137.0	2.7	1.81	96	6.4	14.3	62.2	17.1
South Bedfordshire	213	519	54.9	55.4	110.4	2.9	1.86	96	7.0	15.0	63.2	14.7
Berkshire	1,259	611	385.1	384.1	769.2	10.7	1.77	94	6.9	14.4	64.2	14.5
Bracknell	109	957	52.9	51.8	104.6	23.6	1.68	94	7.6	15.0	65.0	12.4
Newbury	704	201	70.5	71.1	141.6	15.4	1.71	89	6.7	15.0	63.7	14.6
Reading	40	3,429	69.9	68.6	138.5	0.8	1.75	92	6.9	13.2	64.5	15.5
Slough	27	3,826	52.0	52.9	104.9	7.5	1.95	104	8.1	15.2	62.5	14.2
Windsor and Maidenhead	198	694	68.5	69.3	137.8	1.7	1.66	95	6.0	13.4	63.4	17.1
Wokingham	179	792	71.3	70.4	141.7	21.2	1.84	89	6.6	15.0	65.6	12.7
Buckinghamshire	1,877	351	326.0	332.3	658.4	15.4	1.82	92	6.9	15.0	63.5	14.6
Aylesbury Vale	903	168	75.5	76.6	152.0	13.3	1.86	100	7.0	14.7	64.1	14.3
Chiltern	196	466	44.5	47.0	91.4	0.9	1.65	83	5.9	14.3	61.9	17.9
Milton Keynes	309	611	93.7	94.8	188.4	49.6	1.82	98	7.9	16.8	63.8	11.5
South Buckinghamshire	145	442	31.5	32.4	63.9	2.4	1.81	98	6.1	13.3	61.8	18.8
Wycombe	325	501	81.0	81.6	162.6	3.4	1.85	83	6.8	14.4	64.0	14.8
East Sussex	1,795	405	343.7	382.8	726.5	9.2	1.67	90	5.8	12.4	57.0	24.8
Brighton	58	2,656	75.9	79.0	154.9	3.7	1.44	92	5.7	11.4	63.2	19.7
Eastbourne	44	1,997	40.2	47.9	88.2	13.8	1.59	89	5.6	11.5	53.5	29.5
Hastings	30	2,780	39.0	43.6	82.6	9.2	2.02	94	6.7	13.9	56.9	22.4
Hove	24	3,822	43.0	48.3	91.3	4.0	1.46	100	5.6	10.6	59.8	24.0
Lewes	292	303	41.8	46.6	88.4	12.0	1.96	90	5.8	13.6	54.8	25.9
Rother	511	168	39.6	46.5	86.0	12.4	1.80	84	5.1	12.2	49.8	32.8
Wealden	836	161	64.2	70.7	134.9	13.1	1.85	82	5.8	13.9	56.5	23.8

15.1 (continued)

	Area (sq km)	Persons per sq km	Population (thousands)			Total population percentage change 1981-1994	Total Period Fertility Rate (TPFR) ¹	Stand ardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) ²	Percentage of population aged			
			Males	Females	Total				Under 5	5-15	16 up to pension age ³	Pension age ³ or over
Essex	3,675	427	768.9	801.0	1,569.9	5.9	1.78	93	6.5	13.7	61.1	18.7
Basildon	110	1,473	79.6	82.6	162.1	6.3	1.92	89	7.1	15.0	61.6	16.3
Braintree	612	202	61.1	62.6	123.6	9.8	1.73	93	6.7	14.2	62.0	17.0
Brentwood	149	482	35.0	36.7	71.8	-0.9	1.58	101	5.8	12.5	62.3	19.3
Castle Point	45	1,907	42.4	43.5	85.9	-1.1	1.78	95	5.8	14.0	62.7	17.4
Chelmsford	342	455	76.9	78.9	155.8	11.6	1.70	82	6.5	14.3	63.4	15.8
Colchester	334	448	73.9	75.7	149.6	8.2	1.67	89	6.6	13.5	63.1	16.8
Epping Forest	340	350	58.1	60.9	118.9	1.8	1.71	94	6.3	12.4	61.8	19.5
Harlow	30	2,427	35.9	37.2	73.1	-8.1	1.91	94	7.1	14.7	61.0	17.2
Maldon	360	149	26.8	26.7	53.5	10.8	1.88	100	6.3	14.6	61.1	17.9
Rochford	169	447	37.1	38.8	75.8	2.9	1.81	94	5.9	14.1	60.8	19.1
Southend-on-Sea	42	4,070	81.4	88.6	169.9	7.9	1.74	99	6.6	12.7	58.7	22.1
Tendring	337	388	62.1	68.8	130.9	14.1	1.85	92	5.7	11.9	52.6	29.8
Thurrock	164	802	65.1	66.3	131.4	3.1	1.91	100	7.7	14.3	62.8	15.2
Uttlesford	641	105	33.5	34.0	67.5	7.6	1.84	95	6.2	14.5	62.7	16.6
Greater London	1,578	4,415	3,405.2	3,562.4	6,967.5	2.4	1.74	97	7.2	13.2	63.9	15.7
Barking and Dagenham	34	4,542	75.4	79.6	155.0	2.3	2.12	105	7.9	14.7	58.1	19.3
Barnet	89	3,446	149.2	159.1	308.3	4.4	1.71	89	6.7	13.4	62.5	17.3
Bexley	61	3,635	107.7	112.7	220.4	1.5	1.70	88	6.9	13.8	61.8	17.4
Brent *	44	5,533	121.0	123.5	244.5	-3.8	1.84	96	7.6	14.0	64.8	13.6
Bromley	152	1,931	141.6	151.4	293.0	-1.8	1.73	88	6.2	12.6	61.6	19.7
Camden	22	8,400	88.4	94.1	182.4	1.9	1.50	101	6.0	10.7	67.7	15.6
City of London	3	1,908	2.8	2.5	5.2	-3.3	1.24	97	4.4	5.9	68.6	21.0
City of Westminster	22	8,850	93.9	96.8	190.7	1.4	1.32	89	5.3	8.8	69.6	16.3
Croydon	87	3,772	159.6	167.1	326.7	1.8	1.75	95	7.3	13.8	63.6	15.3
Ealing	55	5,228	143.2	146.6	289.8	2.7	1.77	100	7.3	13.5	64.8	14.4
Enfield	81	3,201	127.0	132.8	259.8	-0.5	1.86	90	7.4	13.6	62.0	17.0
Greenwich *	48	4,453	102.7	109.7	212.3	-1.0	1.81	104	7.8	15.1	60.8	16.3
Hackney *	20	9,871	94.5	97.9	192.5	4.0	2.03	108	8.6	15.0	63.5	12.9
Hammersmith and Fulham *	16	9,695	74.8	81.8	156.6	3.5	1.42	106	6.4	10.1	69.7	13.8
Haringey	30	7,012	105.0	107.4	212.3	2.5	1.77	101	7.5	12.8	67.0	12.8
Harrow	51	4,139	102.7	107.6	210.3	5.7	1.64	84	6.7	14.1	62.9	16.4
Havering	118	1,968	113.4	118.3	231.7	-4.3	1.69	97	6.0	13.7	61.3	19.0
Hillingdon	110	2,206	120.5	122.8	243.4	4.3	1.77	93	7.0	13.4	63.3	16.3
Hounslow	58	3,517	100.9	101.9	202.8	-0.5	1.92	95	7.3	13.9	63.9	14.9
Islington *	15	11,772	84.8	90.4	175.2	5.5	1.54	113	7.3	12.4	66.1	14.1
Kensington and Chelsea *	12	12,583	72.4	77.8	150.2	7.2	1.27	90	5.6	9.1	71.1	14.3
Kingston upon Thames	38	3,690	68.0	70.5	138.5	3.2	1.70	93	6.1	12.4	64.1	17.4
Lambeth *	27	9,561	127.3	133.4	260.8	3.1	1.66	103	7.8	12.8	66.4	13.0
Lewisham *	35	6,981	116.8	125.6	242.5	2.5	1.72	110	7.7	13.3	63.6	15.3
Merton	38	4,674	86.6	90.7	177.3	5.7	1.71	90	7.1	12.4	64.1	16.4
Newham *	36	6,240	113.3	113.5	226.9	6.6	2.34	110	9.6	16.7	61.2	12.5
Redbridge	56	3,986	110.0	115.1	225.1	-1.8	1.81	91	6.9	13.9	61.8	17.4
Richmond-upon-Thames	55	3,114	82.7	89.3	172.0	6.3	1.57	90	6.2	11.5	64.4	17.8
Southwark *	29	7,954	112.0	116.8	228.8	4.8	1.96	111	8.3	13.5	63.4	14.9
Sutton	43	3,997	84.1	89.3	173.4	1.9	1.75	95	7.0	13.3	62.0	17.7
Tower Hamlets *	20	8,640	85.6	85.0	170.5	17.5	2.36	118	8.8	17.2	59.8	14.1
Waltham Forest	40	5,594	108.3	113.5	221.8	1.9	1.92	100	8.1	13.5	63.0	15.3
Wandsworth *	35	7,647	128.8	137.9	266.7	1.8	1.47	103	6.7	9.9	69.0	14.4
Hampshire	3,779	425	793.7	812.0	1,605.7	7.8	1.71	92	6.5	13.9	61.8	17.8
Basingstoke and Deane	634	232	73.1	74.1	147.2	11.5	1.81	94	7.1	14.5	64.5	13.9
East Hampshire	515	210	52.9	55.3	108.2	18.1	1.70	102	6.5	15.0	61.5	17.0
Eastleigh	80	1,389	54.9	55.9	110.8	19.2	1.66	92	6.8	14.5	62.9	15.8
Fareham	74	1,371	49.6	52.2	101.8	14.3	1.57	93	5.9	13.8	61.4	18.9
Gosport	25	2,958	35.7	39.1	74.7	-4.0	1.79	100	7.3	14.9	60.2	17.6
Hart	215	387	42.0	41.3	83.3	19.2	1.61	79	6.2	14.6	66.0	13.2
Havant	55	2,157	57.8	61.6	119.4	3.2	1.75	91	6.3	14.9	58.9	19.9
New Forest	753	221	80.4	85.9	166.4	14.3	1.78	82	5.7	12.8	56.9	24.6
Portsmouth	40	4,701	95.6	93.7	189.3	-1.1	1.67	95	6.7	12.4	62.5	18.4
Rushmoor	39	2,196	43.7	42.0	85.8	-1.4	1.80	104	7.8	13.6	65.7	13.0
Southampton	50	4,248	106.3	105.4	211.7	0.9	1.67	96	6.8	13.1	62.1	18.0
Test Valley	637	165	52.4	52.9	105.3	12.3	1.65	88	6.3	14.5	62.9	16.2
Winchester	661	154	49.4	52.5	101.8	9.6	1.69	87	5.6	13.8	60.9	19.7

15.1 (continued)

	Area (sq km)	Persons per sq km	Population (thousands)			Total population percentage change 1981-1994	Total Period Fertility Rate (TPFR) ¹	Stand- ardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) ²	Percentage of population aged			
			Males	Females	Total				Under 5	5-15	16 up to pension age ³	Pension age ³ or over
Hertfordshire	1,639	613	496.2	509.2	1,005.4	3.9	1.80	90	6.8	14.0	62.1	17.1
Broxbourne	52	1,579	40.8	41.6	82.4	3.2	1.74	91	6.5	13.8	63.6	16.0
Dacorum	212	632	66.2	68.0	134.2	2.6	1.87	86	6.8	14.6	61.6	17.0
East Hertfordshire	477	255	60.7	60.9	121.6	11.0	1.71	91	6.5	13.8	64.5	15.2
Hertsmere	98	963	45.8	48.4	94.2	6.3	1.70	91	6.9	13.8	60.0	19.3
North Hertfordshire	375	305	56.4	57.9	114.3	5.2	1.87	97	6.5	14.0	61.5	18.0
St Albans	161	799	63.5	65.2	128.7	2.7	1.81	92	6.4	13.4	63.2	17.0
Stevenage	26	2,923	37.7	38.2	75.9	1.7	2.04	91	8.1	15.7	60.9	15.2
Three Rivers	89	936	40.7	42.4	83.1	2.5	1.63	81	6.1	13.5	61.5	19.0
Watford	21	3,557	37.8	38.4	76.2	2.1	1.84	101	7.9	13.7	63.2	15.1
Welwyn Hatfield	127	743	46.5	48.1	94.7	0.6	1.83	85	6.8	13.6	60.2	19.3
Isle of Wight	380	328	59.7	64.9	124.6	5.6	1.95	93	5.2	13.1	55.3	26.4
Medina	117	608	34.6	36.6	71.2	4.9	1.99	97	5.6	13.3	57.3	23.7
South Wight	263	203	25.1	28.3	53.5	6.5	1.88	89	4.7	12.9	52.6	29.9
Kent	3,735	414	755.4	790.9	1,546.3	4.2	1.84	97	6.6	14.1	60.4	19.0
Ashford	581	163	46.1	48.7	94.8	9.0	1.89	94	6.8	14.2	60.3	18.8
Canterbury	309	433	64.7	69.1	133.9	9.6	1.60	93	5.6	13.1	58.0	23.4
Dartford	73	1,144	41.3	42.0	83.4	2.6	1.77	115	6.7	13.1	63.6	16.6
Dover	315	340	52.4	54.6	106.9	3.3	1.83	93	6.5	13.8	58.3	21.4
Gillingham	32	2,964	47.7	48.4	96.2	-0.4	1.83	96	7.1	15.8	62.6	14.6
Gravesham	99	938	45.4	47.5	92.9	-2.7	1.91	93	7.0	14.3	61.4	17.3
Maidstone	393	352	67.9	70.5	138.5	5.9	1.82	96	6.4	14.1	62.4	17.1
Rochester-upon-Medway	160	912	71.9	73.5	145.5	1.2	1.89	105	7.7	14.8	63.1	14.4
Sevenoaks	368	298	53.6	56.3	109.9	0.2	1.85	91	6.3	14.2	60.7	18.8
Shepway	357	270	46.3	50.1	96.5	12.0	1.74	97	6.3	13.0	57.4	23.3
Swale	373	314	58.4	58.8	117.2	6.4	1.96	99	6.7	15.0	61.0	17.3
Thanet	103	1,213	59.3	66.0	125.3	2.9	1.93	102	6.0	13.5	54.1	26.5
Tonbridge and Malling	240	428	50.9	51.8	102.8	5.0	1.91	98	6.9	14.1	62.6	16.4
Tunbridge Wells	332	310	49.3	53.4	102.7	4.3	1.83	91	6.1	13.9	60.7	19.3
Oxfordshire	2,606	226	294.9	295.3	590.2	8.9	1.68	87	6.8	13.7	63.3	16.1
Cherwell	589	216	63.0	64.4	127.5	16.8	1.74	91	8.0	14.8	62.7	14.5
Oxford	46	2,912	66.8	66.0	132.8	1.8	1.31	83	5.8	12.1	66.4	15.7
South Oxfordshire	679	180	60.2	61.6	121.8	4.0	1.86	88	7.0	14.0	62.0	17.0
Vale of White Horse	579	196	57.3	55.9	113.2	9.4	1.85	87	6.4	14.5	62.5	16.6
West Oxfordshire	714	133	47.7	47.3	95.0	16.3	1.88	88	7.1	13.3	62.6	17.0
Surrey	1,677	621	509.5	531.8	1,041.2	2.6	1.69	88	6.2	13.3	61.9	18.7
Elmbridge	97	1,239	57.8	61.9	119.7	6.4	1.67	86	6.3	13.5	61.4	18.8
Epsom and Ewell	34	2,025	33.8	35.2	69.0	-0.5	1.54	86	5.9	12.9	61.3	19.9
Guildford	271	466	62.2	64.0	126.2	1.0	1.60	83	6.1	12.9	62.9	18.1
Mole Valley	258	306	38.4	40.7	79.0	2.0	1.81	83	5.7	12.2	60.1	22.0
Reigate and Banstead	129	917	57.8	60.6	118.3	1.1	1.80	96	6.2	13.4	60.8	19.6
Runnymede	78	964	37.0	38.1	75.1	3.2	1.63	89	6.4	11.9	62.8	18.9
Spelthorne	57	1,618	45.4	46.0	91.4	-1.4	1.67	91	6.1	11.8	63.6	18.4
Surrey Heath	95	861	40.8	41.0	81.9	7.7	1.67	87	6.8	14.7	64.8	13.6
Tandridge	250	307	36.7	40.0	76.7	-1.6	1.67	88	5.9	14.0	60.4	19.6
Waverley	345	332	55.5	59.3	114.8	2.3	1.79	83	5.9	14.0	59.7	20.4
Woking	64	1,400	44.1	45.0	89.0	8.6	1.77	96	6.9	14.0	63.0	16.1
West Sussex	1,988	363	345.4	376.7	722.1	8.4	1.73	88	5.9	13.1	57.5	23.5
Adur	42	1,385	27.7	30.2	57.9	-1.1	2.07	81	5.7	12.9	55.8	25.6
Arun	221	609	63.3	71.0	134.3	13.3	1.67	86	5.3	11.6	53.1	30.1
Chichester	786	131	47.9	55.1	103.1	4.2	1.68	87	5.5	12.5	55.6	26.4
Crawley	44	2,041	44.2	45.8	90.0	9.7	1.81	91	7.2	14.4	61.9	16.4
Horsham	530	216	55.9	58.4	114.3	13.9	1.71	83	6.3	14.4	60.2	19.0
Mid Sussex	333	376	61.3	63.8	125.1	8.4	1.63	91	5.7	14.3	61.7	18.3
Worthing	32	2,998	45.0	52.4	97.4	5.3	1.69	93	5.7	11.8	54.0	28.5

15.1 (continued)

	Area (sq km)	Persons per sq km	Population (thousands)			Total population percentage change 1981-1994	Total Period Fertility Rate (TPFR) ¹	Stand- ardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) ²	Percentage of population aged			
			Males	Females	Total				Under 5	5-15	16 up to pension age ³	Pension age ³ or over
SOUTH WEST	23,829	201	2,340.4	2,458.0	4,798.4	9.5	1.73	89	6.1	13.3	59.4	21.2
Avon	1,332	734	481.5	497.1	978.7	5.4	1.68	89	6.3	13.2	61.7	18.7
Bath	29	2,934	40.6	43.6	84.1	-0.1	1.48	86	5.4	11.8	60.9	21.9
Bristol *	110	3,643	197.2	202.0	399.2	-0.5	1.64	91	6.7	13.0	62.2	18.1
Kingswood	48	1,929	45.3	47.0	92.3	9.1	1.79	84	6.6	13.9	61.6	18.0
Northavon	449	312	70.5	69.7	140.2	18.3	1.80	84	7.0	13.6	65.2	14.2
Wansdyke	322	248	39.4	40.7	80.1	3.7	1.81	87	5.8	13.5	60.2	20.5
Woodspring	375	488	88.6	94.1	182.7	12.2	1.72	90	5.6	13.6	59.0	21.8
Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly	3,559	135	232.0	247.7	479.6	12.5	1.76	92	5.7	13.6	57.9	22.7
Caradon	664	119	38.6	40.3	78.9	16.4	1.78	91	5.8	14.3	59.0	21.0
Carrick	461	183	40.4	44.1	84.4	11.5	1.67	90	5.5	13.2	56.7	24.6
Kerrier	473	188	43.1	45.7	88.9	6.3	1.74	92	6.0	13.7	58.7	21.6
North Cornwall	1,190	65	37.1	39.7	76.9	18.7	1.74	88	5.8	13.7	57.4	23.0
Penwith	304	196	28.6	30.9	59.6	10.1	1.84	97	5.3	12.8	57.2	24.7
Restormel	452	197	43.2	45.8	89.0	13.3	1.80	96	5.7	13.9	58.5	22.0
Isles of Scilly	15	130	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.2	2.65	95	5.8	16.0	57.9	20.4
Devon	6,703	157	509.3	544.1	1,053.4	9.1	1.67	89	5.8	13.1	58.3	22.8
East Devon	814	151	57.4	65.4	122.8	14.0	1.56	80	5.0	11.6	52.9	30.4
Exeter	47	2,223	51.2	53.3	104.5	3.9	1.49	95	6.0	12.9	62.0	19.1
Mid Devon	915	73	32.0	34.3	66.4	13.0	1.85	85	6.1	14.3	58.7	20.9
North Devon	1,086	79	42.0	44.2	86.2	10.2	1.92	82	5.9	13.2	58.0	22.9
Plymouth *	80	3,210	126.8	129.0	255.8	1.0	1.63	101	6.4	13.8	62.0	17.8
South Hams	887	89	38.4	40.8	79.1	18.6	1.73	81	5.6	13.4	57.8	23.2
Teignbridge	674	169	54.8	59.3	114.1	19.1	1.73	87	5.7	12.7	56.3	25.3
Torbay	63	1,956	57.5	65.5	123.0	8.7	1.65	87	5.4	12.4	55.4	26.8
Torridge	979	56	26.6	28.1	54.7	12.5	1.76	92	5.8	14.2	57.1	22.8
West Devon	1,160	40	22.6	24.1	46.7	9.2	1.85	93	5.4	13.9	57.9	22.8
Dorset	2,653	254	323.8	349.2	673.0	12.4	1.65	84	5.5	12.4	56.8	25.2
Bournemouth	46	3,468	75.6	84.5	160.1	11.7	1.48	88	5.4	10.9	57.6	26.1
Christchurch	50	846	20.0	22.7	42.7	11.5	1.80	71	4.8	10.7	50.8	33.8
East Dorset	354	228	39.0	41.7	80.7	16.8	1.49	75	4.6	12.5	55.4	27.5
North Dorset	609	91	26.8	28.6	55.3	12.9	1.63	75	5.8	14.5	56.4	23.4
Poole	65	2,133	66.9	71.2	138.1	14.8	1.75	88	6.2	12.9	58.6	22.3
Purbeck	404	110	22.0	22.6	44.5	10.1	1.86	87	5.5	13.0	58.4	23.0
West Dorset	1,082	82	42.4	46.2	88.6	10.7	1.82	83	5.3	13.1	54.5	27.2
Weymouth and Portland	42	1,506	31.1	31.8	62.9	8.4	1.71	101	6.3	13.4	59.8	20.5
Gloucestershire	2,653	207	270.5	279.0	549.5	8.5	1.78	90	6.3	13.6	60.4	19.7
Cheltenham	47	2,290	52.2	54.6	106.8	3.9	1.58	87	5.9	12.7	61.1	20.3
Cotswold	1,165	69	39.3	41.5	80.8	14.9	1.66	83	6.0	13.0	59.1	21.9
Forest of Dean	526	143	37.2	38.2	75.4	3.0	1.92	100	5.8	13.7	60.6	20.0
Gloucester	41	2,584	51.8	53.0	104.7	4.5	1.93	96	7.6	14.6	60.6	17.2
Stroud	461	231	52.1	54.2	106.3	10.6	1.87	87	6.1	14.1	59.8	20.0
Tewkesbury	414	182	37.9	37.5	75.4	18.8	1.74	87	6.1	13.4	61.3	19.2
Somerset	3,452	138	233.2	244.7	477.9	11.0	1.81	90	6.1	13.9	58.2	21.9
Mendip	739	133	48.0	50.1	98.0	9.1	1.91	98	6.3	15.2	58.9	19.5
Sedgemoor	564	180	49.9	51.5	101.4	12.7	1.77	90	6.1	13.7	58.6	21.7
Taunton Deane	462	212	47.7	50.5	98.2	11.1	1.73	94	5.9	13.9	58.4	21.8
South Somerset	727	204	72.5	75.8	148.3	11.4	1.83	87	6.2	13.6	58.5	21.8
West Somerset	959	33	15.1	16.9	32.0	8.6	1.86	81	5.4	11.3	52.4	30.9
Wiltshire	3,476	169	290.0	296.3	586.3	11.7	1.87	95	6.7	14.1	61.6	17.7
Kennet	957	77	37.1	36.7	73.8	12.5	2.06	93	6.7	14.0	61.5	17.8
North Wiltshire	768	155	59.3	59.6	118.9	13.3	2.02	90	7.0	13.9	62.5	16.7
Salisbury	1,004	110	52.9	57.1	110.0	7.2	1.60	91	6.0	13.9	59.8	20.3
Thamesdown	230	754	86.5	87.0	173.5	14.5	1.83	102	7.0	14.4	62.9	15.7
West Wiltshire	517	213	54.1	55.9	110.0	9.8	1.92	95	6.4	13.9	60.5	19.3

15.1 (continued)

	Area (sq km)	Persons per sq km	Population (thousands)			Total population percentage change 1981-1994	Total Period Fertility Rate (TPFR) ¹	Stand- ardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) ²	Percentage of population aged			
			Males	Females	Total				Under 5	5-15	16 up to pension age ³	Pension age ³ or over
WEST MIDLANDS	13,004	407	2,613.0	2,681.9	5,294.9	2.1	1.82	101	6.8	14.4	60.9	17.9
Hereford and Worcester	3,923	178	343.8	356.1	699.9	10.0	1.75	96	6.2	14.1	60.7	19.0
Bromsgrove	220	428	46.0	48.0	94.0	6.6	1.68	100	5.9	14.0	61.6	18.5
Hereford	20	2,485	24.5	26.0	50.5	5.3	1.78	101	7.1	14.0	59.3	19.6
Leominster	933	44	20.2	20.7	40.9	8.5	1.96	88	5.8	13.0	58.0	23.3
Malvern Hills	899	101	44.2	46.6	90.7	6.5	1.66	92	5.3	13.8	57.8	23.1
Redditch	54	1,446	38.9	39.5	78.4	15.9	1.92	101	7.3	16.6	62.7	13.4
South Herefordshire	904	60	26.7	27.4	54.1	15.9	1.76	89	6.2	13.9	58.7	21.2
Worcester	33	2,689	44.1	45.3	89.5	16.0	1.71	91	7.0	13.5	62.5	17.0
Wychavon	664	157	51.2	53.4	104.6	11.0	1.78	93	5.9	13.5	60.6	20.0
Wyre Forest	195	498	48.1	49.1	97.2	6.0	1.72	105	6.1	13.9	62.3	17.8
Shropshire	3,488	119	205.6	210.9	416.5	9.4	1.86	96	6.4	14.3	61.0	18.3
Bridgnorth	633	80	25.2	25.2	50.4	-0.1	1.70	107	5.3	13.3	62.6	18.8
North Shropshire	679	80	27.1	27.3	54.4	6.2	1.83	94	6.0	13.5	59.7	20.7
Oswestry	256	134	16.5	17.7	34.3	8.5	1.94	91	5.9	14.3	59.0	20.8
Shrewsbury and Atcham	602	157	46.2	48.4	94.6	7.8	1.77	97	6.3	13.9	60.3	19.5
South Shropshire	1,027	38	19.6	19.7	39.3	15.0	1.67	84	5.4	12.8	58.0	23.8
The Wrekin *	290	494	71.0	72.4	143.4	14.3	2.01	100	7.4	15.6	62.7	14.4
Staffordshire	2,715	388	522.9	531.5	1,054.4	3.5	1.66	104	6.4	14.1	62.1	17.3
Cannock Chase	79	1,151	45.4	45.3	90.8	6.6	1.71	107	6.9	14.8	63.4	14.9
East Staffordshire	390	254	48.9	50.0	99.0	2.7	1.80	103	7.0	14.3	60.5	18.3
Lichfield	329	285	46.5	47.1	93.6	5.2	1.61	95	6.1	13.6	64.2	16.1
Newcastle-under-Lyme	211	584	60.5	62.6	123.1	2.1	1.50	101	5.9	13.9	61.0	19.2
South Staffordshire	408	256	51.6	52.7	104.4	7.1	1.58	91	5.8	14.0	63.9	16.3
Stafford	599	204	60.7	61.8	122.5	4.4	1.47	99	6.1	13.5	62.3	18.1
Staffordshire Moorlands	576	165	47.2	47.8	95.1	-0.8	1.55	116	5.4	13.7	62.1	18.8
Stoke-on-Trent	93	2,741	126.0	128.2	254.2	0.7	1.75	108	6.9	13.9	60.9	18.3
Tamworth	31	2,329	35.9	35.9	71.8	10.1	1.88	111	7.5	16.9	63.7	11.9
Warwickshire	1,979	251	245.2	251.2	496.3	4.0	1.72	95	6.1	13.7	62.0	18.1
North Warwickshire	285	215	30.6	30.8	61.4	2.4	1.82	99	6.5	13.9	63.0	16.6
Nuneaton and Bedworth	79	1,509	59.3	59.9	119.1	4.6	1.87	103	6.8	14.8	62.3	16.1
Rugby	356	243	43.1	43.4	86.6	-1.1	1.79	104	6.4	14.1	61.4	18.1
Stratford-on-Avon	977	112	53.4	56.1	109.5	8.7	1.62	84	5.3	12.6	62.0	20.1
Warwick	282	424	58.7	61.0	119.8	4.0	1.57	94	5.9	13.3	61.7	19.2
West Midlands (Met. County)	899	2,924	1,295.6	1,332.2	2,627.8	-1.7	1.90	104	7.3	14.7	60.2	17.8
Birmingham *	265	3,798	497.6	510.8	1,008.4	-1.2	1.98	105	7.8	15.3	59.8	17.1
Coventry *	97	3,135	149.4	153.1	302.5	-5.3	1.84	104	7.2	14.7	59.9	18.1
Dudley *	98	3,188	154.7	157.5	312.2	3.8	1.76	98	6.5	13.5	61.9	18.1
Sandwell *	86	3,430	144.1	149.6	293.7	-5.2	1.90	110	7.2	14.4	59.5	18.9
Solihull	179	1,131	98.7	103.3	202.0	1.9	1.75	87	6.3	14.2	61.6	17.9
Walsall*	106	2,495	130.5	133.3	263.9	-1.4	1.90	111	7.0	14.7	60.8	17.5
Wolverhampton *	69	3,562	120.6	124.5	245.1	-4.5	1.93	106	7.3	14.7	59.4	18.7

15.1 (continued)

	Area (sq km)	Persons per sq km	Population (thousands)			Total population percentage change 1981-1994	Total Period Fertility Rate (TPFR) ¹	Stand- ardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) ²	Percentage of population aged			
			Males	Females	Total				Under 5	5-15	16 up to pension age ³	Pension age ³ or over
NORTH WEST	7,342	873	3,131.3	3,280.7	6,412.0	-0.7	1.77	108	6.8	14.6	60.5	18.1
Cheshire	2,331	419	479.1	496.5	975.6	4.6	1.75	102	6.5	14.4	61.5	17.6
Chester	448	269	58.7	61.9	120.6	3.2	1.67	100	6.1	13.5	61.2	19.2
Congleton	211	405	42.0	43.5	85.5	6.8	1.72	93	5.7	14.3	62.1	18.0
Crewe and Nantwich	430	259	55.2	56.2	111.4	13.0	1.72	98	6.9	13.7	61.7	17.6
Ellesmere Port and Neston	87	939	39.9	41.5	81.4	-1.3	1.70	102	6.8	14.9	61.1	17.2
Halton *	74	1,676	60.7	63.1	123.7	0.4	1.86	116	7.2	16.9	61.1	14.8
Macclesfield	525	289	73.7	77.8	151.5	1.1	1.74	97	5.8	13.2	61.3	19.7
Vale Royal	380	302	56.4	58.3	114.7	2.8	1.80	102	6.5	14.6	61.0	17.9
Warrington	176	1,061	92.4	94.3	186.7	10.0	1.76	109	6.9	14.4	62.4	16.3
Greater Manchester	1,286	2,005	1,265.7	1,312.3	2,578.0	-1.6	1.79	111	7.1	14.7	60.9	17.3
Bolton *	140	1,898	130.3	134.9	265.2	1.1	1.80	107	7.0	14.9	60.8	17.3
Bury	99	1,838	89.7	92.5	182.2	3.2	1.79	110	6.8	14.5	61.8	17.0
Manchester *	116	3,712	212.1	219.0	431.1	-6.8	1.80	124	8.0	15.3	60.3	16.4
Oldham *	141	1,563	107.6	112.8	220.4	-0.4	1.92	113	7.4	15.7	60.2	16.8
Rochdale *	160	1,298	101.3	105.8	207.1	-0.5	2.07	111	7.7	15.7	60.0	16.6
Salford *	97	2,384	113.9	116.8	230.7	-6.6	1.83	117	7.1	14.0	60.1	18.8
Stockport	126	2,313	142.0	149.3	291.4	0.3	1.63	95	6.3	14.1	61.1	18.6
Tameside	103	2,150	109.0	112.8	221.8	1.5	1.82	115	7.1	14.6	60.9	17.3
Trafford	106	2,066	106.6	111.5	218.1	-1.6	1.65	99	6.6	14.3	60.8	18.4
Wigan *	199	1,559	153.1	157.0	310.0	-0.1	1.71	110	6.7	14.3	62.7	16.3
Lancashire	3,070	464	694.4	729.6	1,424.0	2.8	1.80	106	6.7	14.4	59.7	19.2
Blackburn *	137	1,023	68.8	71.4	140.1	-1.7	2.17	112	8.2	16.7	58.8	16.2
Blackpool	35	4,410	74.0	80.0	154.0	3.3	1.72	108	6.0	11.9	59.3	22.8
Burnley *	111	818	44.2	46.3	90.5	-2.4	2.01	118	7.5	15.9	58.6	17.9
Chorley	203	478	47.8	49.1	96.9	5.1	1.68	109	6.4	14.7	62.7	16.2
Fylde	166	447	35.6	38.4	74.0	7.3	1.57	96	5.2	11.8	57.0	26.0
Hyndburn	73	1,090	39.0	40.5	79.6	0.1	2.12	109	7.5	15.2	59.0	18.2
Lancaster	576	234	65.3	69.7	135.0	7.8	1.51	100	6.0	13.4	59.6	21.0
Pendle	169	506	41.8	43.9	85.7	-0.8	2.09	101	7.2	15.9	58.6	18.4
Preston *	142	936	66.0	67.1	133.1	5.3	1.82	112	7.4	14.5	61.0	17.0
Ribble Valley	584	89	25.8	26.0	51.8	-3.9	1.69	100	5.3	13.9	60.9	19.9
Rossendale	138	475	32.2	33.4	65.6	0.9	1.93	113	7.1	15.0	60.7	17.2
South Ribble	113	917	50.6	53.0	103.6	7.0	1.58	104	6.5	14.7	61.9	16.9
West Lancashire	338	326	53.9	56.4	110.2	2.6	1.76	103	6.4	15.1	61.8	16.7
Wyre	284	366	49.6	54.4	103.9	4.6	1.63	98	5.5	13.2	56.3	25.0
Merseyside	655	2,189	692.1	742.3	1,434.4	-5.8	1.70	110	6.7	14.7	59.9	18.7
Knowsley *	97	1,582	74.6	79.3	154.0	-11.5	1.99	122	7.7	16.9	59.6	15.8
Liverpool *	113	4,201	230.2	243.8	474.0	-8.3	1.62	119	6.9	14.6	60.9	17.6
Sefton *	153	1,912	139.4	152.9	292.4	-2.7	1.63	101	6.2	14.1	58.5	21.2
St Helens *	133	1,357	88.8	92.1	181.0	-4.9	1.66	115	6.5	14.1	62.0	17.5
Wirral *	159	2,098	159.1	174.0	333.1	-2.2	1.79	102	6.5	14.7	58.6	20.1
ENGLAND	130,423	373	23,882.1	24,825.4	48,707.5	4.0	1.74	105	6.6	13.9	61.2	18.3

15.1 (continued)

	Area (sq km)	Persons per sq km	Population (thousands)			Total population percentage change 1981-1994	Total Period Fertility Rate (TPFR) ¹	Stand- ardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) ²	Percentage of population aged			
			Males	Females	Total				Under 5	5-15	16 up to pension age ³	Pension age ³ or over
WALES	20,766	140	1,421.6	1,491.5	2,913.0	3.5	1.79	101	6.4	14.4	59.3	19.9
Clwyd	2,430	172	201.7	215.6	417.4	6.0	1.76	98	6.3	14.1	59.1	20.5
Alyn and Deeside	154	488	37.2	38.1	75.3	3.8	1.79	99	6.9	14.1	62.5	16.4
Colwyn	552	104	26.8	30.6	57.4	16.8	1.70	94	5.6	13.0	54.5	26.9
Delyn	281	249	34.3	35.7	70.0	6.0	1.68	105	6.1	14.6	61.5	17.8
Glyndwr	968	44	20.6	21.6	42.3	5.1	1.85	89	6.3	13.5	57.6	22.7
Rhuddlan	109	507	25.9	29.1	55.0	4.9	1.89	95	6.4	13.2	55.2	25.2
Wrexham Maelor	367	320	56.9	60.5	117.4	3.7	1.73	102	6.4	14.8	60.2	18.6
Dyfed	5,766	61	172.0	180.9	352.9	5.8	1.77	96	5.8	13.9	58.4	22.0
Carmarthen	1,180	48	27.3	29.4	56.8	9.2	1.76	94	5.4	13.8	58.6	22.2
Ceredigion	1,794	39	34.2	35.5	69.7	13.9	1.59	86	5.4	12.8	60.3	21.5
Dinefwr	972	40	19.1	19.7	38.9	4.2	1.83	99	5.5	13.4	57.5	23.5
Llanelli	233	315	35.6	37.8	73.4	-3.2	1.86	101	5.8	13.9	56.6	23.7
Preseli Pembrokeshire	1,151	62	35.1	36.6	71.7	3.6	1.81	100	6.2	15.0	58.8	20.0
South Pembrokeshire	436	97	20.6	21.9	42.5	11.2	1.93	101	6.3	14.4	57.8	21.5
Gwent	1,377	329	221.6	230.6	452.2	2.4	1.93	106	6.8	14.7	59.6	18.9
Blaenau Gwent	127	609	38.0	39.3	77.3	-3.1	1.92	115	7.0	14.4	59.0	19.6
Islwyn	102	655	32.9	33.8	66.8	0.6	1.89	105	6.7	14.5	60.3	18.4
Monmouth	831	96	39.3	40.9	80.2	10.7	1.77	89	5.9	14.1	60.1	19.9
Newport	190	722	67.2	70.3	137.4	3.8	1.98	110	7.2	15.0	59.3	18.4
Torfaen	126	720	44.3	46.3	90.6	-0.1	2.00	111	6.9	15.0	59.6	18.5
Gwynedd	3,863	62	116.3	124.0	240.3	3.9	1.86	96	6.0	13.7	57.5	22.8
Aberconwy	601	91	26.2	28.7	54.9	7.1	1.81	90	5.6	12.3	55.6	26.5
Arfon	410	140	27.7	29.6	57.3	5.1	1.80	97	6.5	14.3	60.6	18.5
Dwyfor	620	44	13.2	14.0	27.2	5.1	1.80	98	5.5	12.7	55.8	26.0
Meirionnydd	1,517	21	15.7	16.7	32.4	3.2	2.00	99	5.8	13.2	56.0	25.1
Ynys Mon-Isle of Anglesey	715	96	33.4	35.0	68.4	0.5	1.97	101	6.3	14.8	57.9	21.1
Mid Glamorgan	1,017	535	266.3	278.2	544.5	0.7	1.82	109	6.8	15.1	60.0	18.1
Cynon Valley	176	369	31.9	33.3	65.2	-3.9	1.88	113	6.9	15.1	58.7	19.3
Merthyr Tydfil	111	538	28.8	30.6	59.5	-1.8	2.00	121	7.3	15.8	58.4	18.5
Ogwr	286	474	65.7	69.6	135.3	3.8	1.81	100	6.5	14.3	60.0	19.2
Rhondda	101	772	37.9	39.7	77.6	-5.7	1.91	114	6.5	15.0	57.8	20.7
Rhymney Valley	177	588	50.9	53.4	104.3	-1.1	1.88	109	7.3	16.1	60.2	16.4
Taff Ely	167	615	51.1	51.6	102.7	8.8	1.61	105	6.4	14.8	63.2	15.6
Powys	5,077	24	59.6	60.6	120.2	8.6	1.82	99	5.8	13.7	58.5	22.0
Brecknock	1,791	23	20.4	20.9	41.3	0.9	1.89	104	5.2	13.8	58.1	22.9
Montgomeryshire	2,059	27	27.3	27.4	54.7	12.9	1.76	94	6.3	13.6	59.3	20.8
Radnorshire	1,228	20	12.0	12.2	24.2	13.7	1.88	100	5.7	13.6	57.3	23.4
South Glamorgan	416	996	202.8	211.8	414.6	6.4	1.77	99	7.0	14.6	60.3	18.1
Cardiff	120	2,497	147.0	153.0	300.0	6.9	1.73	96	7.1	14.4	60.7	17.8
Vale of Glamorgan	296	387	55.8	58.8	114.6	5.0	1.90	107	6.6	15.2	59.3	18.9
West Glamorgan	820	453	181.2	189.8	371.0	-0.3	1.70	101	6.2	14.1	59.2	20.6
Lliw Valley	218	297	31.4	33.2	64.6	7.8	1.76	98	6.4	14.7	58.9	20.1
Neath	204	324	32.2	34.0	66.2	-1.4	1.69	111	6.2	14.1	59.0	20.7
Port Talbot	152	338	25.1	26.3	51.4	-6.3	1.88	106	6.5	14.3	58.1	21.1
Swansea	246	768	92.4	96.4	188.8	-0.7	1.65	98	6.0	13.8	59.6	20.5

15.1 (continued)

	Area (sq km)	Persons per sq km	Population (thousands)			Total population percentage change 1981-1994	Total Period Fertility Rate (TPFR) ¹	Stand- ardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) ²	Percentage of population aged			
			Males	Females	Total				Under 5	5-15	16 up to pension age ³	Pension age ³ or over
SCOTLAND	77,080	66.0	2,486.2	2,646.2	5,132.4	-0.9	1.58	115	6.3	13.9	62.0	17.8
Borders	4,670	22.0	50.8	54.9	105.7	4.4	..	101	5.9	13.2	59.2	21.7
Berwickshire	876	21.0	9.4	10.1	19.4	5.9	..	95	6.0	13.7	57.7	22.6
Ettrick and Lauderdale	1,355	26.0	17.1	18.4	35.5	6.5	..	97	5.9	13.2	60.5	20.3
Roxburgh	1,540	23.0	16.9	18.3	35.2	-0.3	..	113	5.8	12.7	59.3	22.2
Tweeddale	899	17.0	7.4	8.2	15.6	9.0	..	92	5.8	13.6	58.0	22.5
Central	2,627	103.0	132.5	140.9	273.4	-	..	117	6.3	13.9	62.5	17.3
Clackmannan	160	312.0	23.9	25.0	48.9	1.3	..	108	6.6	14.7	62.1	16.5
Falkirk	291	476.0	69.1	73.4	142.5	-1.7	..	125	6.4	13.6	62.6	17.4
Stirling	2,176	37.0	39.5	42.5	82.0	2.2	..	108	5.8	13.8	62.6	17.8
Dumfries and Galloway	6,370	23.0	71.8	76.0	147.8	1.6	..	107	6.0	13.7	59.3	20.9
Annandale and Eskdale	1,553	24.0	18.1	19.0	37.1	4.0	..	103	5.9	13.3	59.7	21.1
Nithsdale	1,433	40.0	27.8	29.5	57.3	1.0	..	104	6.4	13.8	60.6	19.2
Stewartry	1,671	14.0	11.5	12.2	23.7	3.6	..	99	5.3	13.7	56.1	24.9
Wigtown	1,713	17.0	14.4	15.3	29.7	-1.8	..	126	6.0	14.1	59.1	20.8
Fife	1,308	266.0	171.5	180.6	352.1	3.1	..	108	6.3	14.4	61.4	18.0
Dunfermline	302	422.0	64.3	65.8	130.1	2.8	..	115	6.7	14.8	62.3	16.2
Kirkcaldy	248	606.0	71.8	76.7	148.5	-0.7	..	111	6.3	14.6	60.6	18.4
North East Fife	758	96.0	35.4	38.1	73.6	12.2	..	92	5.4	13.0	61.4	20.3
Grampian	8,707	61.0	263.0	269.5	532.5	9.8	..	105	6.4	14.0	63.3	16.3
Aberdeen City	184	1,179.0	107.0	112.1	219.1	3.1	..	107	5.9	12.1	65.0	17.0
Banff and Buchan	1,528	58.0	43.8	44.6	88.5	6.9	..	114	6.7	15.0	61.8	16.5
Gordon	2,214	36.0	40.1	40.3	80.4	26.1	..	97	6.8	16.2	63.2	13.7
Kincardine and Deeside	2,550	22.0	28.5	28.7	57.2	34.9	..	88	7.0	15.7	62.4	14.9
Moray	2,231	39.0	43.6	43.8	87.4	4.6	..	108	6.7	14.4	61.3	17.6
Highland	25,304	8.0	101.8	105.7	207.5	6.5	..	109	6.4	14.9	60.8	17.9
Badenoch and Strathspey	2,317	5.0	5.5	5.7	11.2	13.4	..	117	5.2	13.7	60.7	20.5
Caithness	1,776	15.0	13.0	13.1	26.1	-5.6	..	121	6.3	15.5	60.3	17.9
Inverness	2,789	22.0	31.2	33.1	64.3	12.6	..	102	6.7	14.3	62.4	16.6
Lochaber	4,468	4.0	9.5	9.9	19.4	-0.5	..	119	6.6	15.3	62.0	16.1
Nairn	422	26.0	5.3	5.6	10.9	9.9	..	127	5.9	14.8	57.9	21.4
Ross and Cromarty	4,976	10.0	25.1	25.4	50.5	7.5	..	109	6.6	15.8	60.7	16.9
Skye and Lochalsh	2,691	4.0	5.9	6.1	12.0	12.7	..	96	6.1	14.9	59.0	19.9
Sutherland	5,865	2.0	6.4	6.8	13.2	-1.0	..	105	5.5	14.3	56.9	23.3
Lothian	1,756	441.0	367.5	391.1	758.6	1.2	..	108	6.2	12.7	63.9	17.2
East Lothian	713	128.0	42.1	44.7	86.8	7.5	..	105	6.6	13.4	60.3	19.8
Edinburgh City	261	1,691.0	213.4	230.2	443.6	-0.6	..	108	5.9	11.4	64.6	18.2
Midlothian	358	225.0	39.2	40.8	80.0	-4.1	..	111	6.5	14.5	62.9	16.1
West Lothian	423	349.0	72.8	75.3	148.2	6.4	..	112	6.9	15.2	64.7	13.1
Strathclyde	13,529	168.0	1,100.9	1,186.9	2,287.8	-5.3	..	122	6.4	14.2	61.9	17.5
Argyll and Bute	6,497	10.0	30.5	33.1	63.6	-2.2	..	115	5.8	13.6	58.3	22.3
Bearsden and Milngavie	36	1,108.0	20.0	21.4	41.4	5.6	..	90	5.5	14.3	62.0	18.2
Clydebank	35	1,280.0	22.0	24.8	46.7	-11.5	..	121	6.3	14.7	59.4	19.5
Clydesdale	1,322	44.0	28.7	30.0	58.7	2.4	..	111	6.2	14.4	62.4	17.0
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	103	615.0	31.4	32.6	64.0	2.8	..	124	6.7	15.6	65.6	12.1
Cumnock and Doon Valley	800	49.0	20.6	22.0	42.6	-5.1	..	133	6.9	14.9	60.4	17.7
Cunninghame	878	157.0	66.9	72.2	139.1	1.3	..	118	6.5	15.1	61.0	17.4
Dumbarton	472	164.0	38.6	39.7	78.3	-0.8	..	114	6.6	15.0	62.0	16.4
East Kilbride	285	299.0	41.6	43.6	85.2	2.4	..	111	6.9	14.4	63.3	15.4
Eastwood	115	523.0	30.2	32.5	62.7	16.4	..	86	6.5	14.4	61.6	17.5
Glasgow City	198	3,399.0	324.0	356.0	680.0	-12.2	..	134	6.5	13.3	61.8	18.4
Hamilton	131	810.0	51.8	55.3	107.2	-2.0	..	123	6.3	14.9	63.4	15.4
Inverclyde	158	552.0	42.8	46.6	89.4	-11.7	..	131	6.3	14.6	60.5	18.5
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	373	216.0	39.0	42.0	80.9	-1.8	..	119	6.4	14.1	61.4	18.1
Kyle and Carrick	1,317	95.0	54.6	59.8	114.4	1.0	..	106	5.7	13.7	59.8	20.8
Monklands	164	615.0	49.5	53.0	102.5	-7.9	..	133	6.7	15.3	62.2	15.9
Motherwell	172	837.0	69.8	73.9	143.7	-5.0	..	125	6.4	14.8	61.8	17.0
Renfrew	307	642.0	97.2	104.5	201.7	-3.9	..	122	6.5	14.2	62.7	16.7
Strathkelvin	164	518.0	41.9	43.9	85.8	-1.8	..	110	6.3	14.8	64.0	14.9

15.1 (continued)

	Area (sq km)	Persons per sq km	Population (thousands)			Total population percentage change 1981-1994	Total Period Fertility Rate (TPFR) ¹	Stand- ardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) ²	Percentage of population aged			
			Males	Females	Total				Under 5	5-15	16 up to pension age ³	Pension age ³ or over
Tayside	7,502	52.0	190.5	204.5	395.0	-0.5	..	110	6.1	13.6	60.4	19.9
Angus	2,031	48.0	47.9	50.1	98.0	5.3	..	107	6.3	14.1	60.4	19.3
Dundee City	235	711.0	80.3	87.6	167.8	-9.2	..	113	6.1	13.0	61.2	19.7
Perth and Kinross	5,236	24.0	62.3	66.9	129.2	8.3	..	109	5.9	13.9	59.4	20.8
Orkney	976	20.0	9.8	10.0	19.8	3.3	..	110	6.5	14.9	60.3	18.3
Shetland	1,433	16.0	11.6	11.3	22.9	-13.2	..	123	7.2	16.0	61.8	15.0
Western Isles	2,898	9.0	14.6	14.7	29.3	-7.1	..	114	5.9	15.0	58.3	20.7
NORTHERN IRELAND	13,483	122	801.8	839.9	1,641.7	5.2	1.95	108	7.8	17.7	59.5	15.0
Antrim	405	118	..	..	47.9	3.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ards	368	181	..	..	66.5	11.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Armagh	667	79	..	..	52.7	5.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ballymena	634	90	..	..	57.3	3.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ballymoney	417	59	..	..	24.5	5.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Banbridge	441	84	..	..	37.1	18.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belfast	130	2,285	..	..	297.1	-4.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carrickfergus	85	408	..	..	34.7	16.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Castlereagh	84	752	..	..	63.2	3.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coleraine	478	113	..	..	53.9	11.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cookstown	512	61	..	..	31.0	7.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Craigavon	280	277	..	..	77.5	4.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Derry	373	272	..	..	101.6	10.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Down	638	95	..	..	60.4	9.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dungannon	763	61	..	..	46.6	4.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fermanagh	1,700	32	..	..	55.1	4.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Larne	337	89	..	..	29.9	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Limavady	585	52	..	..	30.6	9.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lisburn	436	241	..	..	105.1	18.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Magherafelt	562	65	..	..	36.6	9.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moyle	494	30	..	..	14.7	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Newry and Mourne	886	94	..	..	83.4	6.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Newtownabbey	151	517	..	..	78.1	6.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Down	72	1,024	..	..	73.7	8.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Omagh	1,124	41	..	..	46.6	3.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Strabane	861	42	..	..	35.9	-0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Urban Programme authorities.

1 The Total Period Fertility Rate (TPFR) measures the average number of children which would be born if women were to experience the age-specific fertility rates of the year in question throughout their child-bearing life.

2 Adjusted for the age structure of the population. See Appendix notes to the Population chapter.

3 Pension age is 60 for women and 65 for men.

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

15.2 Housing and households

	Housing starts 1994 (numbers)			Households 1994				Local authority tenants: average weekly unrebated rent per dwelling (£) April 1995 ²	Council tax (£) April 1995 ³
	Private enterprise	Housing associations, local authorities etc	Stock of dwellings 1994 (thousands)	All households (thousands)	Average household size (numbers)	Lone parents ¹ as a percentage of all households	One person households as a percentage of all households		
UNITED KINGDOM	165,176	44,332	23,027	23,683.5	2.42	..	28.0	..	.
NORTH	7,961	1,684	1,309	1,272.5	2.40	6.0	28.6	32.54	677
Cleveland	1,604	328	227	222.9	2.49	7.3	26.9	36.44	733
Hartlepool *	354	92	37	36.8	2.48	6.7	26.9	34.27	759
Langbaugh *	160	0	60	57.7	2.45	6.5	26.9	36.41	748
Middlesbrough *	420	171	58	57.6	2.52	9.8	27.5	40.06	760
Stockton-on-Tees *	670	65	72	70.8	2.50	6.3	26.4	34.15	688
Cumbria	1,359	364	214	202.1	2.38	4.0	28.4	35.50	681
Allerdale	315	90	41	39.1	2.41	3.7	28.8	34.75	668
Barrow-in-Furness	43	66	31	30.1	2.38	5.0	28.0	40.68	726
Carlisle	289	78	44	42.8	2.38	4.4	28.6	33.28	695
Copeland	211	49	30	28.6	2.46	5.1	26.6	32.77	663
Eden	219	16	21	19.3	2.40	2.9	26.0	45.59	671
South Lakeland	282	65	47	42.2	2.31	2.8	30.3	35.40	670
Durham	1,777	157	254	247.7	2.42	5.5	27.2	33.89	647
Chester-le-Street	486	0	23	22.5	2.39	4.4	26.2	31.52	593
Darlington	212	33	42	41.4	2.38	5.5	29.5	32.15	630
Derwentside	148	4	37	35.6	2.41	5.9	27.2	37.73	660
Durham	266	46	34	35.1	2.50	5.1	26.4	32.51	588
Easington	138	0	41	39.5	2.45	6.2	27.5	36.07	696
Sedgefield	260	33	38	37.3	2.42	6.0	25.7	31.12	687
Teesdale	84	27	11	10.0	2.39	2.5	28.6	33.25	629
Wear Valley	183	14	27	26.3	2.38	5.9	26.9	34.48	672
Northumberland	892	152	133	125.1	2.41	4.3	26.9	29.41	644
Alnwick	82	14	14	12.6	2.38	4.2	25.9	30.25	643
Berwick-upon-Tweed	61	51	13	11.5	2.26	3.2	33.0	25.40	645
Blyth Valley	..	..	34	32.8	2.44	5.1	26.2	28.20	650
Castle Morpeth	108	0	20	19.5	2.44	3.4	25.5	32.08	651
Tynedale	68	50	25	23.1	2.43	3.8	27.8	35.74	642
Wansbeck	215	37	27	25.5	2.43	4.9	25.9	27.68	633
Tyne and Wear	2,300	683	482	474.8	2.36	6.9	30.7	30.72	674
Gateshead *	309	146	87	85.5	2.35	6.1	30.6	31.53	718
Newcastle-upon-Tyne *	453	125	121	120.5	2.32	7.6	34.0	34.60	696
North Tyneside *	805	221	87	83.4	2.30	5.9	30.5	27.05	743
South Tyneside *	275	92	67	65.8	2.35	7.4	31.2	26.66	640
Sunderland *	458	99	119	119.5	2.46	7.0	27.3	30.96	592
YORKSHIRE & HUMBERSIDE	12,541	3,159	2,072	2,050.1	2.42	5.5	28.0	29.68	631
Humberside	2,740	533	368	359.6	2.44	5.6	26.9	30.08	703
Beverley	776	1	48	47.8	2.44	3.1	25.7	30.52	664
Boothferry	142	74	27	26.2	2.47	4.2	22.8	28.52	713
Cleethorpes	177	78	28	28.1	2.47	4.9	24.4	32.37	750
East Yorkshire	589	16	39	36.8	2.38	3.8	26.7	32.01	670
Glanford	338	10	30	29.2	2.47	3.9	22.3	28.68	680
Great Grimsby	64	53	38	36.6	2.45	7.9	27.5	30.28	740
Holderness	200	25	21	20.7	2.49	3.6	22.5	30.76	690
Kingston upon Hull**	414	254	111	109.8	2.42	7.5	31.0	29.83	733
Scunthorpe	40	22	25	24.2	2.48	7.0	26.7	30.12	666
North Yorkshire	2,369	651	311	297.2	2.38	4.0	27.5	36.08	561
Craven	101	42	23	21.0	2.38	4.0	28.7	37.35	571
Hambleton	469	108	34	32.3	2.51	3.2	23.9	0.00	461
Harrogate	587	216	62	61.0	2.36	3.7	28.2	38.09	604
Richmondshire	65	0	19	17.7	2.45	3.8	24.6	36.52	564
Ryedale	400	96	40	38.3	2.41	2.6	24.8	0.00	574
Scarborough	202	59	50	46.2	2.28	4.7	30.6	36.70	546
Selby	439	69	38	36.4	2.49	3.5	23.4	33.29	552
York	106	61	45	44.3	2.30	5.8	32.4	35.58	583

15.2 (continued)

	Housing starts 1994 (numbers)			Households 1994				Local authority tenants: average weekly unrebated rent per dwelling (£) April 1995 ²	Council tax (£) April 1995 ³
	Private enterprise	Housing associations, local authorities etc	Stock of dwellings 1994 (thousands)	All households (thousands)	Average household size (numbers)	Lone parents ¹ as a percentage of all households	One person households as a percentage of all households		
South Yorkshire	2,645	453	536	536.3	2.41	5.4	27.6	27.69	631
Barnsley *	675	30	92	90.8	2.47	5.2	24.8	27.36	596
Doncaster *	623	169	118	117.5	2.46	5.8	25.2	26.74	586
Rotherham *	445	71	102	103.0	2.47	5.4	25.2	25.23	618
Sheffield *	902	183	223	224.9	2.33	5.3	31.1	29.24	676
West Yorkshire	4,777	1,522	856	857.0	2.43	6.0	28.9	30.16	631
Bradford *	958	321	186	187.1	2.54	6.7	28.2	34.21	593
Calderdale	239	94	82	80.1	2.39	5.5	29.1	31.27	694
Kirklees *	993	116	159	157.1	2.44	5.8	28.5	35.25	729
Leeds *	1,618	781	299	303.9	2.36	6.2	30.7	26.86	614
Wakefield	969	210	130	128.9	2.44	4.9	26.0	29.36	560
EAST MIDLANDS	13,968	2,555	1,692	1,655.4	2.45	4.8	25.9	32.59	632
Derbyshire	3,171	599	398	389.3	2.42	4.3	26.3	29.84	654
Amber Valley	..	..	48	46.9	2.41	3.3	25.0	30.85	656
Bolsover	224	85	30	28.6	2.46	3.7	23.7	27.61	668
Chesterfield	229	26	44	42.9	2.33	3.9	29.6	28.09	643
Derby *	525	158	95	94.3	2.41	6.1	28.8	31.18	632
Derbyshire Dales	174	27	29	27.8	2.43	2.8	25.6	30.33	657
Erewash	304	83	45	44.0	2.41	4.7	25.8	29.20	657
High Peak	279	59	35	35.0	2.46	4.3	26.1	34.14	672
North East Derbyshire	416	0	40	40.5	2.43	3.9	23.8	27.29	685
South Derbyshire	403	68	30	29.3	2.53	3.5	22.6	32.96	646
Leicestershire	2,896	418	362	359.1	2.52	4.9	25.5	34.67	601
Blaby ⁴	391	-7	34	33.0	2.56	3.3	20.1	29.27	587
Charnwood	671	89	59	60.4	2.51	4.0	25.2	28.85	566
Harborough	385	14	29	27.8	2.52	2.9	23.4	38.97	605
Hinckley and Bosworth	384	0	40	39.3	2.47	3.2	23.9	33.29	541
Leicester *	343	215	113	113.4	2.55	7.9	30.1	37.25	653
Melton	159	8	19	18.7	2.47	3.5	23.8	32.50	594
North West Leicestershire	392	50	34	33.0	2.50	3.7	24.1	31.09	607
Oadby and Wigston	91	7	21	20.7	2.54	3.7	21.6	28.50	614
Rutland	80	35	13	12.8	2.53	4.6	23.1	40.45	610
Lincolnshire	2,976	175	261	249.6	2.39	4.0	25.5	32.45	587
Boston	231	28	24	22.5	2.37	3.8	26.3	33.46	594
East Lindsey	391	39	55	50.7	2.34	3.3	26.1	34.27	578
Lincoln	161	32	37	36.3	2.29	6.1	31.5	30.09	597
North Kesteven	609	42	35	33.2	2.40	3.6	22.0	33.22	589
South Holland	..	..	30	29.2	2.38	2.8	23.8	32.82	601
South Kesteven	838	18	49	46.5	2.46	4.5	24.5	32.89	578
West Lindsey	329	16	32	31.1	2.46	3.9	24.2	32.02	587
Northamptonshire	2,838	525	245	236.2	2.49	5.0	24.6	34.47	573
Corby	113	172	21	20.3	2.59	8.7	21.3	30.81	566
Daventry	446	53	26	25.1	2.52	3.3	22.3	31.66	564
East Northamptonshire	331	20	29	27.8	2.49	3.4	23.8	34.92	606
Kettering	392	35	33	31.9	2.45	4.4	25.4	35.77	579
Northampton	997	60	78	75.2	2.46	5.7	26.8	36.70	642
South Northamptonshire	310	82	29	28.4	2.54	3.0	22.2	39.37	609
Wellingborough	249	103	28	27.5	2.46	6.1	25.4	30.77	315
Nottinghamshire	2,087	845	425	421.2	2.42	5.6	26.8	32.59	705
Ashfield	367	128	45	44.2	2.46	4.4	24.7	27.53	691
Bassetlaw	288	38	44	42.6	2.44	4.0	24.4	32.17	692
Broxtowe	337	63	46	46.4	2.40	4.5	25.7	30.34	696
Gedling	204	78	46	45.8	2.42	3.6	25.3	29.90	691
Mansfield	158	80	43	41.3	2.46	5.5	25.1	33.05	701
Newark and Sherwood	242	145	43	41.8	2.46	4.4	24.4	33.08	734
Nottingham *	136	200	117	117.4	2.37	9.0	31.1	34.29	740
Rushcliffe	355	113	41	41.8	2.42	3.7	25.9	33.66	661

15.2 (continued)

	Housing starts 1994 (numbers)			Households 1994				Local authority tenants: average weekly unrebated rent per dwelling (£) April 1995 ²	Council tax (£) April 1995 ³
	Private enterprise	Housing associations, local authorities etc	Stock of dwellings 1994 (thousands)	All households (thousands)	Average household size (numbers)	Lone parents ¹ as a percentage of all households	One person households as a percentage of all households		
EAST ANGLIA	8,453	1,472	900	860.9	2.41	4.2	26.3	36.79	560
Cambridgeshire	2,552	565	278	276.5	2.45	4.5	26.0	38.52	530
Cambridge	239	78	42	47.5	2.31	6.0	34.4	40.73	588
East Cambridgeshire	432	21	27	25.7	2.45	2.3	23.8	0.00	526
Fenland	400	55	34	32.5	2.39	3.0	25.5	38.56	554
Huntingdonshire	732	238	60	58.4	2.53	4.4	21.8	38.45	511
Peterborough	360	79	66	63.8	2.46	6.4	27.0	36.99	540
South Cambridgeshire	389	94	49	48.5	2.52	2.8	22.8	38.40	486
Norfolk	3,776	397	342	320.3	2.36	4.2	26.9	35.17	569
Breckland	578	40	48	46.0	2.41	3.8	24.6	0.00	559
Broadland	807	68	47	44.1	2.46	2.8	21.9	0.00	562
Great Yarmouth	257	66	39	36.9	2.36	4.8	28.3	30.57	533
Kings Lynn and West Norfolk	738	209	60	54.0	2.38	3.5	25.9	34.74	568
North Norfolk	577	0	47	39.8	2.30	3.3	28.4	36.77	553
Norwich	65	12	56	56.8	2.21	7.0	33.9	35.66	638
South Norfolk	754	2	46	42.8	2.41	3.5	23.7	38.71	563
Suffolk	2,125	510	279	264.1	2.42	3.9	26.1	36.91	581
Babergh	165	106	34	32.1	2.43	3.5	24.1	40.14	545
Forest Heath	270	11	23	24.4	2.55	5.1	23.5	36.60	518
Ipswich	88	33	50	47.7	2.37	5.7	29.3	34.02	680
Mid Suffolk	335	83	34	31.4	2.47	2.7	23.8	40.44	561
St Edmundsbury	380	108	39	37.5	2.42	3.5	24.1	37.92	565
Suffolk Coastal	590	59	49	45.8	2.42	2.8	26.9	37.84	577
Waveney	297	110	49	45.4	2.34	4.2	28.0	35.61	575
SOUTH EAST	44,334	13,307	7,445	7,330.4	2.40	5.4	28.9	47.56	568
Bedfordshire	1,885	406	217	214.5	2.51	4.8	25.5	41.01	596
Bedford	616	111	56	55.6	2.43	4.6	27.9	33.90	598
Luton	233	98	71	70.2	2.56	6.3	25.9	39.60	611
Mid Bedfordshire	695	68	46	45.0	2.51	2.9	23.7	40.08	551
South Bedfordshire	341	129	44	43.8	2.51	4.6	23.6	43.89	623
Berkshire	2,196	198	298	302.8	2.50	4.3	25.0	47.69	548
Bracknell Forest	776	12	40	40.6	2.53	4.8	23.2	39.74	523
Newbury	..	..	54	54.8	2.55	3.6	23.0	40.71	559
Reading	..	..	54	57.9	2.36	5.8	30.0	51.91	610
Slough	163	103	41	40.6	2.56	6.4	26.8	48.28	458
Windsor and Maidenhead	247	0	55	55.0	2.45	3.0	26.4	51.40	540
Wokingham	564	77	54	54.0	2.59	2.9	20.3	46.64	566
Buckinghamshire	2,495	670	262	257.6	2.52	4.3	24.1	40.76	574
Aylesbury Vale	638	3	59	58.9	2.52	3.2	23.4	42.36	562
Chiltern	128	49	35	35.9	2.51	3.3	24.1	0.00	569
Milton Keynes	1,373	467	79	74.5	2.51	6.6	25.2	36.72	621
South Buckinghamshire	121	26	26	25.4	2.48	3.6	23.6	34.90	527
Wycombe	235	125	63	62.9	2.56	3.3	23.6	47.14	564
East Sussex	2,046	514	329	317.9	2.22	4.6	33.3	42.29	584
Brighton	461	189	70	69.9	2.17	5.6	36.0	44.00	566
Eastbourne	..	..	40	39.6	2.15	5.1	35.4	39.93	607
Hastings	76	34	39	35.6	2.24	6.2	34.1	38.71	587
Hove	40	135	43	42.6	2.07	4.7	39.2	40.70	577
Lewes	136	37	40	37.8	2.29	3.7	30.0	44.04	575
Rother	221	120	40	37.1	2.25	3.3	31.1	50.70	581
Wealden	728	3	57	55.3	2.40	3.1	26.8	36.92	598

15.2 (continued)

	Housing starts 1994 (numbers)			Households 1994				Local authority tenants: average weekly unrebated rent per dwelling (£) April 1995 ²	Council tax (£) April 1995 ³
	Private enterprise	Housing associations, local authorities etc	Stock of dwellings 1994 (thousands)	All households (thousands)	Average household size (numbers)	Lone parents ¹ as a percentage of all households	One person households as a percentage of all households		
Essex	5,726	1,106	652	634.5	2.44	4.3	25.9	42.45	575
Basildon	1,025	138	67	64.7	2.49	5.5	24.7	40.72	624
Braintree	523	52	50	49.7	2.46	4.1	25.4	42.11	569
Brentwood	112	6	29	28.7	2.45	3.1	25.7	47.73	544
Castle Point	216	63	34	33.6	2.55	3.4	21.7	51.54	606
Chelmsford	318	240	63	62.3	2.48	3.6	24.7	43.01	570
Colchester	498	152	61	59.4	2.46	5.1	25.2	42.47	575
Epping Forest	277	61	49	48.4	2.44	3.6	25.6	44.96	565
Harlow	503	128	31	29.5	2.46	6.0	26.1	38.66	674
Maldon	..	..	22	21.1	2.52	3.1	24.0	0.00	545
Rochford	315	41	30	29.7	2.52	3.4	22.9	42.84	558
Southend-on-Sea	289	91	73	73.2	2.27	5.4	31.7	47.86	545
Tendring	264	77	61	56.4	2.26	3.2	31.2	39.74	565
Thurrock	741	42	54	51.3	2.54	5.5	22.8	41.54	564
Uttlesford	383	78	27	26.6	2.52	3.2	23.6	43.23	561
Greater London	10,625	6,329	2,975	2,932.9	2.34	7.2	32.5	50.70	576
Barking and Dagenham	258	17	61	62.2	2.48	6.7	28.3	37.71	531
Barnet	487	295	124	122.9	2.47	5.2	29.4	51.45	596
Bexley	339	107	91	89.1	2.46	4.6	24.9	48.98	560
Brent *	112	221	102	96.9	2.49	9.0	30.0	54.25	466
Bromley	265	82	127	123.3	2.35	4.4	29.0	41.28	496
Camden	166	525	88	84.2	2.07	7.6	43.9	55.08	688
City of London	9	0	3	2.8	1.71	2.7	56.1	54.38	432
City of Westminster	316	419	102	91.5	1.96	5.2	47.9	61.44	275
Croydon	166	341	134	133.0	2.43	6.5	28.0	60.82	575
Ealing	559	92	114	116.8	2.45	6.5	31.4	58.64	517
Enfield	823	162	109	104.6	2.46	5.6	27.6	51.64	586
Greenwich *	444	42	90	87.3	2.40	9.3	30.9	48.80	649
Hackney *	85	638	82	82.0	2.32	12.2	35.9	51.83	778
Hammersmith and Fulham *	12	16	74	74.7	2.06	8.2	40.5	52.22	620
Haringey	89	314	91	92.2	2.28	9.7	35.0	54.91	756
Harrow	145	0	80	81.3	2.56	4.4	25.8	64.13	559
Havering	242	17	93	92.2	2.49	4.3	24.5	41.64	550
Hillingdon	..	..	97	97.8	2.45	4.8	27.1	60.74	571
Hounslow	1,866	21	85	81.3	2.46	5.8	28.8	49.01	616
Islington *	..	..	78	78.8	2.18	10.7	38.3	52.78	744
Kensington and Chelsea *	14	171	80	76.1	1.91	6.4	47.7	63.24	495
Kingston upon Thames	414	254	111	57.8	2.37	4.0	31.3	60.50	570
Lambeth *	38	408	115	118.7	2.17	12.5	37.0	48.70	667
Lewisham *	..	..	105	105.8	2.27	10.6	32.3	44.47	596
Merton	..	..	76	74.4	2.37	5.4	29.3	51.90	611
Newham *	158	164	86	85.2	2.64	10.2	29.0	43.07	576
Redbridge	665	10	94	88.9	2.50	4.4	28.2	65.42	557
Richmond-upon-Thames	309	151	75	76.6	2.22	3.9	35.3	51.40	683
Southwark *	..	..	110	102.0	2.22	11.8	37.2	48.67	590
Sutton	406	338	74	72.7	2.36	4.8	29.4	46.88	573
Tower Hamlets *	..	..	72	68.4	2.45	10.5	36.1	42.68	561
Waltham Forest	83	711	92	92.5	2.38	7.6	31.9	45.00	671
Wandsworth *	290	105	117	118.8	2.20	7.5	35.0	58.90	435
Hampshire	4,775	1,020	648	644.1	2.45	4.6	25.5	42.93	569
Basingstoke and Deane	348	98	58	57.5	2.53	4.2	22.4	0.00	555
East Hampshire	436	25	42	43.1	2.51	3.5	23.3	45.35	579
Eastleigh	426	128	45	44.0	2.50	3.9	22.1	48.39	549
Fareham	456	53	41	40.1	2.47	3.3	22.2	42.49	561
Gosport	193	209	32	29.8	2.42	6.6	25.3	45.92	579
Hart	264	0	31	31.7	2.57	3.4	20.6	59.05	568
Havant	201	53	49	47.6	2.48	5.0	24.2	0.00	599
New Forest	570	193	71	69.3	2.36	3.3	26.5	46.15	576
Portsmouth	189	113	78	79.3	2.35	6.2	30.5	39.95	547
Rushmoor	307	75	32	32.9	2.49	4.5	23.4	47.51	567
Southampton	468	0	86	88.0	2.37	6.1	30.6	39.46	587
Test Valley	480	55	42	40.5	2.50	3.9	23.1	45.81	551
Winchester	437	18	41	40.2	2.47	3.1	26.4	45.42	574

15.2 (continued)

	Housing starts 1994 (numbers)		Stock of dwellings 1994 (thousands)	Households 1994				Local authority tenants: average weekly unrebated rent per dwelling (£) April 1995 ²	Council tax (£) April 1995 ³
	Private enterprise	Housing associations, local authorities etc		All households (thousands)	Average household size (numbers)	Lone parents ¹ as a percentage of all households	One person households as a percentage of all households		
Hertfordshire	3,571	676	405	401.7	2.47	4.2	25.8	42.79	561
Broxbourne	166	31	33	32.2	2.55	3.5	22.2	52.11	539
Dacorum	424	64	55	54.7	2.44	4.5	26.8	37.95	542
East Hertfordshire	728	80	49	48.1	2.51	3.0	24.1	45.46	537
Hertsmere	380	46	37	37.0	2.49	4.3	24.7	52.71	570
North Hertfordshire	363	0	47	46.7	2.42	3.8	27.2	44.03	542
St Albans	288	94	51	51.0	2.46	3.8	26.2	45.15	552
Stevenage	514	87	31	30.0	2.51	6.4	24.0	44.37	597
Three Rivers	..	..	31	32.6	2.50	3.7	25.0	44.24	569
Watford	355	217	31	30.8	2.44	5.5	29.1	41.70	625
Welwyn Hatfield	215	57	40	38.6	2.43	4.3	27.7	39.19	583
Isle of Wight⁵	259	115	57	52.0	2.31	4.1	29.0	0.00	588
Medina ⁵	124	107	32	29.6	2.34	4.5	29.3		
South Wight ⁵	135	8	25	22.4	2.29	3.5	28.7		
Kent	3,066	1,357	638	620.5	2.45	4.4	26.1	46.17	563
Ashford	445	50	39	38.1	2.46	4.3	25.2	49.80	552
Canterbury	149	114	54	54.2	2.41	4.4	28.6	46.11	589
Dartford	128	113	34	33.0	2.48	3.8	24.5	46.16	575
Dover	143	12	45	43.9	2.38	4.6	28.8	49.12	591
Gillingham	201	27	39	37.3	2.53	5.1	24.1	40.94	553
Gravesham ⁴	166	38	38	36.5	2.53	4.9	24.2	45.51	535
Maidstone	341	123	55	54.5	2.50	3.8	23.9	47.20	604
Rochester-upon-Medway	163	242	60	57.4	2.52	4.7	23.5	0.00	436
Sevenoaks	173	24	44	43.4	2.51	3.4	24.5	0.00	553
Shepway	204	39	43	41.0	2.29	5.1	30.7	41.41	612
Swale	222	138	48	46.0	2.52	4.4	23.1	35.04	535
Thanet	141	123	57	53.4	2.28	5.2	31.6	44.56	612
Tonbridge and Malling	347	232	41	40.1	2.53	3.6	22.7	0.00	570
Tunbridge Wells	243	82	42	41.8	2.40	3.3	28.9	63.23	569
Oxfordshire	2,476	208	229	229.5	2.52	4.4	25.0	41.94	560
Cherwell	680	5	49	49.2	2.55	4.8	22.8	43.23	536
Oxford	417	120	47	51.5	2.50	6.5	31.7	37.70	651
South Oxfordshire	729	35	49	47.5	2.53	3.7	23.7	49.14	572
Vale of White Horse	256	9	46	43.8	2.55	2.7	22.4	0.00	518
West Oxfordshire	394	39	38	37.4	2.50	3.6	23.4	40.74	523
Surrey	2,883	417	421	419.2	2.44	3.3	26.3	48.80	553
Elmbridge	437	84	50	48.4	2.44	3.7	27.0	49.58	581
Epsom and Ewell	74	17	27	26.8	2.45	3.2	27.4	82.84	537
Guildford	209	12	50	50.3	2.43	3.8	26.4	47.91	559
Mole Valley	111	18	33	32.8	2.36	2.3	27.4	42.79	535
Reigate and Banstead	449	67	50	47.8	2.41	2.9	26.8	48.11	559
Runnymede	350	20	29	30.5	2.40	3.0	27.1	52.73	497
Spelthorne	232	83	38	38.1	2.38	3.0	26.3	53.26	554
Surrey Heath	275	0	31	32.5	2.56	3.5	21.3	0.00	560
Tandridge	276	4	31	30.0	2.49	2.7	25.8	41.55	558
Waverley	253	28	47	45.9	2.45	3.5	27.0	49.07	564
Woking	217	84	35	35.9	2.44	3.9	25.7	53.70	544
West Sussex	2,292	398	313	303.2	2.33	3.6	29.1	44.81	583
Adur	31	0	26	24.5	2.33	3.7	29.1	43.10	629
Arun	198	200	62	59.2	2.20	3.2	31.4	53.49	610
Chichester	89	6	46	43.5	2.30	3.4	29.1	42.48	570
Crawley	..	..	37	35.7	2.50	5.6	24.3	40.13	577
Horsham	299	40	47	46.6	2.42	3.0	26.3	51.46	558
Mid Sussex	467	73	50	50.1	2.45	3.4	26.0	0.00	579
Worthing	130	0	45	43.6	2.16	3.8	36.4	43.47	573

15.2 (continued)

	Housing starts 1994 (numbers)		Stock of dwellings 1994 (thousands)	Households 1994				Local authority tenants: average weekly unrebated rent per dwelling (£) April 1995 ²	Council tax (£) April 1995 ³
	Private enterprise	Housing associations, local authorities etc		All households (thousands)	Average household size (numbers)	Lone parents ¹ as a percentage of all households	One person households as a percentage of all households		
SOUTH WEST	14,733	3,571	2,031	1,971.4	2.38	4.3	27.4	39.71	599
Avon	2,403	832	401	402.3	2.39	4.8	27.7	38.92	700
Bath	31	46	36	36.4	2.26	4.9	32.5	38.64	580
Bristol *	..	..	164	168.1	2.34	6.3	31.0	36.88	770
Kingswood	308	44	37	36.6	2.50	3.9	23.2	35.38	661
Northavon	906	160	55	55.3	2.51	3.7	22.4	46.04	685
Wansdyke	171	25	33	31.8	2.49	2.7	22.8	36.72	675
Woodspring	623	132	75	74.2	2.40	3.7	26.0	47.47	669
Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly	980	330	212	196.1	2.38	4.4	26.7	38.32	587
Caradon	191	0	35	31.9	2.42	4.4	24.2	38.77	580
Carrick	280	186	37	35.2	2.34	3.9	28.3	35.74	601
Kerrier	92	0	38	35.8	2.42	4.9	25.5	37.55	580
North Cornwall	204	82	35	31.4	2.39	4.2	26.5	40.07	588
Penwith	42	11	29	25.1	2.31	5.0	28.7	0.00	591
Restormel	169	49	37	36.0	2.40	4.2	27.3	39.72	584
Isles of Scilly	2	2	1	0.7	2.53	6.3	22.2	40.71	411
Devon	2,782	659	451	434.8	2.35	4.6	28.2	37.15	577
East Devon	488	172	55	53.1	2.24	3.6	29.9	36.28	565
Exeter	..	..	42	43.5	2.35	5.1	31.2	35.20	571
Mid Devon	201	23	28	26.8	2.45	3.4	25.7	38.04	567
North Devon	178	40	38	35.5	2.36	4.2	27.3	47.86	592
Plymouth *	234	39	102	103.2	2.40	6.3	27.1	32.84	620
South Hams	309	138	38	32.4	2.38	3.2	26.2	47.79	575
Teignbridge	443	105	49	47.3	2.34	3.3	27.6	38.83	560
Torbay	314	13	56	52.3	2.26	5.4	31.5	42.43	551
Torridge	189	112	24	21.9	2.46	3.7	25.3	33.50	526
West Devon	120	44	20	18.9	2.40	3.6	26.3	39.23	597
Dorset	2,344	578	296	284.5	2.30	3.8	29.3	41.80	554
Bournemouth	429	341	71	70.0	2.19	4.9	33.4	43.32	555
Christchurch	123	31	20	19.3	2.17	3.4	31.5	0.00	538
East Dorset	285	36	34	33.8	2.36	2.7	24.2	47.13	569
North Dorset	309	31	24	22.6	2.41	3.8	27.3	0.00	528
Poole	565	76	60	57.2	2.37	3.9	28.0	42.39	554
Purbeck	135	22	19	18.0	2.40	2.5	26.3	47.17	540
West Dorset	339	25	40	37.7	2.30	2.7	30.1	0.00	557
Weymouth and Portland	159	16	27	25.8	2.33	5.4	28.7	35.39	569
Gloucestershire	1,867	443	230	225.2	2.40	4.1	27.1	42.06	565
Cheltenham	283	54	46	46.4	2.25	5.1	33.5	44.06	565
Cotswold	242	97	35	33.3	2.40	2.9	26.9	46.99	571
Forest of Dean	237	14	31	29.8	2.48	2.9	24.1	39.29	579
Gloucester	514	99	43	42.2	2.44	5.8	26.6	41.71	552
Stroud	332	148	44	42.6	2.46	3.7	25.2	41.89	614
Tewkesbury	259	31	30	30.8	2.43	3.3	24.0	36.37	485
Somerset	1,687	268	199	194.6	2.41	3.8	26.9	40.94	592
Mendip	394	9	40	38.9	2.49	3.8	27.1	40.74	594
Sedgemoor	222	61	41	41.4	2.42	4.1	25.8	43.24	598
South Somerset	635	91	61	60.3	2.42	3.3	26.0	42.17	621
Taunton Deane	341	89	41	40.3	2.38	4.8	28.4	36.50	538
West Somerset	95	18	16	13.7	2.25	2.7	29.0	45.70	607
Wiltshire	2,670	461	240	234.1	2.47	4.1	24.1	41.59	587
Kennet	239	141	30	28.3	2.54	3.4	23.1	45.36	560
North Wiltshire	924	20	48	46.4	2.52	4.1	21.9	37.97	612
Salisbury	479	82	44	44.4	2.43	3.7	25.2	47.54	545
Thamesdown	527	32	72	70.3	2.45	4.9	24.4	36.03	608
West Wiltshire	501	186	46	44.7	2.43	3.5	25.7	47.42	593

15.2 (continued)

	Housing starts 1994 (numbers)		Stock of dwellings 1994 (thousands)	Households 1994				Local authority tenants: average weekly unrebated rent per dwelling (£) April 1995 ²	Council tax (£) April 1995 ³
	Private enterprise	Housing associations, local authorities etc		All households (thousands)	Average household size (numbers)	Lone parents ¹ as a percentage of all households	One person households as a percentage of all households		
WEST MIDLANDS	13,342	3,912	2,131	2,098.1	2.49	5.4	26.4	35.16	614
Hereford and Worcester	2,953	218	285	279.1	2.47	4.3	24.4	34.62	539
Bromsgrove	355	0	37	36.7	2.53	4.0	21.3	30.93	543
Hereford	47	41	21	20.6	2.42	6.4	27.6	32.91	548
Leominster	134	27	17	16.2	2.48	2.8	23.9	0.00	550
Malvern Hills	345	0	37	36.7	2.43	3.1	25.6	0.00	497
Redditch	193	0	31	30.0	2.60	6.4	21.8	36.77	594
South Herefordshire	409	23	23	21.4	2.47	2.9	24.2	36.76	547
Worcester	854	85	37	36.7	2.41	5.3	26.8	34.20	560
Wychavon	396	28	43	42.1	2.45	3.5	24.0	0.00	488
Wyre Forest	220	14	39	38.8	2.47	4.5	25.2	34.94	569
Shropshire	1,719	433	172	165.1	2.48	4.5	25.0	35.82	621
Bridgnorth	82	27	21	20.0	2.47	3.8	24.0	35.02	623
North Shropshire	139	11	22	21.3	2.51	2.4	24.3	31.28	654
Oswestry	193	28	15	14.0	2.41	3.7	27.7	31.40	588
Shrewsbury and Atcham	293	28	39	38.3	2.42	4.6	28.3	31.40	585
South Shropshire	125	45	17	16.1	2.41	2.9	24.4	0.00	573
The Wrekin *	887	294	58	55.5	2.56	6.0	22.9	39.70	657
Staffordshire	3,218	608	423	415.5	2.51	4.3	24.0	33.33	571
Cannock Chase	..	..	35	34.9	2.59	4.8	21.3	35.79	593
East Staffordshire	..	..	41	39.1	2.51	3.4	24.6	31.31	573
Lichfield	373	89	37	35.9	2.56	3.5	20.7	30.70	554
Newcastle-under-Lyme	317	82	50	49.6	2.46	3.7	26.9	28.53	568
South Staffordshire	218	100	41	40.9	2.52	3.5	21.1	35.71	509
Stafford	550	118	49	47.4	2.53	3.7	23.4	31.10	540
Staffordshire Moorlands	279	0	39	37.4	2.51	3.1	22.5	32.13	583
Stoke-on-Trent	424	62	104	102.9	2.45	5.5	27.4	34.61	625
Tamworth	295	47	27	27.3	2.62	5.9	20.8	38.49	551
Warwickshire	1,636	281	203	200.4	2.45	4.2	25.5	34.50	632
North Warwickshire	249	0	25	24.3	2.51	3.9	24.1	31.31	671
Nuneaton and Bedworth	281	59	47	47.0	2.53	4.8	23.4	30.51	665
Rugby	245	104	35	35.1	2.44	4.7	25.4	35.51	615
Stratford-on-Avon	386	95	45	44.8	2.41	2.9	26.3	36.49	615
Warwick	475	23	50	49.2	2.39	4.5	27.3	38.41	616
West Midlands (Met. County)	3,816	2,372	1,050	1,038.0	2.51	6.6	28.3	35.73	652
Birmingham *	1,131	1,612	396	397.1	2.51	8.0	31.0	37.02	673
Coventry *	451	42	124	121.9	2.45	7.4	29.3	34.75	793
Dudley *	349	25	125	125.0	2.48	4.1	25.0	32.55	611
Sandwell *	666	100	122	116.3	2.51	5.5	27.9	39.36	651
Solihull	579	107	80	79.8	2.52	5.1	23.7	38.26	595
Walsall *	218	248	103	101.5	2.58	5.2	24.4	31.22	541
Wolverhampton *	422	238	100	96.4	2.52	7.0	28.1	33.94	629

15.2 (continued)

	Housing starts 1994 (numbers)			Households 1994				Local authority tenants: average weekly unrebated rent per dwelling (£) April 1995 ²	Council tax (£) April 1995 ³
	Private enterprise	Housing associations, local authorities etc	Stock of dwellings 1994 (thousands)	All households (thousands)	Average household size (numbers)	Lone parents ¹ as a percentage of all households	One person households as a percentage of all households		
NORTH WEST	15,817	3,976	2,637	2,581.0	2.45	6.7	28.4	34.64	706
Cheshire	3,340	182	394	391.0	2.47	5.0	25.8	30.96	646
Chester	239	27	50	50.0	2.38	5.2	29.0	33.46	638
Congleton	509	0	36	33.7	2.50	3.2	24.0	31.60	635
Crewe and Nantwich	429	66	44	45.1	2.45	4.5	25.8	33.27	653
Ellesmere Port and Neston	..	..	33	32.1	2.52	5.7	23.3	23.45	656
Halton *	..	..	48	47.4	2.59	8.1	24.1	29.68	639
Macclesfield	508	0	65	62.5	2.39	4.0	26.9	35.39	644
Vale Royal	472	48	44	45.2	2.52	4.2	24.1	33.20	664
Warrington	828	26	76	75.1	2.46	5.2	26.5	29.23	646
Greater Manchester	5,739	2,023	1,073	1,046.2	2.44	7.1	29.2	34.63	702
Bolton *	..	..	109	106.6	2.46	5.8	28.1	30.66	684
Bury	461	69	74	73.2	2.45	5.2	27.2	34.80	622
Manchester *	674	1,054	187	177.9	2.39	12.3	34.6	39.36	789
Oldham *	452	56	90	88.8	2.46	6.9	28.4	31.58	738
Rochdale *	667	139	85	82.5	2.49	7.3	28.3	34.69	684
Salford *	724	111	100	95.9	2.38	7.8	32.4	34.61	785
Stockport	264	106	119	119.5	2.42	4.9	28.1	30.01	767
Tameside	315	73	92	89.7	2.45	5.9	27.0	32.87	707
Trafford	379	133	89	88.4	2.44	5.7	28.6	35.04	563
Wigan *	1,054	27	126	123.6	2.49	5.1	25.7	29.48	620
Lancashire	3,759	829	586	572.3	2.44	5.7	28.0	34.82	670
Blackburn *	504	306	56	53.9	2.56	7.5	27.8	39.31	662
Blackpool	172	100	66	65.2	2.26	5.4	32.1	32.15	652
Burnley *	216	60	39	36.4	2.45	7.7	27.7	36.40	701
Chorley	..	..	39	37.9	2.52	5.1	23.3	26.97	650
Fylde	211	37	32	31.4	2.27	3.3	30.3	29.42	648
Hyndburn	248	31	34	31.9	2.46	6.4	27.8	37.82	700
Lancaster	489	17	54	55.1	2.39	6.0	29.4	33.70	647
Pendle	154	53	37	34.7	2.45	5.9	29.4	35.13	713
Preston *	361	99	54	52.8	2.47	6.8	30.7	37.62	704
Ribble Valley	264	12	21	19.9	2.51	3.2	26.3	27.84	656
Rossendale	63	45	28	26.3	2.46	5.7	26.8	35.03	719
South Ribble	264	0	41	40.4	2.54	4.7	22.6	0.00	644
West Lancashire	339	0	42	42.8	2.54	6.4	24.2	32.98	672
Wyre	191	69	44	43.7	2.34	3.8	28.7	31.15	653
Merseyside	2,979	942	586	571.5	2.47	8.3	28.9	36.52	802
Knowsley *	699	105	59	57.7	2.65	12.6	23.7	42.07	719
Liverpool *	1,157	369	199	190.8	2.45	10.1	32.2	33.17	963
Sefton *	..	..	117	115.9	2.46	6.0	28.5	36.37	715
St Helens *	508	104	72	72.0	2.49	6.0	25.0	34.91	748
Wirral *	375	199	138	135.1	2.43	7.0	28.9	39.89	747
ENGLAND	131,149	33,639	20,219	19,819.9	2.42	5.4	27.9	38.32	610

15.2 (continued)

	Housing starts 1994 (numbers)			Households 1994				Local authority tenants; average weekly unrebated rent per dwelling (£) April 1995 ²	Council tax (£) April 1995 ³
	Private enterprise	Housing associations, local authorities etc	Stock of dwellings 1994 (thousands)	All households (thousands)	Average household size (numbers)	Lone parents ¹ as a percentage of all households	One person households as a percentage of all households		
WALES	7,469	3,120	1,213	1,157.6	2.48	5.5	26.3	36.11	330
Clwyd	1,099	361	173	166.7	2.46	5.1	26.5	30.93	344
Alyn and Deeside	268	68	30	29.0	2.58	4.5	22.1	31.69	357
Colwyn	183	49	25	23.9	2.32	4.2	31.8	34.15	338
Delyn	197	64	28	27.1	2.56	5.2	22.5	35.08	360
Glyndwr	71	45	18	16.7	2.48	4.2	26.3	28.67	345
Rhuddlan	102	71	24	23.2	2.32	6.5	30.6	32.50	333
Wrexham Maelor	278	64	48	46.8	2.48	5.6	26.7	29.01	334
Dyfed	1,365	308	152	140.5	2.47	4.7	26.7	34.31	385
Carmarthen	182	9	23	22.1	2.52	3.6	25.8	34.55	397
Ceredigion	212	0	29	28.2	2.44	5.0	29.1	37.63	406
Dinefwr	91	18	17	15.5	2.47	4.5	26.5	29.15	379
Llanelli	393	144	32	29.7	2.44	4.7	27.3	36.33	378
Preseli Pembrokeshire	285	70	31	28.0	2.50	5.4	24.6	31.89	378
South Pembrokeshire	202	67	20	16.9	2.47	4.7	26.0	34.58	367
Gwent	962	177	185	178.9	2.50	5.6	24.8	39.28	289
Blaenau Gwent	94	9	32	30.2	2.53	6.3	24.8	36.19	238
Islwyn	87	0	27	26.0	2.55	5.0	24.2	36.69	255
Monmouth	407	54	32	31.8	2.48	3.8	23.3	40.19	368
Newport	217	69	56	55.1	2.47	6.7	26.1	39.82	294
Torfaen	157	45	38	35.8	2.50	5.6	24.6	42.04	280
Gwynedd	424	162	111	97.6	2.41	5.0	29.1	33.52	335
Aberconwy	188	50	25	22.9	2.32	5.2	30.6	33.81	359
Arfon	55	27	24	22.5	2.51	5.3	29.8	34.43	302
Dwyfor	29	12	14	11.1	2.38	4.5	28.8	32.63	340
Meirionnydd	48	57	17	13.4	2.37	3.7	29.9	31.57	318
Ynys Mon-Isle of Anglesey	104	16	31	27.6	2.45	4.7	27.5	33.50	349
Mid Glamorgan	1,182	427	221	213.2	2.53	5.9	25.0	36.30	306
Cynon Valley	121	42	28	26.2	2.48	6.9	27.1	33.32	274
Merthyr Tydfil	140	49	25	23.3	2.53	7.7	27.0	34.76	274
Ogwr	394	112	55	53.2	2.51	4.9	24.4	36.02	342
Rhondda	44	92	33	30.9	2.50	5.8	27.5	35.58	266
Rhymney Valley	74	34	41	40.4	2.57	6.2	24.3	39.25	305
Taff Ely	409	98	39	39.2	2.61	5.1	22.4	36.69	332
Powys	359	226	52	48.4	2.44	4.1	26.4	34.12	353
Brecknock	91	68	18	16.3	2.47	4.3	25.2	32.20	370
Montgomeryshire	194	97	23	22.0	2.45	4.5	26.8	33.45	343
Radnorshire	74	61	11	10.1	2.37	4.0	28.7	40.08	348
South Glamorgan	1,371	397	166	164.0	2.49	6.5	27.5	41.49	313
Cardiff	983	375	119	119.4	2.48	7.0	29.1	41.64	299
Vale of Glamorgan	388	22	47	44.6	2.53	5.2	23.1	41.01	348
West Glamorgan	707	1,062	153	148.3	2.47	5.9	26.4	35.48	352
Lliw Valley	120	147	27	25.6	2.50	5.1	23.8	31.76	341
Neath	180	23	27	26.3	2.49	4.9	25.5	34.85	353
Port Talbot	64	31	21	20.5	2.48	5.9	24.4	35.39	317
Swansea	343	861	78	75.9	2.45	6.5	28.2	36.88	366

15.2 (continued)

	Housing starts 1994 (numbers)		Stock of dwellings 1994 (thousands)	Households 1994				Local authority tenants: average weekly unrebated rent per dwelling (£) April 1995 ²	Council tax (£) April 1995 ³
	Private enterprise	Housing associations, local authorities etc		All households (thousands)	Average household size (numbers)	Lone parents ¹ as a percentage of all households	One person households as a percentage of all households		
SCOTLAND	18,869	5,575	2,210	2,111.0	2.40	..	29.7	28.78	..
Borders	209	169	..	45.1	2.31	..	32.0	26.41	..
Berwickshire	51	10	..	8.2	2.35	..	30.4	26.12	541
Ettrick and Lauderdale	118	81	..	14.9	2.32	..	32.9	24.13	579
Roxburgh	29	18	..	15.3	2.27	..	31.9	29.41	575
Tweeddale	11	60	..	6.7	2.30	..	32.2	22.09	561
Central	1,065	220	..	110.1	2.44	..	27.3	26.40	..
Clackmannan	98	86	..	19.5	2.46	..	25.7	27.47	661
Falkirk	530	54	..	58.4	2.41	..	27.5	24.66	583
Stirling	437	80	..	32.2	2.49	..	27.9	30.15	627
Dumfries and Galloway	406	179	..	61.1	2.38	..	28.6	29.28	..
Annandale and Eskdale	110	59	..	15.3	2.39	..	28.1	30.72	594
Nithsdale	210	27	..	23.6	2.38	..	28.4	26.85	602
Stewartry	29	15	..	9.9	2.36	..	28.9	29.05	543
Wigtown	57	78	..	12.3	2.40	..	29.2	31.94	596
Fife	835	193	..	143.0	2.43	..	27.6	26.27	..
Dunfermline	124	91	..	52.0	2.48	..	26.1	26.09	655
Kirkcaldy	469	87	..	62.6	2.36	..	27.9	26.64	691
North East Fife	242	15	..	28.4	2.51	..	29.7	25.50	690
Grampian	2,934	484	..	215.6	2.43	..	28.6	24.66	..
Aberdeen City	1,204	238	..	95.6	2.26	..	32.7	23.35	655
Banff and Buchan	401	29	..	34.4	2.54	..	26.3	23.48	575
Gordon	668	56	..	30.3	2.63	..	22.8	30.95	566
Kincardine and Deeside	265	80	..	21.3	2.63	..	24.1	28.62	535
Moray	396	81	..	34.0	2.51	..	27.6	25.81	574
Highland	958	336	..	83.8	2.43	..	28.8	32.81	..
Badenoch and Strathspey	84	63	..	4.6	2.29	..	30.7	30.68	591
Caithness	55	4	..	10.8	2.41	..	30.1	31.66	578
Inverness	409	161	..	26.1	2.40	..	29.1	32.59	603
Lochaber	77	29	..	7.6	2.51	..	26.9	33.77	636
Nairn	28	16	..	4.4	2.43	..	27.1	33.14	601
Ross and Cromarty	182	15	..	19.7	2.53	..	26.3	33.20	635
Skye and Lochalsh	83	27	..	4.9	2.39	..	31.4	34.45	601
Sutherland	40	21	..	5.9	2.23	..	34.0	33.77	594
Lothian	3,006	847	..	320.9	2.33	..	31.0	29.85	..
East Lothian	392	113	..	35.8	2.38	..	28.0	24.47	698
Edinburgh City	1,420	547	..	196.3	2.22	..	34.9	37.29	813
Midlothian	235	117	..	30.5	2.60	..	23.0	19.46	718
West Lothian	959	70	..	58.4	2.51	..	23.9	23.75	659
Strathclyde	7,830	2,639	..	936.3	2.41	..	29.8	29.58	..
Argyll and Bute	175	67	..	26.9	2.30	..	33.6	31.95	660
Bearsden and Milngavie	272	20	..	15.2	2.69	..	22.7	30.16	602
Clydebank	147	39	..	19.2	2.42	..	29.1	30.06	656
Clydesdale	262	129	..	22.6	2.47	..	26.1	26.09	672
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	444	10	..	24.2	2.60	..	21.8	26.94	659
Cumnock and Doon Valley	95	-	..	16.8	2.54	..	25.6	25.50	656
Cunninghame	320	281	..	56.7	2.45	..	27.7	27.37	641
Dumbarton	74	56	..	30.6	2.51	..	27.9	32.10	675
East Kilbride	315	27	..	33.8	2.50	..	25.0	28.77	651
Eastwood	168	11	..	23.5	2.60	..	23.7	23.83	575
Glasgow City	2,117	869	..	298.5	2.27	..	35.6	33.45	701
Hamilton	224	111	..	42.0	2.35	..	26.1	27.37	691
Inverclyde	182	210	..	36.8	2.40	..	30.6	28.20	643
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	293	39	..	33.1	2.40	..	27.7	21.50	637
Kyle and Carrick	475	109	..	46.7	2.43	..	29.2	29.25	696
Monklands	200	84	..	39.1	2.60	..	25.6	28.08	694
Motherwell	563	156	..	56.3	2.52	..	26.7	26.81	655
Renfrew	1,044	398	..	82.9	2.40	..	28.6	25.88	665
Strathkelvin	460	23	..	31.4	2.68	..	22.4	28.29	695

15.2 (continued)

	Housing starts 1994 (numbers)		Stock of dwellings 1994 (thousands)	Households 1994			One person households as a percentage of all households	Local authority tenants: average weekly unrebated rent per dwelling (£) April 1995 ²	Council tax (£) April 1995 ³
	Private enterprise	Housing associations, local authorities etc		All households (thousands)	Average household size (numbers)	Lone parents ¹ as a percentage of all households			
Tayside	1,304	454	..	166.9	2.33	..	31.6	28.53	..
Angus	298	141	..	40.1	2.41	..	29.6	19.69	613
Dundee City	292	207	..	74.1	2.25	..	33.9	33.85	735
Perth and Kinross	714	106	..	52.6	2.39	..	29.9	24.92	624
Orkney	57	28	..	8.1	2.42	..	30.1	32.18	563
Shetland	104	4	..	8.9	2.55	..	27.1	32.81	526
Western Isles	161	22	..	11.4	2.54	..	31.9	35.11	657
NORTHERN IRELAND	7,689	1,998	600	595.0	2.76	7.0	27.0	31.56	167
Antrim	271	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ards	509	136	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Armagh	260	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ballymena	276	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ballymoney	117	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Banbridge	297	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belfast	80	475	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carrickfergus	286	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Castlereagh	430	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coleraine	496	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cookstown	196	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Craigavon	435	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Derry	536	220	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Down	307	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dungannon	85	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fermanagh	328	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Larne	200	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Limavady	214	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lisburn	559	238	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Magherafelt	224	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moyle	120	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Newry and Mourne	510	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Newtownabbey	377	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Down	235	111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Omagh	136	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Strabane	205	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Urban programme authorities.

1 Lone parents with dependent children only in England and Wales. These figures are not comparable with those in *Regional Trends 29* and earlier editions which related to lone parents with children of any age.

2 Some local authorities in England have nil housing stock following large scale voluntary transfers to Housing Associations.

3 September 1995 for Scotland. Average domestic rates for Northern Ireland. See Appendix notes.

4 Negative figure for Housing starts is a result of dwellings originally reported as started but subsequently withdrawn.

5 The Isle of Wight became a Unitary Authority on 1 April 1995.

Source: Department of the Environment; Welsh Office; The Scottish Office Environment Department; Department of the Environment, Northern Ireland

15.3 Labour market and economic statistics

	Economically active ¹ Spring 1995 (percentages)	Claimant unemployed January 1996			Income Support beneficiaries ³ Nov. 1994 (percentages)	Ranking from Index of Deprivation ⁴ 1991	Business rateable values 1 April 1995 (£ million) ⁵	Business registered for VAT 1994 (numbers)	
		Total (thousands)	Of which females (percentages)	Of which long-term unemployed ² (percentages)				Registrations	Deregistrations
UNITED KINGDOM	62.5	2,310.5	23.5	35.3	..	.	34,330	193,923	187,945
NORTH	58.4	149.0	20.1	36.2	17	.	1,452	6,433	6,749
Cleveland	59.6	33.0	18.3	38.3	21	.	300	1,037	1,159
Hartlepool *	54.1	5.4	17.4	35.3	23	34	39	160	186
Langbaugh *	61.5	8.1	18.4	40.4	20	62	98	240	271
Middlesbrough *	58.0	9.9	17.3	39.6	24	24	66	273	303
Stockton-on-Tees *	62.1	9.7	19.8	36.9	18	69	98	364	400
Cumbria	62.8	18.5	23.4	30.0	12	.	292	1,340	1,454
Allerdale	72.0	4.3	23.4	33.9	13	127	41	253	279
Barrow-in-Furness	66.1	3.6	18.1	29.5	17	94	35	127	176
Carlisle	60.3	3.8	26.7	28.2	11	125	51	258	279
Copeland	62.5	3.6	20.8	39.1	14	101	80	139	141
Eden	60.8	1.0	34.3	18.1	8	172	22	186	186
South Lakeland	55.5	2.2	25.6	16.4	8	338	65	376	393
Durham	58.9	22.9	19.4	29.1	16	.	218	1,249	1,255
Chester-le-Street	60.0	2.0	20.2	30.3	13	129	13	93	90
Darlington	65.4	4.4	19.2	30.6	17	82	54	250	250
Derwentside	58.8	3.5	17.9	32.0	18	66	21	149	173
Durham	63.3	2.9	21.8	27.7	11	123	40	153	170
Easington	51.1	3.6	18.1	28.5	19	58	22	140	140
Sedgefield	60.5	3.0	20.6	24.6	15	85	39	202	187
Teesdale	51.5	0.7	24.9	23.5	8	204	7	99	77
Wear Valley	54.3	2.8	18.0	30.4	21	75	23	162	167
Northumberland	57.8	12.4	22.7	34.0	12	.	117	661	678
Alnwick	52.2	1.2	23.6	36.3	11	141	10	72	83
Berwick-upon-Tweed	52.7	1.0	25.4	18.4	12	148	14	70	79
Blyth Valley	59.2	3.7	21.5	33.0	15	80	27	127	126
Castle Morpeth	57.7	1.6	23.9	32.4	9	203	21	138	128
Tynedale	61.2	1.6	27.5	28.3	9	196	22	185	186
Wansbeck	57.6	3.3	20.1	42.1	16	63	23	69	75
Tyne and Wear	55.8	62.2	19.8	39.9	20	.	525	2,147	2,203
Gateshead *	60.0	9.9	18.7	37.7	20	32	104	391	410
Newcastle-upon-Tyne *	55.7	17.1	20.3	44.5	21	17	194	678	644
North Tyneside *	51.7	10.0	21.5	35.7	18	51	67	307	373
South Tyneside *	52.6	9.4	19.2	41.2	21	22	46	254	256
Sunderland *	57.5	15.8	19.2	38.3	20	33	113	517	519
YORKSHIRE & HUMBERSIDE	62.1	209.2	22.2	34.0	15	.	2,582	13,281	13,814
Humberside	60.6	41.3	22.0	34.8	17	.	453	2,224	2,443
Beverley	58.3	2.9	27.5	26.9	6	340	43	294	371
Boothferry	65.7	2.5	24.5	28.8	13	205	24	250	254
Cleethorpes	65.0	3.1	25.0	28.8	15	133	34	163	179
East Yorkshire	54.3	3.4	25.4	32.4	13	230	36	306	328
Glanford	65.9	2.2	24.4	32.3	10	186	44	200	198
Great Grimsby	67.1	5.5	19.5	33.0	20	67	50	229	233
Holderness	62.0	1.9	25.1	29.8	9	217	17	137	163
Kingston upon Hull *	57.9	16.8	19.9	41.0	25	56	146	523	577
Scunthorpe	58.7	3.1	20.8	30.8	18	77	59	121	139
North Yorkshire	65.6	21.1	27.4	26.3	10	.	403	2,556	2,479
Craven	66.3	1.0	27.1	20.2	9	215	28	227	217
Hambleton	65.1	1.9	30.3	25.5	8	315	35	334	325
Harrogate	69.3	3.4	30.5	22.5	9	318	82	666	632
Richmondshire	67.6	1.0	36.9	20.5	6	165	15	171	155
Ryedale	64.9	1.9	28.0	26.2	6	343	42	282	285
Scarborough	58.0	4.6	26.6	28.9	15	146	52	275	339
Selby	72.7	2.6	26.0	26.0	8	295	58	332	299
York	62.3	4.6	22.9	29.9	14	87	89	268	228

15.3 (continued)

	Economically active ¹ Spring 1995 (percentages)	Claimant unemployed January 1996			Income Support bene- ficiaries ³ Nov. 1994 (percentages)	Ranking from Index of Deprivation ⁴ 1991	Business rateable values 1 April 1995 (£ million) ⁵	Business registered for VAT 1994 (numbers)	
		Total (thousands)	Of which females (percentages)	Of which long-term unemployed ² (percentages)				Registrations	Deregistrations
South Yorkshire	58.3	64.1	20.8	37.0	18	.	587	2,848	2,878
Barnsley *	57.6	9.6	19.0	30.8	17	53	77	514	499
Doncaster *	61.3	14.9	19.6	34.9	18	40	111	610	663
Rotherham *	59.5	12.4	20.2	37.7	18	60	102	531	551
Sheffield *	56.3	27.2	22.3	40.0	18	35	298	1,192	1,165
West Yorkshire	63.8	82.6	22.2	33.1	15	.	1,139	5,654	6,014
Bradford *	64.3	20.0	21.0	35.1	19	23	255	1,240	1,298
Calderdale	66.1	6.7	23.8	29.0	15	97	96	600	661
Kirklees *	66.2	14.0	23.3	29.9	14	88	162	1,117	1,159
Leeds *	62.5	29.5	22.4	35.4	14	55	474	1,961	2,154
Wakefield	61.4	12.4	21.3	30.3	14	71	152	736	743
EAST MIDLANDS	63.6	148.6	23.7	33.2	13	.	2,008	12,309	12,048
Derbyshire	63.3	35.6	22.7	34.0	13	.	379	2,584	2,550
Amber Valley	64.1	3.7	25.0	30.3	10	209	48	315	295
Bolsover	59.7	3.2	19.3	38.9	16	100	19	151	136
Chesterfield	64.4	4.6	21.0	36.8	17	91	51	257	236
Derby *	61.5	11.1	21.5	36.6	17	76	108	550	550
Derbyshire Dales	60.4	1.4	29.2	27.0	7	257	28	302	295
Erewash	70.6	3.8	23.9	30.3	13	175	40	262	279
High Peak	61.6	2.4	24.1	26.4	10	218	34	275	305
North East Derbyshire	60.9	3.5	23.4	35.8	11	189	23	256	242
South Derbyshire	67.3	1.9	24.8	30.0	9	225	27	216	213
Leicestershire	64.5	27.6	25.0	32.5	12	.	482	3,098	3,007
Blaby	72.0	1.7	27.8	25.3	7	347	39	264	268
Charnwood	66.0	3.7	27.2	30.3	3	331	77	427	482
Harborough	75.7	1.2	28.3	23.4	11	356	34	315	315
Hinckley and Bosworth	74.1	1.7	27.6	21.9	14	322	47	392	380
Leicester *	53.2	14.6	23.4	37.8	22	36	175	1,004	842
Melton	73.1	0.9	29.1	18.6	7	290	20	160	143
North West Leicestershire	63.6	2.3	23.6	31.7	9	190	56	282	282
Oadby and Wigston	68.3	1.0	26.0	25.9	7	273	20	147	148
Rutland	63.3	0.5	28.0	19.7	6	300	14	108	147
Lincolnshire	63.5	21.4	25.9	25.5	12	.	263	1,853	1,950
Boston	68.0	2.1	21.9	20.7	13	171	26	171	192
East Lindsey	58.1	5.3	26.5	17.6	15	160	44	372	436
Lincoln	68.7	5.0	21.9	37.1	19	47	59	221	207
North Kesteven	62.8	2.3	29.5	26.1	9	296	23	234	235
South Holland	56.8	1.5	28.6	18.5	9	277	23	202	259
South Kesteven	66.2	2.7	28.7	22.1	10	328	61	391	401
West Lindsey	66.7	2.5	27.6	29.7	11	211	27	263	219
Northamptonshire	67.3	16.9	22.5	31.3	11	.	397	2,064	2,037
Corby	65.2	2.2	23.6	31.4	15	78	58	99	110
Daventry	71.2	1.2	31.2	21.9	7	326	39	275	263
East Northamptonshire	69.2	1.5	25.7	27.2	9	247	26	221	247
Kettering	68.2	2.3	24.3	32.7	11	263	38	229	243
Northampton	66.9	6.4	24.2	34.9	14	144	163	601	586
South Northamptonshire	68.4	1.3	29.6	24.6	7	360	26	341	331
Wellingborough	62.9	2.0	26.4	31.7	13	164	47	297	258
Nottinghamshire	60.9	47.1	22.1	37.1	15	.	487	2,711	2,502
Ashfield	63.2	4.8	20.3	38.1	14	105	39	202	204
Bassetlaw	61.2	4.3	23.4	34.3	13	139	49	318	272
Broxtowe	63.2	3.5	25.1	31.5	10	248	37	273	265
Gedling	72.4	3.9	25.1	32.9	10	255	35	266	278
Mansfield	57.9	4.6	21.3	34.3	15	84	39	235	202
Newark and Sherwood	60.8	4.0	23.3	30.5	12	180	47	343	298
Nottingham *	52.6	19.0	20.4	42.1	23	25	212	778	700
Rushcliffe	69.7	3.1	26.6	33.4	8	254	30	295	283

15.3 (continued)

	Economically active ¹ Spring 1995 (percentages)	Claimant unemployed January 1996			Income Support beneficiaries ³ Nov. 1994 (percentages)	Ranking from Index of Deprivation ⁴ 1991	Business rateable values 1 April 1995 (£ million) ⁵	Business registered for VAT 1994 (numbers)	
		Total (thousands)	Of which females (percentages)	Of which long-term unemployed ² (percentages)				Registrations	Deregistrations
EAST ANGLIA	64.7	67.4	25.4	28.9	11	.	1,143	6,586	6,907
Cambridgeshire	68.5	18.8	25.6	29.0	11	.	439	2,348	2,311
Cambridge	64.6	3.3	24.8	31.0	10	128	129	386	311
East Cambridgeshire	72.3	1.3	27.5	29.6	8	272	23	235	262
Fenland	63.6	2.8	26.0	28.5	14	178	29	219	292
Huntingdonshire	73.1	3.3	29.7	26.1	8	363	67	562	562
Peterborough	64.2	6.1	22.6	30.6	17	112	127	464	417
South Cambridgeshire	73.5	2.1	27.6	26.1	6	345	63	482	467
Norfolk	61.1	28.3	25.0	28.8	13	.	370	2,217	2,490
Breckland	68.1	3.2	27.1	28.0	11	278	43	325	385
Broadland	59.8	2.6	26.9	23.5	9	351	32	313	336
Great Yarmouth	56.2	5.8	24.5	28.8	18	86	54	244	324
Kings Lynn and West Norfolk	61.4	4.1	23.9	26.6	12	244	55	328	359
North Norfolk	58.2	2.9	25.7	25.6	25	220	34	288	333
Norwich	59.9	6.9	22.3	33.9	10	59	123	388	349
South Norfolk	62.6	2.8	29.7	28.4	8	303	29	332	405
Suffolk	65.0	20.3	25.7	28.9	11	.	335	2,021	2,106
Babergh	53.1	2.2	25.5	30.3	10	337	29	275	283
Forest Heath	67.2	1.2	26.8	28.8	7	235	29	255	213
Ipswich	66.9	4.5	22.3	31.1	16	114	89	310	323
Mid Suffolk	64.1	1.7	30.1	24.7	7	286	26	302	303
St Edmundsbury	69.9	2.5	28.6	27.4	9	305	61	313	348
Suffolk Coastal	65.3	2.9	27.0	26.2	8	312	57	327	363
Waveney	67.0	5.4	25.1	30.0	14	191	43	238	273
SOUTH EAST	64.8	707.2	25.1	37.6	14	.	13,832	78,883	72,820
Bedfordshire	72.3	17.8	24.4	30.2	12	.	292	1,906	2,014
Luton	70.9	7.8	22.4	33.3	17	115	103	528	566
Mid Bedfordshire	73.9	2.6	29.7	26.5	7	302	44	464	510
North Bedfordshire	70.2	4.6	24.2	31.8	12	227	79	481	488
South Bedfordshire	75.6	2.8	25.6	22.3	10	238	65	434	450
Berkshire	70.6	18.7	23.4	29.9	9	.	628	3,652	3,159
Bracknell	77.3	2.1	21.9	24.0	8	231	80	464	355
Newbury	78.0	2.6	27.1	26.6	6	327	98	765	641
Reading	64.8	4.9	21.5	31.6	15	92	144	509	504
Slough	66.4	4.2	22.0	35.5	16	95	126	450	383
Windsor and Maidenhead	65.8	2.7	25.4	30.6	7	264	109	811	670
Wokingham	71.5	2.2	24.8	23.9	5	362	71	653	605
Buckinghamshire	69.7	15.6	24.6	27.1	9	.	410	3,879	3,061
Aylesbury Vale	70.4	3.4	26.1	29.9	9	365	68	671	693
Chiltern	72.2	1.6	23.8	29.6	6	359	35	878	525
Milton Keynes	71.4	5.6	24.2	22.6	12	279	154	899	702
South Buckinghamshire	58.6	1.1	25.5	31.8	6	202	41	455	400
Wycombe	70.5	3.8	24.0	28.6	8	346	112	976	741
East Sussex	59.4	31.3	24.8	40.2	15	.	345	2,574	2,782
Brighton	61.0	11.3	26.1	44.3	21	39	111	571	576
Eastbourne	54.5	3.0	22.5	28.1	13	137	52	236	264
Hastings	59.9	4.4	21.3	38.9	22	70	32	216	260
Hove	55.1	5.0	26.7	45.7	19	68	39	358	330
Lewes	60.4	2.7	22.9	40.0	11	307	37	306	339
Rother	51.2	2.5	24.4	37.4	11	241	28	289	363
Wealden	67.7	2.4	26.6	29.5	7	342	47	599	650

15.3 (continued)

	Economically active ¹ Spring 1995 (percentages)	Claimant unemployed January 1996			Income Support bene- ficiaries ³ Nov. 1994 (percentages)	Ranking from Index of Deprivation ⁴ 1991	Business rateable values 1 April 1995 (£ million) ⁵	Business registered for VAT 1994 (numbers)	
		Total (thousands)	Of which females (percentages)	Of which long-term unemployed ² (percentages)				Registrations	Deregistrations
Essex	62.7	55.2	24.5	33.8	12	.	855	5,430	5,701
Basildon	64.6	6.8	24.8	32.5	15	182	99	475	536
Braintree	63.5	3.9	26.5	32.2	11	314	60	468	471
Brentwood	68.8	1.6	23.1	28.2	8	298	45	310	268
Castle Point	64.2	3.1	23.9	33.9	14	289	24	266	330
Chelmsford	70.6	4.1	28.0	27.1	8	361	95	521	564
Colchester	68.4	4.7	24.2	28.5	11	309	86	493	481
Epping Forest	66.0	3.7	26.2	41.0	10	212	47	520	497
Harlow	59.1	3.0	25.9	36.4	17	83	65	194	175
Maldon	58.8	1.6	23.4	33.0	10	239	20	257	261
Rochford	62.1	2.3	25.5	32.0	9	252	24	229	279
Southend-on-Sea	55.0	8.6	23.0	40.9	18	110	78	586	701
Tendring	50.2	5.2	21.8	33.1	15	169	45	374	397
Thurrock	61.7	5.3	22.9	32.5	15	93	128	340	359
Uttlesford	68.2	1.2	27.5	30.4	7	352	40	394	382
Greater London	63.7	382.8	25.9	42.4	20	.	7,282	36,219	30,876
Barking and Dagenham	59.5	7.1	22.6	39.8	20	18	98	318	345
Barnet	62.1	11.0	27.5	36.6	14	140	178	1,593	1,510
Bexley	67.0	8.0	25.8	35.0	12	181	107	616	649
Brent *	65.5	18.3	26.1	42.3	27	29	169	1,224	1,109
Bromley	63.9	9.6	25.4	36.9	10	208	149	1,071	1,068
Camden	62.9	12.8	29.9	41.2	25	15	440	2,089	1,625
City of London	88.7	0.1	24.3	46.6	12	90	614	954	628
City of Westminster	57.7	9.0	29.5	34.4	19	26	1,404	4,681	3,162
Croydon	64.7	15.0	25.4	42.7	15	126	206	1,226	1,198
Ealing	63.4	13.7	25.6	38.9	19	37	208	1,311	1,138
Enfield	61.3	12.4	25.3	42.8	17	96	166	820	809
Greenwich *	60.4	13.0	25.0	43.7	25	14	97	547	581
Hackney *	58.5	19.6	25.6	50.9	36	3	122	1,247	1,073
Hammersmith and Fulham *	68.4	10.4	28.4	45.0	21	16	160	1,074	795
Haringey	58.0	18.3	26.2	46.6	33	10	121	1,015	897
Harrow	66.6	6.5	27.6	34.0	12	207	109	953	863
Havering	66.5	7.2	23.1	31.2	12	159	119	677	744
Hillingdon	61.9	7.2	24.9	35.0	11	157	465	937	928
Hounslow	67.5	8.7	26.0	34.0	16	99	224	886	876
Islington *	64.2	15.0	28.4	48.9	29	4	236	1,356	972
Kensington and Chelsea *	53.3	7.8	32.7	44.6	17	19	298	1,566	972
Kingston upon Thames	70.1	4.1	25.5	33.5	11	124	120	610	564
Lambeth *	69.9	22.5	27.0	44.9	28	8	137	949	816
Lewisham *	70.2	17.8	24.6	47.0	24	11	98	630	652
Merton	69.0	7.3	25.6	38.3	13	104	112	686	665
Newham *	56.5	17.4	22.6	44.7	34	1	123	680	584
Redbridge	63.2	9.8	25.6	38.9	15	120	102	844	830
Richmond-upon-Thames	64.2	4.6	28.4	35.1	8	173	99	994	836
Southwark *	62.3	19.2	25.6	46.9	30	2	223	984	805
Sutton	64.5	5.4	24.0	36.0	11	183	88	605	636
Tower Hamlets *	55.2	14.6	20.8	45.9	36	7	243	1,099	849
Waltham Forest	63.4	14.2	24.3	44	23	20	105	658	666
Wandsworth *	69.0	15.1	27.7	43.7	17	21	141	1,320	1,030
Hampshire	65.6	45.8	23.0	30.2	11	.	871	5,472	5,334
Basingstoke and Deane	72.3	3.2	25.9	31.1	8	355	107	647	556
East Hampshire	66.6	2.1	24.7	27.3	15	292	43	480	518
Eastleigh	60.4	2.3	24.4	23.2	7	323	65	390	374
Fareham	72.7	2.4	25.5	25.8	7	308	52	358	348
Gosport	51.7	2.4	25.9	23.8	10	210	19	152	147
Hart	68.7	1.1	27.4	20.3	10	358	38	408	372
Havant	61.7	4.4	21.2	33.4	5	161	45	311	363
New Forest	60.2	3.9	24.7	25.9	7	310	70	604	580
Portsmouth	63.2	9.0	21.9	36.4	18	44	109	471	429
Rushmoor	78.3	1.5	22.5	20.3	9	155	66	247	285
Southampton	61.9	10.1	20.3	35.1	18	41	130	508	525
Test Valley	72.0	1.7	25.4	20.1	7	344	62	415	439
Winchester	70.4	1.9	24.1	23.4	7	306	65	482	396

15.3 (continued)

	Economically active ¹ Spring 1995 (percentages)	Claimant unemployed January 1996			Income Support bene- ficiaries ³ Nov. 1994 (percentages)	Ranking from Index of Deprivation ⁴ 1991	Business rateable values 1 April 1995 (£ million) ⁵	Business registered for VAT 1994 (numbers)	
		Total (thousands)	Of which females (percentages)	Of which long-term unemployed ² (percentages)				Registrations	Deregistrations
Hertfordshire	68.8	26.0	24.9	31.0	10	.	763	4,263	4,083
Broxbourne	63.2	2.9	26.1	43.4	13	242	48	281	269
Dacorum	68.0	3.3	23.9	30.4	8	354	107	602	566
East Hertfordshire	71.8	2.7	27.8	30.6	8	364	78	627	572
Hertsmere	64.4	2.2	26.8	33.0	10	228	75	388	347
North Hertfordshire	70.2	3.1	24.2	30.2	10	335	63	519	505
St Albans	69.3	2.4	23.9	20.9	8	319	93	638	618
Stevenage	76.1	3.2	24.5	32.6	14	163	70	201	190
Three Rivers	65.5	1.7	22.8	30.5	7	285	46	325	344
Watford	71.9	2.4	22.8	30.2	14	158	99	389	316
Welwyn Hatfield	67.4	2.1	26.2	24.1	10	332	84	294	356
Isle of Wight	57.0	6.6	27.8	30.4	15	.	50	322	459
Medina	64.9	3.6	27.4	32.4	15	113	31	179	224
South Wight	47.2	3.1	28.3	28.1	16	136	18	144	235
Kent	64.2	58.1	22.6	33.9	13	.	800	5,025	5,432
Ashford	62.4	3.0	21.1	31.8	12	206	53	350	355
Canterbury	57.4	4.5	21.5	37.3	12	188	71	379	412
Dartford	71.8	2.9	23.1	34.0	12	150	53	265	243
Dover	61.4	4.4	21.5	34.6	14	177	43	275	333
Gillingham	69.9	4.0	24.5	33.5	14	192	41	228	252
Gravesham	72.5	4.2	23.4	34.6	14	121	40	265	266
Maidstone	67.2	3.9	24.1	31.1	10	246	91	526	562
Rochester-upon-Medway	64.0	6.8	23.4	31.2	14	109	78	436	473
Sevenoaks	63.6	2.7	24.7	32.0	7	226	53	499	492
Shepway	54.9	4.3	19.4	38.0	16	131	36	282	352
Swale	65.0	5.2	23.9	36.5	17	134	59	340	376
Thanet	56.5	6.9	21.0	36.9	20	81	42	284	390
Tonbridge and Malling	70.4	2.6	24.6	28.4	8	265	67	400	400
Tunbridge Wells	66.1	2.6	22.1	28.4	10	282	73	495	525
Oxfordshire	69.5	12.9	26.0	28.8	8	.	342	2,334	2,209
Cherwell	78.7	2.7	27.4	26.5	8	350	68	502	470
Oxford	59.6	4.2	24.3	33.8	12	72	119	328	284
South Oxfordshire	68.9	2.7	25.0	28.8	5	324	56	659	617
Vale of White Horse	73.2	1.7	27.0	21.0	6	313	63	422	447
West Oxfordshire	67.8	1.5	29.1	27.0	6	336	37	422	391
Surrey	64.0	19.4	24.5	26.9	7	.	727	5,187	4,905
Elmbridge	64.3	2.4	26.2	33.6	7	287	83	737	655
Epsom and Ewell	54.0	1.4	25.7	27.3	7	266	38	273	300
Guildford	64.2	2.2	23.9	25.9	7	304	111	545	526
Mole Valley	65.1	1.3	23.4	24.2	7	260	57	398	380
Reigate and Banstead	66.9	2.5	23.4	25.5	8	269	82	531	538
Runnymede	65.5	1.5	26.7	28.5	7	170	58	417	344
Spelthorne	67.4	2.1	23.7	29.3	8	216	76	430	416
Surrey Heath	75.8	1.3	23.5	20.5	6	353	61	488	401
Tandridge	57.3	1.5	24.2	28.1	8	234	33	379	367
Waverley	57.6	1.8	25.0	24.6	7	357	60	598	571
Woking	64.9	1.5	24.2	23.6	8	291	69	393	406
West Sussex	62.4	17.0	24.5	28.1	10	.	466	2,621	2,805
Adur	65.4	1.5	23.7	33.4	12	259	25	181	197
Arun	56.2	3.9	23.6	27.3	12	256	51	415	505
Chichester	58.4	2.2	25.9	25.6	8	329	60	454	492
Crawley	68.8	2.3	24.9	30.7	13	232	153	220	209
Horsham	65.1	2.2	26.1	24.6	6	341	61	513	532
Mid Sussex	71.8	2.4	26.3	27.2	7	366	66	563	575
Worthing	53.5	2.6	21.6	30.1	13	214	50	275	297

15.3 (continued)

	Economically active ¹ Spring 1995 (percentages)	Claimant unemployed January 1996			Income Support bene- ficiaries ³ Nov. 1994 (percentages)	Ranking from Index of Deprivation ⁴ 1991	Business rateable values 1 April 1995 (£ million) ⁵	Business registered for VAT 1994 (numbers)	
		Total (thousands)	Of which females (percentages)	Of which long-term unemployed ² (percentages)				Registrations	Deregistrations
SOUTH WEST	62.6	168.0	25.5	30.1	12	.	2,362	15,730	16,938
Avon	65.2	37.2	24.6	34.7	13	.	585	3,235	3,183
Bath	63.0	3.6	26.8	38.5	14	119	65	316	336
Bristol *	65.5	19.9	23.1	37.9	16	42	311	1,365	1,239
Kingswood	67.6	2.6	25.5	28.0	11	280	24	229	263
Northavon	68.5	3.6	27.1	24.3	8	348	87	471	426
Wansdyke	67.2	2.1	28.5	29.8	8	317	24	252	298
Woodspring	60.9	5.4	25.4	32.6	11	333	74	603	621
Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly	58.3	22.7	28.1	26.0	15	.	183	1,382	1,730
Caradon	60.6	3.1	27.3	23.7	12	195	21	245	289
Carrick	54.8	3.7	26.5	25.8	16	149	45	274	309
Kerrier	63.5	4.2	26.4	30.5	17	106	25	220	287
North Cornwall	62.0	3.1	29.0	28.5	13	152	28	235	321
Penwith	48.9	3.6	28.0	26.4	18	102	22	191	223
Restormel	58.3	4.9	30.5	22.1	16	130	41	212	292
Isles of Scilly	..	-	52.2	2.2	..	117	2	5	9
Devon	58.4	41.7	25.1	29.4	14	.	459	3,219	3,796
East Devon	54.4	2.9	27.9	23.3	8	320	37	375	460
Exeter	69.3	3.9	22.6	31.8	14	118	88	302	287
Mid Devon	64.6	1.6	26.2	27.4	9	267	20	204	277
North Devon	63.6	3.4	25.9	26.7	16	154	43	290	365
Plymouth *	54.9	13.4	24.6	31.4	16	52	120	491	543
South Hams	64.7	2.5	28.0	25.9	10	325	31	320	379
Teignbridge	49.1	3.7	25.2	24.0	12	258	38	439	528
Torbay	58.3	6.6	23.7	30.5	19	107	54	419	526
Torridge	60.4	2.3	26.9	35.6	13	222	15	189	221
West Devon	56.9	1.4	26.5	30.0	10	201	14	190	208
Dorset	57.4	21.5	24.4	29.8	12	.	350	2,232	2,448
Bournemouth	56.1	7.7	22.6	35.1	18	79	96	546	643
Christchurch	44.6	1.1	22.2	27.7	9	249	24	161	150
East Dorset	55.9	1.6	29.0	24.3	8	281	29	281	321
North Dorset	62.8	0.9	27.1	15.6	9	275	18	191	231
Poole	60.9	4.3	23.1	30.5	11	293	85	476	445
Purbeck	56.8	1.1	27.1	27.7	9	250	33	138	163
West Dorset	59.6	2.0	27.9	28.3	9	283	43	312	336
Weymouth and Portland	57.3	2.7	25.5	23.9	13	167	22	127	158
Gloucestershire	68.6	15.5	25.0	31.9	10	.	263	2,057	1,977
Cheltenham	72.9	3.3	23.4	36.6	12	156	72	339	317
Cotswold	62.6	1.3	28.5	28.2	6	316	32	397	367
Forest of Dean	58.6	2.2	28.2	28.1	11	243	21	261	272
Gloucester	71.6	4.1	22.2	36.4	15	138	69	293	278
Stroud	70.7	2.7	26.3	26.5	10	349	38	444	439
Tewkesbury	72.6	1.9	26.0	29.1	7	236	30	324	303
Somerset	63.0	14.4	25.6	30.2	11	.	214	1,539	1,800
Mendip	70.5	3.3	27.8	29.6	10	334	43	320	426
Sedgemoor	55.7	3.3	23.6	29.0	12	233	46	290	372
South Somerset	60.2	3.3	26.8	29.5	15	270	60	516	551
Taunton Deane	70.1	3.0	22.4	32.5	8	261	52	309	310
West Somerset	52.8	1.4	29.2	31.1	11	221	13	104	142
Wiltshire	69.5	15.0	26.8	25.6	9	.	308	2,066	2,003
Kennet	70.7	1.6	28.2	25.2	8	311	22	317	296
North Wiltshire	70.5	2.8	29.6	27.1	8	321	45	489	481
Salisbury	63.7	2.5	25.6	24.0	8	253	45	352	345
Thamesdown	73.2	5.0	24.8	24.9	12	245	151	543	510
West Wiltshire	68.1	3.1	27.7	26.9	9	339	44	366	371

15.3 (continued)

	Economically active ¹ Spring 1995 (percentages)	Claimant unemployed January 1996			Income Support bene- ficiaries ³ Nov. 1994 (percentages)	Ranking from Index of Deprivation ⁴ 1991	Business rateable values 1 April 1995 (£ million) ⁵	Business registered for VAT 1994 (numbers)	
		Total (thousands)	Of which females (percentages)	Of which long-term unemployed ² (percentages)				Registrations	Deregistrations
WEST MIDLANDS	62.6	204.5	24.3	37.8	16	.	2,897	15,538	15,165
Hereford and Worcester	66.0	20.6	27.2	29.4	10	.	350	2,469	2,524
Bromsgrove	69.9	2.5	27.8	32.2	7	288	30	300	302
Hereford	62.1	2.1	27.7	24.1	14	98	36	115	144
Leominster	69.3	1.2	25.2	29.0	8	237	13	174	209
Malvern Hills	70.4	2.4	28.4	27.9	9	271	27	362	372
Redditch	63.5	2.7	26.9	36.2	13	151	60	247	214
South Herefordshire	66.4	1.3	27.7	26.2	9	240	20	198	227
Worcester	64.6	3.0	24.7	30.4	12	179	62	263	251
Wychavon	64.6	2.4	30.4	24.2	8	299	54	490	500
Wyre Forest	63.4	3.0	25.8	30.7	13	229	47	321	305
Shropshire	65.0	11.0	25.4	26.1	12	.	202	1,310	1,413
Bridgnorth	72.4	1.2	27.5	26.4	9	268	16	211	200
North Shropshire	58.8	1.2	27.5	22.8	11	199	17	199	191
Oswestry	62.7	1.1	27.5	24.3	15	185	14	94	131
Shrewsbury and Atcham	69.7	2.5	24.4	24.7	11	294	54	262	317
South Shropshire	52.8	1.0	26.0	30.6	9	168	12	135	157
The Wrekin *	66.1	4.1	24.0	27.2	15	135	89	409	417
Staffordshire	65.6	31.8	24.5	28.7	11	.	495	2,959	2,834
Cannock Chase	74.3	3.2	23.9	31.6	13	145	38	313	238
East Staffordshire	67.7	3.5	23.1	28.7	11	166	67	311	317
Lichfield	69.5	2.3	28.5	25.5	9	251	41	361	301
Newcastle-under-Lyme	61.2	3.4	24.0	27.5	9	184	49	265	276
South Staffordshire	69.1	3.1	27.7	34.1	8	200	30	285	314
Stafford	68.2	2.9	25.0	27.7	9	276	59	413	347
Staffordshire Moorlands	63.9	2.1	30.4	22.8	7	224	30	265	280
Stoke-on-Trent	59.9	8.8	21.4	28.8	16	64	141	548	595
Tamworth	68.1	2.6	26.2	28.7	15	122	40	197	167
Warwickshire	63.0	12.8	26.8	28.9	11	.	308	1,652	1,616
North Warwickshire	60.2	1.6	26.2	25.1	9	193	41	194	180
Nuneaton and Bedworth	64.0	3.6	24.7	31.1	14	142	54	258	277
Rugby	64.0	2.4	27.6	25.4	11	297	56	276	230
Stratford-on-Avon	64.9	2.2	30.4	29.9	8	301	65	501	508
Warwick	61.0	3.0	26.4	30.4	12	330	92	422	422
West Midlands (Met. County)	60.0	128.4	23.4	43.3	20	.	1,542	7,148	6,779
Birmingham *	58.0	57.6	22.8	47.1	24	5	634	2,814	2,641
Coventry *	58.6	13.6	23.3	37.5	20	45	183	661	696
Dudley *	65.7	11.2	25.4	39.9	15	143	162	971	906
Sandwell *	60.5	15.0	23.6	44.8	21	9	180	772	689
Solihull	65.0	6.5	26.8	38.5	10	223	124	581	553
Walsall*	57.3	11.8	22.5	39.9	19	43	131	637	622
Wolverhampton *	59.9	12.7	23.6	39.1	22	27	128	713	672

15.3 (continued)

	Economically active ¹ Spring 1995 (percentages)	Claimant unemployed January 1996			Income Support bene- ficiaries ³ Nov. 1994 (percentages)	Ranking from Index of Deprivation ⁴ 1991	Business rateable values 1 April 1995 (£ million) ⁵	Business registered for VAT 1994 (numbers)	
		Total (thousands)	Of which females (percentages)	Of which long-term unemployed ² (percentages)				Registrations	Deregistrations
NORTH WEST	59.3	252.1	22.1	33.2	17	.	3,269	17,375	17,751
Cheshire	62.6	29.3	23.6	28.2	12	.	600	3,045	2,968
Chester	63.9	3.7	23.4	28.9	11	198	90	454	434
Congleton	66.7	1.8	27.5	25.6	8	284	39	342	287
Crewe and Nantwich	60.8	3.1	24.6	27.4	12	194	53	268	273
Ellesmere Port and Neston	59.0	3.0	21.9	27.1	13	132	55	183	174
Halton *	56.2	5.8	20.6	33.7	20	50	74	220	230
Macclesfield	63.9	3.0	24.9	24.2	8	274	97	699	725
Vale Royal	63.4	3.3	24.1	26.3	10	176	56	312	351
Warrington	65.3	5.6	24.8	27.1	11	174	136	567	495
Greater Manchester	59.6	100.8	21.9	32.2	18	.	1,494	7,521	7,791
Bolton *	59.9	8.7	19.8	25.3	17	48	116	702	706
Bury	64.9	4.6	24.1	22.4	14	162	68	590	615
Manchester *	51.5	28.3	21.6	40.2	32	13	476	1,409	1,361
Oldham *	62.6	8.8	23.5	28.6	17	38	90	493	594
Rochdale *	64.9	8.0	21.6	28.3	16	49	97	522	602
Salford *	55.1	9.3	19.4	36.5	21	28	143	584	592
Stockport	63.4	7.7	21.8	27.6	11	213	135	1,058	1,030
Tameside	60.0	7.8	24.0	28.7	15	65	74	572	657
Trafford	57.1	6.7	23.3	32.3	12	147	181	850	871
Wigan *	62.7	10.7	22.4	29.0	15	74	114	740	764
Lancashire	62.1	43.1	21.9	23.6	14	.	604	4,017	4,236
Blackburn *	61.2	4.7	18.9	24.4	20	31	66	361	408
Blackpool	56.7	7.3	21.0	21.8	19	30	91	352	464
Burnley *	61.6	2.2	18.9	21.6	16	57	38	248	245
Chorley	59.6	2.4	23.7	21.8	11	153	29	331	288
Fylde	58.2	1.2	25.8	13.3	9	197	37	231	240
Hyndburn	68.0	1.8	23.3	14.8	14	89	32	226	229
Lancaster	59.6	5.2	22.9	27.7	14	111	56	324	334
Pendle	62.1	2.2	22.2	18.7	15	103	28	261	246
Preston *	65.9	5.3	20.3	30.1	19	46	68	392	343
Ribble Valley	71.2	0.8	26.1	17.7	4	262	18	169	179
Rosendale	70.9	1.4	22.9	15.4	14	108	23	246	266
South Ribble	64.4	2.3	24.7	20.8	9	219	39	282	315
West Lancashire	58.3	3.9	23.8	29.7	15	116	39	300	295
Wyre	63.2	2.4	21.9	22.7	10	187	38	295	385
Merseyside	53.8	78.9	21.8	41.7	24	.	571	2,792	2,756
Knowsley *	50.5	9.6	20.6	43.6	30	12	49	192	169
Liverpool *	47.0	32.1	21.3	46.8	30	6	237	956	918
Sefton *	57.5	7.7	22.6	35.6	10	73	100	640	671
St Helens *	59.1	13.0	22.6	36.6	30	54	77	326	305
Wirral *	58.5	16.4	22.6	37.8	19	61	108	677	693
ENGLAND	62.8	1,906.1	23.8	35.2	15	.	29,545	166,135	162,193

15.3 (continued)

	Economically active ¹ Spring 1995 (percentages)	Claimant unemployed January 1996			Income Support bene- ficiaries ³ Nov. 1994 (percentages)	Ranking from Index of Deprivation ⁴ 1991	Business rateable values 1 April 1995 (£ million) ⁵	Business registered for VAT 1994 (numbers)	
		Total (thousands)	Of which females (percentages)	Of which long-term unemployed ² (percentages)				Registrations	Deregistrations
WALES	57.3	111.2	22.2	30.8	16	..	1,289	7,152	8,047
Clwyd	58.1	14.0	24.1	27.2	15	..	184	1,097	1,179
Alyn and Deeside	68.0	2.2	24.8	24.7	12	..	43	219	234
Colwyn	53.1	2.1	22.9	29.1	16	..	18	148	173
Delyn	59.3	2.0	24.0	26.7	12	..	28	173	169
Glyndwr	50.6	1.3	28.4	28.7	11	..	14	148	177
Rhuddlan	51.6	2.5	21.3	25.6	19	..	25	131	138
Wrexham Maelor	58.6	3.9	24.8	28.4	16	..	56	277	289
Dyfed	54.5	13.4	24.6	25.8	14	..	136	973	1,175
Carmarthen	59.8	1.7	24.5	29.4	13	..	22	203	226
Ceredigion	60.9	2.1	29.5	23.8	10	..	23	207	238
Dinefwr	48.1	1.3	24.7	29.9	13	..	9	120	146
Llanelli	46.2	2.6	23.0	31.4	17	..	26	142	160
Preseli Pembrokeshire	57.8	3.2	22.7	25.0	15	..	29	174	238
South Pembrokeshire	52.2	2.5	24.6	18.3	16	..	27	127	168
Gwent	58.2	17.2	22.1	32.4	16	..	197	1,039	1,145
Blaenau Gwent	53.4	3.2	20.1	34.1	19	..	21	127	127
Islwyn	56.4	2.1	22.8	22.7	15	..	16	108	127
Monmouth	56.9	2.2	26.3	29.8	9	..	34	300	320
Newport	62.6	6.4	22.2	37.2	20	..	87	317	366
Torfaen	58.2	3.3	20.3	29.5	16	..	39	188	205
Gwynedd	57.9	11.7	25.0	32.4	15	..	97	604	731
Aberconwy	58.2	2.3	26.6	29.9	13	..	26	144	180
Arfon	51.9	3.2	21.5	34.9	17	..	26	146	166
Dwyfor	46.2	1.4	29.4	24.2	13	..	13	71	100
Meirionnydd	72.9	1.6	28.7	28.6	14	..	12	115	125
Ynys Mon-Isle of Anglesey	60.8	3.2	23.5	37.1	16	..	20	129	159
Mid Glamorgan	57.1	20.9	19.2	32.1	17	..	191	1,072	1,233
Cynon Valley	59.0	2.9	18.9	29.3	20	..	16	119	123
Merthyr Tydfil	52.7	2.8	19.8	38.1	22	..	22	98	127
Ogwr	60.2	4.4	20.7	28.9	15	..	56	338	373
Rhondda	54.1	3.0	17.1	31.3	20	..	16	104	142
Rhymney Valley	56.5	4.6	17.9	34.4	19	..	32	189	203
Taff Ely	57.5	3.2	20.9	31.4	13	..	49	224	264
Powys	61.8	2.9	29.8	24.5	10	..	43	423	487
Brecknock	52.4	1.2	28.2	29.0	10	..	13	135	157
Montgomeryshire	69.3	1.1	30.6	20.0	10	..	22	224	242
Radnorshire	62.9	0.6	31.3	23.2	10	..	8	65	88
South Glamorgan	61.3	18.2	21.3	34.4	17	..	272	1,176	1,220
Cardiff	62.8	13.6	20.9	36.8	18	..	221	871	876
Vale of Glamorgan	57.4	4.7	22.5	27.3	14	..	50	306	344
West Glamorgan	52.1	12.9	19.7	30.5	18	..	169	767	878
Lliw Valley	46.3	1.9	21.0	27.4	12	..	16	138	147
Neath	59.3	2.2	19.0	30.1	17	..	24	116	126
Port Talbot	57.9	1.6	19.9	28.2	18	..	39	85	98
Swansea	49.4	7.1	19.6	32.0	19	..	90	428	507

15.3 (continued)

	Economically active ¹ Spring 1995 (percentages)	Claimant unemployed January 1996			Income Support bene- ficiaries ³ Nov. 1994 (percentages)	Ranking from Index of Deprivation ⁴ 1991	Business rateable values 1 April 1995 (£ million) ⁵	Business registered for VAT 1994 (numbers)	
		Total (thousands)	Of which females (percentages)	Of which long-term unemployed ² (percentages)				Registrations	Deregistrations
SCOTLAND	62.0	206.8	22.7	30.6	15	..	3,394	12,790	11,815
Borders	61.0	2.7	26.9	20.6	..	..	44	295	290
Berwickshire	56.0	0.6	28.9	15.4	..	..	6	74	50
Ettrick and Lauderdale	67.9	0.8	26.2	23.0	..	..	17	100	117
Roxburgh	52.7	0.9	24.9	21.4	..	..	14	85	88
Tweeddale	68.0	0.4	29.9	21.9	..	..	6	36	3
Central	62.3	10.4	22.4	29.7	..	..	193	628	673
Clackmannan	61.2	2.0	21.4	32.1	..	..	27	83	108
Falkirk	66.0	5.5	22.3	29.7	..	..	107	295	325
Stirling	56.8	2.8	23.3	27.8	..	..	60	249	240
Dumfries and Galloway	65.1	6.0	26.2	30.4	..	..	66	388	387
Annandale and Eskdale	58.0	1.2	29.9	24.5	..	..	15	85	108
Nithsdale	66.0	2.5	23.6	34.2	..	..	31	135	117
Stewartry	71.2	0.8	28.7	25.9	..	..	7	71	75
Wigtown	68.0	1.5	26.0	31.2	..	..	10	97	86
Fife	64.8	15.1	24.1	31.1	..	..	217	698	706
Dunfermline	69.1	5.6	23.1	30.3	..	..	85	239	224
Kirkcaldy	65.1	7.5	23.9	33.4	..	..	100	272	280
North East Fife	57.0	2.0	27.8	24.8	..	..	32	186	201
Grampian	69.1	14.4	25.4	22.5	..	..	381	1,661	1,607
Aberdeen City	68.9	6.5	22.9	23.3	..	..	246	702	631
Banff and Buchan	69.4	2.4	26.0	18.6	..	..	40	284	319
Gordon	68.4	1.4	29.0	23.0	..	..	24	301	268
Kincardine and Deeside	73.5	1.0	29.7	23.2	..	..	21	217	192
Moray	66.1	3.1	27.2	23.1	..	..	44	157	197
Highland	67.3	11.1	25.7	25.0	..	..	120	683	620
Badenoch and Strathspey	70.3	0.6	32.8	22.9	..	..	7	29	47
Caithness	65.4	1.3	20.1	37.1	..	..	12	84	58
Inverness	68.5	3.2	21.1	25.7	..	..	53	204	183
Lochaber	72.9	1.0	37.9	15.1	..	..	13	65	54
Nairn	60.1	0.6	23.4	23.0	..	..	3	31	43
Ross and Cromarty	63.6	2.9	23.6	22.9	..	..	21	157	134
Skye and Lochalsh	86.4	0.7	34.5	21.9	..	..	5	55	55
Sutherland	44.4	0.9	33.2	28.4	..	..	3	56	46
Lothian	62.1	27.2	22.5	27.9	..	..	630	2,090	1,790
East Lothian	58.9	2.6	20.4	25.9	..	..	31	207	181
Edinburgh City	62.2	16.8	22.7	30.4	..	..	481	1,427	1,183
Midlothian	70.8	2.5	21.2	28.8	..	..	30	161	126
West Lothian	68.1	5.3	23.7	20.4	..	..	88	297	301
Strathclyde	59.0	101.5	21.1	33.4	..	..	1,434	5,098	4,603
Argyll and Bute	63.1	3.0	29.1	30.5	..	..	31	217	205
Bearsden and Milngavie	66.1	0.8	26.0	25.2	..	..	12	91	86
Clydebank	52.5	2.5	18.2	37.9	..	..	30	83	57
Clydesdale	45.1	2.1	21.1	29.5	..	..	23	145	126
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	70.9	2.3	21.7	21.1	..	..	33	133	99
Cumnock and Doon Valley	72.4	2.3	18.5	32.7	..	..	12	79	62
Cunninghame	55.3	6.5	23.2	27.2	..	..	66	259	282
Dumbarton	58.3	3.7	24.0	32.4	..	..	46	156	167
East Kilbride	69.6	2.9	25.1	26.5	..	..	60	166	160
Eastwood	62.5	1.2	29.7	24.4	..	..	17	161	165
Glasgow City	63.8	37.5	19.7	37.6	..	..	622	1,705	1,406
Hamilton	61.0	4.0	17.9	36.5	..	..	50	226	222
Inverclyde	61.6	3.2	17.0	24.2	..	..	45	126	136
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	57.4	3.6	25.4	37.0	..	..	38	189	171
Kyle and Carrick	68.6	4.6	26.1	29.1	..	..	66	284	297
Monklands	55.0	4.5	19.3	33.4	..	..	48	210	176
Motherwell	56.0	6.0	18.5	33.5	..	..	72	254	226
Renfrew	62.2	8.1	21.4	33.3	..	..	133	438	388
Strathkelvin	67.1	2.8	22.9	27.4	..	..	32	176	173

15.3 (continued)

	Economically active ¹ Spring 1995 (percentages)	Claimant unemployed January 1996			Income Support bene- ficiaries ³ Nov. 1994 (percentages)	Ranking from Index of Deprivation ⁴ 1991	Business rateable values 1 April 1995 (£ million) ⁵	Business registered for VAT 1994 (numbers)	
		Total (thousands)	Of which females (percentages)	Of which long-term unemployed ² (percentages)				Registrations	Deregistrations
Tayside	62.8	16.0	24.5	31.3	..	..	245	965	924
Angus	59.4	3.7	29.7	29.2	..	..	42	236	246
Dundee City	60.4	8.5	21.8	35.5	..	..	123	302	285
Perth and Kinross	68.5	3.8	25.5	24.0	..	..	81	427	393
Orkney	58.7	0.5	31.4	28.8	..	..	..	70	78
Shetland	70.5	0.4	23.3	15.5	..	..	..	129	74
Western Isles	56.7	1.5	20.6	30.8	..	..	..	85	63
NORTHERN IRELAND	58.7	86.3	21.1	54.2	..	..	102	3,923	2,945
Antrim	68.0	1.9	22.9	43.9	..	17	..	..	..
Ards	68.0	2.4	24.3	44.2	..	22	..	..	..
Armagh	63.1	2.6	20.5	56.0	..	13	..	..	..
Ballymena	56.7	2.4	26.7	50.4	..	19	..	..	..
Ballymoney	63.6	1.2	19.1	58.0	..	12	..	..	..
Banbridge	61.3	1.1	26.2	49.9	..	18	..	..	..
Belfast	48.6	20.3	20.0	56.5	..	2	..	..	..
Carrickfergus	79.4	1.4	26.8	45.6	..	21	..	..	..
Castlereagh	59.5	2.1	26.6	47.6	..	25	..	..	..
Coleraine	56.6	3.0	24.0	51.3	..	20	..	..	..
Cookstown	57.9	1.7	20.4	55.8	..	8	..	..	..
Craigavon	64.3	3.1	20.8	52.0	..	15	..	..	..
Derry	59.5	7.3	16.9	56.5	..	3	..	..	..
Down	67.1	3.0	24.3	48.0	..	16	..	..	..
Dungannon	53.6	2.7	21.1	59.2	..	5	..	..	..
Fermanagh	51.9	3.1	19.2	61.4	..	6	..	..	..
Larne	55.3	1.5	25.5	44.3	..	14	..	..	..
Limavady	54.4	2.0	16.5	54.5	..	11	..	..	..
Lisburn	59.8	4.1	23.2	51.5	..	23	..	..	..
Magherafelt	65.0	2.0	19.9	60.6	..	10	..	..	..
Moyle	57.9	1.0	18.7	58.5	..	7	..	..	..
Newry and Mourne	58.3	5.8	18.5	59.9	..	4	..	..	..
Newtownabbey	63.4	2.9	24.8	46.9	..	24	..	..	..
North Down	65.7	2.7	29.4	42.6	..	26	..	..	..
Omagh	56.3	2.6	20.0	59.3	..	9	..	..	..
Strabane	47.7	2.5	15.0	61.1	..	1	..	..	..

* Urban programme authorities.

1 Economic activity rate of persons aged 16 or over. Data are from the Labour Force Survey.

2 Persons who have been unemployed for 12 months or more as a percentage of all claimants.

3 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 Inquiry.

4 See Appendix notes.

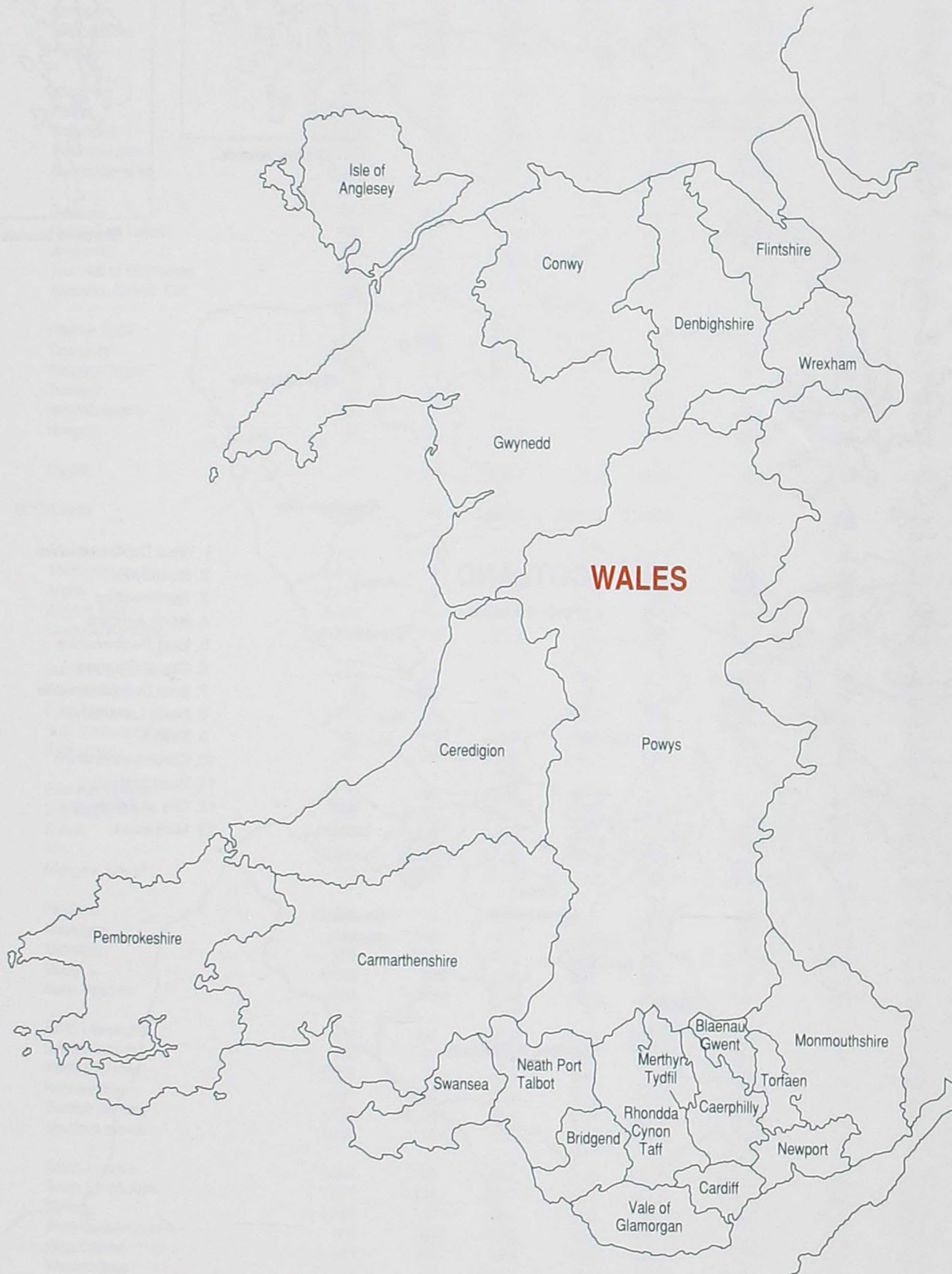
5 The total rateable value of all business premises on local rating lists only; see Appendix notes. The last General Revaluation in Northern Ireland took place in 1976.

Source: Office for National Statistics; Department of Social Security; Department of the Environment; Inland Revenue; Department of Trade and Industry; The Scottish Office; Department of Economic Development, Northern Ireland; Rate Collection Agency, Northern Ireland; Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

16

Unitary Authority statistics

Unitary Authorities in Wales



New Councils in Scotland



16.1 Area and population, 1994

	Area ¹ (sq km)	Persons per sq km	Population (thousands)			Total population percentage change 1981-1994	Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) ²	Percentage of population aged			
			Males	Females	Total			Under 5	5-15	16 up to pension age ³	Pension age ³ or over
WALES	20,766	140	1,421.6	1,491.5	2,913.0	3.5	101	6.4	14.4	59.3	19.9
Isle of Anglesey	715	96	33.4	35.0	68.4	0.5	99	6.3	14.8	57.9	21.1
Gwynedd	2,546	46	56.7	60.3	116.9	4.5	97	6.1	13.6	58.2	22.1
Conwy	1,130	98	52.3	58.4	110.7	11.8	91	5.6	12.7	55.0	26.6
Denbighshire	844	108	43.7	47.6	91.3	5.3	92	6.3	13.3	56.2	24.2
Flintshire	435	334	71.5	73.8	145.3	4.8	100	6.5	14.4	62.0	17.1
Wrexham	500	247	59.8	63.7	123.5	3.6	99	6.3	14.8	60.0	18.9
Powys	5,197	23	60.4	61.4	121.8	8.6	95	5.8	13.7	58.4	22.1
Ceredigion	1,794	39	34.2	35.5	69.7	13.9	85	5.4	12.8	60.3	21.5
Pembrokeshire	1,588	72	55.7	58.4	114.1	6.3	98	6.3	14.8	58.4	20.6
Carmarthenshire	2,390	71	82.1	86.9	169.0	2.4	97	5.6	13.7	57.5	23.1
Swansea	377	612	113.1	117.8	230.9	0.7	96	6.1	13.8	59.6	20.5
Neath Port Talbot	440	318	68.0	72.0	140.1	-1.9	106	6.3	14.5	58.5	20.6
Bridgend	247	531	63.6	67.3	130.9	3.7	98	6.5	14.3	60.0	19.1
The Vale of Glamorgan	335	355	57.9	61.0	118.9	5.1	105	6.5	15.2	59.3	19.0
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	426	562	117.8	121.3	239.0	0.3	109	6.6	14.9	60.2	18.4
Merthyr Tydfil	111	535	28.8	30.6	59.5	-1.8	118	7.3	15.8	58.4	18.5
Caerphilly	278	616	83.8	87.2	171.0	-0.4	105	7.0	15.5	60.2	17.2
Blaenau Gwent	109	675	36.1	37.2	73.3	-3.1	114	7.2	14.5	58.8	19.5
Torfaen	126	717	44.3	46.3	90.6	-0.1	109	6.9	15.0	59.6	18.5
Monmouthshire	851	99	41.2	43.0	84.2	10.0	89	5.8	14.1	60.2	19.9
Newport	190	725	67.2	70.3	137.4	3.8	109	7.2	15.0	59.3	18.4
Cardiff	139	2,206	150.2	156.3	306.5	6.9	93	7.1	14.5	60.8	17.6
SCOTLAND	78,133	66	2,486.2	2,646.2	5,132.4	-0.9	100	6.3	13.9	62.0	17.8
Aberdeen City	186	1,179	107.0	112.1	219.1	3.1	94	5.9	12.1	65.0	17.0
Aberdeenshire	6,318	36	112.4	113.6	226.1	19.7	88	6.8	15.6	62.5	15.1
Angus	2,181	51	54.6	57.2	111.8	5.8	97	6.2	13.8	60.8	19.2
Argyll & Bute	6,930	13	44.7	46.8	91.5	0.6	93	5.8	13.9	59.7	20.6
Clackmannanshire	157	312	23.9	25.0	48.9	1.3	94	6.6	14.7	62.1	16.5
Dumfries & Galloway	6,439	23	71.8	76.0	147.8	1.6	93	6.0	13.7	59.3	20.9
Dundee City	65	2,322	72.2	79.1	151.3	-10.8	98	6.2	13.1	61.0	19.7
East Ayrshire	1,252	99	59.6	63.9	123.6	-3.0	108	6.6	14.4	61.0	17.9
East Dunbartonshire	172	644	54.0	56.7	110.7	0.9	88	6.1	14.6	63.5	15.8
East Lothian	678	128	42.1	44.7	86.8	7.5	92	6.6	13.4	60.3	19.8
East Renfrewshire	173	505	42.0	45.2	87.2	8.7	83	6.5	14.8	61.9	16.8
Edinburgh, City of	262	1691	213.4	230.2	443.6	-0.5	95	5.9	11.4	64.6	18.2
Falkirk	299	476	69.1	73.4	142.5	-1.8	109	6.4	13.6	62.6	17.4
Fife	1,323	266	171.5	180.6	352.1	3.1	94	6.3	14.4	61.4	18.0
Glasgow, City of	175	3,562	297.3	326.2	623.5	-12.5	118	6.5	13.2	62.0	18.4
Highland	25,784	8	101.8	105.7	207.5	6.5	95	6.4	14.9	60.8	17.9
Inverclyde	162	552	42.8	46.6	89.4	-11.7	114	6.3	14.6	60.5	18.5
Midlothian	356	225	39.2	40.8	80.0	-4.3	95	6.5	14.5	62.9	16.1
Moray	2,238	39	43.6	43.8	87.4	4.6	94	6.7	14.4	61.3	17.6
North Ayrshire	884	157	66.9	72.2	139.1	1.3	103	6.5	15.1	61.0	17.4
North Lanarkshire	474	690	158.6	168.2	326.8	-4.4	110	6.5	15.1	62.7	15.7
Orkney Islands	992	20	9.8	10.0	19.8	3.3	95	6.5	14.9	60.3	18.3
Perth & Kinross	5,311	25	63.7	68.3	132.0	8.3	94	5.8	13.9	59.4	20.8
Renfrewshire	261	678	85.4	91.8	177.1	-4.3	107	6.5	14.0	62.7	16.9
Scottish Borders	4,734	22	50.8	54.9	105.7	4.4	88	5.9	13.2	59.2	21.7
Shetland Islands	1,438	16	11.6	11.3	22.9	-13.2	108	7.2	16.0	61.8	15.0
South Ayrshire	1,202	95	54.6	59.8	114.4	1.0	93	5.7	13.7	59.8	20.8
South Lanarkshire	1,771	174	148.7	158.8	307.5	-0.8	104	6.4	14.6	62.7	16.3
Stirling	2,196	37	39.5	42.5	82.0	2.2	94	5.8	13.8	62.6	17.8
West Dunbartonshire	162	599	46.3	50.8	97.2	-8.2	113	6.6	15.0	60.6	17.8
West Lothian	425	349	72.8	75.3	148.2	6.5	97	6.9	15.2	64.7	13.1
Western Isles	3,134	9	14.6	14.7	29.3	-7.1	100	5.9	15.0	58.3	20.7

1 The figures for Scotland and the new councils come from a different source from the figures shown in Table 15.1. The source for this table does not include uninhabited islands, but does include inland water.

2 Adjusted for the age structure of the population. For Wales, United Kingdom = 100; for Scotland, Scotland = 100. See Appendix notes to Population chapter.

3 Pension age is 60 for women and 65 for men.

Source: Office for National Statistics; General Register Office for Scotland

16.2 Selected vital and education statistics

	Live births per 1,000 population 1994	Deaths per 1,000 population 1994	Perinatal mortality rate ¹ 1994	Infant mortality rate ² 1992-1994	Children under 5 in education (percent- ages) Jan. 1995 ³	Pupil/teacher ratio January 1995 (numbers)		Pupils in last year of compulsory schooling ^{4,5} 1993/94 with		Pupils in post-comp schooling 1993/94 ⁵ with 2 or more GCE A levels ^{7,8}
						Primary schools	Secondary schools	No graded results ⁶	5 or more A*-Cs at GCSE	
WALES	12.1	11.6	9.2	5.9	73	22.5	16.1	10	38	18
Isle of Anglesey ^{1,2}	12.0	12.4	2.4	4.4	51	21.6	16.1	7	44	25
Gwynedd ^{1,2}	11.7	12.7	7.3	3.8	50	20.5	14.2	8	41	21
Conwy ^{1,2}	10.7	15.2	5.9	4.8	64	23.4	16.1	7	41	17
Denbighshire ^{1,2}	11.3	13.7	12.5	5.2	78	24.4	17.0	8	40	27
Flintshire ¹	12.3	10.1	8.3	6.0	82	25.7	16.8	8	41	25
Wrexham ¹	12.3	11.1	9.9	8.1	85	24.6	17.3	10	39	5
Powys ¹	11.1	12.5	12.5	6.7	56	20.5	14.6	7	45	28
Ceredigion ^{1,2}	10.0	10.9	11.4	4.8	59	18.7	15.7	8	55	15
Pembrokeshire ¹	11.5	11.5	8.3	5.0	69	20.5	16.1	5	42	28
Cardiganshire ¹	10.9	12.9	13.5	8.1	72	20.0	16.6	8	44	24
Swansea	11.2	11.5	8.8	7.1	94	21.7	15.8	8	42	9
Neath Port Talbot ¹	11.4	12.5	8.7	5.2	93	20.3	16.0	12	33	8
Bridgend	12.8	10.8	13.6	6.1	62	24.0	16.1	17	34	28
The Vale of Glamorgan ¹	12.2	11.7	8.2	5.5	62	22.2	16.3	10	44	24
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff ¹	12.2	11.4	8.5	4.0	87	23.7	16.0	13	31	17
Merthyr Tydfil ^{1,2}	13.8	12.3	8.5	5.5	83	23.4	15.4	18	22	19
Caerphilly ¹	13.1	10.2	8.5	5.1	73	23.3	15.8	13	30	12
Blaenau Gwent ¹	12.9	12.9	6.3	8.1	78	23.0	16.0	13	24	14
Torfaen ¹	13.7	11.4	9.6	6.8	75	24.0	16.2	9	35	13
Monmouthshire ^{1,2}	11.3	10.7	5.2	2.9	51	23.1	16.7	5	47	27
Newport ¹	13.8	11.5	7.9	8.2	75	24.4	16.4	12	36	24
Cardiff	13.5	9.8	10.8	5.8	63	22.2	16.7	12	39	15
SCOTLAND	12.0	11.6	9.0	6.5	46	19.5	12.9	8	48	30
Aberdeen City	12.0	10.5	9.1	5.4	56	20.2	12.6	2	50	34
Aberdeenshire	12.7	9.3	10.4	5.0	36	18.7	13.5	12	52	29
Angus ^{1,2}	11.4	12.7	7.0	4.3	36	18.9	12.6	9	51	30
Argyll & Bute ¹	11.3	13.2	7.7	7.9	18	17.3	12.5	12	50	29
Clackmannanshire ^{1,2}	12.4	10.3	4.9	7.8	62	20.6	13.3	..	58	46
Dumfries & Galloway	11.8	12.4	13.1	8.1	50	18.6	12.2	3	57	33
Dundee City ¹	11.6	12.1	6.8	6.4	62	19.1	11.8	-	45	26
East Ayrshire ¹	11.9	12.2	5.4	5.5	57	20.6	13.3	7	44	26
East Dunbartonshire ¹	11.1	8.8	8.1	5.6	19	22.0	13.8	..	65	48
East Lothian ¹	12.1	11.9	10.4	6.1	68	19.9	13.2	17	43	24
East Renfrewshire ^{1,2}	12.3	9.3	3.7	4.5	33	23.2	14.0	..	72	47
Edinburgh, City of	11.9	11.5	8.6	7.5	60	19.8	12.9	8	52	42
Falkirk ¹	12.3	12.0	9.1	4.3	53	21.4	13.7	14	43	22
Fife	11.7	11.0	8.7	6.8	59	19.3	13.4	9	49	27
Glasgow, City of	12.7	13.8	10.9	8.4	65	18.9	12.1	19	36	23
Highland	12.0	11.3	8.4	6.2	24	17.1	12.2	5	54	30
Inverclyde ¹	12.2	13.4	10.0	9.3	31	20.9	12.9	4	49	31
Midlothian ^{1,2}	12.2	9.7	9.1	5.6	63	19.7	13.3	9	45	25
Moray ¹	13.0	10.7	11.4	6.7	38	18.4	12.1	13	51	23
North Ayrshire ¹	12.1	11.7	8.2	6.1	21	20.8	13.2	16	40	25
North Lanarkshire	12.4	10.9	9.3	6.2	35	20.3	13.3	11	39	22
Orkney Islands ^{1,2}	12.6	11.9	15.8	5.5	47	14.7	10.7	..	72	51
Perth & Kinross ¹	10.7	12.9	10.6	6.6	44	18.3	12.1	15	49	42
Renfrewshire	11.5	11.3	11.2	7.0	45	21.9	13.2	4	53	32
Scottish Borders ^{1,2}	10.9	12.8	6.1	4.3	28	18.3	12.3	11	57	33
Shetland Islands ^{1,2}	13.7	11.6	3.2	3.2	43	12.7	8.6	5	68	42
South Ayrshire ¹	10.0	12.5	9.6	5.7	28	20.6	13.3	1	57	37
South Lanarkshire	12.0	10.6	7.2	5.8	26	20.5	13.6	4	50	29
Stirling ¹	10.4	11.4	9.3	7.7	48	19.7	12.9	9	53	31
West Dunbartonshire ¹	13.0	12.2	6.3	6.8	62	20.1	13.0	1	45	20
West Lothian ¹	13.6	8.3	7.9	5.5	60	19.7	13.3	10	42	24
Western Isles ^{1,2}	10.2	14.5	16.4	7.7	6	13.4	9.8	4	52	32

1 Still births and deaths of infants under 1 week of age per 1,000 live and still births. Figures for some areas should be treated with caution as the perinatal mortality rate was based on 20 or fewer deaths.

2 Deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births, 3 year average. Figures for some areas should be treated with caution as the infant mortality rate was based on 20 or fewer deaths.

3 September 1994 for Scotland.

4 Pupils in their last year of compulsory schooling as a percentage of the school population of the same age.

5 Figures for Wales relate to 1994/95 and cover maintained schools only. Hence they are not directly comparable with those in Table 4.7 which includes independent schools.

6 Figures for some areas in Scotland are not currently available due to the transition to the new local authorities.

7 Pupils aged 17-19 at the end of the school year achieving 2 or more GCE A levels as a percentage of the 18 year old population. For Scotland, pupils in Year S5 gaining 3 or more SCE Higher Grades as a percentage of the 17 year old population.

8 In some areas of Wales the majority of post-compulsory provision is in further education colleges (including sixth form colleges which used to be classified as schools). In such cases, the achievement rates quoted will be lower than in many similar authorities where post-compulsory provision is largely in school sixth forms.

Source: Office for National Statistics; Welsh Office; General Register Office for Scotland; The Scottish Office Education and Industry Department

Appendix

REGIONAL CLASSIFICATION

Standard Regions Most of the statistics in *Regional Trends* are for the 11 standard regions of the United Kingdom. These are illustrated on pages 9, 194 and 195.

Greater London Greater London is not a standard region, but statistics for Greater London are given wherever possible throughout this edition of *Regional Trends*.

Counties of England and Wales The 46 counties of England and the 8 counties of Wales are listed in the selected sub-regional statistics in Chapter 14 on pages 196-203. Their relationship to the standard regions is shown in the map on page 194.

Unitary Authorities of Wales On 1 April 1996, the 8 counties and 37 districts of Wales were replaced by 22 Unitary Authorities. A map is given on page 237.

Local Authority Regions of Scotland The 10 LA regions of Scotland are listed in the selected statistics in Chapter 14 and illustrated on page 195. The Islands area comprises Orkney, Shetland and the Western Isles.

New Councils of Scotland On 1 April 1996, the 10 LA regions and 56 districts of Scotland were replaced by 32 Unitary councils. A map is given on page 238.

Northern Ireland In Chapter 14, the 26 districts of Northern Ireland (illustrated on page 6 of *Regional Trends 17*) have been grouped into five Education and Library Boards. Some data are, however, available only for Health and Social Services Boards or for travel-to-work areas. In the latter case, data are shown only for the Belfast travel-to-work area. 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.

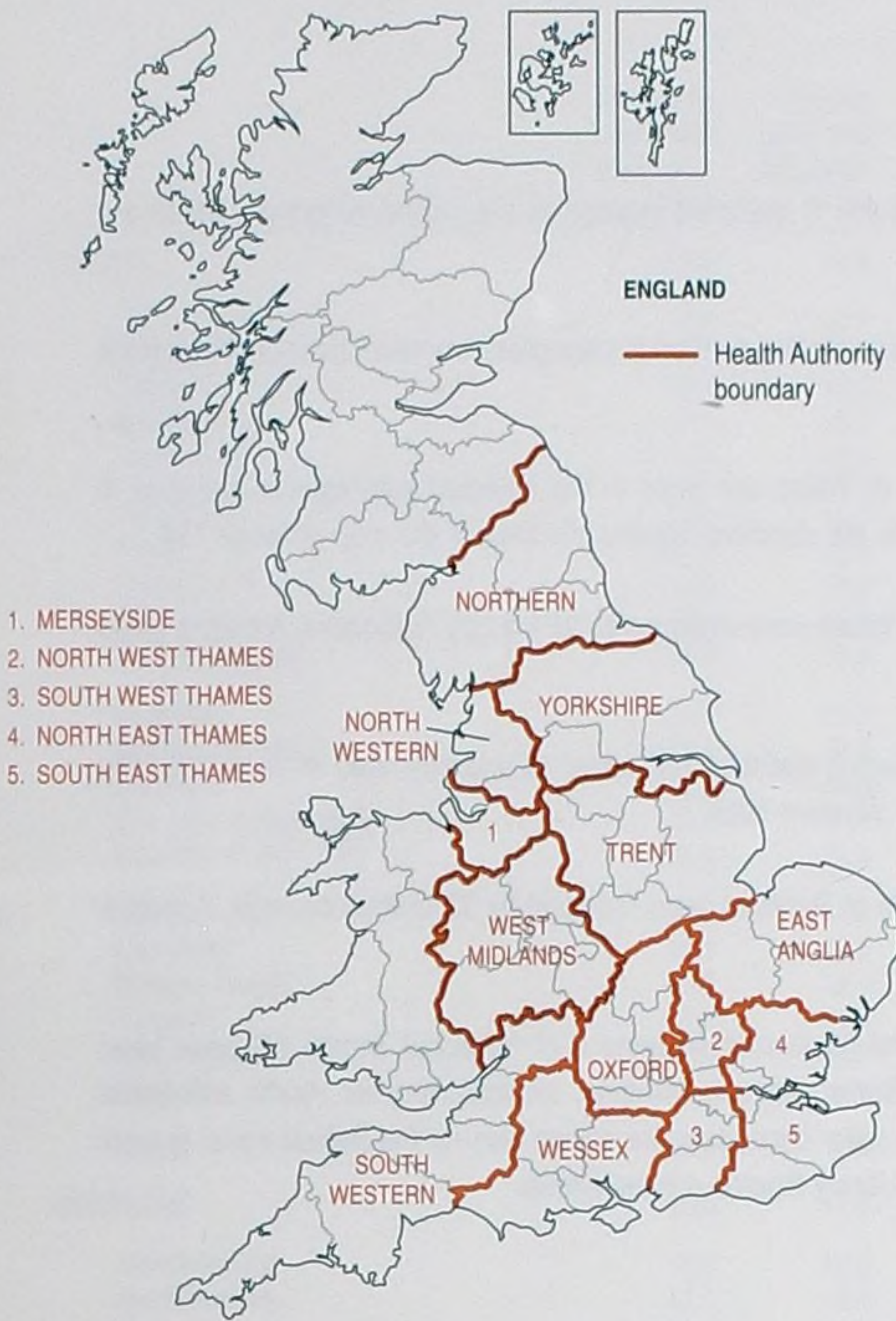
Education and Library Boards are illustrated on page 195.

All travel-to-work areas in the United Kingdom were revised in September 1984.

Other Regional Classifications Maps of non-standard regions used in *Regional Trends* are shown on pages 242 and 243.

The UK Continental Shelf is treated as a separate region in **Tables 12.1 and 12.3** (see Appendix notes to the Regional accounts chapter).

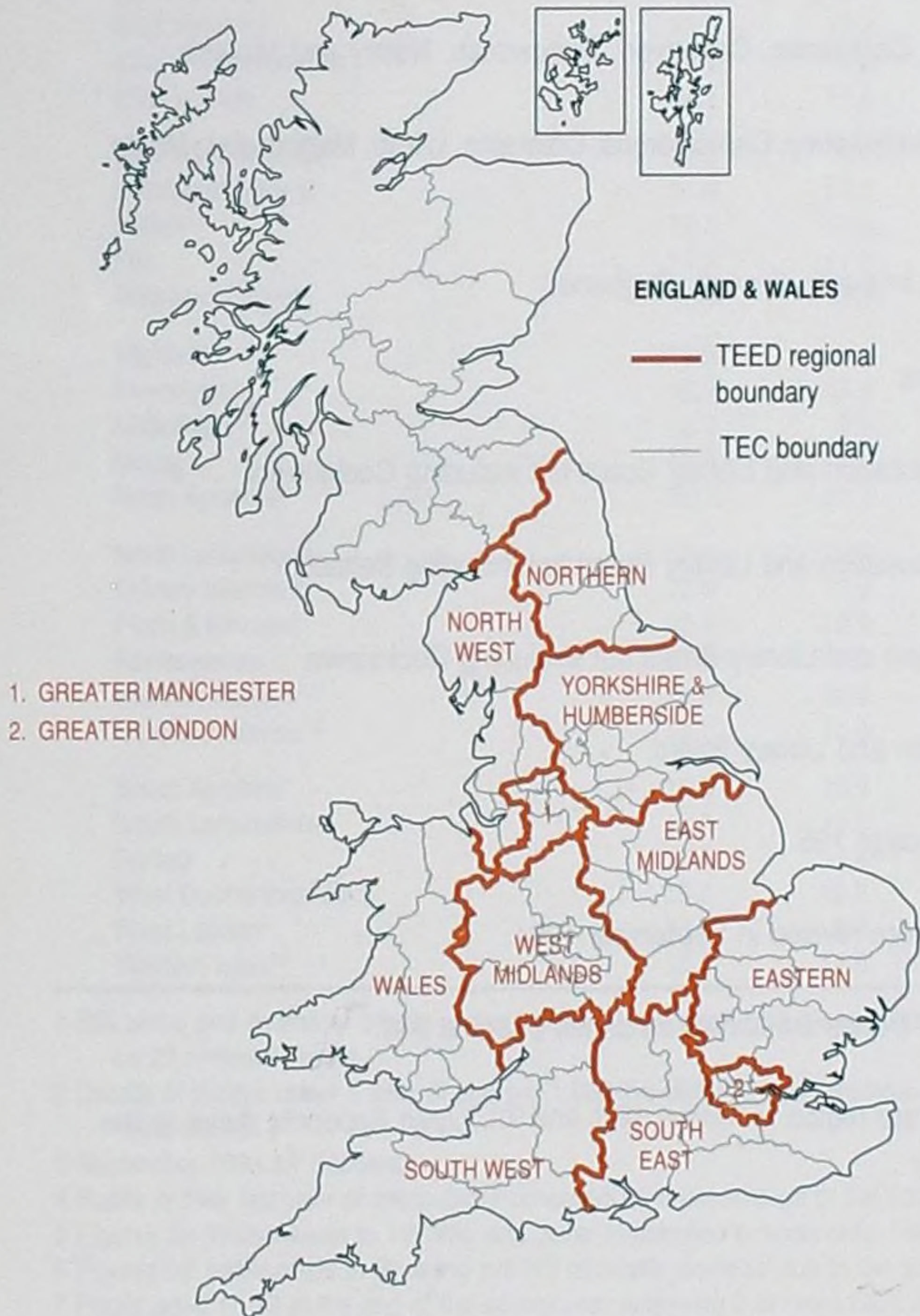
Regional Health Authority Areas
(up to 31 March 1994)



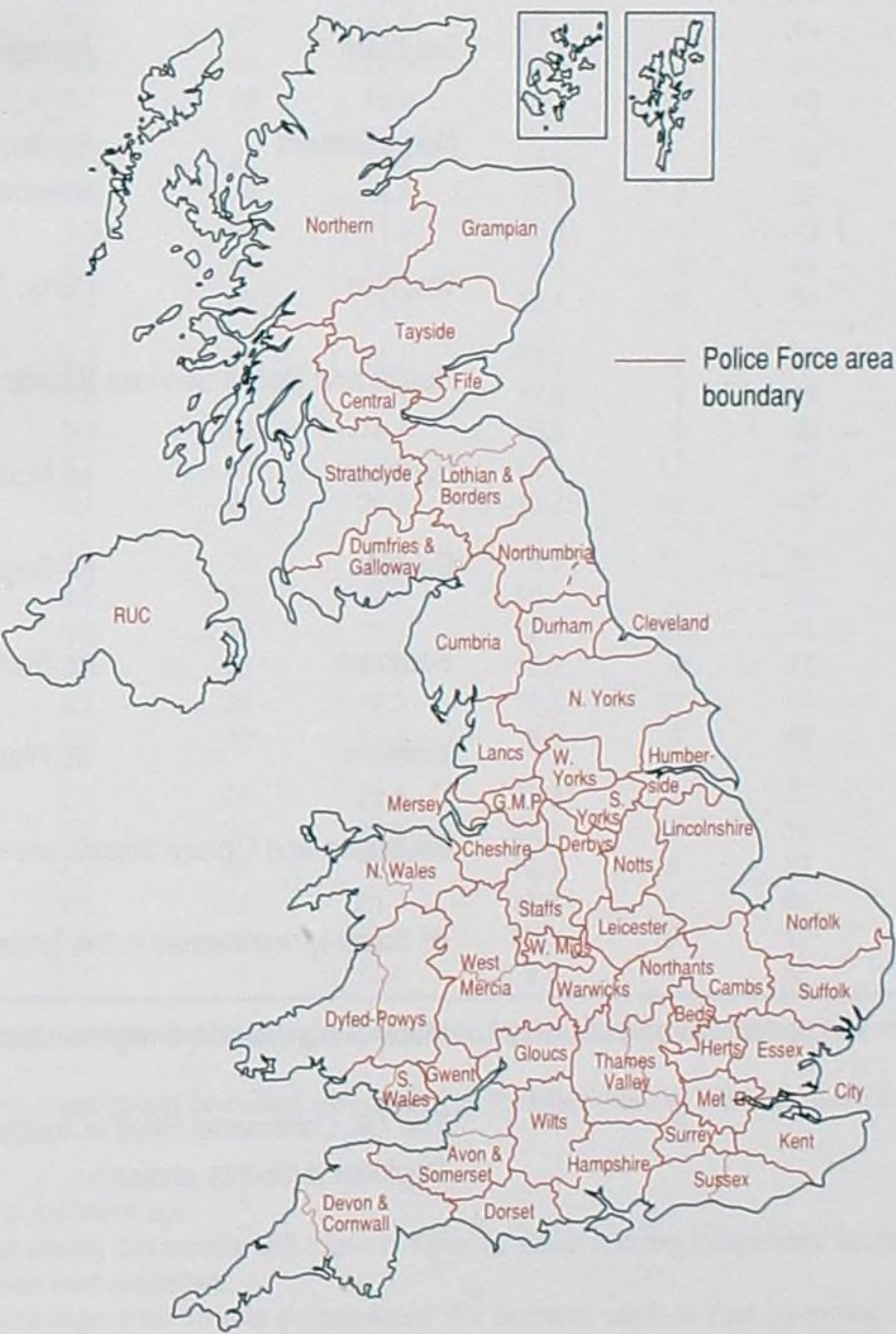
Regional Health Authority Areas
(from 1 April 1994)



Training, Enterprise and Education Directorate regions



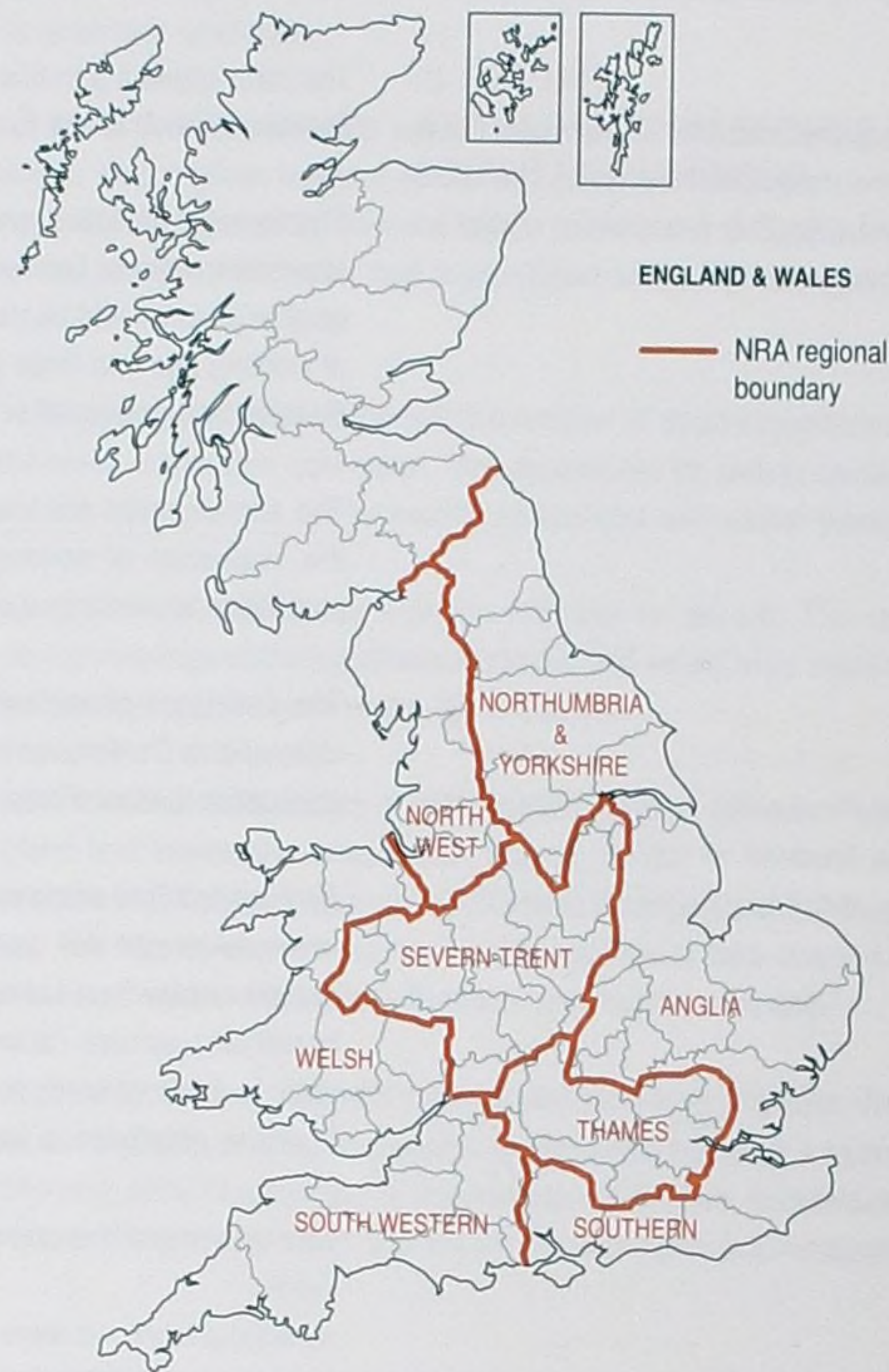
Police Force areas



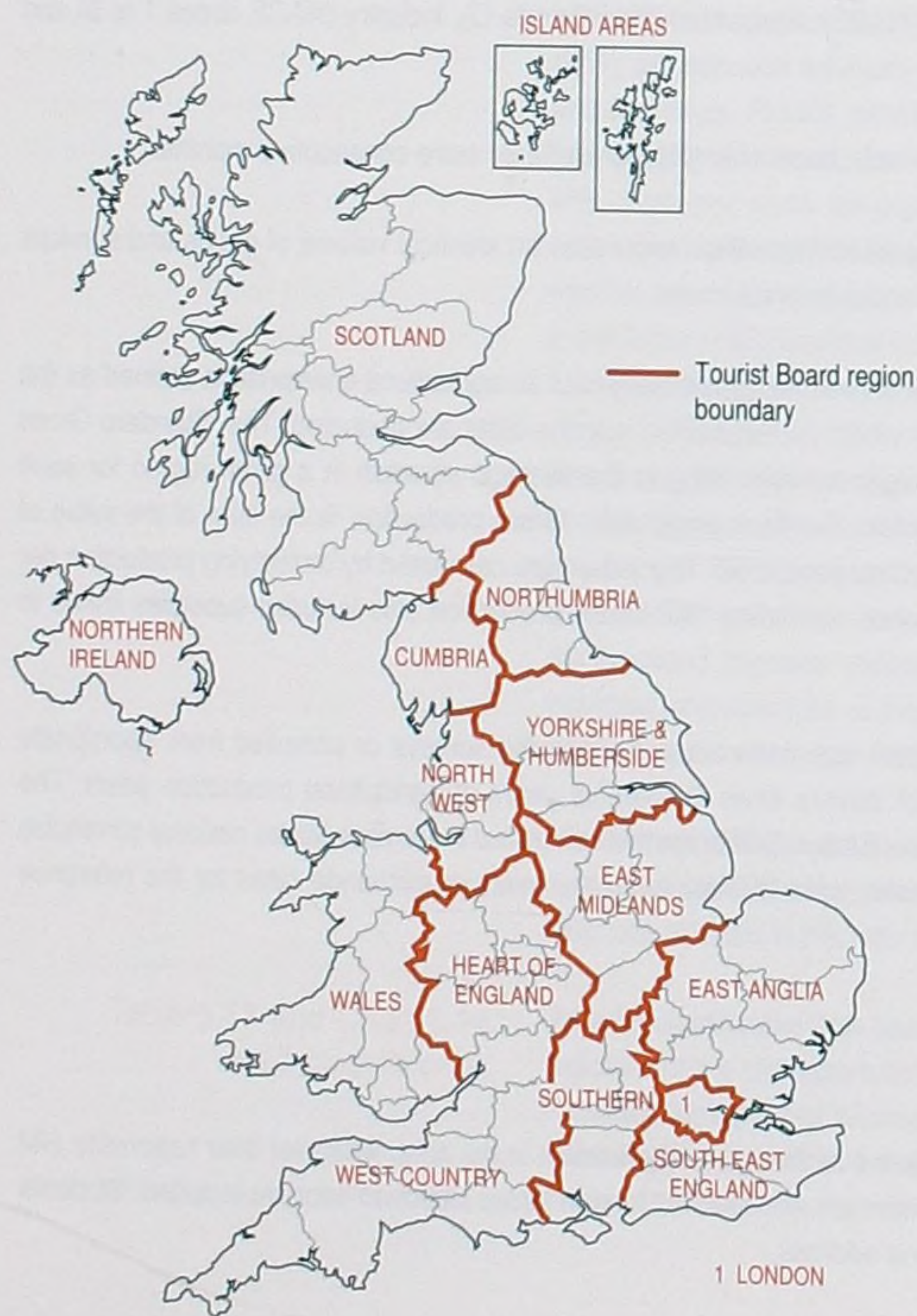
Department of Trade and Industry regions



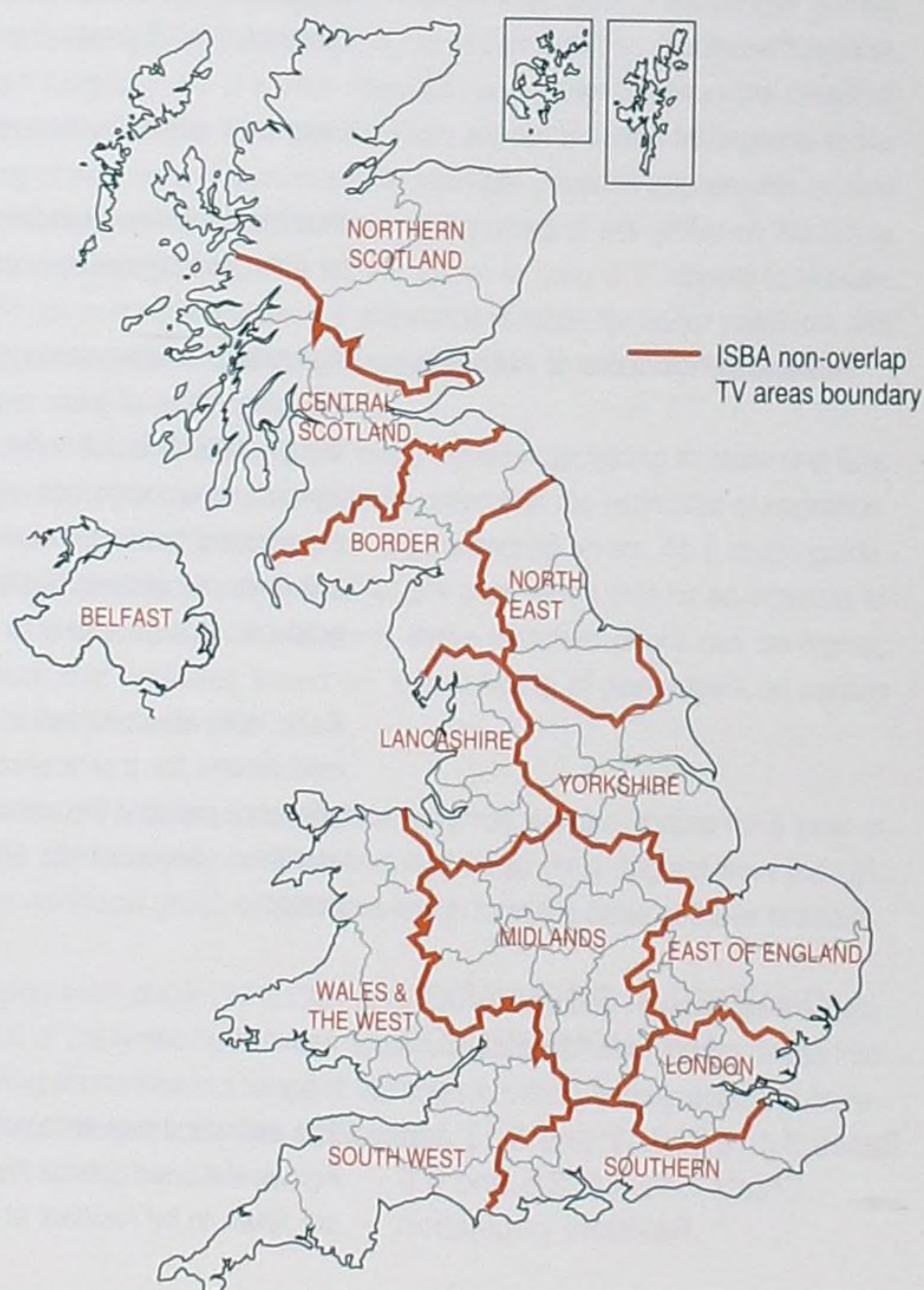
National Rivers Authority areas



Tourist Board regions



Incorporated Society of British Advertisers regions



CHAPTER 1:
REGIONAL PROFILES

The Regional Profiles do not highlight much information from Chapter 7: Health due to the boundary differences between the standard regions and the Regional Health Authority areas.

CHAPTER 2:
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
REGIONAL STATISTICS
Table 2.3 Economic statistics

The data appearing in this section are based on information in the statistical yearbook *Regions* produced by the Statistical Office of the European Communities (EUROSTAT).

Employment statistics are derived from the annual Community Labour Force Survey (CLFS), which closely resembles national Labour Force Surveys. Since the survey is conducted on a sample basis, results relating to small regions should be treated with caution. The main statistical objectives of the LFS are 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 above groups are used to derive the following measures: activity rates - the labour force as a percentage of the population of working age; employment/population ratios - persons in employment as a percentage of the population of working age; 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 (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 ie temporarily absent but in receipt of a wage or salary;
- b) self-employment - at work ie 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 ie 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 - ie were not in paid employment or self-employment;
- b) currently available for work - ie were available for paid employment or self-employment during the reference period;
- c) seeking work - ie had taken specific steps in a specified recent period to seek paid employment or self-employment.

The type of employment is classified by *Economic activity* in accordance with the General Classification of Economic Activities in the European Communities (NACE): Agriculture (NACE code O), Industry (NACE codes 1 to 5) and Services (NACE codes 6 to 9).

Long-term unemployment: persons who have been unemployed for 12 or more consecutive months.

Purchasing Power Standard: a unit of measurement which expresses an identical volume of goods and services for each country taking account of differences in price levels.

Table 2.4 Agricultural statistics

Agricultural holdings/enterprise economic value: the 'gross margin' of an agricultural enterprise is defined as the monetary value of gross production from which corresponding specific costs 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 HOUSEHOLDS

Tables 3.1, 3.3, 3.12 and 3.13 and
Charts 3.2, 3.4, 3.5 and 3.6
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-1994 are based on the 1991 Census results (with allowance for Census under-enumeration) and take account of births, deaths and migration between 1991 and mid-1994. In [Table 3.1](#) and [Chart 3.2](#) annual growth rates are shown as geometric averages.

Table 3.7 Live births, deaths and natural increase in population

Numbers shown relate to calendar years. Crude birth/death rates and natural increase 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 a lower crude death-rate, and consequently a higher rate of natural increase, than a population with a higher proportion of elderly people.

Table 3.9 Death rates and standardised mortality ratios

For England and Wales, deaths figures for 1992 and earlier years represent the number of deaths registered in each year, while figures from 1993 are deaths which occurred in each year. New procedures for coding cause of death adopted in 1993 mean that figures for 1993 onwards may not be exactly comparable with earlier years.

The standardised mortality ratio (SMR) compares overall mortality in a region with that for the UK. 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 UK in that year.

Tables 3.10 Inter-regional movements

Estimates for internal population movements are counts of the transfers of NHS doctors' patients between Family Health Services Authorities (FHSAs) in England and Wales and Area Health Boards (AHBs) in Scotland and Northern Ireland. These transfers are recorded at the NHS Central Registers (NHSCRs) in Southport and Edinburgh and at the Central Services Agency in Belfast. The figures shown here have been adjusted to take account of differences in recorded cross-border flows between England and Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland.

These 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, ie 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 1990. Before 1990, the time lag was assumed to be three months between moving and the processing of data. (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 3.11 Migration

The first part of [Table 3.11](#) shows a historical perspective for the yearly migrant data shown in [Table 3.10](#). The international migration data, in the second part of the table, are derived from the International Passenger Survey (IPS), a continuous voluntary sample survey covering the principal air and sea routes between the United Kingdom and overseas. 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. Short-term visitors are not included as migrants in the IPS. However, some are granted extension of stay for a year or more, for example, persons applying for asylum after entering the United Kingdom. These are termed 'visitor switchers' and the effect of this group on the inflow into the country is partly balanced by visitor switchers leaving. IPS results shown in [Table 3.11](#) appear to indicate a net inflow of 62 thousand to the United Kingdom in 1994. However if allowance is made for visitor switchers and movements to and from the Irish Republic, there was a net civilian inward migration of about 111 thousand.

The proportion of passengers sampled in the IPS varies between 0.1 and 5 per cent according to route and time of year. In view of the small number of migrants in the sample, it should be noted that the estimates of migration, in particular the differences between inflow and outflow, are subject to large sampling errors. As a rough guide, the standard error for an estimate of one thousand migrants is around 40 per cent, whilst that for an estimate of 40 thousand migrants reduces to about 10 per cent, but on occasions these standard errors can be higher. However, the structure of the sample is such that estimates based on the sampling of passengers on certain routes have much larger standard errors associated with them.

For demographic purposes, a migrant into the UK is defined as a person who has resided abroad for a year or more and states the intention to stay in the UK for a year or more, and vice versa for a migrant from the UK. Migrants, defined in this way were asked an additional group of questions which form the basis of these statistics.

Table 3.13 and Chart 3.14 Area classification

An area classification has been produced after each of the 1971, 1981 and 1991 Censuses. It provides a simple indicator of the characteristics of areas, and of the similarity between areas. The classification brings areas into 'families', 'groups' and 'clusters' by measuring similarities in a range of variables covering demographic structure, household composition, housing, socio-economic character and employment.

Table 3.15 Social class Based on the Labour Force Survey (see Appendix notes to the Labour market chapter), the table gives percentages of economically active people aged 16 and over in each social class based on occupations. The method used is designed to group together as far as possible people with similar levels of occupational skills. The basis of the groupings is given in Volume 3, *Standard Occupational Classification*, HMSO, 1991.

The six occupational social classes in the classification are as follows:

- I Professional occupations (including doctors, solicitors, chemists, university professors and clergymen)
- II Managerial and technical occupations (including school teachers, computer programmers, personnel managers, nurses, actors and laboratory technicians)
- III Skilled occupations
 - (N) Non-manual (including typists, clerical workers, photographers, sales representatives and shop assistants)
 - (M) Manual (including cooks, bus drivers, railway guards, plasterers, bricklayers, hairdressers and carpenters)
- IV Partly skilled occupations (including bar staff, waitresses, gardeners and caretakers)
- V Unskilled occupations (including refuse collectors, messengers, lift attendants, cleaners and labourers).

For those in employment in the reference week of the survey, the occupation was that of their main job, and for the unemployed, (on the ILO definition), their last occupation if they had done any paid work in the previous eight years.

Table 3.16 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' includes Chinese, some other Asians and those of mixed origin.

Table 3.20 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 and the continuation of past trends in household formation.

CHAPTER 4:
EDUCATION AND TRAINING

School classifications Schools are generally classified according to the ages for which they cater, or the type of education they provide. Nursery education is for children below compulsory school age; primary education consist of infants' schools (for children up to age 7) and junior schools for children aged 7-11. The norm in Scotland and Northern Ireland is 7 years of primary education as against 6 years in England and Wales. Special schools provide education for children with special educational needs who cannot be educated satisfactorily in an ordinary school.

United Kingdom educational establishments are administered and financed in one of three ways:

- a. by local education authorities which form part of the structure of local government partly through funds provided by central government;
- b. by governing bodies which have a substantial degree of autonomy from public authorities but which receive grants from centrally financed funding bodies and from central government sources directly;
- c. by the private sector, including individuals, companies and charitable institutions.

Types of school establishment falling within the categories typically have different names in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Therefore, to avoid confusion, standardised terms are used for the purposes of United Kingdom statistics:

- a. Public sector or maintained
 - LEA maintained and grant-maintained (England and Wales)
 - education authority and self-governing (Scotland)
 - controlled, maintained, voluntary and grant-maintained integrated (Northern Ireland)

b.	Part-maintained	-	grant-aided (Scotland)
		-	direct grant (England and Wales) until 1980
c.	Non-maintained	-	independent including City Technology Colleges (England)

In the tables in this chapter the non-maintained sector generally includes the part-maintained establishments.

Sixth form colleges Sixth form colleges in England and Wales became part of the further education sector from 1 April 1993. Results for the sixth form colleges in Wales have not been included with FE college statistics prior to April 1993.

Academic years Count dates for the various surveys of educational institutions on which most of the statistics are based differ between countries. The information collected on a particular date is taken as a proxy for the academic year as a whole.

Table 4.1 Pupils and teachers by type of school In England and Wales qualified teachers only are included for public sector, nursery and special schools. In Scotland and Northern Ireland all teachers employed in schools, other than in independent schools, are required to be qualified. Part-time pupils counted as halves except in Scotland where full-time equivalence is recorded.

Pupils and teachers in non-maintained (or part-maintained) special schools in Wales are excluded from the table.

Table 4.2 Average class sizes The 'all classes' figures include classes where more than one teacher may be present. Until the 1983 school census in Scotland, classes for small numbers of primary pupils withdrawn for short periods of time from their normal classes were included in the calculation of average class size. From 1983, all pupils were counted against their normal class for statistical purposes. The effect of this change in the statistical basis was to increase the calculated average class size by around 1.8 pupils.

Table 4.3 Primary and secondary schools Schools in Scotland and Northern Ireland with separate primary and secondary departments have been counted once for each department.

Table 4.6 Day care Different kinds of provision of day care offer quite different kinds of care, for different periods of the day. Day nurseries (for example family centres, private nursery schools, workplace nurseries and crèches) and childminders will generally offer coverage for the whole adult working day throughout the week. The coverage of playgroup places varies considerably, from just one or two sessions (of four hours or less) a week in some cases to a full ten sessions a week in others.

As a result of the implementation of the *Children Act 1989*, childminders in Great Britain are now required to register places for children under the age of eight. However, the majority of places registered are available for use by under fives as only a small proportion are with childminders registered solely for after-school care of five to seven year olds. In Northern Ireland, childminders are required to register places for children who have not attained the upper limit of compulsory school age under the *Children and Young Persons (NI) Act 1968*.

Tables 4.7 and 4.8 Examination achievements GCSE and equivalent figures relate to achievements by 16 year olds (year 4 in Scotland) at the end of the 1993/94 academic year and are shown as percentages of 16 year olds in school (year S4 in Scotland). GCE 'A' level and equivalent figures for 17-19 year olds are based on the 18 year old population; Scottish Higher figures are based on the 17 year old population as Highers are normally taken one year earlier than A levels.

In **Table 4.8** Mathematics figures exclude computing science (England) and computer studies and statistics (Wales) while 'Any science' includes biology, chemistry and physics which are also shown as separate subjects. Scotland also includes science Standard Grades.

In Wales, the Certificate of Education examination is also available and is widely used by schools. In all countries pupils may sit non-GCE/GCSE examinations such as BTEC (SCOTVEC in Scotland), City and Guilds, RSA and Pitman. Inevitably, a proportion of pupils who are recorded as achieving no GCSE, AS or 'A' level qualification will have with passes in one or more of these other examinations. Many pupils in Wales take Welsh as their first language at GCSE, with English as a second language.

In Scotland, Standard courses begin in third year and continue to the end of 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'. The Higher Grade usually requires a further year of study.

Table 4.9 16 year olds participating at school or in further education

Ages and census count dates for the countries refer to the academic years 1985/86 and 1993/94 except for Scotland which is 1984/85 and 1993/94. From 1 April 1993 sixth form colleges in England and Wales transferred from the schools sector to the further education sector. In order that comparisons can be made, for England sixth form colleges have been included with further education for both 1985/86 and 1993/94. However, for Wales pupils in sixth form colleges in 1985/86 are included in the school figure.

Tables 4.10 and 4.11
Further education

These tables include all students on courses of further education. 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 in more than one course in unrelated subjects are counted for each of these courses with the exception of those on SCE/GCSE and/or GCE courses, who are counted once only irrespective of the number of levels/grades.

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. Sandwich course students are classed as full-time students.

Part-time day courses are mainly those organised for students released by their employers either for one or two days a week, or for a period (or periods) of block release.

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 4 to 7.

Intermediate - broadly equivalent to five GCSEs at grades A* to C or five SCE Standard grades at 1 to 3.

Advanced - broadly equivalent to two GCE A levels, or three SCE Higher grade passes; also known as 'vocational A levels'.

Chart 4.15 Current expenditure per pupil

The proportion of post-compulsory education pupils in schools who attract higher levels of expenditure will vary between regions due to differences in staying-on rates at school as opposed to colleges of further education (including sixth form colleges).

Figures plotted on the chart are rounded to the nearest £10.

Table 4.16 Education expenditure by local government

In Table 4.16 transport of pupils for England and Wales is allocated across the schools sectors. Continuing education includes expenditure on adult education centres, teacher and curriculum centres and on awards (fees and maintenance exclusive of parental contributions) to students normally resident within the local authority area prior to going to college. 'Other educational services' includes school welfare, youth service and other facilities such as sports, outdoor activity and residential study centres, and educational research. For Scotland and Northern Ireland it also includes transport of pupils. Loan charges are excluded.

Table 4.17 National Targets for Education and Training

The four main quantifiable targets are:

Foundation learning

Target 1 - by the year 2000, 85 per cent of young people to achieve 5 GCSE passes at grades A*-C, an intermediate GNVQ or an NVQ level 2.

Target 3 - by the year 2000, 60 per cent of young people to achieve 2 GCE A levels, or advanced GNVQ or NVQ level 3.

Lifetime learning

Target 1 - by the year 2000, 60 per cent of the workforce to be qualified to NVQ level 3, Advanced GNVQ or 2 GCE A level standard.

Target 2 - by the year 2000, 30 per cent of the workforce to have a vocational, professional, management or academic qualification at NVQ level 4 or above.

Tables 4.17 and 4.18
Labour Force Survey

Please see Appendix notes to Chapter 5.

Chart 4.19 and Table 4.20
Training For Work (TfW) and
Youth Training (YT)

TfW replaced Employment Training (ET) in Great Britain on 1 April 1993. It is a programme for the long-term unemployed (people unemployed for six months or more), locally planned and delivered to help people find and stay in employment. Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs) in England and Wales and Local Enterprise Companies (LECs) in Scotland are responsible for the planning and delivery of TfW.

YT aims to provide broad-based training mainly for 16 and 17 year olds and to provide better qualified young entrants into the labour market. Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs) in England and Wales and Local Enterprise Companies (LECs) in Scotland are responsible for the planning and delivery of YT.

Leavers were followed up six months after they left TfW/YT. Response to the survey was generally low. Figures for both programme participants and leavers are by TEED regions for England; see map on page 242.

For Northern Ireland, figures relate to the Job Training Programme (JTP) and the Youth Training Programme (YTP) which operated in Northern Ireland until April 1995. In Chart 4.19 the figure does not include those who were on the pilot Jobskills programme. (Both programmes have from this date been superseded by one integrated programme, Jobskills, which focuses on the attainment of NVQs at level 2 and above, in line with National Targets for Education and Training.) JTP was available for those aged between 18 and 60 who had been unemployed for more than 13 weeks. The programme provided the opportunity to enhance or update their skills or to acquire foundation skills in new areas. YTP was an integrated two year vocational training programme open to young people aged 16 and 17. The main differences between this and YT in Great Britain were in the mode of delivery and that young people could not remain in the scheme beyond the day before their 20th birthday whereas in the YT scheme the age limit is up to 25 years old.

CHAPTER 5: LABOUR MARKET

Tables and Charts 5.1-5.3, 5.6-
5.11, 5.13, 5.17, 5.19, 5.23 and 5.24
Labour Force Survey

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a sample survey of about 60,000 private households in the United Kingdom, with questions also being asked about students living away from home in halls of residence; a sample of people living in NHS accommodation is also interviewed. It was conducted biennially from 1973, and annually from 1983. In Great Britain the survey has been conducted quarterly since Spring 1992, but in Northern Ireland the survey was carried out annually until the Winter of 1994/95, when a quarterly survey was introduced. For this reason the Spring quarter is used as the main reference period in *Regional Trends* although full Great Britain quarterly LFS data, together with key estimates for Northern Ireland, are published regularly by the Office for National Statistics in *Labour Market Trends* and the *LFS Quarterly Bulletin*.

The survey results are grossed up to give the correct population total and reflect the distributions by sex, age and region shown by the population figures. All LFS estimates since 1984 have been re-weighted to take into account revised population estimates following the 1991 Census of Population. Care should therefore be taken when comparing figures in this edition with those given in earlier issues of *Regional Trends*. Detailed accounts of the re-weighting exercise were published in the May 1995 *Employment Gazette* and the December 1995 *Labour Market Trends*.

All LFS estimates have been rounded to the nearest thousand, and those of less than 10,000 are not given because they are likely to be subject to high sampling error and are therefore considered unreliable.

Estimates from the LFS relating to employees and self-employed cover those aged 16 or over and are based upon the respondents' own assessment of their employment status. Those on Government-supported employment and training schemes comprise all people aged 16 or over who were at the time of interview participating in Youth Training, Community Industry, Training for Work or Employment Action, together with those on similar programmes administered by the Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs) in England and Wales or Local Enterprise Companies (LECs) in Scotland or the Training & Employment Agency (T&EA) in Northern Ireland. Other similar programmes such as the Youth Training Scheme were included when they were in operation. Unpaid family workers were only identified separately in the survey from Spring 1992.

Tables 5.1-5.3 and 5.8 The labour
force and economic activity rates

The *labour force* includes people aged 16 or over who are either in employment (whether employed, self-employed or on work-related Government-supported employment and training schemes) or unemployed.

Estimates up to 1984 are on the former 'Great Britain Civilian Labour Force definition', which counted as unemployed people without a job and seeking work in a reference week (or prevented from seeking work by temporary sickness or holiday, or waiting for the results of a job application, or waiting to start a job they had already obtained), whether or not they were available to start (except students not able to start because they must complete their education). The *civilian labour force* is the labour force excluding those in the armed services.

From 1984, estimates and projections include the armed forces are based on definitions which follow the guidelines of the International Labour Office (ILO).

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. Estimates on the ILO definition are not available before 1984, as the Labour Force Survey did not then collect information on job search over a four-week period.

The *economic activity rate* in a given age/sex category is the labour force expressed as a percentage of the population in that category.

Estimates of the civilian labour force and activity rates for 1971 and 1981 are based mainly on data from Censuses of Population. Estimates for later years incorporate survey estimates from the Labour Force Survey, supplemented, in the case of the first column for 1984 only, by data from the Census of Population on the economic activity of those not in private households. Figures after 1984 relate to the household population only and generally exclude the institutional population, though students in halls of residence and those in NHS establishments are included. Further details of sources and methods appear in *Employment Gazette*, August 1995.

The most recent national (Great Britain) labour force projections were published in the May 1996 edition of *Labour Market Trends*. However, the underlying regional projections published in the August 1995 edition of *Employment Gazette*, are consistent with an earlier round of national projections (1994-based) published in the April 1995 edition of *Employment Gazette*. Projected figures for 1995 are given for direct comparison with 2006; however care should be taken because they are not on precisely the same basis as the LFS estimates for Spring 1995 which are shown in other tables in the chapter.

Table 5.4 The civilian workforce

The civilian workforce (Table 5.4) is broadly similar in concept to the civilian labour force (Table 5.3, data for 1971-1984). There are, however, numerous differences in definition and coverage between the two series. For example, employees in employment with two jobs will be counted twice in the workforce but once in the labour force; while persons seeking work but not claiming benefits are in the labour force but are not covered by the workforce. This can lead the two series to exhibit different short-term movements; over the longer term the paths followed are similar.

Tables 5.4-5.5 Employees

A count of civilian jobs of employees paid by employers who run a Pay-As-You-Earn scheme. Participants in Work-related Government-supported Training are included if they have a contract of employment. HM Forces, homeworkers and private domestic servants are excluded.

Numbers of employees in employment are based on the Census of Employment which is held periodically. Between census dates, quarterly estimates are derived from sample surveys benchmarked on the latest census and 100 per cent coverage of government and other large organisations such as the British Bankers' Association. In total this covers 50 per cent of all employee jobs.

Tables 5.5 and 5.15 Standard Industrial Classification

Data are shown for categories in the Standard Industrial Classification 1992 (SIC 92). This is not comparable with previous editions of *Regional Trends* because earlier tables were on the SIC 80 basis.

Table 5.7 Self-employment

The data are based on the respondents' own classification of their economic status and on the Standard Industrial Classification 1992.

Tables 5.9 and 5.23 Educational qualifications

Table 5.9 covers all people of working age (16-64 for males, 16-59 for females) who were economically active, either in employment or unemployed in accordance with the ILO definition. Data in Table 5.23 are a sub-set of Table 5.9. Please see notes to Tables 4.10 and 4.17.

Degree or equivalent includes graduate membership of a professional institute.

Higher education below degree includes: Diploma in Higher Education and Higher HND-HNC BTEC.

GCE 'A' level or equivalent includes: National OND-ONC BTEC, and SCE Higher grades in Scotland.

GCE 'O' level equivalent includes: all GCSE qualifications and CSE grade 1, and SCE standard grade in Scotland.

Table 5.10 Occupational grouping

The occupation groupings used are based on major groups in the *Standard Occupational Classification 1990* (HMSO).

Table 5.12 Labour disputes

The table shows rates per 1,000 employees of working days lost for various years by standard region 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 exceeded 100. When interpreting the figures the following points should be borne in mind:

- i. geographical variations in industrial structure affect overall regional comparisons;
- ii. a few large stoppages affecting a small number of firms may have a significant effect;
- iii. the number of working days lost and workers involved relate to persons both directly and indirectly involved at the establishments where the disputes occurred;
- iv. 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 national figure.

Tables 5.14 and 5.15 New Earnings Survey

These tables contain some of the regional results of the New Earnings Survey 1995, fuller details of which are given in part E of the report *New Earnings Survey 1995* (HMSO), published in November 1995. Results for Northern Ireland are published separately by the Department of Economic Development, 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 13 April 1995. 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 ten 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 (eg 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), and to manual or non-manual occupations on the basis of the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). Part A of the report for Great Britain gives 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 overtime 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.

Table 5.17 Redundancies

Estimates cover those people who reported that they had been made redundant during the three calendar months prior to the week in which the LFS interview was conducted. Information on redundancies was collected in the LFS in Northern Ireland for the first time in Spring 1995, but the number of people identified in the survey as having been made redundant in the previous three months was too small to gross up to a reliable estimate.

Tables and Charts 5.18-5.22 Unemployment statistics

Figures in **Tables and Charts 5.18, 5.20-5.22** 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 unemployment 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. A full description of the system of compiling the figures appeared in the September 1982 *Employment Gazette*. Figures for the claimant basis for Great Britain prior to May 1982 and for Northern Ireland prior to November 1982 are estimates - see the article in *Employment Gazette*, December 1982.

National and regional unemployment rates are calculated by expressing the number of unemployed as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of the unemployed claimants, employees in employment, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related Government-supported training programmes). These rates are shown in **Table 5.18**, while rates for ILO unemployment are shown in **Table 5.19**. For the ILO definition of unemployment, please see the notes to **Tables 5.1-5.3 and 5.8**.

A fuller description of these two measures and the way they relate to one another is in a booklet *How exactly is unemployment measured?* available from the Office for National Statistics.

CHAPTER 6: HOUSING

Tables 6.1-6.3 Dwellings

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 Scotland data from the Census is 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 6.2** are based on the above estimates and certain assumptions regarding the tenure distribution of gains and losses in the housing stock. Estimates for **Table 6.3** of the age distribution of the dwelling

stock use data from the census reports from 1851 to 1991 together with assumed rates of new construction and demolition (for periods before these were recorded) and further assumptions about the ages of dwellings lost from the housing stock.

Table 6.4 Renovations

The current system of grants to private owners, landlords and tenants came into operation in England and Wales in 1990. They are provided under the *Local Government and Housing Act 1989*; the previous system was provided under the *Housing Act 1985*. In Scotland, current legislation is contained in the *Housing (Scotland) Act 1987*.

Table 6.5 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, ie 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.

Table 6.7 Average weekly rents: by tenure

Private sector rents: rents eligible for Housing Benefit (HB) purposes, average 1994-95. Figures include any HB in payment but exclude ineligible water and other service charges paid as part of rent.

Local authority rents: unrebated rents at April 1995. Northern Ireland Housing Executive average unrebated rent for Northern Ireland.

Housing association rents: these figures cover the whole stock as at 31 March 1995, from Housing Corporation returns.

Table 6.8 Housing costs of owner occupiers

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 cover includes 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) and any other regular payments in connection with accommodation.

Table 6.9 Sales of local authority dwellings

The figures for the stock at the end of 1994 are estimates obtained by adding sales during the period January to March 1995 to stock figures for 31 March 1995.

The percentages are calculated as the sales in the period April 1979 to December 1994 expressed as a percentage of the stock at 31 December 1994 plus sales in the period April 1979 to December 1994. Stock figure at end 1994 will therefore include new dwellings built by local authorities since 1979.

Tables 6.10 and 6.11 Building societies

Figures in these tables are taken from The Five per cent Sample Survey of Building Society 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.

The income of borrowers is the total recorded income taken into account when the mortgage is granted.

Table 6.12 Council Tax bandings

For Council Tax purposes, dwellings were banded according to their valuation at 1 April 1991. The bands are:

	England	Wales	Scotland
Band A	up to £40,000	up to £30,000	up to £27,000
Band B	£40,001-£52,000	£30,001-£39,000	£27,001-£35,000
Band C	£52,001-£68,000	£39,001-£51,000	£35,001-£45,000
Band D	£68,001-£88,000	£51,001-£66,000	£45,001-£58,000
Band E	£88,001-£120,000	£66,001-£90,000	£58,001-£80,000
Band F	£120,001-£160,000	£90,001-£120,000	£80,001-£106,000
Band G	£160,001-£320,000	£120,001-£240,000	£106,001-£212,000
Band H	£320,001 or over	£240,001 or over	£212,001 or over

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.

Actions entered: a plaintiff 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 plaintiff 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 permanent re-housing by local authorities under the homelessness provisions of Part III of the *Housing Act 1985*. The Welsh figures, however, also include:

- i. non-priority cases, given advice and assistance;
- ii. intentionally homeless, priority accepted; and
- iii. intentionally homeless, non-priority accepted.

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.

CHAPTER 7: HEALTH

Chart 7.3 Self-reported good health

The 1993 and 1994 Health Surveys for England included questions on general health. Respondents were asked 'How is your health in general? Would you say it was very good; good; fair; bad; or very bad?' **Chart 7.3** shows the proportion in each regional Health Authority area who responded that their health was 'very good' or 'good', standardised for age.

Table 7.4 Notifications of food poisoning

Campylobacter was not included in food poisoning notifications in Scotland prior to 1995. Since it is the single most common cause of bacterial infectious intestinal disease, the food poisoning notification figures are lower in Scotland than in the rest of the United Kingdom.

Chart 7.6 Adults with a neurotic disorder

The Survey of Psychiatric Morbidity covered approximately 10 thousand people aged between 16 and 64, living in private households in Great Britain, who were asked about the presence, in the week before their interview, of 14 neurotic symptoms; fatigue, sleep problems, irritability, worry, depression, depressive ideas, anxiety, obsessions, concentration and forgetfulness, somatic symptoms, compulsions, phobias, worry about physical health, and panic. The survey found that the most common neurotic symptoms are fatigue and sleep problems followed by irritability and worry.

Regional differences are not as significant as the chart appears to indicate: see Introduction to the chapter. As with other surveys, the rates are subject to sampling error.

Tables 7.7 and 7.11 Age adjusted mortality rates

The mortality rates are derived from the product of the UK rate and the Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) for each region/cause. In turn, each SMR is the ratio of observed deaths to those expected by applying standard death rates to the regional population.

The causes of death included in **Table 7.11** correspond to International Classification of Diseases (9th Revision) codes as follows: all circulatory diseases - 390-459; ischaemic heart disease - 410-414; cerebrovascular disease - 430-438; all respiratory diseases - 460-519; bronchitis et al. - 490-493 + 496; cancers (malignant neoplasms) - 140-208; all injuries and poisonings - 800-999; road traffic accidents - E810-E819; suicides and open verdicts - E950-E959 and E980-E989.

For England and Wales, deaths for 1992 and earlier years represent the number of deaths registered in each year, while deaths from 1993 are deaths which occurred in each year. Also, new procedures for coding cause of death from 1993 mean that figures for 1993 onwards may not be exactly comparable with earlier years. For most conditions these effects are small.

Table 7.8 Cancer registration rates

Cancer registration rates are standardised to the European populations for the purposes of comparison with other European countries. The United Kingdom Cancer Registries Association agreed to produce statistics on this basis because of the great deal of interest in and work done on international comparisons. Standardising to European populations produces very similar results to those obtained when the rates are standardised to a United Kingdom population base.

Table 7.10 Prevalence of HIV infection

Table 7.10 is drawn from the Unlinked Anonymous HIV Prevalence Monitoring Programme which operates in England and Wales and from similar or related programmes in Scotland and Northern Ireland. The programmes focus on those whose behaviour makes them most vulnerable to infection with HIV, monitoring the prevalence of infection through surveys of attenders at sexually-transmitted disease clinics. The surveys test for markers of HIV infection in residual serum specimens remaining after completion of routine clinical tests. All specimens are irreversibly unlinked from any patient identification before testing. If a patient expresses an objection to unlinked testing, their specimen is excluded from the survey, though very few patients exercise this option.

Table 7.13 Alcohol consumption

A unit of alcohol is 8 grammes of pure alcohol, approximately equivalent to half a pint of ordinary strength beer, a glass of wine, or a pub measure of spirits.

At the time the surveys were conducted, recommended sensible levels were 21 units per week for men and 14 for women. In December 1995 the Government published a review of the scientific and medical evidence on the health effects of drinking alcohol. The report sets benchmarks for sensible drinking, stating that regular consumption of between three and four units of alcohol a day for men and two and three for women will not accrue significant health risk. However, consistently drinking four or more units a day for men (three or more for women) is not recommended because of the progressive health risk this carries. The review also recognises that alcohol can confer a health benefit, mainly by giving protection from coronary heart disease. This applies only to men over 40 and postmenopausal women and the maximum health advantages can be obtained by drinking between one and two units a day.

Table 7.15 National Food Survey

This is a continuous sample survey in which about 7-8,000 households per year keep a record of the type, quantity and amount spent on foods entering the home during a one week period. Nutritional values are also calculated from the information collected. From 1996 the survey is being extended to cover Northern Ireland. Confectionery, soft drinks and alcoholic drinks brought home have been included in the survey since 1992, but these are excluded from certain analyses (including Table 7.15) for consistency. In addition, each household member of selected households over the age of 11 is given a separate diary for personal expenditure on, and consumption of, food and drink eaten outside the home (not from household supplies). Detailed results of this extension were published for the first time in the 1994 annual report *National Food Survey* (HMSO), along with the main results of the Survey.

Tables 7.17 and 7.19 Mean and median averages

Mean waiting time: this is calculated for any category as the total waiting times for that category divided by the corresponding number of admissions (Finished Consultant Episodes in England and Northern Ireland). (See notes to Table 7.18 below for definition of FCE.)

Median waiting time: the waiting time for the middle case when all cases in a category are ranked by waiting time. The waiting time of 50 per cent of those patients will be less than the median length. This is a good indicator of the 'average' case since it is generally unaffected by abnormally long or short waiting times at the ends of the distribution.

Mean duration of stay: this 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 Northern Ireland) for that category. An ordinary admission is one where the patient is expected to remain in hospital for at least one night. It should be noted that length of stay for mental illness specialties can be affected by the closure of long-stay wards resulting in the resettlement of a relatively small number of very long-stay patients discharged to more appropriate accommodation.

Median duration of stay: the duration of stay of the middle case when all ordinary admission cases in a category are ranked by duration of stay.

Table 7.18 Hospital activity

Data for England are based on Finished Consultant Episodes (FCEs). An FCE is a completed period of care of a patient using an NHS hospital bed, under one consultant within one health care provider (an NHS Trust or a Directly Managed Unit). If a patient is transferred from one consultant to another, even if this is within the same provider, 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 provider does not end the episode. Healthy live-born babies are included. Data for Wales, 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 specialty. Transfers from one hospital to another, with the same consultant, however, count as a discharge. New-born babies are excluded. Deaths are included in all four countries.

A day case is a person who comes for investigation, treatment or operation under clinical supervision on a planned non-resident basis and who occupies a bed for part or all of that day.

An out-patient is defined as a person attending an out-patients' department for treatment or advice. A new out-patient is one whose first attendance of a continuous series (or single attendance where relevant) at a clinical out-patient department for the same course of treatment falls within the period under review. Each out-patient 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.

Table 7.21 Hospital and Community Health Service Staff

Whole-time equivalents are the number of whole-time staff plus the total hours or sessions per week contracted by part-time staff divided by the number of hours or sessions in the appropriate standard working week.

The main NHS staff groups are nursing and midwifery, professional and technical, professions allied to medicine, scientific and professional, maintenance and works, ancillary, administrative and clerical, general and senior managers, ambulance, medical and dental and other practitioners. General Medical Practitioners (ie family GPs) and General Dental Practitioners are not included in the figures.

The number of staff employed by the NHS is affected by the phased transfer of basic nursing training to the higher education sector. To give a consistent time series, the figures for NHS staff in Wales and Scotland have been revised to exclude all nurses in training from the totals and consequently they are not comparable with figures published in earlier editions. Nor are they comparable with the figures for England and Northern Ireland which have not been revised to take account of this change in classification.

England totals include staff in Special Health Authorities for London post graduate teaching hospitals, Dental Estimates Board, Prescription Pricing Authority and Family Practitioner Committees (directly employed staff only). From 1987 other statutory Authorities are included, eg Public Health Laboratory Service.

Medical and dental staff included are those holding permanent paid (whole-time, part-time and part-time sessional) and/or honorary appointments in NHS hospitals and Community Health Services. Figures now include clinical assistants and hospital practitioners; these were excluded in the overall figure in previous years. Pharmacists in General Pharmaceutical Services are excluded. 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.

Table 7.22 General Practitioners

- 1 As at 1 October 1994 for England, Wales and Scotland and at 30 September 1994 for Northern Ireland.
- 2 An unrestricted principal is a medical practitioner who provides the full range of general medical services and whose list is not limited to any particular group or persons. Doctors may also practise in the general medical services as restricted principals, assistants, associates or trainees.
- 3 Figures for the English Regional Health Authorities and for England relate to 1 April 1994. For Scotland comprises preparatory fund-holders, small practice pilots and full fund holders.
- 4 Figures relate to the number of Optometrists and Ophthalmic Medical Practitioners who had a contract with a Family Health Services Authority or Scottish Health Board at 31 December 1994 to carry out an NHS sight test. For Northern Ireland, the figure relates to the number of OMPs and opticians registered at 30 September 1994 with the Central Services Agency to carry out NHS sight tests. 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 add the figures for the four countries to obtain a UK total. The figures for Scotland relate to 1995.
- 5 For England, Wales and Scotland includes principals, assistants and trainees; for Northern Ireland includes principals and trainees.
- 6 The population rate per 100 is the number of patients registered with a dentist practising in the region expressed as a percentage of the population of the region. This is not a precise measure of the proportion of the resident population registered because the residents of one region may be registered with a dentist in another region.

Table 7.23 NHS Community nursing and midwifery staff

- 1 The figures relate to whole-time equivalents, rate per 10,000 population. Agency nurses and midwives are excluded. Figures for Northern Ireland include all qualified nurses in the area concerned.
- 2 Within Great Britain includes health visitors in both the community and school health services HV fieldwork teachers, TB visitors with HV certificates, dual/triple posts (HV/DN/Midwife) and bank health visitors. Excludes HV students.

- 3 Within Great Britain, includes District Nurse Practical Work Teachers, SRN, SSEN, and SEN Assisting District Nurses, dual posts (DN/Midwife) and Bank District Nurses. Excludes DN students. In 1994 figures for England include Senior Nurses 6-8 and clinical grades G-I in the District Nursing Service, District Nurses, District Nurse Practical Work Teachers, holders of dual post (DN/Midwife), and Bank District Nurses.
- 4 England totals include staff in Special Health Authorities and Family Health Service Authorities.
- 5 Bank nurses are excluded from Scottish data for all years, as are health visitors in schools for 1993 and 1994.

CHAPTER 8: LIVING STANDARDS

Comparability of earnings statistics

Earnings statistics shown in this and the labour market sections are not comparable owing to differences in the coverage of the surveys, differences in classifying individuals to regions and different levels of reliability of the regional data. The basis of the surveys differ, in that the Survey of Personal Incomes is a sample of administrative records, the Family Expenditure Survey is a sample of households and the New Earnings Survey is a sample of employees. The administrative and household surveys are classified according to regions of residence while the surveys of employees and firms are classified according to the region of work place. The reliability depends partly upon the size of the sample and response rates. Different surveys will have their own sources of bias which will affect the reliability of their results.

Tables 8.1 and 8.2 Household income

The 1980-1981 and 1994-95 figures for income (Table 8.1) cannot be directly compared, following the introduction in 1982 of the Housing Benefit Scheme. From 1984, housing expenditure is shown on a strictly net basis; the element of housing benefit is eliminated from the figures in addition to the exclusion of other rent and rates rebates and rent allowances. The housing benefit component has also been excluded from total recorded household income.

These tables contain results from the Family Expenditure Survey. The survey covers all types of private households in the United Kingdom. It is a continuous sample survey of about 10,000 households per year, of which around 70 per cent co-operate. The available evidence suggests that co-operation is less likely in older households, households where the head is self-employed and higher income households. In Greater London response is lower than in other areas of Great Britain. Data for Northern Ireland are calculated from an enhanced sample, which enables detailed analyses within the region and to reduce the possibility of sampling errors; however, for consolidation into UK figures the standard sample is used.

Results of this survey are published annually in the FES report *Family Spending* (HMSO), together with a full list of definitions and items on which information is collected.

A household comprises one person living alone or a group of people living at the same address having common housekeeping. The members of a household are not necessarily related by blood or marriage. As the survey covers only private households, people living in hostels, hotels, boarding houses or institutions are excluded.

Gross household income is the aggregate of the gross incomes of the individual members of the household before deduction of income tax, national insurance contributions and any other deductions at source. Income thus defined excludes housing benefit; money received by one member from another member of the household; withdrawals of savings, receipts from maturing insurance policies, proceeds from the sale of financial and other assets (eg cars, furniture, houses, etc.); winnings from betting, lump sum gratuities and windfalls such as legacies; the value of income in kind, including the value of goods received free, of meal vouchers, and of bills paid by someone who is not a member of the household.

Some other analyses of FES data use 'equivalisation' of income - ie adjustment of household income to allow for the different size and composition of each household. Equivalisation is not used in this volume.

Tables 8.3 and 8.6 Family Resources Survey (FRS)

The Family Resources Survey (FRS) is a new continuous survey of over 26,000 private households in Great Britain. As with any survey, results are subject to sampling errors. In addition, there is the possibility of bias, firstly because not everyone approached agreed to take part, and secondly because some information may be incorrectly reported. Results are based on unweighted survey data; weighting to compensate for regional variation in response in 1993-94 has not been applied to 1994-95 data. Results of the survey are published in the report *Family Resources Survey Great Britain* (published from 1994-95 by HMSO). Available evidence suggests particular problems of misreporting certain types of benefit, such as the under-reporting of income support, where respondents have stated that all money received comes from a single benefit, eg retirement pension, unemployment benefit, sickness benefit.

A household comprises a single person or a group of people who have the address as their only or main residence and who either share one meal a day or share the living accommodation.

Tables 8.4 and 8.5 Survey of Personal Incomes

The Survey of Personal Incomes uses a sample of around 80 thousand cases drawn from all individuals for whom income tax records are held by the Inland Revenue: not all are taxpayers - about 6 per cent do not pay tax because the operation of personal reliefs and allowances removes them from liability. The data in Table 8.4 relate to individuals whose income over the year amounted to the threshold for operation of Pay-As-You-Earn (£3,445 in 1993-94) or more. Below this threshold, coverage of incomes is incomplete in tax records. A more complete description of the survey appears in *Inland Revenue Statistics*.

Table 8.4 Distribution of income liable to assessment for tax

The income shown is that liable to assessment in the tax year. For most incomes 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 eg 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 home address and business address are 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.

Table 8.5 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. From total income is deducted allowable reliefs etc, and personal allowances in order to calculate the tax liability, but not relief given at source on mortgage interest, which cannot be estimated with sufficient reliability at regional level.

A lower rate of tax of 20 per cent was introduced in 1992-93. The estimate of the total number of individuals liable to tax is shown under the 'Lower rate' heading as all taxpayers pay some tax at this rate. The amount of tax shown is the tax paid at the 20 per cent rate by all taxpayers.

The numbers shown under the 'Basic rate' heading include taxpayers liable at higher rate and the amount of tax includes the component of tax paid at basic rate for higher rate taxpayers' taxable income above the basic rate threshold. The amount of tax shown under the 'Tax in excess of basic rate' heading is the amount of tax paid above the basic rate (corresponding to the 15 per cent excess over the basic rate for 1993-94) for higher rate taxpayers' taxable income above the basic rate tax threshold.

Table 8.6 Households in receipt of benefits

See notes on Family Resources Survey above.

Income Support replaced Supplementary Benefit in April 1988. It 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 charges 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 claimants' applicable amount, resources and deductions in respect of any non-dependants.

Unemployment Benefit (UB) is payable to those who are unemployed, available for, and actively seeking employment, satisfy conditions for the receipt of UB and are free from certain grounds for disallowance or disqualification; for example, disqualification for up to 26 weeks may be imposed if any former employment was left voluntarily without just cause, or employment has been refused without good reason. In National Insurance contribution conditions are satisfied in full, UB is normally payable at a standard rate with additional components for dependants.

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. The table excludes non-contributory pensions which are paid to people aged 80 or over who did not qualify for the standard retirement pension, or whose pension was lower than the non-contributory rate.

Sickness and Invalidity Benefit: these benefits are generally paid to claimants who are certified incapable of work and satisfy the contribution conditions for the benefits. The figures do not include expenditure for Statutory Sick Pay (SSP). Invalidity Benefit is generally payable after there has been an entitlement to SSP or Sickness Benefit for 28 weeks in a period of interruption of employment.

Industrial injuries includes pensions, gratuities and sundry allowances for disablement and specified deaths arising from industrial causes.

Child Benefit is normally paid for 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 HMSO). Detailed information on benefits paid in Northern Ireland is contained in *Northern Ireland Annual Abstract of Statistics* and *Northern Ireland Social Security Statistics*.

Table 8.8 Family Expenditure Surveys

This table contains results from the Family Expenditure Survey for 1994-95. Some details of the survey are given in the notes to **Tables 8.1 and 8.2**.

Expenditure excludes savings or investments (eg life assurance premiums), income tax payments, National Insurance contributions, housing benefit and mortgage and other payments for the purchase of, or major additions to, dwellings.

Housing expenditure of households living in owner-occupied dwellings consists of the payments by these households for rates/Community Charge (Council Tax from April 1993), 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 eg alcoholic drink, tobacco and, to a lesser extent, confectionery and ice cream.

Tables 8.9 and 8.10 National Food Survey

This is a continuous sample survey in which about 7-8,000 households per year keep a record of the type, quantity and amount spent on foods entering the home during a one week period. Nutritional values are also calculated from the information collected. From 1996 the survey is being extended to cover Northern Ireland. Detailed survey results and definitions are published by HMSO in an annual report *National Food Survey*.

Table 8.11 General Household Survey

Figures for Great Britain are taken from the General Household Survey (GHS), which is a continuous survey of about 13,000 addresses per year. An effective sample of some 12,000 private households is obtained, of which 82 per cent co-operated in 1993-94 and 80 per cent in 1994-95.

Results for Northern Ireland for 1980-81 and 1981-82 combined are taken from the expanded sample of households taken for the Family Expenditure Survey (FES). Data for 1993-94 and 1994-95 combined are derived from the Continuous Household Survey (CHS).

Until 1981 the GHS and FES used the same definition of a household (see notes to **Tables 8.1 and 8.2**). In 1981 a new definition was adopted in the GHS in order to improve comparability with the Census of Population. From 1981 a household is 'a single person or a group of people who have the address as their only or main residence and who either share one meal a day or share the living accommodation' (not just a kitchen or bathroom). This is also the definition used in the Continuous Household Survey.

CHAPTER 9: CRIME AND JUSTICE

There are three main reasons why the recorded crime figures for Scotland and the notifiable offences figures for England and Wales and Northern Ireland cannot be compared. They are as follows:

- i. Differences in *legal systems*. The legal system operating in Scotland differs from that in England and Wales and Northern Ireland.
- ii. Differences in *classification*. The offences included within the recorded crime categories and the notifiable offence categories vary significantly. For example, simple possession of a controlled drug is **included** in the Scottish figures and in those for Northern Ireland but excluded from notifiable offences figures in England and Wales.
- iii. *Counting rules*. In Scotland **each** individual offence occurring within an incident is recorded whereas in England and Wales and Northern Ireland a principal offence rule is applied (in general) ie only the main offence is counted.

Table 9.1, Chart 9.3 - Table 9.8

The figures are compiled from police returns to the Home Office and The Scottish Office Home Department and from statistics supplied by the Royal Ulster Constabulary in Northern Ireland. Figures for notifiable offences recorded by the police in England and Wales and Northern Ireland for 1980 onward are not comparable with those for earlier years given in earlier volumes because of new counting rules introduced at the beginning of 1980. Similarly figures for recorded crimes in Scotland for 1980 are not comparable with earlier data due to changes in both classification and counting rules.

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 magistrate's court. Some indictable offences can also be dealt with there.

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', although the term 'offence' is also used in relation to serious breaches of criminal law. The majority of cases are tried summarily (without a jury) in the Sheriff or District Court, while the more serious cases are tried in the Sheriff Court under solemn procedure (with a jury), or in the High Court.

Cautions - 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.

Table 9.2 British Crime Survey and Scottish Crime Survey

The British Crime Survey (BCS) has been conducted by the Home Office Research and Planning Unit in 1982, 1984, 1988, 1992 and 1994, each survey measuring experience of crimes in the previous year, whether or not reported to the police. The 1994 survey was based on a nationally representative sample of about 14,500 people aged 16 or over in England and Wales. They were sampled from the Postcode Address File - a listing of all postal delivery points. The response rate was 77 per cent.

Scotland was included in the sweeps of the British Crime Survey carried out in 1982 and 1988, but not in 1984 or 1992. The Scottish Office ran a separate Scottish Crime Survey in 1993 which was based on a representative sample of 5,000 respondents. The addresses for the sample were drawn at random from the Postcode Address File and, for the first time the 1993 SCS covered the whole of mainland Scotland and the larger islands. In previous years only southern and central Scotland were sampled. The response rate in 1993 was 77 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 shoplifting, 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.

Chart 9.3 and Table 9.4
Clear-up rates

In England and Wales and Northern Ireland offences recorded by the police as having been cleared up 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 those admitted by prisoners who have been sentenced for other offences (except in Northern Ireland). In Scotland a crime or offence is regarded as cleared-up if one or more offenders is apprehended, cited, warned or traced for it.

The clear-up rate is the ratio of offences cleared up in the year to offences recorded in the year. Some offences cleared up may relate to offences recorded in previous years. There is considerable 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 clear-up rate.

Table 9.8 Persons found guilty of offences

The power to partly suspend certain sentences of imprisonment in England and Wales was abolished on 1 October 1992 following the implementation of Section 5 of the *Criminal Justice Act 1991*. As a result, 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 and partly suspended sentences are not available to Scottish courts; partly suspended sentences are not available to courts in Northern Ireland.

Table 9.9 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, officials of HM Customs and Excise and other bodies such as the Port of London Authority, and to drugs controlled under the *Misuse of Drugs Act 1971*. The act divides drugs into three 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 9.11 Driving etc after consuming alcohol or drugs

Driving etc includes all drink/drug related driving offences ie driving, attempting, in charge of, failing to provide a specimen etc.

CHAPTER 10: TRANSPORT

Tables 10.4 and 10.5 Road accidents/casualties

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 accident.

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 billion 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 by region.

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 with low population density but high road mileage can be expected, other things being equal, to have lower than average accident rates.

Tables 10.10, 10.11 and Charts 10.3, 10.8 National Travel Survey

The National Travel Survey (NTS) is the only comprehensive national source of travel information for Great Britain which 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.

From about 3,400 households in Great Britain each year, every member provides personal information (eg age, gender, working status, driving licence, season ticket) and details of journeys carried out in a sample week, including purpose of journey, method of travel, time of day, length, duration, and cost of any tickets bought.

Travel included in the NTS covers all journeys by GB residents within Great Britain for personal reasons, including travel in the course of work, which involves a person moving from one place to another in order to reach a destination. Travel information is recorded at two levels for multi-stage journeys: journey and stage.

A *journey* is defined as a one-way course of travel having a single main purpose. It is the basic unit of personal travel in the survey. A round trip is split into two journeys, 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 journey 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).

CHAPTER 11: ENVIRONMENT

Table 11.2 Biological and chemical quality of rivers and canals

In England and Wales river quality has most recently been assessed using a new system of classification, the General Quality Assessment (GQA) Scheme, which has been developed and introduced by the National Rivers Authority (NRA). This provides a more rigorous and objective method, than was used in the past, for assessing the basic chemical quality of rivers and canals based on three determinants - dissolved oxygen, biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), and ammoniacal nitrogen. The GQA and the previously used National Water Council (NWC) classification system are not directly comparable for a number of reasons. The main reason is that the subjective criteria of the NWC do not appear in the GQA. The GQA also consistently uses three years of data rather than data for a single year (although some regions in the past also used three years' data for the NWC), and the GQA moved from 95-percentiles used by the NWC to a 90-percentile basis allowing river grades to be determined more reliably. The changes provided by the GQA result in an estimated 35 per cent improvement in precision of classification over the NWC system.

The new GQA Scheme has been used to assess chemical quality of rivers and canals across England and Wales where sufficient data are available for the years 1992-1994. The GQA grades river stretches into six categories (A-F) of chemical quality and these in turn have been grouped into four broader groups - good (classes A and B), fair (classes C and D), poor (class E), and bad (class F). While these groups bear the same names as the categories used in the NWC system, they are not comparable.

Water quality in Northern Ireland is assessed using the four categories of the NWC classification system. In Scotland the chemical quality is also assessed into four classes, unpolluted, fairly good, poor, and grossly polluted. These systems are not directly comparable with each other nor are they comparable with the GQA system now used in England and Wales. Hence figures for Scotland and Northern Ireland are not shown in the table.

To provide a more comprehensive picture of the health of rivers and canals, biological testing has also been carried. Biological grading is based on the monitoring of small animals (ie invertebrates) which live in or on the bed of the river. Research has shown that there is a relationship between species composition and water quality. Using a procedure known as the River Invertebrate Prediction and Classification System (RIVPACS), species groups recorded at a site were compared with those which would be expected to be present in the absence of pollution, allowing for the different environmental characteristics in different parts of the country. Three different summary statistics (known as ecological quality indices) were calculated, and then the biological quality was assigned to one of four bands based on a combination of these three statistics.

Table 11.3 Water pollution incidents

The National Rivers Authority defines three 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 agricultural abstraction necessary;
- c) extensive fish kill;
- d) excessive breaches of consent conditions;
- e) extensive remedial measures necessary;
- 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 fish kill;
- c) measurable effect on invertebrate life;
- d) water unfit for stock;
- e) bed of watercourse contaminated;
- f) amenity value to the public, owners or users reduced by odour or appearance.

Category 3

'Minor suspected or probable' pollution which, on investigation, proves unlikely to be capable of substantiation or to have no notable effect.

Chart 11.8 Ancient monuments

A scheduled ancient monument is a site containing archaeological remains deemed to be of national importance, which is included in the schedule of monuments compiled and maintained by the Secretary of State for National Heritage in England and the Secretaries of State for Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Scheduled monuments are afforded statutory protection in England, Wales and Scotland under the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*, and in Northern Ireland under the *Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (NI) Order 1995*.

Chart 11.10 Protected areas

'Ramsar sites': wetland sites of international importance, particularly for water fowl, designated under the Ramsar Convention in 1971. Sites in the United Kingdom are protected by Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) status.

Table 11.11 Land cover

Land cover specifically refers to the make up of the land surface, eg trees, grass, buildings. The land cover map for Great Britain was produced using high resolution images from the Landsat satellite, between 1988 and 1991. Comparisons were made between images recorded in both summer and winter. The appearance of urban areas and bare land remained consistent between the seasons, while arable areas alternated between bare ground and full cover.

Table 11.12 Land changing to urban use

Land use refers to the main activity taking place on an area of land, eg agriculture, housing. Details of changes in land use are recorded for the Department of the Environment by Ordnance Survey as part of its map revision programme. Under this programme, physical development (eg housing) tends to be recorded relatively sooner than changes between other uses (eg agriculture and forestry), some of which may not be recorded for some years. Hence the statistics are best suited for analyses of changes to urban uses and recycling of urban land.

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; defence.

CHAPTER 12: REGIONAL ACCOUNTS

The sources and methodology used to compile the regional accounts are given in a booklet in the *Studies in Official Statistics series* (HMSO), No 31, *Regional Accounts*, and more recently in the Eurostat publication *Methods used to compile regional accounts*.

Tables 12.1, 12.3, 12.5 and Charts 12.2, 12.4 Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Regional estimates of GDP are compiled as the sum of factor incomes, ie incomes earned by residents, whether corporate or individual, from the production of goods and services. This approach breaks the total down into four components: income from employment; income from self-employment; profits and surpluses; and rent (including the imputed charge for consumption of non-trading capital). Stock appreciation is deducted from the sum of total domestic income to give GDP. The figures for all regions are adjusted to sum to the national totals as published in *United Kingdom National Accounts 1995* (HMSO).

In order to accommodate the offshore oil and gas extraction industry in the regional accounts, a region known as the Continental Shelf is included. GDP for this region includes only profits and stock appreciation related to the offshore activities of UK and foreign contractors. The allocation of income from employment is not altered by the Continental Shelf region since throughout the regional accounts this is allocated according to the region of residence of the employee.

Table 12.7 Personal income/ disposable income

Total personal income is an estimate of the income of the personal sector including households, other individuals and non-profit-making bodies serving persons. Total personal income includes the wages and salaries of employees plus employers' contributions; self-employment income; rent, dividends, and net interest received by the personal sector; National Insurance benefits and other current grants from general government; and the imputed charge for consumption of private non-profit-making bodies. Figures are also shown of personal disposable income, which is the income remaining after deduction of taxes on income, National Insurance etc. contributions, the Community Charge or Council Tax and transfers abroad (net). The Community Charge was introduced in Scotland in April 1989 and in England and Wales in April 1990 and was superseded by the Council Tax in April 1993. However, Northern Ireland has retained domestic rates. Care should thus be taken when making comparisons between the countries of the United Kingdom, or when comparing time series.

Tables 12.8, 12.9 and Chart 12.10 Consumers' expenditure

Consumers' expenditure measures expenditure by households and private non-profit-making bodies resident in a region. Estimates are based mainly on the Family Expenditure Survey and are subject to sampling error and should be used with caution.

Up-to-date information on the data can be obtained from *Economic Trends*, No. 511, May 1996 (HMSO).

CHAPTER 13: INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Charts 13.1 and 13.14 Gross domestic product (GDP)

The definitions used are in accordance with the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Revised 1992. 'Services' covers distribution, hotels and catering, repairs, transport, storage and communication, financial and business services etc., public administration and defence, education, social work and health services. In previous issues of *Regional Trends*, the services industry was defined differently; it included mining, quarrying (including oil and gas extraction) and construction. This change has been introduced to bring the definition into line with National Accounts concepts.

Tables 13.4 and 13.5 Annual Census of Production

The Annual Census of Production covers 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.

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 census data for each. For this reason only employment and capital expenditure are collected for these. 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.

Gross value added 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.

GVA per head is derived by dividing the estimated GVA by the total number of people employed.

The tables include estimates for businesses not responding, or not required to respond, to the census.

Table 13.7 and Chart 13.8 Regional preferential assistance to industry

The types of assistance included in Table 13.7 for Great Britain are: Regional Development Grants; Regional Selective Assistance; Regional Enterprise Grants; expenditure on Land and Factories by the English Industrial Estates Corporation and the Scottish and Welsh Development Agencies; and expenditure on Land and Factories and Grants by the Development Board for Rural Wales and the Highlands and Islands Development Board.

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. Since 1984 the Assisted Areas map has been revised twice - on 28 November 1984 and on 1 August 1993. Parts of the East and South East regions gained Assisted Area status for the first time in 1993.

Chart 13.8 and Table 13.9 EC Structural Funds

Regions may be eligible for funding in one of three categories. 'Objective 1' funds promote the development of regions which are lagging behind the rest of the EU and are the least of the EU's efforts to bridge the economic divide. To be eligible regions need to have a per capita GDP of 75 per cent or less of the EU average, although there are some exceptions to this. 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.

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. EC 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.

Rural areas where economic development needs to be encouraged may be designated 'Objective 5b'. 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, 2 and 5b are disbursed under the terms of Single Programming Documents or their equivalents, which provide a strategic framework relevant to the region concerned. The other objectives under which grants are allocated (3, 4, 5a), which cover long-term unemployment, jobs for young people and modernisation of farms, are not defined geographically. In addition the Structural Funds provide support for Community-wide Initiatives. These Initiatives accounts for 9 per cent of the Structural Funds budget.

Table 13.10 Business registrations and deregistrations

Annual estimates of registrations and deregistrations are compiled by the Department of Trade and Industry and are based on VAT information held by the ONS. Figures for 1992-1994 are from an analysis of VAT units on the Inter-Departmental Business Register; those for earlier years are from analyses of the ONS's old, VAT-based business register. Both analyses exclude firms which are not registered for VAT, either because their main activity is exempt from VAT, or because they have a turnover below the VAT threshold (currently £47,000) and have not registered on a voluntary basis. Since 1980 the registration threshold has been raised in each budget, generally in line with inflation. The thresholds in operation for each year since 1986/87 are as follows:

1986/87	£20,500	1990/91	£25,400
1987/88	£21,300	1991/92	£35,000
1988/89	£22,100	1992/93	£36,600
1989/90	£23,600		

The threshold was raised to £37,600 in March 1993 and subsequently to £45,000 in November 1993, £46,000 in November 1994 and to £47,000 in November 1995.

Other estimates based on VAT information, including those in Table 13.2, are produced by the ONS but are not directly comparable with the figures given in Table 13.10. The principal differences are that the estimates in Table 13.10 incorporate adjustments for recording lags and for any effects of administrative changes.

Numbers of VAT registrations and deregistrations, and hence changes in the stock of VAT registered businesses, will be affected by increases in the VAT threshold above the rate of inflation. *CSO Bulletin*, issue 5/93 describes the adjustments for the effects of the increase in the VAT threshold in 1991 from £25,400 to £35,000.

Following the increase in the VAT threshold in 1991 there is a discontinuity in the series for registrations and deregistrations between 1991 and 1992. However, the estimates of the net changes in the numbers of businesses registered for VAT during 1992, 1993 and 1994 are compatible with the figures for earlier years.

Tables 13.16 - 13.19 Agricultural census

The annual census encompasses the 245,000 main agricultural holdings in the United Kingdom in 1994. Estimates for minor holdings are included in the national totals for England, Wales and Northern Ireland; estimates are not included for Scotland or the English regions. Generally, minor holdings are characterised by a small agricultural area, low economic activity and a small labour input.

Table 13.18 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.

Table 13.20 Agricultural gross domestic fixed capital formation

The figures contained in this table represent gross fixed investment in agriculture net of asset sales. As well as including investments made by farmers, Plant and Machinery includes the value of new assets leased by the agricultural industry from the Banking, Insurance and Finance sector. Tractors and tractor parts are also included under this heading, but breeding livestock are excluded. Vehicles include cars, vans and utilities used wholly or mainly in connection with the farm business. Similarly, Building and Works comprise only investments in buildings, drainage and other improvements which are wholly or mainly for agricultural purposes. More diversified investments in items such as farm shops and 'bed and breakfast' accommodation are excluded.

Table 13.21 Output from agriculture

Store animals (ie animals for further fattening) that are sold out of a region are included within the output for that region. These animals are not considered as part of agricultural output at the England or United Kingdom level because they have not left the England or United Kingdom 'national' farm. This shows as a discrepancy in the table. The discrepancy does not occur for net product or total income from farming because the increase in output from the sale of store animals from one region to another is exactly offset by higher input costs for the recipient region.

CHAPTER 14: SUB-REGIONAL
STATISTICS

The statistics cover: counties in England and Wales; local authority regions, and the three island areas in aggregate, in Scotland; education boards, area health authorities, health and social services boards and the Belfast travel-to-work area in Northern Ireland.

Table 14.2 Education

Pupils and students participating in post-compulsory education - see notes to Table 4.9.

Pupils in last year of compulsory schooling with no graded results are those who either did not attempt any GCSE, GCE, CSE or SCE examinations or did not achieve a sufficient standard to be awarded a grade.

Table 14.3 Labour market statistics

Unemployment figures relate to claimants at Unemployment Benefit Offices - see notes to Chapter 5. Unemployment rates are calculated only for broadly self-contained labour markets and rates are not calculated for Surrey for this reason. Rates in these tables are calculated as a percentage of the mid-1993 estimated workforce (the sum of employees in employment, unemployed claimants, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related Government-supported training programmes) in each area.

Table 14.4 Regional accounts

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) measures the value of production of goods and services within each county and Scottish local authority region. It does not measure the income of a county for two reasons.

Firstly, GDP excludes transfer payments such as pensions, social security, dividends and interest, which are important sources of income for residents and vary considerably between counties. Secondly, county GDP is measured on a workplace basis which means that the income from employment of commuters is attributed to the counties where they work rather than to those where they reside.

Comparisons of GDP between areas are usually in terms of GDP per head. However, in calculating GDP per head at county level, workplace estimates of GDP are divided by resident population: this results in very high estimates of GDP per head in urban counties where many workers are commuters, and low estimates for surrounding counties where these commuters reside. Thus the figures should be treated with caution.

The sources and methods used to compile county GDP are similar to those used for regional GDP although a simpler approach is sometimes necessary. A description of the methods is given in *Economic Trends*, No. 411, January 1988 (HMSO).

CHAPTER 15: DISTRICT
STATISTICS

Tables 15.1-15.3 show selected statistics for individual local authority districts, both metropolitan and non-metropolitan, and the London boroughs. *Regional Trends 24* included a chapter on urban statistics, which presented a range of data for a sub-set of districts which were regarded as urban. Previous editions have included tables showing statistics for London boroughs, metropolitan districts of England and a selection of urban areas in Scotland and Wales.

These tables complement the data shown sub-regionally in Chapter 14 and regionally in Chapters 3 to 13. A wide range of data are presented, covering population in Table 15.1, housing and households in Table 15.2, and labour market and economic statistics in Table 15.3. In the vast majority of cases, all the districts in Great Britain are included, and in some cases coverage is extended to the whole of the United Kingdom.

Where data can be easily combined, county, local authority region, regional and national totals are given to make comparison easier. However, it is sometimes the case that different sources of data or methodologies are used when disaggregating data to lower and lower geographical levels, and therefore it is not 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 at the district level. Primarily these are brought about by the fact that people will not always work or claim at an unemployment benefit office in the district where they live. At national and regional level, unemployment is often expressed as a rate of the estimated total workforce. Such rates are calculated only for broadly self-contained labour markets and it is entirely inappropriate to calculate rates for individual districts. Table 15.3 excludes unemployment rates for this reason.

Allowing for the difficulties in interpreting such geographically disaggregated data, the figures in the Chapter 15 can be used to give a broad picture of a particular district and how it compares with other districts.

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 elsewhere. For example:

Key population and vital statistics (local and health authority areas of England and Wales)

The Registrar General's Annual Report for Scotland

The Registrar General's Annual Report for Northern Ireland

Local Housing Statistics England and Wales (quarterly statistics by Local Authority area)

Projections of Households in England to 2016 (statistics for counties, metropolitan districts and London boroughs)

Labour Market Trends (unemployment by local authority districts and parliamentary constituency).

Table 15.2 Housing and Households

Amounts shown for council tax are headline council tax for the area of each billing authority for Band D, 2 adults, before transitional relief and 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 taxbase 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 15.3 Labour market and economic statistics

In England there are a significant number of businesses with large overall rateable values, recorded on a central list. These have been excluded from the table. In Scotland there is no such central list, although there are a small number of relatively high value subjects (utilities such as Gas, Electricity and Railways) whose values are prescribed centrally by Order. These have been excluded from the Scottish data. Even after these adjustments, comparing the rateable value totals for Scotland and England in this table gives a misleading impression of the overall relativities between Scotland and England.

Index of Deprivation

The Department of the Environment and the former Policy Planning and Research Unit of the Department of Finance and Personnel (now the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency) have, in association with the University of Manchester, each produced a general index measuring relative multiple deprivation in the districts of England and Northern Ireland respectively. Each index combines a number of indicators chosen to cover a range of economic, social, housing and environmental concerns. Different indicators were used to produce the two indices and hence they are not comparable. They are presented in the table in the form of a ranking within each country: the greater the overall level of deprivation, the higher the position in the ranking (where '1' is high).

For the districts of England, there were 13 indicators: the level of unemployment; the ratio of long-term to all unemployed; Income Support recipients; children in low earning households; households without a car; standardised mortality rates; low educational (GCSE) achievements; participation in education of 17 year olds; house contents insurance premiums (as a proxy for crime); children in unsuitable accommodation; overcrowded housing; housing lacking basic amenities; and derelict land. Full details of the DOE's index can be found in *1991 Deprivation Index: a Review of Approaches and a Matrix of Results* (HMSO).

The degree of deprivation across the 26 local government districts in Northern Ireland has been measured using 18 indicators including: pensioners lacking central heating; Residents lacking bath, shower or WC; households lacking a link to public sewers; households with more than one person per room; households with no car; children in households with no economically active adult or with a single adult in part-time employment; children in flats or non-permanent accommodation; persons aged 18-24 with no qualifications; unemployed economically active persons; 17 year olds not in full-time education; part-time male employees; ratio of long-term to total unemployed males; standardised long-term limiting illness ratio for persons aged 20-60; domestic properties with rateable value of less than £40; Income Support claimants; standardised mortality ratio; primary pupils entitled to free school meals; and births to parents not jointly registered. Full details of the Northern Ireland index can be found in *Relative Deprivation in Northern Ireland*, Policy and Planning Research Unit Occasional Paper No 28, now available from the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency.

CHAPTER 16: UNITARY AUTHORITY STATISTICS

Tables 16.1 and 16.2 show selected key statistics for the Unitary Authorities in Wales and the New Councils in Scotland which came into effect on 1 April 1996. The warnings given in the notes to Chapter 15 apply to these tables.

Further Unitary Authority statistics can be found in *Digest of Welsh Local Area Statistics 1996* (Welsh Office) and (for Scotland) *The New Councils: Statistical Report* (HMSO).

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, 1981 etc) and sometimes the mid-points between census years (1986, etc). Other years may be added if they represent a peak or trough in the series.

Rounding of figures. In tables where 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.

Non-calendar years.

Financial year - eg 1 April 1994-31 March 1995 would be shown as 1994-95

Academic year - eg September 1993/July 1994 would be shown as 1993/94

Data covering more than one year - eg 1992, 1993 and 1994 would be shown as 1992-1994

Units. Figures are shown in italics when they represent percentages.

Symbols. The following symbols have been used throughout *Regional Trends*:

..	not available
.	not applicable
-	negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
0	nil



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