



RESEARCH PAPER 03/40  
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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's includes:**

**Article: Higher education applications**

**Topical subject pages:**

- **Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)**
- **London congestion charge**

Adam Mellows-Facer - Editor

SOCIAL & GENERAL STATISTICS

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## I Introduction to Social Indicators

Social Indicators is produced three times a year following the Christmas, Easter and Summer recesses by the Social & General Statistics section. The paper includes a series of subject pages that cover a wide range of social statistics. Each edition of the paper also includes topical articles and subject pages. The coverage is intended to be complementary to the Economic Indicators research paper, which is produced by the Economic Policy and Statistics section.

The Social Indicators intranet pages are now available to Members and staff who are connected to the PDVN.<sup>1</sup> These will include statistics on the same topics as the research paper. However, these pages have a number of additional features:

- Subject pages will be updated when new statistics are released.
- Users will be able to download the underlying data, which frequently includes a longer time series and/or additional information.
- Links to publications/websites on the internet and other Library publications specifically related to the topic.

Subjects have been chosen from those that receive the most public attention and those that we think are most useful to Members. 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 range of topics included in Social Indicators and the content of the intranet pages will be regularly reviewed. If you have views on either, please contact the Head of Section, Richard Cracknell (x4632) or the editor, Adam Mellows-Facer (x6969).

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<sup>1</sup> <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*.

<b>Subject</b>	<b>Statistician</b>	<b>Tel.</b>	<b>Alternative</b>	<b>Tel.</b>
Agriculture	Richard Cracknell	4632		
Charities	Ross Young	4313		
Civil service	Richard Cracknell	4632	Adam Mellows-Facer	6969
Crime and justice	Gavin Berman	3851	Ross Young	4313
Defence	Gavin Berman	3851	David Knott	2454
Deprivation	Adam Mellows-Facer	6969		
Education	David Knott	2454	Gavin Berman	3851
Elections	Adam Mellows-Facer	6969	Ross Young	4313
Energy	Ross Young	4313		
Environment	Ross Young	4313		
Gambling/lottery	Gavin Berman	3851		
Health	Adam Mellows-Facer	6969	David Knott	2454
Housing	Gavin Berman	3851	Adam Mellows-Facer	6969
Immigration	Ross Young	4313	David Knott	2454
Local government finance	Gavin Berman	3851	David Knott	2454
Media/arts	Gavin Berman	3851		
Monarchy	Richard Cracknell	4632		
Parliament	Richard Cracknell	4632	Adam Mellows-Facer	6969
Population	Richard Cracknell	4632	Adam Mellows-Facer	6969
Religion	Gavin Berman	3851	Adam Mellows-Facer	6969
Science	Ross Young	4313		
Social security	Richard Cracknell	4632	Adam Mellows-Facer	6969
Sport	Gavin Berman	3851		
Statistics	Richard Cracknell	4632		
Transport	Ross Young	4313		

### III Higher education applications update

The Universities and Colleges Admissions Services (UCAS) provide data on admissions several times each year. Whilst subject page 4.6 assesses information provided in the annual dataset, the following article briefly considers the latest UCAS applications snapshot, showing figures for applications to UK full-time undergraduate courses at 24<sup>th</sup> March 2003.

**Table 1: Applications by Gender**

UK at 24 March

	Women	Men	Total
2002	206,234	172,652	378,886
2003	215,763	177,987	393,750
% change	4.6%	3.1%	3.9%

Source: UCAS press release 25 April 2003

Table 1 shows that by 24 March, 393,750 applications had been received for courses starting in autumn 2003. There are 14,864 (3.9%) more applicants than the same point last year. Applications from females rose 4.6%, half as rapidly again as applications from males (up 3.1%). Females comprise now 54% of all university entrant hopefuls.

**Table 2: UK students' applications by age**

UK at 24 March

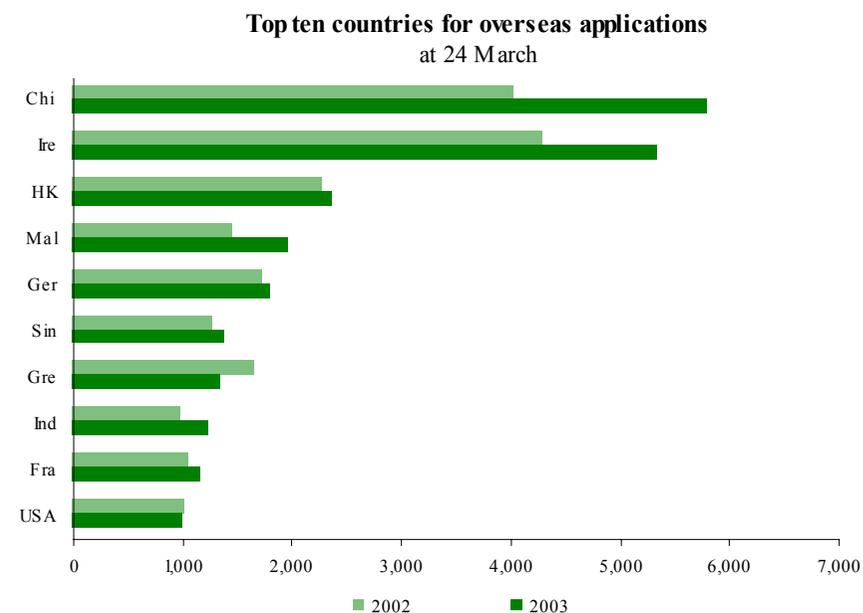
	<21	21 to 24	25 +
2002	286,505	26,038	27,978
2003	292,743	28,105	29,855
% change	2.2%	7.9%	6.7%

Source: UCAS press release 25 April 2003

Table 2 shows that each of the three age bands (under 21, 21-24 and 25 and over), have witnessed increased numbers of applications from UK students. The largest rises occurred in the 21-24 and 25+ age groups, where 7.9% and 6.7% respective increases were recorded. The increase for the under 21 group, which accounts for over 80% of applications, was more modest at 2.2%.

Overseas applications have risen faster than those within the UK. They comprised just over 12% (43,000) of the total number of applications at 24 March, having risen by more than 10% in each of the three standard age classifications.

The following graph shows overseas applicants' country of origin.



China had the largest number of applications (5,810) and the greatest percentage increase (43.9%) in the period under consideration. Applications from Malaysian

students have risen 33% on the previous year. Within the EU, Ireland has both the most applications (5,364) and the highest percentage increase (24.8%). In only two countries within the top ten did entries fall relative to the same point last year - Greece and the USA witnessed 18% and 1% respective declines.

Table 3 shows that in terms of inter-UK movement, there been falls in home country students applying for courses in other UK constituent countries.

**Table 3: Inter-UK applications**

at 24 March 2003

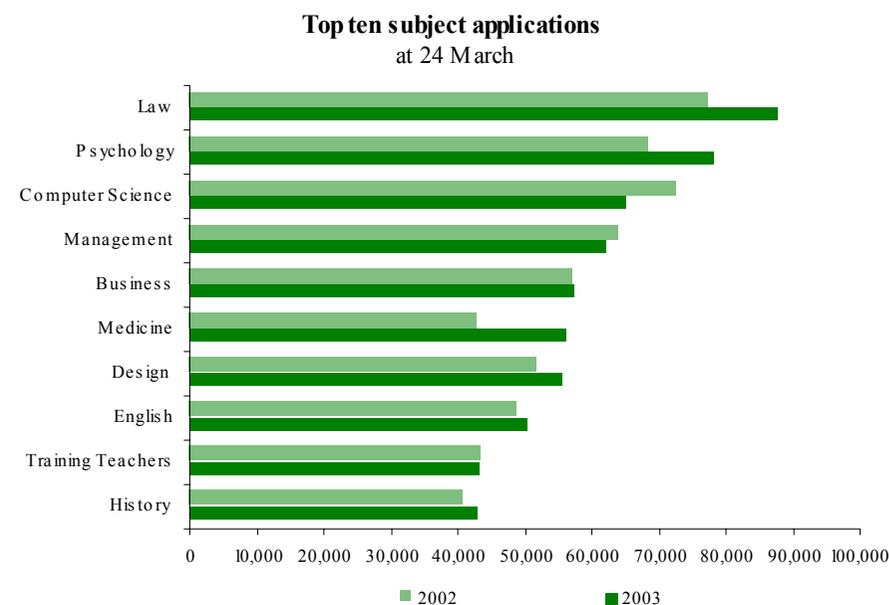
Home country of applicant	Country of institution			
	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
<b>England</b>				
2002	<b>279,725</b>	36,698	23,285	722
2003	<b>287,371</b>	36,436	22,231	792
% change	<b>2.7%</b>	-0.7%	-4.5%	9.7%
<b>Wales</b>				
2002	11,578	<b>12,466</b>	758	46
2003	11,875	<b>12,760</b>	747	41
% change	2.6%	<b>2.4%</b>	-1.5%	-10.9%
<b>Scotland</b>				
2002	5,162	436	<b>28,273</b>	140
2003	5,124	378	<b>29,813</b>	133
% change	-0.7%	-13.3%	<b>5.4%</b>	-5.0%
<b>Northern Ireland</b>				
2002	6,582	717	6,050	<b>12,838</b>
2003	6,956	606	5,903	<b>13,250</b>
% change	5.7%	-15.5%	-2.4%	<b>3.2%</b>

Source: UCAS press release 25 April 2003

While there has been a 2.7% increase in the number of students from England applying for English institutions, there have been 4.5% and 0.7% falls in applications to Scotland and Wales respectively. For Scottish students,

applications fell 0.7% to English, 13.3% to Welsh, and 5.0% to institutions in Northern Ireland. Home country applications to Scottish institutions rose 5.4%. Broadly similar trends are evident for home country applications from Wales and Northern Ireland.

The following chart shows the ten subject areas that received the most applications in the period to March 2003.



Law, with nearly 90,000 applications is the most popular choice. Medicine received the largest percentage increase in applications (up 23.2%), with psychology next (up 12.3%). Four of the ten most popular subject areas received fewer applications than in the previous year. The decline was largest for computer science, which has received almost 12% fewer applications this year.

**Contact: David Knott, x2454**

## A. Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)

- A cumulative total of 5,865 probable SARS cases had been reported to the WHO by 1 May 2003. 391 of those cases have resulted in deaths, while 2,563 have recovered.
- Probable cases have been reported in 28 different countries. Local chains of transmission exist in 7 countries, including the UK.
- The totals given are dependent on local reporting techniques and accuracy. The large jump in cases and deaths on 26 March is attributed to an updated report of cases in Guangdong Province, China, and the inclusion of cases of atypical pneumonia in China now recognised as SARS.
- The 3,638 cases to 1 May in China (excluding Hong Kong) mean it now accounts for more probable cases than the rest of the world combined.

### Cumulative reported probable SARS cases

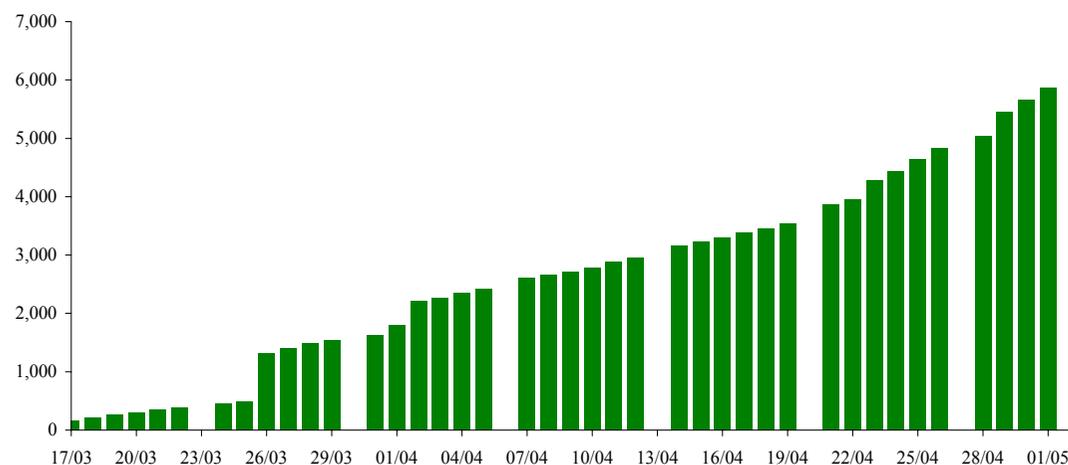
From 1 Nov 2002 to 1 May 2003

	Cases	Deaths	Local chain of transmission?
China	3,638	170	Yes
Hong Kong	1,600	162	Yes
Singapore	201	25	Yes
Canada	147	20	Yes
Taiwan	89	3	Yes
Vietnam	63	5	None
USA	54	0	Yes
UK	6	0	Yes
Others	67	6	None
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,865</b>	<b>391</b>	

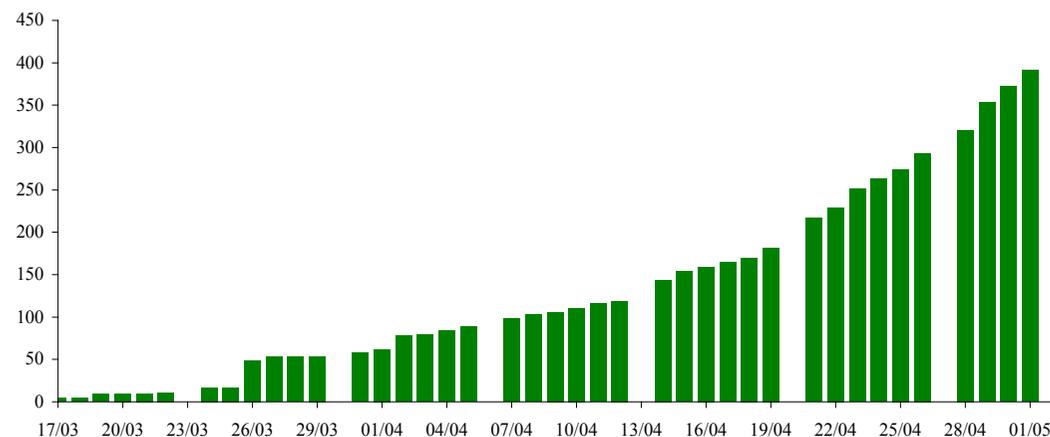
Note: The status of a reported case may change over time

Source: World Health Organisation, www.who.int

Cumulative reported probable SARS cases: to 1 May 2003



Cumulative reported SARS deaths: to 1 May 2003



Update on request

Contact: Adam Mellows-Facer, x6969

## B. London congestion charge

- The Central London congestion charge was introduced on 17 February 2003. Some limited statistics are available.
- Around 500,000 payments are now made per week. Weekly totals have risen slightly, although it should be noted that the first week of the charge was during school half-term holidays, when one would expect traffic levels to be lower.
- It was estimated that under 15,000 penalty charge notices (PCNs) would be issued in the sixth week, less than half the total in the first week of the charge. Transport for London estimate that they now issue 20,000 PCNs per week, and attribute the rise to system improvements.
- Transport for London estimate that traffic levels within the zone during charging hours have stabilised at around 80 percent of pre-charge levels.
- Significant increases in bus use and speeds have been reported. Five million passengers use London buses each weekday.
- In mid-March, approximately 130,000 vehicles were registered for discounts or exemptions, incorporating over 100,000 “Blue Badge” holders and 22,000 residents.

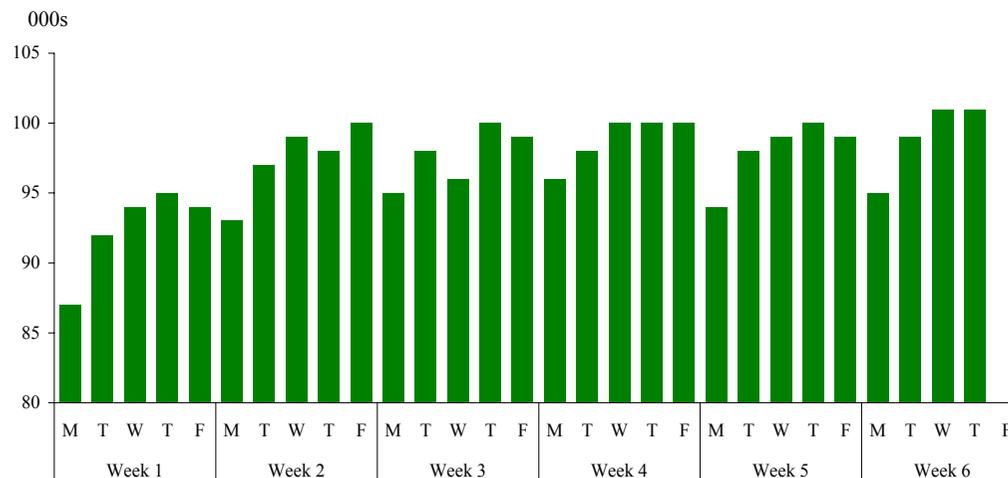
### London congestion charge: the first six weeks

000s, estimates

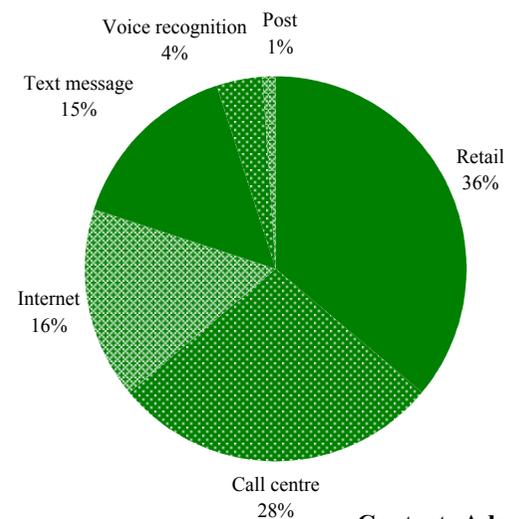
Week commencing	Payments	Penalty charge notices issued
17 Feb 2003	462	34
24 Feb 2003	487	30
3 Mar 2003	488	25
10 Mar 2003	494	20
17 Mar 2003	490	15
24 Mar 2003	496	15

Source: Transport for London

Congestion charge payments: the first six weeks



Congestion charge payment method: the first four weeks



Update on request

Contact: Adam Mellows-Facer, x6969

## 1.1 Agricultural incomes and subsidies

- Total income from farming (TIFF) in 2002 continued to recover from its all-time low in 2000.
- In spite of the rise, the 2002 figure means that apart from 2000 and 2001, TIFF remains lower than any other year on the current series, which goes back to 1973. Strictly consistent data are not available, but TIFF in 2000 was probably as low or lower than at any time since the depression in the late 1930s.
- 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 £6.2 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 - 2002

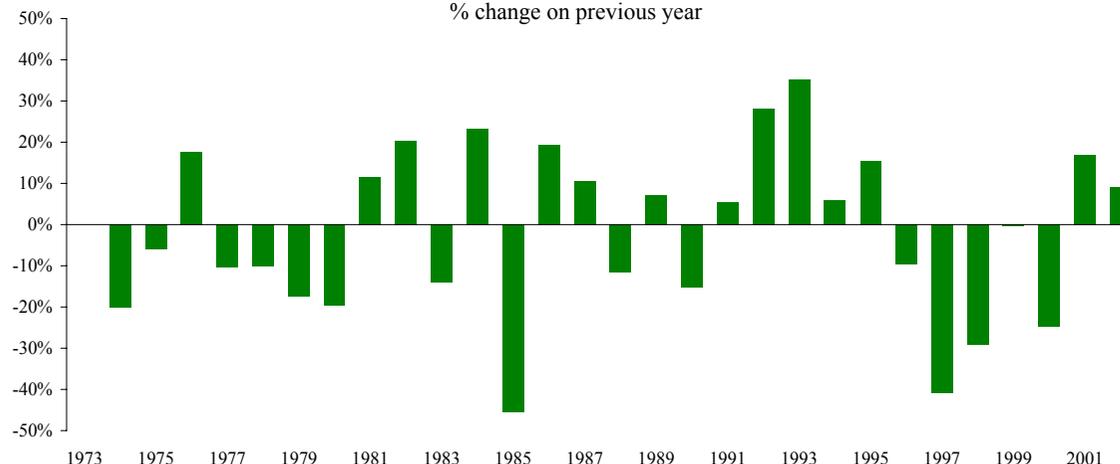
At 2002 prices

	Total income from farming (TIFF) £ billion	TIFF per whole-time person equivalent £ per head
1990	2.8	10.9
1997	3.3	14.0
1998	2.4	10.0
1999	2.4	10.3
2000	1.8	8.0
2001	2.1	9.4
2002	2.3	10.7

Source: DEFRA Statistics News Release 28 Nov 2002

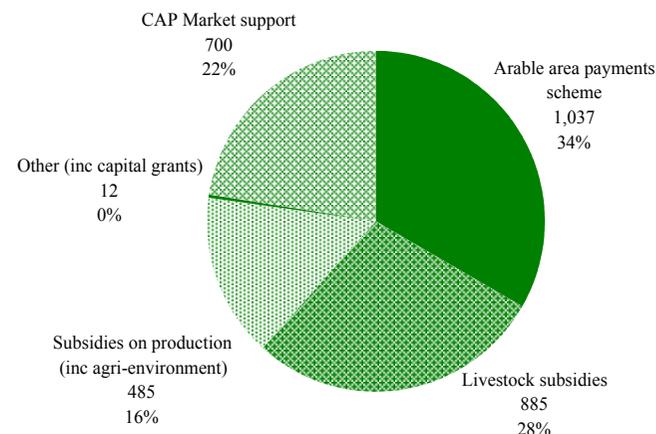
### Total income from farming 1973 to 2002

% change on previous year



### Public expenditure under CAP and national schemes

2002/03 forecast - £ million and % of total



## 1.2 Agricultural labour and output

- The total labour force in UK agriculture has decreased in each year since 1984. In the year to June 2002 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, 1990-2002

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

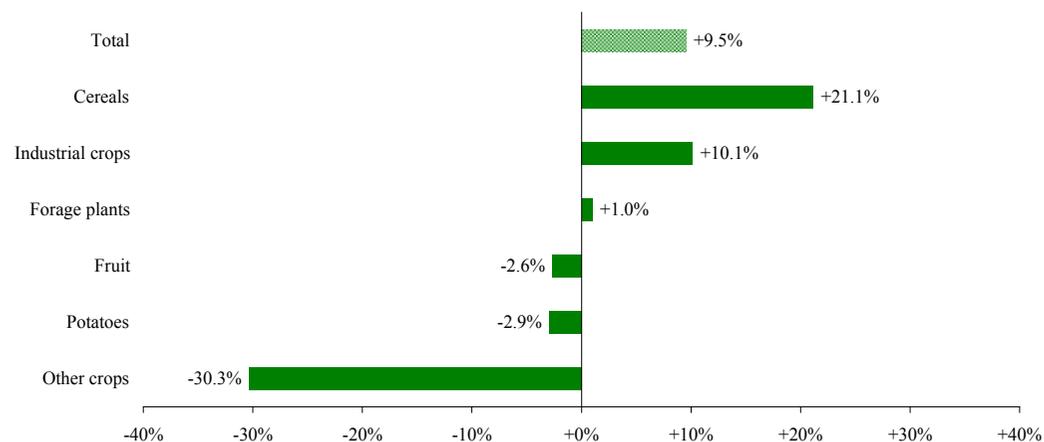
Notes: Results from 1998 are not consistent with previous years  
Results for 2001 including the effect of improvements in data for England are not comparable with previous years

Source: DEFRA, *Agriculture in the UK 2002*

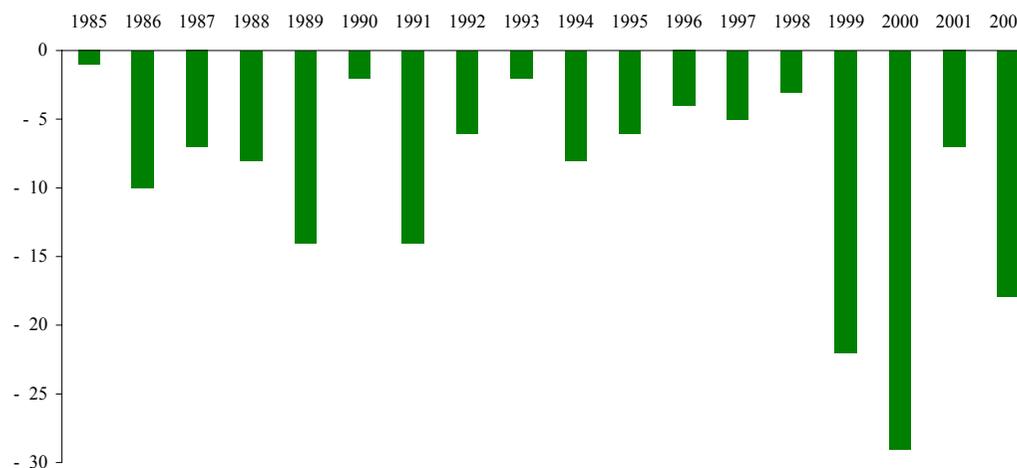
Next update: November 2003

### UK agricultural output by sector

% change 2001 to 2002



### UK labour force in agriculture: annual changes, 000s



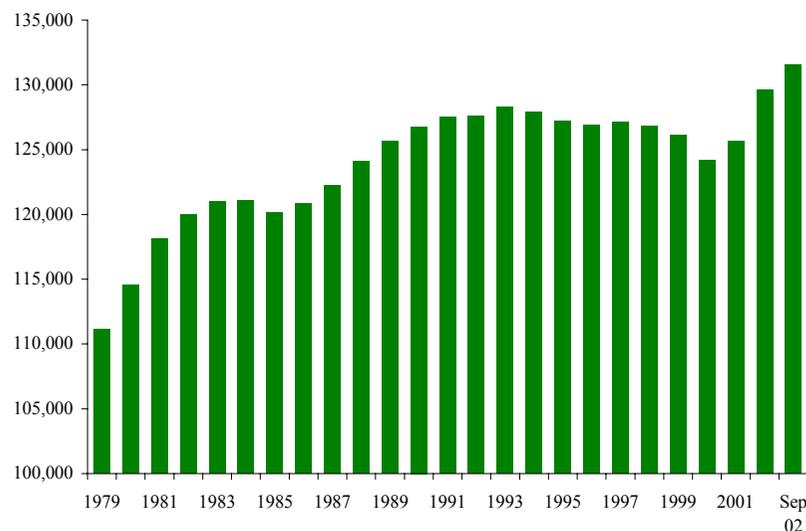
Contact: Richard Cracknell, x4632

## 2.1 Police numbers

- In September 2002 police strength stood at over 131,500, the highest ever number of full time equivalent officers. This is an increase of 3.4 percent on September 2001.
- Police forces recruited 10,215 officers over the 12 months to March 2002, 38 percent more than the previous year and the most since 1975.
- The proportion of women in the police service in England and Wales has increased steadily from 7 percent in March 1977 to 18 percent by March 2002.
- On 31 March 2002, there were 3,362 minority ethnic officers in the 43 police forces of England and Wales. This is an increase of 14 percent on the previous year. Ethnic minority strength as a proportion of total police service strength has increased from 1.0 percent in 1989 to 2.6 percent by March 2002.

### Police officer strength, England and Wales 1979 - 2002

Full time equivalents including secondments at 31st March



### Total police officer strength, England and Wales 1997-2002

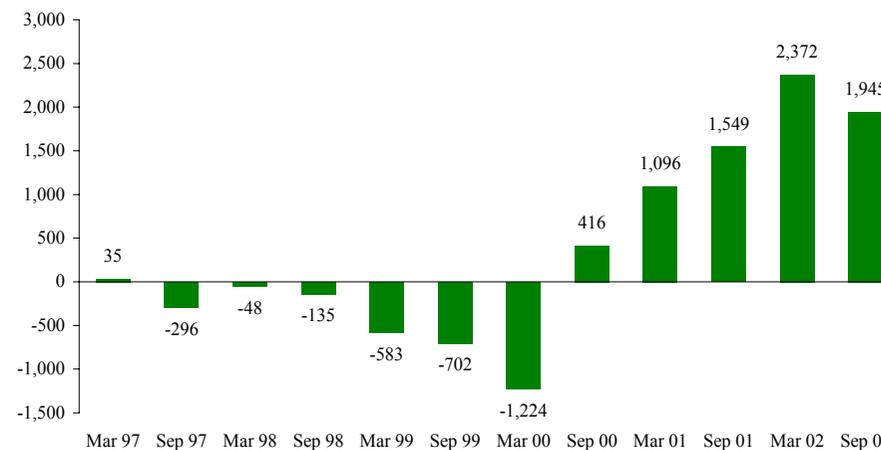
Full time equivalents at 31 March

	Total excluding secondments	Of which:				Total strength
		Female Number	%	Ethnic minority Number	%	
1997	125,051	18,781	15.0%	2,150	1.7%	<b>127,158</b>
1998	124,756	19,606	15.7%	2,483	2.0%	<b>126,814</b>
1999	123,841	19,885	16.1%	2,520	2.0%	<b>126,096</b>
2000	121,956	20,155	16.5%	2,734	2.2%	<b>124,170</b>
2001	123,476	21,174	17.1%	2,955	2.4%	<b>125,682</b>
2002	127,267	22,784	17.9%	3,362	2.6%	<b>129,603</b>
Sep '02	129,494	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	<b>131,548</b>

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

### Six month changes in police officer strength

England and Wales 1997-2002



Next update: Autumn 2003

Contact: Gavin Berman, x3851

## 2.2 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 2001/02. However, it has fallen in 2002/03.
- In 2001/02 80 percent of police forces' gross revenue expenditure was financed through government. In 2002/03 this proportion had fallen to less than 75 percent. This was due to a real fall of almost a quarter in Home Office police grants.
- The amount of police expenditure financed through council tax has increased by 44 percent in the twelve months to 2002/03.
- Council tax now accounts for 12 percent of police force expenditure finance, compared to 12 percent in 2001/02.

### Police funding and expenditure, England and Wales 1996/97 to 2002/03

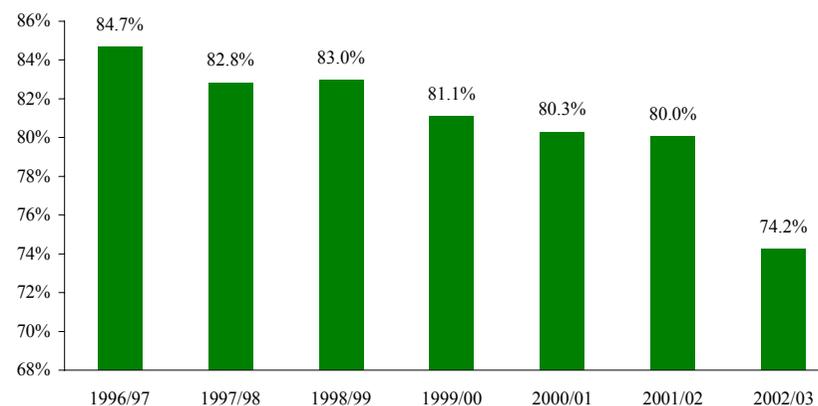
2001/02 prices, £ million

	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

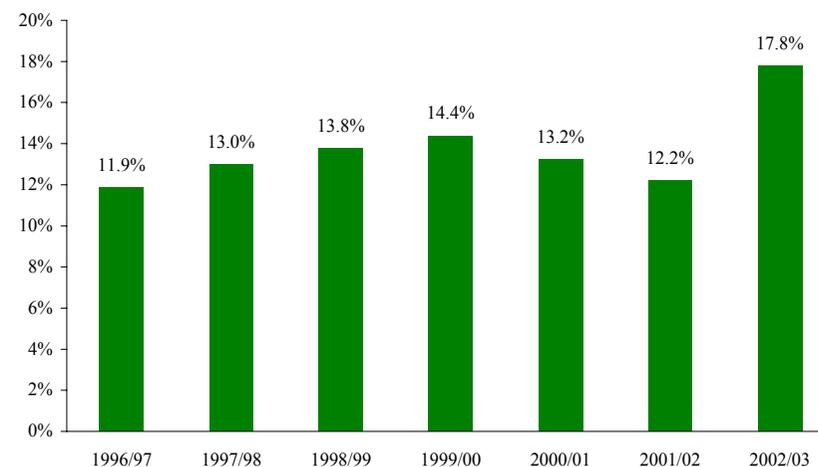
Note: Adjusted using April 2003 GDP deflator

Source: CIPFA, *Police statistics*

### Proportion of expenditure financed through external provision



### Proportion of expenditure financed through council tax



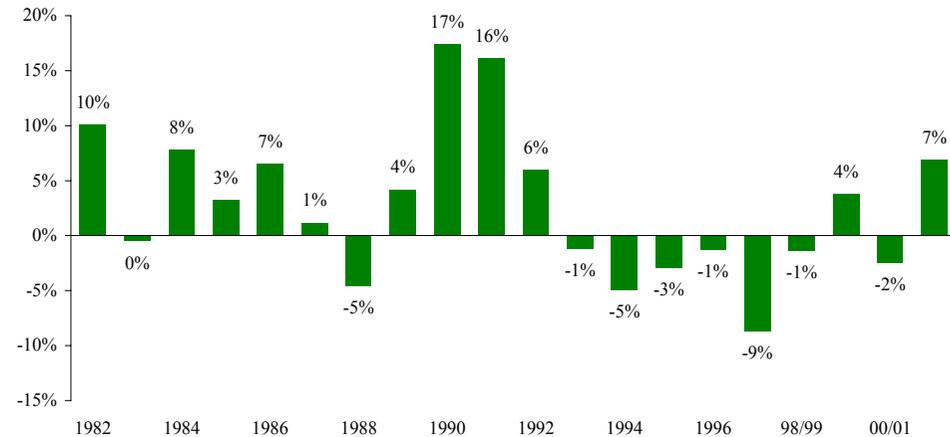
Next update: Autumn 2003

Contact: Gavin Berman, x3851

## 2.3 Crime

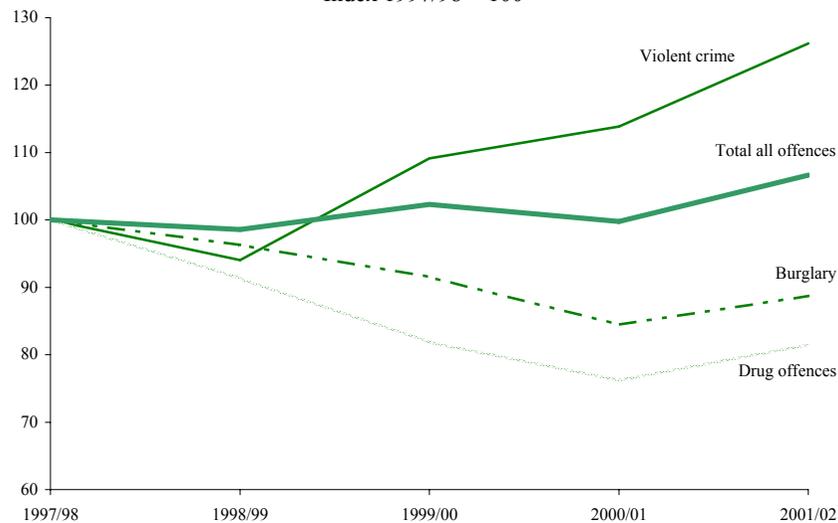
- There are two main measures of crime: the number of police recorded crimes and crimes measured under the British Crime Survey (BCS).
- The BCS measures crimes against adults (16 and over) living in private households in England and Wales.
- The latest quarterly recorded crime figures suggest that, after accounting for the effects of the recently implemented National Crime Recording Standard, total recorded crime in Q4 2002 was 7 percent lower than the corresponding quarter in 2001.
- The BCS estimate for crimes against adults living in private households is just over 13 million, a decrease of 2 percent on the 2000 estimate.
- 5.5 million offences were recorded by the police in the 12 months to March 2002, a rise of 7 percent over the previous 12 months. It is estimated that at least five of these percentage points are due to changes in police recording practices.

Annual % change in police recorded crime: 1982 - 2001/02

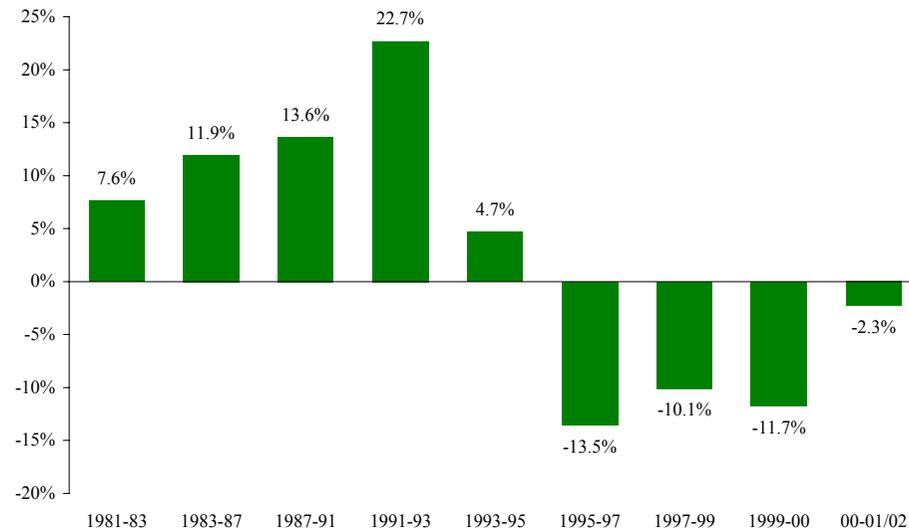


Trends in recorded crime by offence

Index 1997/98 = 100



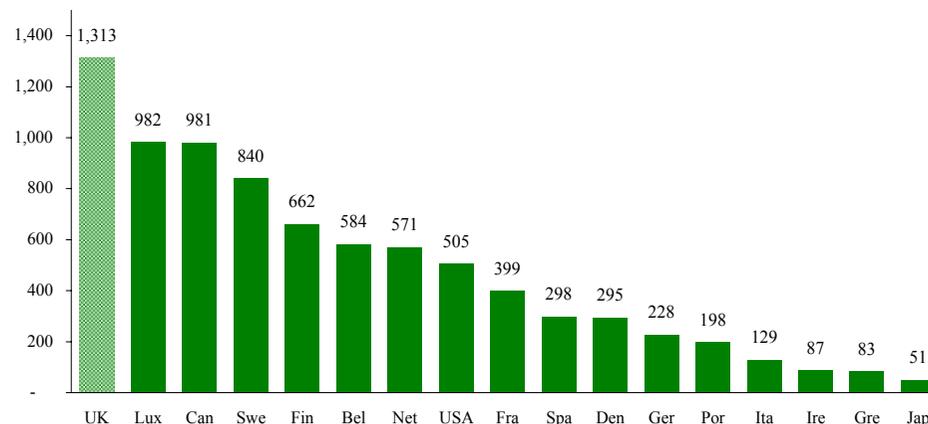
% change in BCS crime 1981 - 2001/02



## 2.4 Crime: international comparisons

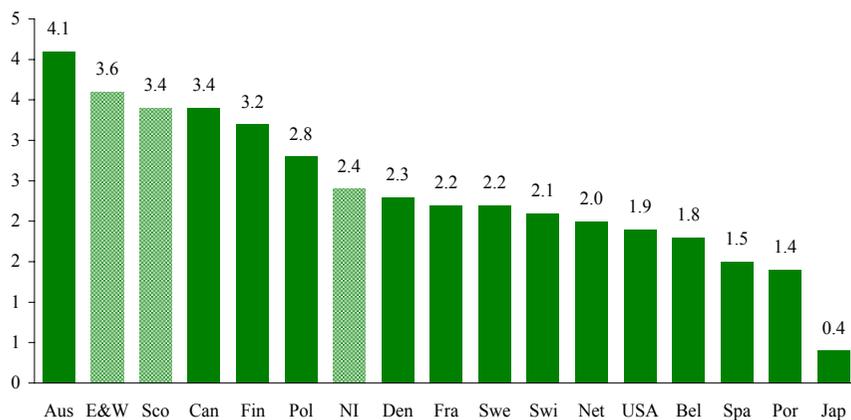
- Due to difference in recording practices absolute comparisons between recorded crime levels in different countries may be misleading. However, the definition of homicide is similar in most countries.
- The police in England and Wales recorded 1.6 homicides per 100,000 population in 2000. In Scotland 2.1 homicides per 100,000 population were recorded. In Northern Ireland the figure reached 2.8.
- In Russia the homicide rate was 21 per 100,000, while in South Africa it reached 50 per 100,000.
- Over the period 1996-2000, the average rise in violent crime was 14 percent for the EU. The highest rises were in Spain (38 percent), France (36 percent) and the Netherlands (35 percent). The only fall was in Ireland (49 percent) Outside the EU there was a 72 percent rise in Japan. The rise of 15 percent in England and Wales was similar to that of the USA (16 percent).
- Contact crimes are robbery, assaults with force and sexual assaults.

**Violent crime per 100,000 population, 2000**

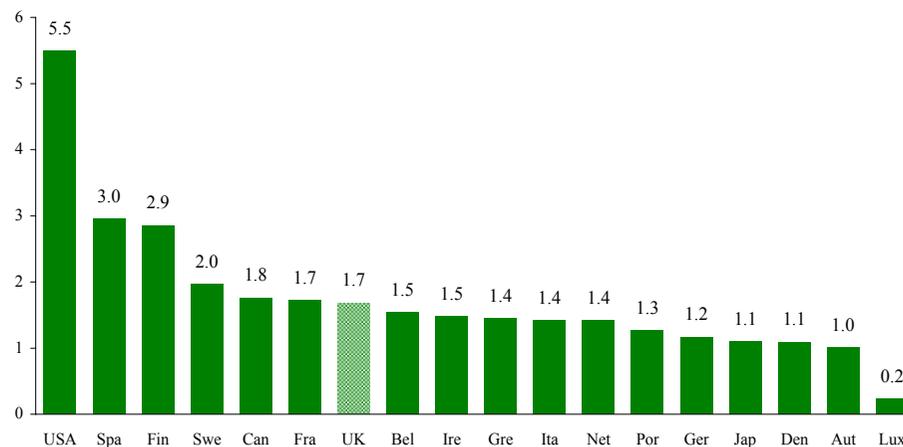


**Victimisation rate**

% victim of contact crime once or more in 1999



**Homicides per 100,000 population, 2000**



Next update: Summer 2003

Contact: Gavin Berman, x3851

## 2.5 Drug misuse

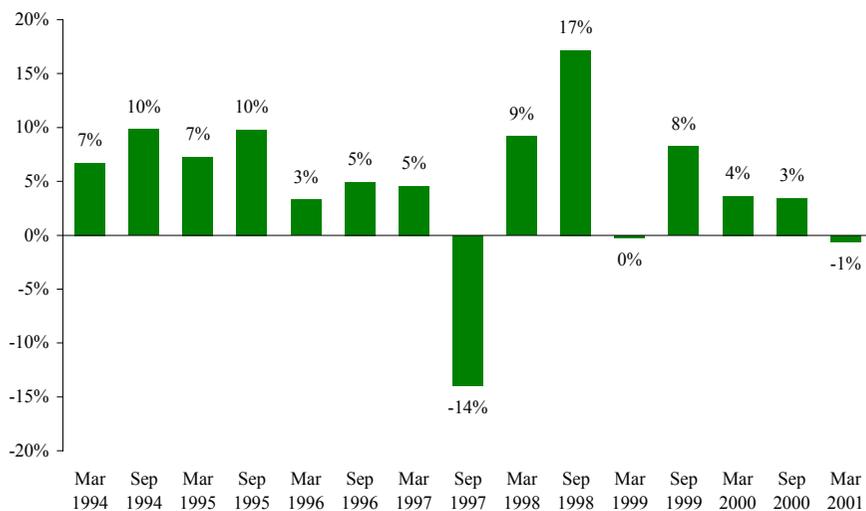
- In the six months to March 2001 over 40,000 drugs users started agency episodes in Great Britain, a marginal decrease of 0.6 percent on the previous six month period. There were increases in England and Wales but a 10 percent *decrease* in Scotland.
- The number of drugs users starting agency episodes in the six months to March 2001 is almost double the figure recorded in the six-month period to September 1993.
- Over this period the number of drugs users starting agency episodes doubled in both England and Scotland, while in Wales the increase was 62 percent.
- The number of users starting agency episodes in Great Britain reached a peak of 40,616 in the six months to September 2000.
- Between 1990 and 2000 the number of seizures of controlled substances doubled from 60,859 to 124,345. 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).

### Users starting agency episodes in Great Britain

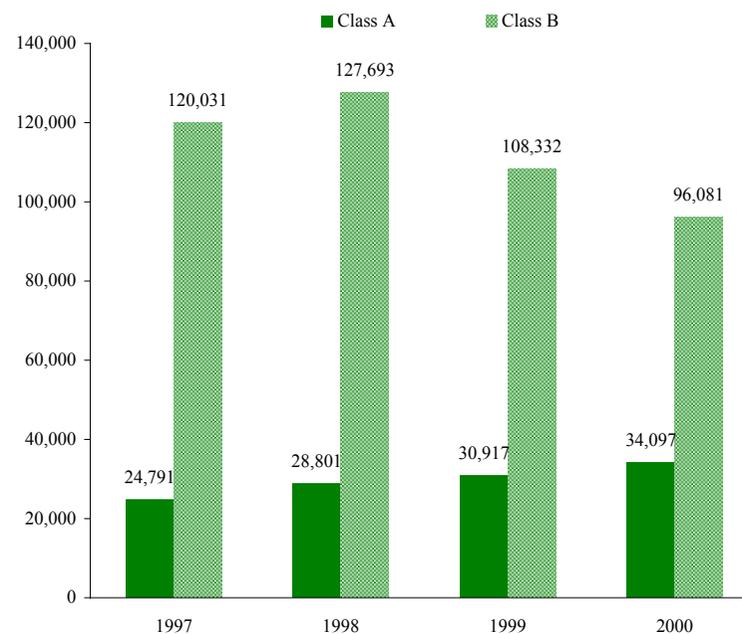
6 months to end of	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Mar 1997	25,925	1,157	4,618	31,684
Mar 1998	23,916	1,068	4,781	29,765
Mar 1999	28,499	1,412	4,891	34,802
Mar 2000	31,815	1,913	5,327	39,055
Mar 2001	33,234	1,954	4,993	40,181

Source: Department of Health Statistical Bulletin 2002/7  
 Statistics from the Regional Drug Misuse Database

### % change in users starting agency episodes, Great Britain



### Seizures of drugs, 1997-2000, UK

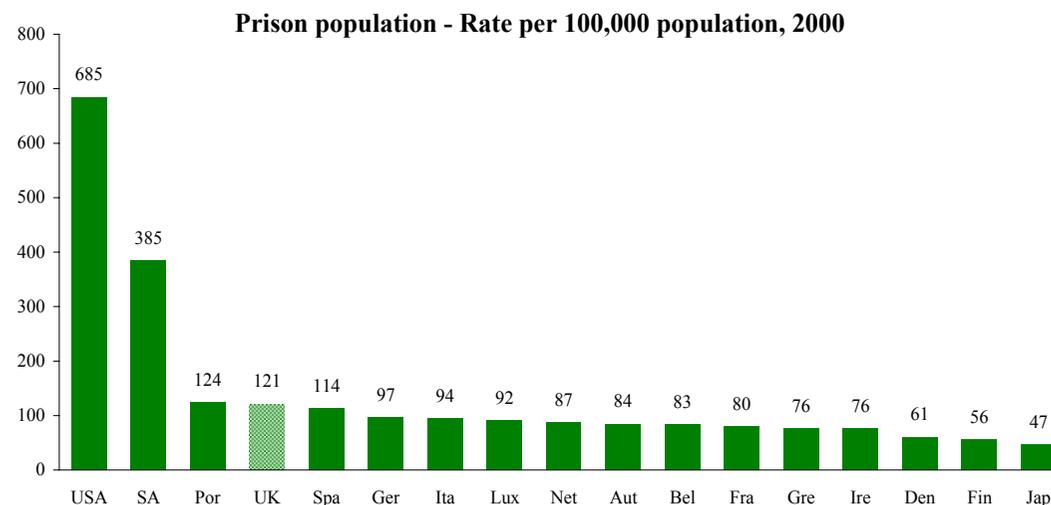


Next update: October 2003

Contact: Ross Young, x4313

## 2.6 Prison population

- The prison population has increased steadily since the beginning of 2001 and reached record levels at the end of October before falling slightly in November.
- The average prison population in November 2002 was almost 6 percent higher than it had been 12 months earlier.
- 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 1991 and 2001 the average prison population increased by almost 45 percent.
- In England and Wales there were 121 prisoners per 100,000 population in 2000, the highest rate in Western Europe, along with Portugal. The US has the highest rate in the world (almost 700) while Cyprus (43) and Japan (47) have the lowest.



**Prison population 1980-2002, by sex of prisoner**  
England and Wales

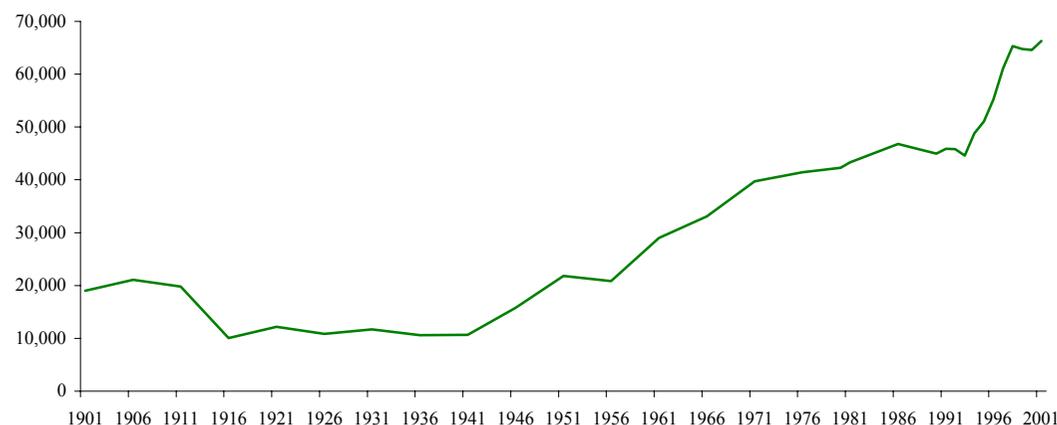
	Males		Females		Total
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	
1980	40,748	96.4%	1,516	3.6%	42,264
1990	43,378	96.4%	1,597	3.6%	44,975
1997	58,439	95.6%	2,675	4.4%	61,114
1998	62,194	95.2%	3,105	4.8%	65,299
1999	61,523	95.0%	3,247	5.0%	64,770
2000	61,252	94.8%	3,350	5.2%	64,602
2001	62,560	94.4%	3,741	5.6%	66,301
2002	66,655	93.9%	4,319	6.1%	70,974

Note: 2002 is average of first 11 months

Sources: *Prison statistics, England & Wales 2000*

*Prison population brief, England & Wales*

**Prison population, England and Wales, 1901-2001**



Next update: May 2003

Contact: Gavin Berman, x3851

### 3.1 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 1<sup>st</sup> January 2003 the trained strength of the RAF was nearly 500 below requirement. The strength of the Navy was 700 below requirement and the Army was 4,000 below requirement
- Between 1 April 1997 and 1 March 2003, the number of UK regular forces has fallen by 2 percent. Naval service employment fell by 8 percent, and RAF by 7 percent, but Army employment has risen by more than 3 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

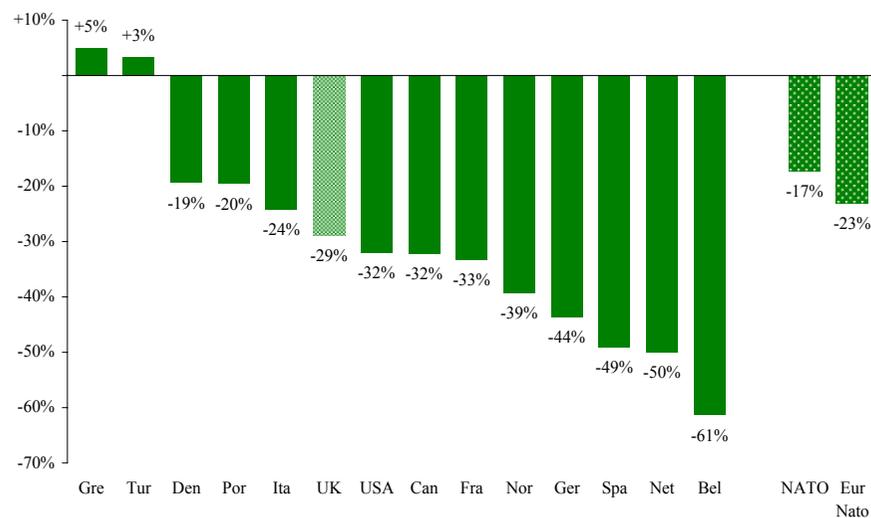
Excludes locally entered personnel and Gurkhas

	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
1 Mar 03	41,510	112,260	53,160	33,220	173,710

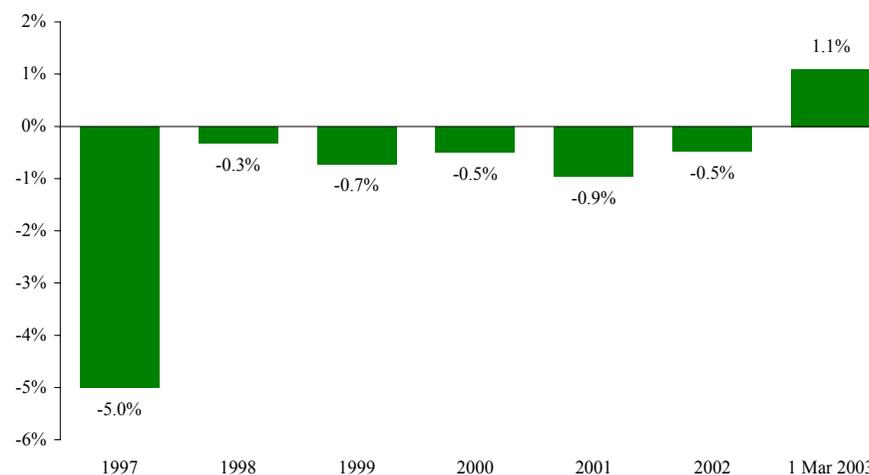
Sources: DASA, *Defence Statistics 2002*, Table 2.8

MoD *Statistical Bulletin TSP1*, March 2003

% change in armed forces personnel 1990-2001



Annual % change in UK armed forces manpower



Next Update: May 2003

Contact: Gavin Berman, x3851

### 3.2 Defence expenditure

- Defence expenditure, as a share of GDP, is planned to equal 2.3 percent in the current financial year and then fall to around 2.5 percent by 2005/06. This 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.
- The chart showing international comparisons is based on the NATO definition of military expenditure.
- 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 4.8 percent of GDP. In 2001 this had fallen to 2.7 percent

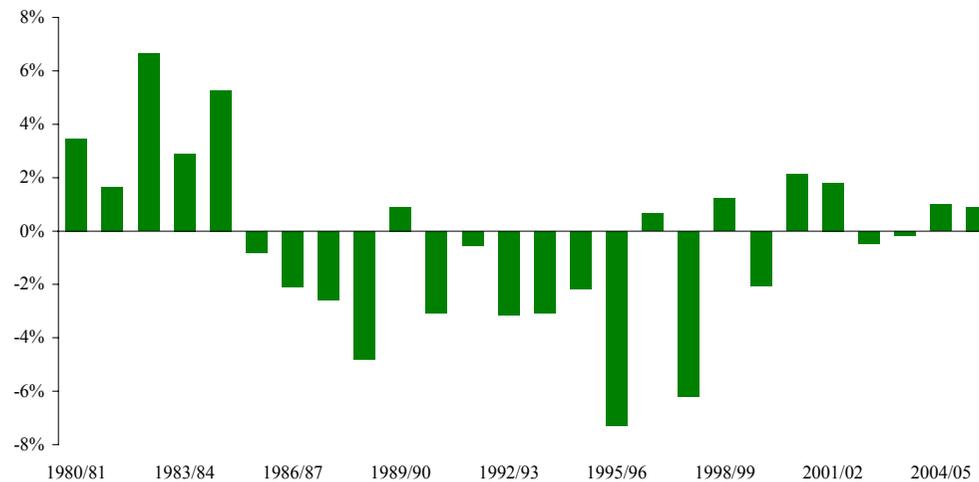
#### Principal headings of the defence budget: 1990/91 - 2000/01

Percentage of total expenditure

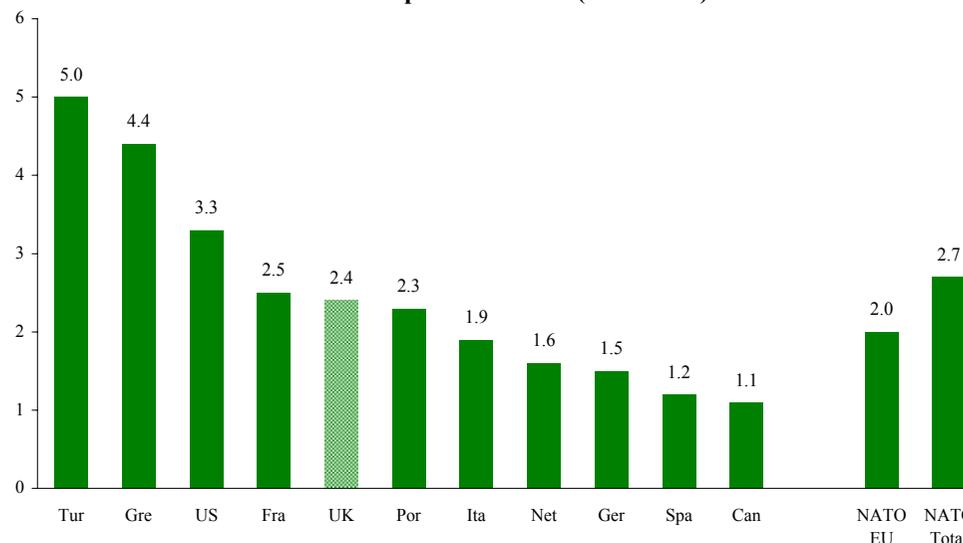
	Expenditure on personnel	Expenditure on equipment	Other expenditure
1990/91	39.5%	39.6%	20.9%
1991/92	40.5%	39.7%	19.8%
1992/93	44.2%	36.7%	19.1%
1993/94	42.0%	39.3%	18.7%
1994/95	41.3%	39.2%	19.5%
1995/96	39.6%	39.7%	20.7%
1996/97	39.2%	41.3%	19.5%
1997/98	39.6%	43.0%	17.4%
1998/99	38.1%	44.0%	18.0%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

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

Real annual % change in UK defence budget



Defence expenditure 2002 (% of GDP)



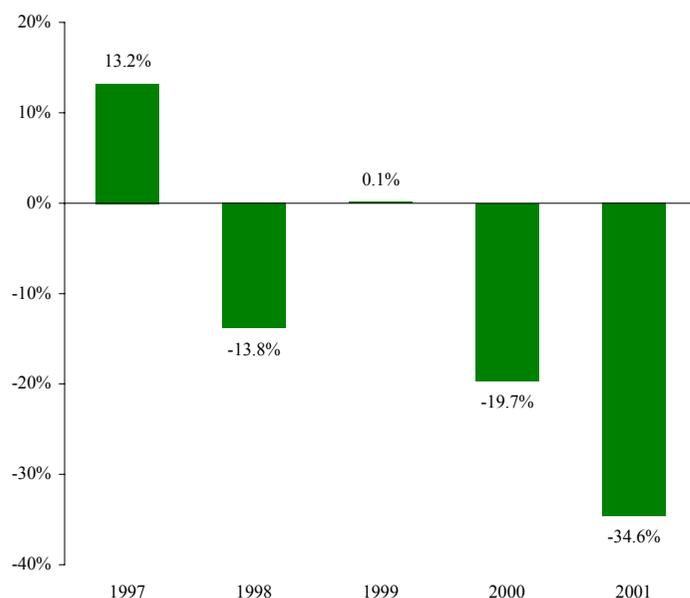
Next update: Summer 2003

Contact: Gavin Berman, x3851

### 3.3 Defence exports

- The global value of arms deliveries fell substantially from US\$ 32.5bn in 2000 to US\$ 23.1bn in 2001. There has been a declining trend in evidence since the peak of almost US\$ 47bn in 1997.
- 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. This share, albeit of a shrinking market, subsequently tripled to 16.9 percent in 2001.
- The US share of the world market was 45.5 percent in 2001, compared with 27.0 percent in 1987. The UK was the second largest exporter with 18.8 percent of the market.

Annual % change in global value of arms deliveries



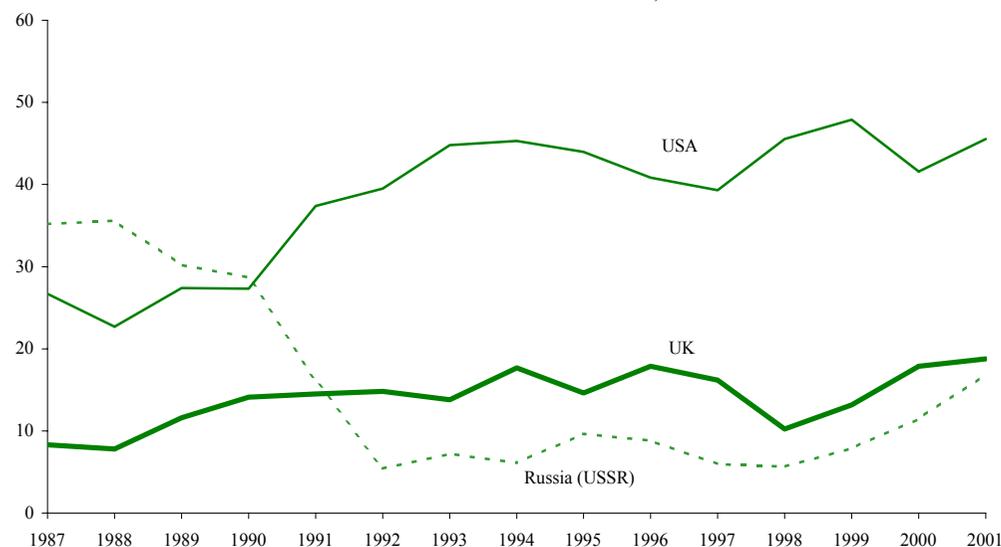
Value of arms deliveries and market share

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

	1997		1998		1999		2000		2001	
US	18,467	<i>39.3</i>	18,439	<i>45.5</i>	19,421	<i>47.9</i>	13,537	<i>41.6</i>	9,702	<i>45.5</i>
UK	7,600	<i>16.2</i>	4,149	<i>10.2</i>	5,333	<i>13.2</i>	5,823	<i>17.9</i>	4,000	<i>18.8</i>
Russia	2,794	<i>5.9</i>	2,293	<i>5.7</i>	3,200	<i>7.9</i>	3,743	<i>11.5</i>	3,600	<i>16.9</i>
France	7,489	<i>15.9</i>	7,753	<i>19.1</i>	3,840	<i>9.5</i>	2,080	<i>6.4</i>	1,000	<i>4.7</i>
Germany	1,341	<i>2.9</i>	1,638	<i>4.0</i>	2,240	<i>5.5</i>	1,248	<i>3.8</i>	100	<i>0.5</i>
Others	9,276	<i>19.8</i>	6,223	<i>15.4</i>	6,506	<i>16.0</i>	6,136	<i>18.8</i>	1,900	<i>8.9</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,967</b>		<b>40,495</b>		<b>40,540</b>		<b>32,567</b>		<b>21,302</b>	

Source: International Institute for Strategic Studies, *The Military Balance 2002/2003*, table 30

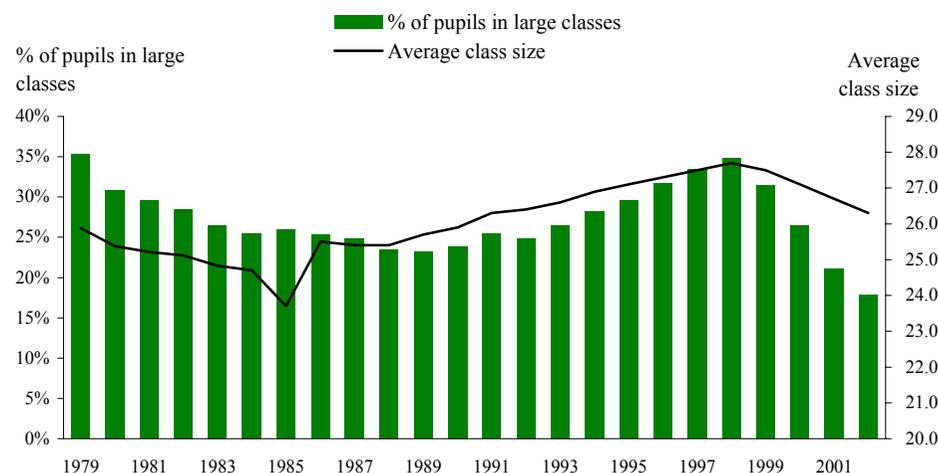
Arms deliveries market share, %



## 4.1 Class sizes

- The average primary class increased steadily in numbers between 1985 and 1997. During this period the average size increased from 23.7 to 27.7 pupils per class, since then the figure has fallen by 1.4 pupils per class.
- Since 1979 there has been an increase in the average primary class size of just under 2 percent, from 25.9 pupils per class in 1979 to 26.3 in 2002.
- The average secondary class size and the percentage of secondary pupils in large classes (over 30 pupils) fell during the 1980s. This trend was reversed in the 1990s.
- Between 1979 and 2002 the average class size increased from 21.0 to 21.9.
- The overall (primary and secondary combined) average class size was 23.4 in 1979, 24.8 in 1997 and 24.2 in 2002.

**Class sizes in primary schools in England**



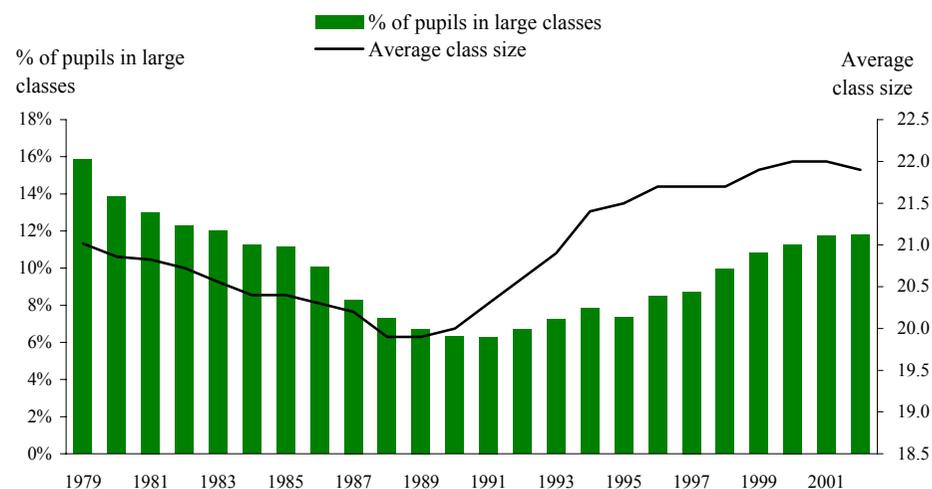
### Single teacher class sizes in maintained schools

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 (prov)	26.3	17.8%	21.9	11.8%

Sources: DfES *SFR 06/02 Class sizes in maintained schools in England*  
DfEE Statistical volume *Schools in England 2000*

**Class sizes in secondary schools in England**



## 4.2 Schools

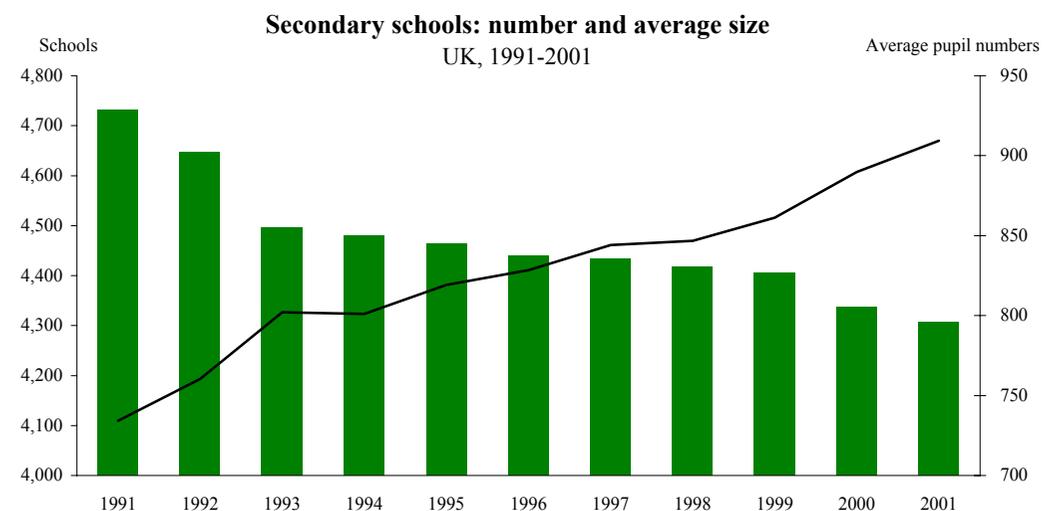
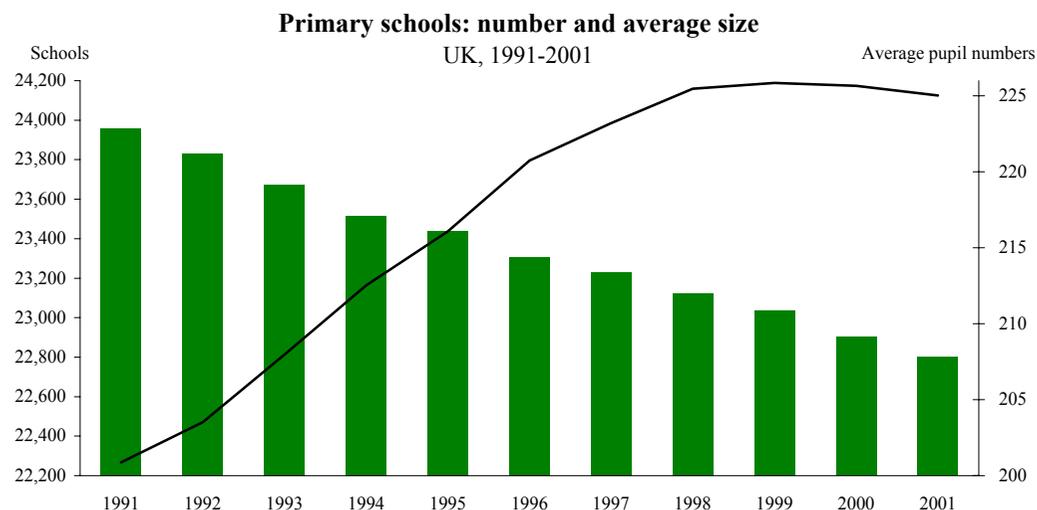
- The number of primary schools has been declining steadily since the mid-1970s; the overall fall since 1975/76 has been nearly 4,200.
- The number of secondary schools has been falling for a longer period of time. Their number fell by 1,700 or around 28 percent between 1970/71 and 2001/02.
- The average size of primary schools in the UK increased slightly between 1997 and 2001, from 223 pupils to 225.
- There was a much larger increase at secondary level, from 840 to 909 pupils, with the total number of pupils increasing to 3.9m in the same period.
- In the 2001/02 there were also 3,216 nursery, 1,483 special and 2,409 non-maintained (largely independent) schools in the UK.

### Public sector primary and secondary schools

UK, 1970/71 - 2001/02

	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

Source: National statistics, *Annual abstract of statistics*, various



Next update: September 2003

Contact: David Knott x2454

### 4.3 Teachers

- The number of primary school teachers in the UK fell by 36,000 between 1979 and 1985. The number has subsequently increased and in 2002 reached its highest level since 1980.
- The number of secondary teachers fell from a peak of over 280,000 in 1979 to below 230,000 in the mid-1990s. Provisional figures for 2002 show an increase of 4,000 over the year
- 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 fell during the 1980s and increased by a similar amount between 1990 and 1998. It has declined 1.1 points in the last four years.
- 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.

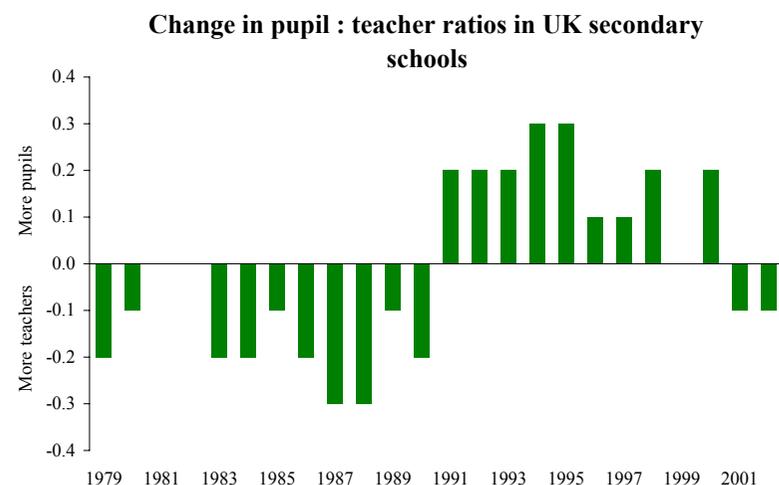
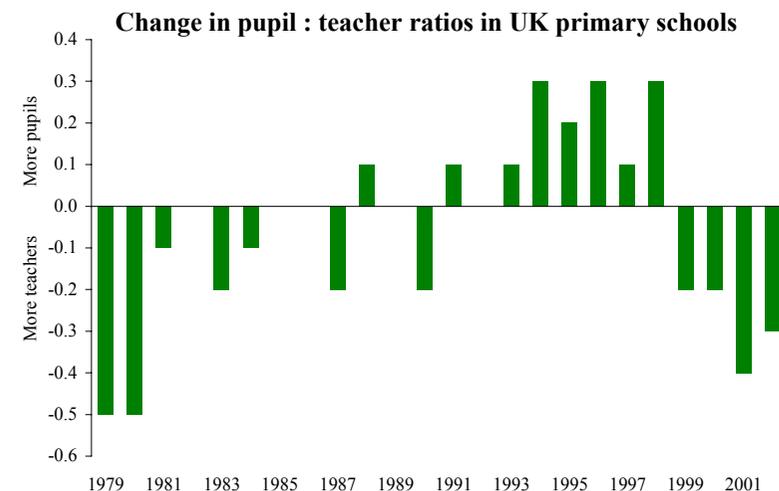
#### Full-time equivalent teachers in UK primary and secondary schools

	Teachers		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	16.4
2000	228.0	232.9	22.7	16.6
2001	229.6	237.0	22.3	16.5
2002 (prov)	231.4	241.0	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.

Sources: NS database series KBFB, KBFC, KBFG, KBFH



## 4.4 Examination results

- The percentage of pupils achieving level 4 or above at Key Stage 2 (KS2) rose from 63 percent to 75 percent in English; from 62 percent to 73 percent in mathematics; and from 69 percent to 86 percent in science in the period 1997-2002.
- Government targets in English and mathematics were 80 percent and 75 percent pass rates respectively at level 4 in 2002.
- The percentage of pupils achieving 5 or more GCSEs grades A\*-C reached its highest level in 2002, surpassing the Government's target of 50 percent.
- The percentage of pupils passing at least one exam was also at its highest level.
- The percentage of school leavers with the equivalent of 5 GCSEs grade A\*-C was 22.6 percent in 1974/75 and, apart from 2 years in the mid-1980s, has increased in each subsequent year.
- 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 2001/02.
- Data from 2000/01 include the impact of adjustments to the A-level system under the Qualifying for Success scheme. The series appears to have settled in latest year, which now excludes data on GNVQ subsidiaries.

### Percentage of pupils achieving Key Stage 2, level 4+

England 1997-2002

	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

Source: *DfES Autumn Package*

### GCSE performance

England 1991/92 to 2001/02

	% 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	51.5	88.9	5.4

Includes GNVQ equivalencies from 1996/97

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

DfES, *Autumn Packages 2002*

### A-level and equivalent achievements in schools and colleges

England 1991/92 to 2001/02

	% of examinees with A-level or equivalent passes		% of 17 year olds with A- level passes	
	1+	3+	1+	3+
1991/92	92.7	57.4	29.5	17.4
1997/98	96.9	69.0	37.9	24.2
1998/99	96.6	69.4	38.0	24.7
1999/00	96.6	70.0	37.9	25.1
2000/01	93.9	86.2	66.3	26.2
2001/02	97.0	74.2	45.8	31.4

Data are for schools only

Source: DfES, *GCE/VCE A/AS Examination Results for Young People in England 2001/2002 (provisional)*

Next update: September 2003

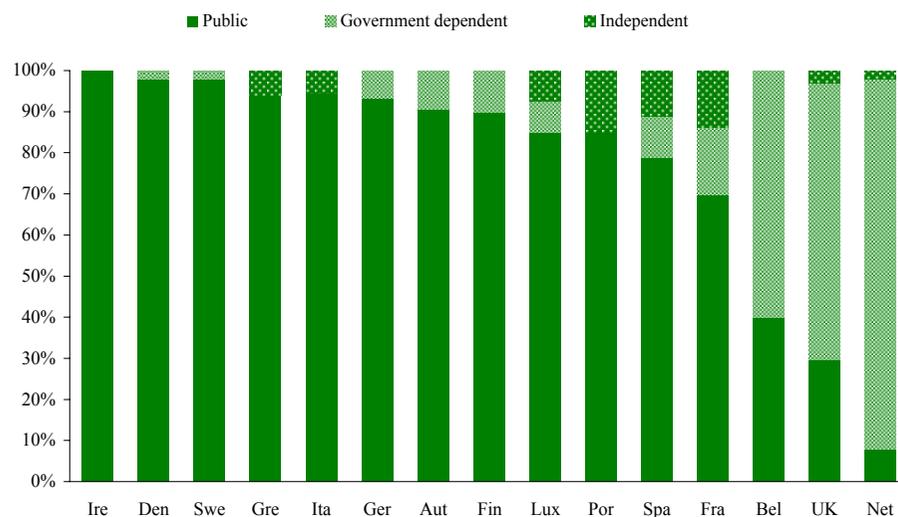
Contact: David Knott x2454

## 4.5 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.
- Changes in the collection of data on further education means there is a discontinuity in the series from 1994. Figures for 1994 are given in the chart using both collection methods.
- The 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 58 percent, the proportion of 18 year olds more than doubled.
- In the last few years the overall rate has increased again to near its highest ever level.
- At the end of 2001 an estimated 9.3 percent of 16-18 year olds were not in education, training or work.
- The proportion of students 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 private sector.

**Distribution of students in further education**

EU, 2000



Next update: September 2003

### 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	75.3
2001	71.2	58.4	36.6	55.5	86.5	79.3	60.4	75.5

Ages at 31 August

Source: DfES, *Participation in education, training and employment by 16-18 year olds in England 2000 and 2001*

### Percentage of 16 to 18 year olds in education or training, by age

England, 1985-2001



Contact: David Knott x2454

## 4.6 Applicants and entrants to higher education

- The number of applicants via the Universities and Colleges Admissions Service (UCAS) rose very steeply in 1997 – the year before tuition fees were introduced for most students.
- The total number of home applications has risen in each of the last three years, with a 0.6 percent increase recorded in 2002.
- The modest increase 2002 meant that the number of home applicants breached 400,000 for the first time.
- The total number of accepted applicants rose in each of the last four years.
- 83 percent of home applicants were accepted in 2002. The comparative figure was only 69 percent in 1994.
- Overseas applications comprised almost 13 percent of the total number of applications in 2002.
- Overseas acceptances accounted for only 10 percent of the total number of acceptances in the latest year.
- UCAS processes applications for full-time and sandwich undergraduate courses only. This means that these statistics exclude a significant number of applicants, particularly mature students.

### Applicants through UCAS, 1994-2001

	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

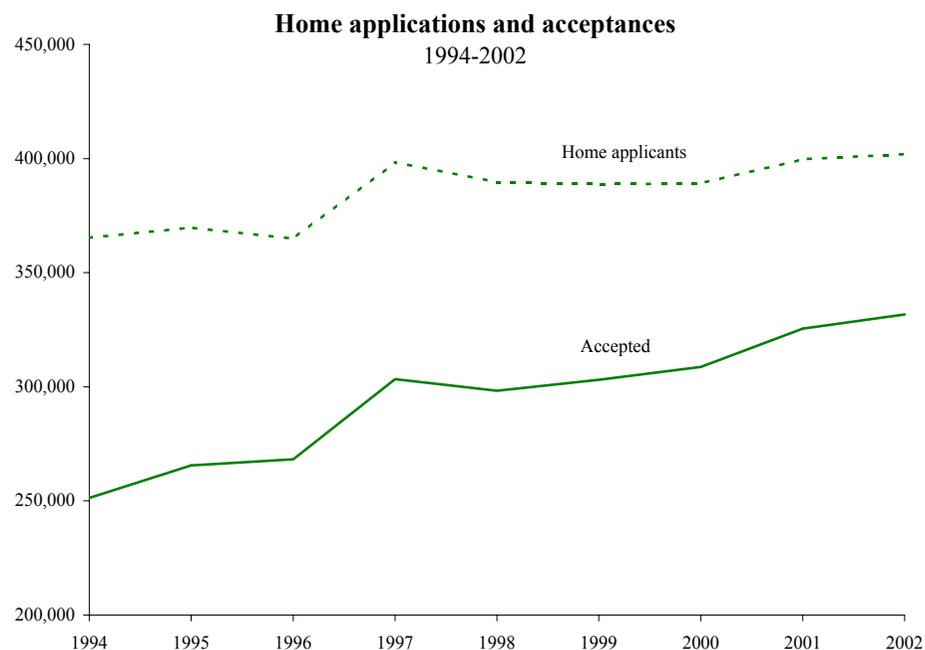
Source: UCAS annual datasets

### 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

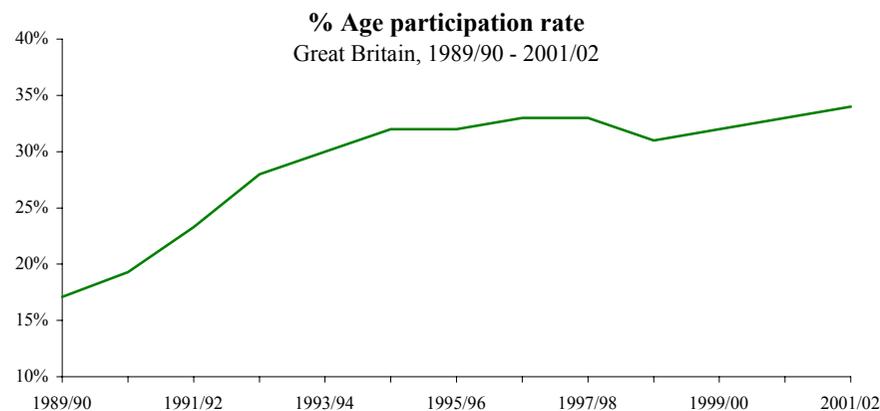


Next update: February 2004

Contact: David Knott x2454

## 4.7 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 III, 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 III, IV and V that were statistically significantly below their area benchmark comprise: Cambridge; Oxford; Bristol; Nottingham and Durham.



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

	All students in higher education <sup>(a)</sup> UK: 000s	Age participation rate <sup>(b)</sup> : 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 <sup>(c)</sup>	2,241	34%
2002/03 <sup>(c)</sup>	..	34-36%

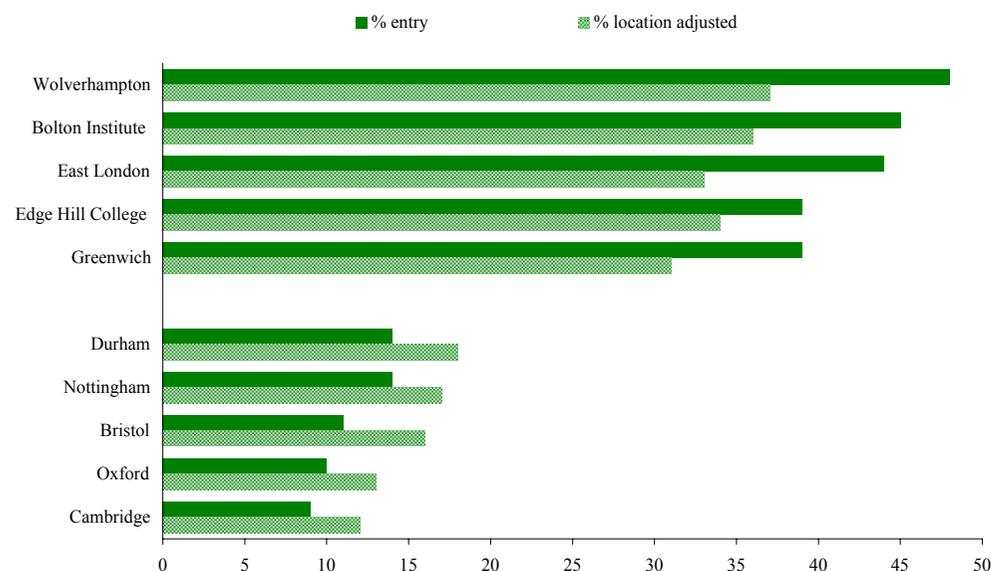
(a) Includes overseas and OU.

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

(c) Projected participation rate

Source: *Education Statistics for the UK 2002*

### Social classes III, IV and V: Top/bottom 5 HE institutions by % entry



## 4.8 Education expenditure

- The 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.
- 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.
- When expressed as a proportion of GDP, education spending fell for much of the 1980s and during the mid to late 1990s. The only sustained increases were in the early 1990s and from 1999/00 onwards.
- By 2005-06 education expenditure is planned to reach 5.6 percent of GDP, the highest level in the last 25 years.

### Total public expenditure on education in the UK

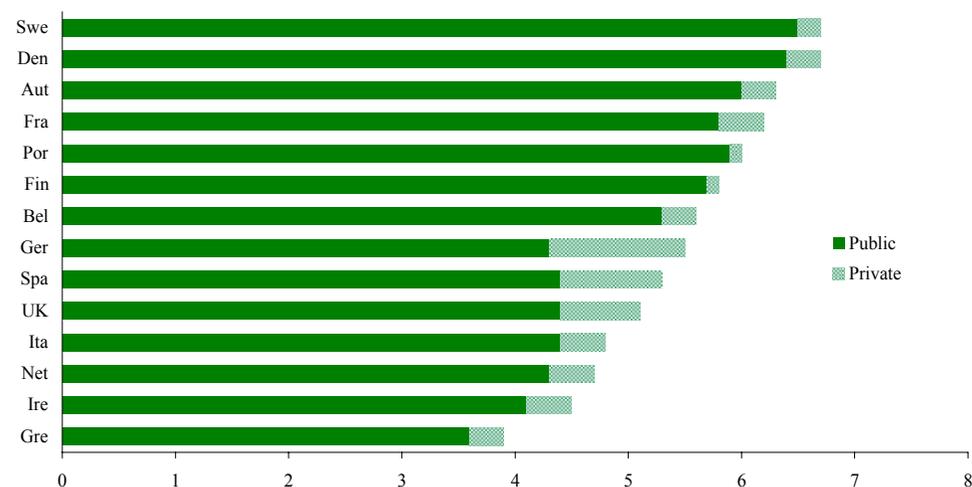
		£ billion	£ billion at 2001-02 prices	Annual % increase in real terms
1997/98	outturn	37.4	41.1	-0.3%
1998/99	outturn	39.0	41.8	+1.5%
1999/00	outturn	40.9	42.8	+2.4%
<hr/>				
2000/01	outturn	44.1	45.1	..
2001/02	estimate	50.7	50.7	+12.3%
2002/03	plans	53.7	52.4	+3.4%
2003/04	plans	58.5	55.7	+6.3%
2004/05	plans	62.9	57.0	+2.3%
2005/06	plans	68.4	60.5	+6.1%

UK figures are subject to the decisions of devolved administrations.

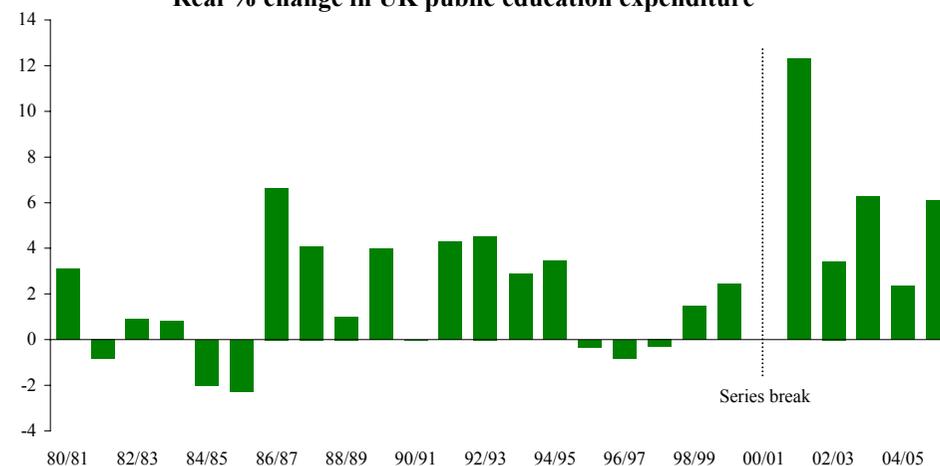
Sources: HM Treasury, *PESA 2002-03*, Cm 5401 and earlier editions  
HM Treasury, *Budget 2002*; *CSR 2002*

Next update: January 2004

### Education expenditure as a % of GDP: EU 1999



### Real % change in UK public education expenditure

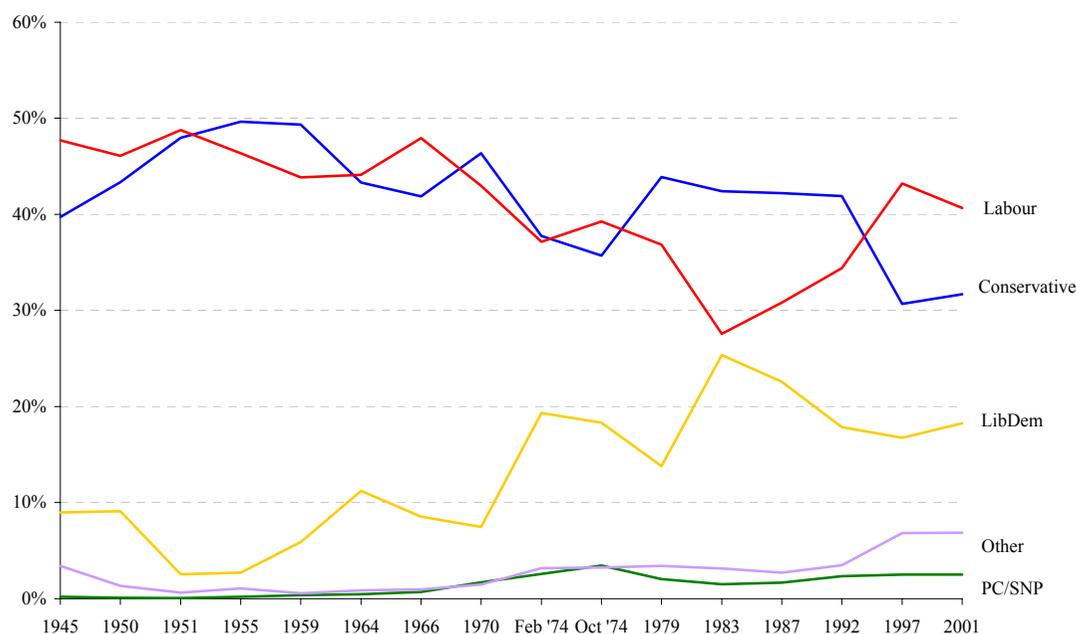


Contact: David Knott x2454

## 5.1 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 <sup>(a)</sup>	PC/SNP	Other	Total
<b>Share of vote (%)</b>						
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

Sources: Parliamentary Research Services, *British Electoral Facts: 1832-1999*  
House of Commons Library data on disk

## 5.2 Other elections

- Elections took place to the Scottish Parliament, the Welsh Assembly and to 319 English district councils outside London on 1 May 2003. The elections to the Northern Ireland Assembly have been delayed. The House of Commons library will produce reports on each election.
- European Parliament elections will next take place in June 2004.
- 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 nationalist parties in Scotland and Wales secured significantly higher shares of the vote in the 1999 devolved assembly elections than they did in the 2001 general election.
- Labour had around 1,000 more councillors in Great Britain than the Conservatives following the May 2002 local elections, down from almost 7,000 in the mid-1990s.
- 59 English districts will run local election pilot schemes on 1 May to test new voting and counting methods, covering approximately 6.5 million voters. The schemes include mobile voting and voting by internet, SMS text and digital television.

### Elections in 2003

#### English local elections: 1 May 2003

<i>One-third:</i>	<i>Whole council:</i>
88 non-metropolitan districts	150 non-metropolitan districts
36 metropolitan districts	27 unitary authorities
18 unitary authorities	

#### Scottish Parliament elections: 1 May 2003

73 constituency seats  
56 additional members from 8 regional lists

#### Welsh Assembly elections: 1 May 2003

40 constituency seats  
20 additional members from 5 regional lists

#### Northern Ireland Assembly elections: delayed

18 constituencies each electing 6 members by the single transferable vote system - to a total of 108

Next update: May 2003

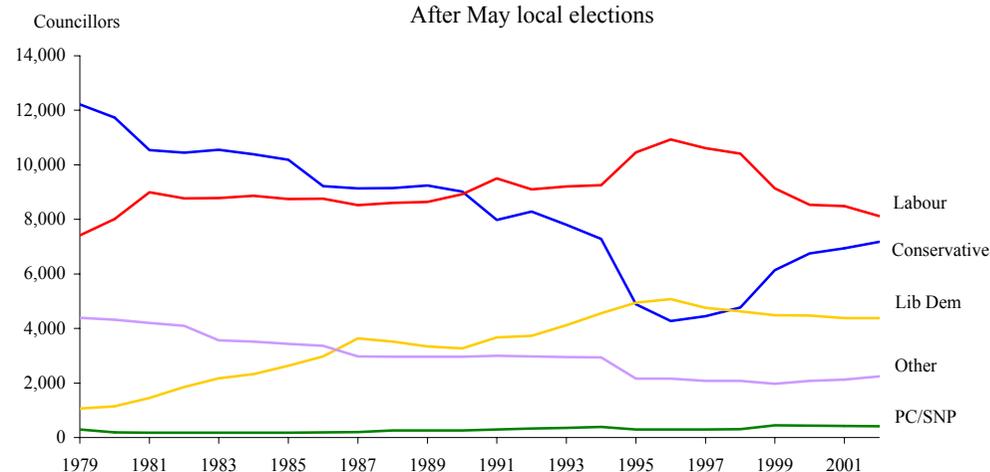
### European Parliament election results: 1979-1999: United Kingdom

	Con	Lab	Lib	PC/SNP	Other	Total
<b>Share of vote (%)</b>						
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%
<b>Seats won</b>						
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: 1979-2002

After May local elections



Contact: Adam Mellows-Facer, x6969

### 5.3 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 elections, the UK was 13<sup>th</sup> 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

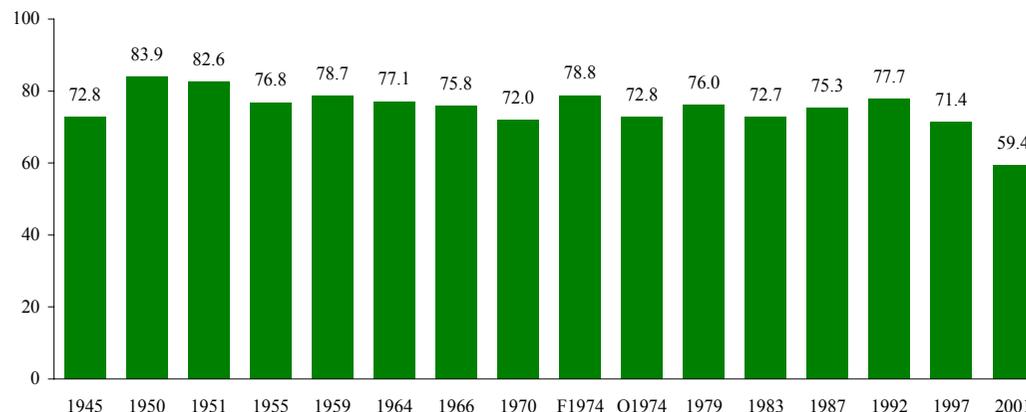
Election	Year	Turnout %
General	2001	59.4
European Parliament	1999	24.0
Scottish Parliament	1999	58.2
Welsh Assembly	1999	46.4
Northern Ireland Assembly	1998	68.7
English local	2002	32.8
London boroughs	2002	33.1
Metropolitan boroughs	2002	31.4
Unitary councils	2002	30.2
Shire district councils	2002	35.5
Scottish unitary councils	1999	59.4
Welsh unitary councils	1999	49.7
Northern Ireland district councils	2001	66.0

Notes: 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 day.

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

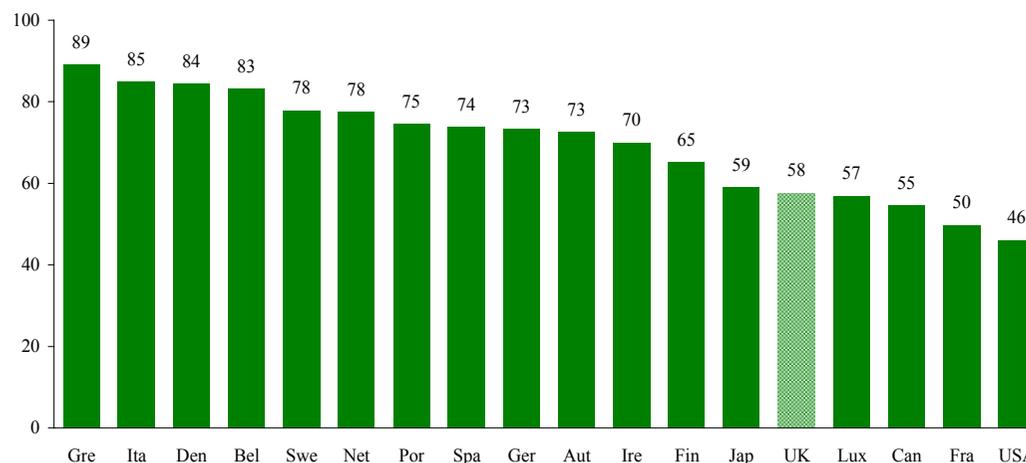
#### % Turnout at general elections 1945-2001

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](http://www.idea.int)

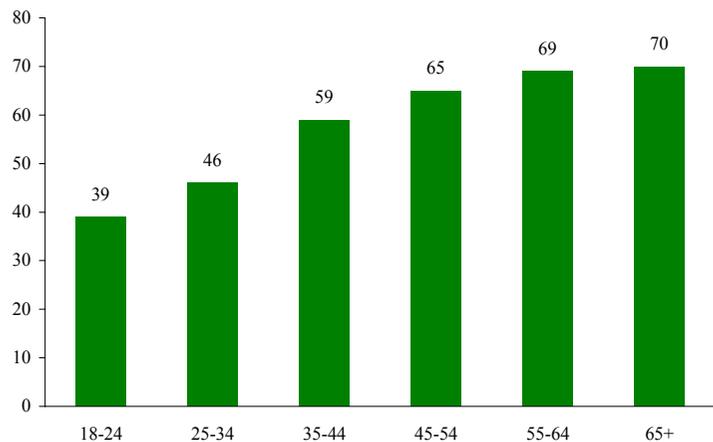
Next update: May 2003

Contact: Adam Mellows-Facer, x6969

## 5.4 Voter characteristics

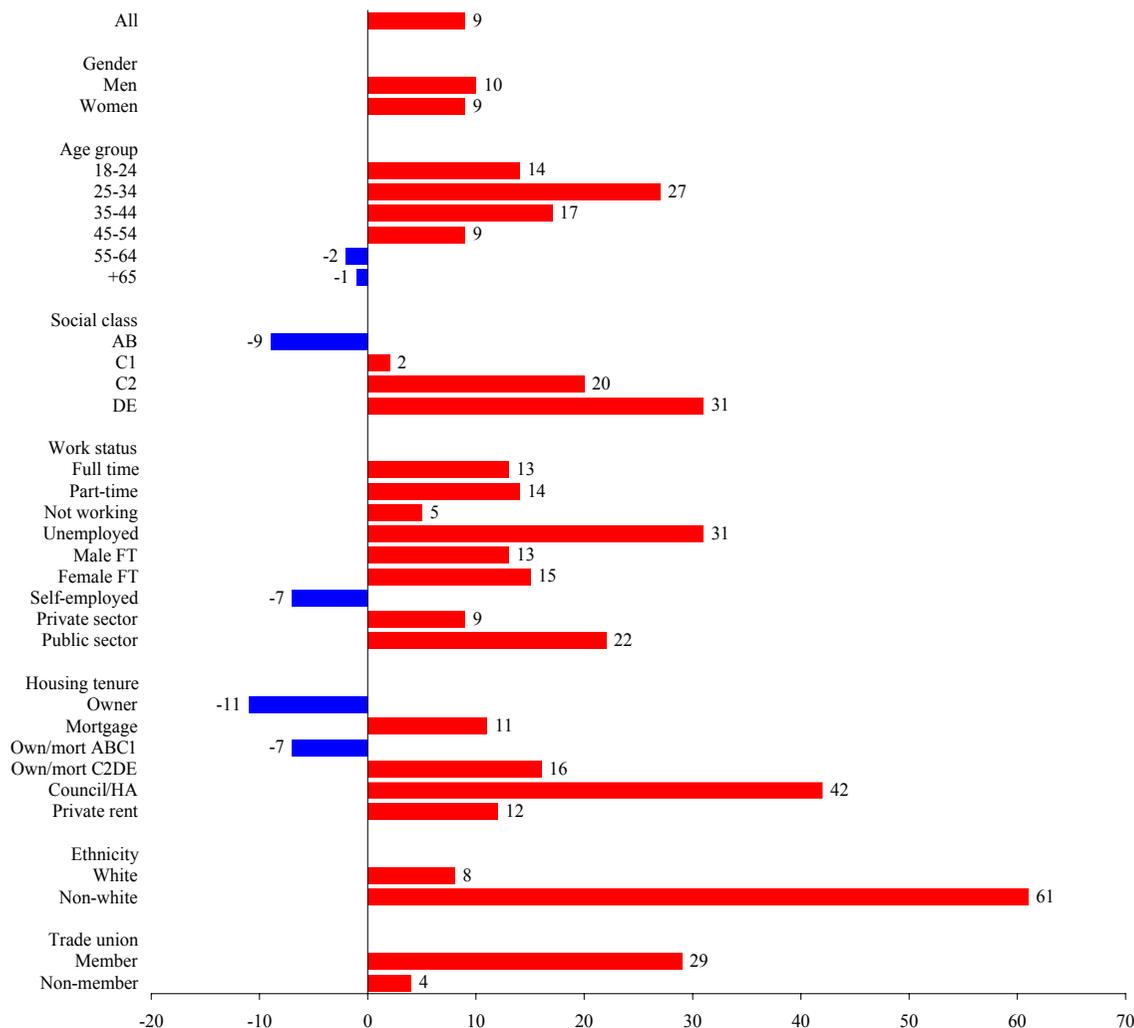
- Older people, those in the higher social classes and home owners were disproportionately likely to vote at the 2001 general elections.
- Turnout amongst non-whites was 47 percent, compared to 60 percent amongst white people.
- The voting preferences of men and women were very similar.
- Labour secured 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

## 5.5 Opinion polls

- Recent MORI and ICM data shows little evidence of a fall in Labour’s poll lead over the Conservatives.
- Labour’s share of the intended vote has, however, fallen since the 2001 general election. The principal beneficiaries have been the Liberal Democrats.
- The only point in the last six years when the Conservative Party had a lead over Labour was in the September 2000 ICM poll – during the fuel protests.
- Defence, foreign affairs and international terrorism has been the issue most likely to be identified as the most, or as another important issue since January 2003. In March, over half of respondents thought that it was *the* most important issue. Previously the NHS had headed the list.

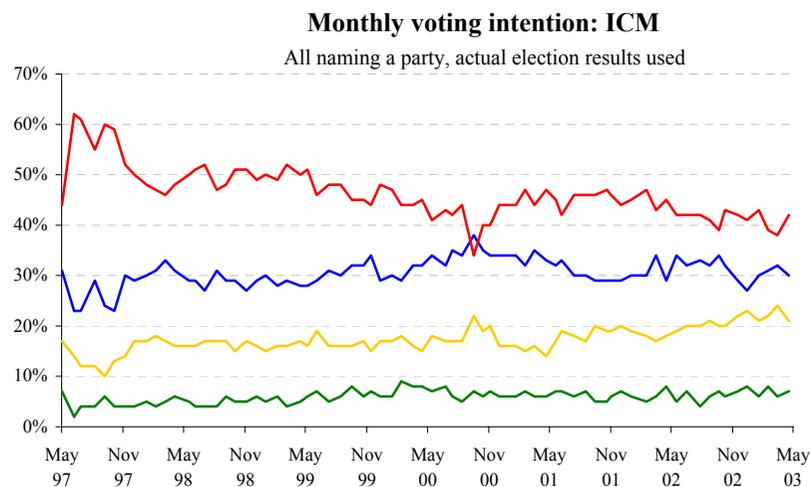
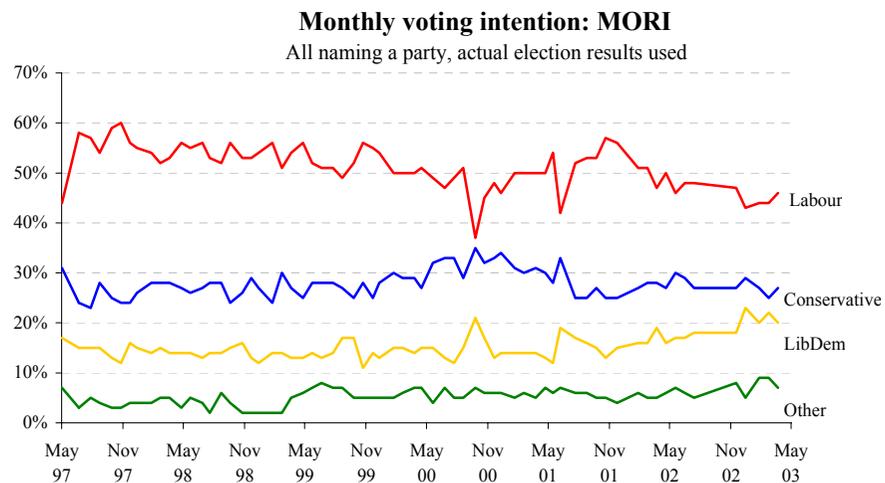
### MORI: Issues facing Britain: March 2003

Issues polling over 5%

	Most or other important issue%
Defence/foreign affairs/international terrorism	64
National Health Service/hospitals	42
Education/schools	27
Race relations/immigration/immigrants	26
Crime/law & order/violence/vandalism	18
Economy/economic situation	13
Nuclear weapons/nuclear war/disarmament	9
Pensions/social security	9
Transport/public transport	9
Unemployment/factory closure/lack of industry	8
Taxation	7

983 adults interviewed face-to-face, 20-24 March 2003

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



Next update: May 2003

Contact: Adam Mellows-Facer, x6969

## 6.1 Road fuel prices

- A litre of petrol retailed at 79p in March 2003, 18p higher than in January 1997.
- UK fuel prices have risen by 3.8p (petrol) and 4.7p (diesel) over the last three months
- Since May 1997, the average monthly change in UK retail prices for premium unleaded petrol has been 0.3p per month.
- 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.
- As in France and Germany, 73 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 21p (petrol) and 23p (diesel)

### UK retail prices for unleaded petrol and diesel

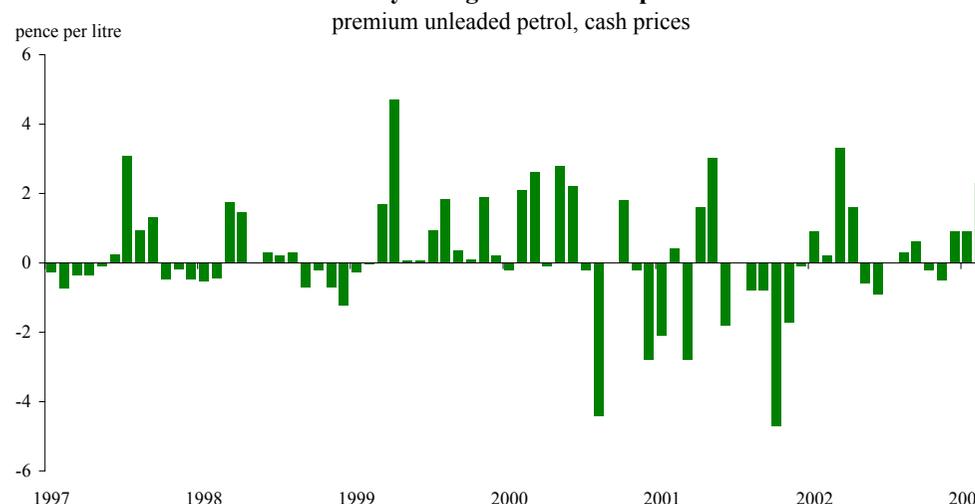
Pence per litre

	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
March 2003	78.7	81.7

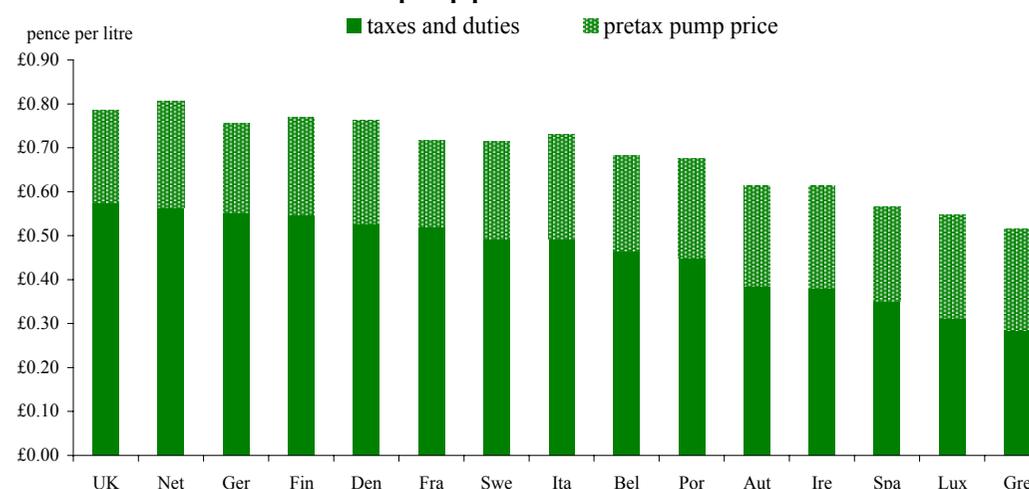
Source: Institute of petroleum, *Oil datasheet 12*

Next update: May 2003

### Monthly change in UK retail prices



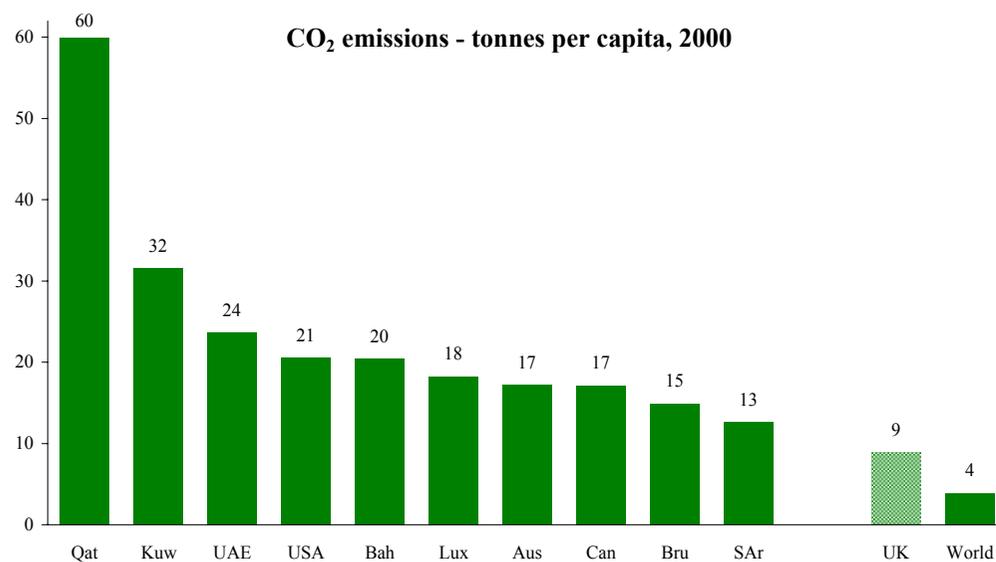
### Petrol pump prices in EU Member States



Contact: Ross Young, x4313

## 6.2 Energy and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

- Final UK energy consumption increased by 1.3 percent in 2001 to its highest ever level.
- Transport became the largest energy consuming sector in 1988 and accounted for 34 percent of final consumption in 2001. Consumption by industry has almost halved since 1973.
- Turning to type of fuel, the most dramatic change has been the decline in coal and other solids. In 1960, solid fuels accounted for over 60 percent of total consumption. By 2001, this had fallen to less than 3 percent.
- Total UK carbon dioxide emissions have fallen by 20 percent since 1970. However, emissions from road transport have doubled over that period.
- The United States accounts for 24 percent of world emissions. Next come China, with 13 percent, and Russia, 6 percent. The UK accounts for 2 percent, below its share of GDP. In per capita terms, the Arab states of Qatar, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates emit the most CO<sub>2</sub>.

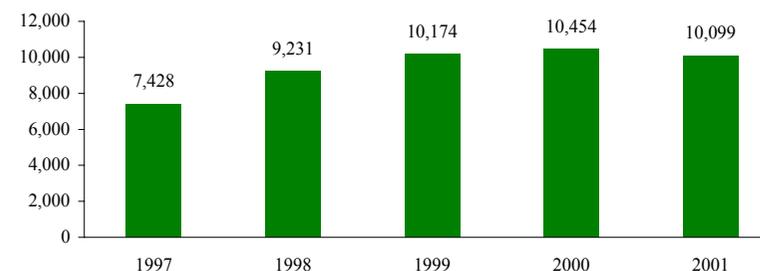


Source: OECD International Energy Agency, *CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion*, 2002 edition

Next update: October 2003

### Electricity generated from renewable sources

UK 1997-2001, GWh



### Final energy consumption 1997-2001, UK

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>By sector</b>					
Domestic	44.8	46.1	46.1	46.9	48.6
Industry	34.6	34.5	34.7	34.5	35.2
Transport	53.1	53.7	54.7	55.8	54.9
Other	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.5	22.1
<b>By fuel</b>					
Solid fuels	5.8	5.3	5.0	3.5	4.5
Petroleum	65.4	66.0	65.7	66.6	66.8
Gas	54.2	55.9	55.1	56.8	57.6
Electricity	26.8	27.1	27.8	28.3	28.7
Heat sold	..	..	2.5	2.5	2.3
Renewables	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>153.9</b>	<b>155.8</b>	<b>157.1</b>	<b>158.7</b>	<b>160.8</b>

Source: DTI, *Digest of energy statistics 2002*

Contact: Ross Young, x4313

## 7.1 Waiting lists

- The total number of patients waiting for in-patient admission in England at 31 December 2002 was 1.05 million, approximately 100,000 fewer than at 31 March 1997.
- There has been little change in the percentage of in-patients waiting less than one year. However, the percentage of patients waiting 12-17 months declined from a peak of 5 percent in March 2000 to only 1 percent in December 2002.
- The number of in-patients in Wales was 76,000 in December 2002 – almost 10,000 higher than in March 1997. The number of in-patients in Scotland was 85,000 in December 2002 – similar to the figure in 1997.
- In England, the percentage of out-patients seen within 13 weeks of referral from a GP was 66.2 percent at the end of December 2002, compared to 83.1 percent at the end of March 1997. The number of patients waiting for a first out-patient appointment who had been waiting for 13 weeks or longer was 223,000. That is 25,000 below the total at the end of March 1997.

### Out-patient waiting times: 1997-2002

England, 000s

Quarter ended	Patients seen	% seen		Number waiting over 13 weeks
		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 Dec 2002	2,362.1	66.2%	0.5%	222.9

Note: Patients seen for a first appointment following GP referral

Source: *Waiting Times for first outpatient appointments in England*

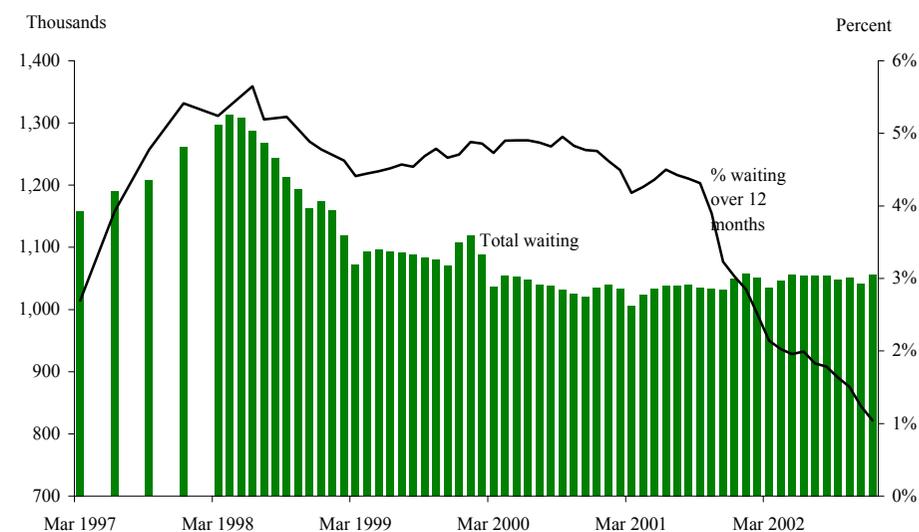
### In-patient waiting lists: 1997-2002

England at 31 March

	Total Waiting	% of patients waiting (months)			
		<3	3-5	6-11	12-17
1997	1,157,854	51	24	22	3
1998	1,297,658	47	24	24	5
1999	1,072,860	51	23	22	4
2000	1,037,059	51	24	21	5
2001	1,006,482	52	24	20	4
2002	1,034,706	51	25	21	2
31 Dec 2002	1,056,648	52	25	21	1

Source: NHS Executive, *Hospital Waiting Lists in England*

### In-patient waiting lists: England since 1997



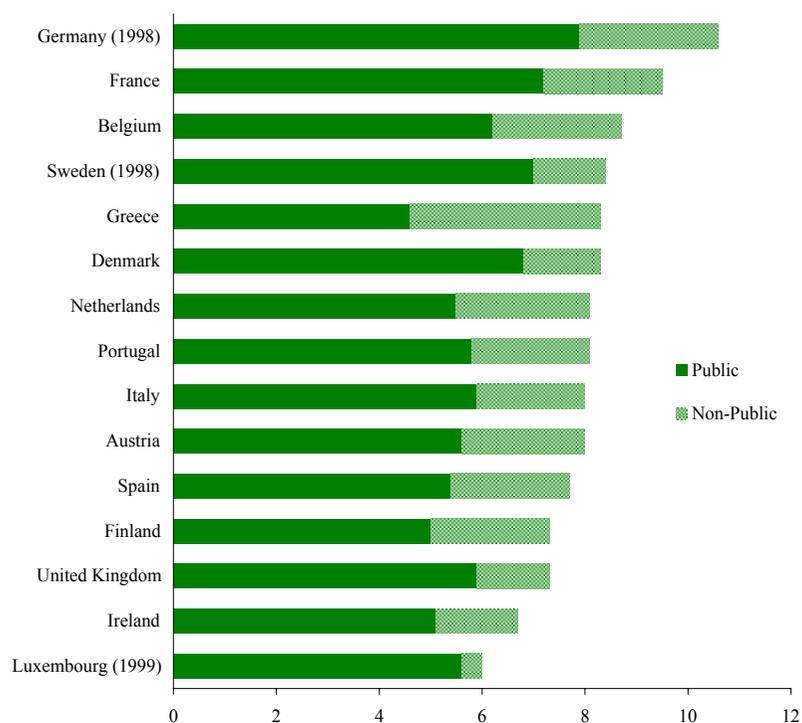
Next update: June 2003

Contact: David Knott x2454

## 7.2 Health expenditure

- The government plans to spend £61.3 billion on the NHS in England in the current financial year.
- 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.
- Expenditure increases are planned to exceed 7 percent in real terms in the period 2004/05 to 2006/07
- According to the OECD, approximately 7 percent of UK GDP is accounted for by NHS expenditure. In terms of total health spending as a share of GDP, the UK is 13<sup>th</sup> from the 15 EU countries.

**Health expenditure as % of GDP: EU: 2000**



Next update: September 2003

### Net NHS expenditure: England

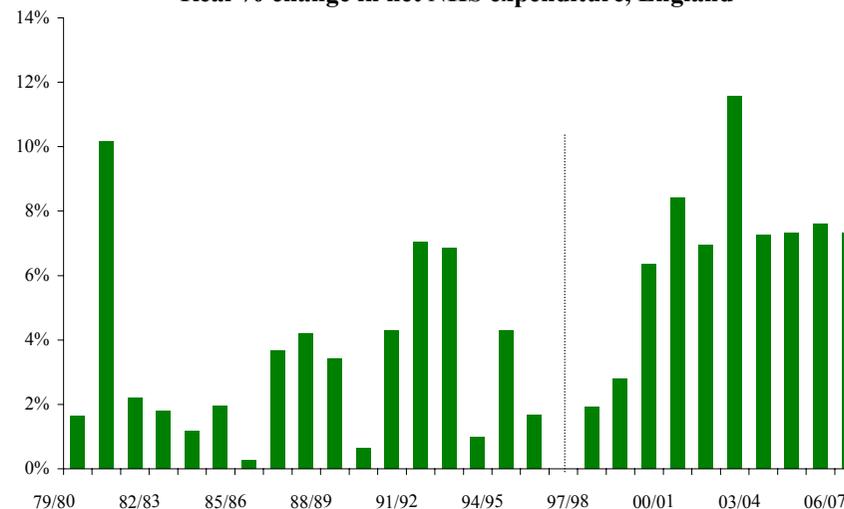
£ billion

		£ billion	£ billion at 2001/02 prices	Annual % increase in real terms	Nom exp as % of GDP
1997/98	outturn	34.7	38.2	+2.0%	3.8%
1998/99	outturn	36.6	39.2	+2.7%	3.9%
1999/00	outturn	39.9	41.7	+6.4%	4.2%
2000/01	outturn	44.2	45.2	+8.4%	4.5%
2001/02	estimate	49.4	49.4	..	4.9%
2002/03	plans	53.7	52.4	..	4.9%
2003/04	plans	61.3	58.3	..	5.6%
2004/05	plans	67.4	62.6	+7.3%	5.6%
2005/06	plans	74.4	67.4	+7.7%	6.2%
2006/07	plans	81.8	72.3	+7.3%	6.3%

See bullet point note on comparability.

Sources: HMT *Spending Review 2002*, HC Deb 26/06/02, c978W

### Real % change in net NHS expenditure, England



Contact: David Knott x2454

### 7.3 Beds and activity

- During 2001/02 there were on average 184,900 beds available in wards open 24 hours a day. That is approximately half of the average 20 years ago.
- The decline has been less pronounced in general and acute specialities than in mental illness and learning disabilities.
- There were 0.8 percent more finished consultant episodes (FCEs) in 2001/02 than in the previous year, a similar increase to that in 2000/01. The highest annual increase was 5.9 percent (1991/92).
- The number of A&E attendances rose from 13.3 million (1991/92) to a peak of 14.6 million (1999/00). The trend in the last two years has been down, with 14.0 million attendances in the latest year.

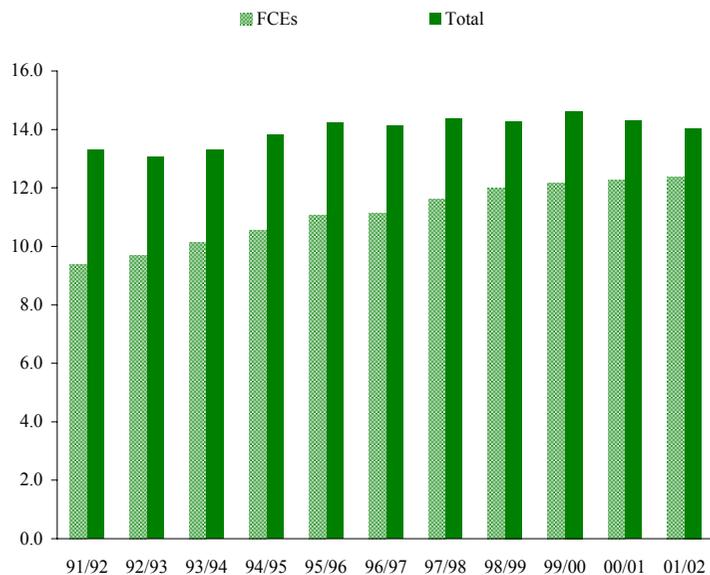
#### Bed availability in England: 1979 to 2001/02

Average daily available beds in wards open 24 hours

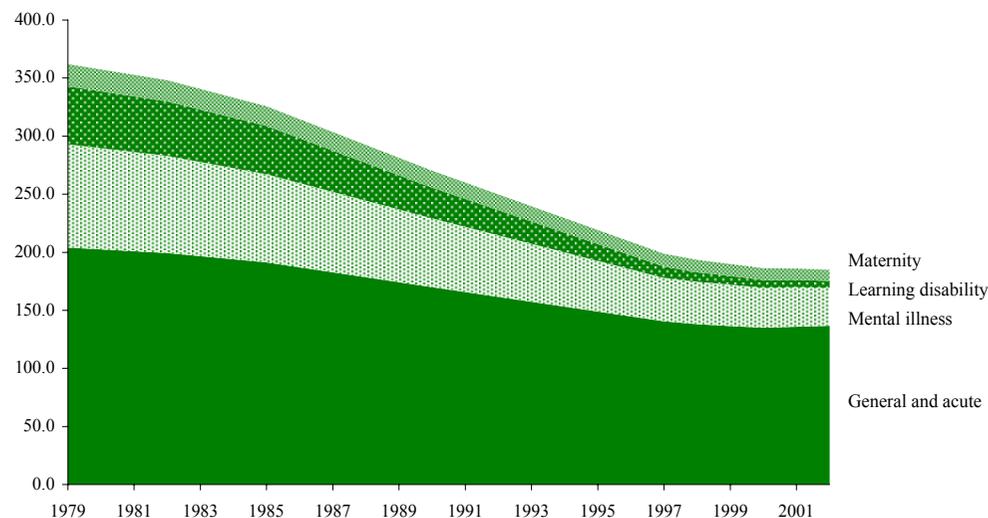
	1979	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02
General & Acute	204,000	13,800	136,400	135,100	135,800	136,600
<i>Acute</i>	..	107,800	107,700	107,200	108,000	108,500
<i>Geriatric</i>	..	30,200	28,700	27,900	27,800	28,000
Mental Illness	89,000	36,600	35,700	34,200	34,200	32,800
Learning disability	50,000	8,200	7,500	6,800	6,300	5,700
Maternity	19,000	10,800	10,400	10,200	9,800	9,800
<b>Total</b>	<b>362,000</b>	<b>193,600</b>	<b>190,000</b>	<b>186,300</b>	<b>186,100</b>	<b>184,900</b>

Source: NHS Bed Availability in England: 2001/02

**FCEs and A&E attendances**  
Millions, England, 1991/92 - 2001/02



**Beds in wards open 24 hours**  
England, 1979 - 2001/02



Next update: September 2003

Contact: David Knott x2454

## 7.4 NHS staff

- There were 356,260 whole time equivalent (WTE) nursing midwifery and health visiting staff (excluding learners and agency staff) in September 2001, 8 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.
- Numbers of WTE hospital medical staff in Scotland have risen in each of the past ten years. At the end of September 2001 there were just over 7,500. Nursing and midwifery staff numbers fell in each year between 1992 and 1998. Since this time there has been a slight rise and by September 2001 there were over 52,000.

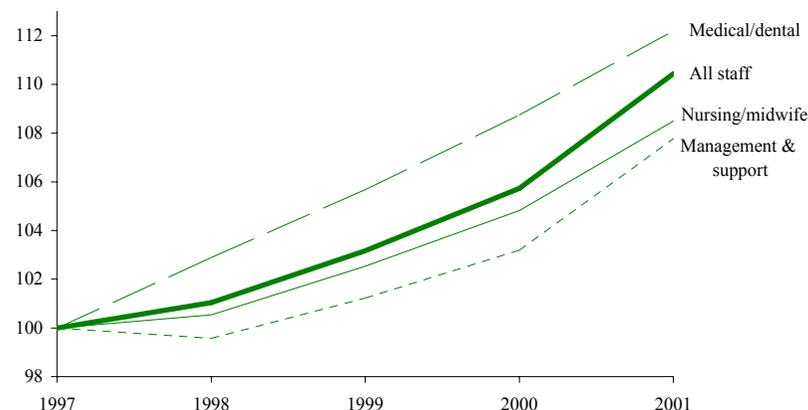
### NHS Staff in England: 1997-2001

Whole time equivalents at 30 September

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Nursing and midwifery (excl. agency and learners)	328.4	330.1	336.7	344.2	356.3
Scientific, therapeutic and technical staff	100.4	103.5	107.1	110.4	115.8
Management and support staff	249.7	248.6	252.8	257.7	269.1
Total directly employed non-medical staff	701.0	707.2	721.8	739.4	773.1
Total dental and medical staff (excluding locums)	57.1	58.8	60.3	62.1	64.1
Hospital medical staff	52.7	54.4	56.1	57.9	59.9
Hospital dental staff	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5
Community health medical staff	2.0	1.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
Community health dental staff	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Total directly employed staff	758.1	766.0	782.1	801.5	837.2

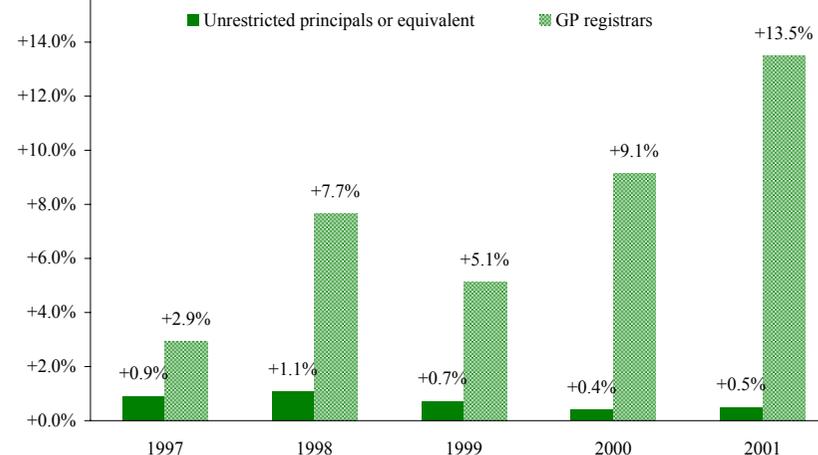
Sources: *NHS hospital and community health services non-medical staff in England: 1991-2001*  
*Hospital, Health Medicine & Community Health Medical & Dental Staff in England*  
*DH Statistical Bulletin 2001/02*

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



Annual % change in GP numbers

Headcount, England, 1997-2001



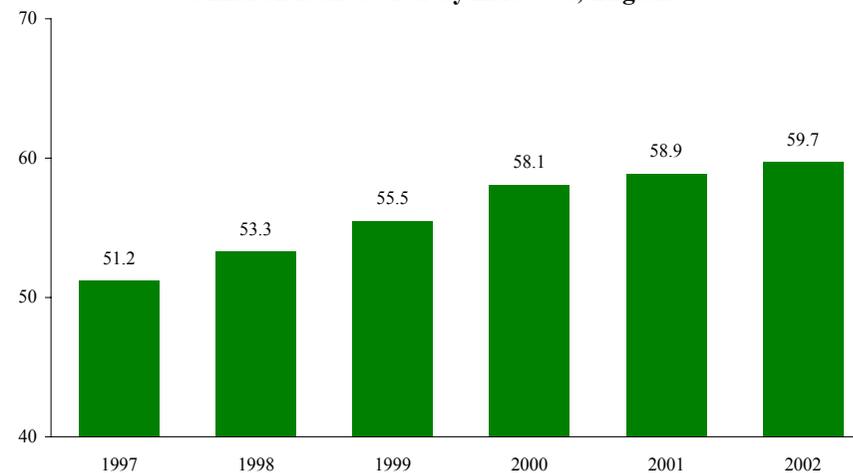
Next update: September 2003

Contact: David Knott x2454

## 7.5 Community care

- At 31 March 2002, there were a total of 265,100 permanent and temporary local authority (LA) supported adult residents in residential or nursing accommodation in England.
- Such numbers rose rapidly following the community care reforms which took effect in 1993. However, the rate of growth has slowed in recent years, falling in 2000/01 before rising again in 2001/02.
- 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.
- 540 people were placed into guardianship under the Mental Health Act (MHA) 1983 in England over the course of 2001/02.

Children looked after by LAs 000s, England



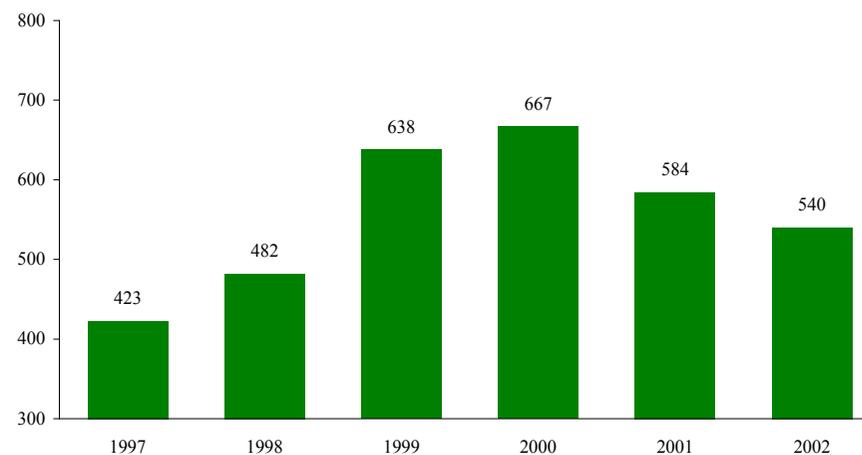
### Local Authority supported adult residents by home type: 1997-2002

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	37,310	149,515	72,665	5,630	265,115

Source: Department of Health *Community care statistics 2002*

Guardianship under 1983 MHA, new cases: England



Next update: November 2003

Contact: Adam Mellows-Facer, x6969

## 8.1 Dwellings completed

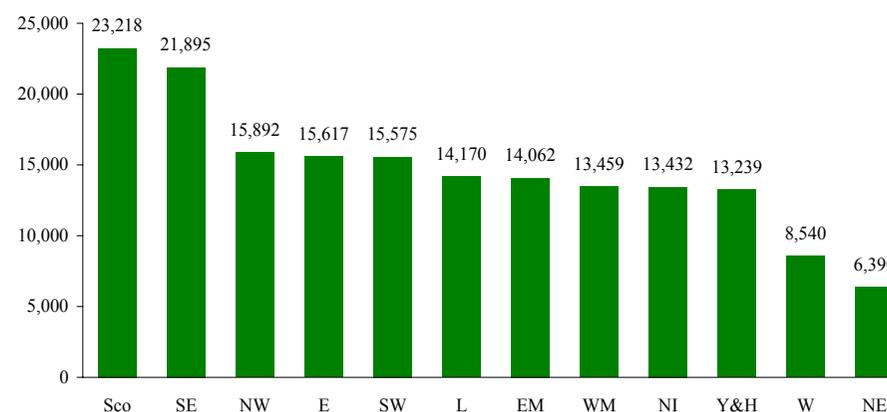
- 1 percent fewer permanent dwellings were completed in the UK in 2001/02 than over the previous year. That followed a fall of 4 percent in 2000/01.
- A total of 16,500 local authority dwellings were completed in 1990/91, compared to was less than 300 in 2001/02. That latest figure was the lowest annual total in the period shown.
- Dwellings completed by registered social landlords reached a peak (over the period shown) of over 38,500 in 1995/96. The number of these dwellings completed in 2001/02 was the lowest since 1991/92.
- The number of private dwellings built in the UK has fluctuated over the period shown with no clear trend established. The number completed in 2001/02 was slightly higher than the previous year, which in turn was 5 percent below the number completed in 1999/00.

### Permanent dwellings completed, UK 1990/91 - 2001/02

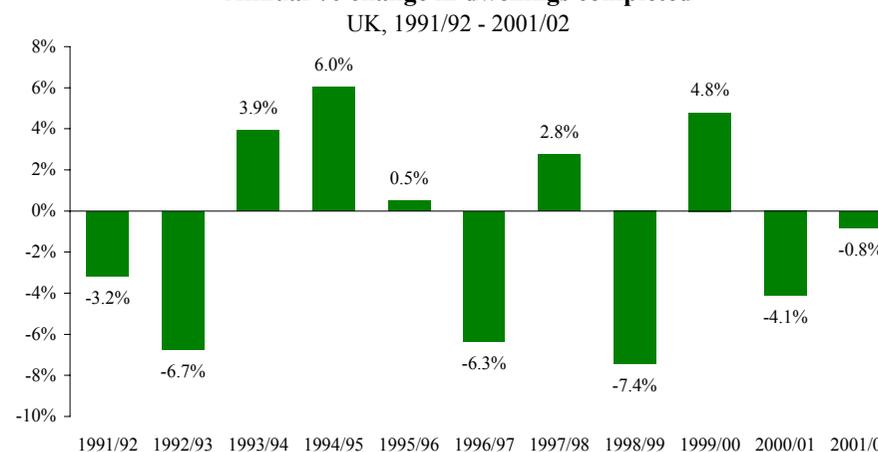
	Private enterprise	Registered social landlords	Local authority	All dwellings
1990/91	162,182	19,342	16,550	<b>198,074</b>
1991/92	160,664	21,134	10,027	<b>191,825</b>
1992/93	144,367	30,115	4,433	<b>178,915</b>
1993/94	145,914	36,435	3,611	<b>185,960</b>
1994/95	156,547	37,652	2,970	<b>197,169</b>
1995/96	156,629	38,474	3,045	<b>198,148</b>
1996/97	153,137	30,925	1,538	<b>185,600</b>
1997/98	160,646	28,554	1,519	<b>190,719</b>
1998/99	152,776	22,902	881	<b>176,559</b>
1999/00	160,242	24,404	361	<b>185,007</b>
2000/01	152,877	23,940	594	<b>177,411</b>
2001/02	153,647	22,078	269	<b>175,994</b>

Source: ODPM, *Housing Statistics 2002*

### Permanent dwellings completed in 2001/02 by region



### Annual % change in dwellings completed



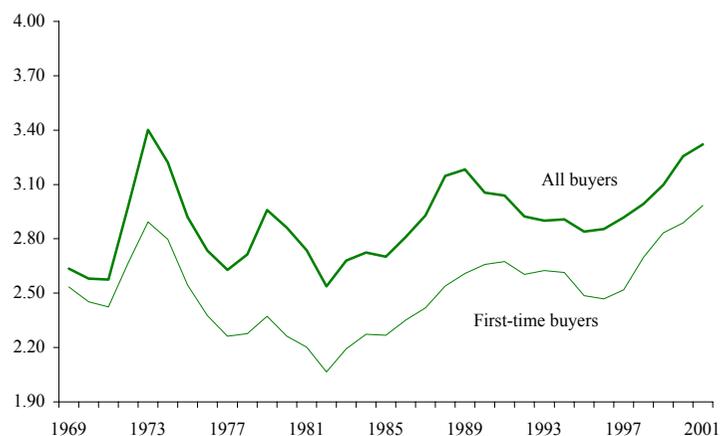
Next update: December 2003

Contact: Gavin Berman, x3851

## 8.2 House prices

- The average property price in the UK has increased from £101,133 to £124,770 in the year to Q1 2003, a rise of almost a quarter.
- Regional figures for Q1 2003 show that the biggest rises in prices between Q4 2002 and the first three months of this year were in the North (8 percent), East Anglia (7 percent) and Wales (6 percent).
- On an annual basis, the East Midlands has seen the biggest increase in house prices (34 percent) followed by the North (31 percent) and Yorkshire and the Humber (28 percent). All other regions have experienced rises in double figures with the exceptions of Scotland (9 percent) and Northern Ireland (-1 percent). The annual rate of house price inflation in both the North and Yorkshire and the Humber is the highest since the second half of 1989.
- The simple house price to borrower's income ratio has reached its highest level since 1973, surpassing the 1989 peak.

**Ratio of simple average house price  
to borrower's income  
1969-2001**

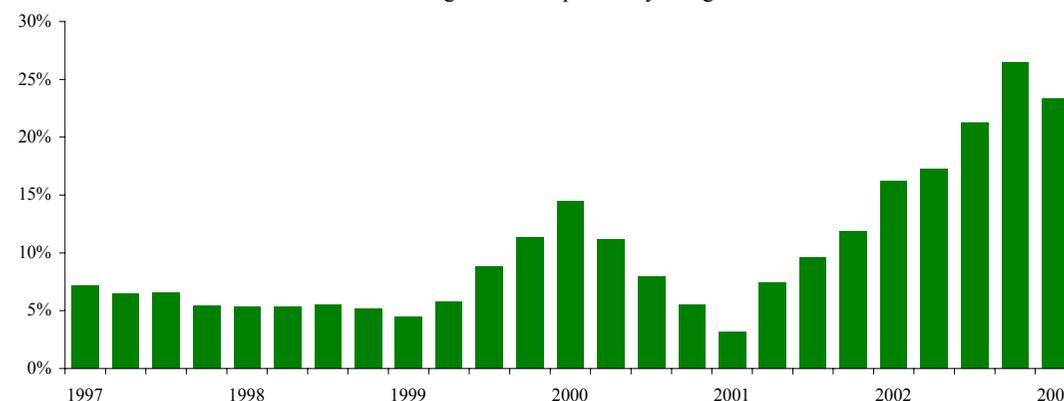


**Average property prices for all property types by region**  
£, seasonally adjusted

	1990 Q1	1997 Q1	1998 Q1	1999 Q1	2000 Q1	2001 Q1	2002 Q1	2003 Q1
East Anglia	69,150	61,603	65,533	68,931	81,144	90,396	109,278	135,993
East Midlands	61,806	56,967	59,014	61,515	68,167	70,920	85,145	114,141
Greater London	96,474	92,971	104,668	114,802	148,242	157,773	185,512	220,525
North	51,492	51,182	52,376	54,099	56,568	56,685	64,105	83,833
North West	57,268	54,957	55,483	57,870	61,734	61,749	71,852	85,440
South East	91,963	85,750	96,290	102,729	123,876	136,010	155,191	195,700
South West	75,017	67,119	72,375	76,335	93,292	100,822	122,999	154,134
West Midlands	67,110	65,830	69,768	68,001	78,961	80,742	94,781	120,162
Yorks & Humber	54,474	52,802	52,346	53,448	57,415	55,742	64,814	82,771
Wales	57,453	54,340	55,040	57,971	62,881	65,671	73,563	93,596
Scotland	51,337	59,419	59,276	59,897	64,473	61,755	66,565	72,604
Northern Ireland	33,445	51,696	57,783	63,373	65,469	79,565	77,761	77,250
UK	69,103	66,956	70,560	73,735	84,385	87,045	101,133	124,770

Source: Halifax House Price Index

**House price inflation, UK**  
% change on same quarter a year ago



Next update: July 2003

Contact: Gavin Berman, x3851

### 8.3 Homeless

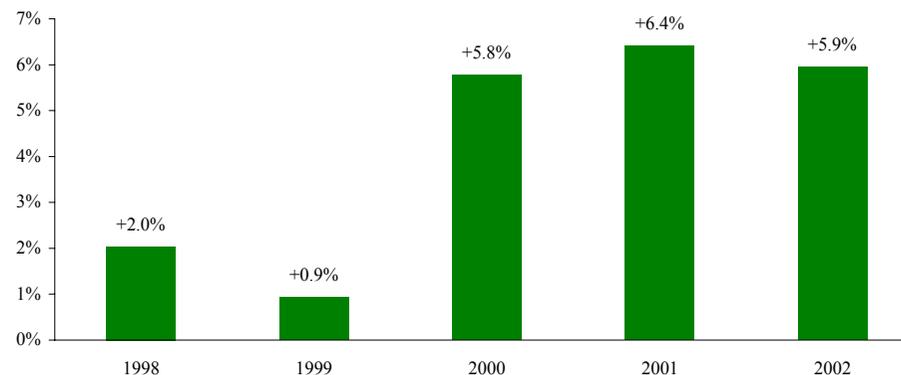
- Around 126,000 households were accepted as homeless and in priority need in 2002. This is an increase of 6 percent on the previous year and an increase of almost a quarter on the 1997 figure.
- In the fourth quarter of 2003 69 percent of acceptances were from households classified as White, 11 percent from African/Caribbean households, 6 percent from Indian/Pakistani/Bangladeshi households, 8 percent from other ethnic origin households and the remaining 6 percent from households where the ethnic origin was not known. This is virtually unchanged from last quarter.
- In Q4 2002, 35 percent of homeless acceptances arose because parents, relatives or friends were no longer able, or willing, to accommodate them. 22 percent were because of the breakdown of a relationship with a partner. 15 percent were due to households losing accommodation through the ending of an assured shorthold tenancy, while 1 percent resulted from mortgage arrears. In 1991 12 percent of acceptances arose because of mortgage arrears.

**Households in temporary accommodation arranged by LAs**  
England, year end, 1997-2002

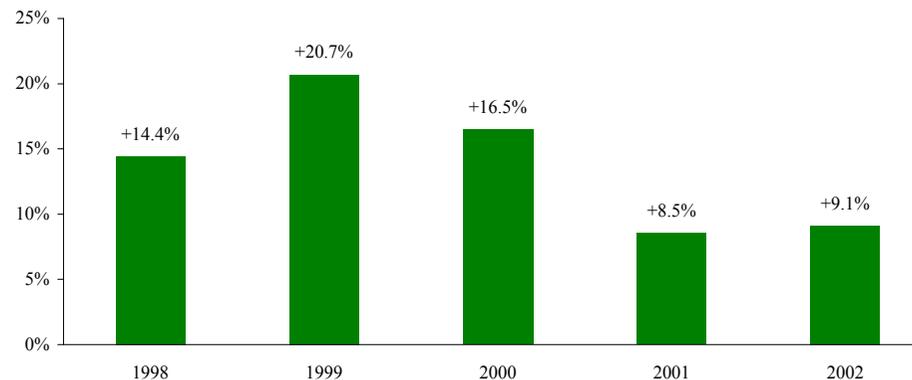
	Bed and Breakfast Hotels	Hostels/ Woman's Refuges	Leased dwellings	Other	Total
1997	4,520	8,860	14,320	17,330	45,030
1998	6,930	9,060	16,220	19,310	51,520
1999	8,060	9,400	22,660	22,070	62,190
2000	9,860	10,320	25,390	26,870	72,440
2001	12,110	10,270	26,020	30,220	78,620
2002	12,670	9,600	33,790	29,720	85,780

Source: ODPM Stats Release, *Statutory Homelessness: England Q4 2002*

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



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

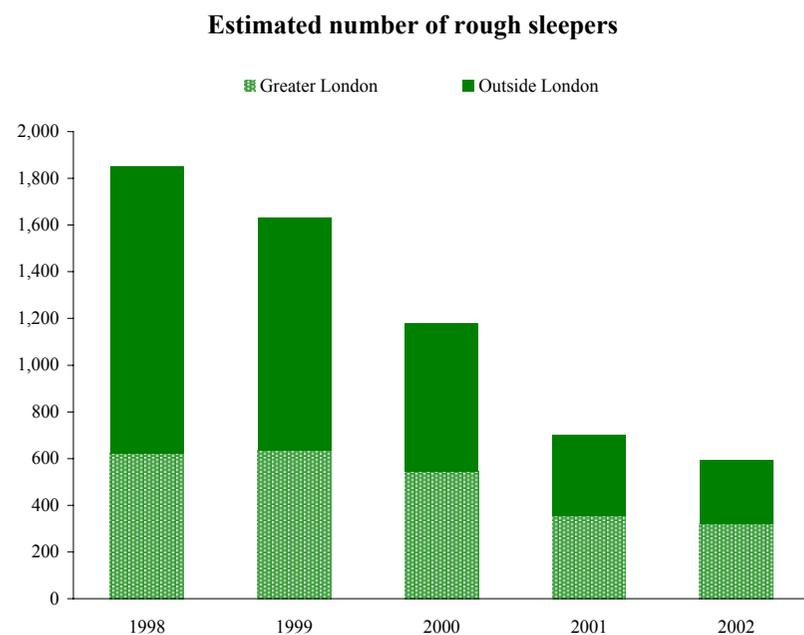


Next update: June 2003

Contact: Gavin Berman, x3851

## 8.4 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 600 people sleeping rough in England compared to 1,850 in 1998.
- Around 25 percent of rough sleepers are aged between 18 and 25. Six percent are over 60. Nine out of every ten 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.



### Regional numbers of rough sleepers, June

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

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 ten in Canterbury (12) and Hackney (11)

Source: Press notice, Rough Sleepers Unit, DTLR, September 2002

Next update: Summer 2003

Contact: Gavin Berman, x3851

## 9.1 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 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 increased above the rate of inflation between 2002/03 and 2003/04.
- 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 2002/03. The majority of local government expenditure is financed through central government.

### Funding of revenue expenditure 1996/97 - 2002/03

England and Wales

	Total gross expenditure (£ million)	% of total		
		Government 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%

Source: Finance and General Statistics 2002-03, CIPFA

### Standard Spending Assessments/FSS by major service block: 1996-97 to 2003-04

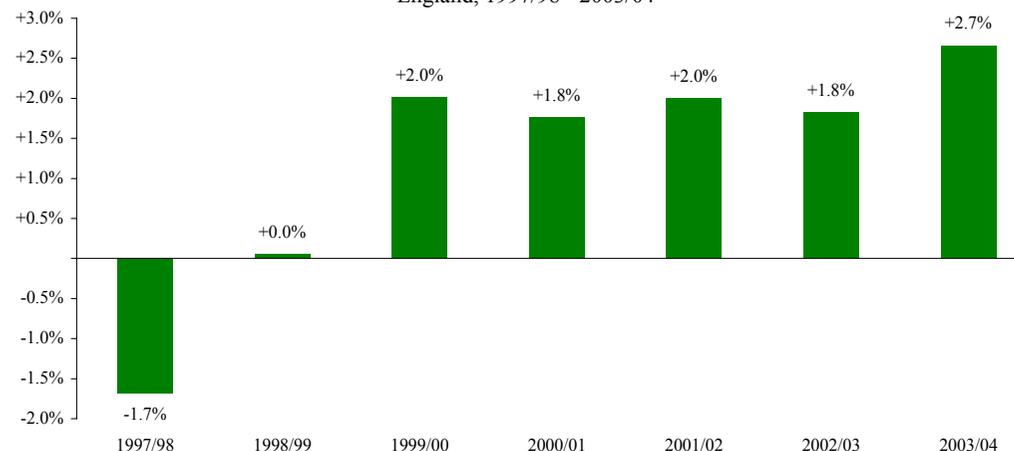
England	£ million							
	Education	PSS	Police	Fire	Highway M'tenance	EPCS	Capital	Total
1996/97	17,764.2	6,908.6	3,001.5	1,185.0	1,759.0	7,397.0	2,142.1	<b>40,157.4</b>
1997/98	17,840.2	7,392.1	3,088.6	1,237.2	1,759.0	7,209.7	2,036.1	<b>40,563.0</b>
1998/99	19,384.0	7,814.7	3,137.2	1,298.9	1,767.3	7,766.8	1,499.1	<b>42,668.0</b>
1999/00	20,414.0	8,268.0	3,266.8	1,346.0	1,813.3	8,073.2	1,552.2	<b>44,733.5</b>
2000/01	21,478.6	8,693.4	3,350.0	1,393.4	1,858.6	8,269.2	1,646.5	<b>46,689.7</b>
2001/02	22,512.9	8,955.4	3,545.4	1,463.0	1,905.1	8,586.9	1,823.4	<b>48,792.1</b>
2002/03	22,502.8	9,231.0	3,577.4	1,521.0	1,955.1	8,961.1	2,013.8	<b>49,762.2</b>
2002/03	23,483.5	10,580.7	4,146.5	1,716.0	1,904.5	11,092.2	1,973.8	<b>54,897.2</b>
2003/04	25,013.9	11,171.0	4,152.0	1,777.6	1,954.2	11,570.4	2,269.3	<b>57,908.4</b>

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

Source: www.local.dlfr.gov.uk

### Annual % real terms change in total SSA/FSS

England, 1997/98 - 2003/04



Next update: August 2003

Contact: Gavin Berman, x3851

## 9.2 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%
<b>England</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>1,102</b>	<b>+12.9%</b>
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>1,009</b>	<b>+3.9%</b>
<b>Wales</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>+9.8%</b>

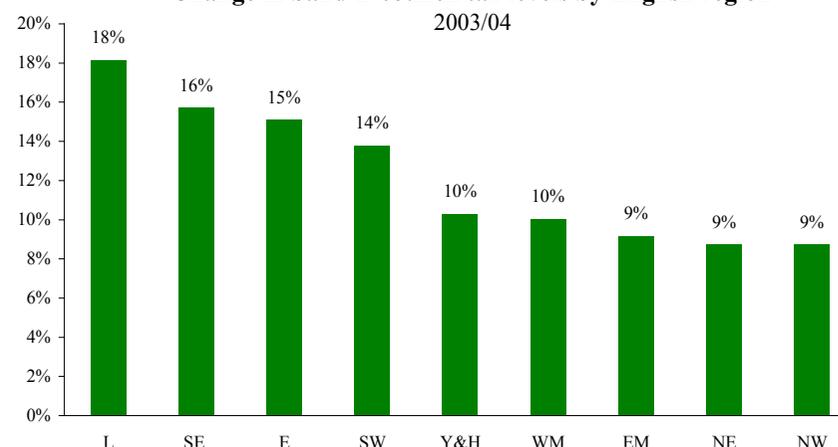
Amounts shown are headline taxes, before transitional relief and benefits/ rebates

Sources: [www.local.odpm.gov.uk](http://www.local.odpm.gov.uk)

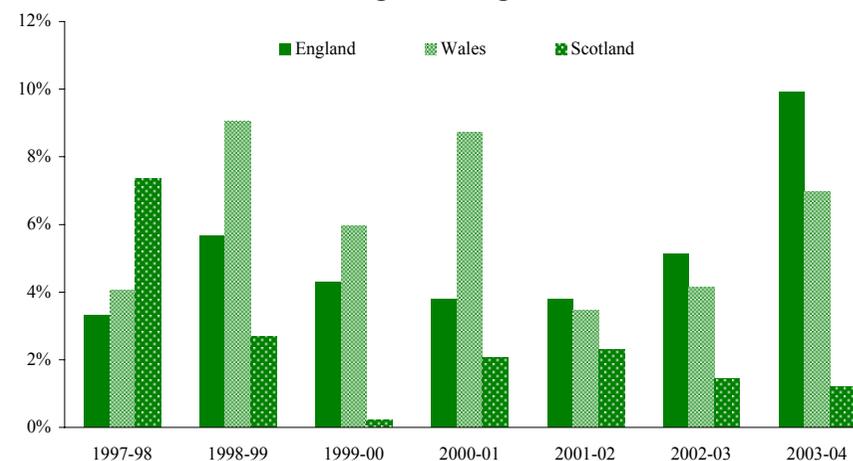
[www.cosla.gov.uk](http://www.cosla.gov.uk)

[www.wales.gov.uk](http://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

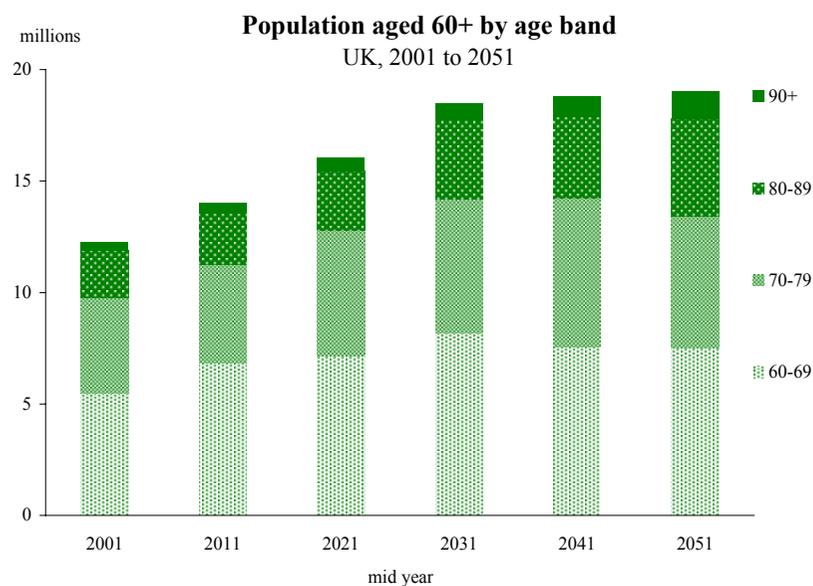


Next update: February 2004

Contact: Gavin Berman, x3851

## 10.1 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 implications across a range of 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.



### 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
<b>Projections</b>					
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/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=601>

### 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 26%	30,149 60%	6,828 14%	1,779 4%	50,225 100%
2001	13,345 23%	34,663 59%	10,828 18%	4,418 8%	58,837 100%
2026	12,741 20%	38,028 60%	12,387 20%	6,475 10%	63,156 100%

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

## 10.2 Infant deaths and life expectancy

- Life expectancy at birth has increased by around 27 years for men and women over the last 100 years. The latest data suggest a man born today can expect to reach 75 years and a women 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 7<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> 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 the EU average; only Greece, Luxembourg and Ireland have higher rates.

### Infant deaths and life expectancy

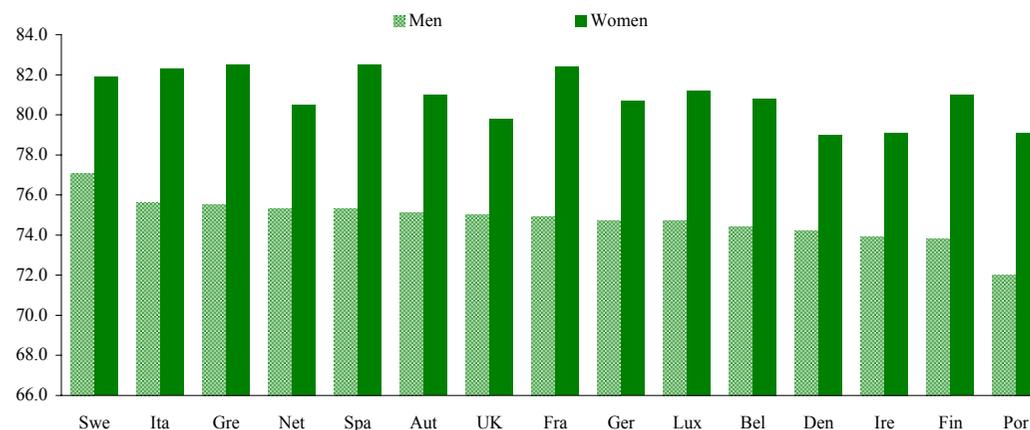
England & Wales, 1905 to 2001

	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		68.1	74.0
1971	17.5	69.0	75.3
1981		71.0	77.0
1991	7.4	73.4	79.0
2000	5.6	75.6	80.3
2001	5.4	na	na

Sources: ONS *Mortality Statistics: General 1999*  
 ONS *Annual Abstract of Statistics 2002*  
 Population Trends Winter 2002

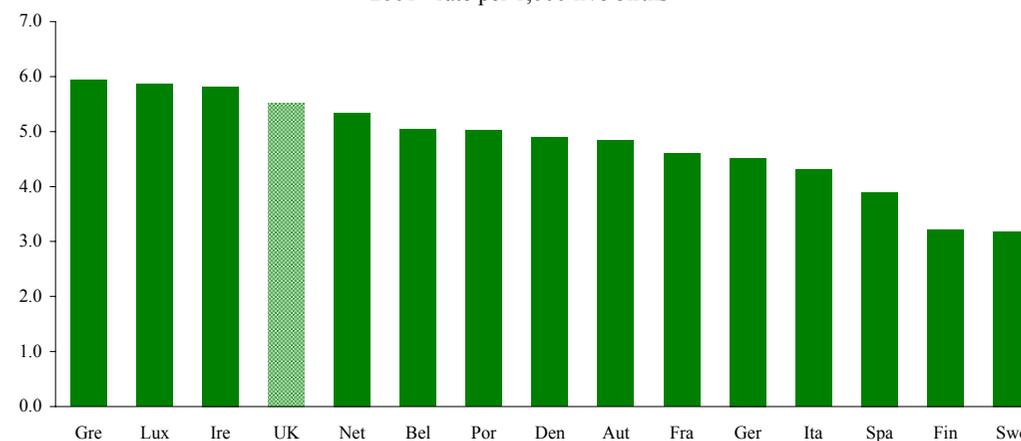
### Life expectancy at birth: EU countries

1999, years



### Infant mortality: EU countries

2001 - rate per 1,000 live births

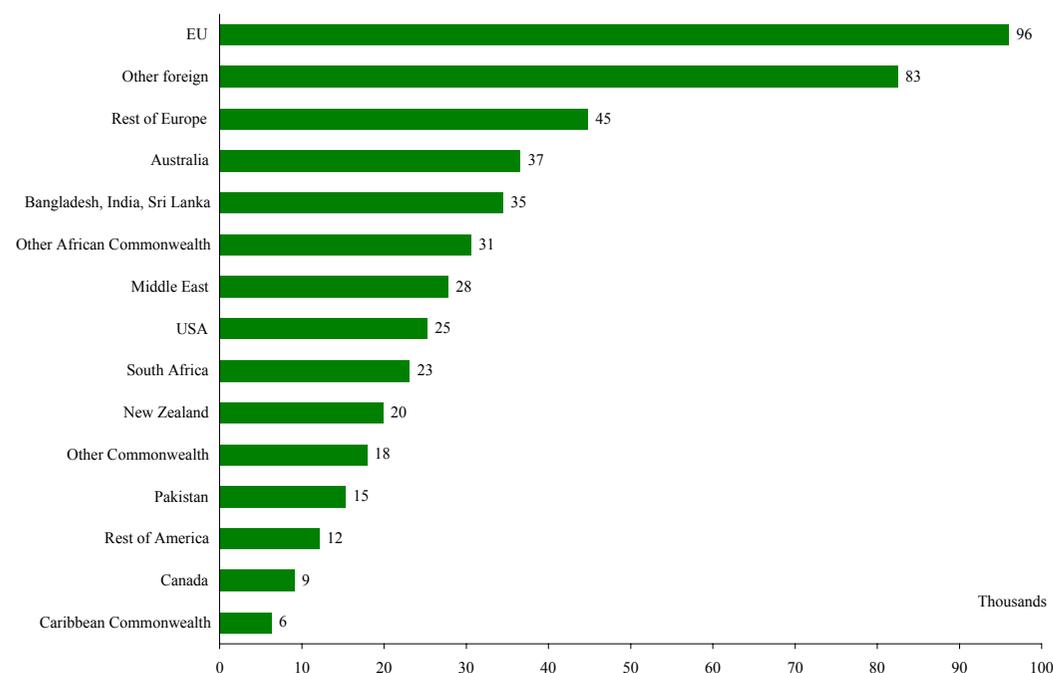


Source: Eurostat Social Statistics: Demography 2002

### 10.3 International migration

- In 2000, 183,400 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 96,000 immigrants from the EU in 2000, 20 percent of the total. However, emigration to the EU totalled 99,000. Net immigration from Bangladesh, India and Sri Lanka was 32,000.
- London accounted for two-thirds of net UK immigration in 2000.

**Inflow: migration to the UK by country of last residence - 2000**



**Total international migration, UK 1990-2000**

	Inflow	Outflow	Balance
1990	340	252	88
1991	337	264	73
1992	287	252	35
1993	272	237	35
1994	321	213	109
1995	321	212	109
1996	331	238	93
1997	341	249	92
1998	402	224	178
1999	450	269	182
2000	482	299	183

**Total international migration: 2000**

	Inflow	Outflow	Balance
North East	9	6	3
North West	27	20	7
Yorks & Humbs	31	12	19
E Midlands	16	16	-1
W Midlands	24	16	7
East	33	20	13
London	215	91	124
South East	67	63	4
South West	31	21	10
Wales	5	7	-2
Scotland	20	21	-1
Northern Ireland	5	5	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>183</b>

Sources: National Statistics, *International Migration 2000*  
National Statistics, *Population Trends Summer 2001*

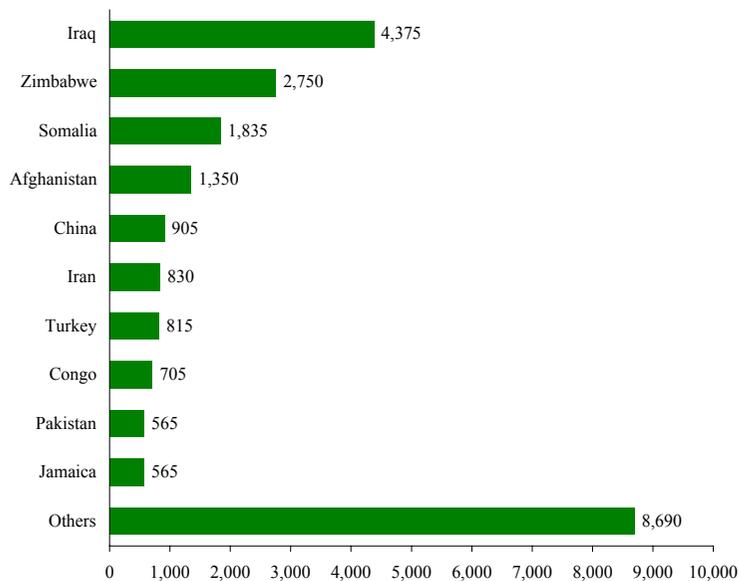
Next update: October 2003

Contact: Ross Young x4313

### 10.4 Asylum seekers

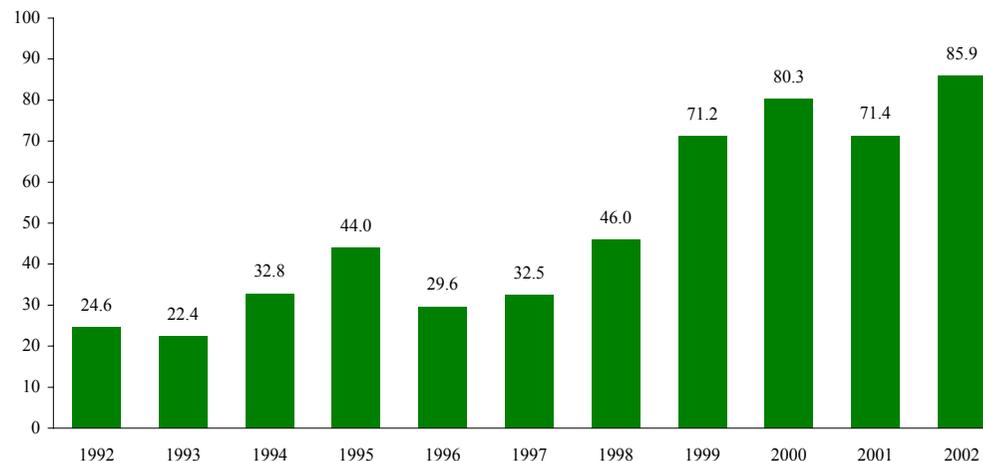
- Provisional figures suggest that there were 86,000 principal asylum applications in the UK in 2002, 20 percent more than in 2001. 68 percent applied in country, with 32 percent applying in port.
- The 23,385 applications in Q4 2002 and the 8,900 in October 2002 are the highest quarterly and monthly totals recorded.
- The top five applicant nationalities in 2002 were Iraq (14,940), Zimbabwe (7,695), Afghanistan (7,390), Somalia (6,680) and China (3,735).
- Applicants from Sri Lanka, Yugoslavia and Afghanistan fell by 42, 29 and 18 percent respectively relative to 2001.
- UNHCR data show the UK had the highest number of asylum applications, including dependants, of EU countries in 2002. However, per 1,000 inhabitants, the UK ranks fifth.

**Asylum applicant nationalities,  
UK Q4 2002 (provisional)**



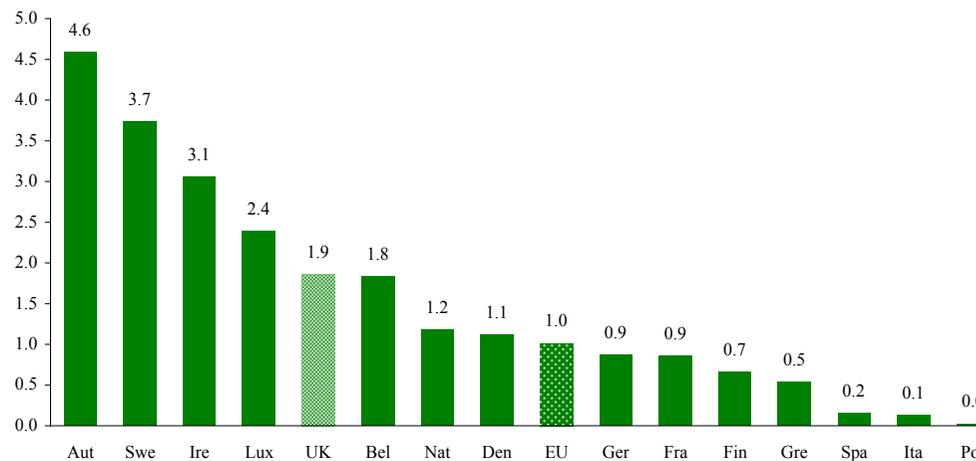
Next update: Summer 2003

**Applications for asylum, UK 1992-2002 000s  
Excluding dependants**



Source: Home Office, *Asylum statistics*

**Persons applying for assylum per 1,000 inhabitants  
EU, 2002**



Source: UNHCR

Contact: Ross Young, x4313

## 10.5 Asylum decisions

- It is estimated that around 83,000 initial asylum decisions were made in 2002, 30 percent fewer than in 2001, and slightly less than the number of applications.
- 8,100 principal applicants were granted asylum, 10 percent of the total. A further 20,000 people were granted exceptional leave to remain (ELR), a record number.
- Of those granted asylum in 2002, 44 percent were from Somalia, 39 percent were from Zimbabwe and 12 percent were from Iraq.
- Provisional figures suggest that the Home Office’s Public Service Agreement target of reaching and serving initial decisions on 60 percent of applications within two months was met in 2001/02.
- The Home Office received almost 50,000 asylum appeals in 2002, a fall of 50 percent relative to 2001. Of the 64,400 cases determined by the Immigration Appellate Authority in 2002, almost 14,000 were allowed.

### Initial asylum application decisions: 1992-2002

Cases considered under normal procedures

	Recognised as refugee and granted asylum		Not recognised as refugee but given ELR		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	10,375	11%	11,495	12%	75,680	78%
2001	10,960	9%	19,510	17%	87,725	74%
2002	8,100	10%	19,965	24%	54,650	66%

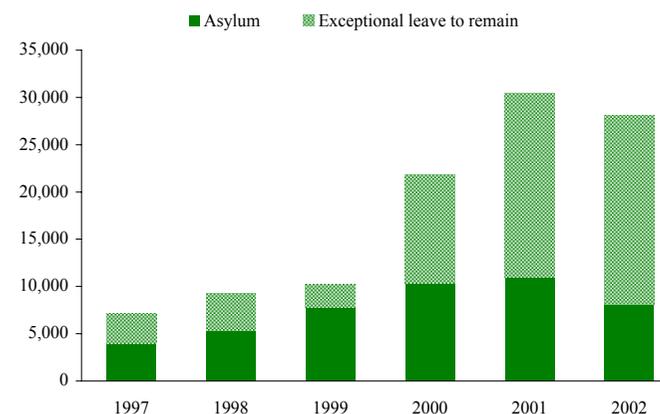
Notes: Decisions are not necessarily related to applications made in the same period; does not include dependants  
2001 and 2002 figures are provisional

Source: Home Office *Asylum Statistics*

Next update: Summer 2003

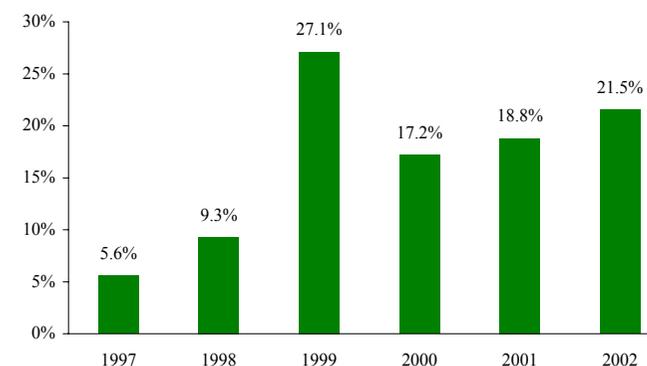
### Principal applicants granted asylum or ELR:

UK, 1997-2002



### Appeals allowed, % of appeals determined:

UK, 1997-2002

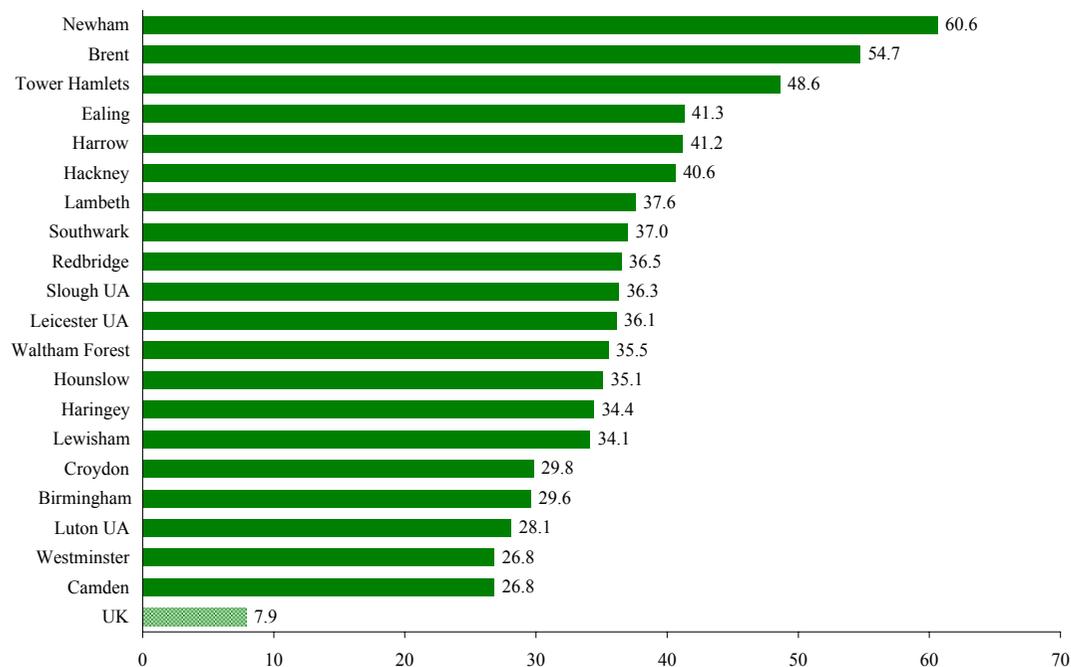


Contact: Ross Young, x4313

## 10.6 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%
<b>Total</b>	<b>58,789</b>	<b>100%</b>

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%
<b>Total</b>	<b>58,789</b>	<b>100%</b>

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

Contact: Adam Mellows-Facer, x6969

## 11.1 Social security benefits and expenditure

- Spending on social security accounts for just under 30 percent of all public expenditure and 12 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 accounted for 70 percent of total benefit expenditure in the 1960s and 1970s, they now account for just less than 50 percent.
- 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 and spending on benefits for those over working age is 29 percent of the total.

### Public expenditure on social security & personal tax credits United Kingdom

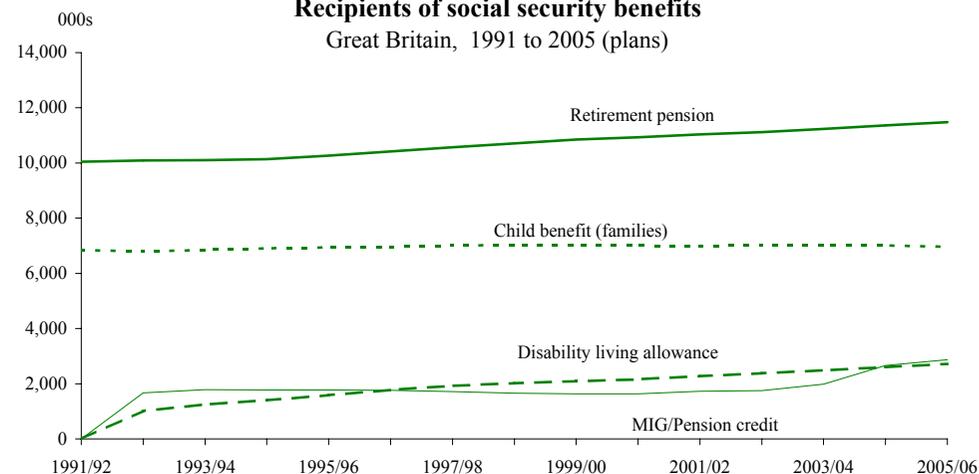
	£ billion cash	£ billion 02/03 prices	% GDP
1997/98	96.4	108.6	11.7%
1998/99	98.7	108.2	11.4%
1999/00	103.4	110.7	11.3%
2000/01	109.3	114.5	11.4%
2001/02	114.7	117.6	11.4%
2002/03 plans	120.0	120.0	11.4%
2003/04 plans	127.1	124.3	12.0%
2004/05 plans	133.2	127.1	12.6%
2005/06 plans	139.1	129.5	13.2%

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

**Social security benefit spending by type of benefit and client direction**  
Great Britain, 2002/3 plans



**Recipients of social security benefits**  
Great Britain, 1991 to 2005 (plans)

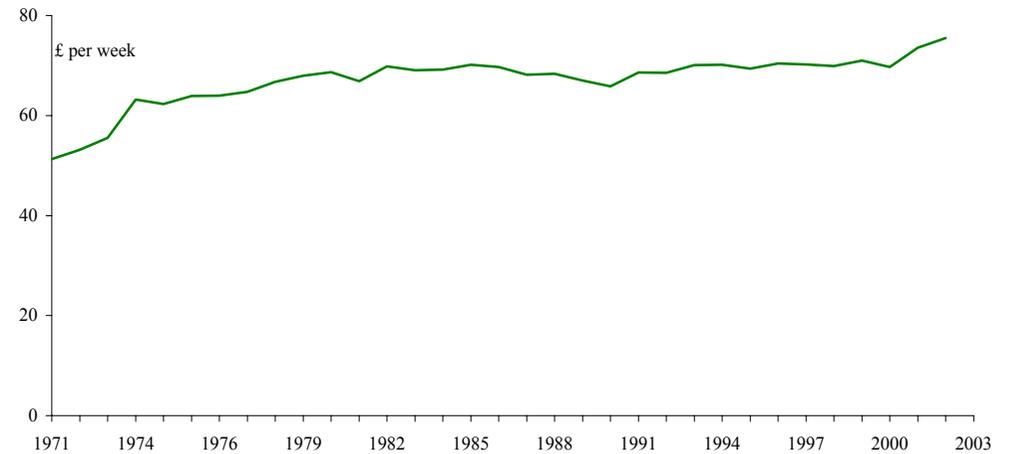


## 11.2 Pensions and pensioners' incomes

- As a whole pensioners' incomes have grown by around 70 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 80 percent) at the top of the income distribution than at the bottom (around 40 percent).
- The explanation for differential growth lies 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 basic state pension has retained its real value against prices, it has been falling in relation to average earnings over the last 20 years. By April 2002 the basic pension for a single person was 16 percent of average earnings, compared with 25 percent in 1980.

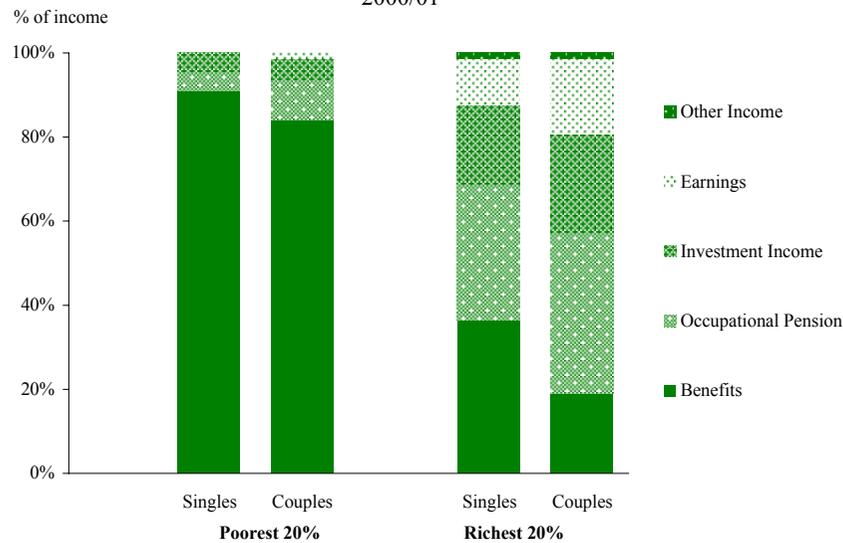
**Real value of the basic state pension: 1971-2002**

Single person under 80, at 2002 prices



**Income sources of rich and poor pensioners**

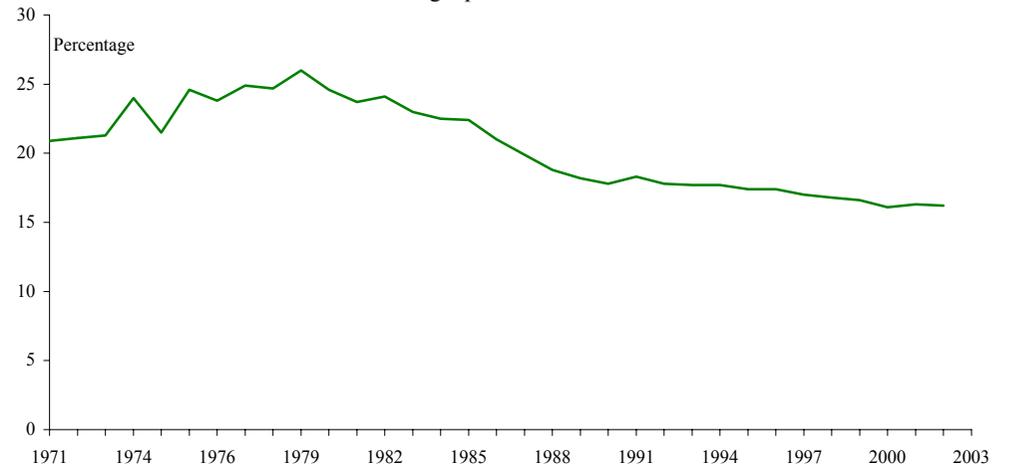
2000/01



Source: DWP Pensioner Income Series

**Basic state pension as proportion of average earnings: 1971-2002**

Single person under 80



Next Update: 19 June 2003

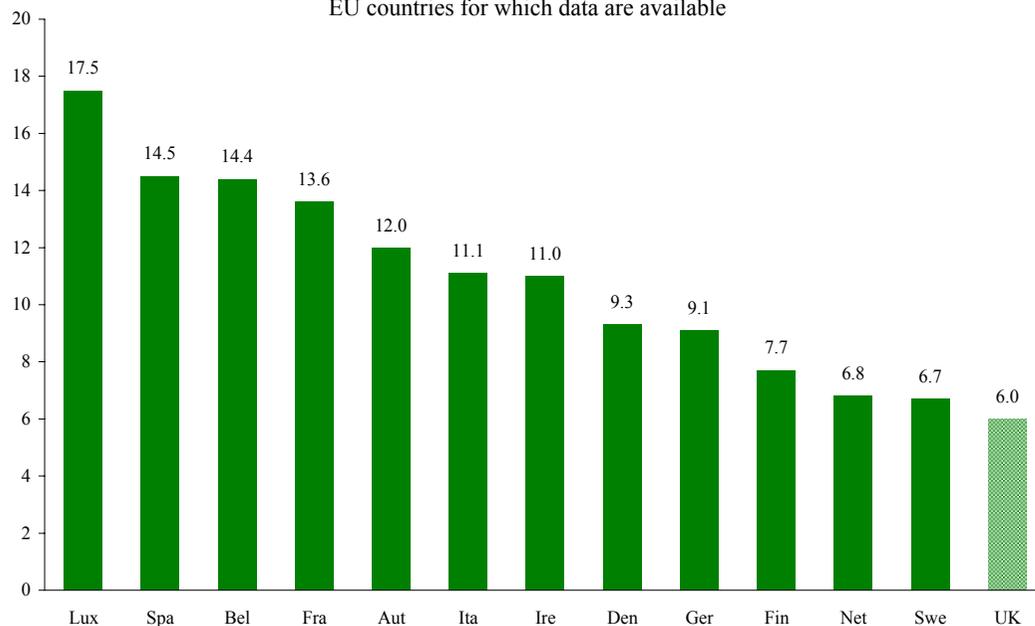
Richard Cracknell, x4632

## 12.1 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 3,450 road deaths in Great Britain in 2001, down from all-time and post-war peaks of 9,169 and 7,985 in 1941 and 1966 respectively.
- In 2001, 153 two-wheeled motor vehicle users were killed or seriously injured per 100,000 million vehicle kilometres. That compares to rates of 5, 12 and 67 for cars, buses and coaches, and pedal cycles respectively.
- 826 pedestrians were killed in Great Britain in 2001.
- It is estimated that 14 percent of road deaths and 6 percent of all road accident casualties in 2001 involved illegal alcohol levels.

**Road deaths per 100,000 population, 2000**

EU countries for which data are available



Next update: October 2003

**Road accident casualties, by severity**

Great Britain 1992-2001

	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

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

**Road accident casualties involving illegal alcohol levels**

Great Britain 1992-2001, estimates

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

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

## 12.2 Road traffic

- Road vehicle traffic has increased in all but three of the last 50 years. Total distance travelled in Great Britain was over 9 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 under 30 million, of which 25 million are body type cars. There were 10 percent more cars licensed in 2001 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

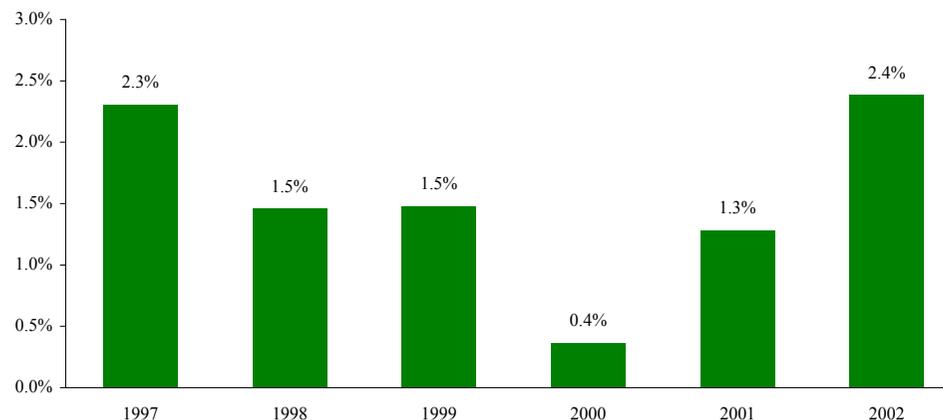
	Cars and taxis	Other vehicles	All motor vehicles
1950	25.6	27.4	53.1
1960	68.0	44.3	112.3
1970	155.0	45.4	200.5
1980	215.0	56.9	271.9
1990	335.9	75.0	410.8
1997	370.9	81.7	452.6
1998	375.6	83.6	459.2
1999	378.4	87.6	466.0
2000 <sup>(a)</sup>	378.7	89.0	467.7
2001	383.7	90.0	473.7
2002	392.6	92.4	485.0

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

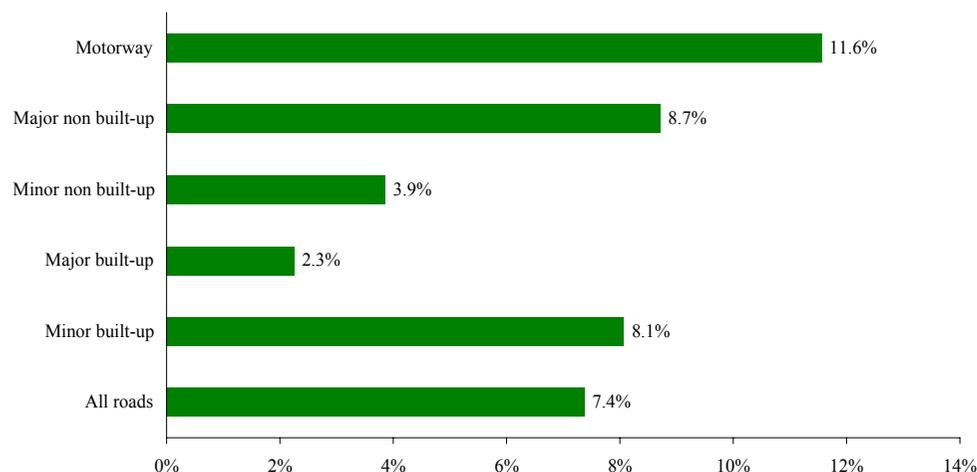
(a) Figures affected by the September fuel protest

Sources: DfT, *Transport statistics Great Britain 2002*  
 DfT, *Traffic in Great Britain, 4th quarter 2002*

Annual % change in road traffic  
 Billion motor vehicle kilometers, GB



% Change in road traffic 1997-2002 by road type



### 12.3 Public transport

- Transport by cars, vans and taxis now constitutes 85 percent of the total distance travelled by passengers. In 1952 it accounted for just over one-quarter of the total distance travelled.
- Passenger transport on buses and coaches was the major mode of transport in the early 1950s but has declined steadily since to around half its peak level.
- Rail travel is at an historically high level but the rapid growth in private road transport means that rail travel now accounts for under 7 percent of all passenger transport, compared to 17 percent in the early 1950s.
- There were 953 million passenger journeys on the London Underground in 2001/02, fewer than in 2000/01 but 23 percent more than in 1996/97. There were a total of 960 million national rail journeys in 2001/02.

#### Passenger transport by selected mode, Great Britain

Billion passenger kilometres/percentage of total

	Buses and coaches		Rail <sup>(a)</sup>		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
1997	44	6%	42	6%	614	86%	714
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

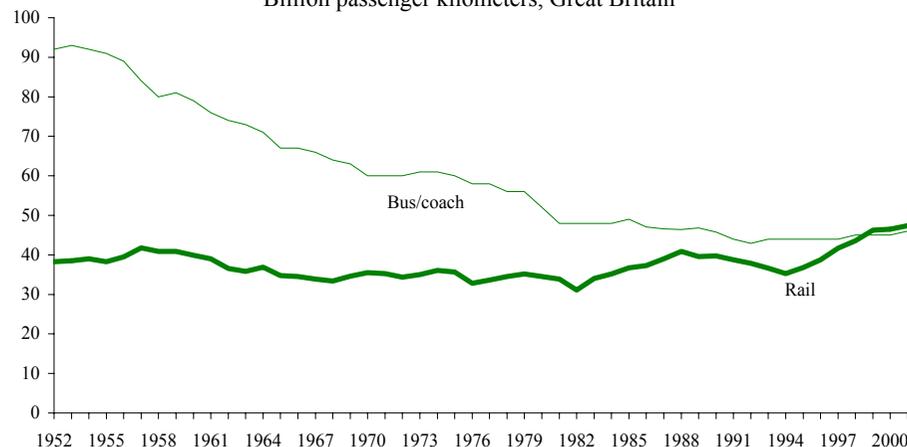
Note: Figures from 1999 onwards have been produced on a new basis and are not directly comparable to earlier figures

(a) National railways plus underground and metro systems

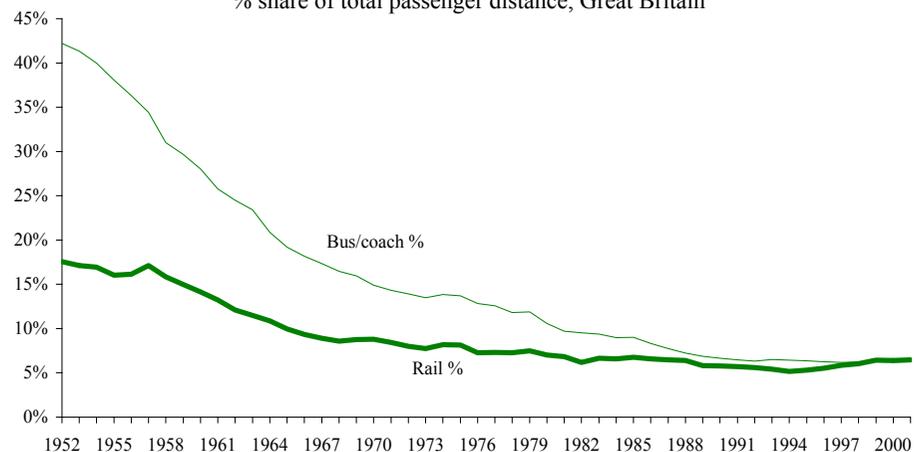
Source: DfT, *Transport statistics Great Britain 2002*

Next update: Autumn 2003

**Public transport 1952-2001**  
Billion passenger kilometers, Great Britain



**Public transport 1952-2001**  
% share of total passenger distance, Great Britain



Contact: Ross Young, x4313

## 12.4 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 in performance. The measure fell below 50 percent for long distance operators in October to December 2000.
- There were 149 passenger complaints per 100,000 journeys in the third quarter of 2002/03, an increase of 28 percent in a year.
- Rail fares have increased by 16 percent since 1997, a 4 percent 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

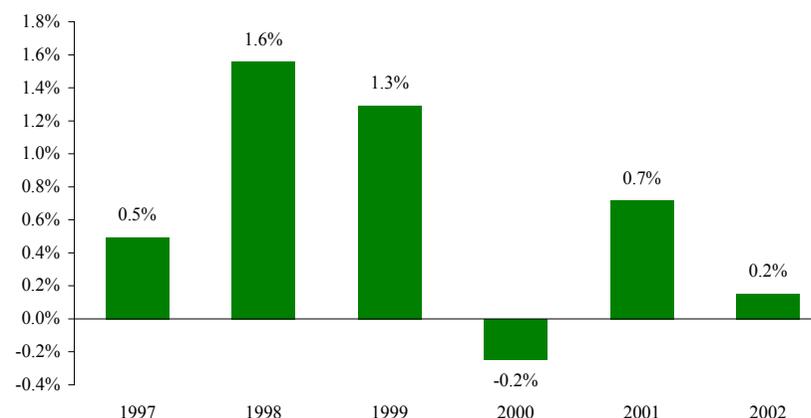
Percentage of trains arriving on time

		Long distance	London and South East	Other	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
2001-02	Q1	65.8	81.6	81.6	80.9
	Q2	70.8	79.2	79.7	79.0
	Q3	68.1	69.3	74.1	71.3
	Q4	75.9	81.1	81.2	80.9
2002-03	Q1	76.3	83.1	83.6	83.0
	Q2	72.0	81.9	80.3	80.8
	Q3	61.2	71.9	74.7	72.6

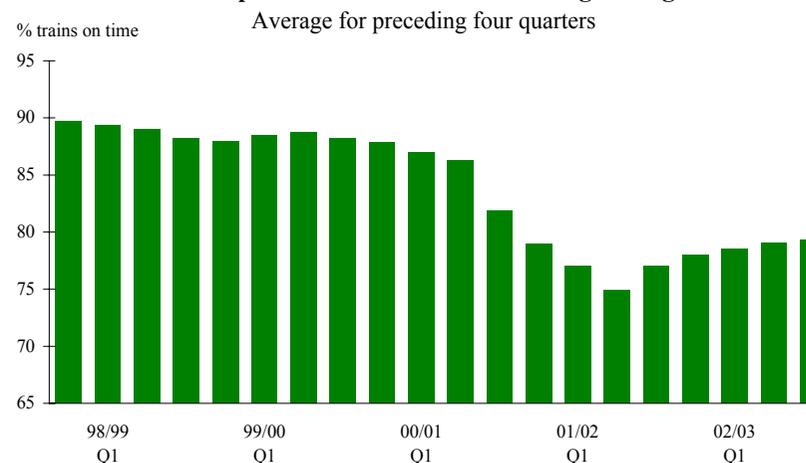
(a) In some cases data has been calculated against temporary timetables

Source: SRA, *National rail trends 2002-03* (Quarter 3)

Real increase in rail fares: 1997-2002



Public performance measure - moving average



## 12.5 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. However, there has been little change in its relative shares in recent years.
- Distances carried have increased rapidly, particularly in terms of rail freight. The average rail haul in 2001 was 213 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.

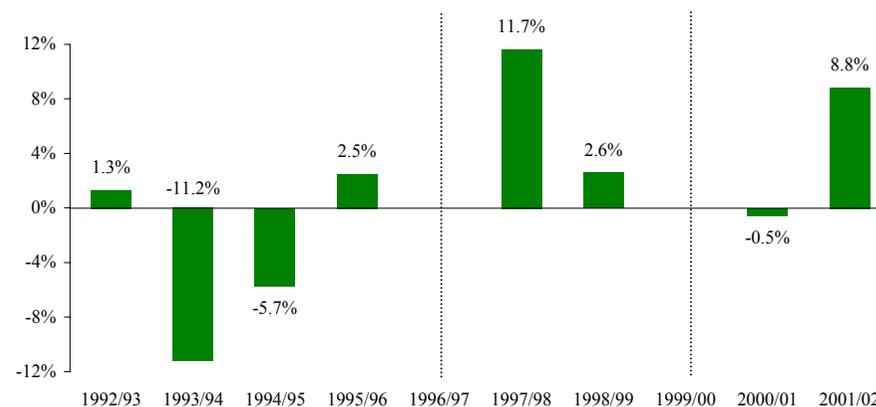
### Freight by mode of transport: Great Britain

Shares of total

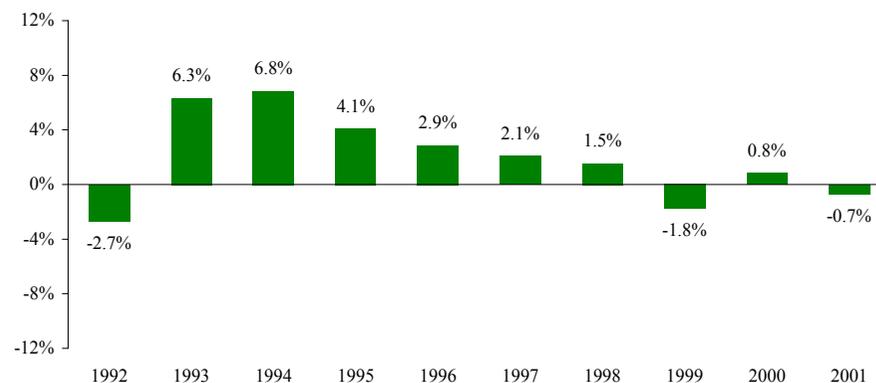
	Road		Rail		Water		Pipeline		Total	
<b>Goods lifted (million tonnes)</b>										
1980	1,395	79%	154	9%	137	8%	83	5%	1,769	100%
1990	1,749	81%	140	6%	152	7%	121	6%	2,162	100%
1997	1,740	81%	105	5%	142	7%	148	7%	2,135	100%
1998	1,727	81%	102	5%	149	7%	153	7%	2,131	100%
1999	1,661	81%	92	4%	144	7%	155	8%	2,052	100%
2000	1,689	82%	95	5%	137	7%	151	7%	2,072	100%
2001	1,660	81%	94	5%	132	6%	151	7%	2,037	100%
<b>Goods moved (billion tonne kilometres)</b>										
1980	93	53%	18	10%	54	31%	10	6%	175	100%
1990	136	62%	16	7%	56	26%	11	5%	219	100%
1997	157	67%	17	7%	48	21%	11	5%	233	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%	254	100%
2001	157	63%	20	8%	59	24%	12	5%	248	100%

Source: DfT, *Transport Trends 2002*, sections 5.1 and 5.2

Annual % change: goods moved by rail  
Great Britain, 1992/93 - 2001/02



Annual % change: goods moved by road  
Great Britain, 1992 - 2001



### 13.1 Internet access

- An estimated 11.4 million UK households had access to the internet in the quarter ending September 2002, 46 percent of the total.
- Access has increased by 250 percent in the last three years.
- There is considerable variation in usage by age and region.
- One in ten households in the poorest income decile has home access to the internet, compared to over 8 in 10 of households in the highest income decile.
- 44 percent of adults who had used the internet had purchased tickets, goods or services online.

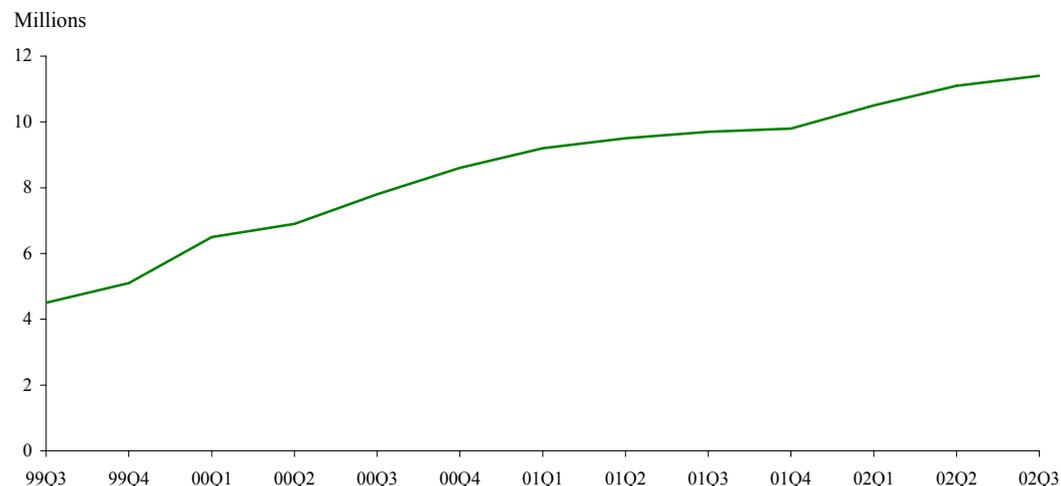
**Households with home access to the internet**  
Percentages, year to 30 Sep 2002

North East	36
North West	41
Yorkshire and the Humber	39
East Midlands	46
West Midlands	34
East	52
London	50
South East	50
South West	41
England	44
Wales	31
Scotland	40
Northern Ireland	30
United Kingdom	43

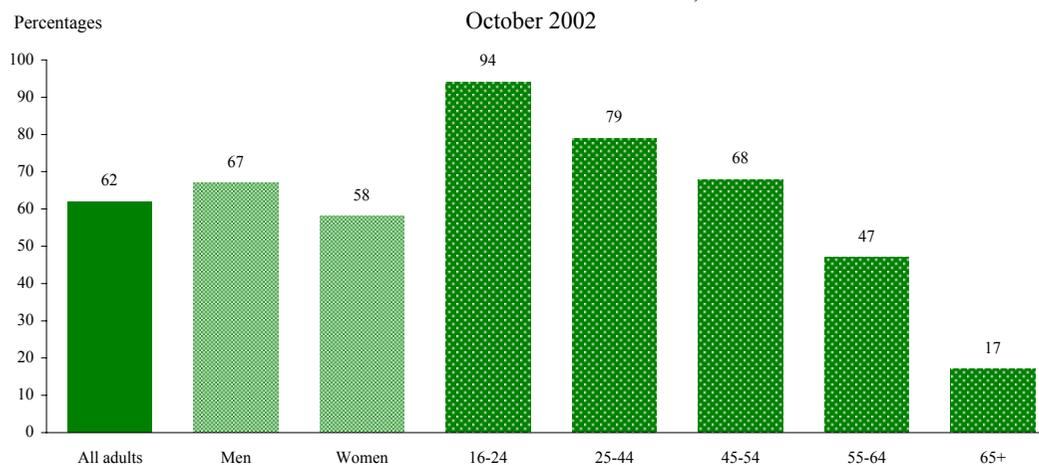
Notes: Subject to sampling error

Source: National Statistics, *Internet Access*, 17 Dec 2002

**Households with home access to the internet, UK**



**Adults who have used the internet, UK**



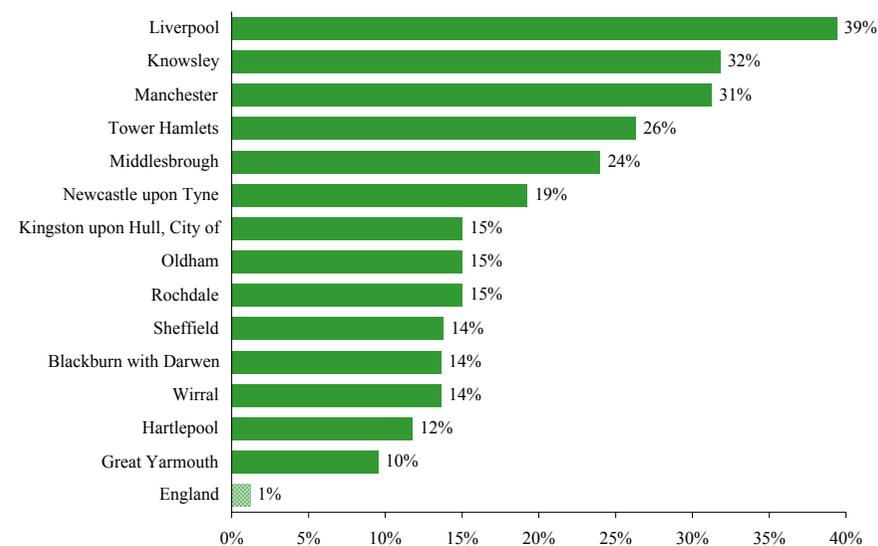
Next update: May 2003

Contact: Adam Mellows-Facer, x6969

## 13.2 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.

**Wards in the most deprived 100 in England:  
% by local authority**



Next update: Winter 2003-04

### 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	Harpden 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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