



RESEARCH PAPER 04/19
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Social Indicators

This Research Paper summarises a wide range of social statistics. Subjects covered include crime and justice, defence, education, elections, health and population. Regular updates of individual pages, together with spreadsheets containing raw data, are available to members and staff on the parliamentary intranet.

This edition includes:

Article: EU enlargement:

Basic Indicators for accession countries

Topical subject pages:

- **Mathematics: study and teacher recruitment**
- **The MMR vaccine**

Adam Mellows-Facer - Editor

SOCIAL & GENERAL STATISTICS

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04/15	<i>The Gender Recognition Bill</i> [HL] [Bill 56 of 2003-04]	17.02.04
04/16	Burma	23.02.04
04/17	<i>The Gangmasters (Licensing) Bill</i> [Bill 17 of 2003-04]	25.02.04
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I Introduction to Social Indicators

Social Indicators consists of a series of subject pages that cover a wide range of social statistics. The pages are individual Standard Notes, available to MPs and staff on the PDVN, and are updated when new statistics are available. The subject pages combined in a printed Research Paper three times a year. Each edition of the Research Paper includes an article and topical subject pages.

The Social Indicators intranet pages enable MPs and staff to download underlying data in the form of spreadsheet files.¹ These files often include more detailed statistics and longer time series.

Subjects have been chosen from those that receive the most public attention and those that we think are most useful to MPs. These include some international comparisons alongside nationally based statistics. Every attempt has been made to match the geographical coverage of these topics to the powers of the UK parliament. Where possible, links are included on the intranet pages to statistics that cover the rest of the UK.

The coverage of Social Indicators is intended to be complementary to the Economic Indicators Research Paper, which is produced by the Economic Policy and Statistics section.

The range of topics included in Social Indicators and the content of the intranet pages is regularly reviewed. If you have views on either, please contact the Head of Section, Richard Cracknell (x4632) or the editor, Adam Mellows-Facer (x6969).

¹ <http://hcl1.hclibrary.parliament.uk/sections/stats/socialindicators/socialindicators.htm>

II Contacts for further information

Members and staff who require further information on a particular subject should contact the relevant statistician as detailed below. A comprehensive guide to the subject coverage of Research Service specialists is available in *Who Does What in Research*.

Subject	Statistician	Ext	Statistician	Ext
Agriculture	Matthew Whittaker	6789	Richard Cracknell	4632
Charities	Gavin Berman	3851	Adam Mellows-Facer	6969
Civil Service	Matthew Whittaker	6789	Adam Mellows-Facer	6969
Crime & Police	Gavin Berman	3851	Ross Young	4313
Defence	Gavin Berman	3851	David Knott	2454
Deprivation	Richard Cracknell	4632	Adam Mellows-Facer	6969
Education	David Knott	2454	Gavin Berman	3851
Elections	Adam Mellows-Facer	6969	Ross Young	4313
Energy	Matthew Whittaker	6789	Ross Young	4313
Environment	Matthew Whittaker	6790	Ross Young	4313
Gambling/Lottery	Gavin Berman	3851	Adam Mellows-Facer	6969
Health Services	Adam Mellows-Facer	3851	David Knott	2454
Housing	Gavin Berman	3851	Matthew Whittaker	6789
Immigration	Ross Young	4313	Matthew Whittaker	6789
Local Government Finance	Gavin Berman	3851	David Knott	2454
Media/Arts	Gavin Berman	3851	Adam Mellows-Facer	6969
Monarchy	Matthew Whittaker	6789	David Knott	2454
Parliament	Richard Cracknell	4632	Ross Young	4313
Population	Richard Cracknell	4632	Ross Young	4313
Religion	Gavin Berman	3851	Adam Mellows-Facer	6969
Science	Matthew Whittaker	6789	Ross Young	4313
Social Security	Richard Cracknell	4632	Ross Young	4313
Social Services	Matthew Whittaker	6789	Adam Mellows-Facer	6969
Sport	Gavin Berman	3851	Adam Mellows-Facer	6969
Statistics	Richard Cracknell	4632	David Knott	2454
Transport	Ross Young	4313	Matthew Whittaker	6789

III EU Enlargement: Basic indicators for accession countries

On 1 May 2004, ten countries will accede to the European Union: Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, the Slovak Republic and Slovenia. Three further countries, Bulgaria, Romania and Turkey applied for EU membership. Bulgaria and Romania hope to join by 2007, while Turkey is not currently negotiating its membership.



Audiovisual Library European Commission

Land, population and GDP per head

	Land area km ² 2002	Population 000s 2001	GDP per head in PPP 2001
Czech Republic	78,866	10,283	13,700
Estonia	45,227	1,364	9,240
Cyprus	9,251	762	17,180
Latvia	64,589	2,355	7,750
Lithuania	65,300	3,478	8,960
Hungary	93,030	10,188	12,250
Malta	316	393	..
Poland	312,685	38,638	9,410
Slovenia	20,273	1,992	16,210
Slovak Republic	49,035	5,397	11,200
Acc. Countries	738,572	74,850	10,700
Austria	83,858	8,130	25,740
Belgium	30,538	10,285	25,260
Denmark	43,094	5,359	26,660
Finland	338,150	5,188	24,170
France	549,087	59,191	23,870
Germany	357,031	82,350	24,000
Greece	131,957	10,582	15,020
Ireland	70,295	3,854	27,360
Italy	301,338	57,075	23,860
Luxembourg	2,586	442	44,160
Netherlands	35,518	16,046	26,670
Portugal	91,916	10,299	16,059
Spain	505,124	40,266	19,510
Sweden	449,974	8,896	23,700
United Kingdom	244,101	60,004	23,530
EU15	3,234,568	377,850	23,210
Bulgaria	110,910	7,910	5,710
Romania	238,391	22,408	5,560
Turkey	769,604	68,670	5,230

PPP= Purchasing Power Parity

The 10 accession countries will add 75 million to the current EU15 population and take the EU25 to just over 450 million inhabitants. The accession countries are relatively less well off than the EU15. Their GDP per capita is less than half (46 percent) the EU15 average. Only Cyprus and Slovenia have per capita GDPs higher than Greece and Portugal, which are currently the poorest of the EU15 members.

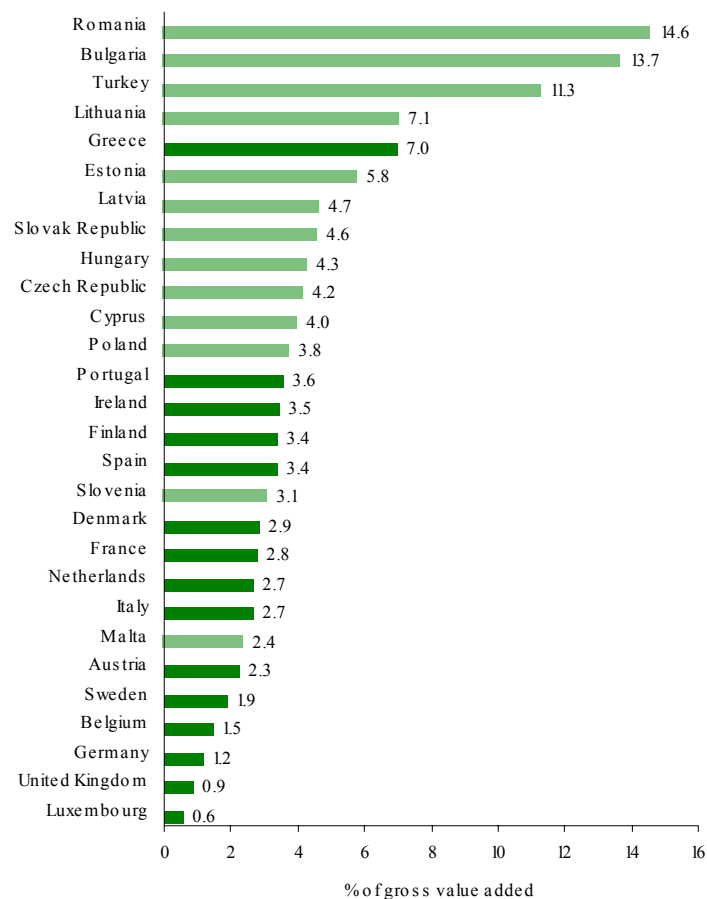
Population growth, infant mortality and life expectancy, 2001

	Population growth per 1,000	Infant mortality per 1,000 live births	Life expectancy (years)	
			Male	Female
Czech Republic	-0.3	4.0	72.1	78.5
Estonia	-4.2	8.4	65.6	76.4
Cyprus	+2.3	5.6	75.3	80.4
Latvia	-7.8	11.0	64.5	75.6
Lithuania	-3.3	8.6	67.5	77.7
Hungary	-2.5	8.1	67.2	75.7
Malta	+8.2	4.4	75.1	79.3
Poland	-0.3	7.7	70.2	78.4
Slovenia	+2.0	4.2	72.7	80.1
Slovak Republic	-4.3	6.2	69.4	77.6
Acc. Countries	-1.2	7.2	69.3	77.5
Austria	+2.2	4.8	75.4	81.2
Belgium	+4.3	5.0	74.6	80.8
Denmark	+3.6	4.9	74.3	79.0
Finland	+2.7	3.2	74.6	81.5
France	+5.2	4.6	75.5	83.0
Germany	+2.2	4.5	74.7	80.7
Greece	+3.2	5.9	75.4	80.7
Ireland	+14.7	5.8	73.0	78.5
Italy	+3.0	4.3	76.7	82.9
Luxembourg	+10.2	5.9	74.9	81.3
Netherlands	+7.4	5.4	75.7	80.6
Portugal	+7.1	5.0	73.5	80.3
Spain	+7.1	3.9	75.6	82.9
Sweden	+3.0	3.7	77.5	82.1
United Kingdom	+3.7	5.5	75.7	80.4
EU15	+4.1	4.6	75.2	81.2
Bulgaria	-4.8	14.4	68.5	75.1
Romania	-2.0	18.4	67.7	78.8
Turkey	+1.8	38.7	66.4	71.0

With the exception of Slovenia, the populations of the Eastern European accession countries fell in 2001. The combined populations of the accession countries fell by 0.12 percent while the population of EU15 rose by 0.41 percent.

There is considerable variation in infant mortality rates. Overall, the rate is higher in the accession countries than in the EU15, but in the Czech Republic, Malta and Slovenia it is lower than the EU15 average. On average, life expectancy is six years lower in men and four years lower in women in the accession countries than in the EU15.

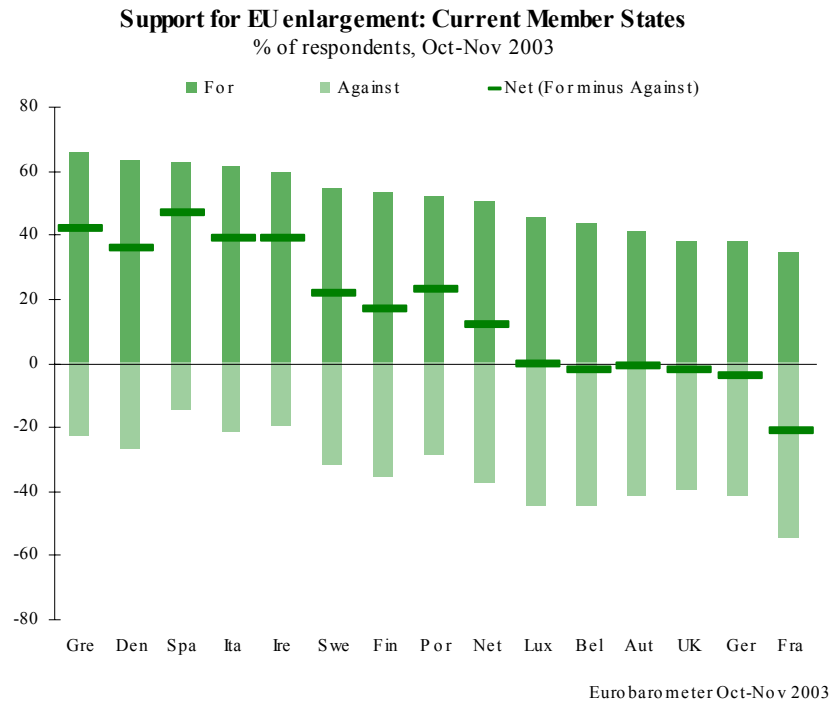
Agriculture's contribution to the economy - 2001



With the exception of Malta and Slovenia, the accession and candidate countries are relatively highly dependent on agriculture. 4.1 percent of gross value added in the accession countries arises from this sector, compared with 2.1 percent in the EU15. In the accession countries, 13 percent of employment is in agriculture, while the equivalent figure for the EU15 is 4 percent.

Public support for enlargement

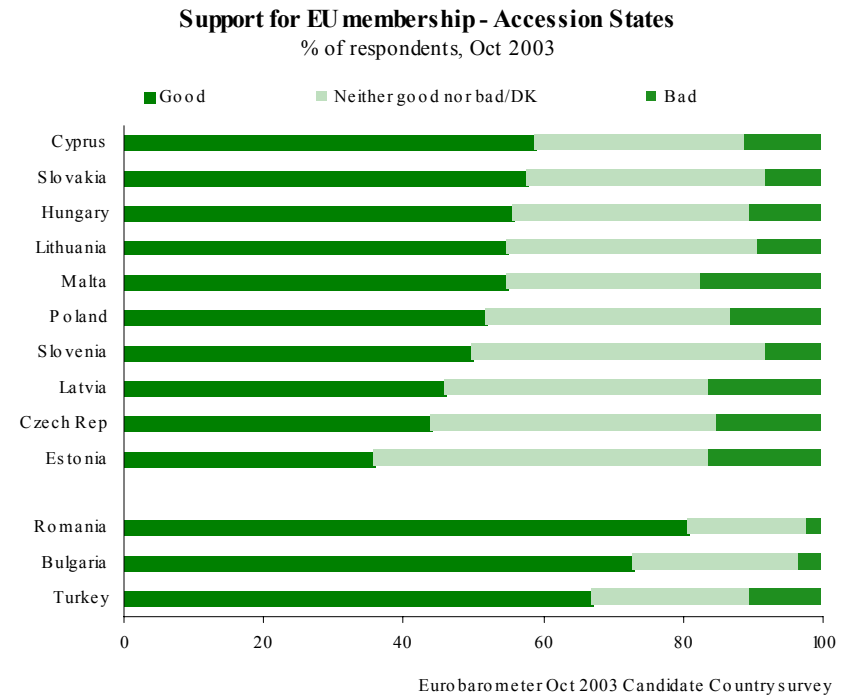
The chart below summarises the results of a recent survey of the opinions towards EU enlargement of residents of EU15 states:



Across the EU15, more people support enlargement than oppose it. On average 47 percent of EU15 citizens are in favour of enlargement and 36 percent against, with a further 18 percent who “don’t know”.

In nine Member States those who favour enlargement outweigh those against it. However, in Belgium, Austria, the UK, Germany, and France, a majority of those expressing an opinion are against enlargement.

The chart below summarises opinion towards EU membership in the accession countries:



52 percent of the population of the new accession countries support EU membership. In all but three of these countries (Latvia, the Czech Republic and Estonia), at least half of respondents consider their country’s future membership to be a positive development. The populations of the three further applicant states are even more optimistic about EU membership.

Further information and links

The House of Commons Library [EU enlargement subject page](#), available on the Parliamentary intranet, links to a variety of Standard Notes and Research Paper.

Of particular interest may be House of Commons Library Research Paper 03/48, *Enlargement and the European Union (Accessions) Bill*

www.parliament.uk/commons/lib/research/rp2003/rp03-048.pdf

Appendix 1 contains a profile of the economic and political situation in accession states.

Foreign & Commonwealth Office site – includes country profiles

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1007029392925>

European Commission enlargement site – includes detailed profiles

http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/index_en.html

EU Key indicators leaflet

<http://europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/docs/pdf/eurostatapril2003.pdf>

European Parliament enlargement information

http://www.europarl.eu.int/enlargement/default_en.htm

Eurostat Statistical Yearbook of Candidate Countries (2003)

<http://www.eu-datashop.de/download/DE/inhaltsv/thema1/candi.pdf>

Eurobarometer (public opinion surveys by the European Commission in EU15 and candidate countries)

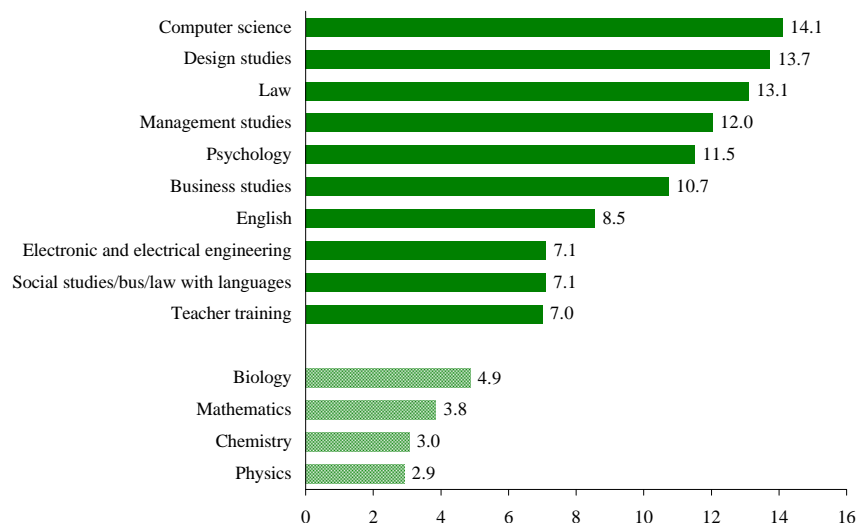
http://europa.eu.int/comm/public_opinion/index.htm

Mathematics: study and teacher recruitment

- Recruitment to mathematics initial teacher training courses has risen in each year since 2000/01.
- The percentage shortfall between actual recruitment and places available decreased from 35 percent in 2000/01 to 16 percent in 2003/04.
- Acceptances to study mathematics at degree level have declined as a percentage of total acceptances in each year, from 1.4 percent in 1997 to 1.1 percent in 2002.
- Mathematics ranked 28th in terms of degree course acceptances by subject in 2002. Biology ranked 21st, chemistry 39th and physics 43rd. Computer science ranked the top subject by this measure.

Degree acceptances by subject: UK

Top ten and science subjects, thousands, 2002



Update on request

Recruitment to mathematics initial teacher training: England

Academic year

Academic year	Actual	Places	% shortfall
1997/98	1,460	2,370	38
1998/99	1,120	2,270	51
1999/00	1,300	1,810	28
2000/01	1,290	1,980	35
2001/02	1,550	1,940	20
2002/03	1,670	1,940	14
2003/04p	1,950	2,315	16

p - provisional

Source: DfES *School Workforce in England*, various years

Mathematics degree applicants and acceptances: UK

Numbers

Year	Mathematics applicants	% all applicants	Mathematics acceptances	% all acceptances
1996	3,839	0.92	4,141	1.52
1997	3,816	0.83	4,245	1.38
1998	3,887	0.87	4,138	1.37
1999	3,989	0.90	4,152	1.35
2000	3,925	0.89	4,049	1.30
2001	3,863	0.85	4,006	1.22
2002	3,325	0.72	3,840	1.11

Source: UCAS *Annual Datasets*, various years

Contact: David Knott x2454 or Gavin Berman x3851

The MMR vaccine

- Latest Health Protection Agency data show that combined measles, mumps and rubella vaccine (MMR) uptake across the UK by second birthday was 79.8 percent between July and September 2003. An immunisation rate of at least 95 percent is required in order to achieve ‘herd immunity’.
- MMR immunisation rates in England have fallen by 10 percentage points since 1995/96 to 82 percent in 2002/03.
- There is considerable regional variation in uptake. 58 percent of children in Kensington and Chelsea Primary Care Trust area were immunised by their second birthday in 2002/03, compared to 92 percent in West Cumbria.

Highest and lowest MMR immunisation rates by PCT

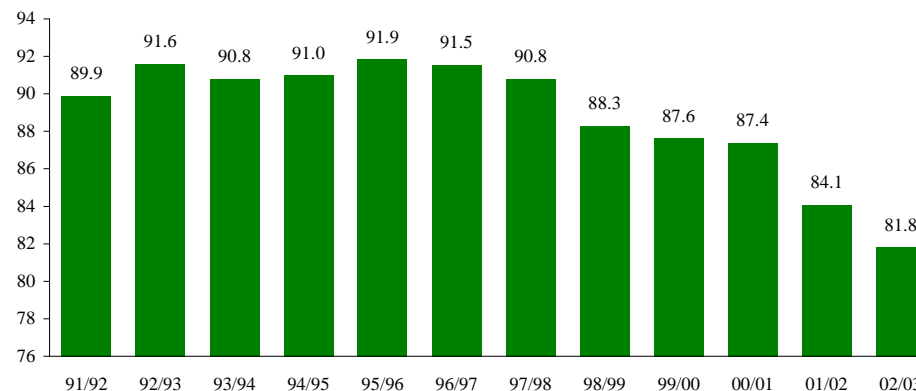
England 2002/03, % immunised by second birthday

West Cumbria	92.5
Eastern Leicester	92.3
Staffordshire Moorlands	92.3
North East Oxfordshire	92.0
Hinckley and Bosworth	91.8
North Stoke	91.3
South Stoke	91.2
Charnwood and NW Leicestershire	91.0
Wandsworth	66.9
Lewisham	66.0
Bexley	64.5
Guildford and Waverley	64.1
Hammersmith and Fulham	63.6
Lambeth	63.2
Greenwich	58.9
Kensington and Chelsea	57.9

Source: Department of Health SB 2003/16

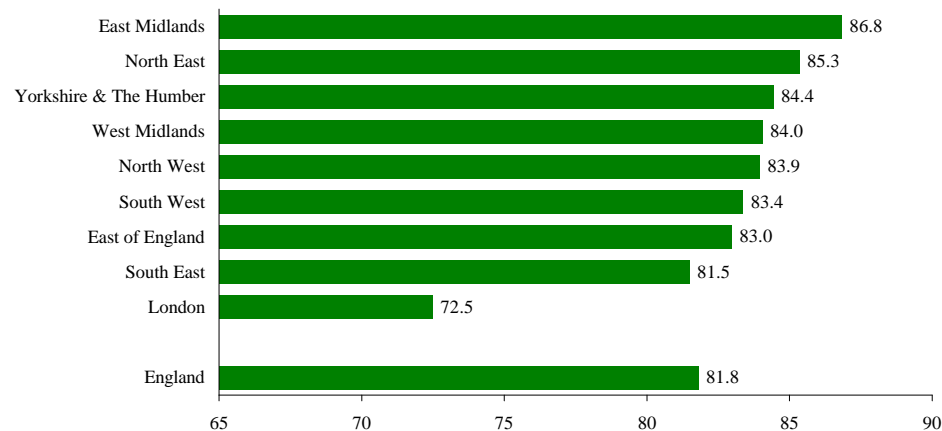
MMR immunisation rates: England 1991/92 - 2003/03

Proportion of children in appropriate cohort immunised by second birthday



MMR immunisation rates by region: 2002/03

Proportion of children in appropriate cohort immunised by second birthday

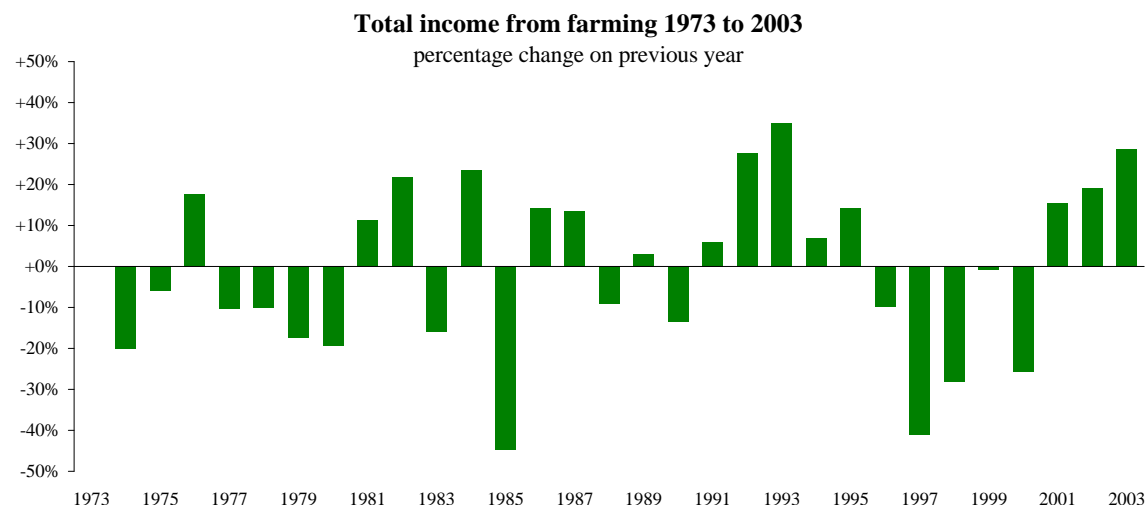


Next update: On request

Contact: Adam Mellows-Facer x6969 or David Knott x2454

Agricultural incomes and subsidies

- Provisional estimates suggest that, in 2003, total income from farming (TIFF) continued to recover from its all-time low in 2000, increasing 28 per cent year-on-year.
- TIFF per full time person equivalent is estimated to have risen by 32 per cent in real terms in 2003, reaching £15,500, as the long-term downward trend in the number of farmers continued.
- The largest increases in TIFF in recent years were in the early 1990s. TIFF increased by over a third in 1993 alone. In 1995, TIFF in the UK was £6.5 billion at today's prices.
- Total spending under the CAP and on national grants and subsidies is forecast at £3.1 billion in 2002/03. Around one-third is under the Arable Area Payments Scheme. Around 85 percent of total spending is EU-funded.



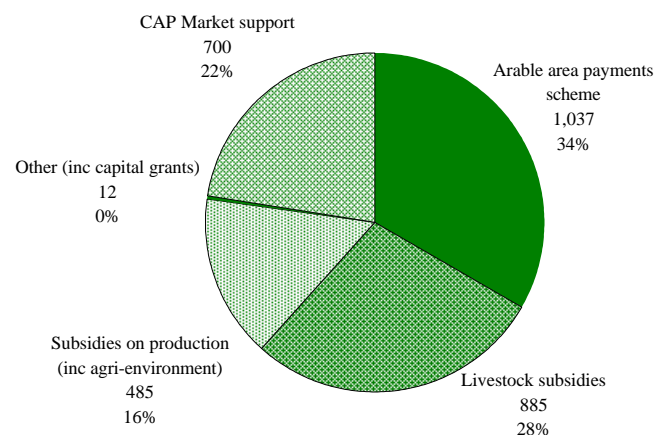
Real farm incomes in the UK: 1990 - 2003

At 2003 prices

	Total income from farming (TIFF) £ billion	TIFF per whole-time person equivalent £ per head
1990	2.9	11.3
1997	3.4	14.3
1998	2.5	10.4
1999	2.4	10.7
2000	1.8	8.2
2001	2.1	9.5
2002	2.5	11.7
2003	3.2	15.5

Public expenditure under CAP and national schemes

2002/03 forecast - £ million and proportion of total



Next Update: March 2004

Contact: Richard Cracknell x4632 or Matthew Whittaker x6789

Agricultural labour and output

- The total labour force in UK agriculture has decreased in each year since 1984. In the year to June 2003 there was a fall of 18,000, or 3 percent.
- The volume of agricultural production has been fairly stable since the mid-1980s. However, within this total there have been very different trends. Production of wheat, oilseeds, sugar beet and poultry has increased since 1985, while barley, fruit, vegetables, cattle, pigs, sheep and milk have all declined.
- In 2002 output grew for cereals, industrial crops (oilseeds, hops etc), horticulture and livestock (particularly cattle and sheep in the wake of foot and mouth disease). There were falls for fruit, potatoes and other crops.

Labour force in agriculture: UK, 1990-2003

Thousands, at June

	Workers	Farmers, partners, directors and spouses	Total labour force
1990	282	374	656
1997	243	368	611
1998	245	363	608
1999	230	356	586
2000	204	353	557
2001	198	352	550
2001	202	367	568
2002	194	357	550
2003	171	349	533

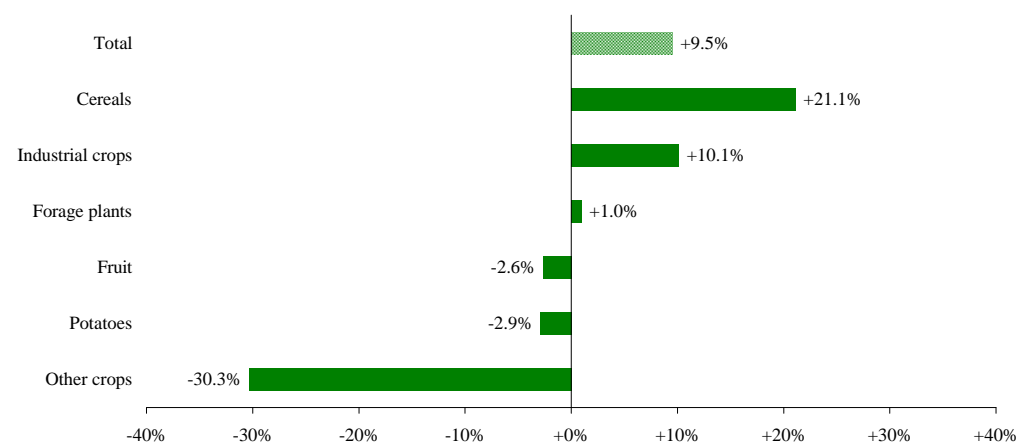
Notes: Results from 1998 are not consistent with previous years
Results for 2001 including the effect of improvements in data for England are not comparable with previous years

Source: DEFRA, *Agricultural and Horticultural Census: 2 June 2003*

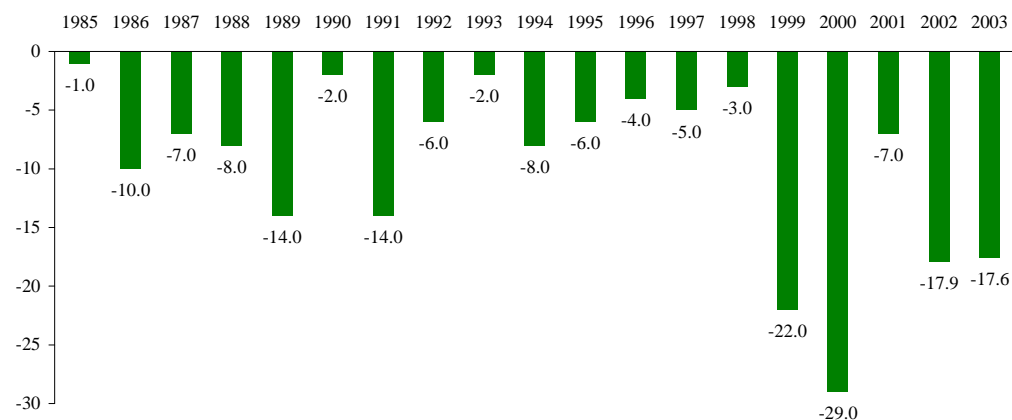
Next update: March 2004

UK agricultural output by sector

percentage change 2001 to 2002



UK labour force in agriculture: annual changes, 000s



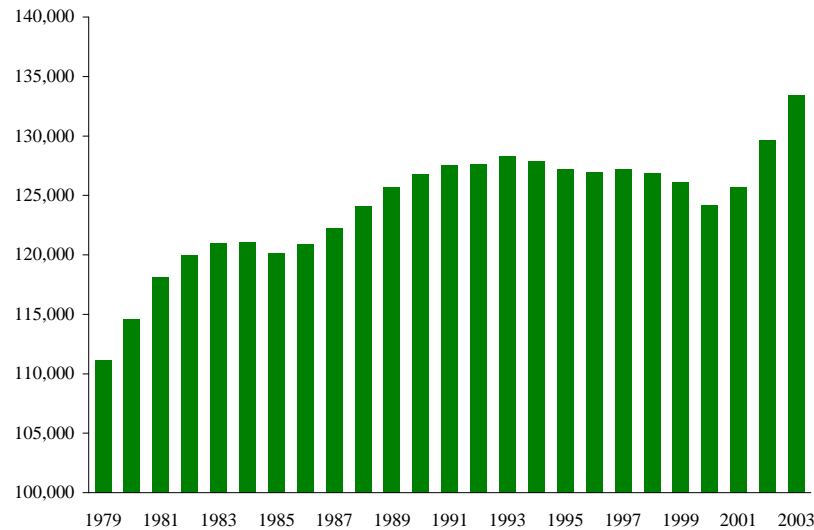
Contact: Richard Cracknell x4632 or Matthew Whittaker x6789

Police numbers

- At the end of August 2003 police strength stood at 136,386, the highest ever number of full time equivalent officers.
- Police forces recruited 11,104 officers over the 12 months to March 2003, 9 percent more than the previous year.
- The proportion of women in the police service in England and Wales has increased steadily from 7 percent in March 1977 to 19 percent by March 2003.
- On 31 March 2003, there were 3,868 minority ethnic officers in the 43 police forces of England and Wales. Ethnic minority strength as a proportion of total police service strength has increased from 1.0 percent in 1989 to 2.9 percent by March 2003.

Police officer strength, England and Wales 1979 - 2003

Full time equivalents including secondments at 31st March



Total police officer strength, England and Wales 1997-2003

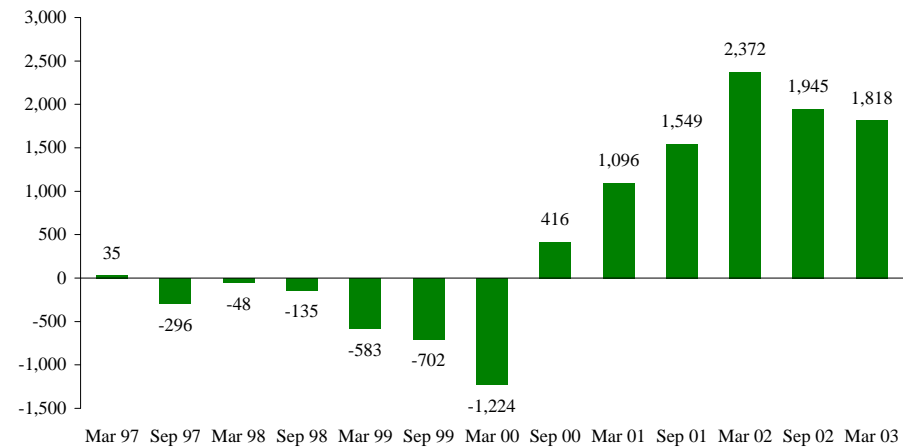
Full time equivalents at 31 March

	Total excluding secondments	Of which:				Total strength
		Female Number	%	Ethnic minority Number	%	
1997	125,051	18,781	15.0%	2,150	1.7%	127,158
1998	124,756	19,606	15.7%	2,483	2.0%	126,814
1999	123,841	19,885	16.1%	2,520	2.0%	126,096
2000	121,956	20,155	16.5%	2,734	2.2%	124,170
2001	123,476	21,174	17.1%	2,955	2.4%	125,682
2002	127,267	22,784	17.9%	3,362	2.6%	129,603
2003	131,426	25,139	19.1%	3,868	2.9%	133,366

Source: Home Office Statistical Bulletin, *Police Service Strength, England & Wales*,

Six month changes in police officer strength

England and Wales 1997-2003



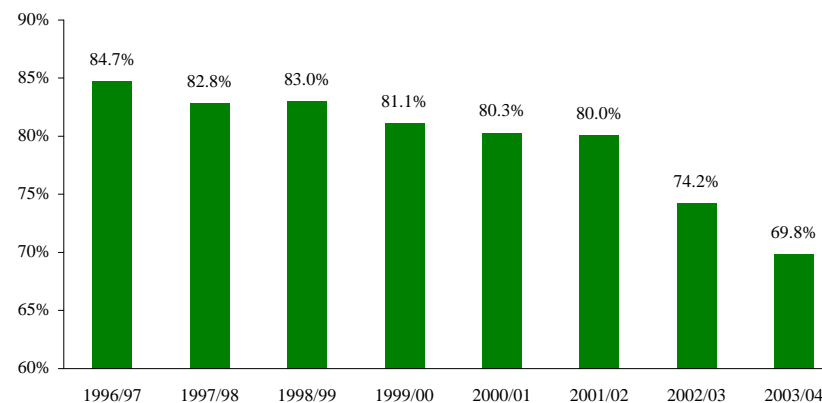
Next update: Spring 2004

Contact: Gavin Berman 3851 or Ross Young x4313

Police funding

- External provision for police forces in England and Wales consists of all Home Office police grants, Revenue Support Grant (RSG) and Business Rates (NNDR).
- Gross revenue expenditure, in real terms, increased every year between 1996/97 and 2003/04, except 2002/03.
- In 2001/02 80 percent of police forces' gross revenue expenditure was financed through government. In 2003/04 this proportion is expected to fall to less than 70 percent. This was due to a large fall in real Home Office police grants.
- The amount of police expenditure financed through council tax has doubled, in real terms, between 1996/97 and 2003/04.
- Council tax now accounts for 20 percent of police force expenditure finance, compared to 12 percent in 2001/02.

Proportion of expenditure financed through external provision



Police funding and expenditure, England and Wales 1996/97 to 2003/04

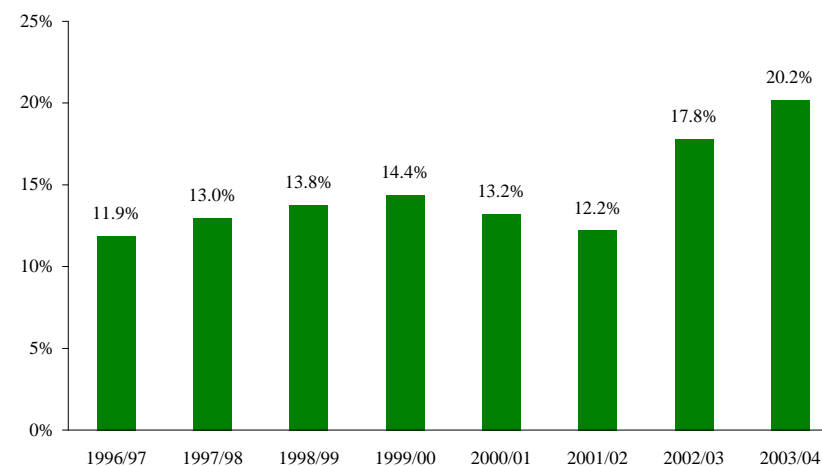
2001/02 prices, £ million

	Business rates	Revenue support grant	Home Office grants	Council Tax	Net req'ment	Generated income	Gross revenue expend.
1996/97	1,205	1,650	3,796	932	7,583	272	7,854
1997/98	1,125	1,652	3,777	1,028	7,582	331	7,913
1998/99	1,086	1,626	3,925	1,103	7,740	259	7,998
1999/00	1,158	1,583	3,890	1,176	7,806	371	8,177
2000/01	1,190	1,238	4,411	1,127	7,965	552	8,518
2001/02	1,022	1,064	5,094	1,095	8,275	696	8,971
2002/03	1,268	1,439	3,888	1,581	8,175	709	8,885
2003/04	740	1,903	4,070	1,942	8,655	956	9,611

Note: Adjusted using April 2003 GDP deflator

Source: CIPFA, *Police statistics*

Proportion of expenditure financed through council tax



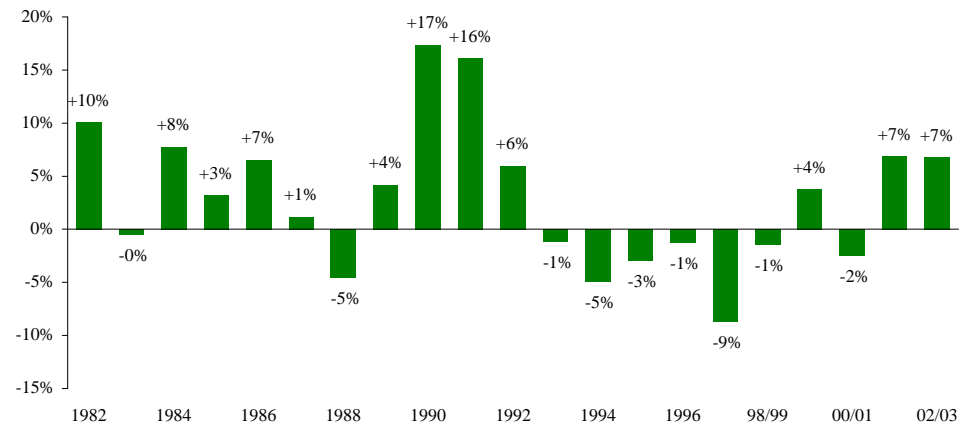
Next update: Spring 2004

Contact: Gavin Berman x3851 or Ross Young x4313

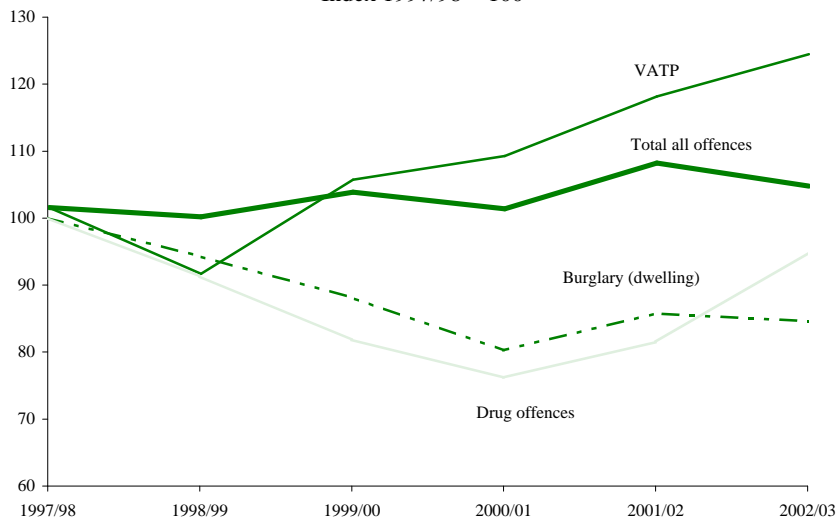
Crime

- There are two main measures of crime: the number of crimes recorded by the police and crimes measured under the British Crime Survey (BCS).
- The BCS measures crimes against adults (16 and over) living in private households in England and Wales. The 2002/03 BCS estimate for such crimes was 12.3 million, a decrease of 2 percent on 2001/02.
- 5.9 million offences were recorded by the police in the year to March 2003, a 7% increase over the previous years figure. After estimating for the effects of the recently implemented National Crime Recording Standard the total number of offences recorded fell by 3 percent.
- It is estimated that total crimes recorded in 2002/03 were 10 percent higher than they would have been under pre-NCRS recording. Recorded Violence against the Person (VATP) crime was estimated to be 23 percent higher and burglary from a dwelling 3 percent higher than otherwise would have been the case. Drug offence figures are unaffected. The figures in the chart below have been adjusted for the NCRS effect.

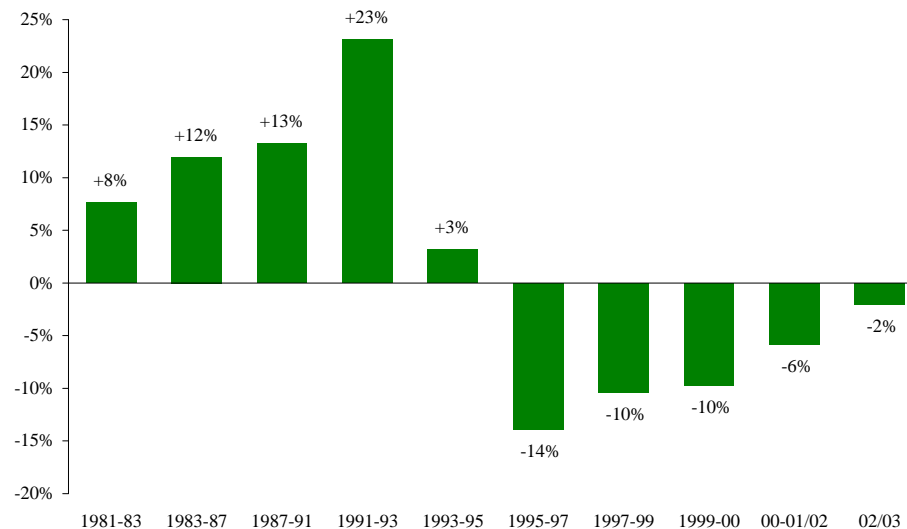
Annual % change in police recorded crime: 1982 - 2002/03



Trends in recorded crime by offence
Index 1997/98 = 100



% change in BCS crime 1981 - 2002/03



Next update: July 2004

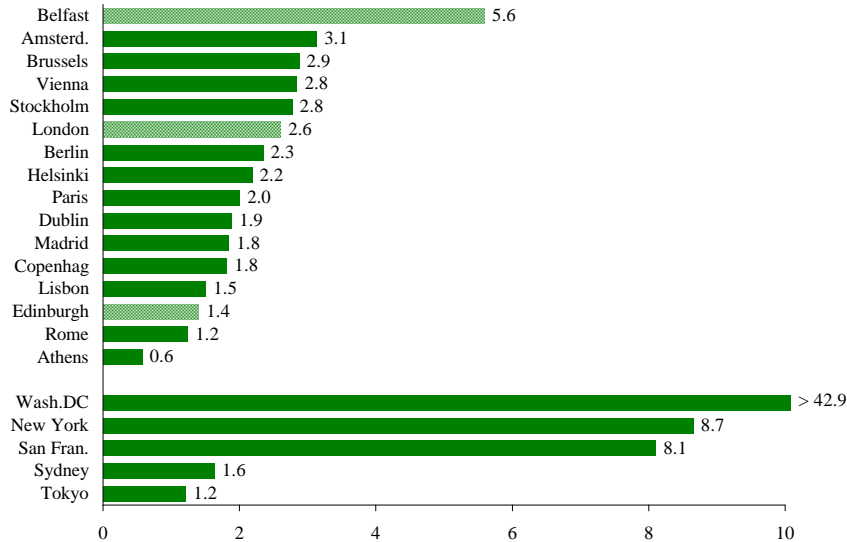
Contact: Gavin Berman x3851 or Ross Young x4313

Crime: international comparisons

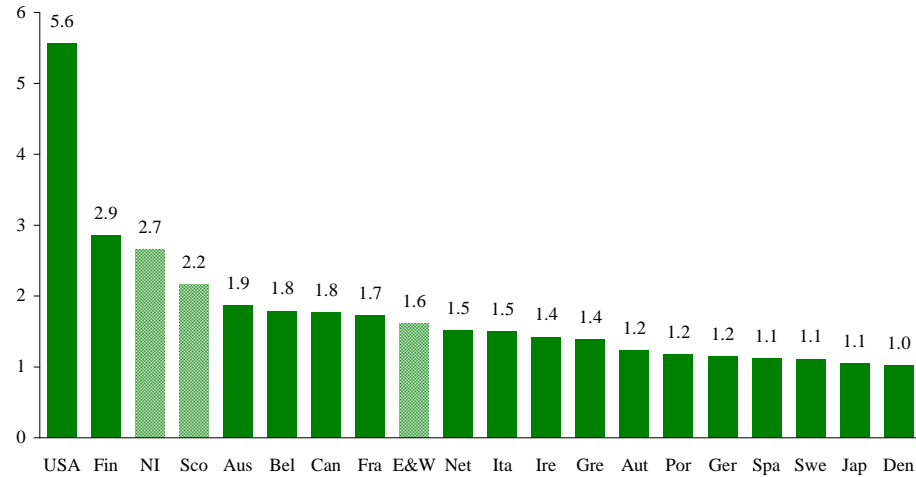
- Due to difference in recording practices absolute comparisons between recorded crime levels in different countries may be misleading. However, the definition of homicide is similar in most countries.
- The police in England and Wales recorded 1.6 homicides per 100,000 population in 1999-2001. In Scotland 2.2 homicides per 100,000 population were recorded, compared to 2.7 in Northern Ireland.
- The United States has the highest homicide rate of major developed countries, 5.6 per 100,000 in 1999-2001. In South Africa the rate in 1998-2000 was 55.9 homicides per 100,000 population.
- The homicide rate in London is above that in Paris and Berlin but well below that in New York.
- Contact crimes are robbery, assaults with force and sexual assaults.

Homicides per 100,000 population, 1999-2001

Excludes 11 September 2001 attacks

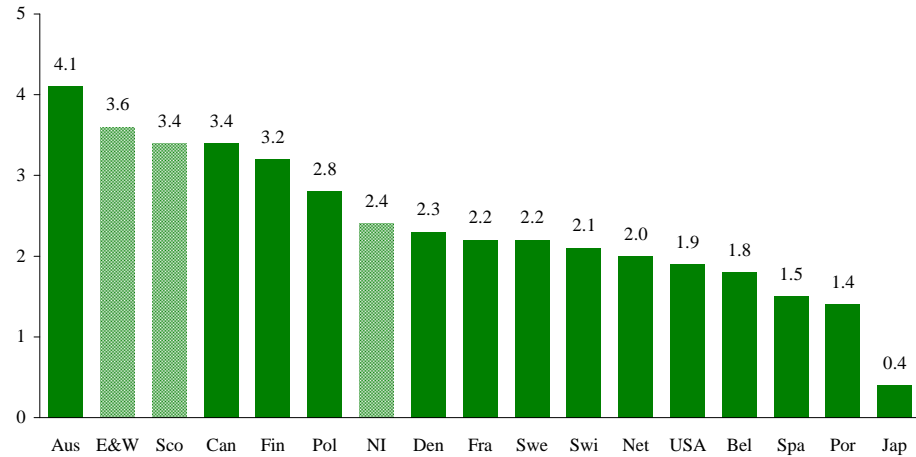


Homicides per 100,000 population, 1999-2001



Victimisation rate

% victim of contact crime once or more in 1999



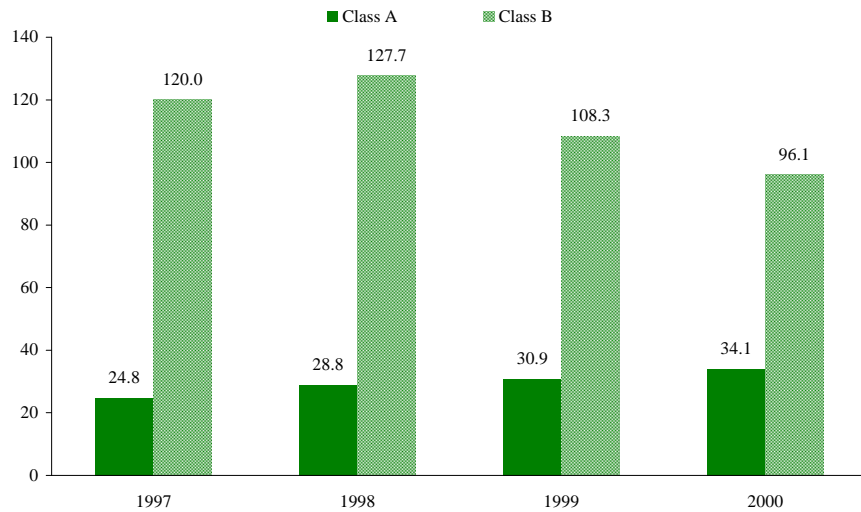
Next update: Autumn 2004

Contact: Gavin Berman x3851 or Ross Young x4313

Drug misuse

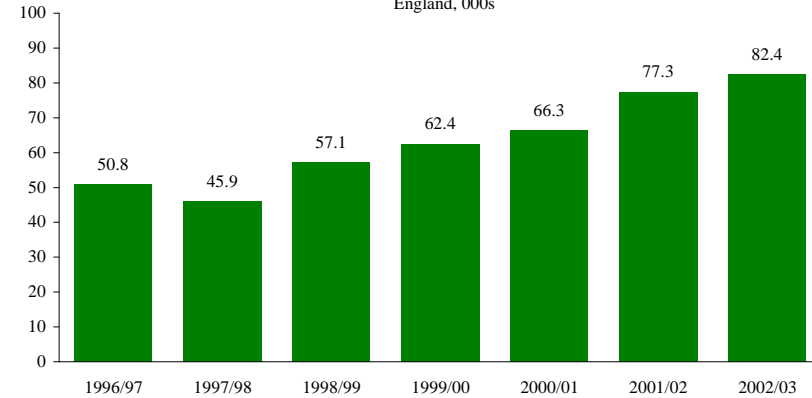
- In 2002/03 82,000 highest ever recorded number of drug mis-users presented for treatment for the first time in England, an increase of 7 percent on 2001/02.
- The number of drug users starting agency episodes in 2002/03 was more than double the total recorded in 1993/94.
- 18 percent of drug mis-users who were in treatment during 2002/03 successfully completed their treatment. 40 percent were still in at the end of March 2003.
- Between 1990 and 2000 the number of seizures of controlled substances doubled from 61,000 to 124,000. Cannabis was the controlled substance seized most frequently, accounting for 73 percent of all seizures in 2000, compared to heroin (13 percent) and ecstasy (8 percent).
- The Home Office has not published data relating to drug seizures for periods later than 2000 (last published in 2002). A review of statistical outputs is currently in progress, primarily to ensure that UK statistics are harmonised with those relating to seizures and drug offending published across the EU.

Seizures of drugs, 1997-2000
UK, 000s

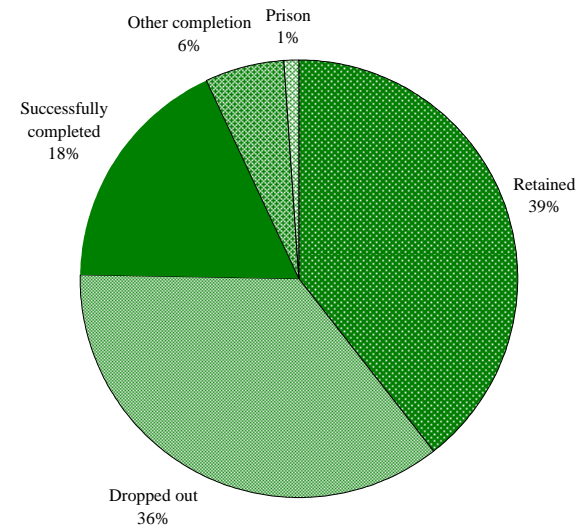


Next update: October 2004

Users starting agency episodes
England, 000s



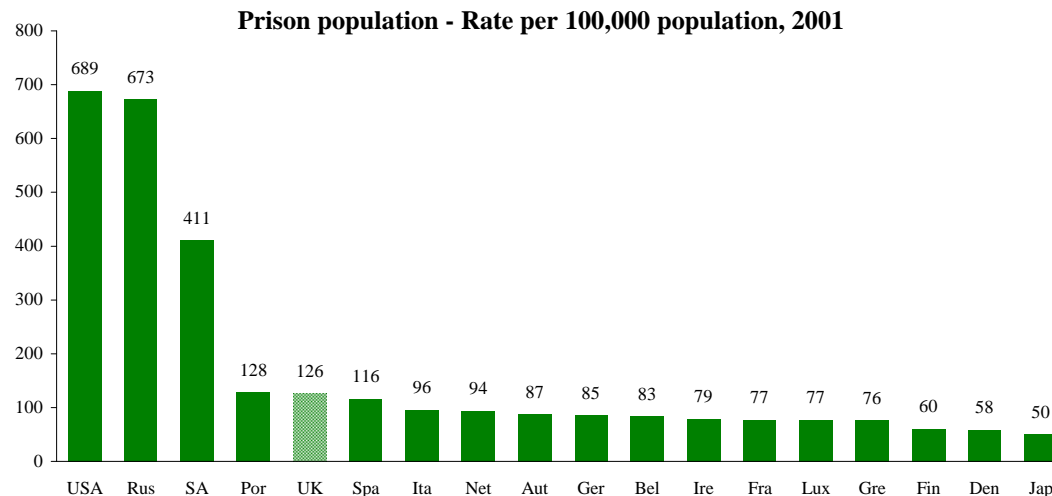
Treatment outcomes, 2002/03
England



Contact: Ross Young x4313 or Gavin Berman x3851

Prison population

- The prison population reached an all-time high of 74,594 on 20 February 2004, an increase of 3.6 percent over the year.
- That total is 7,800 above the certified normal accommodation of the prison estate and 500 below the maximum safe operational capacity.
- The prison population in post-war England and Wales has been rising steadily. Over the past decade, however, this increase has become more marked. Between 1992 and 2002 the average prison population increased by 55 percent.
- In the UK there were 126 prisoners per 100,000 population in 2001, the second highest rate in Western Europe, after Portugal. The US, which has almost 2 million prisoners, has the highest rate in the developed world (689) while Japan (50) has the lowest.



Prison population 1980-2002 by sex of prisoner

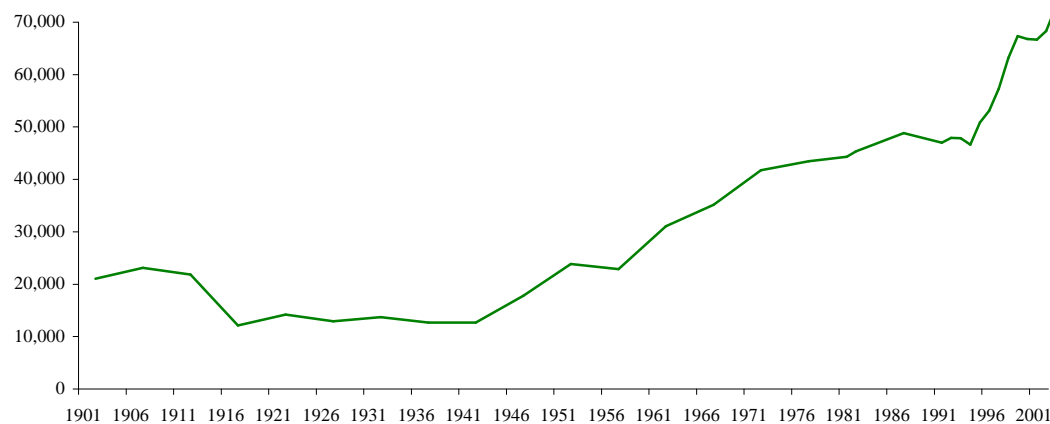
England and Wales, average of monthly totals

	Males		Females		Total
	Count	%	Count	%	
1980	40,748	96.4%	1,516	3.6%	42,264
1990	43,378	96.4%	1,597	3.6%	44,975
1997	58,439	95.6%	2,675	4.4%	61,114
1998	62,194	95.2%	3,105	4.8%	65,299
1999	61,523	95.0%	3,247	5.0%	64,770
2000	61,252	94.8%	3,350	5.2%	64,602
2001	62,560	94.4%	3,741	5.6%	66,301
2002	66,562	93.9%	4,299	6.1%	70,861

Sources: *Prison statistics, England & Wales 2000*

Prison population brief, England & Wales

Prison population, England and Wales, 1901-2002



Next update: Spring 2004

Contact: Gavin Berman x3851 or Ross Young x4313

Defence employment

- There have been large-scale reductions in the size of UK regular and reserve force since 1990. These follow from the restructuring set out in *Britain's Defence for the 90s* and the *Defence Costs Study*.
- The Strategic Defence Review (SDR), presented to Parliament in July 1998, proposed that the establishment of the regular Army should increase to 111,300.
- The SDR set targets of full manning of the RAF by 2000, of the Navy by 2002 and of the Army by 2004. At 1st January 2004 the trained strength of the RAF was 850 below requirement. The strength of the Navy was 1,000 below requirement and the Army was 2,900 below requirement
- Between 1 April 1997 and 1 January 2004, the number of UK regular forces fell by 2 percent. Naval service employment fell by 9 percent, and RAF by 6 percent, but Army employment has risen by 4 percent.
- Since 1980 both naval service and RAF employment has fallen by about 40 percent and Army employment by 30 percent.

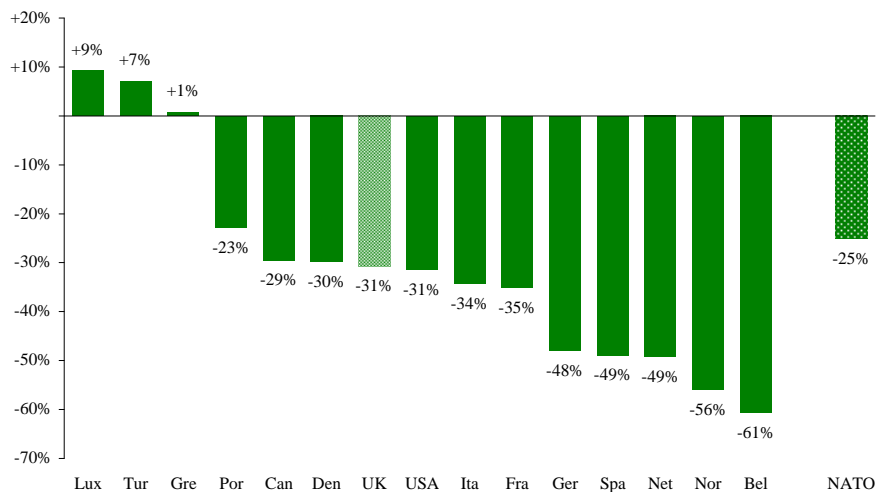
UK regular armed forces manpower at 1st April

Excludes locally entered personnel and Gurkhas

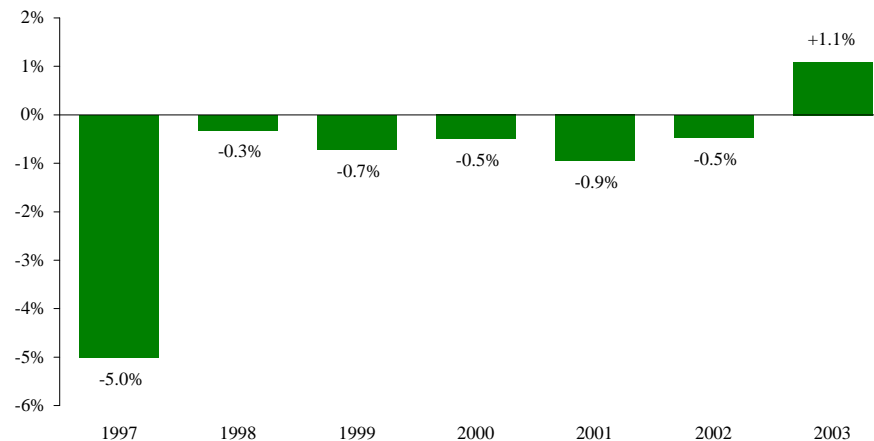
	Navy	Army	RAF	Total Regular Forces	
				Officers	Other Ranks
1997	45,100	108,800	56,900	32,700	178,200
1998	44,470	109,830	55,840	32,620	177,510
1999	43,700	109,720	55,210	32,240	176,400
2000	42,850	110,050	54,720	32,520	175,100
2001	42,420	109,530	53,700	32,630	173,020
2002	41,630	110,050	53,000	32,750	171,940
2003	41,550	112,130	53,240	33,160	173,770
1 Jan 2004	40,990	112,700	53,220	33,250	173,660

Sources: MoD Statistical Bulletin TSP1, January 2004 & previous editions

% change in armed forces personnel 1990-2003



Annual % change in UK armed forces manpower at April



Next Update: March 2004

Contact: Gavin Berman x3851 or David Knott x2454

Defence expenditure

- Defence expenditure is planned to be 2.3 percent of GDP in the current financial year, remaining at this level until 2005/06. It has been on a downward trend since 1984/85 when the figure was 5.3 percent.
- Planned real terms defence expenditure is almost 30 percent below the figure in 1984/85.
- Defence expenditure other than that on personnel and equipment has increased as a share of the total since 1997/98. This series is no longer published by the Ministry of Defence.
- Military expenditure as a proportion of GDP has fallen since the 1980s in all NATO member countries except Turkey.
- Between 1985 and 1989, average defence expenditure in NATO member countries was 4.6 percent of GDP. By 2003 this had fallen to 2.7 percent

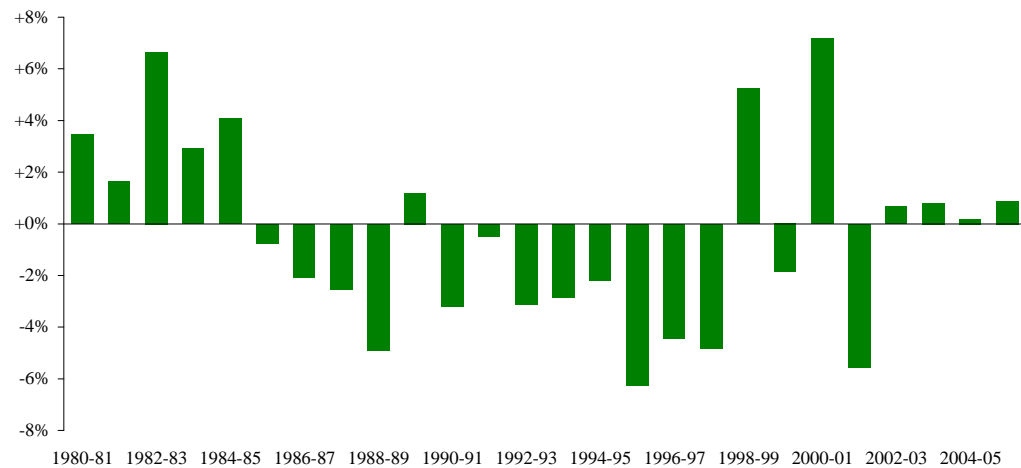
Principal headings of the defence budget: 1990/91 - 2000/01

Percentage of total expenditure

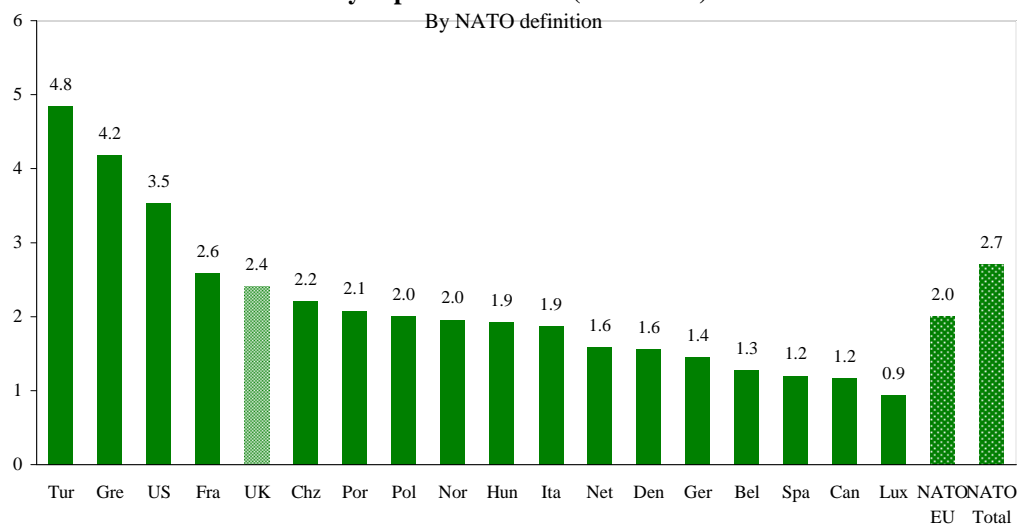
	Expenditure on personnel	Expenditure on equipment	Other expenditure
1990/91	39.5%	39.6%	20.9%
1991/92	40.5%	39.7%	19.8%
1992/93	44.2%	36.7%	19.1%
1993/94	42.0%	39.3%	18.7%
1994/95	41.3%	39.2%	19.5%
1995/96	39.6%	39.7%	20.7%
1996/97	39.2%	41.3%	19.5%
1997/98	39.6%	43.0%	17.4%
1998/99	38.1%	44.0%	18.0%
1999/00	37.8%	43.0%	19.2%
2000/01	37.2%	42.4%	20.3%
2001/02	n/a	n/a	n/a

Source: *UK Defence Statistics 2002* and earlier editions, Table 1.3

Real annual % change in UK defence budget



Military expenditure 2003 (% of GDP) est.



Next update: Summer 2004

Contact: Gavin Berman x3851 or David Knott x2454

Defence exports

- The global value of arms deliveries fell slightly from US\$ 27.0bn in 2001 to US\$ 25.4bn in 2002. There has been a downwards trend in evidence since the peak of almost US\$ 49bn in 1997. These figures are in constant 2002 US\$.
- In 1987 the USSR accounted for over one third of the value of arms deliveries. By contrast, Russia accounted for just 5.7 percent in 1998. The Russian share of the market fell from 16.3 percent in 2001 to 12.2 percent in 2002.
- The US share of the world market was 40.3 percent in 2002, compared with 27.0 percent in 1987. The UK was the second largest exporter with 18.5 percent of the market.

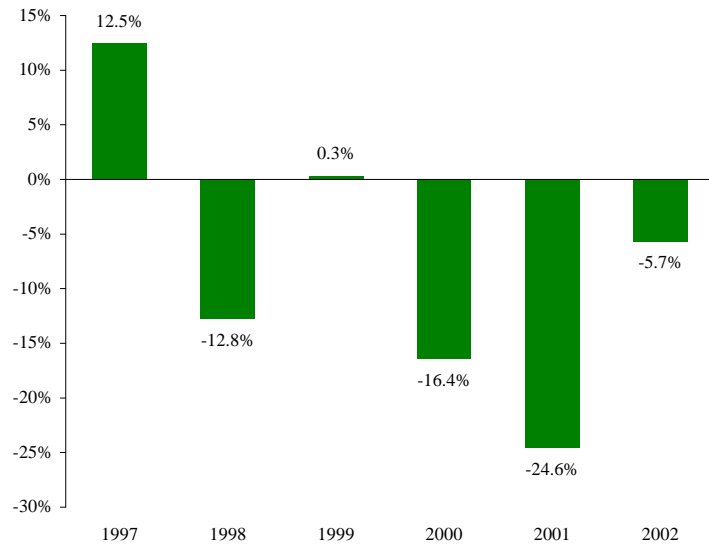
Value of arms deliveries and market share

Constant 2001 US\$m / *percentage of total in italics*

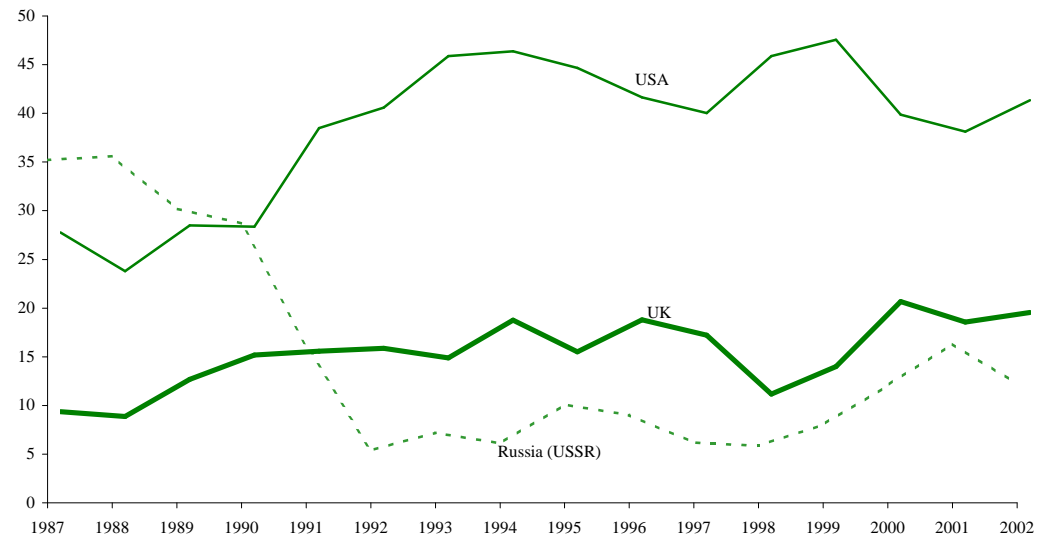
	1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
US	19,044	<i>39.0</i>	19,097	<i>44.8</i>	19,877	<i>46.5</i>	13,871	<i>38.8</i>	9,987	<i>37.0</i>	10,241	<i>40.3</i>
UK	7,893	<i>16.1</i>	4,300	<i>10.1</i>	5,530	<i>12.9</i>	7,007	<i>19.6</i>	4,716	<i>17.5</i>	4,700	<i>18.5</i>
Russia	3,018	<i>6.2</i>	2,490	<i>5.8</i>	3,429	<i>8.0</i>	4,312	<i>12.1</i>	4,402	<i>16.3</i>	3,100	<i>12.2</i>
France	7,777	<i>15.9</i>	8,261	<i>19.4</i>	4,646	<i>10.9</i>	2,695	<i>7.5</i>	1,886	<i>7.0</i>	1,800	<i>7.1</i>
Germany	1,393	<i>2.9</i>	1,697	<i>4.0</i>	2,433	<i>5.7</i>	1,401	<i>3.9</i>	629	<i>2.3</i>	500	<i>2.0</i>
Others	9,750	<i>19.9</i>	6,789	<i>15.9</i>	6,858	<i>16.0</i>	6,470	<i>18.1</i>	5,345	<i>19.8</i>	5,100	<i>20.0</i>
Total	48,875		42,634		42,773		35,756		26,965		25,441	

Source: International Institute for Strategic Studies, *The Military Balance 2003/2004*, table 37

Annual % change in real global value of arms deliveries



Arms deliveries market share, %



Next Update: October 2004

Contact: Gavin Berman 3851 or David Knott x2454

Class sizes

- The average primary class size is 26 pupils, down from 28 in 1998, but still higher than the average of 24 in 1985.
- The percentage of primary pupils in large classes (>30) declined from 33 percent in 1997 to 16 percent in 2003.
- The average secondary class size has been steady at 22 pupils per class in recent years. The average class size fell during the 1980s before rising to current levels in the 1990s.
- A similar trend is evident for the percentage of secondary pupils in large classes (>30). The proportion of pupils in large classes rose from 6.3 percent in 1991 to 11.7 percent in 2001, but has been steady in the last two years.

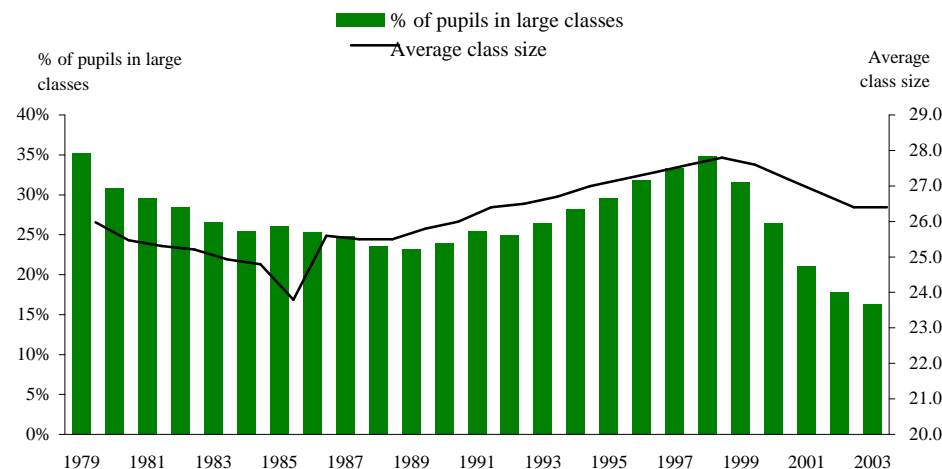
Single teacher class sizes in maintained schools

England, January each year

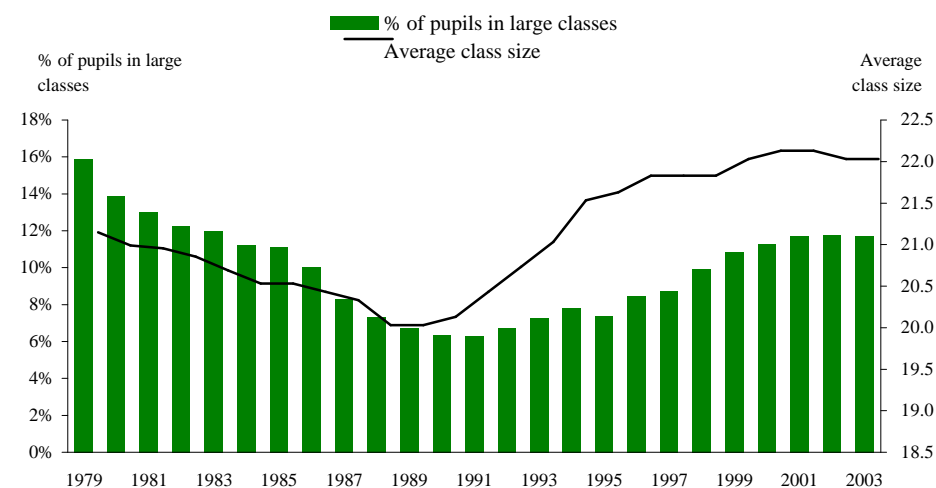
	Primary		Secondary	
	Average class size	% of pupils in classes of over 30	Average class size	% of pupils in classes of over 30
1979	25.9	35.3%	21.0	15.9%
1997	27.5	33.4%	21.7	8.7%
1998	27.7	34.8%	21.7	9.9%
1999	27.5	31.5%	21.9	10.8%
2000	27.1	26.5%	22.0	11.3%
2001	26.7	21.1%	22.0	11.7%
2002	26.3	17.8%	21.9	11.8%
2003 (p)	26.3	16.3%	21.9	11.7%

Sources: DfES *SFR 09/03 Class sizes in maintained schools in England*
DfEE Statistical volume *Schools in England 2000*

Class sizes in primary schools in England



Class sizes in secondary schools in England



Schools

- The number of primary schools has been declining steadily since the mid-1970s, with a 4,300 fall since 1975/76.
- The number of secondary schools has been falling for a longer period of time. Their number fell by 1,700 or around 29 percent between 1970/71 and 2002/03.
- The average size of primary schools in the UK increased slightly between 1997 and 2002, from 223 pupils to 224.
- There was a much larger increase at secondary level, from 840 to 922 pupils, with the total number of pupils increasing to 3.95m in the same period.
- In the 2002/03 there were also 3,394 nursery, 1,471 special and 2,380 non-maintained (largely independent) schools in the UK.

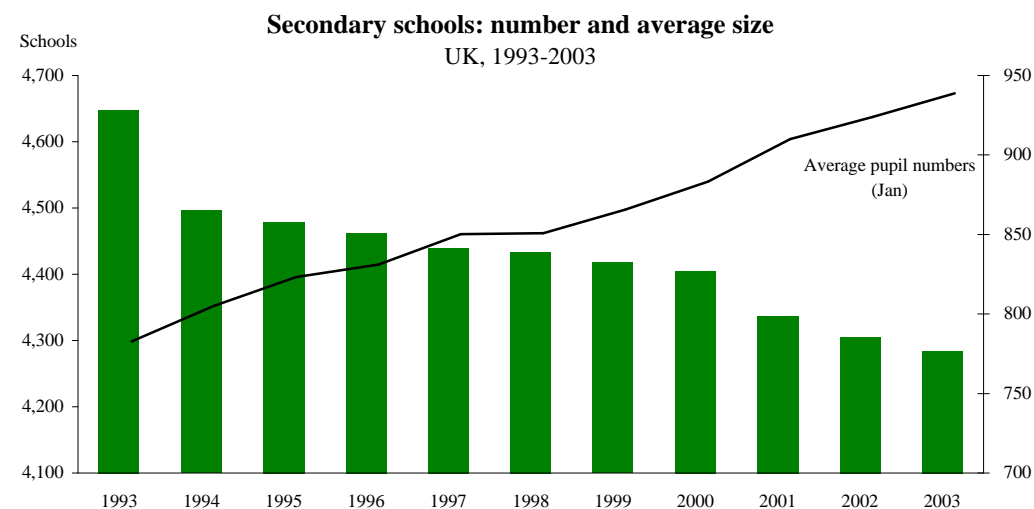
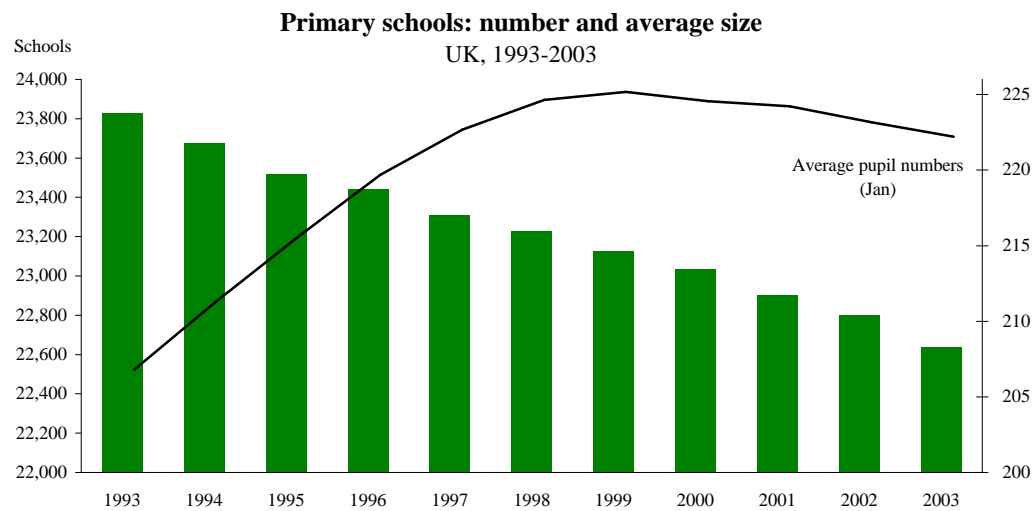
Public sector primary and secondary schools

UK, 1970/71 - 2002/03

	Primary	Secondary	Total
1970/71	26,799	6,010	32,809
1980/81	26,504	5,542	32,046
1990/91	24,135	4,790	28,925
1997/98	23,230	4,434	27,664
1998/99	23,125	4,418	27,543
1999/00	23,036	4,405	27,441
2000/01	22,902	4,337	27,239
2001/02	22,800	4,306	27,106
2002/03p	22,638	4,284	26,922

p - provisional

Source: National statistics, *Annual Abstract of Statistics*, various



Teachers

- The number of primary school teachers in the UK fell by 1.2 percent to 228,800 in 2003, following rises in four consecutive years. The total fell by 36,000 between 1979 and 1985 before rising steadily throughout the late 1980s and early 1990s.
- Secondary teacher numbers rose by 0.9 percent to 243,300 in 2003, the fifth consecutive year of increases. The total is now back to 1989 levels following a fall of over 50,000 during the 1980s and early 1990s.
- Underlying demographic changes are the main determinant of pupil numbers and hence the demand for teachers. The number of pupils per teacher shows teacher numbers in the context of this demand.
- In primary schools the number of pupils per teacher has declined 0.8 points since 1997. It fell during the 1980s and increased by a similar amount between 1990 and 1998.
- The trend was similar in secondary schools, but the increase since 1990 has been greater. Small decreases in 2001 and 2002 were the first for a decade.

Full-time equivalent teachers in UK primary and secondary schools

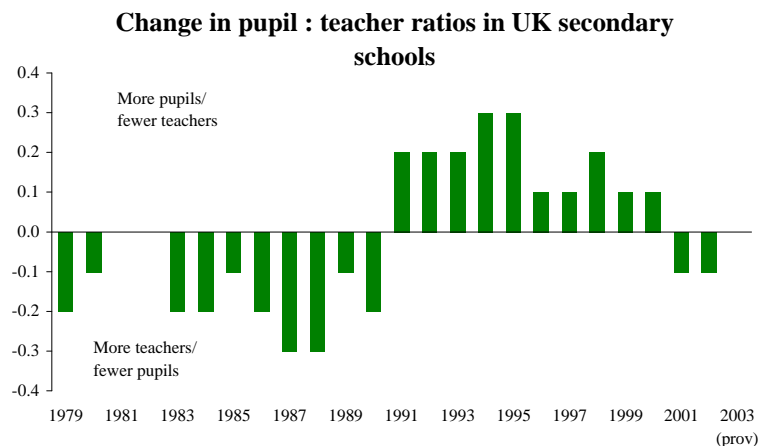
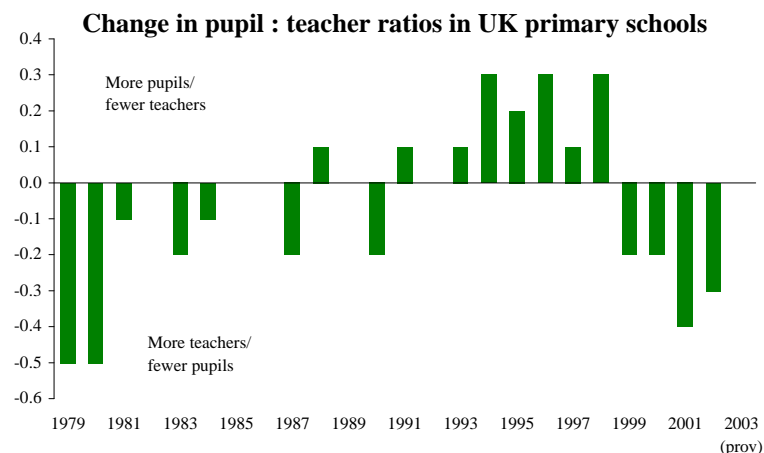
	Teachers ('000s)		Pupils per teacher	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
1979	241.2	281.8	22.9	16.5
1990	219.0	236.6	21.7	14.8
1997	227.0	228.9	22.8	16.2
1998	225.4	228.7	23.1	16.4
1999	226.7	230.4	22.9	16.5
2000	228.0	232.9	22.7	16.6
2001	229.6	237.0	22.3	16.5
2002	231.5	241.2	22.0	16.4
2003	228.8	243.3	22.0	16.4

Note: Figures are for January each year, apart from Wales up to 1998 and Scotland where the data are for September

Excludes pupils and teachers in sixth form colleges in England and Wales from 1994 onwards.

Source: National Statistics, *Annual Abstract 2004*

Next update: March 2005



Contact: David Knott x2454 or Gavin Berman x3851

Examination results

- The percentage of pupils achieving level 4 or above at Key Stage 2 (KS2) rose sharply between 1997 and 2000 in KS2 subjects. From 2001 onwards, results have reached a plateau at 75% for English, 72-3% Mathematics, and 86-7% in Science.
- The percentage of pupils achieving 5 or more GCSEs grades A*-C rose one percentage point to reach a new high at 52.6 percent in 2002/03.
- The percentage of pupils passing at least one exam declined slightly for the first time since 1997/98.
- The percentage of school leavers possessing no passes at GCSE remained constant at 5.4 percent in 2002/03. This is 1.2 percentage points below the level recorded in 1997/98.
- Increased staying-on rates mean that the proportion of 17 year olds with A levels, or their equivalent, has increased dramatically. The percentage with 3 or more A levels almost doubled between 1991/92 and 2002/03.
- The percentage of students with 3 or more A grades rose, irrespective of school type between 1997/98 and 2002/03. However, while the proportion of pupils at selective schools gaining 3 or more A grades increased nearly 50%, at comprehensive schools the rise was only 17%.

Percentage of pupils achieving Key Stage 2, level 4+

England, all schools 1997-2003

	English	Mathematics	Science
1997	63	62	69
1998	65	59	69
1999	71	69	78
2000	75	72	85
2001	75	71	87
2002	75	73	86
2003	75	73	87

Source: *NC Assessments 2003 (Prov)*, *DfES Autumn Package*

GCSE performance

England 1991/92 to 2002/03

	% of 15 year old pupils achieving		
	5 or more grades A* to C	5 or more grades A* to G	no passes
1991/92	38.3	82.2	8.4
1997/98	46.3	87.5	6.6
1998/99	47.9	88.5	6.0
1999/00	49.2	88.9	5.6
2000/01	50.0	88.9	5.5
2001/02	51.6	88.9	5.4
2002/03	52.6	88.6	5.4

Includes GNVQ equivalencies from 1996/97

Sources: DfES, *GCSE/GNVQ examination results England 2001/02*

DfES, *Autumn Packages 2003*

A-level and equivalent achievements in schools and colleges

England 1991/92 to 2002/03

	% of examinees with A-level or equivalent passes		% achieving at least three A grades	
	1+	3+	Comp	Selective
1991/92	92.7	57.4	..	..
1997/98	96.9	69.0	4.7	12.7
1998/99	96.0	67.1	4.8	13.7
1999/00	96.2	67.7	5.0	14.1
2000/01	96.7	68.4	4.9	15.5
2001/02	98.3	79.3	5.3	18.6
2002/03	98.4	79.1	5.5	18.6

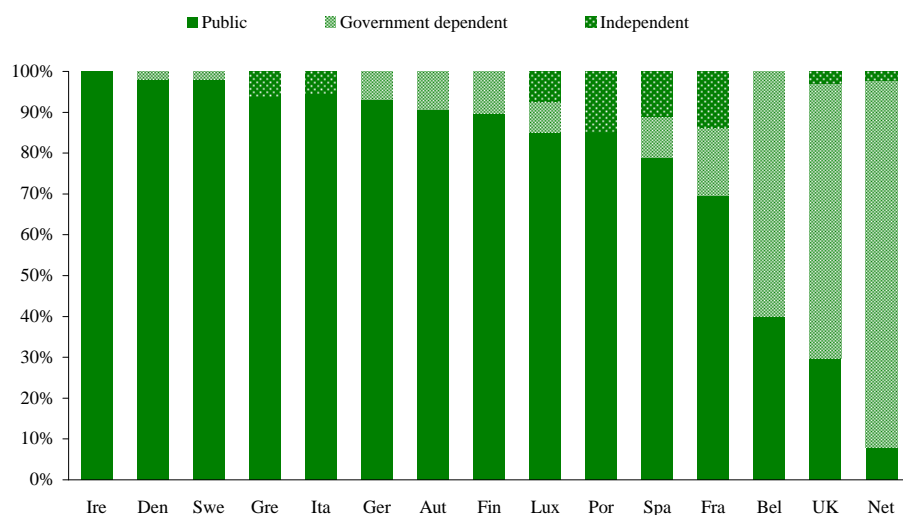
Data are for schools only

Source: DfES, *GCE/VCE A/AS Examination Results for Young People in England 2002/2003 (revised)*

Participation: 16-18 year olds

- The percentage of the 16-18 age group continuing in full-time education increased rapidly, for all ages, between 1985 and the early 1990s and has changed little since.
- Increases were especially large for 17 and 18 year olds. The percentage of 17 year olds still in full-time education increased from 32 percent to 59 percent, the proportion of 18 year olds more than doubled.
- Changes to the collection of data on further education means there are series discontinuities in both 1994 and 2001. Figures in the chart incorporate both points, data in the table uses only the revised method.
- By August 2002 an estimated 25 percent of 16-18 year olds were not in any education or training.
- The proportion of students in EU countries enrolled in public secondary education is highest in Ireland. The government-dependent private sector is largest in the Netherlands.
- Portugal has the largest proportion of upper secondary students in the independent sector in the EU.

Distribution of students in upper secondary education, EU, 2000



Next update: July 2004

16, 17 and 18 year olds in education and training

England, percentages

	Full time education				All education and training			
	16	17	18	16-18	16	17	18	16-18
1997	69.4	57.4	37.7	54.9	85.8	78.5	60.2	74.9
1998	69.8	57.8	37.2	54.8	85.7	79.3	59.9	74.8
1999	71.3	58.7	37.3	55.7	86.3	79.6	60.3	75.4
2000	71.3	58.9	37.1	55.8	86.6	79.3	60.0	75.4
2001	70.8	58.4	37.1	55.7	85.7	78.2	60.2	74.9
2002	72.8	59.1	37.2	56.5	86.8	78.3	59.6	75.0

Ages at 31 August

Source: DfES, *Participation in education, training and employment by 16-18 year olds in England 2001 and 2002*

16 to 18 year olds in education or training, percentages by age

England, 1985-2002



Contact: David Knott x2454 or Gavin Berman x3851

Applicants and entrants to higher education

- The total number of home applications via the Universities and Colleges Admissions Service (UCAS) has risen in each of the last three years, exceeding 400,000 for the first time in 2002.
- The total number of accepted applicants has risen in each of the last four years. 83 percent of home applicants were accepted in 2002, compared to 69 percent in 1994.
- 1997, the year before the introduction of tuition fees for most students, saw sharp rises in both applications and acceptances.
- Overseas applications comprised 13 percent of total applications and 10 percent of acceptances in 2002.
- UCAS processes applications for full-time and sandwich undergraduate courses only. As they are disproportionately likely to study part-time, a significant number of mature students are excluded from these statistics.

Applicants through UCAS, 1994-2002

	Home applicants		Accepted		% accepted
	number	change	number	change	
1994	365,323	..	251,292	..	69
1995	369,701	+1.2%	265,536	+5.7%	72
1996	364,885	-1.3%	268,289	+1.0%	74
1997	398,327	+9.2%	303,318	+13.1%	76
1998	389,588	-2.2%	298,220	-1.7%	77
1999	388,691	-0.2%	303,065	+1.6%	78
2000	389,091	+0.1%	308,718	+1.9%	79
2001	399,645	+2.7%	325,472	+5.4%	81
2002	401,854	+0.6%	331,725	+1.9%	83

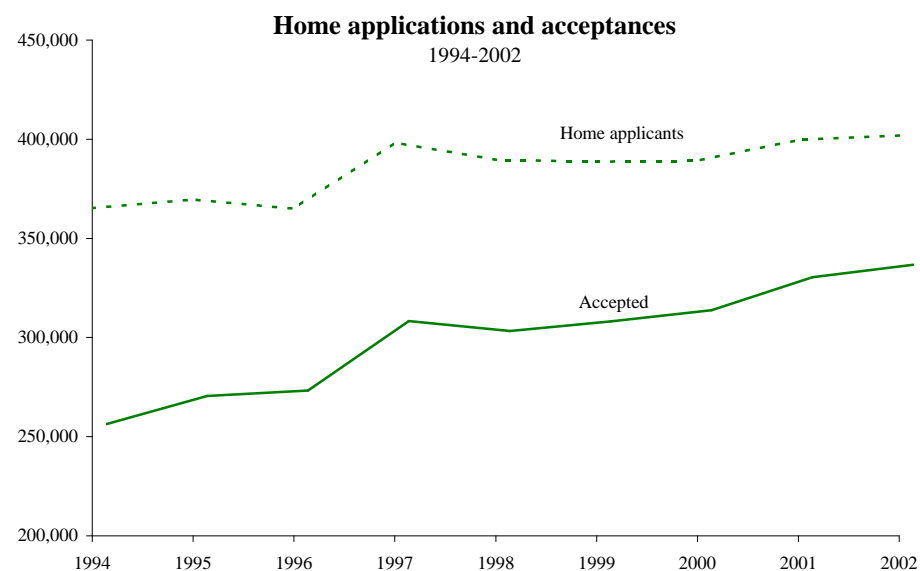
Source: UCAS annual datasets

Applications and acceptances to higher education institutions

UK, 2002

Age	Applications			Acceptances		
	UK	Overseas	Total	UK	Overseas	Total
<21	312,457	35,513	347,970	264,714	21,680	286,394
21-24	42,894	16,592	59,486	32,867	10,300	43,167
>25	46,503	7,406	53,909	34,144	4,410	38,554
All	401,854	59,551	461,405	331,725	36,390	368,115

Source: UCAS annual datasets

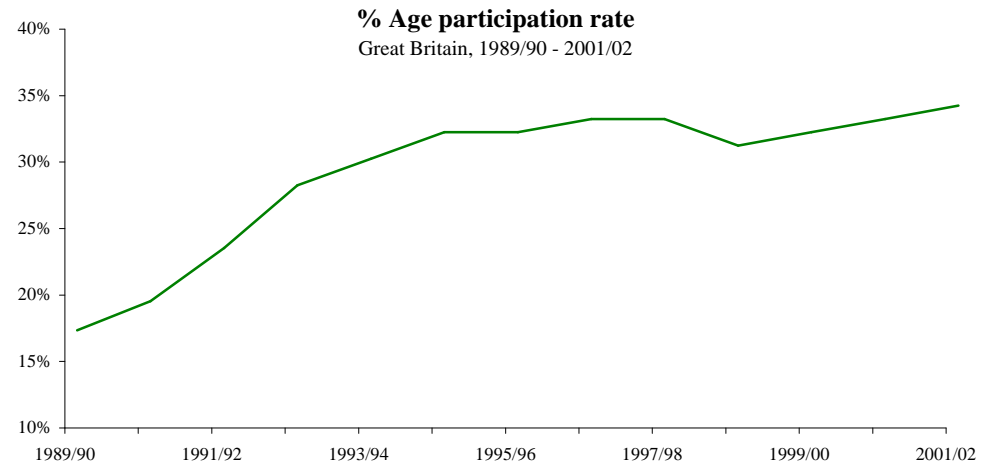


Next update: March 2004

Contact: David Knott x2454 or Gavin Berman x3851

Participation in higher education

- Both the number of students in higher education and the participation rate have increased significantly since 1979/80.
- The age participation rate of young people has increased from about one-in-eight in 1979/80 to one-in-three at present.
- The total number of students increased by approximately 170,000 in 2001/02. There are now almost 2.25 million students in higher education in the UK.
- The five HE institutions with the highest (above 40 percent) entry rates from social classes IIIM, IV and V that were statistically significantly above their area benchmark are all 'new' universities, colleges or institutes.
- The five HE universities with the lowest (below 15 percent) entry rates from social classes IIIM, IV and V that were statistically significantly below their area benchmark comprise: Oxford; Cambridge; Bristol; Exeter and Durham.



Participation in higher education, 1979/80 to 2002/03

	All students in higher education ^(a) UK: 000s	Age participation rate ^(b) : GB
1979/80	795	12%
1997/98	1,938	33%
1998/99	2,081	31%
1999/00	2,024	32%
2000/01	2,067	33%
2001/02 ^(c)	2,241	34%
2002/03 ^(c)	..	34-36%

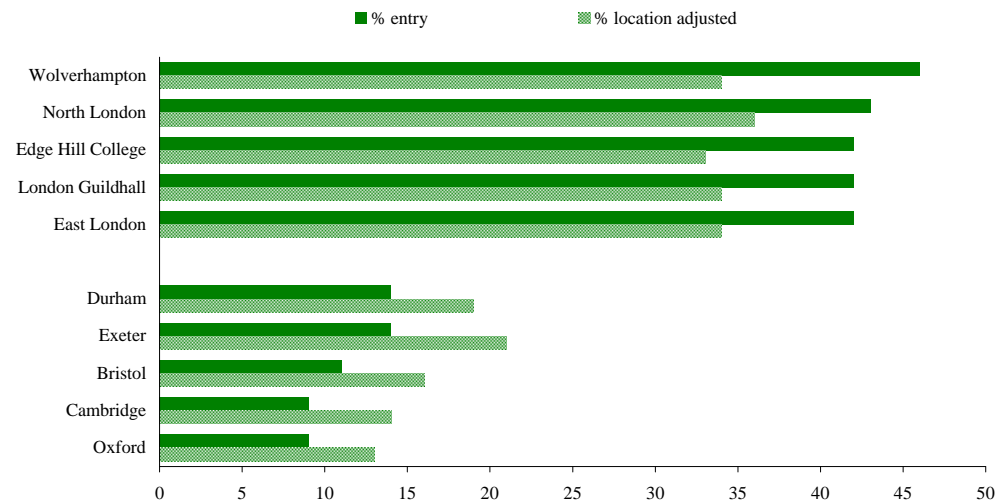
(a) Includes overseas and OU.

(b) Home entrants to HE aged under 21 as a % of avg no of 18-19 yrs

(c) Projected participation rate

Source: *Table 3.6 Education Statistics for the UK 2002*

Social classes IIIM, IV and V: Top/bottom 5 HE institutions by % entry 2001/02



Education expenditure

- By 2005-06 education expenditure is planned to reach 5.6 percent of GDP, the highest level in the last 25 years.
- Substantial increases in education spending as a proportion of GDP occurred in the early 1990s and from 1999/00 onwards.
- Spending has increased in real terms in most years since 1979-80. The only periods where it fell for two or more consecutive years were in the mid-1980s and mid-1990s.
- Expenditure plans since the 2000 Spending Review have been presented on a resource basis. The figures shown here are on a resource basis from 2000/01 onwards.
- The OECD ranked the UK 9th out of 14 EU countries in terms of education expenditure as a percentage of GDP in 2000.

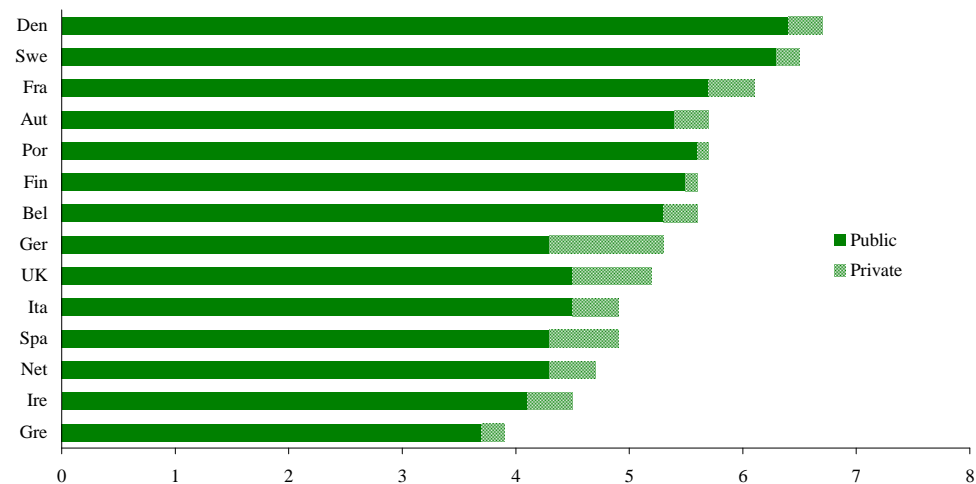
Total public expenditure on education in the UK

		£ billion	£ billion at 2002-03 prices	Annual % increase in real terms
1997/98	outturn	37.4	42.5	-0.3%
1998/99	outturn	39.0	43.1	+1.5%
1999/00	outturn	40.9	44.2	+2.4%
2000/01	outturn	44.2	46.6	..
2001/02	outturn	49.4	52.2	+12.1%
2002/03	estimate	53.6	53.7	+2.9%
2003/04	plans	58.5	57.0	+6.1%
2004/05	plans	62.9	59.7	+4.8%
2005/06	plans	68.4	63.3	+6.1%

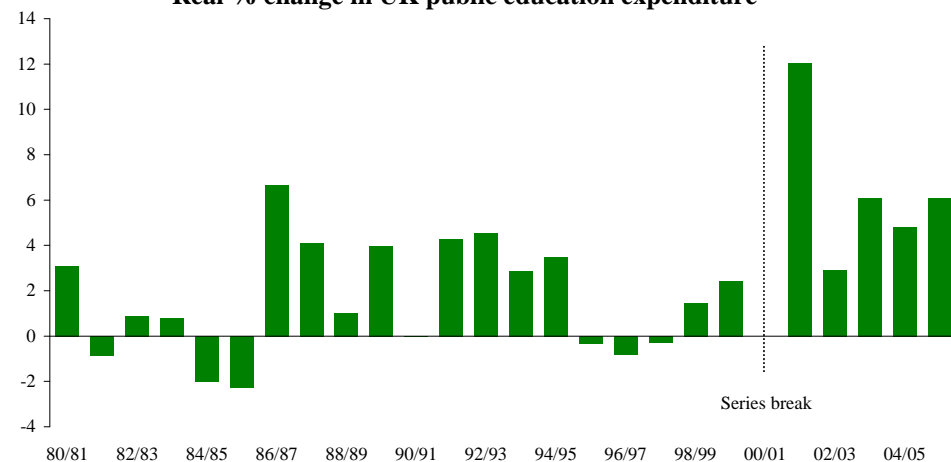
UK figures are subject to the decisions of devolved administrations.
Sources: Table 3.2, *PESA 2003-04*, Cm 5901 and earlier editions
HM Treasury, *Budget 2002*; *CSR 2002*

Next update: June 2004

Education expenditure as a % of GDP: EU 2000



Real % change in UK public education expenditure

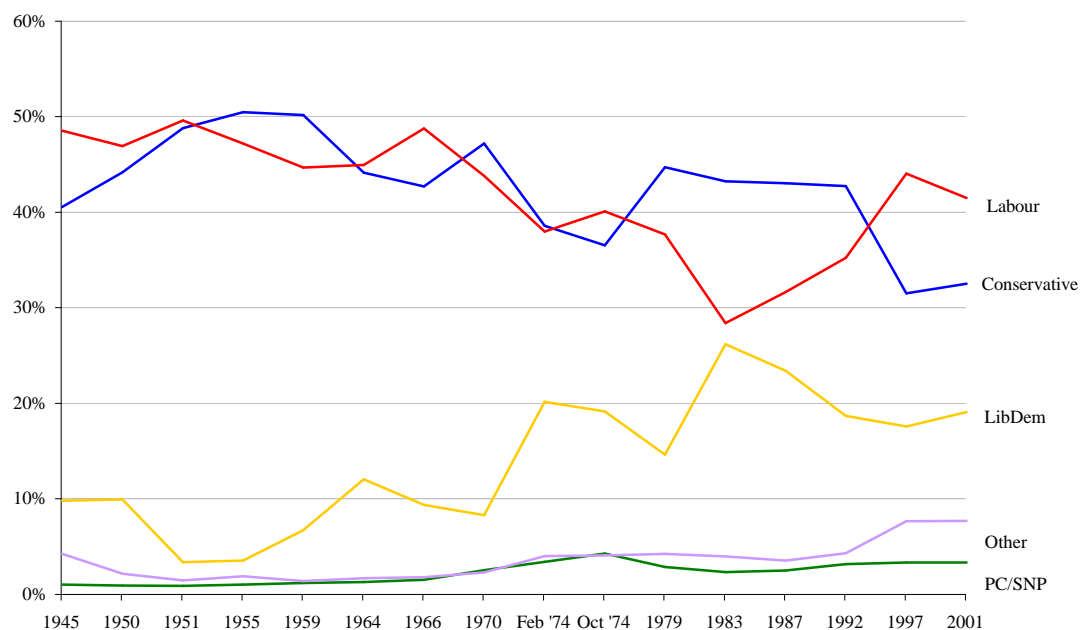


Contact: David Knott x2454 or Gavin Berman x3851

General Election results

- Since 1945 both the Conservatives and Labour have been the largest party, in terms of seats won, on eight occasions.
- The Conservatives' best result since 1945 in terms of seats was 1983 when they won 397. Their highest share of the vote was in 1955 when they polled 49.6 percent.
- Labour's 418 seats won in 1997 is their highest ever while their highest share since 1945 was 48.8 percent in 1951, an election that they lost.
- In the 2001 General Election the Liberal Democrats increased their number of seats by six to 52, the highest post war total by the party or its predecessors.

Share of the vote: UK: 1945-2001



General Election results: 1979-2001: UK

	Con	Lab	Lib ^(a)	PC/SNP	Other	Total
Share of vote (%)						
1979	43.9%	36.9%	13.8%	2.0%	3.4%	100%
1983	42.4%	27.6%	25.4%	1.5%	3.1%	100%
1987	42.2%	30.8%	22.6%	1.7%	2.7%	100%
1992	41.9%	34.4%	17.8%	2.3%	3.5%	100%
1997	30.7%	43.2%	16.8%	2.5%	6.8%	100%
2001	31.7%	40.7%	18.3%	2.5%	6.9%	100%

Seats won

1979	339	268	11	4	13	635
1983	397	209	23	4	17	650
1987	375	229	22	6	18	650
1992	336	271	20	7	17	651
1997	165	418	46	10	20	659
2001	166	412	52	9	20	659

Votes (millions)

1979	13.7	11.5	4.3	0.6	1.1	31.2
1983	13.0	8.5	7.8	0.5	1.0	30.7
1987	13.7	10.0	7.3	0.5	0.9	32.5
1992	14.1	11.6	6.0	0.8	1.2	33.6
1997	9.6	13.5	5.2	0.8	2.1	31.3
2001	8.4	10.7	4.8	0.7	1.8	26.4

(a) Liberal/SDP Alliance 1983-87; Liberal Democrats from 1992

Source: House of Commons Library Research Paper 03/59

Local, Scottish Parliament, Welsh Assembly and European Parliament elections

- The Conservatives now have more councillors in Great Britain than Labour, for the first time since 1991. They were briefly the third party during the mid-1990s.
- Labour's total has fallen by almost 4,000 since 1996, while the Liberal Democrats are some 500 councillors below their 1996 peak.
- 59 English districts ran local election pilot schemes on 1 May 2003 to test new voting and counting methods, covering approximately 6.5 million voters. The schemes included mobile voting and voting by internet, SMS text and digital television.
- Labour won 30 of the 60 seats at the 2003 Welsh Assembly elections, after increasing their share to 38 percent. Plaid Cymru were second, despite their share of the vote falling by 9 percentage points.
- Labour remained the largest party in the Scottish Parliament after the 2003 elections, although their share of the vote fell by 4 percentage points. The SNP were second, despite a 6 percentage point fall in their share of the vote.
- The Conservatives won 36 of the 87 UK seats at the 1999 European Parliament elections to become the largest British party following an 11 percent swing from Labour relative to 1994. The next elections are due in June 2004.

Forthcoming elections

2004

Greater London Authority (Assembly and Mayor of London)
 District and unitary councils in England that elect by thirds or by halves
 Metropolitan borough councils in England
 Local councils in Wales
 European Parliament

2005

County councils in England
 Local councils in Northern Ireland

2006

District and unitary councils in England that elect by thirds or by halves
 Metropolitan borough councils in England
 London borough councils

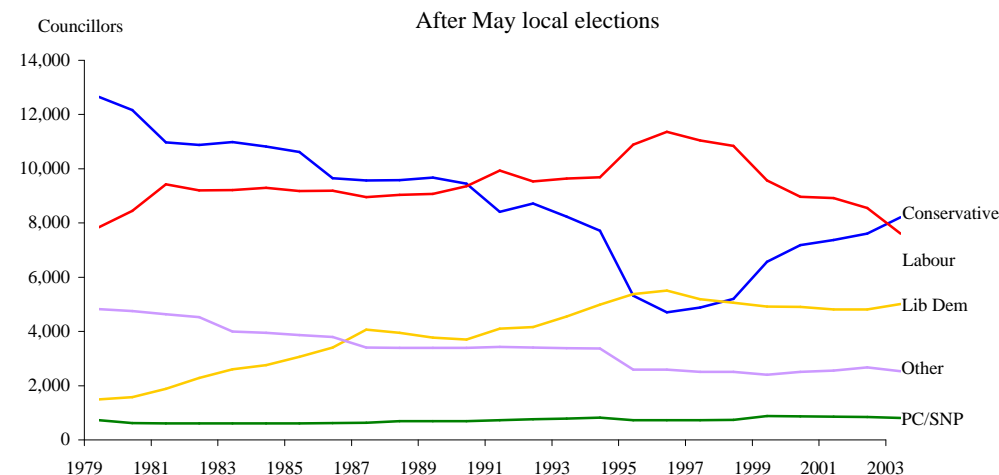
Next update: June 2004

European Parliament election results: 1979-1999: United Kingdom

	Con	Lab	Lib	PC/SNP	Other	Total
Share of vote (%)						
1979	48.4%	31.6%	12.6%	2.4%	4.9%	100%
1984	38.8%	34.8%	18.5%	2.5%	5.4%	100%
1989	33.5%	38.7%	5.9%	3.3%	18.5%	100%
1994	26.9%	42.6%	16.1%	4.1%	10.2%	100%
1999	33.5%	26.3%	11.9%	4.6%	23.8%	100%
Seats won						
1979	60	17	0	1	3	81
1984	45	32	0	1	3	81
1989	32	45	0	1	3	81
1994	18	62	2	2	3	87
1999	36	29	10	4	8	87

Source: Parliamentary Research Services, *British electoral facts 1832-1999*

Councillors in Great Britain: 1979-2003



Contact: Adam Mellows-Facer x6969 or Ross Young x4313

Turnout

- Turnout at the 2001 General Election was 59.4 percent, the lowest since the introduction of universal suffrage.
- Comparing turnout at the last parliamentary election, the UK was 13th of the EU15.
- Turnout at the 1999 European Parliament election in the UK was 24 percent, the lowest in the EU.

Turnout at most recent elections

Percentages of registered electorate

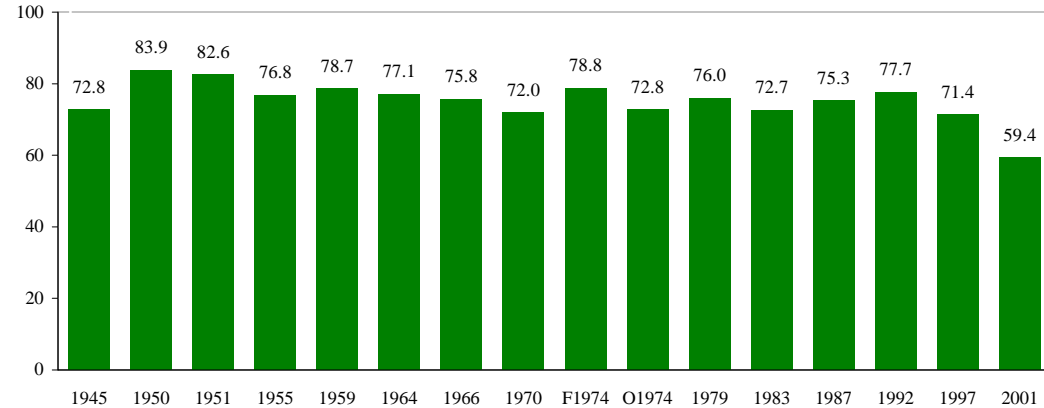
Election	Year	Turnout %
General	2001	59.4
European Parliament	1999	24.0
Scottish Parliament	2003	49.4
Welsh Assembly	2003	38.2
Northern Ireland Assembly	2003	63.1
English local	2003	33.7
London boroughs	2002	33.1
Metropolitan boroughs	2003	32.1
Unitary councils	2003	34.6
Shire district councils	2003	34.3
Scottish unitary councils	2003	49.2
Welsh unitary councils	1999	49.7
Northern Ireland district councils	2001	66.0

Notes: Data for 2003 local elections not yet available. Turnout at the Scottish, Welsh and Northern Ireland local elections was boosted by Scottish Parliament, Welsh Assembly and General elections respectively being held on the same days.

Sources: Rallings and Thrasher, *British electoral facts 1832-1999*
Rallings and Thrasher, *Local elections handbook* series

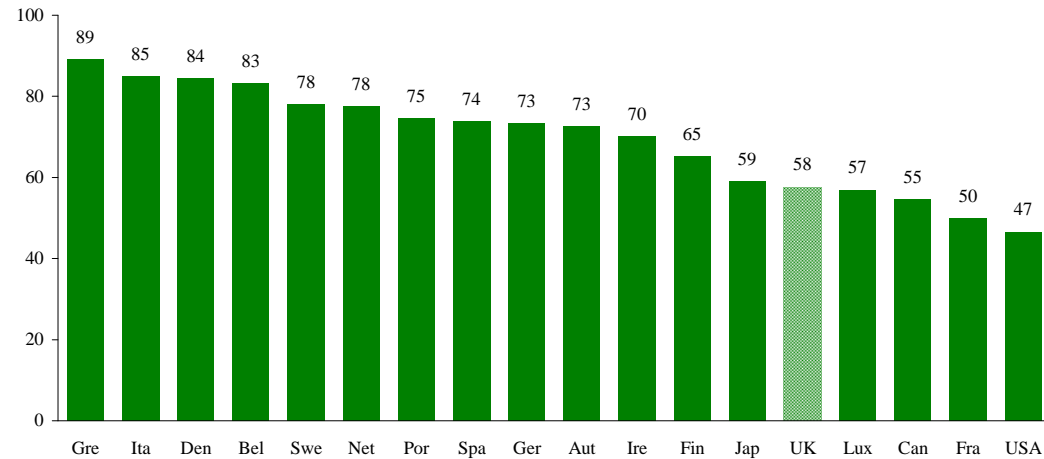
% Turnout at General Elections 1945-2001

Percentage of registered electorate



% Turnout at last parliamentary election: EU and G7

Percentage of estimated voting age population



Source: International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance, www.idea.int

Next update: Late 2004

Contact: Adam Mellows-Facer x6969 or Ross Young x4313

Opinion polls

- Labour’s share of the intended vote has fallen since the 2001 General Election. The Conservatives have gained some ground in recent months, while the Liberal Democrats appear steady at around 20 percent.
- Since November 2002, MORI have used only those certain to vote in calculating their headline figures. Their February poll showed a Labour lead over the Conservatives of one percentage point by this measure. YouGov’s January poll shows the *Conservatives* leading by five percentage points.
- The NHS and hospitals have taken over from defence, foreign affairs and international terrorism as the issue most likely to be identified as the most, or as another important, issue facing Britain as identified by MORI’s regular poll.

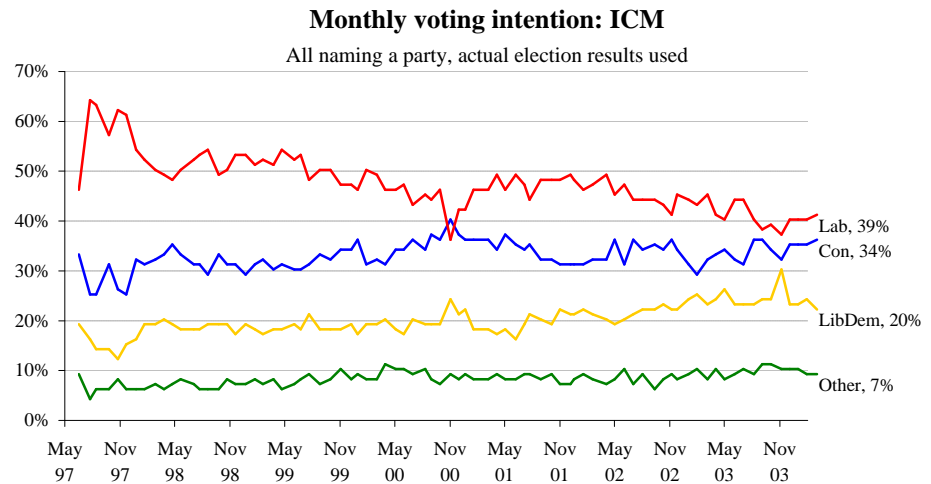
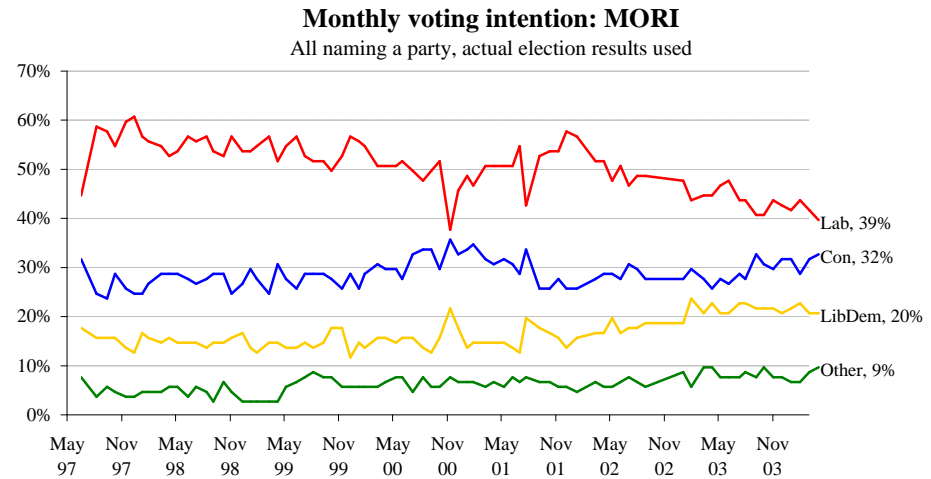
MORI: Issues facing Britain: February 2004

Issues polling over 5%

	Most or other important issue%
National Health Service/hospitals	37
Race relations/immigration/immigrants	35
Education/schools	33
Defence/foreign affairs/international terrorism	28
Crime/law & order/violence/vandalism	26
Pensions/social security	13
Taxation	10
Economy/economic situation	9
Unemployment/factory closure/lack of industry	8
Common Market/EU/Europe/EMU	7
Drug abuse	6
Transport/public transport	6

1,029 adults interviewed face-to-face, 12-16 February 2004

Source: MORI, *Political Attitudes in Great Britain*, www.mori.co.uk



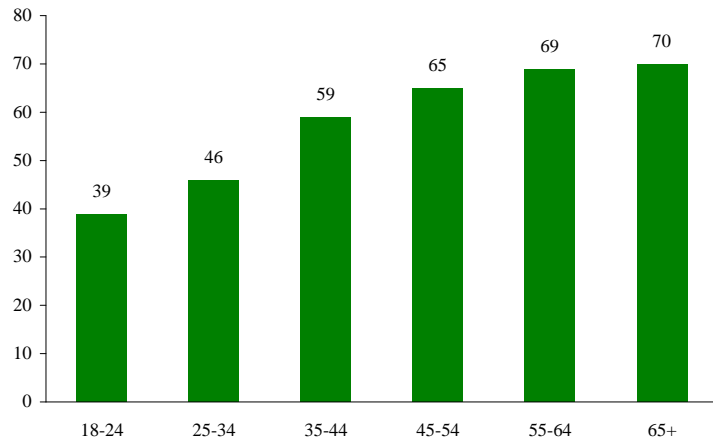
Next update: March 2004

Contact: Adam Mellows-Facer x6969 or Ross Young x4313

Voter characteristics

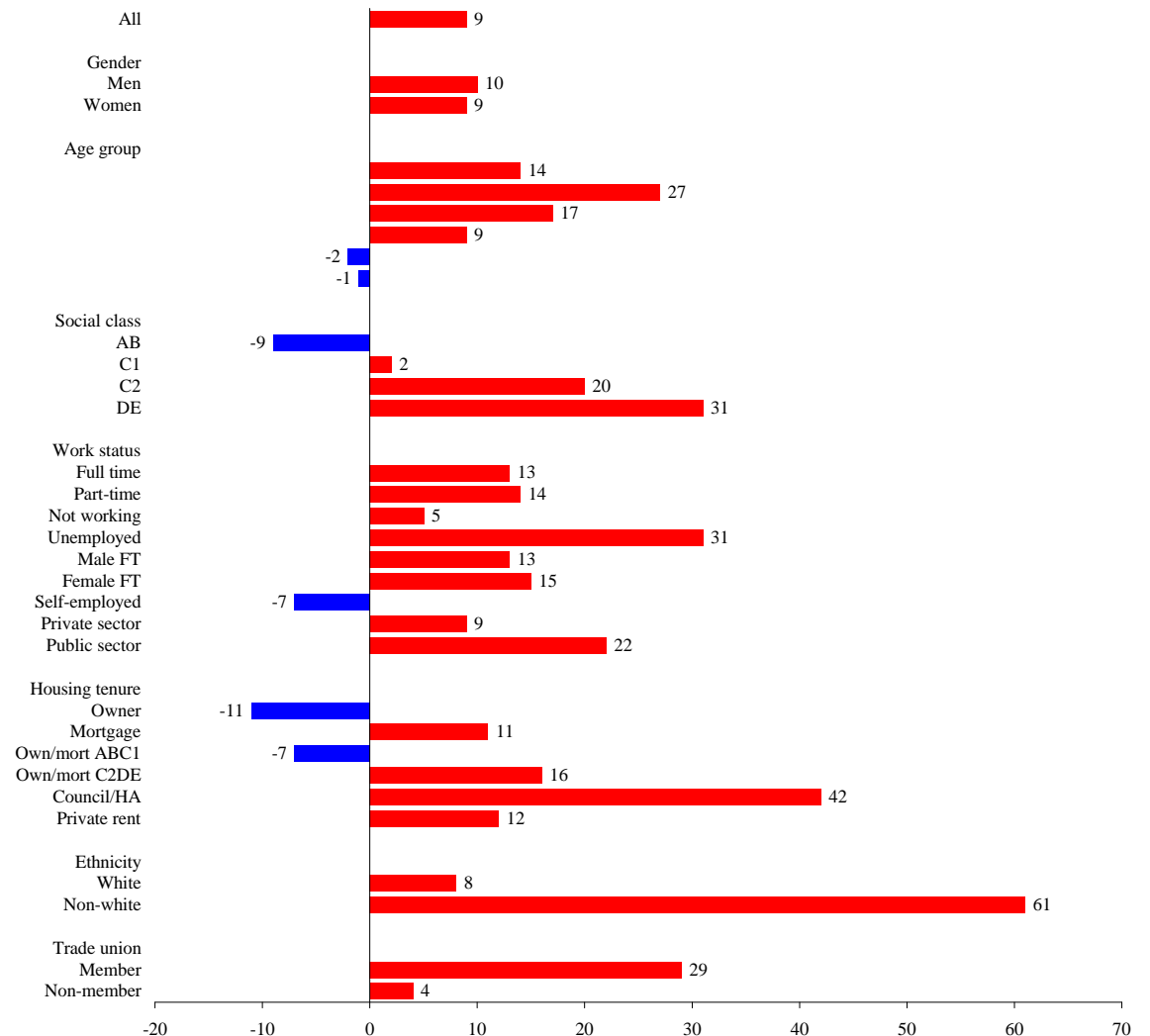
- Older people, those in the higher social classes and home owners were disproportionately likely to vote at the 2001 General Election.
- Turnout amongst non-whites was 47 percent, compared to 60 percent amongst white people.
- The voting preferences of men and women were very similar.
- Labour secured at least 30 percent of the vote from all the groups considered in the chart to the right.
- Conservative support was strongly skewed towards older age groups, the higher social classes and home owners.
- The highest Liberal Democrat share of the vote came amongst the 18-24 age group, AB social classes and private renters.
- Almost three-quarters of non-whites voted Labour. The Liberal Democrats were second amongst this group with 13 percent

2001 General Election: estimated % turnout by age group



Source: MORI election aggregate in Worcester and Mortimore, *Explaining Labour's second landslide*, Politico's 2001

2001 General Election: estimated %pt Labour lead over Conservatives by voter characteristic

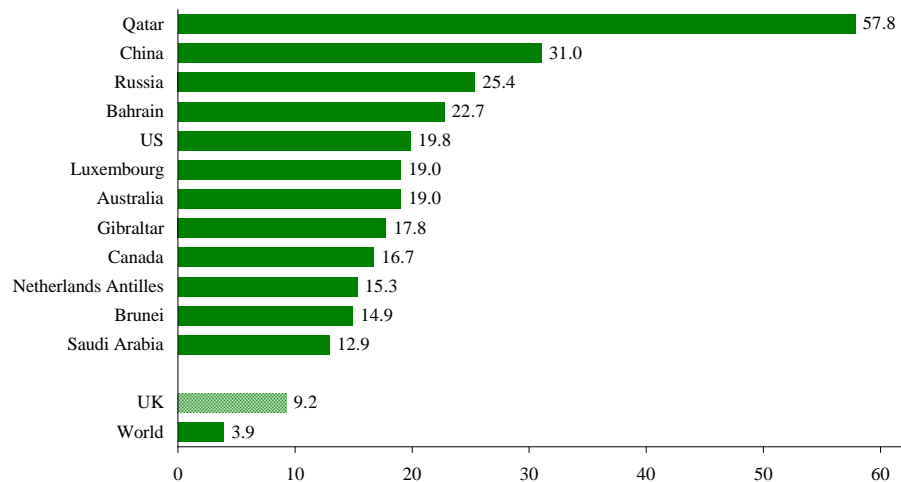


Contact: Adam Mellows-Facer x6969 or Ross Young x4632

Energy and CO₂ emissions

- Final UK energy consumption declined by 2.7 percent in 2002.
- Transport became the largest energy consuming sector in 1988 and accounted for 35 percent of final consumption in 2002. Consumption by industry has almost halved since 1973.
- In 1960, coal and other solid fuels accounted for over 60 percent of total consumption. By 2002, this had fallen to just 2 percent.
- UK carbon dioxide emissions fell by 18 per cent between 1970 and 2001. Much of this decline has come from a reduction in emissions attributable to industry, while emissions caused by domestic users have also declined slightly. Emissions attributable to transport have more than doubled since 1970.
- The United States accounts for 24 percent of world CO₂ emissions, followed by China (13 percent) and Russia (6 percent). The UK accounts for 2 percent, below its share of GDP.

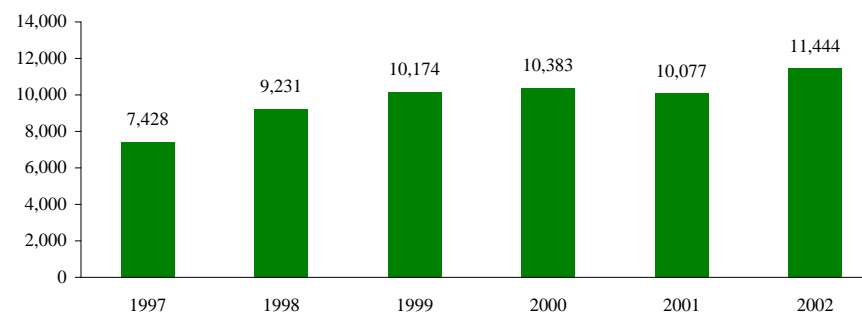
CO₂ emissions - tonnes per capita, 2001



Source: OECD International Energy Agency, *CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion*, 2003 edition

Electricity generated from renewable sources

UK 1997-2002, GWh



Final energy consumption 1997-2002, UK

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
By sector						
Domestic	44.8	46.1	46.1	46.9	48.5	47.9
Industry	34.6	34.5	34.7	34.8	35.6	34.7
Transport	53.1	53.7	54.7	55.3	54.7	54.1
Other	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.5	22.1	19.9
By fuel						
Solid fuels	5.8	5.3	5.0	3.5	4.3	3.5
Petroleum	65.4	66.0	65.7	66.7	66.9	66.0
Gas	54.2	55.9	55.1	57.3	58.2	56.3
Electricity	26.8	27.1	27.8	28.3	28.6	28.6
Heat sold	..	..	2.5	2.5	2.3	1.9
Renewables	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Total	153.9	155.8	157.1	158.5	161.0	156.6

Source: DTI, *Digest of United Kingdom energy statistics 2003*

Next update: July 2004

Contact: Ross Young x4313 or Matthew Whittaker x6789

Road fuel prices

- A litre of petrol retailed at 76.7p in January 2004, 16p higher than in January 1997.
- UK fuel prices have risen by 0.5p (petrol) and 0.9p (diesel) over the last three months
- The UK has the second highest pump price for unleaded petrol in the European Union, after the Netherlands, while the UK's diesel pump price is the highest in Europe.
- 76 percent of the UK's unleaded petrol pump price is accounted for by taxes and duties, the highest in the EU.
- Excluding tax and duties, the pre-tax price for unleaded petrol is 18p and diesel 19p.

UK retail prices for unleaded petrol and diesel

Pence per litre

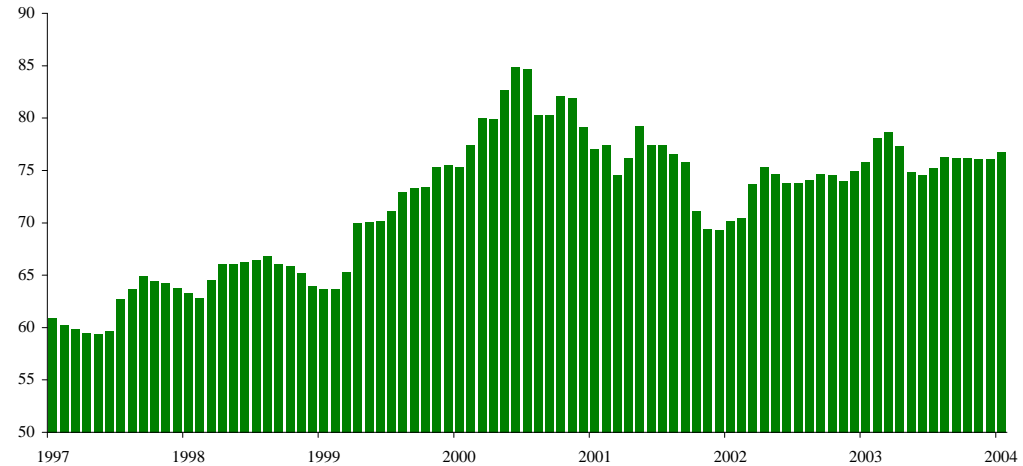
	Petrol	Diesel
January 1997	61.0	62.0
January 1998	63.3	63.4
January 1999	63.7	64.6
January 2000	75.3	77.6
January 2001	77.0	81.5
January 2002	70.2	74.5
January 2003	75.8	77.0
July 2003	75.2	76.8
August 2003	76.3	77.6
September 2003	76.2	77.6
October 2003	76.2	77.6
November 2003	76.1	77.7
December 2003	76.1	77.7
January 2004	76.7	78.2

Source: Institute of petroleum, *Oil datasheet 12*

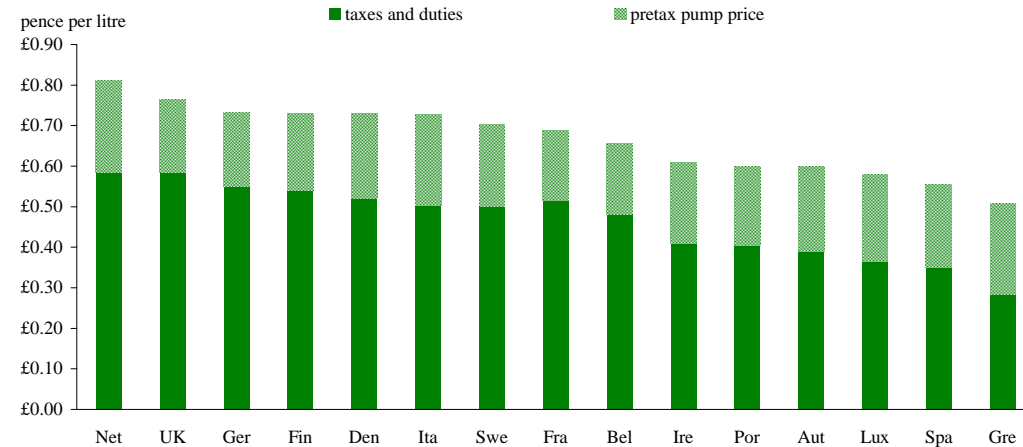
Next update: April 2004

UK premium unleaded petrol retail prices: 1997-2004

Pence per litre



Petrol pump prices in EU Member States

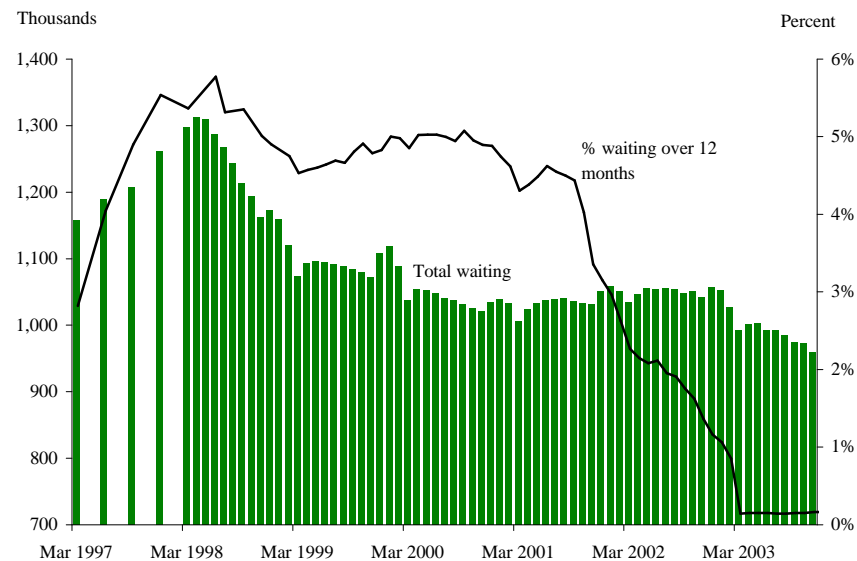


Contact: Ross Young x4313 or Matthew Whittaker x6789

Waiting lists

- 973,000 people were waiting for inpatient admission to NHS hospitals in England at the end of 2003, 185,000 fewer than in March 1997.
- Waits of over 12 months have almost been eradicated. The Government aims to eliminate waits of over 6 months by the end of 2005.
- The number of in-patients waiting in Wales was 80,000 in December 2003, 13,000 higher than in March 1997. The number in Scotland was 111,000 in September 2003, 26,000 more than in March 1997.
- In England, 0.2 percent of outpatients were seen more than 26 weeks after a written GP referral in the quarter ended 31 September 2003, compared to 2.9 percent in the quarter to 31 March 1997. 79.5 percent of patients were seen within 13 weeks of written referral in the quarter ended 31 December 2003, compared to 83.1 percent in the quarter to 31 March 1997.

Inpatient waiting list: England since 1997



Inpatient waiting lists: 1997-2003

England at 31 March

	000s Waiting	% of patients waiting (months)			
		<3	3-5	6-11	12-17
1997	1,157.9	51	24	22	3
1998	1,297.7	47	24	24	5
1999	1,072.9	51	23	22	4
2000	1,037.1	51	24	21	5
2001	1,006.5	52	24	20	4
2002	1,034.7	51	25	21	2
2003	992.0	55	26	19	0
31 Dec 2003	973.1	58	26	16	0

Source: DoH, *Hospital Waiting Lists in England, Green Book*

Outpatient waiting times: 1997-2003

England, 000s

Quarter ended	Patients seen	% seen		000s waited over 13 weeks, not yet seen
		within 13 weeks	after 26 weeks	
31 Mar 1997	1,880.2	83.1%	2.9%	247.5
31 Mar 1998	1,919.0	81.2%	4.1%	334.0
31 Mar 1999	1,929.6	77.2%	5.5%	456.0
31 Mar 2000	2,028.7	74.0%	7.2%	401.6
31 Mar 2001	2,098.2	76.0%	5.8%	81.8
31 Mar 2002	2,111.6	75.0%	6.0%	194.6
31 Mar 2003	2,092.7	76.7%	0.5%	120.3
31 Dec 2003	2,043.3	79.5%	0.1%	129.3

Note: Patients seen for a first appointment following GP referral

Source: DoH, *Waiting Times for first outpatient appointments in England, Pink Book*

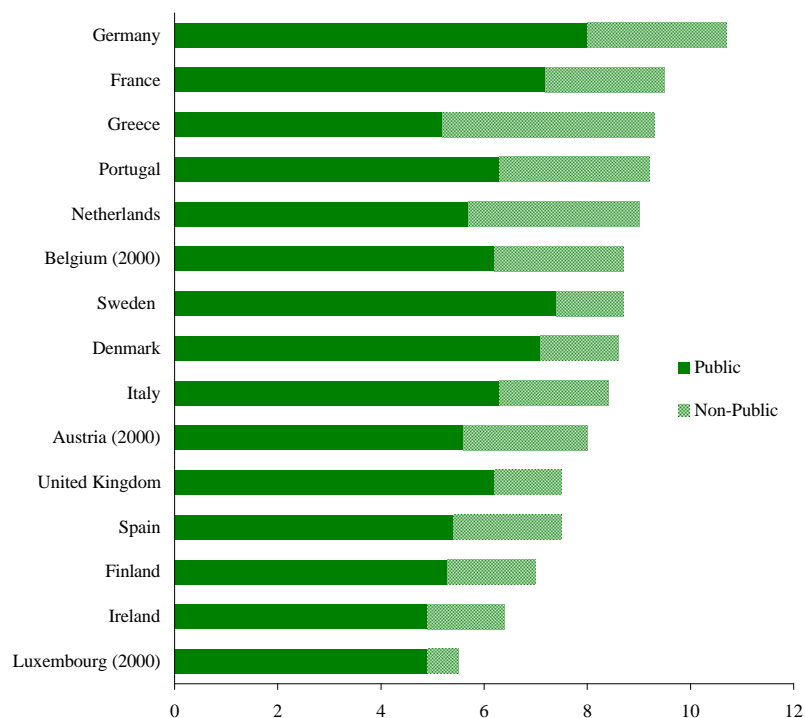
Next update: April 2004

Contact: David Knott x2454 or Adam Mellows-Facer x6969

Health expenditure

- The government plans to spend £61.6 billion on the NHS in England in 2003/04.
- Real expenditure increases of 7 percent are planned in 2004/05 and 2005/06
- Expenditure in the table is measured on a cash basis prior to 2000/01. From 2000/01 to 2001/02 it is on a Stage 1 resource accounting basis. Subsequently it is shown in Stage 2 resource accounting terms.
- According to the OECD, approximately 7.5 percent of UK GDP is accounted for by health expenditure. In terms of total health spending as a share of GDP, the UK ranks 11th out of 15 EU countries.

Health expenditure as % of GDP: EU: 2001



Net NHS expenditure: England

£ billion

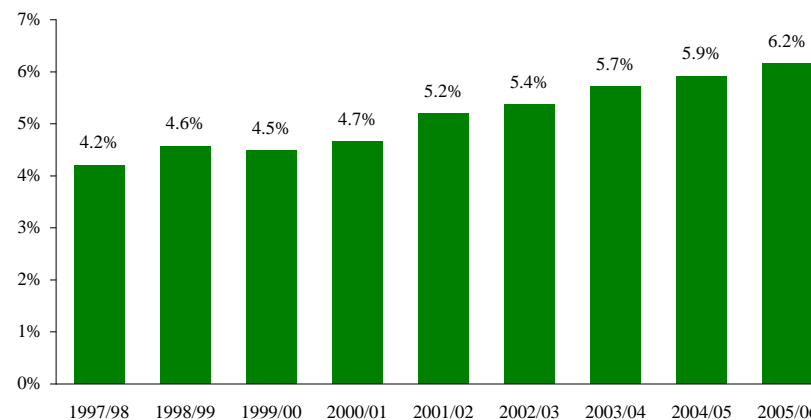
		£ billion	£ billion at 2002/03 prices	Annual % increase in real terms
1997/98	outturn	34.7	39.0	+4.1%
1998/99	outturn	39.8	43.5	+11.7%
1999/00	outturn	41.3	44.3	+1.9%
2000/01	outturn	44.9	47.4	+6.9%
2001/02	outturn	52.3	53.8	..
2002/03	estimate	56.7	56.7	..
2003/04	plans	63.3	61.6	..
2004/05	plans	69.4	65.9	+6.9%
2005/06	plans	76.4	70.8	+7.4%

See bullet point note on comparability.

Sources: *Departmental Report 2003*, DoH

NHS expenditure as % of UK GDP

Outturn and plans



Beds and activity

- During 2002/03 there were on average 183,800 beds available in wards open 24 hours a day. That is approximately half the average 20 years ago and 20,000 fewer than in 1997/98.
- The decline has been less pronounced in general and acute specialties than in mental illness and learning disabilities.
- There were 3.2 percent more finished consultant episodes (FCEs) in 2002/03 than in the previous year, a larger increase than the 0.8 percent rise in 2000/01. The highest rise was 5.9 percent in 1991/92
- The number of A&E attendances rose from 13.3 million (1991/92) to a peak of 14.6 million (1999/00). There have been small falls in each of the past two years.

Bed availability in England: 1979 to 2002/03

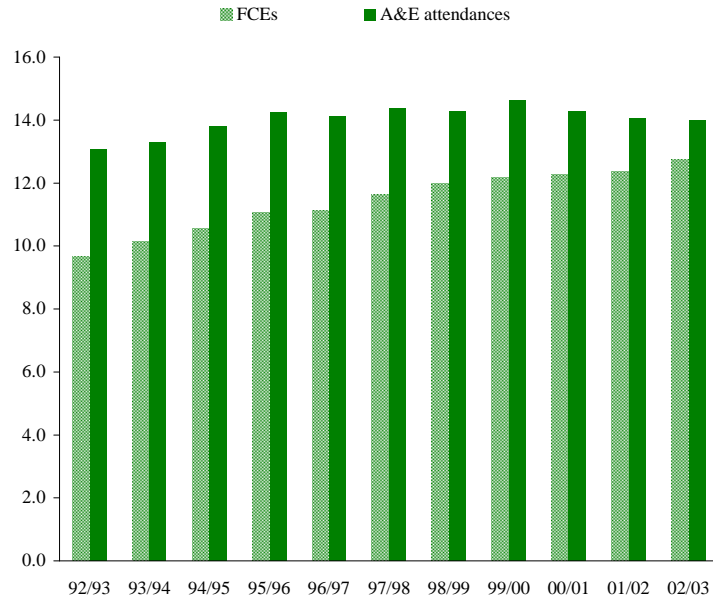
Average daily available beds in wards open 24 hours

	1979	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
General & Acute	204,000	138,000	136,400	135,100	135,800	136,600	136,700
<i>Acute</i>	..	107,800	107,700	107,200	108,000	108,500	108,700
<i>Geriatric</i>	..	30,200	28,700	27,900	27,800	28,000	28,000
Mental Illness	89,000	36,600	35,700	34,200	34,200	32,800	32,800
Learning disability	50,000	8,200	7,500	6,800	6,300	5,700	5,000
Maternity	19,000	10,800	10,400	10,200	9,800	9,800	9,400
Total	362,000	193,600	190,000	186,300	186,100	184,900	183,800

Source: NHS Bed Availability in England: 2002/03

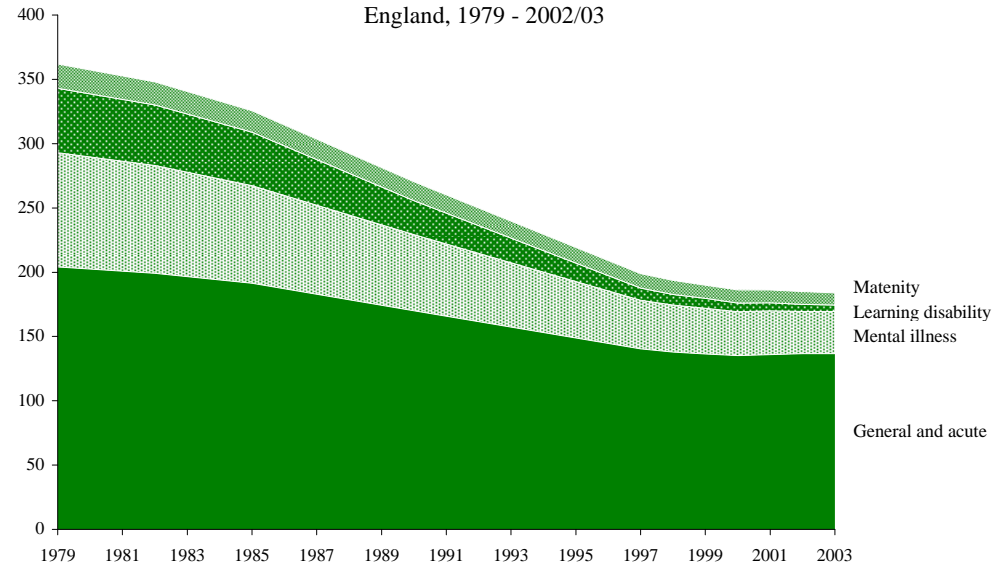
FCEs and A&E attendances

Millions, England, 1992/93 - 2002/03



Beds in wards open 24 hours

England, 1979 - 2002/03



Next update: June 2004

Contact: David Knott x2454 or Adam Mellows-Facer x6969

NHS staff

- There were 374,418 whole time equivalent (WTE) nursing midwifery and health visiting staff (excluding agency staff) in September 2002, 13 percent higher than at September 1997.
- Total dental and medical staff numbers (excluding locums) have increased in each year since 1996. This is mainly due to similar increases in the number of hospital medical staff over the same period.
- GP numbers in England have increased slowly since 1997. However, GP registrar numbers have increased by 40 percent.
- In Scotland, WTE hospital medical staff numbers rose in each of the past ten years. At the end of September 2002 there were 8,200, up 15.8 percent on 1997. Nursing and midwifery staff numbers fell in each year between 1992 and 1998. Subsequent steady increases meant that there were 53,000 in September 2002, up 3.3 percent on 1997.

NHS Staff in England: 1997-2002

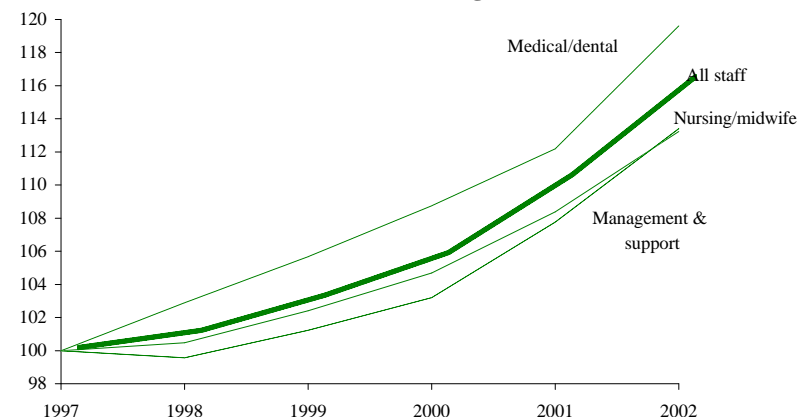
Whole time equivalents at 30 September

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Nursing and midwifery (excl. agency)	330.6	332.2	338.6	346.2	358.4	374.4
Scientific, therapeutic and technical staff	100.4	103.5	107.1	110.4	115.8	122.9
Management and support staff	249.7	248.6	252.8	257.7	269.1	283.2
Total directly employed non-medical staff	701.0	707.2	721.8	739.4	773.1	813.9
Total dental and medical staff (excluding locu	57.1	58.8	60.3	62.1	64.1	68.3
Hospital medical staff	52.7	54.4	56.1	57.9	59.9	64.2
Hospital dental staff	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.7
Community health medical staff	2.0	1.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7
Community health dental staff	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
Total directly employed staff	758.1	766.0	782.1	801.5	837.2	882.1

Sources: *NHS hospital and community health services non-medical staff in England: 1992-2002*
Hospital, Health Medicine & Community Health Medical & Dental Staff in England
DH Statistical Bulletin 2003/02

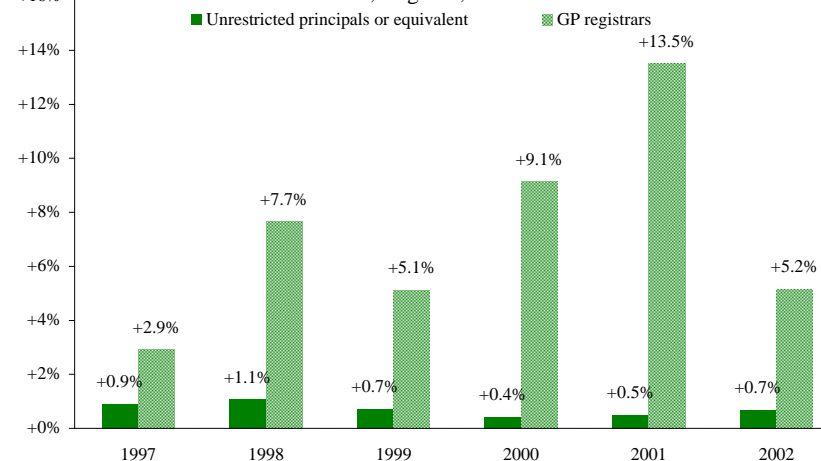
Next update: March 2004

NHS Staff (WTE) in England (1997=100)



Annual % change in GP numbers

Headcount, England, 1997-2002



Contact: David Knott x2454 or Adam Mellows-Facer x6969

Community care

- At 31 March 2003, there were a total of 284,135 permanent and temporary local authority (LA) supported adult residents in England.
- A 7 percent increase since last year is mainly due to the inclusion of people formerly in receipt of preserved rights. Excluding such residents, the number of supported residents has fallen about 5 percent since 2002.
- Numbers in LA staffed homes have fallen steadily, while numbers in independent (private or voluntary) homes have consistently risen.
- Almost 60,000 children were looked after in England at 31 March 2002, of which two-thirds were in foster placements. 3,400 children were adopted from care over the year.
- Less than 20 percent of looked-after children were aged under five, while almost 60 percent were aged 10 or over.
- The 2001 Census recorded 5.2 million informal carers in England and Wales, 10% of the population. 58 percent of informal carers are female, with almost half all carers aged 45-64.

Local Authority supported adult residents by home type: 1997-2003

England, at 31 March

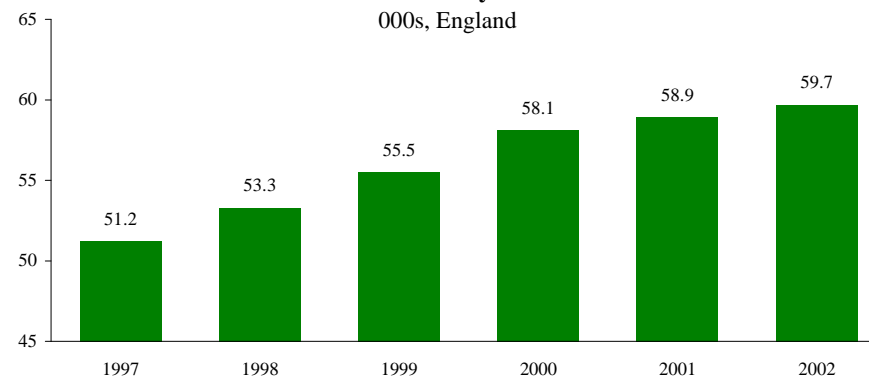
	Local Authority staffed	Independent residential	Independent Nursing	Unstaffed and other	Total
1997	58,747	111,530	66,058	5,804	242,139
1998	54,610	121,925	72,905	6,065	255,505
1999	50,060	131,160	73,465	6,040	260,725
2000	47,250	138,575	73,860	5,750	265,430
2001	42,300	142,070	71,845	5,590	261,805
2002	37,115	149,450	72,630	5,630	264,825
2003	34,115	166,340	78,400	5,280	284,135

Source: Department of Health *Community care statistics 2003*

Next update: March 2004

Children looked after by LAs: 1997-2002

000s, England



Carers by gender, age group and hours of care provided, 2001

England and Wales

	Carers, thousands				% population	
	1 - 19 hours	20 - 49 hours	50+ hours	Total	% population	% carers
By gender						
Males	1,536.3	228.5	429.2	2,193.9	8.8%	42.2%
Females	2,001.9	342.5	656.2	3,000.6	11.4%	57.8%
By age						
<16	82.5	7.6	7.3	97.4	0.9%	1.9%
16-24	193.8	30.0	26.9	250.7	4.7%	4.8%
25-44	1,013.7	170.3	281.1	1,465.1	9.7%	28.2%
45-64	1,747.0	260.9	428.9	2,436.8	19.8%	46.9%
65+	501.3	102.2	341.2	944.7	11.9%	18.2%
Total	3,538.2	571.0	1,085.3	5,194.6	10.2%	100.0%

Source: National Statistics, www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001 [table S025]

Contact: Adam Mellows-Facer x6969 or David Knott x2454

Dwellings completed

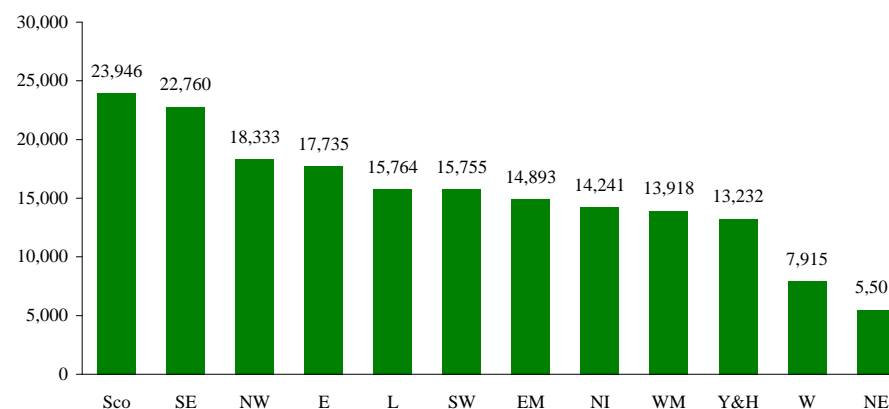
- 184,000 permanent dwellings were completed in the UK in 2002/03, and increase of 5 percent on 2001/02. That followed falls in both 2000/01 and 2001/02.
- Around 400 local authority dwellings were completed in the UK in 2002/03, more than in 2001/02, but still well below the 16,600 recorded in 1990/91.
- Dwellings completed by registered social landlords have halved since the peak of over 38,000 in 1995/96.
- The number of private dwellings built in the UK has fluctuated, with no clear trend established. However, the total of 164,000 in 2002/03 was the highest in the period shown.

Permanent dwellings completed, UK 1990/91 - 2002/03

	Private enterprise	Registered social landlords	Local authority	All dwellings
1990/91	162,182	19,342	16,550	198,074
1991/92	160,664	21,134	10,027	191,825
1992/93	144,367	30,115	4,433	178,915
1993/94	145,914	36,435	3,611	185,960
1994/95	156,547	37,652	2,970	197,169
1995/96	156,629	38,474	3,045	198,148
1996/97	153,136	30,925	1,538	185,599
1997/98	160,636	28,554	1,519	190,709
1998/99	152,859	22,902	881	176,642
1999/00	160,246	24,404	361	185,011
2000/01	152,564	23,940	592	177,096
2001/02	153,519	21,902	242	175,663
2002/03	163,756	19,864	373	183,993

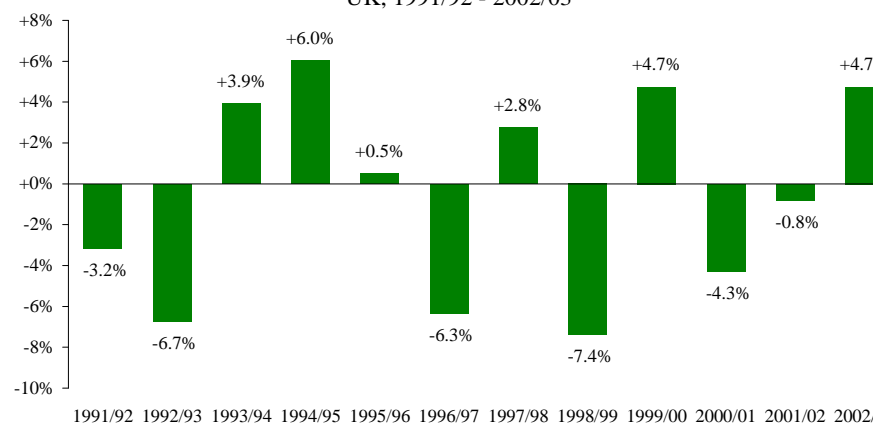
Source: ODPM, *Housing Statistics Live Tables*

Permanent dwellings completed in 2002/03 by region



Annual % change in dwellings completed

UK, 1991/92 - 2002/03



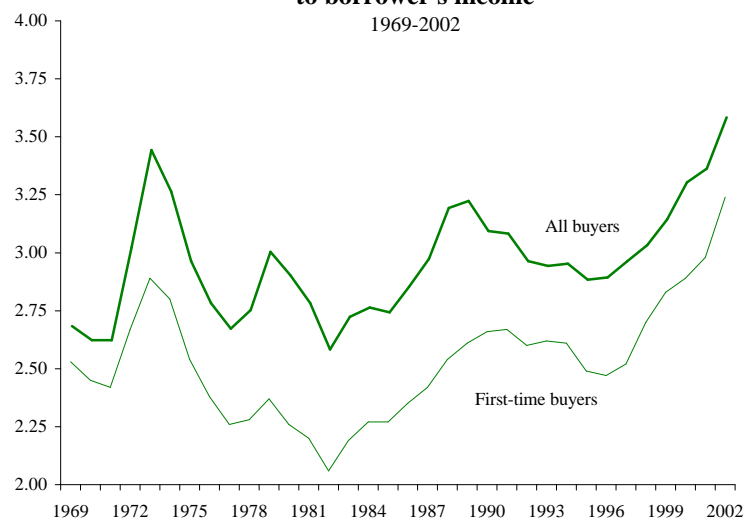
Next update: June 2004

Contact: Gavin Berman x3851 or Adam Mellows-Facer x6969

House prices

- The average property price in the UK increased from £121,000 to £140,000 in the year to 2003 Q4, a 15 percent increase.
- House price inflation fell in all four quarters of 2003, having risen in eight successive quarters from 2001 Q1.
- There was considerable regional variation: prices in the North rose by 34 percent, compared to 6 percent in the South East.
- The average house price in London is 66 percent above the UK average, while in Scotland it is 40 percent below.
- The simple house price to borrower's income ratio has reached its highest point over the period shown, surpassing the previous 1973 peak.
- The Halifax *House Price Index* is one of several measures of house prices. Alternatives include those from HM Land Registry, the ODPM, Nationwide and the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors.

Ratio of simple average house price to borrower's income
1969-2002



Average property prices for all property types by region

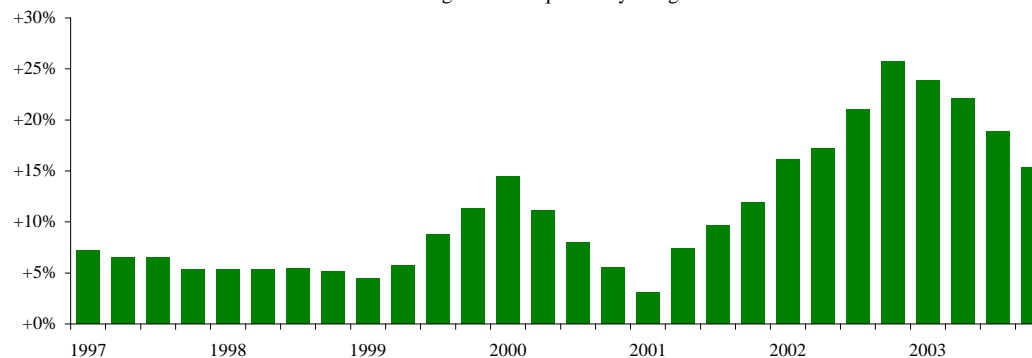
£, seasonally adjusted

	1990 Q4	1997 Q4	1998 Q4	1999 Q4	2000 Q4	2001 Q4	2002 Q4	2003 Q4
East Anglia	66,422	64,375	69,991	77,466	87,708	104,954	126,508	144,910
East Midlands	60,225	58,799	60,772	66,562	70,612	79,153	111,506	125,546
Greater London	93,540	102,516	110,787	142,233	153,454	179,546	213,957	232,421
North	52,980	52,857	53,663	56,290	55,284	61,697	77,348	103,314
North West	59,220	55,321	56,429	60,612	62,485	67,221	83,604	100,534
South East	90,290	93,939	102,144	121,495	130,778	150,746	188,469	199,328
South West	73,050	70,814	76,912	88,718	99,305	115,204	151,093	160,899
West Midlands	66,658	67,679	71,513	74,635	81,795	87,695	117,938	135,984
Yorks & Humber	54,867	52,356	53,295	55,574	55,975	62,408	78,459	97,688
Wales	56,308	55,708	57,780	61,973	63,967	68,962	87,277	114,870
Scotland	53,847	59,005	60,973	63,809	61,039	64,278	71,788	84,086
Northern Ireland	34,372	55,122	62,108	64,474	72,652	77,468	81,571	92,718
UK	68,895	69,657	73,286	81,595	86,095	96,337	121,137	139,716

Source: Halifax House Price Index

House price inflation, UK

% change on same quarter a year ago



Next update: April 2004

Contact: Gavin Berman x3851 or Adam Mellows-Facer x6969

Homelessness

- Around 125,000 households were accepted as homeless and in priority need in 2002. This is an increase of 5 percent on the previous year and an increase of over 20 percent on the 1997 figure.
- In the 2003 Q3, 71 percent of acceptances were from households classified as White, 10 percent from African/Caribbean households, 6 percent from Indian/Pakistani/Bangladeshi households, 7 percent from other ethnic origin households and the remaining 6 percent from households where the ethnic origin was not known. This pattern is consistent with previous quarters
- In 2003 Q1, 38 percent of acceptances arose because parents, relatives or friends were no longer able, or willing, to accommodate them. 20 percent were due to the breakdown of a relationship with a partner, while 12 percent were due to households losing accommodation through the ending of an assured shorthold. 1 per cent resulted from mortgage arrears, compared to a peak of 12 percent during 1991.

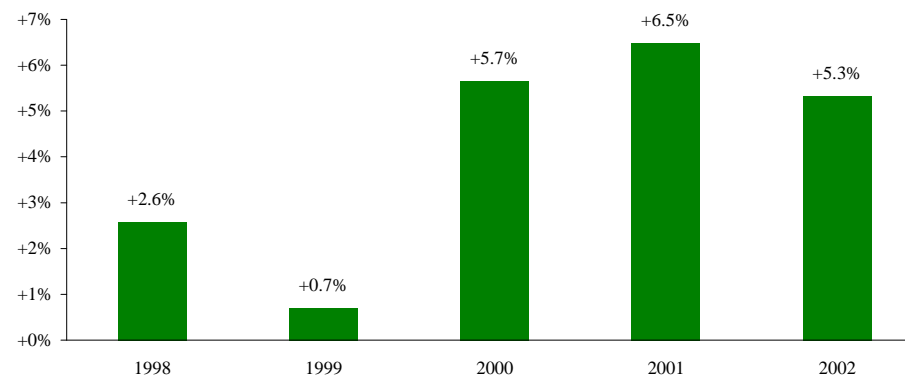
Households in temporary accommodation arranged by LAs

England, period end, 1997-2003 Q3

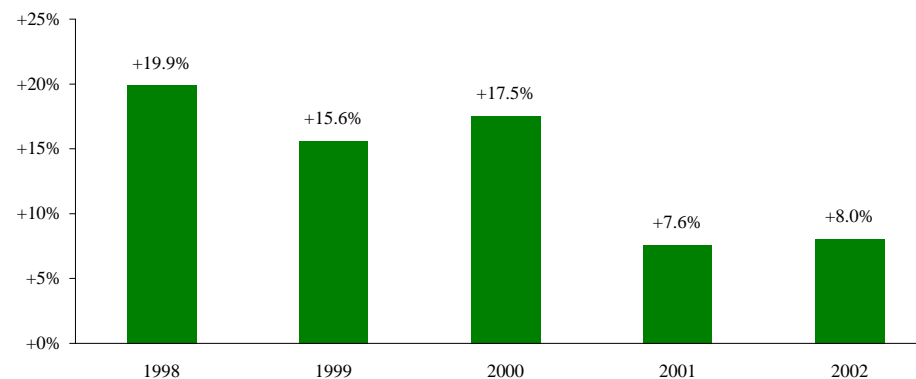
	Bed and Breakfast Hotels	Hostels/ Woman's Refuges	Leased dwellings	Other	Total
1997	4,520	8,730	14,040	17,580	44,870
1998	7,240	9,760	17,400	19,390	53,790
1999	8,000	9,660	19,820	24,700	62,180
2000	9,870	10,790	25,260	27,160	73,080
2001	11,970	10,310	26,040	30,290	78,610
2002	12,620	9,710	34,030	28,560	84,930
2003 Q3	10,310	10,770	43,880	28,980	93,930

Source: ODPM Stats Release, *Statutory Homelessness: England Q3 2003*

Annual % change in households accepted as homeless and priority need, England



Annual % change in households in accommodation arranged by LAs at year end, England



Next update: April 2004

Contact: Gavin Berman x3851 or Adam Mellows-Facer x6969

Rough sleeping

- The number of people sleeping rough in England has fallen by two-thirds over the last four years, according to count figures released by the Rough Sleepers Unit.
- It is estimated that there are around 500 people sleeping rough in England compared to 1,850 in 1998.
- Around 25 percent of rough sleepers are aged between 18 and 25. 6 percent are over 60. 9 out of every 10 rough sleepers are male.
- Some 30-50 percent of rough sleepers suffer from mental health problems. The great majority (88 percent) of those with mental health problems became ill before they were homeless.
- As many as 50 percent of rough sleepers have a serious alcohol problem and one in five misuse drugs.

Estimated number of rough sleepers



Regional numbers of rough sleepers, June

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Greater London	621	635	546	357	321	267
<i>of which</i>						
Westminster	237	234	227	169	169	133
Camden	59	66	54	38	28	13
City of London	41	36	40	30	41	36
Lambeth	20	46	47	23	12	11
Kensington & Chelsea	23	28	14	15	6	6
Southwark	31	26	7	13	2	17
Outside London	1,229	998	634	346	275	237
<i>of which</i>						
Oxford	39	52	31	24	7	5
Bristol	42	32	21	23	21	10
Brighton & Hove	44	43	26	20	9	9
Birmingham	56	43	23	19	2	*
Reading	13	5	9	18	7	*
Manchester	31	44	23	17	19	9
Cambridge	30	21	21	16	19	9
Bournemouth	44	18	21	14	7	4
Liverpool	17	30	19	13	19	19
Exeter	27	19	19	10	7	18
England	1,850	1,633	1,180	703	596	504

Note: Regional numbers of rough sleepers in England for those areas with 10 or above in 1998. In the summer 2002 counts rough sleeper estimates were also above 10 in Leeds (23) and Tower Hamlets (11)

* A zero estimate is given for the 291 local authorities who did not undertake a count, but provided a HSSA (HIP) estimate of 0-10, and the 61 which neither made a count nor an estimate

Source: Press notice, Rough Sleepers Unit, ODPM, September 2003

Next update: September 2004

Contact: Gavin Berman x3851 or Adam Mellows-Facer x6969

Local government finance

- 2003/04 saw the introduction of the new Formula Grant Distribution (FGD) system of support for local government finance in England. The latest figures are not comparable with Standard Spending Assessment (SSA) figures. The Library has produced briefs on this change in system.
- The overall SSA for England has increased above the rate of inflation in each of the last 5 years. Overall, FSS rose 2.3% between 2003/04 and 2004/05.
- Changes in SSA/FSS are measured against adjusted figures for the previous year.
- When council tax was introduced in 1993/94 it financed 15 percent of local government expenditure. This had risen to 20 percent by 2001/02 and has stabilised at this level since. The majority of local government expenditure is financed through central government.

Funding of revenue expenditure 1996/97 - 2003/04

England and Wales

	Total gross expenditure (£ million)	% of total		
		Gov't grants	Non-domestic rates	Council tax
1996/97	59,865	61%	22%	17%
1997/98	61,190	61%	21%	18%
1998/99	63,872	61%	21%	18%
1999/00	66,341	59%	22%	19%
2000/01	69,595	58%	23%	19%
2001/02	73,778	59%	21%	20%
2002/03	78,437	58%	22%	20%
2003/04	88,544	62%	18%	20%

Source: *Finance and General Statistics 2003-04*, CIPFA

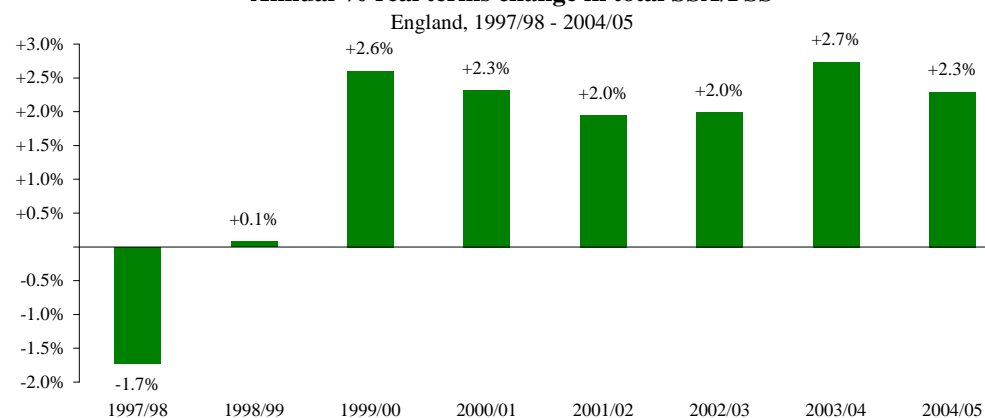
SSA/FSS by major service block: 1996-97 to 2003-04

England	£ million							Total
	Education	PSS	Police	Fire	Highway M'tenance	EPCS	Capital	
1997/98	17,840.2	7,392.1	3,088.6	1,237.2	1,759.0	7,209.7	2,036.1	40,563.0
1998/99	19,384.0	7,814.7	3,137.2	1,298.9	1,767.3	7,766.8	1,499.1	42,668.0
1999/00	20,414.0	8,268.0	3,266.8	1,346.0	1,813.3	8,073.2	1,552.2	44,733.5
2000/01	21,478.6	8,693.4	3,350.0	1,393.4	1,858.6	8,269.2	1,646.5	46,689.7
2001/02	22,512.9	8,955.4	3,545.4	1,463.0	1,905.1	8,586.9	1,823.4	48,792.1
2002/03	22,502.8	9,231.0	3,577.4	1,521.0	1,955.1	8,961.1	2,013.8	49,762.2
2002/03	23,483.5	10,580.7	4,146.5	1,716.0	1,904.5	11,092.2	1,973.8	54,897.2
2003/04	25,015.2	11,171.0	4,151.8	1,777.6	1,954.2	11,569.2	2,267.8	57,906.9
2004/05	26,402.3	12,427.0	4,355.3	1,847.6	2,004.0	11,152.1	2,387.0	60,575.3

PSS -Personal Social Services, EPCS -Environmental, Protective and Cultural services

Source: www.local.dltr.gov.uk

Annual % real terms change in total SSA/FSS



Next update: Summer 2004

Contact: Gavin Berman x3851 or David Knott x2454

Council tax

- To compare year-on-year increases, council taxes are expressed in terms of the average Band D council tax for a 2 adult dwelling. This ensures a like-for-like comparison is being made as the mix of dwellings by value will differ from one authority to another.
- The average Band D council tax in the North East (£1,161) is higher than in any other Government Office Region, while London has the lowest rate (£1,058).
- Newark & Sherwood and Sedgefield local authorities had the highest level of average Band D council tax (£1,294) in Great Britain.
- Westminster and Wandsworth local authorities have the lowest levels of Band D council tax (£570 and £584 respectively).
- The average council tax per dwelling in England is £908 in 2003/04, significantly less than the average for a Band D dwelling.

Headline council tax by class of authority

£, 2 adults at Band D

	1997/98	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	Increase in 2003/04
Inner London	646	757	797	942	+18.1%
Outer London	654	889	952	1,125	+18.2%
Metropolitan Districts	779	968	1,017	1,098	+8.0%
Shire areas	671	897	984	1,114	+13.2%
Unitary Authorities	698	879	958	1,066	+11.2%
Shire Districts	667	903	992	1,129	+13.8%
England	688	901	976	1,102	+12.9%
Scotland	783	929	971	1,009	+3.9%
Wales	495	710	762	837	+9.8%

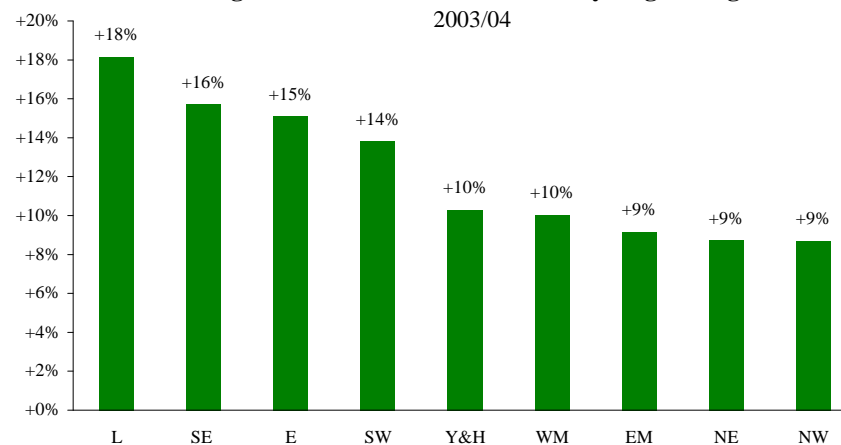
Amounts shown are headline taxes, before transitional relief and benefits/ rebates

Sources: www.local.odpm.gov.uk

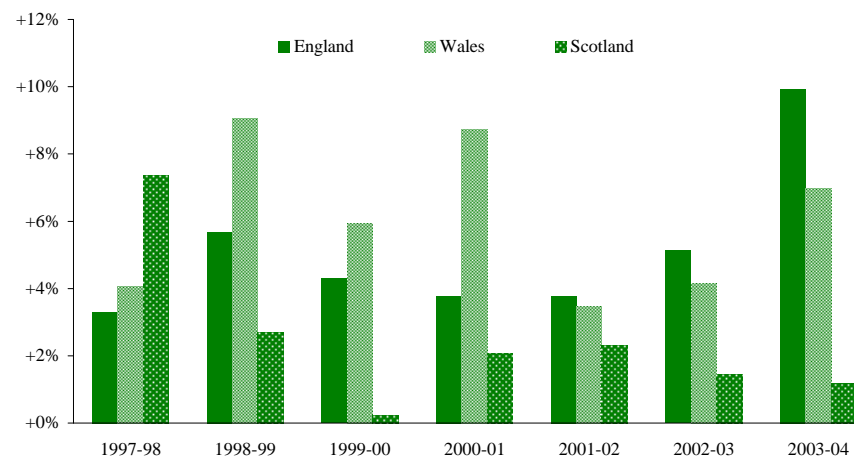
www.cosla.gov.uk

www.wales.gov.uk, Statistical Releases 18/2003

Change in band D council tax levels by English region



Real annual % change in average Band D council tax

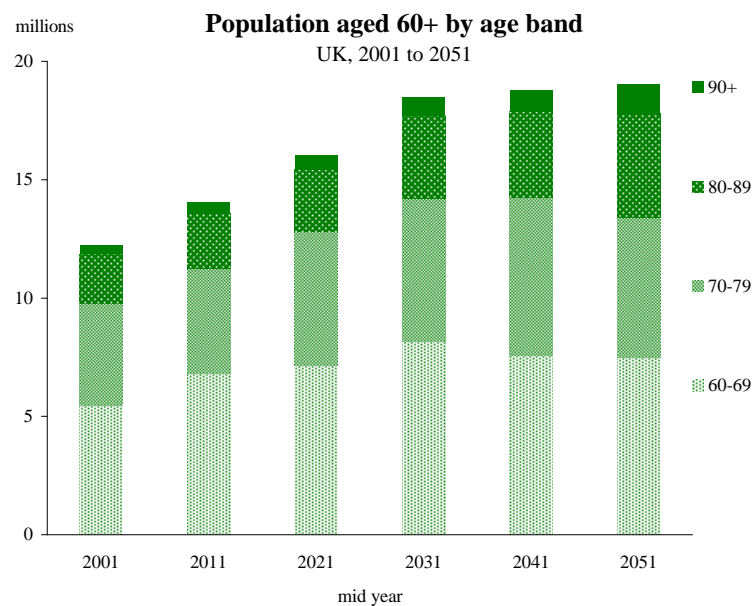


Next update: March 2004

Contact: Gavin Berman x3851 or David Knott x2454

Population

- Steady growth in the population over the last 100 years was interrupted by a period when the population was relatively static during the 1970s and 1980s. Since then growth has resumed and the UK's population is projected to grow from 59 million today to 63 million in 25 years time.
- While the projected population of Wales and Northern Ireland is little changed, in Scotland there is a decline. The UK-wide growth is due to the very different trend projected for England.
- In 1951 1.8 million people were aged 75 and over, 4 percent of the population. Today the figure is 4.4 million, 8 percent.
- In future years the number of elderly people is projected to rise – this is largely due to rises in the numbers in the oldest age groups, which has particular implications for social and health care provision. The number aged 80+ in the UK is currently around 2½ million. This is projected to be just under 4½ million by 2031.



Next update: Autumn 2004

Resident population: 1960-2021

Thousands					
	England	Wales	Scotland	N Ireland	UK
1960	43,146	2,629	5,178	1,420	52,372
1980	46,787	2,816	5,194	1,533	56,330
1990	47,699	2,862	5,081	1,596	57,238
2000	48,997	2,900	5,063	1,683	58,643
2001	49,181	2,903	5,064	1,689	58,837
2002	49,562	2,919	5,055	1,697	59,051
Projections					
2011	50,859	2,947	4,983	1,735	60,524
2021	52,725	2,997	4,895	1,769	62,386

Source: National Statistics <http://www.statistics.gov.uk>

Population age structure: UK, 1951, 2001 and 2026

Thousands					
	Under 18	18 to pension age	Pension age +	of which 75+	All ages
1951	13,248	30,149	6,828	1,779	50,225
	26%	60%	14%	4%	100%
2001	13,345	34,663	10,828	4,418	58,837
	23%	59%	18%	8%	100%
2026	12,741	38,028	12,387	6,475	63,156
	20%	60%	20%	10%	100%

Source: Govt Actuary's Dept, Population Projections, 2001-based
National Statistics, *Census 2001: First results*

Richard Cracknell x4632 or Adam Mellows-Facer x6969

Infant deaths and life expectancy

- Life expectancy at birth has increased by around 28 years for both men and women over the last 100 years. The latest data suggest a man born today can expect to reach 75 years and a woman 80 years.
- Of the constituent countries in the UK, England has the highest life expectancy (75.5 males, 80.3 females) and Scotland the lowest (72.9 males, 78.2 females).
- The UK ranks 5th and 12th in the EU in terms of male and female life expectancy at birth respectively.
- The infant death rate has fallen from over 100 for every 1,000 births to around 5 per 1,000. The rate for the UK, however, is high relative to other EU15 countries. Only Greece has a higher rate.

Infant deaths and life expectancy

England & Wales, 1905 to 2002

	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	Expectation of life at birth (yrs)	
		Men	Women
1905	128.1	48.5	52.4
1951	29.8	66.4	71.5
1961	21.4	68.1	74.0
1971	17.5	69.0	75.3
1981	11.1	71.0	77.0
1991	7.4	73.4	78.9
2000	5.6	75.6	80.3
2001	5.4	75.9	80.6
2002	5.2	..	..

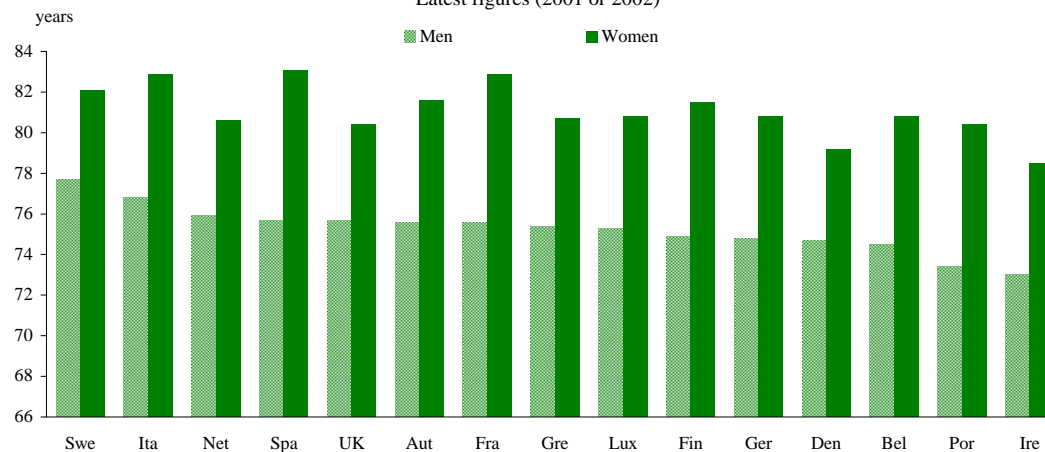
Sources: ONS *Mortality Statistics: General* 1999

National Statistics Annual Abstract 2004

National Statistics *Population Trends* Winter 2003

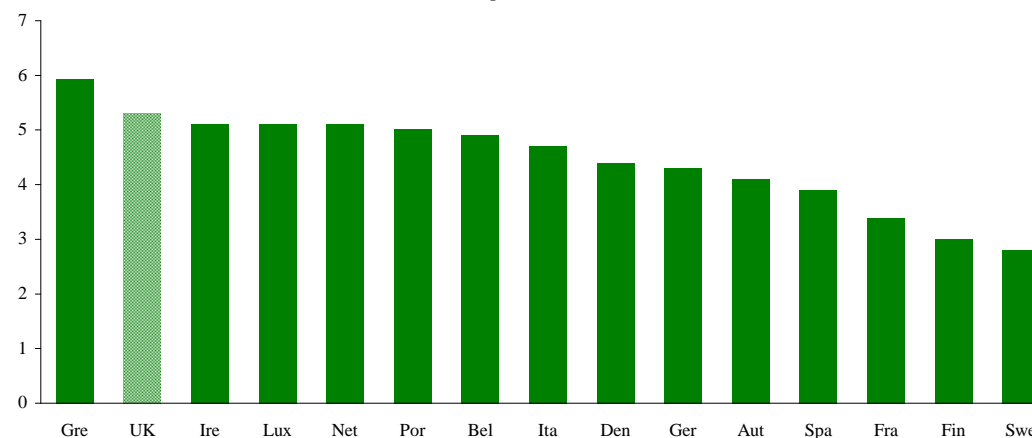
Life expectancy at birth: EU countries

Latest figures (2001 or 2002)



Infant mortality: EU countries

2002- rate per 1,000 live births

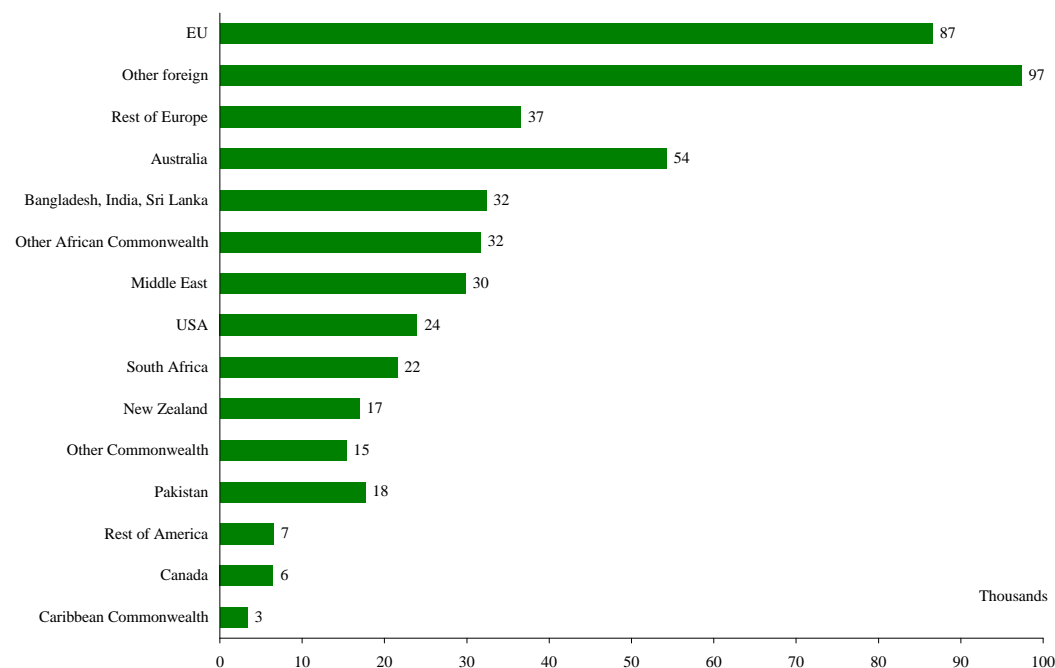


Source: Eurostat *First demographic data for 2002 in Europe* 20/2003

International migration

- In 2001, 172,000 more people migrated to the UK than emigrated from it. This was a record net inflow.
- Historically, more people have tended to emigrate from the UK than migrate into the UK. Since the mid-1980s, however, this trend has been reversed and there has been a consistent gain in the population from net immigration.
- The UK had 86,500 immigrants from the EU in 2001, 18 percent of the total. However, emigration to the EU totalled 93,600. Net immigration from Bangladesh, India and Sri Lanka was 32,300.
- London was the destination for 42% of all immigrants to the UK in 2001. There was a net inflow of 104,000 immigrants to London during 2001.

Inflow: migration to the UK by country of last residence - 2001



Total international migration, UK 1992-2001

000s			
	Inflow	Outflow	Balance
1992	268	281	-14
1993	265	266	28
1994	314	238	78
1995	312	237	48
1996	318	264	39
1997	326	279	75
1998	390	252	100
1999	454	291	133
2000	483	321	176
2001	480	308	172

Total international migration: 2001

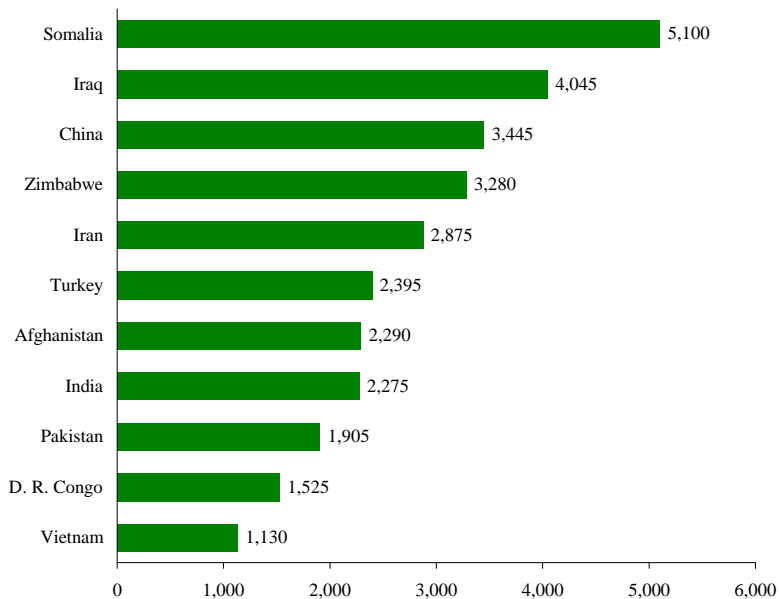
000s by destination or origin within the UK			
	Inflow	Outflow	Balance
North East	11	6	5
North West	35	23	12
Yorks & Humbs	27	19	9
E Midlands	15	13	2
W Midlands	39	17	23
East	27	30	-3
London	199	95	104
South East	65	50	15
South West	25	20	5
Wales	14	9	5
Scotland	20	24	-4
Northern Ireland	3	4	-1
Total	480	308	172

Sources: National Statistics, *International Migration 2001*

Asylum seekers

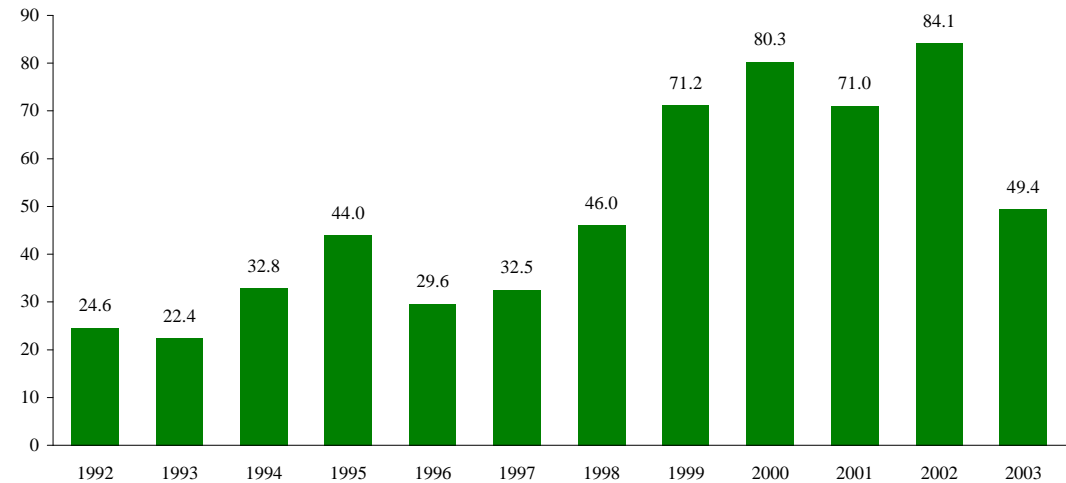
- In 2003, there were 49,370 principal applications for asylum (i.e. excluding dependants), 41 percent less than in 2002. 72 percent applied in country, with 28 percent applying in port.
- The 23,385 applications in Q4 2002 and the 8,900 in October 2002 are the highest quarterly and monthly totals recorded.
- The backlog of applications waiting to be determined fell to 24,500 by December 2003, down by 40 percent compared with the previous year
- The top five applicant nationalities in 2003 were Somalia (10 percent), Iraq (8 percent), China (7 percent), Zimbabwe (7 percent) and Iran (6 percent).
- UNHCR data show the UK had the second highest number of asylum applications, including dependants, of EU countries in 2003; France had the highest number of applications. However, in terms of asylum applications per 1,000 inhabitants, the UK ranks ninth.

Asylum applicant nationalities, UK 2003



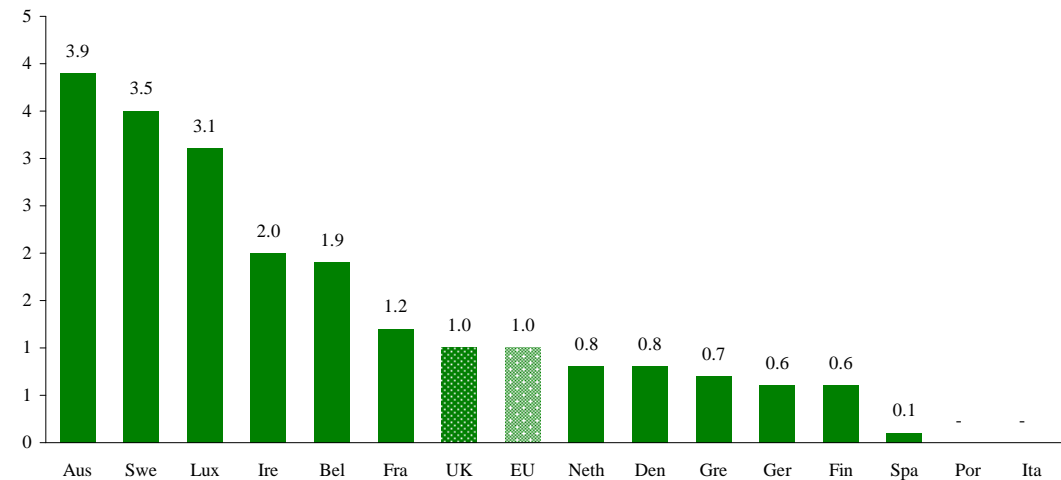
Next update: July 2004

Applications for asylum, UK 1992-2003 000s
Excluding dependants



Source: Home Office, *Asylum statistics*

Persons applying for asylum per 1,000 inhabitants
EU, 2003



Source: UNHCR

Contact: Ross Young x4313 or Matthew Whittaker x6789

Asylum decisions

- 64,605 initial asylum decisions were made in 2003, 22 percent fewer than in 2002, and considerably more than the number of applications (49,370).
- 3,880 principal applicants were granted asylum, 6 percent of the total. A further 7,210 people were granted discretionary, exceptional or humanitarian leave to remain (ELR).
- Of those granted asylum in 2002, 43 percent were from Somalia, 22 percent were from Zimbabwe and 3 percent were from Sudan.
- Data for 2002 suggests that the Home Office's Public Service Agreement target of reaching and serving initial decisions on 65 percent of applications within two months was met in 2002/03.
- The Home Office received 81,725 asylum appeals in 2003, a rise of 27 percent relative to 2002. Of the 81,725 cases determined by the Immigration Appellate Authority in 2002, 16,070 (20 percent) were allowed.

Initial asylum application decisions: 1992-2003

Cases considered under normal procedures

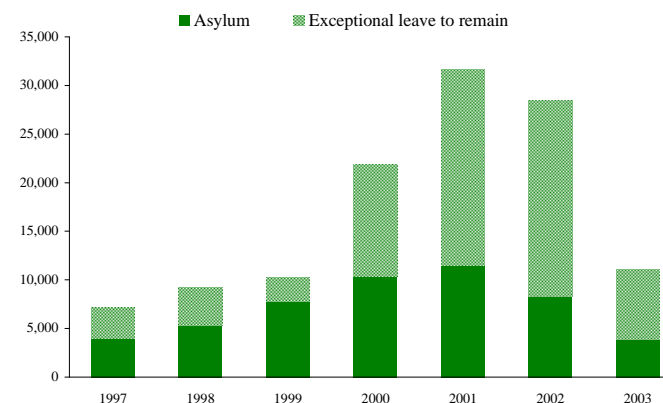
	Recognised as refugee and granted asylum		Not recognised as refugee but given leave to remain		Refused	
	Number	% of initial decisions	Number	% of initial decisions	Number	% of initial decisions
1992	1,115	3%	15,325	44%	18,465	53%
1993	1,590	7%	11,125	48%	10,690	46%
1994	825	4%	3,660	17%	16,500	79%
1995	1,295	5%	4,410	16%	21,300	79%
1996	2,240	6%	5,055	13%	31,670	81%
1997	3,985	11%	3,115	9%	28,945	80%
1998	5,345	17%	3,910	12%	22,315	71%
1999	7,815	37%	2,465	12%	11,025	52%
2000	10,605	12%	11,495	13%	75,680	75%
2001	13,495	11%	20,190	17%	89,310	72%
2002	10,205	12%	20,135	24%	55,130	64%
2003	3,880	6%	7,210	11%	53,510	83%

Notes: Decisions are not necessarily related to applications made in the same period; does not include dependants

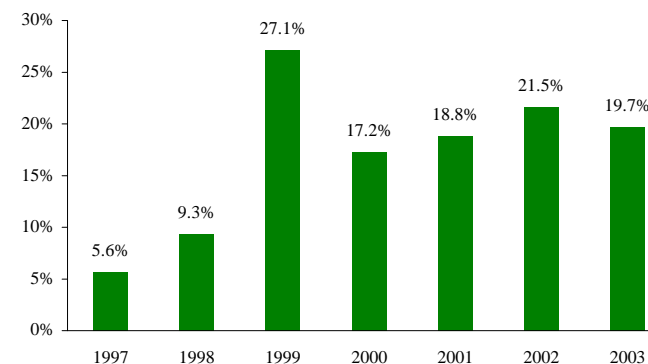
2003 figures are provisional

Source: Home Office *Asylum Statistics*

Principal applicants granted asylum or ELR:
UK, 1997-2003



Appeals allowed, % of appeals determined:
UK, 1997-2003



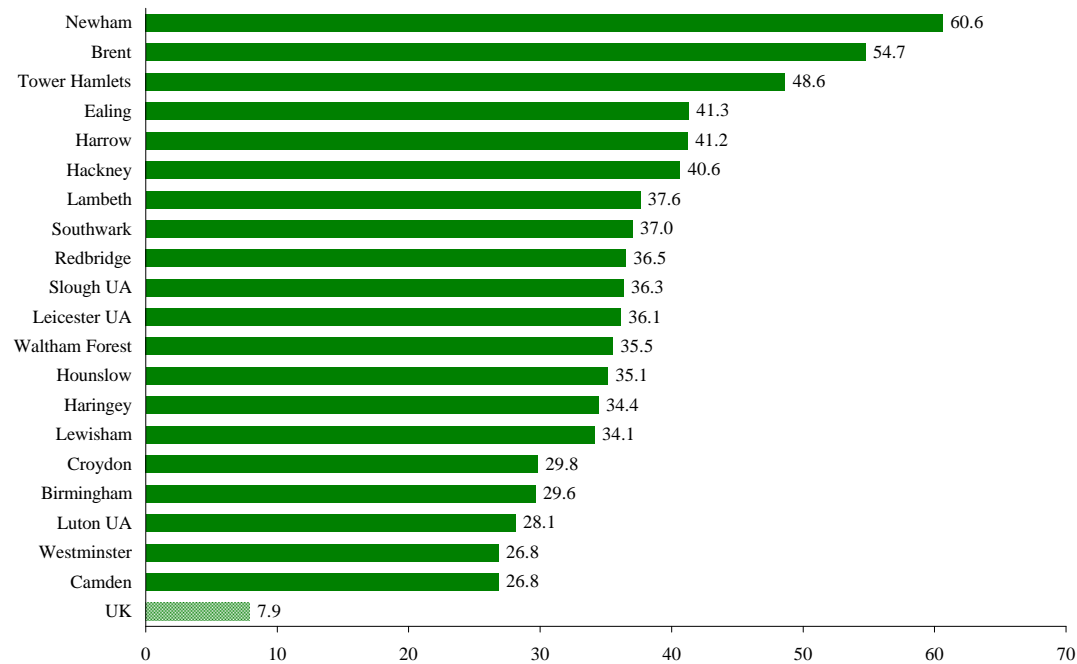
Next update: October 2004

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Ethnicity and religion

- Almost 8 percent of the UK population are non-white, including over half of the populations of Newham and Brent.
- 26 percent of Leicester’s population are Indian, the highest share of any local authority in the UK. 33 percent of the Tower Hamlets population are Bangladeshi while 15 percent of Bradford’s population are Pakistani. 12 percent of Lewisham’s population are Black Caribbean and 16 percent of Southwark’s population are Black African.
- Over 70 percent of the UK’s population describe themselves as Christian. There are 1.6 million Muslims in the UK, accounting for 2.7 percent of the population.

Non-white population as % of total
UK local authorities, 2001



Population by ethnic group: UK 2001

	000s	%
White	54,152	92.1%
Indian	1,054	1.8%
Pakistani	747	1.3%
Black Caribbean	566	1.0%
Black African	485	0.8%
Bangladeshi	283	0.5%
Chinese	247	0.4%
Mixed	677	1.2%
Other	577	1.0%
Total	58,789	100%

Source: National statistics, www.statistics.gov.uk/census 2001

Population by religion: UK 2001

	000s	%
Christian	42,079	71.6%
Muslim	1,591	2.7%
Hindu	559	1.0%
Sikh	336	0.6%
Jewish	267	0.5%
Buddhist	152	0.3%
Other	179	0.3%
No Religion / not stated	13,626	23.2%
Total	58,789	100%

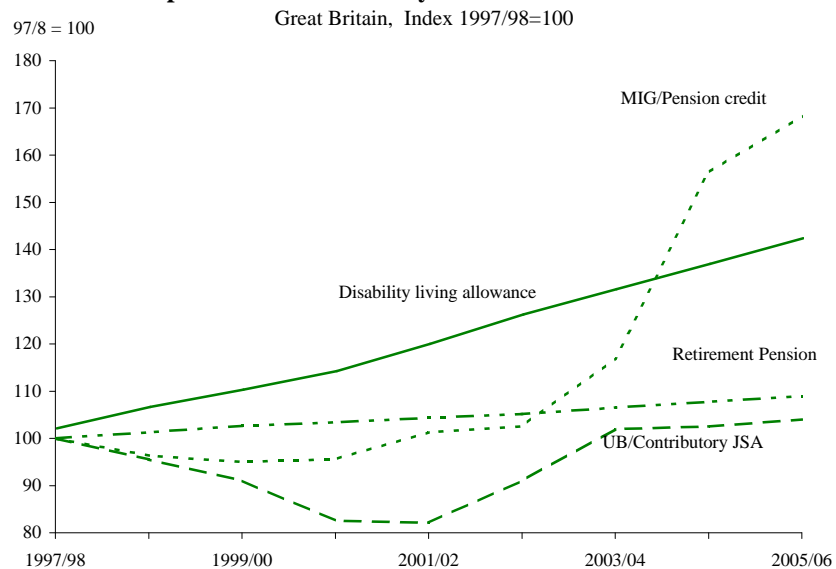
Source: National statistics, www.statistics.gov.uk/census 2001

Contact: Adam Mellows-Facer x6969 or Richard Cracknell x4632

Social security benefits and expenditure

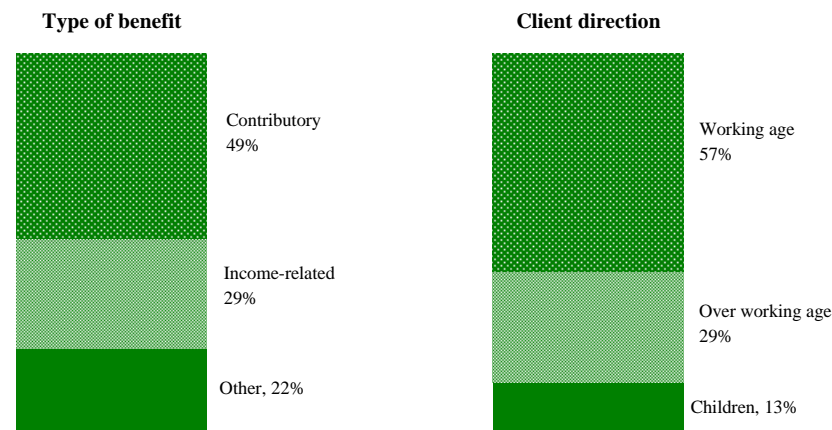
- Spending on social security accounts for just under 30 percent of all public expenditure and is equivalent to 11 percent of GDP. Cyclical peaks and troughs aside, it has grown steadily over the past 50 years.
- The make-up of benefit expenditure has changed over this period. Contributory benefits now account for less than 50 percent of total benefit expenditure, compared to 70 percent in the 1960s and 1970s.
- Income-related benefits have grown from 8 percent of benefit expenditure to 29 percent.
- Other 'categorical' benefits have also grown in importance since the 1970s, with the introduction of universal child benefit and benefits to help with the extra costs of disability and care needs.
- There are around 12 million people receiving a retirement pension. Those over working age account for 29 percent total benefit spending.

Recipients of social security benefits 1997/98 - 2005/06



Social security benefit spending by type of benefit and client direction

Great Britain, 2002/3 plans



Public expenditure on social security & personal tax credits

United Kingdom

	£ billion cash	£ billion 02/03 prices	% GDP
1997/98	96.4	108.6	11.7%
1998/99	98.7	108.2	11.4%
1999/00	103.4	110.7	11.2%
2000/01	109.3	114.5	11.3%
2001/02	114.7	117.6	11.4%
2002/03 plans	120.0	120.0	11.4%
2003/04 plans	127.1	124.3	11.4%
2004/05 plans	133.2	127.1	11.3%
2005/06 plans	139.1	129.5	11.2%

Sources: DWP *Benefit Expenditure tables*
HM Treasury *GDP Deflator*

Next update: Spring 2004

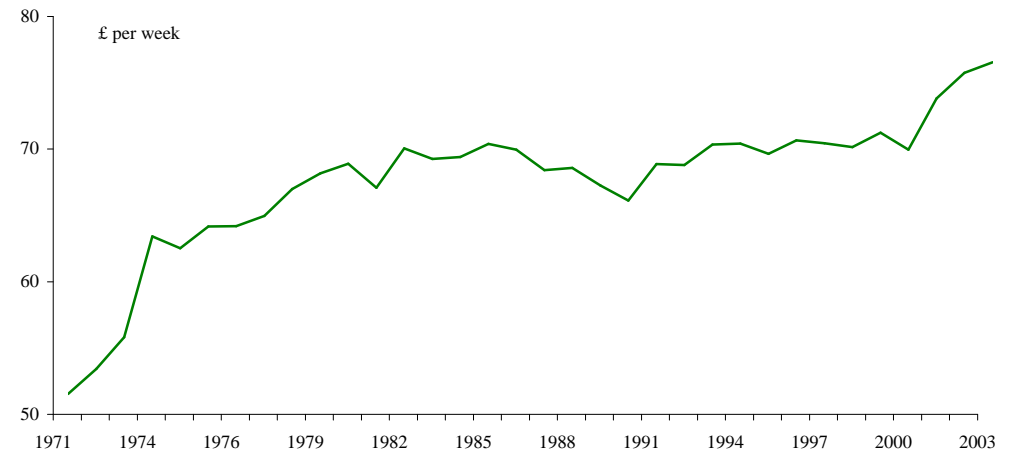
Contact: Richard Cracknell x4632 or Ross Young x4313

Pensions and pensioners' incomes

- As a whole pensioners' incomes have grown by around 80 percent in real terms over the past two decades.
- Growth has been seen in each part of the income distribution, although it has been greater (around 90 percent) at the top of the income distribution than at the bottom (around 45 percent).
- The explanation for differential growth lies largely in different sources of income. The poorest pensioners are overwhelmingly dependent on state benefits for their income, while richer pensioners getting a growing proportion, usually the majority, of their income from occupational pensions and other private sources.
- While the real value of the basic state pension has grown in recent years, it has been falling in relation to average earnings. By April 2003 the basic pension for a single person was 16 percent of average earnings, compared with 25 percent in 1980.

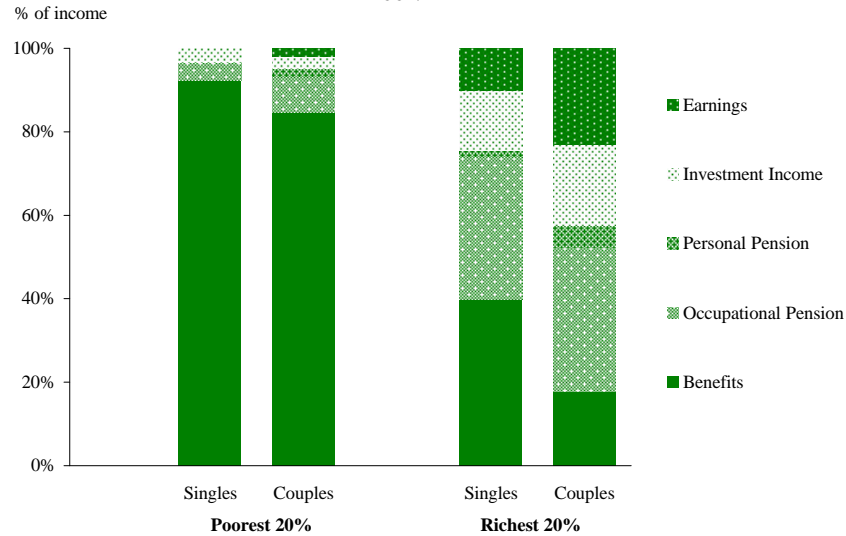
Real value of the basic state pension: 1971-2003

Single person under 80, at 2002 prices



Income sources of rich and poor pensioners

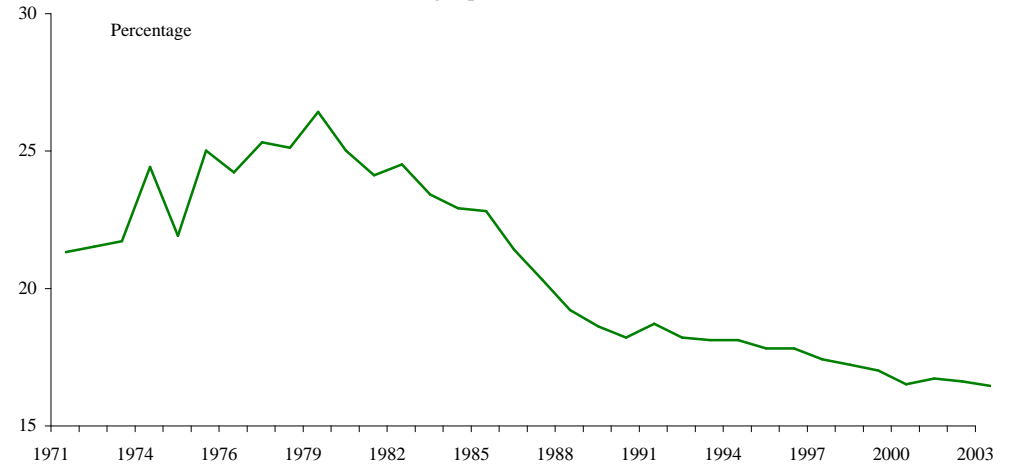
2001/2



Source: DWP Pensioner Income Series

Basic state pension as proportion of average earnings: 1971-2003

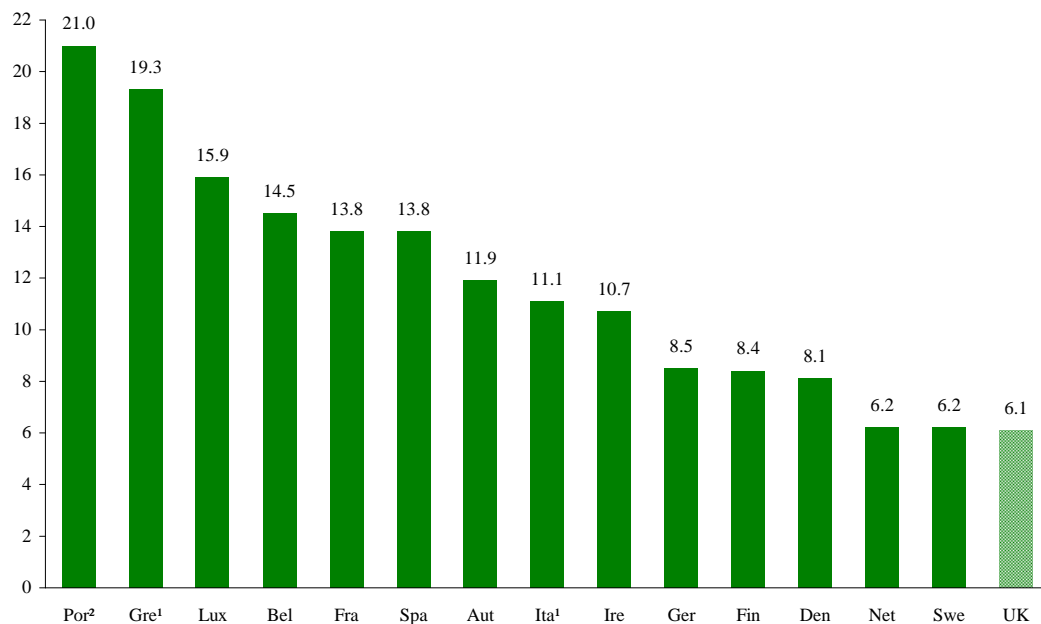
Single person under 80



Road accident casualties

- There has been little change in overall annual road accident casualty numbers over the past 20 years. However, the proportion killed or seriously injured has tended to fall.
- There were 3,431 road deaths in Great Britain in 2002, down from all-time and post-war peaks of 9,169 and 7,985 in 1941 and 1966 respectively.
- Child casualties fell by 9 per cent in 2002 compared with 2001. There were 179 child fatalities, 18 per cent less than in 2001. The number of children killed or seriously injured in 2002 was 4,596, down 8 per cent on 2001
- 775 pedestrians were killed in Great Britain in 2002, 23 per cent below the 1994-1998 baseline average.
- It is estimated that 14 percent of road deaths and 6 percent of all road accident casualties in 2002 involved illegal alcohol levels.

Road deaths per 100,000 population, 2001



Notes: ¹2000 data; ²1999 data

Source: OECD, August 2003

Next update: October 2004

Road accident casualties, by severity

Great Britain 1992-2002

	Fatal	Serious	Slight	Total
1992	4,229	49,256	257,268	310,753
1993	3,814	45,020	257,301	306,135
1994	3,650	46,540	265,169	315,359
1995	3,621	45,533	261,533	310,687
1996	3,598	44,499	272,481	320,578
1997	3,599	42,984	281,220	327,803
1998	3,421	40,834	280,957	325,212
1999	3,423	39,122	277,765	320,310
2000	3,409	38,155	278,719	320,283
2001	3,450	37,110	272,749	313,309
2002	3,431	35,976	263,198	302,605

Source: DfT, *Road Casualties in Great Britain Main Results 2002*

Road accident casualties involving illegal alcohol levels

Great Britain 1992-2002, estimates

	Fatal	Serious	Slight	Total
1992	660	3,610	13,610	17,880
1993	660	3,280	12,770	16,710
1994	540	2,660	11,780	14,980
1995	540	2,840	11,780	15,160
1996	540	3,000	12,450	16,000
1997	580	3,010	13,450	17,040
1998	550	2,940	13,310	16,800
1999	460	2,520	12,610	15,590
2000	460	2,470	13,980	16,910
2001	530	2,540	14,990	18,060
2002	480	2,410	15,530	18,420

Source: DfT, *Road accidents Great Britain: the casualty report, various*

Contact: Ross Young x4313 or Matthew Whittaker x6789

Road traffic

- Road vehicle traffic has increased in all but three of the last 50 years. Total distance travelled in Great Britain was over nine times higher in 2002 than in 1950.
- The biggest growth in traffic in recent years came in the late 1980s. Between 1985 and 1989 road traffic grew by one third.
- The stock of motor vehicles in Great Britain currently stands at just over 30 million, of which 26 million are body type cars. There were 13 percent more cars licensed in 2002 than in 1997.
- 74 percent of all households have access to a car. 27 percent have two or more cars.

Motor vehicle traffic in Great Britain

Billion vehicle kilometres

	Cars and taxis	Other vehicles	All motor vehicles
1950	25.6	27.4	53.1
1960	68.0	44.3	112.3
1970	155.0	45.4	200.5
1980	215.0	56.9	271.9
1990	335.9	75.0	410.8
1997	365.8	84.5	450.3
1998	371.4	88.2	459.6
1999	377.0	89.5	466.5
2000 ^(a)	376.3	90.2	466.5
2001	382.3	91.6	473.9
2002	392.4	93.5	485.9

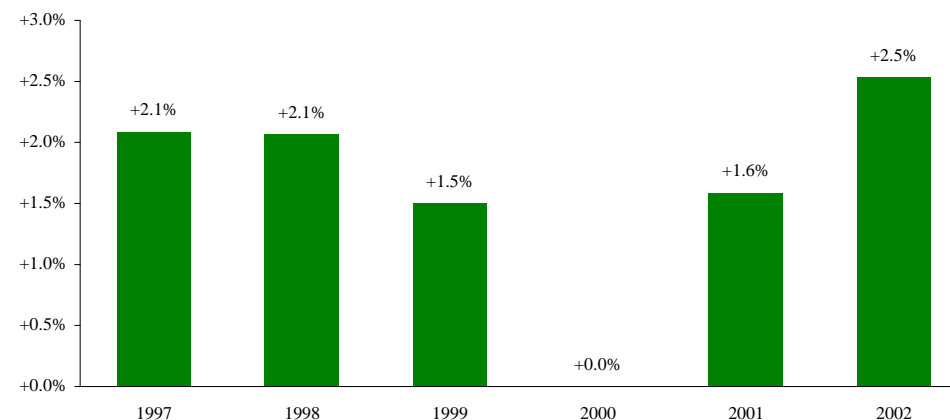
Notes: Figures from 1993 onwards have been produced on a new basis and are not directly comparable with earlier figures

(a) Figures affected by the September fuel protest

Source: DfT, *Road Traffic Statistics 2002*

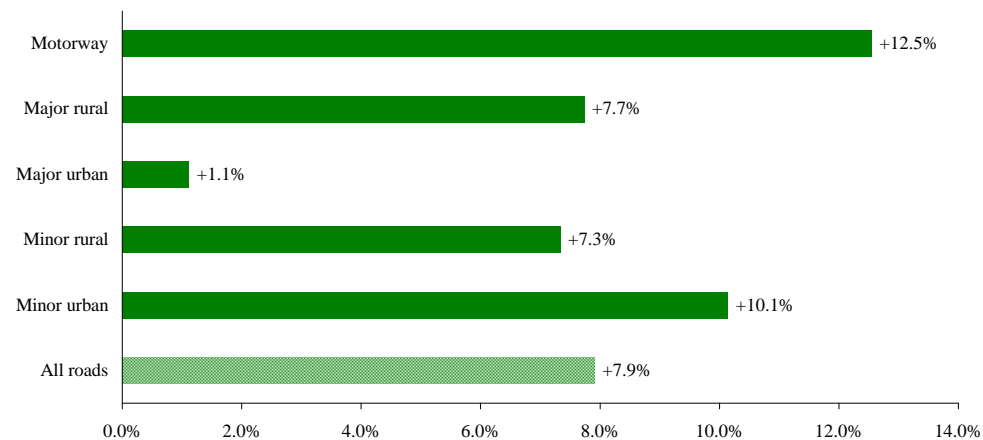
Annual percentage change in road traffic

Billion motor vehicle kilometers, GB



Percentage change in road traffic by road type

1997-2002



Next update: July 2004

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Public transport

- Transport by cars, vans and taxis constituted 85 percent of the total distance travelled by passengers in 2002. In 1952 such transport accounted for just over one-quarter of the total distance travelled.
- Buses and coaches accounted for 6 percent of the total distance travelled by passengers in 2002. This compares to 42 percent in the early 1950s.
- Rail travel is at an historically high level but the rapid growth in private road transport means that rail travel now accounts for 6 percent of all passenger transport, compared with 17 percent in the early 1950s.
- There were 942 million passenger journeys on the London Underground in 2002/03, fewer than in 2001/02 but 15 percent more than in 1997/98. There were a total of 976 million national rail journeys in 2002/03.

Passenger transport by selected mode, Great Britain

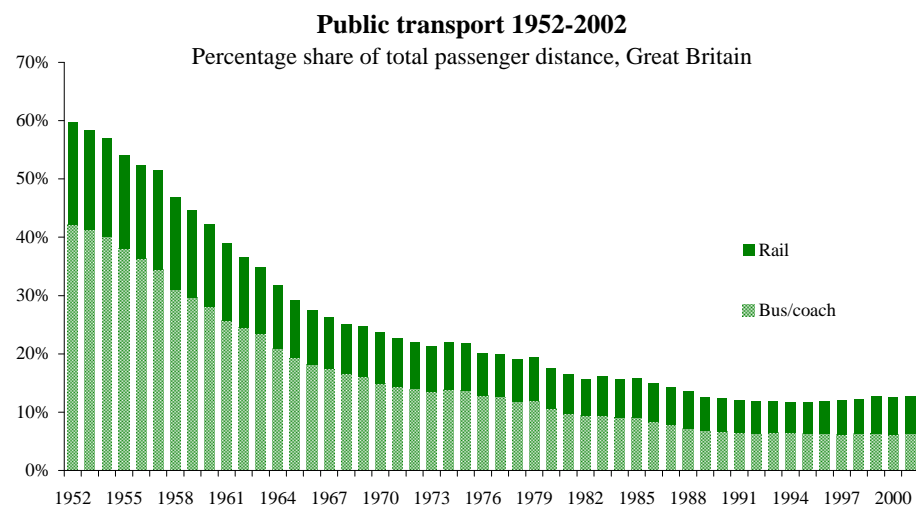
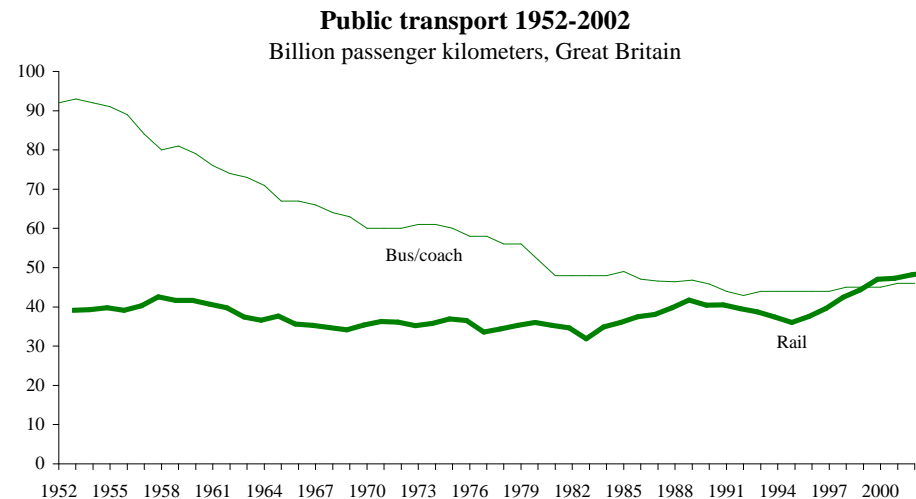
Billion passenger kilometres/percentage of total

	Buses and coaches		Rail ^(a)		Cars, vans and taxis		All modes
1960	79	28%	40	14%	139	49%	282
1970	60	15%	36	9%	297	74%	403
1980	52	11%	35	7%	388	79%	491
1990	46	7%	40	6%	588	85%	690
1998	45	6%	44	6%	618	86%	722
1999	45	6%	46	6%	613	85%	721
2000	45	6%	47	6%	618	85%	726
2001	46	6%	47	6%	624	85%	734
2002	46	6%	48	6%	634	85%	746

Note: Figures from 1999 onwards have been produced on a new basis and are not directly comparable to earlier figures

(a) National railways plus underground and metro systems

Source: DfT, *Transport Statistics Great Britain 2003*



Next update: October 2004

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Rail performance and fares

- The Public Performance Measure (PPM) was introduced by the Strategic Rail Authority as the main measure of performance in 2000. The PPM measures the performance of individual trains against their planned timetable, combining reliability and punctuality.
- Speed restrictions imposed after the Hatfield derailment in October 2000 caused a significant reduction PPM. The measure fell below 50 percent from October to December 2000 for long distance operators.
- There were 92 passenger complaints per 100,000 journeys in the first quarter of 2003/04, a 17.9 per cent year-on-year decrease.
- Rail fares have increased by 20 per cent since 1997, a 4 per cent increase in real terms. First class prices have risen at a rate well above the average.

Public performance measure, by type of operator, Great Britain

Percentage of trains arriving on time

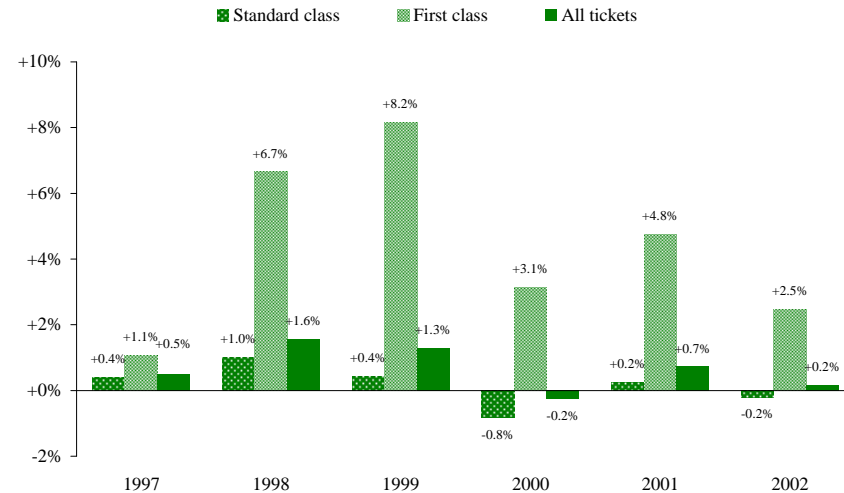
	Long distance	London and South East	Other regional operators	All
1997-98	81.7	89.6	90.6	89.7
1998-99	80.6	87.9	88.6	87.9
1999-00	83.7	87.1	89.1	87.8
2000-01	69.1	77.6	81.7	79.1
2001-02	70.2	77.8	79.1	78.0
2002-03	70.6	79.0	80.5	79.2
2002-03 Q2	72.0	81.9	80.3	80.8
Q3	61.2	71.9	74.7	72.6
Q4	73.0	79.1	83.2	80.5
2003-04 Q1	74.4	83.9	85.8	84.3
Q2	66.9	79.4	83.8	80.8

Note: In some cases data has been calculated against temporary timetables

Source: SRA, National rail trends 2003-04 (Quarter 2)

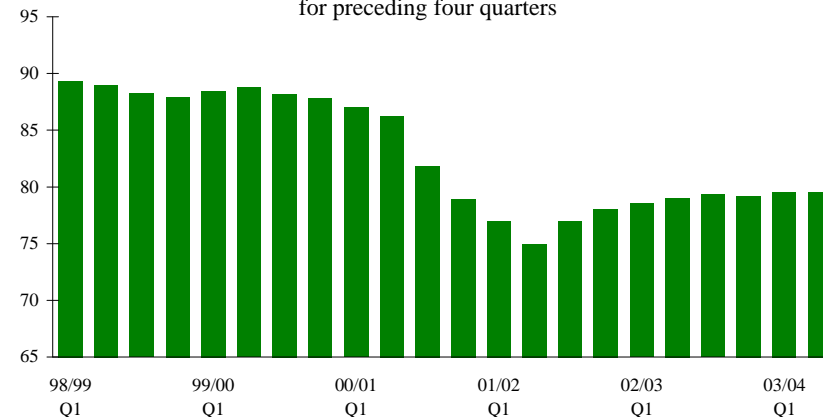
Next update: March 2004

Real increase in rail fares: 1997-2002



Public performance measure - moving average

Average percentage of trains arriving on time for preceding four quarters



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Freight

- Freight data are presented in two standard forms:
 - Goods lifted: the weight of goods carried
 - Goods moved: the weight multiplied by the distance travelled
- Road freight accounts for over 80 percent of goods lifted and over 60 percent of goods moved. There has been little change in these relative shares in recent years.
- Distances carried have increased rapidly, particularly in terms of rail freight. The average rail haul in 2002 was just over 200 km, almost double the average distance in 1991.
- Two discontinuities in the rail series in recent years, following privatisation and methodological changes, make assessing trends difficult.

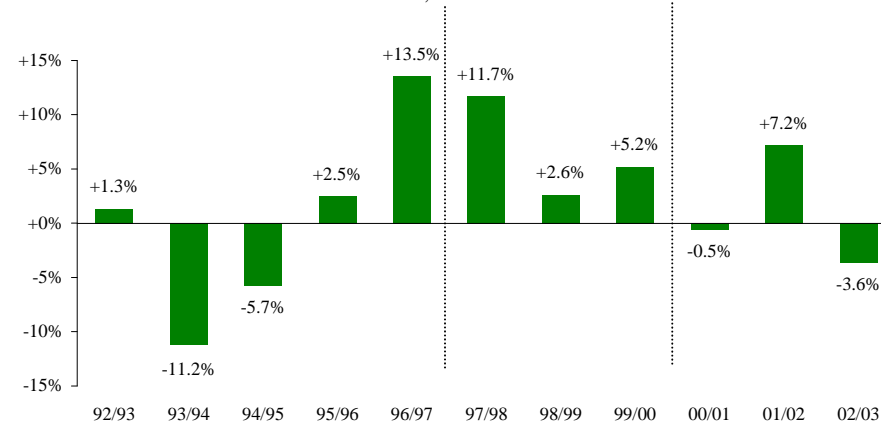
Freight by mode of transport: Great Britain

Shares of total

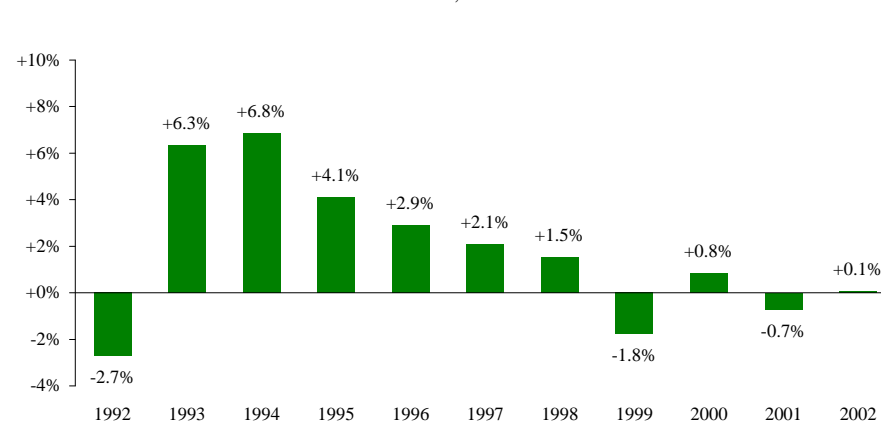
	Road		Rail		Water		Pipeline		Total	
Goods lifted (million tonnes)										
1980	1,395	79%	154	9%	137	8%	83	5%	1,769	100%
1990	1,749	81%	140	6%	152	7%	121	6%	2,162	100%
1998	1,727	81%	102	5%	149	7%	153	7%	2,131	100%
1999	1,661	81%	92	4%	145	7%	155	8%	2,053	100%
2000	1,689	82%	95	5%	137	7%	151	7%	2,072	100%
2001	1,660	82%	94	5%	131	6%	151	7%	2,036	100%
2002	1,708	82%	87	4%	139	7%	146	7%	2,080	100%
Goods moved (billion tonne kilometres)										
1980	93	53%	18	10%	54	31%	10	6%	175	100%
1990	136	62%	16	7%	56	26%	11	5%	219	100%
1998	160	65%	17	7%	57	23%	12	5%	246	100%
1999	157	64%	18	7%	59	24%	12	5%	246	100%
2000	158	62%	18	7%	67	26%	11	4%	255	100%
2001	157	64%	19	8%	59	24%	12	5%	247	100%
2002	157	62%	19	7%	67	26%	11	4%	254	100%

Source: DfT, *Transport Trends 2003*, Tables 5.1 & 5.2

Annual % change: goods moved by rail
Great Britain, 1992/93 - 2002/03



Annual % change: goods moved by road
Great Britain, 1992 - 2002



Internet access

- An estimated 11.9 million UK households had access to the internet in the quarter ending September 2003, 48 percent of the total.
- Access has increased by over 400 percent in five years.
- There is considerable variation in usage by age and region.
- 12 percent of households in the poorest income decile have home access to the internet, compared to 86 percent of households in the highest income decile.
- The most popular online purchase category is travel, accommodation or holidays, followed by books, magazines, e-learning or training material and tickets for events.

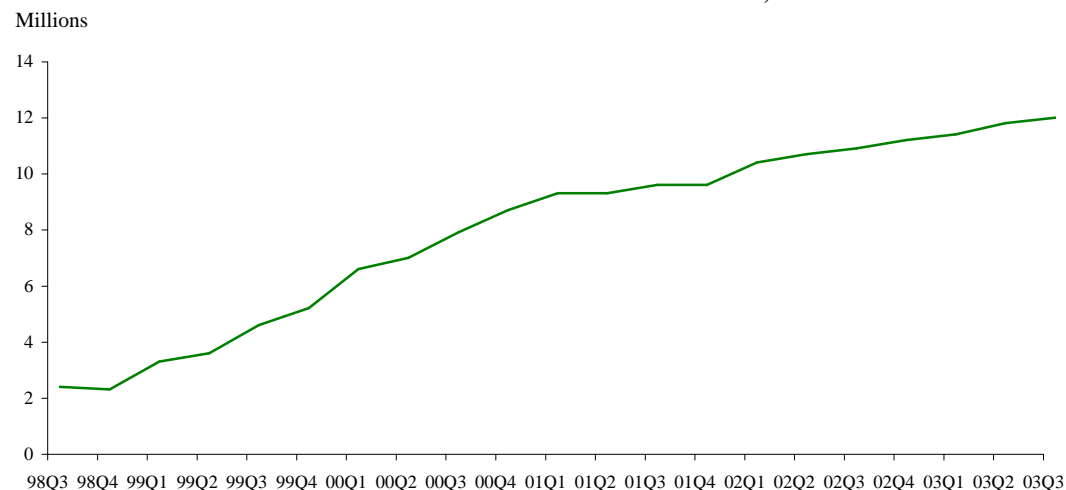
Households with home access to the internet

Provisional percentages, 2002/03

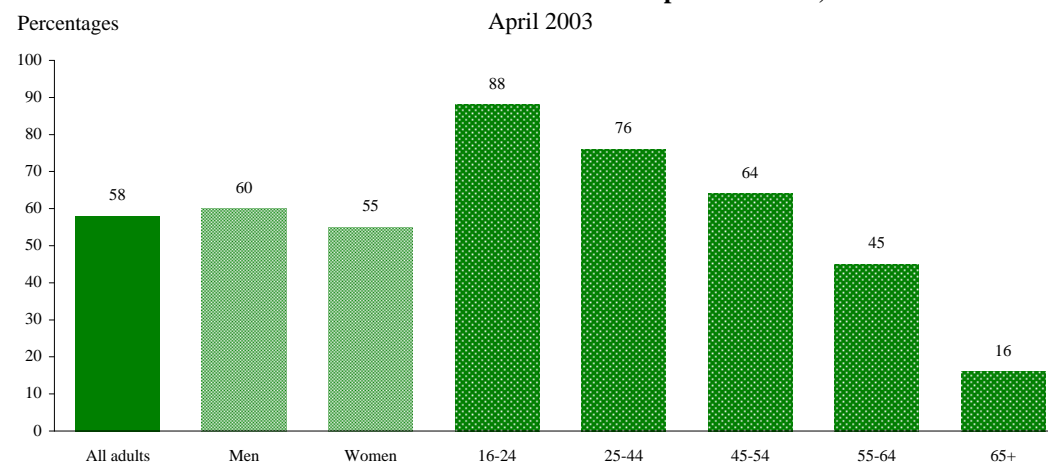
North East	41
North West	43
Yorkshire and the Humber	42
East Midlands	49
West Midlands	41
Eastern	52
London	51
South East	52
South West	44
England	47
Wales	37
Scotland	42
Northern Ireland	35
UK	46

Source: National Statistics, *Internet Access*

Households with home access to the internet, UK



Adults who have used the internet in the past 3 months, UK



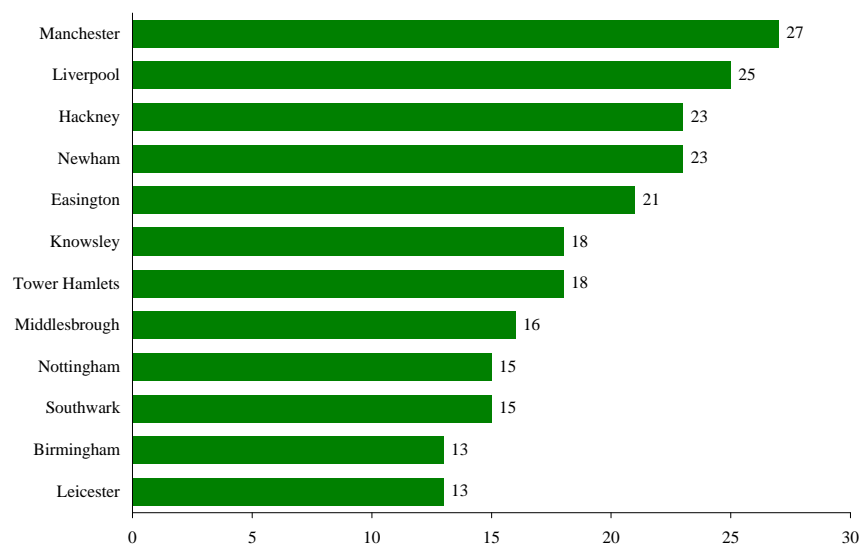
Next update: April 2004

Contact: Adam Mellows-Facer x6969 or Ross Young x4313

Index of multiple deprivation

- The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2000 (IMD 2000) ranks all 8,414 wards in England by relative deprivation. Similar indices are available for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. However, they are not directly comparable.
- The IMD 2000 is used to guide various areas of policy, including stamp duty exemption, the Deprived Urban Post Office Fund and the Neighbourhood Renewal Fund.
- The index is formed by combining income, employment, health, education, housing and access to services domains.
- Six different local authority level aggregations are available. However, the index is not available at constituency level.
- The index is currently being updated, a process now due to be completed this winter.
- Extensive information is available in House of Commons Library Standard Note SN/SG/2142 with supplementary tables in SN/SG/2143.

Local authorities with most wards in the most deprived 10% in England



Next update: Spring 2004

IMD 2000: The 10 most deprived wards in England

Where 1 is the most deprived

Rank	Ward name	Local Authority
1	Benchill	Manchester
2	Speke	Liverpool
3	Thorntree	Middlesbrough
4	Everton	Liverpool
5	Pallister	Middlesbrough
6	Vauxhall	Liverpool
7	St. Hilda's	Middlesbrough
8	Princess	Knowsley
9	Grangetown	Redcar and Cleveland
10	Granby	Liverpool

Source: Office of the Deputy Prime Minister

IMD 2000: The 10 least deprived wards in England

Where 1 is the most deprived

Rank	Ward name	Local Authority
8,405	Harpenden West	St. Albans
8,406	Fetcham West	Mole Valley
8,407	Berkhamsted Central	Dacorum
8,408	Stoneleigh	Epsom and Ewell
8,409	Emmbrook	Wokingham
8,410	Verulam	St. Albans
8,411	Hazlemere West	Wycombe
8,412	Riverhead	Sevenoaks
8,413	Chorleywood West	Three Rivers
8,414	Aldenham East	Hertsmere

Source: Office of the Deputy Prime Minister

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