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Social Indicators

This Research Paper summarises some of the main social statistics available for the UK. The major subjects covered are crime and justice, education, health, housing, population, social security and transport.

This edition's articles:

- **Election Turnout**
- **Adult Literacy**
- **Sources of *Social Security Statistics***

Paul Bolton

SOCIAL & GENERAL STATISTICS

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I Introduction to Social Indicators

Social Indicators is a new Research Paper from the Social & General Statistics section that will be produced three times a year following the Christmas, Easter and Summer recesses. The paper includes a series of topic pages that cover a wide range of social statistics. Each edition of the paper will also include feature articles that look at subjects in greater depth, an article that details the major statistical sources on a particular subject and a list of the most important statistical publications from the past few months. 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.¹ These will include statistics on the same topics as the Research Paper. However, these pages have a number of additional features:

- Topic 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.
- Additional articles on statistical sources.

The topics have been chosen from those that receive the most public attention and those that we think are most useful to Members. These include a few international comparisons, but the majority are 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 let us know either by contacting the Head of Section – **Richard Cracknell (x 4632)** or the editor – **Paul Bolton (x 6789)**

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

II Contacts for further information

Members and staff who require further information on a particular subject can contact the relevant statistician, details are given on each topic page and by broad subject below. A comprehensive guide to the subject coverage of specialists in the Research Service is available from the Library - *Who Does What in Research*

Subject	Statistician	Ext.
Agriculture	Richard Cracknell	4632
Charities	Paul Bolton	6789
Civil Service	Richard Cracknell	4632
Crime & Police	Gavin Berman	3851
Defence	Gavin Berman	3851
Education	Paul Bolton	6789
Elections	Adam Mellows-Facer	6969
	Richard Cracknell	4632
Energy	Paul Bolton	6789
Environment	Paul Bolton	6789
Gambling/Lottery	Paul Bolton	6789
Health services	Adam Mellows-Facer	6969
	Gavin Berman	3851
Housing	Gavin Berman	3851
Immigration	Richard Cracknell	4632
Local Government Finance	Gavin Berman	3851
	Paul Bolton	2454
Media/Arts	Paul Bolton	6789
Parliament	Richard Cracknell	4632
	Adam Mellows-Facer	6969
Population	Adam Mellows-Facer	6969
	Richard Cracknell	4632
Religion	Paul Bolton	6789
Science	Paul Bolton	6789
Social Security	Graham Vidler	4313
Sport	Gavin Berman	3851
Statistics	Richard Cracknell	4632
Transport	Paul Bolton	6789

III Election Turnout

At 59.4 percent, turnout¹ at the recent General Election was the lowest since 1918, and by far the lowest in a modern, democratic, General Election. This article looks at why it was so low, and how turnout at UK elections compares to the share voting elsewhere.

Turnout at the 2001 General Election

Less than three in five of the registered electorate cast a valid vote on 7 June. This compares to 71 percent in 1997 and a post-war peak of 84 percent in 1950. Turnout in 2001 was over ten percentage points lower than at any other General Election since universal suffrage² was introduced in 1928.

However, such headline figures mask a considerable degree of variation:

- Turnout in Northern Ireland was significantly higher, at 68 percent, than in the rest of the UK. By contrast, in 15 of the 18 General Elections since 1928, turnout in Northern Ireland was the lowest amongst UK constituent countries.
- Turning to individual constituencies, turnout was highest, at 81.3 percent of the registered voting population, in Mid Ulster. The four constituencies with the highest turnouts were all in Northern Ireland.
- Turnout fell in **all** of Great Britain's constituencies compared to 1997.
- The highest turnout in Great Britain was 72.3 percent, in Winchester. The constituency was the scene of Mark Oaten's famous two-vote victory for the Liberal Democrats in 1997, which was later challenged in court.
- The lowest turnout was in Liverpool Riverside, where just 34.1 percent of those registered cast a valid vote.
- Turnout was significantly lower and fell more in 'safe' Labour seats and those in more urban borough constituencies.

¹ The proportion of registered voters casting valid votes

² Leonard and Mortimore in *Elections in Britain – a voter's guide* estimate that the franchise was extended to 96.9% of those aged 21 and over by the 1928 Representation of the People Act.

Who turned out?

There was also considerable variation in turnout within constituencies by social group. The estimates below are based on the aggregate of all MORI's surveys during the election campaign, and are weighted at regional level to the final result and turnout:³

- Men were marginally more likely to vote than women.
- Under 4 in 10 of those between 18 and 24 voted. This compared to 7 in 10 of those aged over 65.
- Over two thirds of those in relatively affluent social classes A and B voted, compared to just over half of those in D or E.
- Turnout was relatively low amongst the unemployed, private sector workers and those renting accommodation privately.
- 3 in 5 white adults voted, compared to only 46 percent of non-whites.

Why did people vote?

Before turning to why 40 percent of adults failed to vote on 7 June, it is perhaps useful first to examine why 60 percent *did* vote. A MORI survey for the Election Commission⁴ found that by far the most popular reason for voting, favoured by 42 percent of respondents, was a sense of 'civic duty', that 'everyone should vote'.

By contrast, 14 percent voted 'to have a say', while only 8 percent voted 'so that [his/her] preferred party won'. The overall impression is that 'voting is not purely driven by the politics of the day'.⁵

³ World Association for Public Opinion Research Annual Conference, *Elections Around the World*, Worcester, Mortimore and Gosschalk, *The 2001 British General Election*. Based on interviews between 8 May and 6 June 2001 with 18,657 British adults.

⁴ In Worcester and Mortimore, *Explaining Labour's Second Landslide*

⁵ *ibid.*

*Why did people not vote in 2001?*⁶

In this analysis, it is important to distinguish reasons particularly associated with the *fall* to an exceptionally low turnout in June from those that have long been responsible for people failing to vote. A wide variety of explanations for the fall have been offered, with very different implications. Several of these will be considered in turn.

Apathy and the importance of elections

A popular assessment, which potentially carries severe implications for democracy, is that elections are no longer seen as important. Opinion poll evidence, however, suggests that in reality this factor had little impact.

A pre-election MORI poll⁷ suggested that just 10 percent didn't feel that voting was important, and only 18 percent didn't believe that voting made 'much of a difference'. Moreover, apathy towards politics does not appear to be responsible for falling turnout, as shown in the table below:⁸

Interest in politics How interested would you say you are in politics?	Percentages			
	1973	1991	1997	2001
Very interested	14	13	15	14
Fairly interested	46	47	44	45
Not very interested	27	26	29	29
Not at all interested	13	13	11	11
Don't know	1	0	0	1
Not interested	20	21	19	19

Source: MORI, various

⁶ For further detail on opinion polls and turnout, refer to Chapter 2 of Worcester and Mortimore, *Explaining Labour's Second Landslide*

⁷ MORI/Electoral Commission, 1,801 adults between 9 and 15 May 2001

⁸ Refer also to National Centre for Social Research, *British Social Attitudes*, various years, for similar polls.

The proportion of people 'interested' in politics remained remarkably stable over the four surveys, with the share 'very interested' consistently above those 'not at all interested'. To attempt to explain the fall to historically low turnout in 2001 as a reflection of a disinterested electorate would appear to be a gross oversimplification.

Distrust of politicians appears equally limited as an explanatory factor. While just 17 percent of people trust politicians to tell the truth (compared to 89 percent who trust doctors) the corresponding proportions in 1983 and 1993 were 16 and 11 percent respectively.⁹

The importance of the 2001 General Election and the choices on offer

A further possibility is that the 7 June election, in particular, was seen as not being important or offering adequate choices. There is evidence to suggest that a significant minority of people considered this a factor:¹⁰

- 38 percent said that 'none of the parties stood for policies I would like to see'
- 32 percent stated that 'there was little difference between what the major parties were offering'
- 27 percent of those who claimed that voting made a difference at the start of the campaign later agreed that it wouldn't be the case on 7 June.

One third of those surveyed by MORI thought that it was not personally important to them who won the 2001 election. That compares to 28 percent in 1997 and just 13 percent in 1992.

The effectiveness of the campaign

It has been widely suggested that an uninspiring campaign was a contributory factor in the exceptionally low turnout in 2001. 74 percent claim they had made

⁹ MORI/BMA (2001); MORI/*The Times* (1983/1993)

¹⁰ Various MORI polls, referred to in Worcester and Mortimore, *Explaining Labour's Second Landslide*

up their mind before the 2001 campaign began, compared to just 63 percent in 1992.¹¹

Worcester and Mortimore¹² suggest that this may have been because the campaign ‘failed the floating voters’. The electorate is not necessarily less interested, but the campaign may have failed to connect with, and inform, them. This is supported by a MORI poll for the Electoral Commission, which suggested that:

- a net 50 percent of people thought that they had received ‘too little’ information about the candidates in their constituencies
- while a net 38 percent felt the same about the policies of the parties
- more people said they had not received enough information about the party leaders and their activities than didn’t

Non-voters in safe seats

A key consequence of a first-past-the-post electoral system is that many electors in safe constituencies are never likely to influence the outcome of a General Election. It has been widely suggested that, with Labour well ahead in pre-election polls, that many people who would normally vote Labour chose instead to stay at home. The table below shows the seats where turnout was lowest, along with the constituencies where the *fall* in turnout was greatest.

Seats with lowest turnouts/largest falls in turnout, 2001

UK, valid votes as % of registered electorate

	Lowest turnouts		Largest falls	
1	Liverpool, Riverside	34.1%	Regent’s Pk & Kens. N.	19.5%
2	Manchester Central	39.1%	Denton & Reddish	18.4%
3	Glasgow Shettleston	39.7%	Liverpool, Wavertree	18.4%

Source: House of Commons Library Research Paper 01/54

All of the constituencies shown in the table are very safe Labour seats. In general, turnout in seats that Labour won in both 1992 and 1997 was down by 13.3 percentage points, to just 54.2 percent in 2001. By comparison, in seats that Labour had gained from the Conservative in 1997, turnout was down 12.6 points, to 61.6 percent.¹³

These data support an ICM poll for the BBC Today programme which suggested that over 50 percent of non-voters would have opted for Labour had they chosen to vote, compared to just 19 percent who would have voted Conservative.¹⁴

In such analysis, however, it is important to also acknowledge the possible negative effects of disaffected Old Labour voters in such core seats on turnout.

The practicalities of voting

Finally, we turn to the effects of the mechanics of voting on turnout. MORI’s post election survey for the Electoral Commission found that:

- Over a fifth of non-voters said that they didn’t vote because ‘I couldn’t get to the polling station because it was too inconvenient’.
- A further sixth of non-voters stated that they didn’t vote because ‘they were away on polling day’

These two groups account for 37 percent of those not voting. However, it should be acknowledged that convenience is relative, and had the result been more important to any particular voter, they may well have been more inclined to vote.

Turning briefly to the much-publicised increase in postal voting, an estimated 1.7 million papers were issued and 1.4 million counted.¹⁵ This amounted to a turnout of over 80 percent amongst postal voters. However, 1.4 million represents just 5 percent of total votes cast.

¹¹ Worcester and Mortimore, *Explaining Labour’s Second Landslide*

¹² *ibid.*

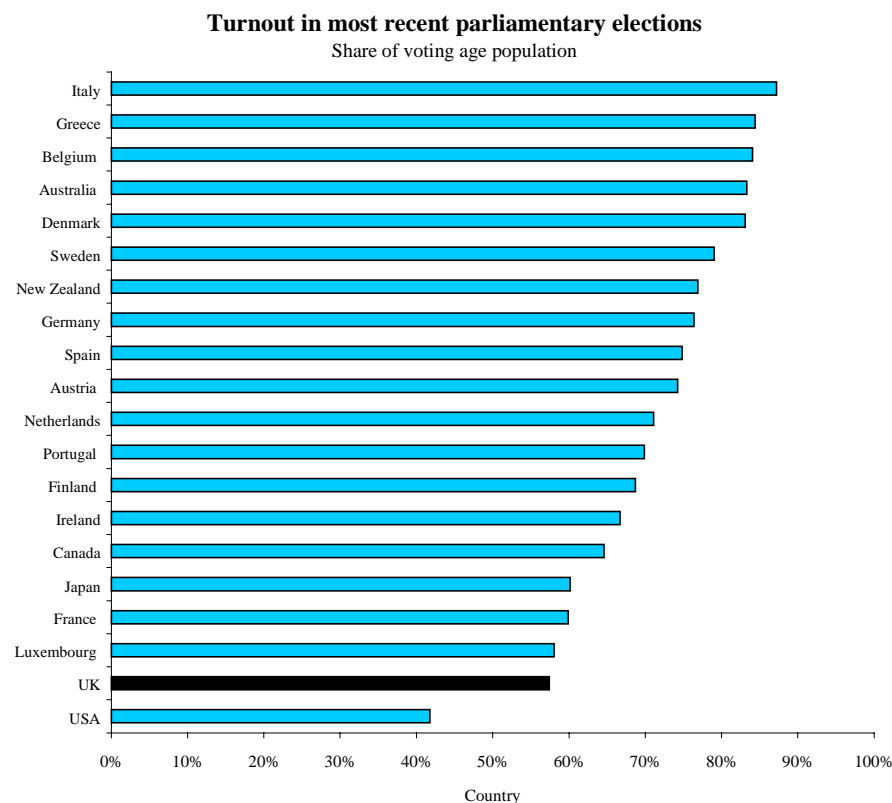
¹³ Source: House of Commons Library Research Paper 01/54, *General Election results, 7 June 2001*

¹⁴ http://www.bbc.co.uk/radio4/today/reports/politics/non_voters.shtml

¹⁵ Electoral Commission, *Election 2001, The Official Results*

International comparisons of turnout

The chart below shows turnout in the most recent parliamentary elections in EU and other comparable developed democratic countries:



Sources: International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance: www.idea.int; House of Commons Library research Paper 01/54, Eurostat European Social Statistics: Demography, 2000 Edition, 1998 United Nations Demographic Yearbook

Turnout in the recent UK General Election compares unfavourably with the other countries examined above, with the exception of the USA. Turnout in Italy’s 2001 election was 87 percent of the voting age population.

Measuring turnout

There are two conventional measures of turnout. UK data concentrate on turnout as a **share of the registered electorate**. However, coverage of the electoral roll is more limited in many countries. Explanations of this include administrative inefficiency and incentives not to register partially derived from compulsory voting laws. For example, in Australia, where those failing to vote can be fined, turnout at the 1998 election was 95% of registered voters. However, this amounted to just an 83% **share of the population of voting age**. For comparative purposes, the population measure is more appropriate.

Turnout has tended to fall across the developed world over recent years, although the fall in the UK, from three-quarters of the voting age population in 1992 to just 57 percent within ten years, is particularly pronounced. Exceptions to the trend, which are rare, include Japan, and, to a lesser extent, Germany.¹⁶

Turning briefly to turnout at European Elections, turnout in 1999 in the UK was just 24 percent. This was the lowest share in the EU, compared to 90 percent in Belgium, where voting is compulsory, and over 70 percent in Greece and Italy.¹⁷

For further information please contact [Adam Mellows-Facer](mailto:Adam.Mellows-Facer) on x.6789

A standard note containing more detailed statistics on turnout is available on the parliamentary intranet at:

<http://hcl1.hclibrary.parliament.uk/notes/sgss/Turnout.pdf>

House of Commons Library Research Paper 01/54 *General Election results, 7 June 2001*, a comprehensive analysis of the 2001 election results, can be found at <http://hcl1.hclibrary.parliament.uk/rp2001/rp01-054.pdf>.

International trend data are available at <http://www.idea.int>.

¹⁶ Data from <http://www.idea.int>

¹⁷ <http://www.europarl.org.uk/guide/textonly/Gelecttx.htm#nav>

IV Adult literacy

This article looks at how literacy is measured, the levels of literacy and patterns of poor literacy in Great Britain and how this compares to other countries.

Definitions

When considering statistics on literacy it is essential to bear in mind the problems of definition and measurement. Literacy is now normally viewed in functional terms -the level which allows an individual to overcome the problems of modern life. Consequently, especially amongst the adult population, the benchmark alters steadily over time as the complexity of daily life increases.

There is no definite point at which 'literacy' is attained. The International Adult Literacy Survey (IALS) employed a literacy skill scale from 0 to 500 within which five levels of literacy were defined (where 1 is the lowest skill level and 5 the highest). These literacy tests were divided up to cover three dimensions of literacy that are described in the box opposite.

Particular attention has been paid to people in the lowest skill level. People in this category have been described as 'functionally illiterate'. There are clear implications for these individuals; poor literacy creates barriers in numerous aspects of people's lives. It is also associated with higher unemployment and lower income.¹ At a wider level it is said to be one of the causes of the relatively low productivity in our economy.²

Prose literacy –understanding and using information from texts including editorials, news stories, brochures and instruction manuals.

Document literacy –locating and using information contained in various formats, including job applications, payroll forms, transportation schedules, maps, tables and charts.

Quantitative literacy –applying arithmetic operations, either alone or sequentially to numbers embedded in printed materials, such as balancing a cheque book, figuring out a tip, completing an order form, or determining the amount of interest on a loan from an

Being at skill level 1 does not mean that a person is unable to read or write. The tasks that someone at this level is unable to do include:

- Compare and contrast pieces of information.
- Correctly fill in a form.
- Extract numbers from text and perform a simple calculation.

Other literacy surveys have described low literacy or functional illiteracy as skills below that expected of an 11 year old pupil.³

Literacy patterns in Great Britain

The British part of the IALS was carried out in 1996 on a random sample of nearly 4,000. It was the first such survey covering the working age population in Britain. The results are given below.

Literacy patterns in Great Britain

% of 16-65 year olds				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4/5
Prose literacy	21.8	30.3	31.3	16.6
Document literacy	23.3	27.1	30.5	19.1
Quantitative literacy	23.2	27.8	30.4	18.6

Source: *Literacy in the information age: Final report of the International Adult Literacy Survey, OECD*

The distribution of skills is similar for each dimension of literacy; 22-23% at the lowest level; around 30% at levels 2 and 3; and just under 20% at 4/5 (skill levels 4 and 5 are combined due to the small proportion of people at level 5). If these

¹ *Adult Literacy in Britain* Office of National Statistics 1997

² *A fresh start: Improving literacy and numeracy 'The Moser Report' (1999)*

³ *ibid.*

results were replicated throughout Great Britain this would mean that around 8 million people aged between 16 and 65 have the lowest skill level of literacy.

There is less similarity when analysed by gender. As the following table shows, the performance of both men and women varied across the different dimensions of literacy. There were significantly higher proportions of women at level one and men at 4/5 on document and quantitative literacy. Skill levels were very similar for prose literacy.

Literacy patterns by gender in Great Britain

% of 16-65 year olds

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4/5
Men				
Prose literacy	21	31	30	16
Document literacy	20	25	31	24
Quantitative literacy	18	27	30	25
Women				
Prose literacy	22	31	30	16
Document literacy	27	29	30	15
Quantitative literacy	23	28	30	19

Source: *Adult literacy in Great Britain, ONS 1997*

Age had a closer correlation with literacy levels. On all three scales there was a higher proportion of over 45s at the lowest level. Prose and document performance was very similar for all the groups aged under 45. Within this group quantitative performance tended to improve with age, although by a small margin.

The socio-demographic characteristic which had the greatest impact on literacy was, unsurprisingly, highest level of educational attainment. Other important characteristics, other than age, were social class, whether they regularly read books and whether English was their first language.⁴

⁴ *Adult Literacy in Britain* ONS 1997

Other research into literacy and low literacy has found similar results. The National Child Development Study a longitudinal study of 10% of all people born in a single week in 1958. In 1995 the cohort, then aged 37, was interviewed about literacy and numeracy skills. Overall, 19% of 37 year olds were generally unable to meet the Basic Skills Agency's (BSA) foundation standard for literacy which demands, for example, the ability to identify from an advertising poster the location and performer of a concert or to use a map to say whether Edinburgh is east or west of Glasgow. Around one-third of this group, or 6% of the sample had skills below those expected of a seven year old.⁵

International comparisons

The IALS was designed to make comparisons between countries, but there are still some comparability problems. These are mentioned more fully at the end of this article. The results, as with any international comparisons, should be treated with due caution.

The IALS has been conducted in a number of cycles between 1994 and 1998, Great Britain took part in the second wave. The different data collection dates are not thought to affect comparability. Results have been published for 22 countries or regions. There are numerous different ways to compare countries, each with its own advantages and disadvantages. This means that there is no single way to rank countries that covers all aspects of literacy. This article briefly looks at a selection of indicators.

One way of comparing the dispersion of literacy scores (out of 500) is to measure the spread between the top and bottom 5%. For Great Britain this was between 200-220 points for each scale. This is characterised by the OECD as 'consistently large'.⁶ This suggests that there was a relatively large discrepancy between people with the lowest and those with the highest literacy skills. Other countries in this category include the US, Canada and Poland. The spread of scores has no

⁵ *It doesn't get any better*, BSA 1997

⁶ *Literacy in the information age: Final report of the International Adults Literacy Survey* OECD 2000

direct relationship to the mean score. There are significant differences in the mean scores of countries with a similar spread, and *vice versa*. Based on mean scores Great Britain ranked 12th on prose and 17th on document and quantitative literacy respectively. The mean scores were significantly lower than over half the other countries on the document and quantitative scales.⁷

The table at the end of this article shows the proportion at skill level 1 and 4/5 in each country. Great Britain had a relatively high proportion at level one, ranking between 6th and 8th on each scale. The only EU states in IALS with a higher rates at this level were Ireland and Portugal. Great Britain also had a relatively high proportion at levels 4/5 on the prose and document scales, ranking 8th on both measures. The spread of literacy skills in the UK is fairly typical of English speaking countries. Such countries tend to have relatively high proportions in both the highest (level 4/5) and lowest (level 1) groups. They therefore have smaller shares in the central bands 2 and 3 than some countries on mainland Europe, resulting in a wider distribution of literacy levels.

Criticisms of IALS

A review of the IALS was commissioned by the European Commission and undertaken by the Office for National Statistics. Some doubt had been cast on the large difference between countries shown in the first round of the IALS. France, one of the countries in the first round, withdrew its results. The report was published in 2000,⁸ the OECD responded to some of the criticisms in the final report of the IALS later the same year.⁹

The review identified some bias associated with translation of questions and strong geographic associations, which imply cultural bias. Further problems were identified in the different levels of respondent's motivation and the procedure used for processing missing answers. The authors therefore questioned the reliability of the IALS at national level and, as the bias varied between countries,

⁷ *ibid.*

⁸ *Measuring adult literacy: The International Adult Literacy Survey in the European Context*, ONS 2000

⁹ *Literacy in the information age: Final report of the International Adults Literacy Survey* OECD 2000, Annex C

internationally. They stated that the IALS measured more than literacy, particularly people's motivation in the way they filled out the questionnaire.

One part of the review attempted to identify the impact of how the survey was administered in different countries. A sample was re-surveyed in Britain, France and Sweden using methods close to the IALS and those now seen as best practice¹⁰. The results were then compared to see if best practice increased overall performance and whether this was uniform. The results were mixed, in Britain best practice improved performance significantly¹¹. In France there was no difference in these scores, but the IALS group score was significantly higher than the original findings. No significant differences between any surveys were observed in Sweden.

The OECD refutes a number of these criticisms, stating that conclusive evidence regarding cultural bias and translation problems does not exist. They also point out that the review was based on the methods used in first round and therefore does not reflect the enhancements incorporated in the second and third waves. Further improvements to guard against possible linguistic, cultural and geographic biases are planned for future surveys of this kind.

Limitations of international comparisons of this kind are commonplace. The IALS attempted to overcome these with a unique collaboration between countries in the design and operation of the survey. Despite this there are clearly still difficulties that affect comparability. The IALS results cannot be dismissed as meaningless, but equally they should not be viewed without reference to their limitations.

For further information please contact [Paul Bolton](#) on x. 6789

¹⁰ This included using a different French Language version of the assessment.

¹¹ The mean scores increased by 6 to 9 points, the proportion at level 1 fell by 3 percentage points.

Percentage of the adult population aged 16-65 at the highest and lowest literacy levels

	Level 1			Level 4/5		
	Prose	Document	Quantitative	Prose	Document	Quantitative
Canada	16.6	18.2	16.9	22.7	25.1	22.2
Germany	14.4	9.0	6.7	13.4	18.9	23.5
Ireland	22.6	25.3	24.8	13.5	11.5	16.2
Netherlands	10.5	10.1	10.3	15.3	20.0	19.9
Poland	42.6	45.4	39.1	3.1	5.8	6.8
Sweden	7.5	6.2	6.6	32.4	35.5	35.8
Switzerland (French)	17.6	16.2	12.9	10.0	16.0	20.4
Switzerland (German)	19.3	18.1	14.2	8.9	16.1	19.0
United States	20.7	23.7	21.0	21.1	19.0	22.5
Australia	17.0	17.0	16.8	18.9	17.4	19.1
Belgium	18.4	15.3	16.7	14.3	17.2	22.6
Great Britain	21.8	23.3	23.2	16.6	19.1	18.6
New Zealand	18.4	21.4	20.4	19.2	17.6	17.2
Chile	50.1	51.5	56.4	1.6	1.5	2.6
Czech republic	15.7	14.3	8.9	8.4	19.6	31.9
Denmark	9.6	7.8	6.2	6.5	25.4	28.4
Finland	10.4	12.6	11.0	22.4	25.1	19.7
Hungary	33.8	32.9	20.5	2.6	8.0	16.1
Norway	8.5	8.6	7.7	17.6	29.4	27.4
Portugal	48.0	49.1	41.6	4.4	3.2	5.2
Slovenia	42.2	40.9	35.0	3.2	5.3	8.6
Switzerland (Italian)	19.6	17.5	17.0	8.3	13.6	17.0

Note: Countries are grouped into each of the 3 cycles of the IALS the took part in.

Sources: *Literacy in the information age: Final report of the International Adult Literacy Survey, OECD*

V Sources of Social Security Statistics

There are three main types of statistics relating to social security;

- how many and what type of people receive social security benefits;
- how much do they get;
- how much does it cost.

Answers to all these questions can be found at <http://www.dss.gov.uk/asd/online.html>: the website of the Department for Work and Pensions' analytical services division. Unless otherwise footnoted, all references can be found at this website. It holds the full text of current documentation only, the Library's long run of historical publications can be consulted on request to extension 5504.

Benefit recipients

Each major benefit/group of benefits has a *Quarterly Statistical Enquiry* (QSE), providing details of recipients and characteristics such as age, sex, family status and duration on benefit. The Inland Revenue produce QSEs for [Working Families' Tax Credit](#) and [Disabled Person's Tax Credit](#).¹ A recent development is the publication of a *Client Group Analysis* for each major population age group (children, working age, pensioners). Whereas the QSEs are largely confined to single benefits, these publications provide cross-cutting analyses of overall benefit entitlement.

Box 1: Geographical breakdowns

Most data on benefit recipients are available only for countries and regions within Britain. The Inland Revenue, however, publishes estimates for local authority and constituency areas in its QSEs. The Office for National Statistics has also released some data at ward and local authority level under the [Neighbourhood Statistics](#) banner.

The vast majority of data on benefit recipients are drawn from the benefits administration process. This means that the only details recorded are those which are necessary in administering a particular benefit. So, for example, there are no data on the ethnic group of recipients nor – for benefits without dependency additions – on family type. A broader perspective on the characteristics of recipients can be found in the annual *Family Resources Survey*.

Statistics are also available on the number of people who do not claim the benefits to which they are entitled in the annual *Income related benefits: estimates of take-up*.

Amount of benefit

The *QSEs* and *Client Group Analyses* provide details of the range and average amounts of benefit which claimants actually receive. To calculate the benefit entitlement of hypothetical families, or to trace patterns in benefit rates over time three further sources are useful:

- The annual *Tax/Benefit Model Tables* show the benefit entitlement of a range of hypothetical families both when out of work and in work on a range of earnings. They also provide useful guides to calculating entitlements to means-tested benefits.
- *The Abstract of Statistics for Social Security Benefits and Contributions and Indices of Prices and Earnings* contains historical rates for a selection of benefits together with useful analyses expressing rates in real terms and relative to average earnings.
- The Institute for Fiscal Studies' [A survey of the UK benefits system](#) covers a wider range of benefits but shows rates only in cash terms.²

¹ <http://www.inlandrevenue.gov.uk/menus/stats.htm>

² <http://www.ifs.org.uk/taxsystem/contentsben.shtml>

Expenditure

Details of expenditure on individual benefits can be found in the DWP's *Benefit Expenditure Tables*. The figures in this publication represent the grand total of benefit expenditure in Great Britain – including direct spending by the DWP and local authority spending on housing benefits which is financed both directly through Central Government support and from authorities' own resources. The annual *Departmental Report* is the source for considering DWP's budget in isolation and for figures on the cost of administering social security.³ Estimates of the cost of the tax credits administered by the Inland Revenue are not included in either of these sources but can be found in the *Financial Statement and Budget Report* (table C14 in Budget 2001).⁴

The Treasury's annual *Public Expenditure Statistical Analyses* contains figures on the grand total of social security spending (benefits plus administration) across the UK together with country and regional breakdowns.⁵ This is the best source for comparing social security spending with other items of Government expenditure, with GDP, and for comparing spending in different parts of the UK.

Box 2: Expenditure definitions

Benefit expenditure = grand total paid out to benefit recipients regardless of its source.

DWP resource budget = benefit expenditure *less* expenditure on housing benefits not financed by DWP grants *plus* administration costs.

Social security expenditure = grand total of central and local government spending on benefits and administration.

nb. None of these measures includes the cost of the Working Families' Tax Credit or Disabled Persons' Tax Credit.

To find out more:

For advice on social security statistics, contact [Graham Vidler](#), ext. 4313.
To view any of the Library's statistical publications, phone ext. 5504.

³ <http://www.dss.gov.uk/publications/dss/2001/dssreport/index.htm>

⁴ <http://www.treasury.gov.uk/budget2001/fsbr/chapc.html>

⁵ http://www.treasury.gov.uk/docs/2001/pesa_0304.html

1.1 Agricultural Output and Incomes

- Total income from farming (TIFF) fell by around 27% in real terms in 2000.
- The 2000 fall means that TIFF was the lowest on the current series, which goes back to 1973. Strictly consistent figures are not available, but TIFF in 2000 may be as low or lower than at any time since the depression in the late 1930s.
- The volume of gross output increased by over 25% between 1973 and 1995 and has remained at around the same level since.
- The sectors with the largest increases since 1973 were cereals and other crops. The largest fall was in potatoes.
- 2000 saw a 25% fall in capital formation in livestock (breeding animals), with a particularly large fall in cattle.

Real farm incomes in the UK at 2000 prices, 1973 to 2000

	Total income from farming (TIFF) £ billion	TIFF per whole-time person equivalent £000s
1973	6.95	22.2
1980	3.31	11.8
1990	2.76	10.8
1995	6.08	24.9
1996	5.61	23.3
1997	3.43	14.4
1998	2.51	10.6
1999	2.58	11.3
2000	1.88	8.5

Source: *Agriculture in the UK 2000*, DEFRA

Last updated:	March 2001
Next Update:	March 2002
Contact:	Richard Cracknell x.4632

Agricultural output volume indices for the UK, 1973-2000 (provisional)

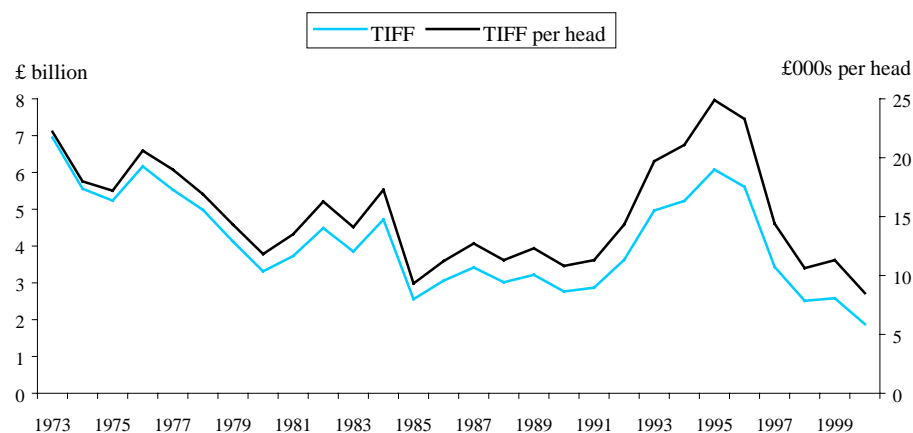
1995=100

	Total production of:						Gross output at basic prices ^(a)
	Cereals	Other Crops	Potatoes	Horticulture	Livestock	Livestock Products	
1973	62	37	146	105	79	102	78
1980	80	60	106	93	82	110	86
1990	98	93	100	101	95	103	97
1995	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1996	112	107	108	102	90	99	100
1997	107	113	102	94	92	101	100
1998	106	110	90	94	94	100	101
1999	101	120	106	96	93	101	102
2000	108	98	92	97	93	98	100

(a) This also includes capital formation in livestock, other agricultural activities and inseparable non-agricultural activities

Source: *Agriculture in the UK 2000*, DEFRA

UK Farm Incomes - 1973 to 2000



1.2 Agricultural Labour

- The total labour force in UK agriculture has decreased in each year since 1984.
- Between June 1999 and June 2000 there was a fall of 29,000, or 5%. This was the largest fall, in absolute and percentage terms over these years. The previous largest fall was in 1999.
- The largest percentage fall in any type of labour in 2000 was 20% among salaried managers.
- Changes in the labour questions on the June Census mean that results from 1998 are not directly consistent with earlier years.

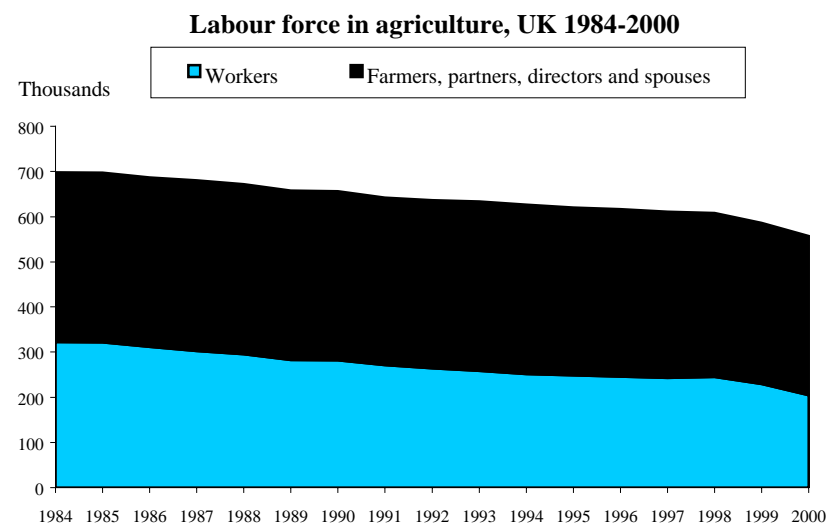
Labour force in Agriculture: Major and minor holdings in the UK^(a)

At June each year Thousands

	Workers	Farmers, partners, directors and spouses	Total labour force
1984	322	376	698
1990	282	374	656
1995	249	371	620
1996	246	371	616
1997	243	368	611
1998 ^(a)	245	363	608
1999 ^(a)	230	356	586
2000 ^(a)	204	353	557

(a) Results from 1998 are not consistent with previous years, due to changes in the labour questions on the June Agricultural and Horticultural Census, and due to revisions made to English and Welsh results.

Source: *Agriculture in the UK 2000*, DEFRA



Last updated: March 2001
 Next Update: March 2002
 Contact: [Richard Cracknell](mailto:Richard.Cracknell@defra.gov.uk) x.4632

2.1 Police Numbers

- Total police strength generally increased during the 1980's until it peaked at just over 128,000 at 31 March 1993. It has since fallen until at March 2001 total police service strength, including secondments, stood at over 125,500.
- Police forces recruited 7,415 officers over the 12 months to March 2001, 64 per cent more than the previous year.
- The proportion of women in the police service in England and Wales has steadily increased over the years. From 7% in March 1977 to 17% at the end of March 2001.
- In 31 March 2001, there were 2,975 minority ethnic officers in the police service of England and Wales. This is an increase of eight per cent on the previous year. Ethnic minority strength as a proportion of total police service strength has increased from 1.0% in 1989 to 2.4% by March 2001.

Total police officer strength in the police service, England and Wales 1989-2001

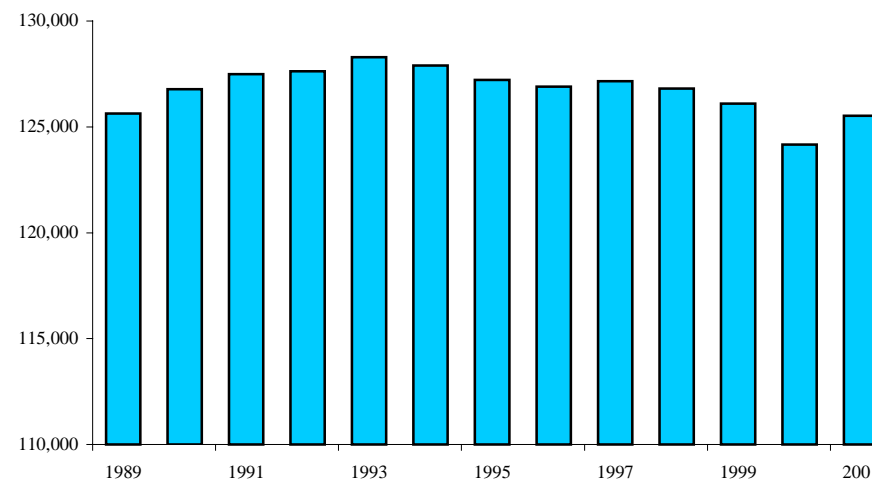
Includes secondments within police service

	Police officer strength	
	Constables	All ranks
March-89	93,555	125,631
March-96	96,521	126,901
March-97	96,914	127,158
March-98	97,072	126,814
March-99	96,150	126,096
March-00	94,518	124,170
March-01	95,778	125,519

Full time equivalents.

Sources: *Home Office Statistical Bulletin 10/01 28 June 2001, Police Service Strength & earlier editions*

Police officer strength 1989-2001, all ranks, England & Wales
number at March each year



Last updated:	September 2001
Next Update:	January 2002
Contact:	Gavin Berman x.3851

2.2 Police funding

- Government provision for police forces in England and Wales consists of all police grants, Standard Spending Assessments (SSA) and damping grants.
- Real terms government funding of police forces fell between 1995-96 and 1997-98, but has risen in each of the latest two years.
- Net revenue expenditure, in real terms, has increased every year since 1995-96.
- 1999-00 was the first year (in this data set) where net revenue expenditure was greater than Government provision for the police.

Police funding and expenditure in real 1999-00 prices, £m, England & Wales

	Government provision for police forces			Net revenue expenditure	Annual % change	
	Police SSA	Home Office provision	Total		Funding	Expenditure
1990-91 *	2,783	3,252	6,036	5,993		
1991-92 *	2,891	3,581	6,472	6,395	7.2%	6.7%
1992-93 *	3,194	3,693	6,887	6,690	6.4%	4.6%
1993-94 *	3,254	3,826	7,080	6,864	2.8%	2.6%
1994-95 *	3,350	3,903	7,253	7,085	2.4%	3.2%
1995-96	3,450	4,016	7,466	7,065	2.9%	-0.3%
1996-97	3,438	3,967	7,404	7,186	-0.8%	1.7%
1997-98	3,432	3,965	7,397	7,235	-0.1%	0.7%
1998-99	3,391	4,019	7,410	7,243	0.2%	0.1%
1999-2000	3,447	3,992	7,439	7,450	0.4%	2.9%

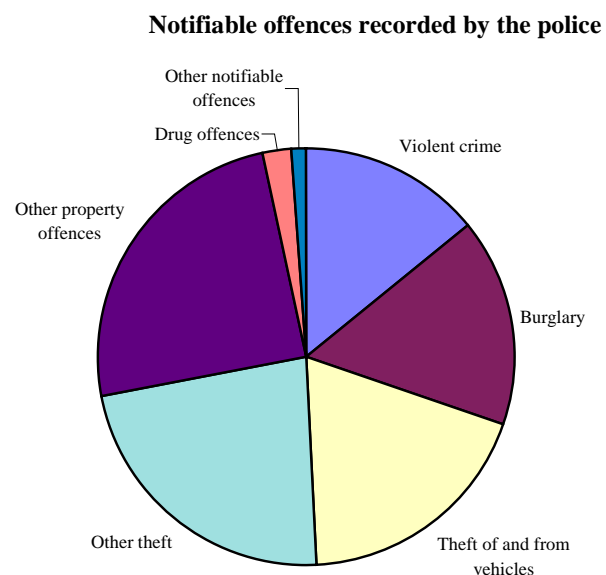
Notes: * Before 1995-96 Welsh SSAs were unhypothecated at county level and payments to police authorities in Wales were agreed by constituent counties. SSAs for Welsh police authorities are included in the table only from 1995-96, in which they were £160 million

Source: *HC Deb 22 Jan 2001 c493-4w & 14 Feb 2001 c179-181w*
HM Treasury GDP Deflator, September 2001

Last updated:	January 2001
Next Update:	January 2002
Contact:	Gavin Berman x.3851

2.3 Recorded crime

- The table below shows the number of notifiable offences recorded based on coverage and rules in use from 1st April 1998.
- 5.2 million offences were recorded by the police in the 12 months to March 2001, a fall of 2.5% over the previous 12 months.
- This follows a 3.8% rise in the 12 months to March 2000
- Recorded violent crime rose in the 12 months to March 2001, but at a slower rate than the previous year.
- Theft of and from vehicles accounted for almost 20% of all recorded crimes in the year to March 2001.
- Other theft accounted for almost a quarter of all recorded crimes.



Total recorded crime by offence, 12 months to March

England & Wales

	March 1999	March 2000	March 2001
Violence against the person	502,788	581,036	600,873
Sexual offences	36,174	37,792	37,299
Robbery	66,835	84,277	95,154
<i>Total violent crime</i>	<i>605,797</i>	<i>703,105</i>	<i>733,326</i>
Burglary	953,184	906,468	836,027
Total theft & handling stolen goods	2,191,439	2,223,620	2,145,372
Theft of and from vehicles	1,077,726	1,043,918	968,447
Fraud & forgery	279,503	334,773	319,324
Criminal damage	879,586	945,682	960,087
<i>Total property crime</i>	<i>4,303,712</i>	<i>4,410,543</i>	<i>4,260,810</i>
Drug offences	135,945	121,866	113,458
Other notifiable offences	63,635	65,671	63,237
Total all offences	5,109,089	5,301,185	5,170,831

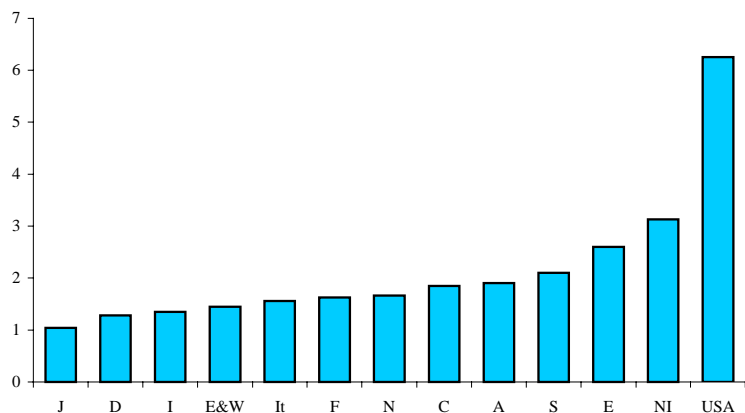
Source: Recorded crime, England and Wales, 12 months to March 2001, 12/01
Home Office Statistical Bulletin & earlier editions

Last updated:	July 2001
Next Update:	January 2002
Contact:	Gavin Berman x.3851

2.4 International comparisons - Homicide

- The police in England & Wales recorded 1.4 homicides per 100,000 population between 1997 and 1999. The homicide rate in Ireland was also 1.4.
- In Scotland 2.1 homicides per 100,000 population were recorded. In Northern Ireland the figure reached 3.1. The rates in both of these countries exceed the EU average of 1.7.
- Between 1997 and 1999 Japan recorded the lowest number of homicides per 100,000 population.
- Of the countries shown in the table the USA had the highest homicide rate over the period 1997-1999.
- In Russia over the same period the homicide rate was 20.5 while in South Africa it reached 56.5.

Homicides per 100,000 population 1997-99



Homicides recorded by the police (per 100,000 population) in selected countries

Country	1997	1998	1999	average per year 1997 to 1999
Japan	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0
Germany	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3
Ireland (Eire)	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.4
England & Wales	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4
Italy	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6
France	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Netherlands	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.7
Canada	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.9
Australia	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.9
Scotland	1.9	2.0	2.5	2.1
Spain	2.6	2.6	..	2.6
Northern Ireland	2.9	4.4	2.0	3.1
U.S.A.	6.8	6.3	5.7	6.3
EU Member States average				1.7

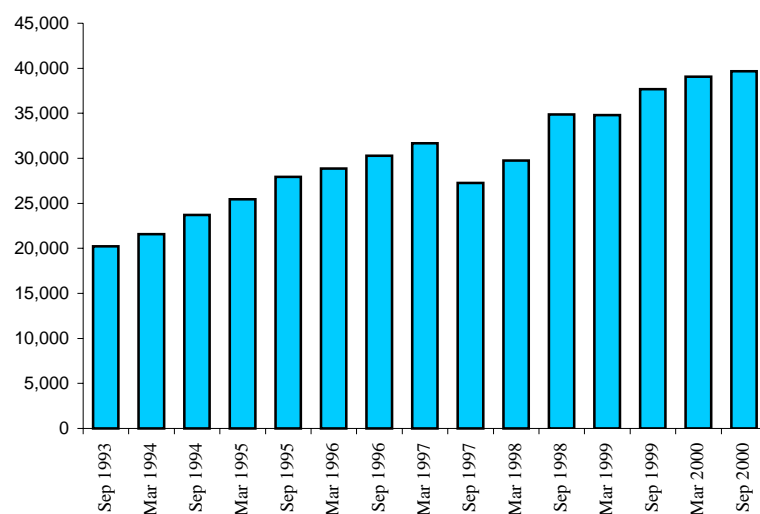
Source: Statistical contacts in each country.

Last updated:	July 2001
Next Update:	2002
Contact:	Gavin Berman x.3851

2.5 Drug misuse

- In the six months to September 2000 over 39,500 drugs users started agency episodes in Great Britain.
- This is almost double the figure recorded in the six-month period to September 1993.
- Over the same period the number of drugs users starting agency episodes in Scotland has increased by 116%.
- The number of users starting agency episodes in Scotland reached a peak of 5,300 in the six months to March 2000.

Users starting agency episodes, Great Britain



Users starting agency episodes in Great Britain

<i>6 months to end of Sept</i>	Great Britain	England	Wales	Scotland
1993	20,221	16,810	1,204	2,207
1994	23,707	19,331	1,159	3,217
1995	27,935	22,848	1,211	3,876
1996	30,292	24,879	1,267	4,193
1997	27,262	21,996	1,159	4,159
1998	34,875	28,599	1,270	5,006
1999	37,681	30,545	1,837	5,299
2000	39,658	33,093	1,776	4,789

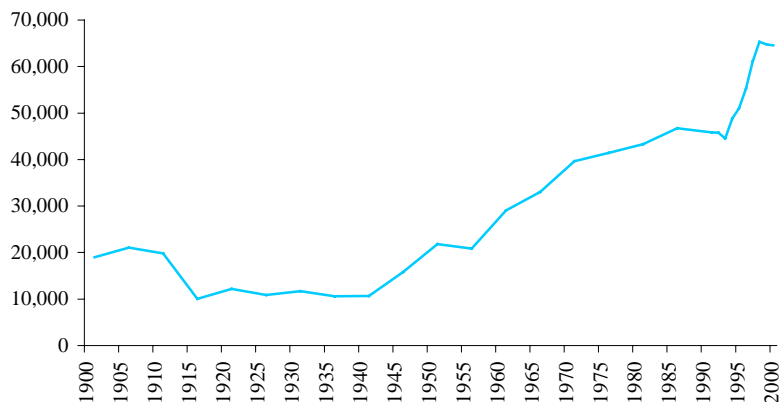
Source: *Department of Health Statistical Bulletin 1999/19*
Statistics from the Regional Drug Misuse Database

Last updated:	June 2001
Next Update:	January 2002
Contact:	Gavin Berman x.3851

2.6 Prison population

- In 2000 the average prison population was one per cent lower than the figure for 1998, the year in which the average prison population had been greater than in any other year.
- 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 2000 the average prison population has increased by over forty per cent.
- In England and Wales there were 124 prisoners per 100,000 population in 2000. This is the second highest rate in Western Europe, behind Portugal (127). Russia and US have the highest rates in the world, six times higher than those in Western Europe.

Prison population, England and Wales, 1901-2000



Prison population 1981-2000, by year and sex of prisoner

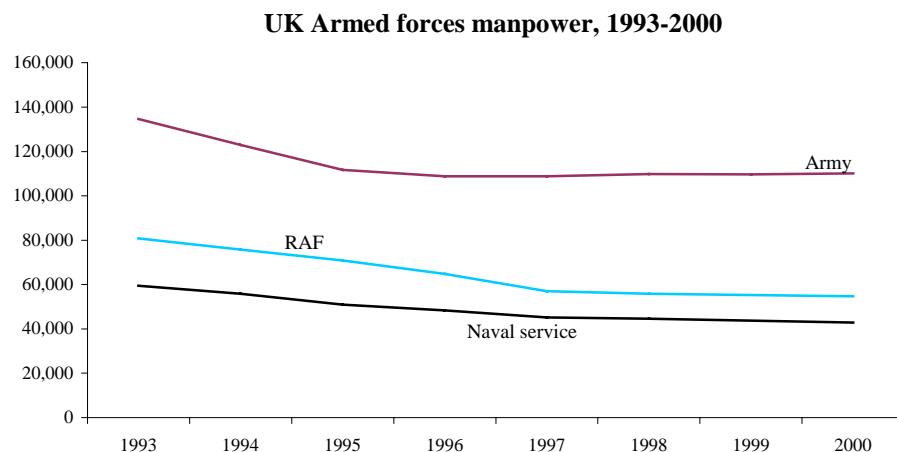
	Males	Females	Total	Females as a %
1981	41,904	1,407	43,311	3.2%
1986	45,163	1,607	46,770	3.4%
1991	44,336	1,561	45,897	3.4%
1992	44,240	1,577	45,817	3.4%
1993	43,005	1,561	44,566	3.5%
1994	46,983	1,811	48,794	3.7%
1995	49,068	1,979	51,047	3.9%
1996	53,019	2,262	55,281	4.1%
1997	58,439	2,675	61,114	4.4%
1998	62,194	3,105	65,299	4.8%
1999	61,523	3,247	64,770	5.0%
2000	61,252	3,350	64,602	5.2%

Source: *Prison statistics, England & Wales 2000*

Last updated:	August 2001
Next Update:	Summer 2002
Contact:	Gavin Berman x.3851

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*.
- Between 1 April 1990 and 1 April 2000, the number of UK regular forces fell by 32%. Over the same period the number of regular reserves has fallen by 4% whilst the number of volunteer reserves and auxiliary forces has fallen by 44%.
- In the ten years between 1990 and 2000 Naval service employment fell by almost a third. Army employment fell by just under 30%, while RAF employment fell by nearly 40%.
- Between 1980 and 1990 naval service employment fell by 12%, and Army employment by four per cent. Over this period the RAF saw a slight increase in its employment numbers.



UK Regular Armed Forces Manpower at 1st April ^{(a) (b)}

	1980	1990	2000	2001	% Change since April 1990
Naval Service	71,900	63,200	42,800	42,400	-33%
Officers	10,100	10,100	7,700	7,800	-23%
Other ranks	61,800	53,000	35,200	34,700	-35%
Army	159,000	152,800	110,100	109,500	-28%
Officers	17,100	17,400	13,900	13,900	-20%
Other ranks	142,000	135,400	96,200	95,600	-29%
Royal Air Force	89,600	89,700	54,700	53,700	-40%
Officers	14,800	15,200	11,000	11,000	-28%
Other ranks	74,800	74,400	43,700	42,700	-43%
Total Officers	42,000	42,900	32,500	32,600	-24%
Total Other Ranks	278,600	262,900	175,100	173,000	-34%
Total Regular Forces	320,600	305,700	207,600	205,600	-33%

Notes: (a) Excludes locally entered personnel and Gurkhas.

(b) Figures may not sum to totals shown due to rounding.

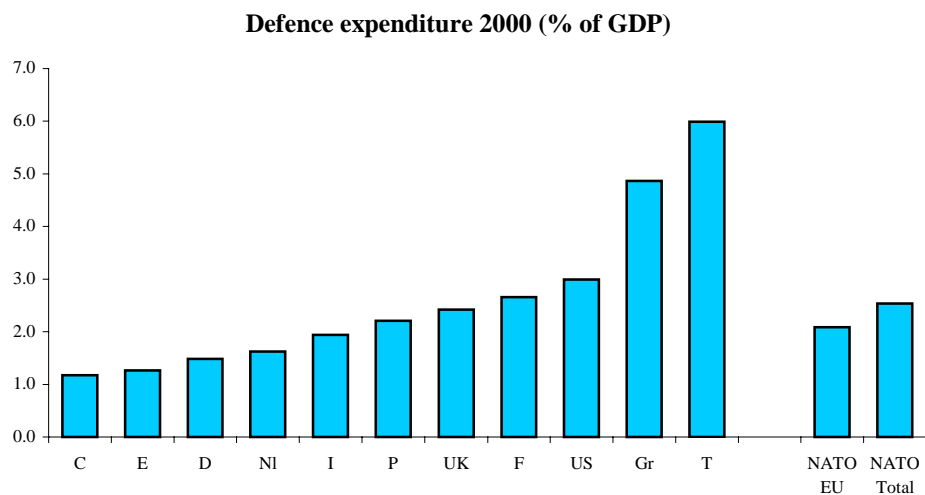
Sources: *Defence Statistics 2000 (DASA) Table 2.8*

MoD Statistical Bulletin TSP1 (September 2001)

Last updated:	September 2001
Next Update:	Autumn 2002
Contact:	Gavin Berman x.3851

3.2 Defence expenditure

- The table shows international comparisons of defence expenditure based on the NATO definition of military expenditure.
- Expenditure as a proportion of GDP has fallen since the 1980's in all NATO member countries except Turkey.
- Between 1985 and 1989 average defence expenditure in NATO member countries was 4.8% of GDP. In 2000 this had fallen to 2.5%
- Over the period shown defence expenditure is falling in all countries except for a slight rise in Canada and more substantial increases in Greece and Turkey.



Defence Expenditure in selected NATO countries as % of GDP

	1997	1998	1999	2000 (est)
Canada	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2
Spain	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Germany	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
Netherlands	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6
Italy	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9
Portugal	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2
UK	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.4
France	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7
US	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0
Greece	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.9
Turkey	4.1	4.4	5.4	6.0
NATO Europe	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1
NATO Total	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5

Sources: NATO press release M-DPC-2(2000)107
NATO Defence' Table 3 and earlier editions

Last updated: July 2001
 Next Update: December 2002
 Contact: [Gavin Berman](#) x.3851

3.3 Defence exports

- Between 1987 and 1997 the international arms trade slumped, with the value of deliveries falling by nearly sixty per cent.
- In 1987 the USSR accounted for over a third of the value of arms deliveries. A decade later and Russia was accounting for less than five per cent of world arms deliveries, in terms of value.
- The international arms trade fell in 1999, with the value of deliveries estimated at \$53.4bn compared with \$58bn in 1998.
- The US increased its share of the world market to 49.1% in 1999, compared with 47.6% a year earlier. The UK was the second largest exporter with 18.7% of the market and France was third with 12.4%.

Value of arms deliveries and market share

Constant 1999 US\$m/ *percentage of total in italics*

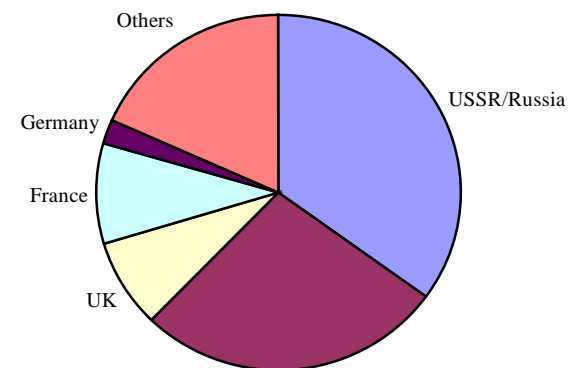
	1987		1997		1998		1999	
Total	92,494		58,255		58,006		53,365	
USSR/Russia	32,444	<i>35.1</i>	2,601	<i>4.5</i>	2,688	<i>4.6</i>	3,500	<i>6.6</i>
US	24,987	<i>27.0</i>	28,212	<i>48.4</i>	27,584	<i>47.6</i>	26,205	<i>49.1</i>
UK	7,656	<i>8.3</i>	11,390	<i>19.6</i>	9,333	<i>16.1</i>	9,986	<i>18.7</i>
France	8,291	<i>9.0</i>	7,718	<i>13.2</i>	10,200	<i>17.6</i>	6,630	<i>12.4</i>
Germany	2,246	<i>2.4</i>	781	<i>1.3</i>	868	<i>1.5</i>	928	<i>1.7</i>
Others	16,870	<i>18.2</i>	7,553	<i>13.0</i>	7,333	<i>12.6</i>	6,116	<i>11.5</i>

Source: Table 33, *The Military Balance 2000/2001*,

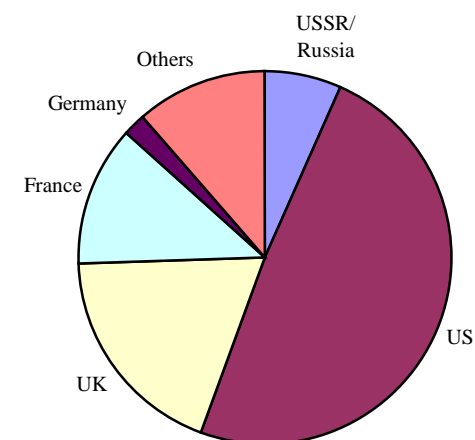
The International Institute for Strategic Studies, October 2000

Last updated:	September 2001
Next Update:	Autumn 2002
Contact:	Gavin Berman x.3851

Arms deliveries market share, 1987



Arms deliveries market share, 1999



4.1 Class sizes in England

- The primary average class increased steadily 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 one pupil per class.
- Since 1979 there has been an increase in the average primary class size of just over 3%, from 25.9 pupils per class in 1979 to 26.7 in 2001.
- 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 2001 the average class size increased from 21 to 22 pupils
- The overall (primary and secondary combined) average class size was 23.4 in 1979, 24.8 in 1997 and 24.5 in 2001.

Single teacher class sizes in maintained schools in England

January each year

	Primary		Secondary	
	Average class size	Percentage of pupils in classes of over 30	Average class size	Percentage 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%

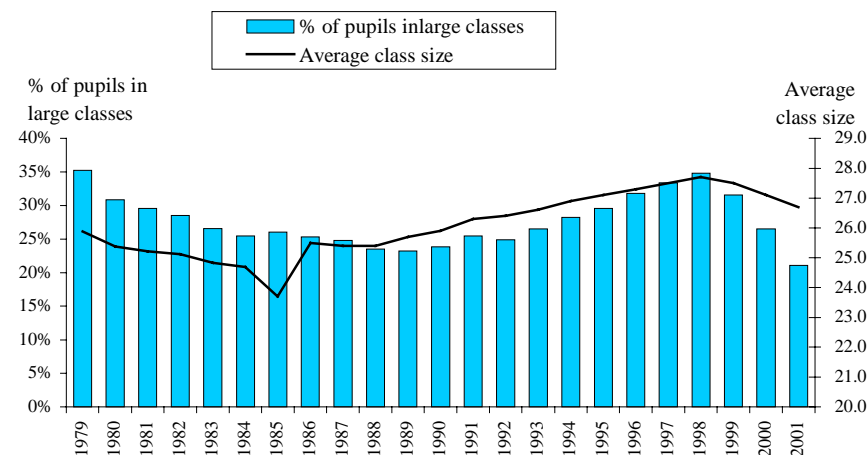
Sources: DfEE

DfEE SFR 14/01 Class sizes in maintained schools in England: January 2001

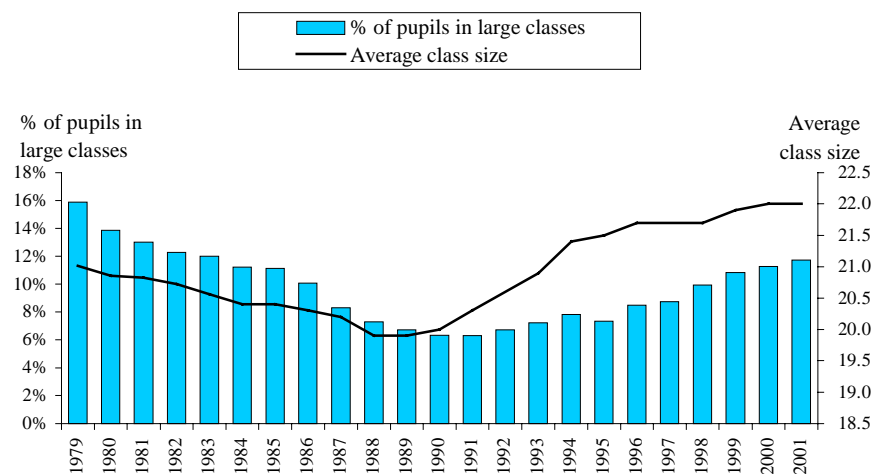
DfEE Statistical volume Schools in England 2000

Last updated:	April 2001
Next Update:	April 2002
Contact:	Paul Bolton x.6789

Class sizes in primary schools in England



Class sizes in secondary schools in England



4.2 Schools in the UK

- The number of primary schools has been declining since the mid-1970s; the overall fall since 1975/76 was nearly 4,000.
- The number of secondary schools has been falling for a longer period of time. Their number fell by 1,600 or just over 25% between 1970/71 and 1999/00.
- The average size of primary schools in the UK increased slightly between 1970/71 and 1999/00, from 220 pupils to 225.
- There was a much larger increase at secondary level, from 590 to 870 pupils, total number of pupils actually increased over this time.
- The largest percentage fall in the number of primary schools in the 30 years to 1999/00 was in Northern Ireland. Wales saw the largest fall in secondary schools.
- In the 1999/00 there were also 2,862 nursery, 1,523 special and 2,456 non-maintained (largely independent) schools in the UK.

Public sector primary and secondary schools in the UK

	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
1995/96	23,441	4,463	27,904
1996/97	23,306	4,439	27,745
1997/98	23,230	4,434	27,664
1998/99	23,125	4,418	27,543
1999/00	23,036	4,405	27,441

Sources: *Annual abstract of statistics, various years, ONS/CSO*
NAW Statistical brief SDB83/2000 Schools' census 2000: Provisional results

Last updated:	January 2001
Next Update:	January 2002
Contact:	Paul Bolton x.6789

Public sector primary and secondary schools in each home country

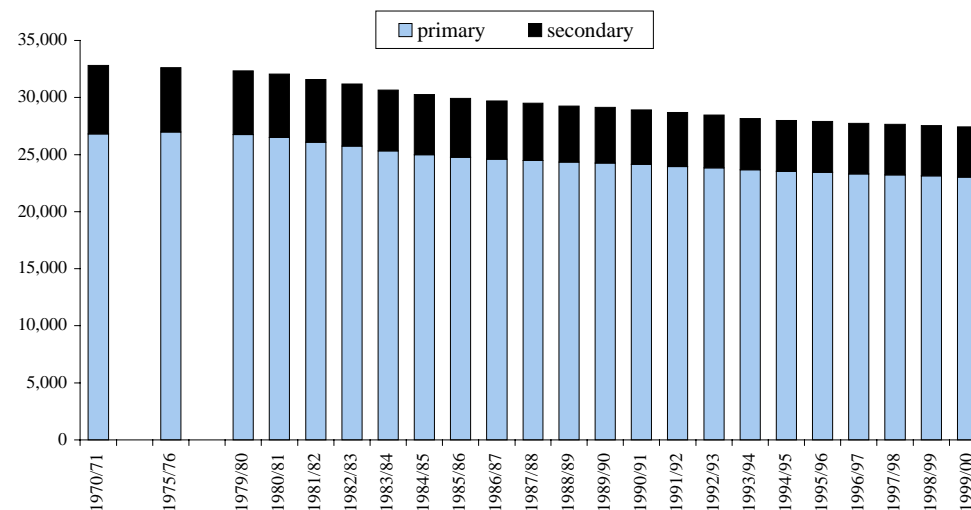
	Primary				Secondary			
	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland ^(a)	England ^(b)	Wales ^(b)	Scotland	Northern Ireland ^(a)
1970/71	21,083	1,990	2,497	1,229	4,984	311	510	205
1980/81	21,018	1,908	2,522	1,056	4,654	239	444	205
1990/91	19,047	1,717	2,372	999	3,897	230	424	239
1999/00	18,158	1,644	2,293	941	3,550	228	389	238

(a) The 'upper' and 'lower' schools of public sector grammar schools in Northern Ireland are counted separately.

(b) Figures for England and Wales exclude sixth form colleges from 1993/94

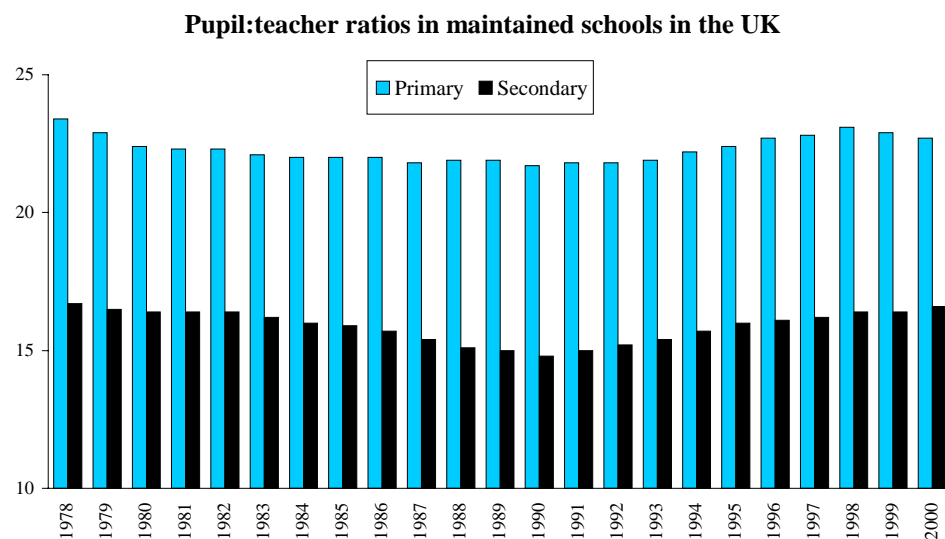
Sources: *Annual abstract of statistics, various years, ONS/CSO*
NAW Statistical brief SDB83/2000 Schools' census 2000: Provisional results

Public sector primary and secondary schools in the UK



4.3 Teachers and Pupils per Teacher

- The number of primary school teachers in the UK fell by 37,000 between 1978 and 1985. The number has subsequently increased and in 2000 reached its highest level for since 1981.
- The number of secondary teachers fell from a peak of over 280,000 in 1980 to under 230,000 in the mid-1990s.
- Underlying demographic changes are the main determinant of pupil numbers and hence the demand for teachers. The number of pupils per teacher shows teacher numbers in the context of this demand.
- In primary schools the number of pupils per teacher fell during the 1980s and increased by a similar amount between 1990 and 1998, it has fallen in the last 2 years.
- The trend was similar in secondary schools, but the increase since 1990 has been greater.



Full-time equivalent teachers in maintained primary and secondary^(a) schools, UK

	Teachers		Pupils per teacher	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
1980	237.0	283.4	22.4	16.4
1990	219.0	236.6	21.7	14.8
1996	227.0	228.2	22.7	16.1
1997	227.0	228.9	22.8	16.2
1998	225.6	228.7	23.1	16.4
1999	227.2	231.0	22.9	16.4
2000	227.9	233.0	22.7	16.6

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

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

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

DfEE SFR, Pupil:teacher ratios in maintained schools in England January 2001

Schools in Wales: General statistics 2000, NAW

SE statistical bulletin, Summary results of the September 2000 school census

Compendium of Northern Ireland education statistics 1987/88-1999/2000

Last updated:	June 2001
Next Update:	Summer 2002
Contact:	Paul Bolton x.6789

4.4 GCSE and A-Level results

- The percentage of pupils achieving 5 or more GCSEs grades A*-C reached its highest levels in 2001, as did the proportion passing one or more exam.
- Pupils' performance in GCSEs and earlier examinations has been consistently improving for a quarter of a century.
- The percentage of school leavers with the equivalent of 5 GCSEs grade A*-C was 22.6% in 1974/75 and, apart from 2 years in the mid-1980s, has increased in each subsequent year.
- The improvement in A-level results in schools has been less dramatic, but the 1999/00 results were historically high.
- Increased staying-on rates mean that the proportion of 17 year olds with A-levels, or their equivalent, has increased dramatically. The percentage with 2 or more and with 3 or more A-levels doubled between 1988/89 and 1999/00.

GCSE performance 1988/89 to 2000/01, England

% of 15 year old pupils achieving:

	5 or more grades A* to C	5 or more grades A* to G	no passes
1988/89	32.8	79.3	7.5
1989/90	34.5	80.3	7.3
1990/91	36.8	83.0	6.8
1991/92	38.3	82.2	8.4
1992/93	41.2	84.3	7.0
1993/94	43.3	85.6	7.7
1994/95	43.5	85.7	8.1
1995/96	44.5	86.1	7.8
1996/97	45.1	86.4	7.7
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 (early statistics)	49.8	88.8	5.5

Note: Includes GNVQ equivalencies from 1996/97

Sources:

Public examinations GCSE/GNVQ and GCE/AGNVQ in England 2000, DfES

GCSE/GNVQ and GCE A/AS/VCE/Advanced GNVQ results for young people in England, 2000/01 (early statistics), DfES

A level and equivalent achievements in schools and colleges, England 1988/89 to 1999/00

	Pupils with A-level or equivalent passes as a % of those attempting such exams ^(a)			Number of A-level or equivalent passes as a % of the 17 year olds		
	1+	2+	3+	1+	2+	3+
1988/89	91.8	77.4	56.4	21.4	17.3	12.2
1989/90	92.3	77.9	56.5	24.6	20.0	14.0
1990/91	92.9	79.0	58.0	26.7	21.7	15.3
1991/92	92.7	78.6	57.4	29.5	24.2	17.4
1992/93	93.6	80.2	60.1	31.7	26.5	19.2
1993/94	94.7	82.5	63.5	32.8	27.9	20.8
1994/95	95.4	84.0	66.1	34.0	29.1	22.3
1995/96	95.9	85.4	68.9	34.2	29.4	23.1
1996/97	96.2	86.2	70.0	33.8	29.2	23.1
1997/98	96.9	88.8	69.0	37.9	34.2	24.2
1998/99	96.6	88.8	69.4	38.0	34.3	24.7
1999/00	96.6	89.2	70.0	38.0	34.6	25.1

(a) Schools only. This excludes sixth form colleges from 1992/93

Source: *Public examinations GCSE/GNVQ and GCE/AGNVQ in England 2000, DfES*

Equivalencies

GNVQ part one: Foundation level attempt/pass counts as 2 GCSEs (D-G)
Intermediate level counts as 2 GCSEs (A*-C)

Full GNVQ: Foundation level attempt/pass counts as 4 GCSEs (D-G)
Intermediate level counts as 4 GCSEs (A*-C)

AS level: Each attempt/pass counts as half an A-Level

AGNVQ: Each attempt/pass counts as 2 A-levels

Last updated: October 2001

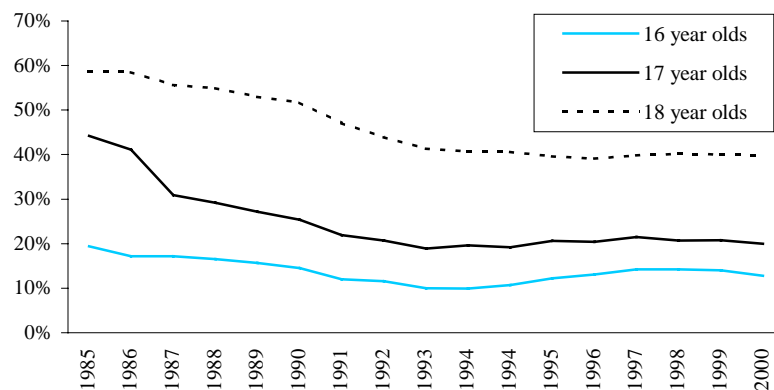
Next Update: May 2002

Contact: [Paul Bolton](#) x.6789

4.5 Post 16 Participation

- The percentage of the 16-18 age group continuing in full-time education increased rapidly, for all ages, between 1985 and the early 1990s.
- 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% to 58%, the proportion of 18 year olds more than doubled.
- During the mid-1990s there was a slight fall in the staying-on rate for all age groups.
- In the last 2 years the overall rate has increased again to near its highest ever level.
- The percentage in any education and training has followed a very similar trend, although the increases have not been as large.
- At the end of 2000 an estimated 9% of 16-18 year olds were not in education, training or work.¹

Percentage of 16 to 18 year olds not in education or training, by age, England



Percentage of 16, 17 and 18 year olds^(a) in education and training, England, 1985 to 2000

Position at end of year		2000 (provisional)							
Age	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2000
Full-time education									
16	47.3	59.3	70.4	69.7	69.4	69.8	71.2	71.6	71.6
17	31.8	42.8	58.4	57.9	57.4	57.8	58.3	58.7	58.7
18	17.0	23.7	39.4	38.4	37.7	37.2	37.1	36.9	36.9
16-18	31.8	41.2	56.6	55.9	54.9	54.8	55.4	55.8	55.8
All education and training^(b)									
16	80.6	85.5	87.8	86.9	85.8	85.8	86.0	87.2	87.2
17	55.8	74.6	79.4	79.6	78.5	79.3	79.2	80.0	80.0
18	41.3	48.3	60.4	60.9	60.2	59.8	60.0	60.2	60.2
16-18	59.0	68.7	76.3	76.3	74.9	74.9	75.0	75.8	75.8

Note: Changes in the collection of data on further education means there is a discontinuity from 1994.

(a) Age at 31 August

(b) Includes a small number in full-time education

Source: *Participation in education, training and employment by 16-18 year olds in England 1999 and 2000, DfES*

Last updated: June 2001
 Next Update: Summer 2001
 Contact: [Paul Bolton](mailto:Paul.Bolton@dfes.gov.uk) x.6789

¹ *Participation in education, training and employment by 16-18 year olds in England 1999 and 2000, DfES*

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.
- After 1997 the total number of applicants fell by around 10,000 and has subsequently remained at about this level.
- Applicants from those aged under 21 continued to increase after 1997, while there was a significant fall in older applicants.
- The number of accepted applicants also increased dramatically in 1997, but only fell by 1.7% in 1998.
- Accepted applicants reached record levels in 2000.
- The latest application figures for entry in 2001 (given in the final table), show an increase in home applicants in all age groups.

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

Home applicants through UCAS, by age 1994 to 2000

	Under 21		21-24		25 & over		Total	
	number	change	number	change	number	change	number	change
1994	270,462	..	40,838	..	54,023	..	365,323	..
1995	272,058	+0.6%	41,354	+1.3%	56,289	+4.2%	369,701	+1.2%
1996	274,198	+0.8%	37,585	-9.1%	53,102	-5.7%	364,885	-1.3%
1997	300,926	+9.7%	41,000	+9.1%	56,401	+6.2%	398,327	+9.2%
1998	303,729	+0.9%	37,287	-9.1%	48,572	-13.9%	389,588	-2.2%
1999	306,809	+1.0%	36,361	-2.5%	45,521	-6.3%	388,691	-0.2%
2000	307,031	+2.0%	37,162	+2.0%	44,898	-1.4%	389,091	+2.0%

Source: UCAS annual datasets

Accepted home applicants through UCAS, by age 1994 to 2000

	Under 21		21-24		25 & over		Total	
	number	change	number	change	number	change	number	change
1994	194,990	..	23,690	..	32,612	..	251,292	..
1995	204,455	+4.9%	25,683	+8.4%	35,398	+8.5%	265,536	+5.7%
1996	209,096	+2.3%	24,542	-4.4%	34,651	-2.1%	268,289	+1.0%
1997	237,519	+13.6%	27,813	+13.3%	37,986	+9.6%	303,318	+13.1%
1998	239,663	+0.9%	25,772	-7.3%	32,785	-13.7%	298,220	-1.7%
1999	245,626	+2.5%	25,804	+0.1%	31,635	-3.5%	303,065	+1.6%
2000	250,549	+2.0%	26,885	+2.0%	31,284	+2.0%	308,718	+2.0%

Source: UCAS annual datasets

Higher education applicants: 30 July 2001 and equivalent date in 2000

Year	Under 21 years			21 to 24 years		
	UK	Overseas	Total	UK	Overseas	Total
2000	293,260	30,453	323,713	29,231	11,630	40,861
2001	298,921	29,985	328,906	31,851	12,563	44,414
% Change	+1.9%	-1.5%	+1.6%	+9.0%	+8.0%	+8.7%

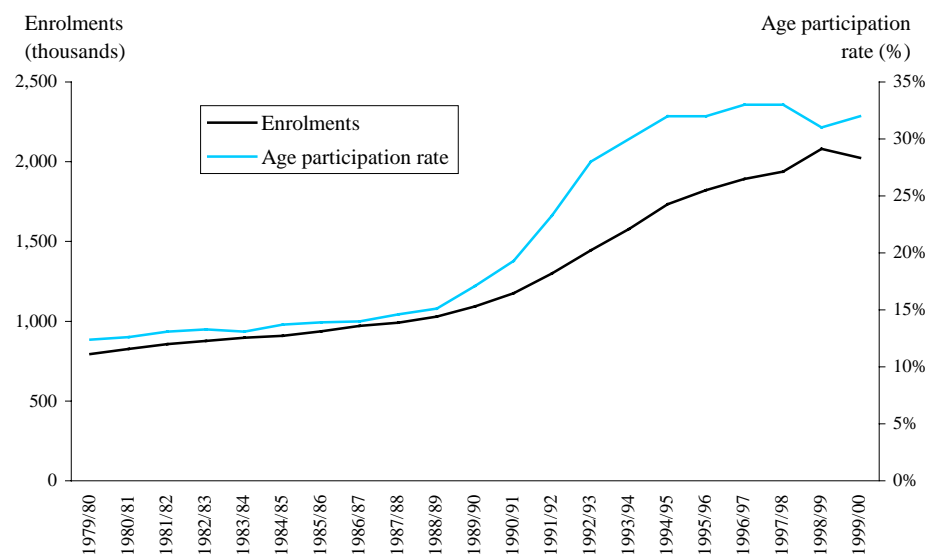
Year	25 years and over			All ages		
	UK	Overseas	Total	UK	Overseas	Total
2000	35,691	4,441	40,132	358,182	46,524	404,706
2001	36,147	5,426	41,573	366,919	47,974	414,893
% Change	+1.3%	+22.2%	+3.6%	+2.4%	+3.1%	+2.5%

Source: UCAS data

Last updated: July 2001
 Next Update: December 2001
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4.7 Participation in Higher Education

- The number of students in higher education and the participation rate has increased significantly since 1979/80.
- The fastest period of growth for higher education was from 1989/90 to 1994/95
- The age participation rate of young people has increased from about one-in-eight in 1979/80 to one-in-three at present.
- A fall in students aged 21 and over caused the overall reduction in numbers in 1999/00. However, the number aged under 21 actually increased.



Participation in Higher Education, 1979/80 to 2002/03

	All students in higher education ^(a)	Age participation rate ^(b) : GB
	UK: 000s	
1979/80	795	12%
1989/90	1,094	17%
1994/95	1,734	32%
1995/96	1,821	32%
1996/97	1,892	33%
1997/98	1,938	33%
1998/99	2,081	31%
1999/00	2,024	32%
2000/01 ^(c)	..	32-34%
2001/02 ^(c)	..	33-35%
2002/03 ^(c)	..	33-35%

(a) Includes overseas and Open University students. Figures based on enrolments up to 1995/96 and headcounts thereafter.

(b) the number of initial home entrants to HE aged under 21 expressed as a percentage of the average number of 18 and 19 year olds in the population

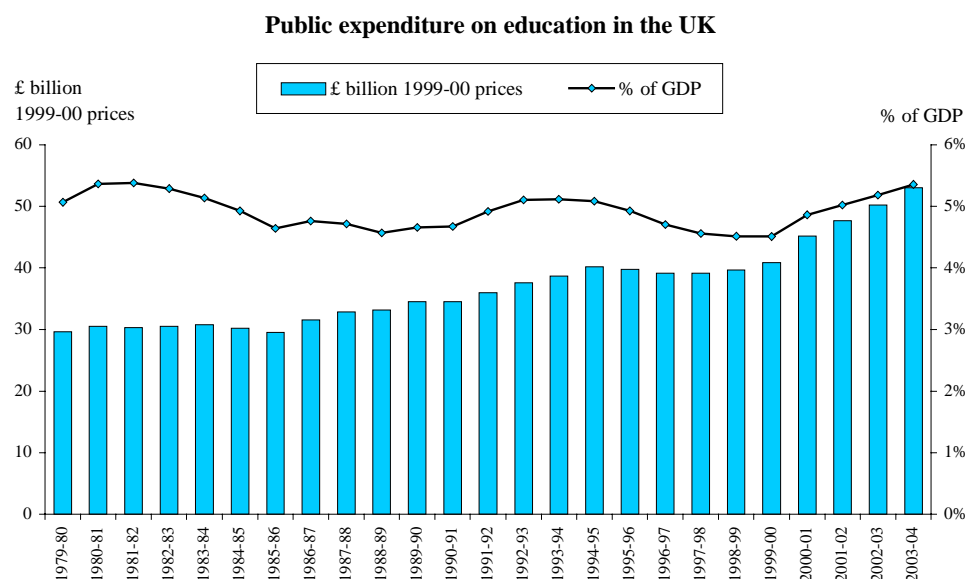
(c) Projected

Sources: *Education Statistics for the UK 2000 and earlier editions*
DFEE Departmental Report 2001
DFE Statistical Bulletin 17/93 and earlier equivalents

Last updated:	March 2001
Next Update:	November 2001
Contact:	Paul Bolton x.6789

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 1998-99 onwards.¹
- Spending has increased in real terms in most years since 1979-80. The only periods where it fell for two 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 the planned levels from 1999-00 onwards.
- By 2003-04 education expenditure is planned to reach 5.35% of GDP, the highest level since 1981-82.



Total public expenditure on education in the UK

	Cash prices			1999-00 prices ^(a)		
	Total £ billion	Change		Total £ billion	Change	
		£ billion	%		£ billion	%
1992-93	31.4	..	..	37.6	..	..
1993-94	33.2	+1.8	+5.6%	38.6	1.1	+2.9%
1994-95	35.0	+1.8	+5.5%	40.2	1.5	+4.0%
1995-96	35.6	+0.6	+1.7%	39.8	-0.4	-1.1%
1996-97	36.1	+0.6	+1.6%	39.1	-0.6	-1.6%
1997-98	37.2	+1.0	+2.9%	39.1	+0.0	+0.0%
1998-99	38.8	+1.6	+4.3%	39.7	+0.5	+1.4%
1999-00	40.9	+2.1	+5.5%	40.9	+1.2	+3.1%
2000-01	46.0	+5.1	+12.5%	45.2	+4.3	+10.6%
2001-02	49.7	+3.7	+8.0%	47.7	+2.4	+5.4%
2002-03	53.7	+4.0	+8.0%	50.2	+2.6	+5.4%
2003-04	58.1	+4.4	+8.2%	53.0	+2.8	+5.6%

(a) Adjusted using the GDP deflator as at 7 March 2001

(b) Expenditure calculated on a resource basis. Existing expenditure plans from 1998-99 to 2000-01 have been restated in resource budgeting terms.

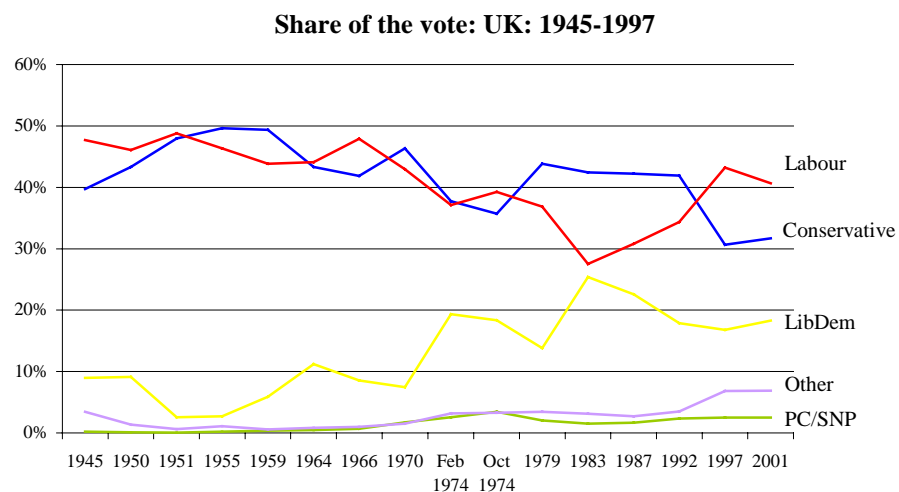
Sources: *HM Treasury; PESA 2001-02, Cm 5101 and earlier editions*
FSBR March 2001

Last updated:	March 2001
Next Update:	Autumn 2001
Contact:	Paul Bolton x.6789

¹ In 2000-01 the DfEE's Departmental Expenditure Limit (DEL) was 0.1% higher under resource accounting. *DfEE annual report 2001* (Cm 5102). The resource cost of student loans is already included in DEL for all relevant years.

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%.
- Labour's 418 seats won in 1997 is their highest ever while their highest share since 1945 was 48.8% 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 most won since 1945 by the party or its predecessors.



Last updated:	June 2001
Contact:	Richard Cracknell x.4632

General Election Results: 1979-2001: United Kingdom

	Con	Lab	Lib ^(a)	PC/SNP	Other	Total
Share of vote (%)						
1979	43.9%	36.9%	13.8%	2.0%	3.4%	100.0%
1983	42.4%	27.6%	25.4%	1.5%	3.1%	100.0%
1987	42.2%	30.8%	22.6%	1.7%	2.7%	100.0%
1992	41.9%	34.4%	17.8%	2.3%	3.5%	100.0%
1997	30.7%	43.2%	16.8%	2.5%	6.8%	100.0%
2001	31.7%	40.7%	18.3%	2.5%	6.9%	100.0%

	Con	Lab	Lib ^(a)	PC/SNP	Other	Total
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

	Con	Lab	Lib ^(a)	PC/SNP	Other	Total
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

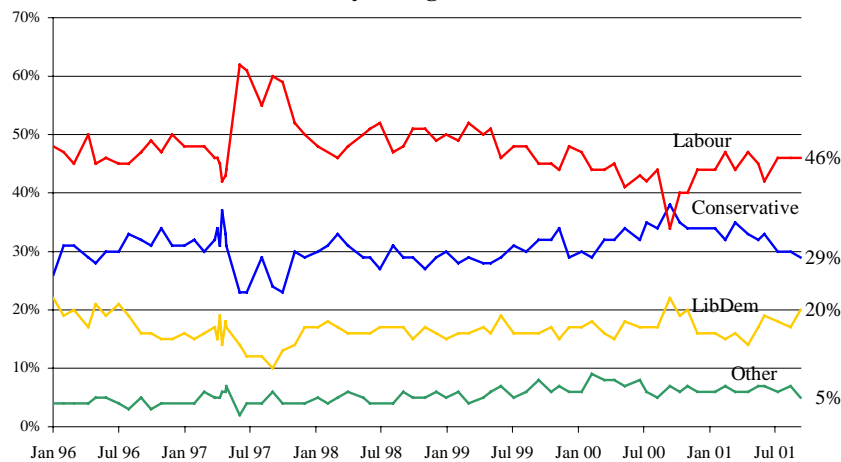
(a) Liberal/SDP Alliance 1983-87; Liberal Democrats from 1992

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

5.2 Opinion Polls

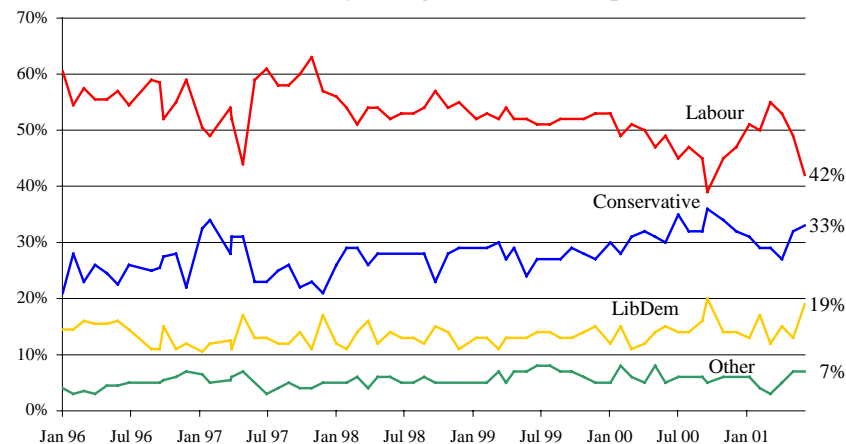
- These charts show trends in voting intention as reported by three of the major polling companies.
- The trends in support for individual parties are broadly similar, but there is some variation in the absolute levels, with Gallup showing Labour support consistently above, and Conservative support below, the ICM figures.
- The only point in the last 5 years when the Conservative Party had a lead over Labour was in the September 2000 ICM poll –during the fuel protests.
- The actual results in the last 2 General Elections are used for the May 1997 and June 2001 figures. These both show a marked reduction in the Labour lead compared to polling results immediately before and afterwards.

Monthly voting intention: ICM

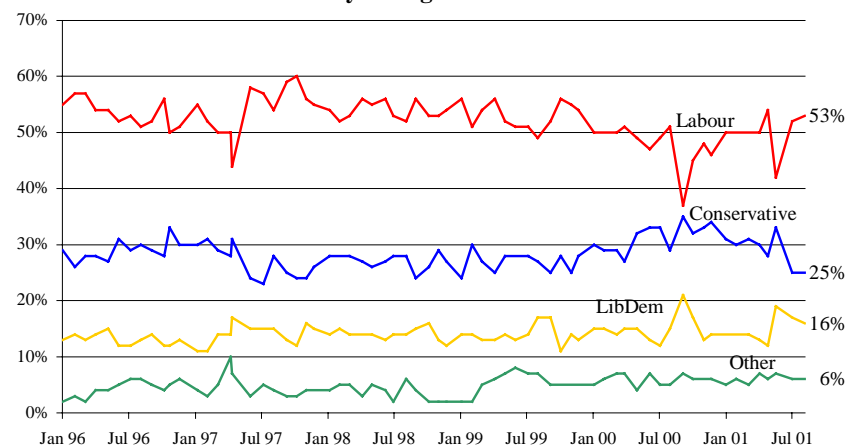


Last updated:	October 2001
Next Update:	November 2001
Contact:	Richard Cracknell x.4632

Monthly voting intention: Gallup



Monthly voting intention: MORI



6.1 Trends in UK road fuel prices

- Between January 1989 and September 2001 the average retail price of unleaded petrol increased by 110% and diesel by 125%.
- The September 2001 levels were over 10% below the peak prices from 2000.
- Since Budget 2001 the rate of duty on ultra low sulphur petrol and diesel is 45.82 pence per litre. In January 1989 the rates for unleaded petrol and diesel were 18.42 and 17.29 pence per litre respectively.

UK retail prices for unleaded petrol and diesel

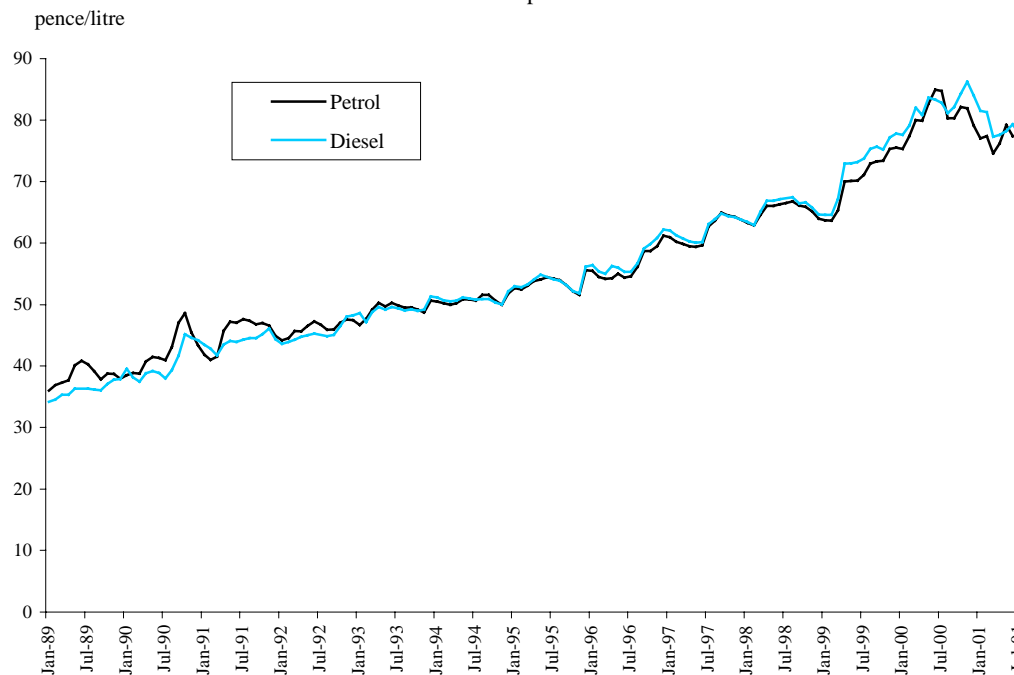
Pence per litre

	Petrol	Diesel
January 1996	55.5	56.4
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
February 2001	77.4	81.3
March 2001	74.6	77.3
April 2001	76.2	77.6
May 2001	79.2	78.2
June 2001	77.4	79.3
July 2001	77.4	77.7
August 2001	76.6	77.2
September 2001	75.8	77.1

Source: UK petrol prices (1902-1994); Oil datasheet 12,
Institute of Petroleum

Average UK retail prices for premium unleaded petrol and diesel

cash prices



Last updated:	October 2001
Next Update:	November 2001
Contact:	Paul Bolton x.6789

6.2 Road fuel prices across the EU

- In mid August the average UK retail price of diesel was over 20 pence per litre more expensive than any other EU country.
- The UK also had the most expensive petrol in the EU.
- The pre-tax price of both fuels was among the cheapest in the EU, but the total amount of tax per litre was the highest of these countries.

Mid-month Petrol^(a) Prices and Taxes

EU Members, August 2001

	Pump price	Taxes and duties	Pre-tax price	
	per litre	per litre	% of pump price	per litre
Belgium	£0.62	£0.43	69%	£0.19
Denmark	£0.69	£0.48	69%	£0.22
Germany	£0.64	£0.46	72%	£0.18
Greece	£0.47	£0.26	55%	£0.21
Spain	£0.51	£0.30	60%	£0.20
France	£0.65	£0.47	72%	£0.18
Ireland	£0.57	£0.31	55%	£0.25
Italy	£0.66	£0.44	67%	£0.22
Luxembourg	£0.50	£0.29	58%	£0.21
Netherlands	£0.72	£0.50	69%	£0.22
Austria	£0.57	£0.36	63%	£0.21
Portugal	£0.58	£0.27	46%	£0.31
Finland	£0.72	£0.48	67%	£0.23
Sweden	£0.64	£0.44	68%	£0.20
United Kingdom	£0.77	£0.57	75%	£0.20

Notes:

Prices converted to sterling on basis of exchange rates on 15 August 2001
Comparisons between countries require care because of differences in product quality, marketing practices, market structure sales of other types of fuel.

(a) Super unleaded petrol (Euro super 95)

Source: *EU oil bulletin*

Mid-month Diesel Prices and Taxes

EU Members, August 2001

	Pump price	Taxes and duties	Pre-tax price	
	per litre	per litre	% of pump price	per litre
Belgium	£0.47	£0.27	56%	£0.21
Denmark(a)	£0.55	£0.34	62%	£0.21
Germany	£0.52	£0.33	64%	£0.19
Greece	£0.41	£0.22	53%	£0.19
Spain	£0.44	£0.23	52%	£0.21
France	£0.50	£0.32	63%	£0.18
Ireland	£0.48	£0.24	49%	£0.24
Italy(b)	£0.54	£0.33	61%	£0.21
Luxembourg	£0.42	£0.21	51%	£0.20
Netherlands	£0.52	£0.30	58%	£0.22
Austria	£0.47	£0.26	56%	£0.21
Portugal	£0.41	£0.21	52%	£0.19
Finland(a)	£0.53	£0.29	55%	£0.24
Sweden(a)	£0.54	£0.32	59%	£0.22
United Kingdom(a)	£0.78	£0.57	74%	£0.20

Notes:

Prices converted to sterling on basis of exchange rates on 15 August 2001
Comparisons between countries require care because of differences in product quality, marketing practices, market structure sales of other types of fuel.

(a) Ultra low sulphur diesel (less than 0.005%)

Source: *EU oil bulletin*

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6.3 Energy consumption in the UK

- Final energy consumption increased by 0.9% in 2000 to its highest level.
- Since the oil shocks of the 1970s consumption has increased at a relatively steady rate.
- Transport became the largest energy consuming sector in 1988 and accounted for 34.5% of final consumption in 2000.
- In contrast, the consumption by industry has been in decline since 1973. During this time consumption fell by 44% and its share of the total was reduced by nearly a half.
- The most dramatic change in consumption by type of fuel is the decline in coal and other solid fuels. In 1960 they accounted for over 60% of the total, this had fallen to 30% by 1970 and 2.5% by 2000.
- Over the same years gas has increased from 6% to 38% of consumption.
- The figure on renewables in the table excludes those sources used to generate electricity. In 2000 renewables and waste accounted for 2.7% of the fuel used in electricity generation.¹

This table and the following charts are based on final energy consumption, they also exclude non-energy uses. Final consumption excludes net inputs for energy conversion, use by energy industries and transmission and distribution losses and non-energy use. In 2000 final energy consumption represented just under two-thirds of primary (total) energy demand.

Energy consumption by final user (energy supplied basis) 1970 to 2000, UK

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

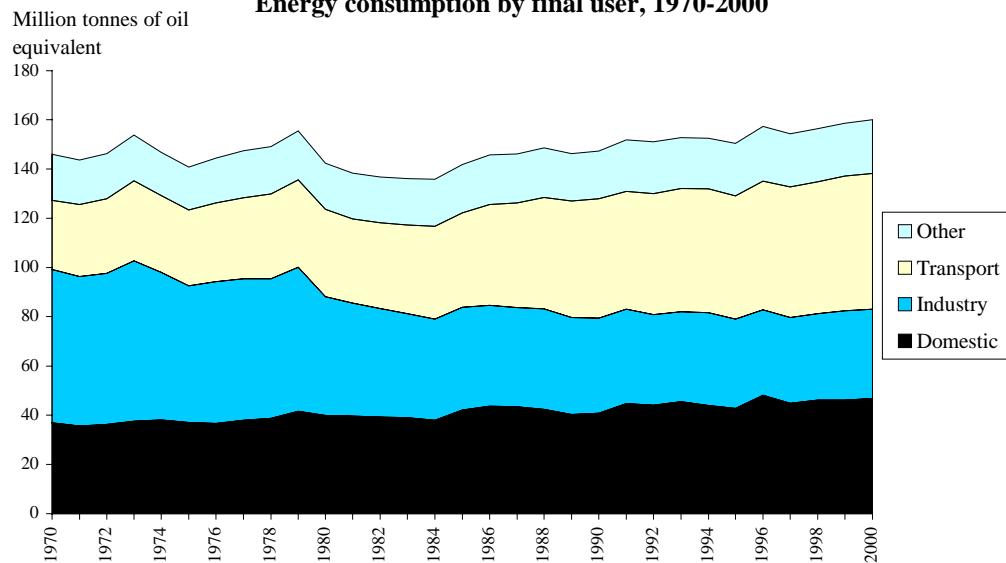
	By sector				By fuel					Total
	Domestic	Industry	Transport	Other(a)	Solid fuels	Petro-leum	Gas	Electr-icity	Renew-ables	
1991	44.8	38.3	48.0	20.8	13.4	63.5	50.2	24.2	0.5	151.8
1992	44.1	36.7	49.4	21.0	12.7	64.6	48.9	24.2	0.7	151.1
1993	45.5	36.4	50.0	20.7	12.2	65.4	49.8	24.6	0.7	152.7
1994	43.9	37.7	50.3	20.6	11.6	65.2	50.5	24.4	0.9	152.5
1995	42.7	36.3	50.2	21.2	9.8	63.7	50.7	25.3	1.0	150.4
1996	48.1	34.7	52.3	22.3	6.3	66.1	57.1	26.2	1.0	157.3
1997	44.8	34.9	53.1	21.6	5.9	65.4	54.7	26.6	0.9	154.4
1998	46.1	35.0	53.7	21.6	5.3	66.0	56.8	27.2	0.9	156.4
1999	46.1	36.3	54.7	21.6	5.4	66.5	58.0	27.8	0.8	158.7
2000	46.8	36.2	55.2	21.8	4.1	66.5	60.3	28.3	0.8	160.1

(a) Mainly agriculture, public administration and commerce. Prior to 1990, including electricity used at transport premises

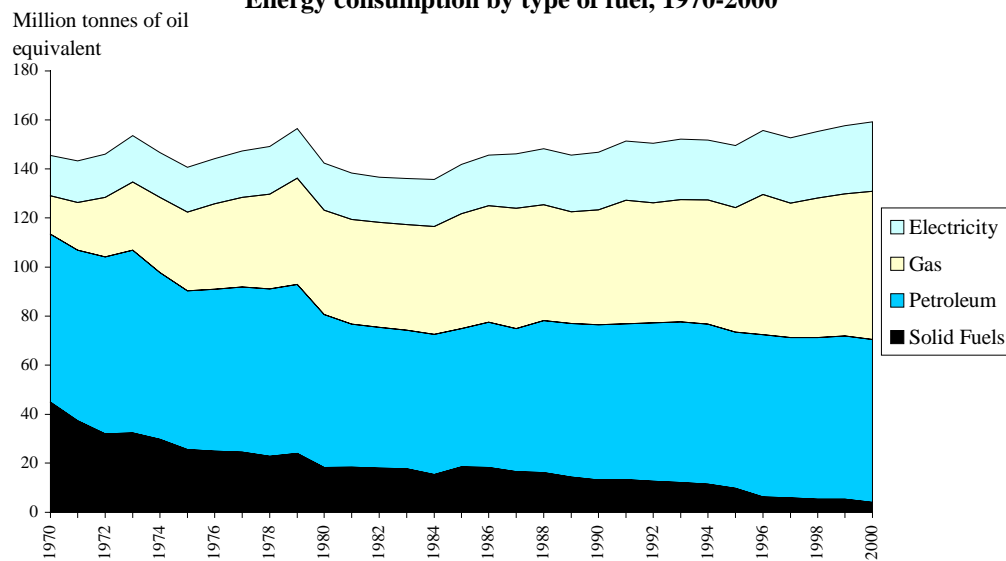
Source: *Digest of UK Energy Statistics, 2001*

¹ *Digest of United Kingdom energy statistics 2001*, DTI

Energy consumption by final user, 1970-2000



Energy consumption by type of fuel, 1970-2000



Last updated:	July 2001
Next Update:	July 2002
Contact:	Paul Bolton x.6789

6.4 Carbon dioxide emissions

- Between 1970 and 1999 total carbon dioxide emissions fell by 22%
- Emissions from industry and power stations fell by 44% and 32% respectively.
- The only major source of carbon dioxide to increase since 1970 was road transport, which nearly doubled.
- The proportion of carbon dioxide produced by road transport increased from 9% in 1970 to 22% in 1999.
- If emissions from power stations are allocated to those using the electricity, then domestic sector is the largest producer of carbon dioxide with 28% of the total, followed by industry and road transport with 27% and 23% respectively.¹

Estimated carbon dioxide emissions by UNECE source category, UK 1970-1999

Million tonnes of carbon

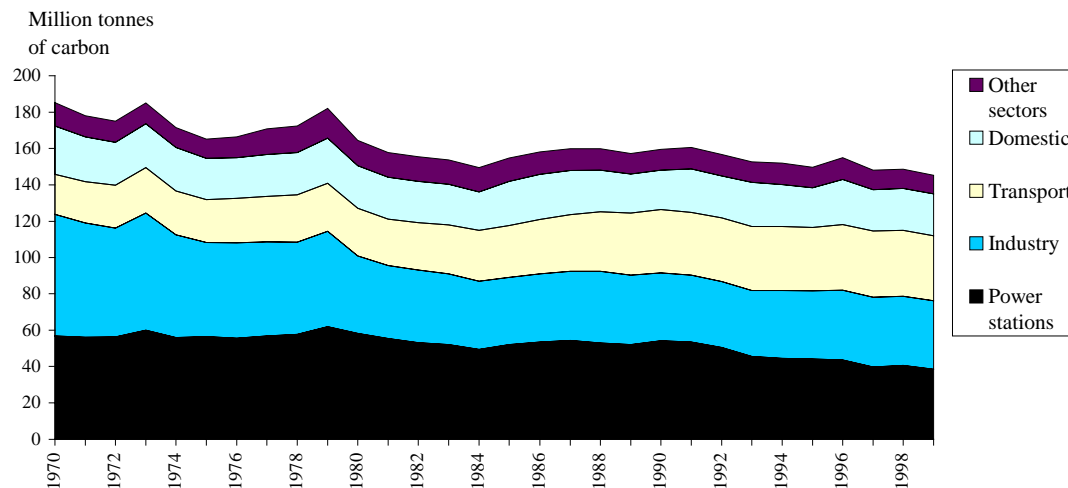
	Power stations	Domestic	Industry	Road transport	Other transport ^(a)	Other sectors ^(b)	Total
1970	57.0	26.5	66.9	16.3	5.6	13.2	185.3
1980	58.3	23.2	42.4	21.2	5.3	13.8	164.3
1990	54.1	21.5	37.3	29.7	5.3	11.5	159.5
1995	44.1	21.7	37.6	30.1	4.8	11.3	149.6
1996	43.5	24.7	38.6	31.3	4.9	11.8	154.8
1997	39.6	22.7	38.6	31.7	4.7	10.7	148.0
1998	40.6	23.2	38.1	31.5	4.6	10.5	148.5
1999	38.5	23.2	37.7	31.2	4.4	10.1	145.1

(a) Includes military

(b) Commercial and public services, extraction/distribution of fossil fuels, waste treatment/disposal and agriculture

Source: NEICEN

Last updated: March 2001
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¹ *Digest of Environmental statistics*
<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/des/index.htm>

7.1 Health Services: Waiting lists

- The total number of patients waiting for in-patient admission in the UK at 31 June 2001 was 1.2 million. This is around 100,000 lower than the total at 31 March 1997.
- The percentage of patients on the list who had been waiting for 12 months or longer increased in both England and Wales between March 1997 and June 2001. Figures for Scotland and Northern Ireland are not yet available for both of those dates
- In England, the percentage of outpatients seen within 13 weeks of referral from a GP was lower at the end of June 2001 compared with March 1997, although it has risen over the last quarter. The number of patients waiting for a first outpatient appointment who had been waiting for 13 weeks or longer was 359,500. This is 112,000 above the total at the end of March 1997.

Out-patient waiting times: England

Quarter ended: thousands

	Patients seen (a)	% seen within 13 weeks	% seen after 26 weeks	Number waiting more than 13 weeks at quarter end
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%	283.8
30 Jun 2001	1,895.5	80.5%	4.3%	359.5

(a) Patients seen for a first appointment following GP referral

Source: *Waiting Times for first outpatient appointments in England: Quarter ended 30 June 2001 and earlier editions, DH*

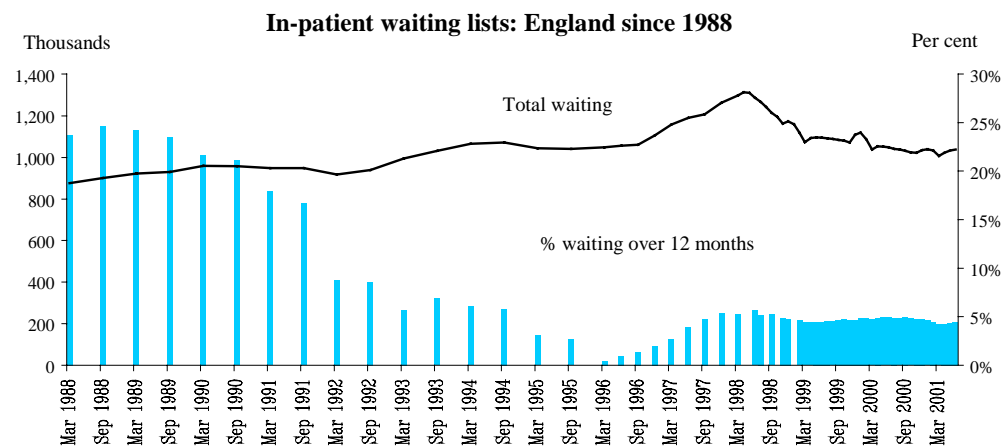
Last updated:	August 2001
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Contact:	Gavin Berman x.3851

In-patient waiting lists

United Kingdom: 1997-2001

	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Patients waiting (thousands)					
31 Mar 1997	1,158.0	67.6	84.6	45.8	1,356.0
31 Mar 1998	1,297.7	73.4	89.5	47.0	1,507.6
31 Mar 1999	1,072.9	65.3	70.2	44.9	1,253.3
31 Mar 2000	1,037.1	79.9	82.3	46.3	1,245.5
31 Mar 2001	1,006.6	65.6	82.0	52.0	1,206.2
30 Jun 2001	1,037.9	67.0	83.5	54.2	1,242.6
% waiting 12 months or longer					
31 Mar 1997	2.7%	9.3%	0.7%	..	..
30 Jun 2001	4.5%	13.6%	..	..	..

Sources: *Hospital Waiting Lists in England: at 30 June 2001 and earlier, NHS Executive*
NHS Wales: Hospital Waiting Lists: July 2001, Welsh Office
Statistical Release 29/8/01 and earlier editions
Waiting List Briefing, ISD Scotland
Northern Ireland Waiting Lists, DHSSPS Northern Ireland



7.2 Health expenditure

- The government plans to spend £59.1 million on the NHS in the current financial year. This is a real terms increase of six percent on 2000-01.
- NHS expenditure has risen rapidly since 1996-97. Increases of over five percent in real terms are planned for the next two years.
- Approximately six percent of UK GDP is accounted for by NHS expenditure. In terms of total health spending as a share of GDP, the UK is 13th from the 15 EU countries. Health expenditure is over 10 percent of GDP in Germany.

NHS Expenditure in UK

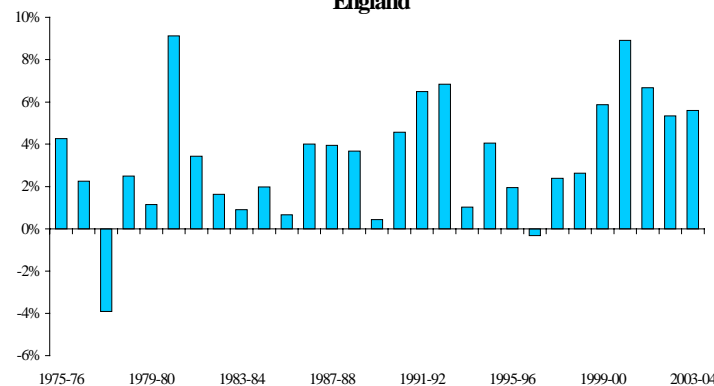
£ billion

		£ billion	£ billion at 1999-00 prices	annual % increase in real terms	% of GDP
1993-94	outturn	35.8	42.0		5.5%
1994-95	outturn	37.8	43.6	+3.8%	5.5%
1995-96	outturn	39.5	44.4	+1.9%	5.5%
1996-97	outturn	40.8	44.3	-0.2%	5.3%
1997-98	outturn	42.7	45.2	+2.0%	5.2%
1998-99	outturn	45.1	46.4	+2.6%	5.2%
1999-00	outturn	49.0	49.0	+5.7%	5.4%
2000-01	estimate	54.4	53.5	+9.1%	5.8%
2001-02	plans	59.1	56.7	+6.0%	6.0%
2002-03	plans	63.7	59.6	+5.2%	6.1%
2003-04	plans	68.9	62.9	+5.5%	6.4%

Sources: DOH Departmental Report, various years; Budget 2001 - Investing for the long term; HMT 7 March 2001

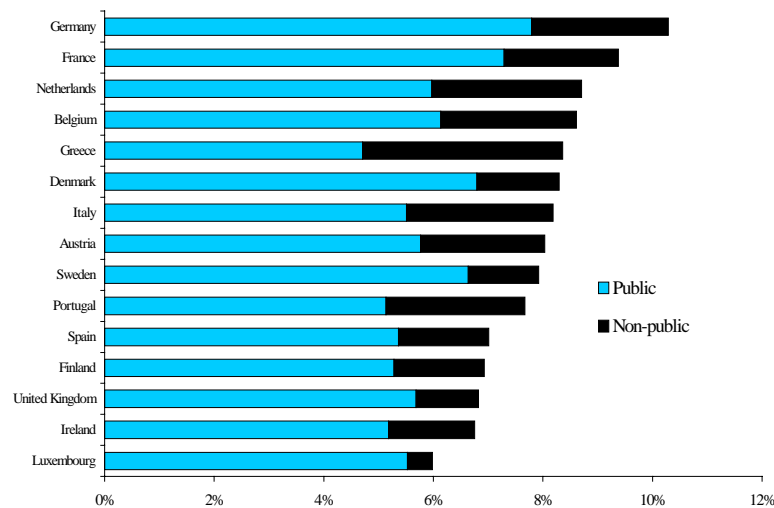
Last updated: March 2001
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 Contact: [Gavin Berman](mailto:Gavin.Berman@hmt.gov.uk) x.3851

Annual real terms % change in net NHS expenditure in England



Average annual changes: 1979-80 to 1996-97: 3.2%
 1992-93 to 1996-97: 1.7%
 1996-97 to 2003-04: 5.3%

Health Expenditure as % of GDP: EU: 1998

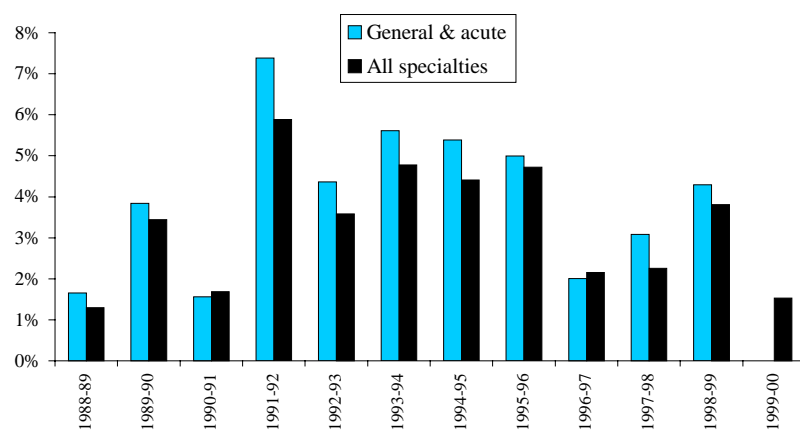


Source: OECD Health Database 2001

7.3 Beds and activity

- During 1998-99 there were on average 186,300 beds available in wards open 24 hours a day. This is approximately half of the average 20 years ago.
- The fall has been less pronounced in general and acute specialities than in mental illness and learning disabilities.
- The overall number of finished-consultant episodes in 1999-00 increased by 1.5% over the previous year, the lowest annual increase since 1988-89.

Annual % change in inpatient activity (finished consultant episodes)



Sources: DoH, *Ordinary and Day Case admissions for England Hospital Episode Statistics*, DoH www.doh.gov.uk/hes/

Bed availability in England: 1979 to 1999-00

Average daily available beds in wards open 24 hours

	Acute	Geriatric	General & Acute	Mental Illness	Learning Disabilities	Maternity	Total
1979	..	..	204,000	89,000	50,000	19,000	362,000
1982	143,500	55,600	199,200	83,800	47,000	18,100	348,100
1985	136,100	55,300	191,400	75,900	41,600	16,700	325,500
1989-90	121,200	48,700	169,900	59,300	26,400	14,700	270,300
1996-97	108,900	31,600	140,500	37,600	9,700	11,000	198,800
1998-99	107,700	28,700	136,400	35,700	7,500	10,400	190,000
1999-00	107,200	27,900	135,100	34,200	6,800	10,200	186,300
2000-01	108,000	27,800	135,800	34,200	6,300	9,800	186,100

Sources: *Bed Availability in England: 2000/01*, NHS Executive and earlier editions

DHSS *Health and Personal Social Services Statistics 1985*

Last updated:	September 2001
Next Update:	Autumn 2002
Contact:	Gavin Berman x.3851

7.4 NHS Staff

- There were 344,180 (WTE) nursing midwifery and health visiting staff (excluding learners and agency staff) in September 2000. This is an increase of almost five per cent since September 1997.
- Total dental and medical staff numbers (excluding locums) have increased in each year since 1995. This is mainly due to similar increases in the number of hospital medical staff over the same period.
- The numbers of WTE hospital medical staff in Scotland have risen in each of the past ten years. At the end of September 2000 there were just under 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 2000 there were over 51,000.

Last updated:	February 2001
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Contact:	Gavin Berman x.3851

NHS Staff in England (Occupation-based classification): Summary: 1995-1999

At 30 September

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total directly employed staff ^(a)	755,570	761,240	758,060	765,960	782,110	801,490
Total directly employed non-medical staff ^(a)	702,990	707,000	700,960	707,200	721,770	739,400
Nursing and midwifery (excl. agency and learners)	325,860	329,990	328,370	330,120	336,700	344,180
Scientific, therapeutic and technical staff:	93,950	99,030	100,440	103,540	107,090	110,410
Total dental and medical staff (excluding locums)	52,570	54,230	57,100	58,750	60,340	62,090
Hospital medical staff	47,870	49,680	52,650	54,420	56,070	57,940
Hospital dental staff	1,360	1,390	1,400	1,440	1,450	1,430
Community Health Medical staff	2,300	2,100	1,980	1,860	870	820
Community health dental staff	1,040	1,050	1,060	1,030	1,010	1,000
Management and Support Staff	260,930	255,860	249,710	248,630	252,760	252,760

Notes : (a) Excluding agency staff

Sources: NHS hospital and community health services non-medical staff in England: 1990-2000, DH Statistical Bulletin 2001/3
Hospital, Public Health Medicine and Community Health Service Medical and Dental Staff in England: 1990 to 2000
DH Statistical Bulletin 2001/02

8.1 Dwellings completed

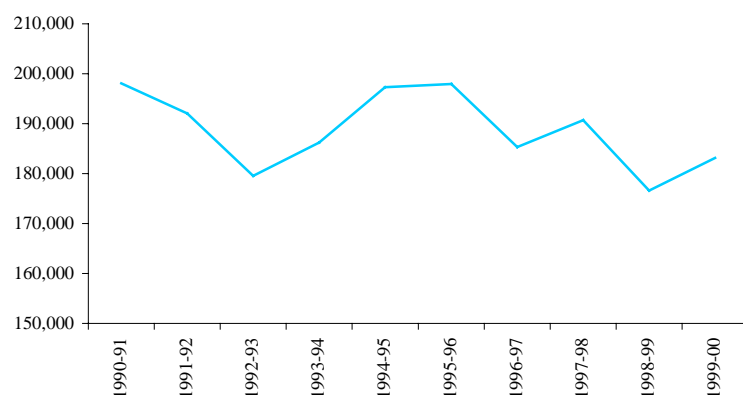
- The number of dwellings completed in the UK in 1999/00 was almost four per cent higher than the number completed in the previous year. In 1998/99 the number of dwellings built was 7.5% lower than the number built in the previous twelve months.
- The number of local authority dwellings completed in 1990/91 was over 16,500. In the latest year the number of local authority dwellings completed was less than 400.
- Dwellings completed by registered social landlords reached a peak (over the period shown) of over 38,500 in 1995/96. The number of dwellings completed has fallen in each year since.
- The number of private dwellings built in the UK has fluctuated over the period shown with no clear trend established. The number completed in 1999/00 was almost 5% higher than the previous year, which in turn was 5% below the number completed in 1997/98.

Permanent dwellings completed, United Kingdom

	Private Enterprise	Registered Social Landlords	Local Authority	All Dwellings
1990-91	162,182	19,342	16,550	198,074
1991-92	160,664	21,339	10,027	192,030
1992-93	144,367	30,733	4,433	179,533
1993-94	145,914	36,706	3,611	186,231
1994-95	156,547	37,753	2,982	197,282
1995-96	156,238	38,654	3,031	197,923
1996-97	152,924	30,916	1,465	185,305
1997-98	160,616	28,554	1,506	190,676
1998-99	152,813	22,972	829	176,614
1999-00	160,128	22,684	361	183,173

Source: Housing Statistics 2000, Great Britain, DETR

Dwellings completed in the UK



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Next Update:	December 2001
Contact:	Gavin Berman x.3851

8.2 House prices

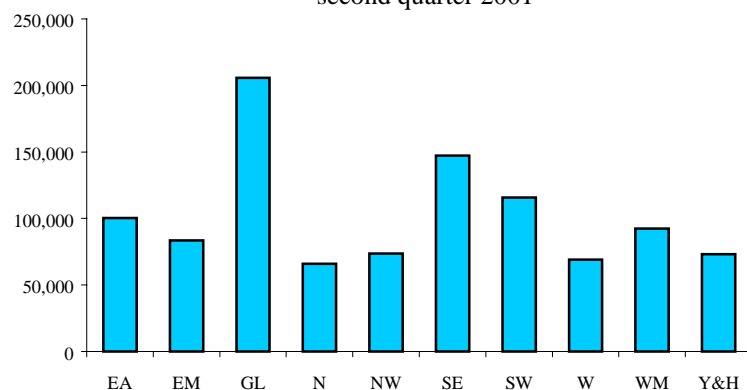
- The latest available data, for Q2 2001, shows that the region with the highest average house prices is Greater London where the average price has exceeded £200,000 for the first time.
- The regions with the cheapest average house prices are the North and Wales where the average house in Q2 2001 cost almost £66,000 and £69,000 respectively.
- Between Q2 1995 and 2001 house prices have more than doubled in Greater London and risen significantly in the South East (by 85%)
- Over the same period the smallest rises have occurred in Wales, where prices have increased by only a third and in the North where prices rose a very modest 30%.

Average property prices for all property types by region

	£					
	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001	
	Q1	Q1	Q1	Q1	Q1	Q2
East Anglia	59,512	68,019	73,918	84,000	95,376	100,405
East Midlands	52,366	61,119	64,123	71,723	77,476	83,470
Greater London	94,795	123,064	134,959	186,558	196,903	205,767
North	49,224	54,646	56,980	60,432	62,451	65,871
North West	51,927	57,550	60,665	66,667	70,678	73,666
South East	77,784	95,873	103,930	125,979	139,944	147,345
South West	64,298	76,916	82,496	97,610	108,051	115,805
Wales	49,878	56,102	58,152	64,660	66,184	69,056
West Midlands	57,737	66,240	70,256	79,117	86,935	92,421
Yorks & Humber	52,157	57,136	59,405	64,431	67,448	73,204

Source: HM Land Registry Residential Property Price Report

Average residential property price by region, £
second quarter 2001

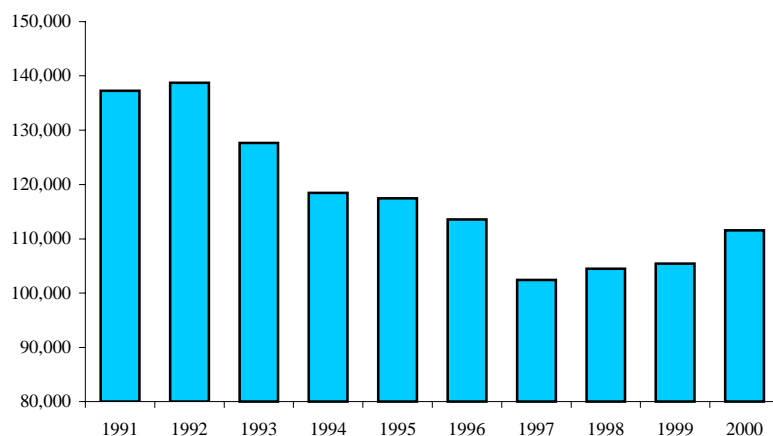


Last updated:	August 2001
Next Update:	November 2001
Contact:	Gavin Berman x.3851

8.3 Homelessness

- The table shows the number of households accepted as homeless in each year since 1997. From this time decisions were made under both the 1989 and 1996 Housing Acts. Presentation of these figures differ from previous years.
- The number of households accepted as homeless and in priority need in 2000 was over 110,000. This is an increase of almost six per cent on the previous year and an increase of nine per cent on the figure for 1997.
- Since 1997 the number of homeless households residing in temporary accommodation at the end of the year has increased by over 60% between 1997 and 2001.

Households accepted as homeless



Homeless acceptances and households in temporary accommodation

England: 1997-2000

	Acceptances	Households in accommodation arranged by local authorities under homelessness provisions: at year end				
		Priority	Total	Bed and Breakfast Hotels	Hostels/ Woman's Refuges	Leased dwellings	Other
1997	102,410	45,030	4,520	8,860	14,320	17,330
1998	104,490	51,520	6,930	9,060	16,220	19,310
1999	105,460	62,190	8,060	9,400	22,660	22,070
2000	111,550	72,440	9,860	10,320	25,390	26,870

Sources: *Statutory Homelessness: England First Quarter 2001, DTLR Stats Release 01/SH-Q2 and earlier editions formerly named: Statistics of local authority activities under the homelessness legislation: England DETR Information Bulletin*

Last updated:	July 2001
Next Update:	Summer 2002
Contact:	Gavin Berman x.3851

8.4 Rough sleeping

- The number of people sleeping rough in England has fallen by 62 per cent over the last three years, according to count figures released by the Rough Sleepers Unit.
- It is estimated that there are around 700 people sleeping rough in England compared to 1,850 in 1998.
- Around 25% of rough sleepers are aged between 18 and 25. Six per cent are over sixty. Nine out of every ten rough sleepers are male.
- Some 30-50 per cent of rough sleepers suffer from mental health problems. The great majority (88%) of those with mental health problems became ill before they were homeless.
- As many as 50 per cent of rough sleepers have a serious alcohol problem and one in five misuse drugs.

Estimated number of rough sleepers

	England	Greater London
June 1998	1,850	621
June 1999	1,633	635
June 2000	1,180	546
June 2001	703	357

Source: Press notice, Rough Sleepers Unit,
DTLR, 4th August 2001

Regional numbers of rough sleepers, June

	1998	1999	2000	2001
London				
Westminster	237	234	227	169
Camden	59	66	54	38
City of London	41	36	40	30
Lambeth	20	46	47	23
Kensington & Chelsea	23	28	14	15
Southwark	31	26	7	13
Outside London				
Oxford	39	52	31	24
Bristol	42	32	21	23
Brighton & Hove	44	43	26	20
Birmingham	56	43	23	19
Reading	13	5	9	18
Manchester	31	44	23	17
Cambridge	30	21	21	16
Bournemouth	44	18	21	14
Liverpool	17	30	19	13
Exeter	27	19	19	10

Note: Regional numbers of rough sleepers in England for those areas with 10 or above

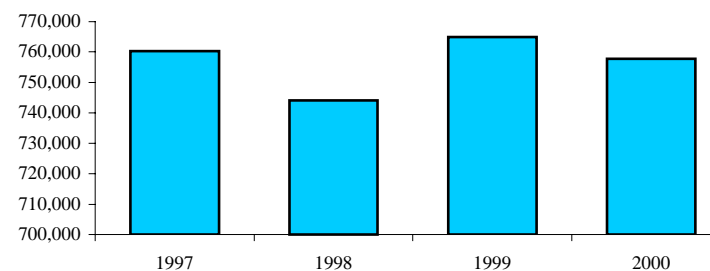
Source: Press notice, Rough Sleepers Unit, DTLR, 4th August 2001

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Contact:	Gavin Berman x.3851

8.5 Empty houses

- The total number of vacant dwellings in England in April 2000 is similar to the number recorded in April 1997.
- The vast majority of vacant dwellings, around 80%, are privately owned.
- The proportion of vacant dwellings that are publicly owned have increased in each year since 1997.
- The total number of vacant local authority dwellings in Wales has increased in each year since 1993. At that time there were just over 2,000 vacant LA dwellings, this figure had risen to almost 7,500 by the end of March 2000, almost 4% of total LA housing stock.

Total vacant dwellings, England



Total vacant dwellings at 1st April, England

	Local authority	HA/RSL	Other public	Private	Total
1997	80,494	23,680	15,888	640,175	760,237
1998	80,668	26,540	13,634	623,276	744,118
1999	82,722	29,090	16,301	636,777	764,890
2000	85,990	34,734	13,859	623,230	757,813

Source: Housing Investment Programme returns

Last updated:	July 2001
Next Update:	Summer 2002
Contact:	Gavin Berman x.3851

9.1 Local Government Finance

- The current system of support for local government finance in England began in April 1993.
- Between 1993-94 and 2001-02 funded local authority revenue spending increased by almost £20 billion, a real increase of 21.2%.¹
- Most of the increase has occurred in the last 4 years, the real increase was just 2.7% between 1993-94 and 1997-98.
- Council tax now makes up one-quarter of this funding
- The overall SSA for England has increased above the rate of inflation in each of the last 4 years.
- The Education and Fire SSAs have both increased by a consistently large amount over these years.

Funding of revenue expenditure since 1993-94, England

	Total expenditure ^(a) (£ million)	% of total		
		Government grants ^(b)	Non-Domestic rates	Council tax ^(c)
1993-94	41,506	52%	28%	21%
1994-95	43,602	54%	25%	21%
1995-96	44,827	52%	25%	22%
1996-97	46,532	49%	27%	22%
1997-98	47,256	50%	25%	24%
1998-99	50,189	50%	25%	25%
1999-00	53,651	49%	25%	25%
2000-01 ^(d)	56,888	47%	27%	25%
2001-02 ^(d)	61,270	49%	25%	25%

(a) Expenditure to be met from revenue support grant, specific and special grants in Aggregate External Finance, SSA Reduction Grant, Police Grant; Central Support Protection Grant, Non-domestic rates, community charges/council tax and appropriation from reserves.

(b) Revenue Support Grants, Specific and Special Grants in Aggregate External Finance, SSA Reduction Grant, Police Grant, Central Support Protection Grant.

(c) Gross of Council Tax benefit Grant and Council Tax Transitional Relief Scheme Grant

(d) Budget Estimates.

Source: Local Government Finance -Key Facts Card, DLTR

Standard Spending Assessments by major service block: 1996/97 to 2001/02

England	£ million							
	Education	PSS	Police	Fire	Highway Maintenance	EPC	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	40,157.4
1997-98	17,840.2	7,392.1	3,088.6	1,237.2	1,759.0	7,209.7	2,036.1	40,563.0
1998-99	19,384.0	7,814.7	3,137.2	1,298.9	1,767.3	7,766.8	1,499.1	42,668.0
1999-00	20,414.0	8,268.0	3,266.8	1,346.0	1,813.3	8,073.2	1,552.2	44,733.5
2000-01	21,478.6	8,693.4	3,350.0	1,393.4	1,858.6	8,269.2	1,646.5	46,689.7
2001-02	22,512.9	8,955.4	3,545.4	1,463.0	1,905.1	8,586.9	1,823.4	48,792.1
Change from previous year (per cent)								
1997-98	+3.4%	-0.1%	+2.9%	+4.4%	-0.5%	-0.2%	-5.0%	+1.5%
1998-99	+5.5%	+1.3%	+1.6%	+5.0%	+0.5%	+7.7%	-26.4%	+3.0%
1999-00	+5.3%	+5.8%	+4.1%	+3.6%	+2.6%	+3.9%	+3.5%	+4.8%
2000-01	+5.2%	+5.1%	+2.5%	+3.5%	+2.5%	+2.4%	+6.1%	+4.4%
2001-02	+4.8%	+4.7%	+5.8%	+5.0%	+2.5%	+4.3%	+10.7%	+4.9%

Note: Changes are measured from adjusted SSAs for the previous year.

PSS -Personal Social Services

EPC -Environmental, Protective and Cultural services

Source: www.local.dltr.gov.uk

¹ Adjusted using September 2001 GDP deflators

Last updated:	March 2001
Next Update:	December 2001
Contact:	Paul Bolton x.6789

9.2 Council tax

- The average band D council tax in England was more than £900 in 2001-02.
- Since 1993-94 the real level of the band D rate has increased by 30%¹
- There is considerable variation in this rate for different classes of authority, the average level in London was over £200 less than in Metropolitan Districts.
- There was slightly less variation in the average council tax per dwelling. This takes into account the variations in the value of dwellings in different area.
- In Scotland the average band D rate has increased by £370, or 67% since 1993-94
- In Wales the average band D rate has increased by £380, or 116% over the same period.

Headline Council Tax by class of authority in England: Band D, 2 Adults^(a)

	1993-94	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	Increase in 2001-02	Average per dwelling 2001-02
Inner London	564	658	679	708	757	+6.9%	655
Outer London	554	703	760	818	889	+8.7%	831
Metropolitan Districts	637	833	878	919	968	+5.3%	684
Shire areas	..	736	792	843	897	+6.4%	755
<i>Of which:</i>							
Unitary Authorities	..	736	779	825	879	+6.5%	680
Shire Districts	551	738	796	848	903	+6.5%	782
England	569	747	798	847	901	+6.4%	741

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

Sources: Local Government Financial Statistics England, DETR

CIPFA Council Tax Demands & Precepts: 2000-01 and earlier editions

Council Tax in Scotland

Band D equivalent £

1993-94	556
1994-95	588
1995-96	624
1996-97	708
1997-98	783
1998-99	827
1999-00	849
2000-01	886
2001-02	929

Council Tax in Wales

Band D equivalent £

1993-94	328
1994-95	350
1995-96	392
1996-97	462
1997-98	495
1998-99	555
1999-00	602
2000-01	669
2001-02	710

Source: CIPFA Finance and general statistics, various years

Source: CIPFA Finance and general statistics, various years

Last updated:	October 2001
Next Update:	March 2002
Contact:	Paul Bolton x.6789

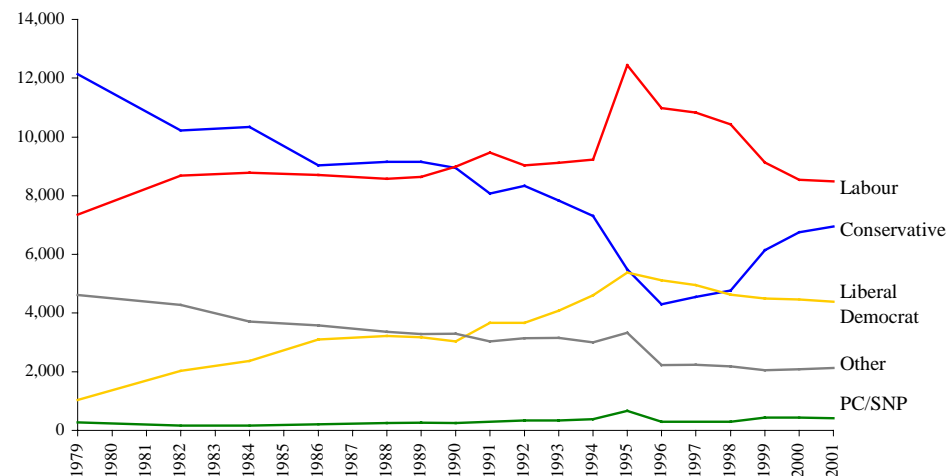
¹ Adjusted using September 2001 GDP deflators

9.3 Councils and Councillors by party

- The proportion of councillor who were Conservative fell from 48% in 1979 to a low of 19% in 1996.
- The gap between the number of Labour and Conservative councillors has been falling since 1996 and stood at 1,500 in June 2001.
- The Liberal Democrats have steadily increased their share since 1979, but they have suffered a slight decline since 1995.
- The number of councils controlled by the Conservative Party has increased recently, but still remains less than half the number in 1979.
- The number of authorities that have no overall control has more than doubled since 1979.

Councillors in Great Britain: 1979-2001

After May elections



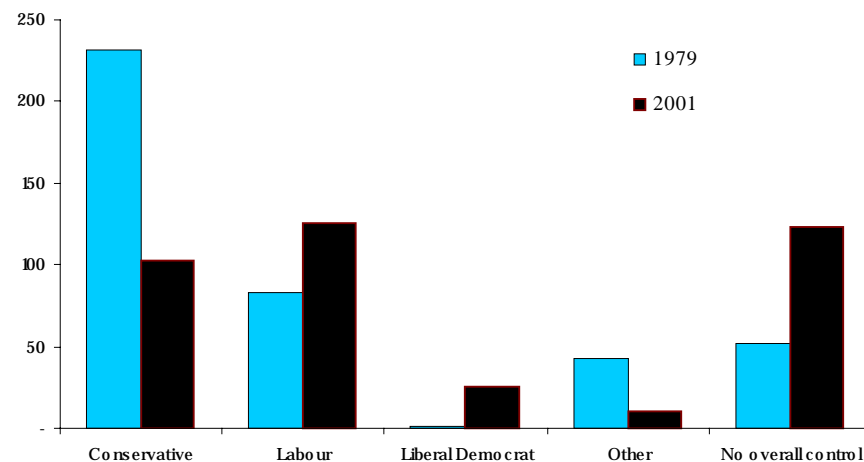
Council control and councillors in Great Britain: 8 Jun 2001

	Councillors		Council control	
	number	% of total	number	% of total
Conservative	6,941	30.8%	102	23.1%
Labour	8,487	37.7%	148	33.5%
Liberal Democrat	4,382	19.5%	25	5.7%
PC/SNP	418	1.9%	5	1.1%
Other	2,273	10.1%	20	4.5%
No overall control	..	..	142	32.1%
Total	22,501	100.0%	442	100.0%

Source: House of Commons Library POLCON database

Last updated: September 2001
 Next Update: Summer 2002
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Control of local authorities in England between 1979 and 2001



10.1 UK Population

- The UK population has more than doubled in the last 150 years, from 22 million in 1851 to just under 60 million today.
- Steady growth in 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.
- In 1951 1.8 million people were aged 75 and over, 4% of the population. Today the figure is 4.4 million, 7%. And by 2021 the projected 75+ population is 5.6 million, 9% of the population.

Resident Population - 1946 to 2000

Thousands

	UK	England	Wales	Scotland	N Ireland
Enumerated population (census figures)					
1851	22,259	16,765	1,163	2,889	1,442
1901	38,237	30,515	2,013	4,472	1,237
1911	42,082	33,649	2,421	4,761	1,251
1921	44,027	35,231	2,656	4,882	1,258
1931	46,038	37,359	2,593	4,843	1,243
1951	50,225	41,159	2,599	5,096	1,371
Resident population (mid-year)					
1960	52,372	43,146	2,629	5,178	1,420
1970	55,632	46,072	2,729	5,214	1,527
1980	56,330	46,787	2,816	5,194	1,533
1990	57,567	47,991	2,878	5,102	1,596
1999	59,501	49,753	2,937	5,119	1,692
2000	59,756	49,997	2,946	5,115	1,698

Source: National Statistics Database Series

DYAY, BBAD, KGJM, BBAG, BBAJ

National Statistics Annual Abstract of Statistics 2001 Table 5.1

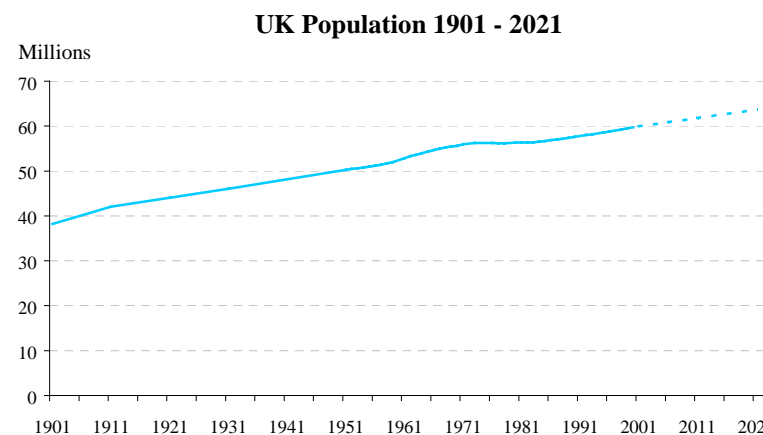
Age Structure: UK population

Thousands

	All ages	Under 18	18 to Pension age	of which +	75+
1951	50,225	13,248	30,149	6,828	1,779
	100%	26%	60%	14%	4%
2000	59,756	13,534	35,433	10,790	4,399
	100%	23%	59%	18%	7%
2021	63,642	12,726	38,706	12,210	5,569
	100%	20%	61%	19%	9%

Source: National Statistics Annual Abstract of Statistics 2001 Table 5.3

National Statistics Population Trends Autumn 2001



Last updated:	8 Oct 2001
Next Update:	Aug 2002
Contact:	Richard Cracknell x.4632

10.2 Vital statistics: Life expectancy, infant mortality & births outside marriage

- 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 woman 80 years.
- 40% of births are now registered outside marriage. This rate is around 4 times that of the late 1970s.
- Of births outside marriage, 81% were jointly registered by the mother and father in 2000 in England and Wales. Of these 78% were registered by parents who had the same address.

Infant mortality and births outside marriage: England & Wales, 1905 to 2000

per 1,000 live births

	Deaths under 1 year	Live births outside marriage
1905	128.1	40.2
1925	74.5	40.7
1945	47.0	93.3
1965	19.0	76.8
1985	9.4	192.3
1990	7.9	283.2
1995	6.1	339.4
1996	6.1	358.2
1997	5.9	370.4
1998	5.7	378.4
1999	5.8	389.0
2000	5.6	395.0 *

Notes: * Provisional

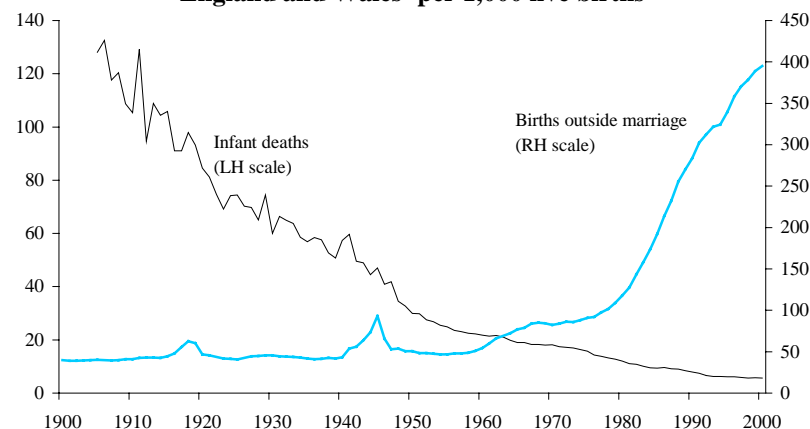
Sources:

ONS Population Trends Autumn 2001 Table 2.1

Birth Counts Vol 2 2000 edition, Table A3.3.1 Macfarlane, Mugford et al

ONS Birth Statistics 1999, 1991, 1837-1983

Infant deaths and births outside marriage England and Wales -per 1,000 live births



Expectation of life at birth: England & Wales

1901 to 1999

	Men	Women
1901-10	48.5	52.4
1910-12	51.5	55.4
1920-22	55.6	59.6
1930-32	58.7	62.9
1950-52	66.4	71.5
1960-62	68.1	74.0
1970-72	69.0	75.3
1980-82	71.0	77.0
1990-92	73.4	79.0
1997-99	75.1	80.0

Source: Source: ONS Mortality Statistics: General 1999

Last updated:	30 Oct 2001
Next Update:	Dec 2001
Contact:	Richard Cracknell x.4632

10.3 International migration

- In 1999, an estimated 182,000 more people migrated to the UK than from it. This was a record net inflow.
- Historically, more people tended to emigrate from the UK than migrate into the UK. Since the mid-1980s however this has been reversed and there has been a consistent net gain in the population from net immigration.
- The UK's migration links with the EU have been strong in recent years. In 1999 around one-fifth of immigrants came from each of the EU the Old and the New Commonwealth.
- London and the South East are the regions where international migration has the biggest impact on population growth. These two regions have net population growth of around 136,000 due to international migration, within a UK total of 182,000.

Total International Migration: 1999
By destination or origin within the UK

	000s		
	Inflow	Outflow	Balance
London	197	92	106
South East	74	43	31
Scotland	33	13	20
East	29	21	8
South West	21	15	6
North West	30	24	5
Wales	9	4	5
Yorks & Humbs	19	14	4
North East	7	5	2
Northern Ireland	3	5	-2
W Midlands	15	17	-2
E Midlands	13	16	-2
Total	450	268	182

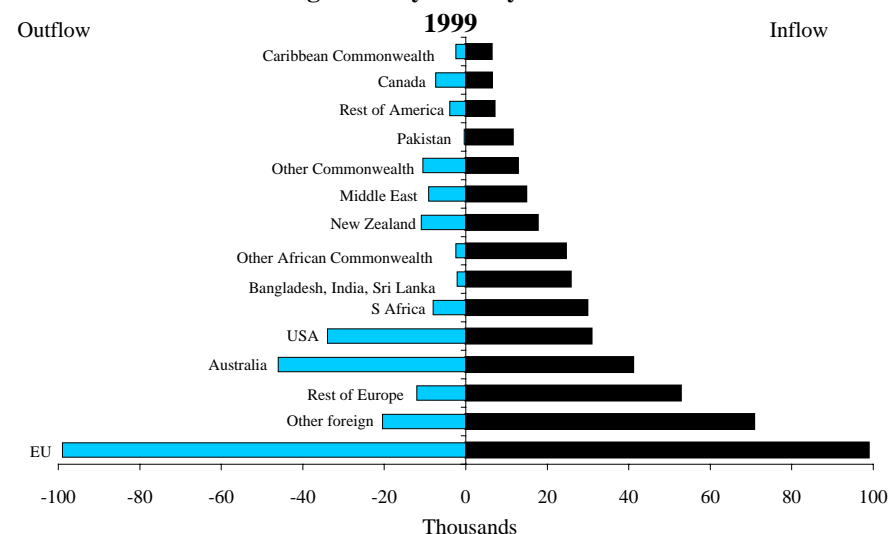
Last updated:	30 Oct 2001
Next Update:	April 2002
Contact:	Richard Cracknell x.4632

Total International Migration to/from UK

	000s		
	Inflow	Outflow	Balance
1990	340.2	251.9	88.2
1991	337.0	263.7	73.3
1992	286.6	251.5	35.1
1993	272.2	236.8	35.4
1994	321.4	212.6	108.9
1995	320.7	212.0	108.8
1996	331.4	238.4	93.1
1997	340.7	248.8	91.9
1998	401.5	223.7	177.8
1999	450.0	268.5	181.5

Sources: National Statistics International Migration 1999
 Population Trends Summer 2001 Table 7.2

International migration by country of last/next residence -



10.4 Asylum seekers

- Applications for asylum excluding dependants were 80,315 in 2000, 13% higher than in 1999
- Including dependants, the number of asylum applications was estimated to be 98,900 in 2000. This is 23% of all applications in Western Europe. The UK total is higher than in any other one European country, but relative to domestic population the UK ranks 9th among European countries in terms of asylum seekers per head of population.
- The number of asylum cases outstanding at the end of 2000 was 89,100. By 31 August 2001 this was 43,100.
- The majority of applicants are relatively young. In 2000 two-thirds of applicants were men aged under 35 and 14% women aged under 35. Overall 81% of asylum applicants were men.
- Of initial decisions under the normal procedures in 2000, 11% were to recognise the applicant as a refugee and grant asylum; a further 12% were to grant exceptional leave to remain in the UK
- Data for 2000 suggests that for cases under the normal procedures, around one-third result in granting of asylum, exceptional leave to remain or in successful appeals.

Principal applicants for asylum 1986-2000

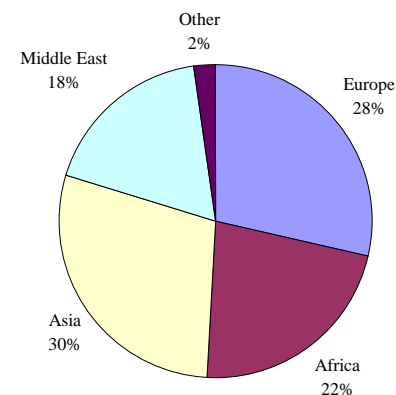
Initial decisions - cases considered under normal procedures

	Persons applying for asylum		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	Number	% of initial decisions
1995	43,965		1,295	5%	4,410	16%	21,300	79%
1996	29,640		2,240	6%	5,055	13%	31,670	81%
1997	32,500		3,985	11%	3,115	9%	28,945	80%
1998	46,015		5,345	17%	3,910	12%	22,315	71%
1999	71,160		7,815	37%	2,465	12%	11,025	52%
2000	80,315		10,375	11%	11,495	12%	75,680	78%

Note: Decisions do not necessarily related to applications made in the same period; does not include dependents

Source: Home Office Asylum Statistics UK 2000

Asylum seekers in UK - 2000
Principal applicants by area - 80,315 total



- The main nationalities of applicants in 200 were Iraqi (9%), Sri Lankan (8%), Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (mostly Kosovars) (8%), Iranian (7%) and Afghan (7%)
- In 2000 just under 9,000 asylum applicants were removed from the UK, or departed voluntarily.

Last updated:	31 Oct 2001
Next Update:	30 Nov 01
Contact:	Richard Cracknell x.4632

11.1 Social Security Expenditure (figures include welfare tax credits from 1999/00 onwards)

- Spending on social security accounts for 30% of all public expenditure and 12% 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% of total benefit expenditure in the 1960s and 1970s, they now account for less than 50%.
- Means tested benefits have grown from 8% of benefit expenditure to 31%.
- 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.

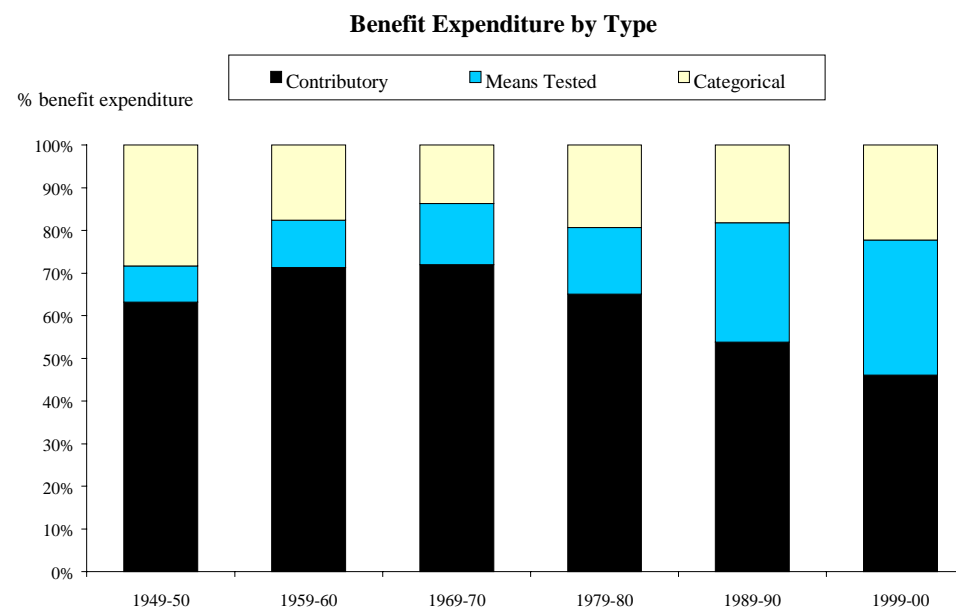
Public Expenditure on social security

United Kingdom

	£ billion cash	£ billion 2000/01 prices	% GDP	% public expenditure
1949/50	0.6	13.4	5.0%	14.1%
1959/60	1.5	21.0	5.9%	16.3%
1969/70	3.7	36.1	7.6%	18.3%
1979/80	20.0	57.6	9.6%	21.5%
1989/90	52.6	76.0	10.0%	25.3%
1999/00	104.2	106.0	11.5%	30.3%
2000/01	110.1	110.1	11.6%	29.9%

Sources: *CSO Annual Abstract of Statistics 1996, and earlier editions; Table 3.1 and equivalents*

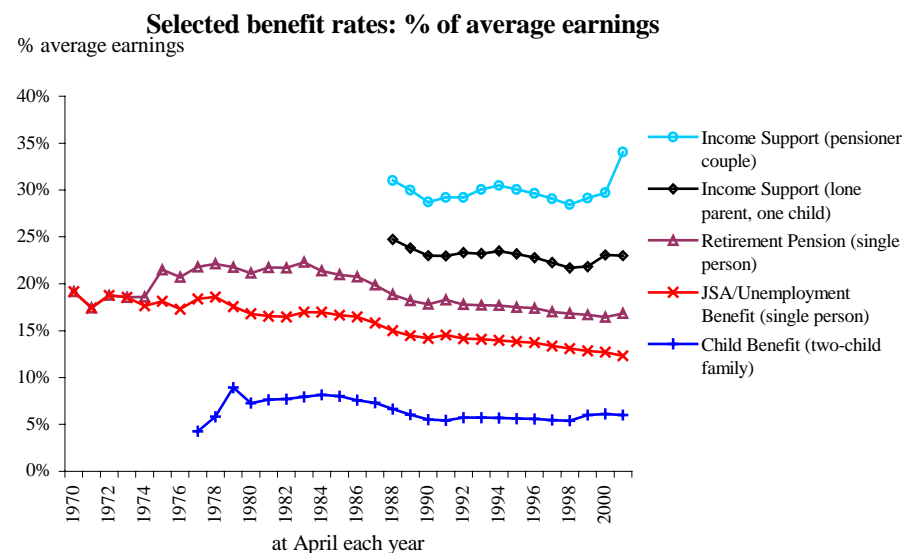
HM Treasury Public Expenditure Statistical Analyses 2001-02 (Cm 5101)



Last updated: October 2001
 Next Update: winter 2002
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11.2 Benefit rates

- Before 1975 benefit upratings were *ad hoc*, with rates generally increased each 2-3 years. Between 1975 and 1979 many benefits were increased in line with earnings. Since 1979 uprating has generally been in line with prices. An important exception is Income Support for pensioners (the Minimum Income Guarantee) which has been increased at least in line with earnings since 1999.
- Over time, the value of most benefits has increased in real terms.
- By contrast, the value of benefits relative to average earnings has generally declined steadily.



Selected benefit rates

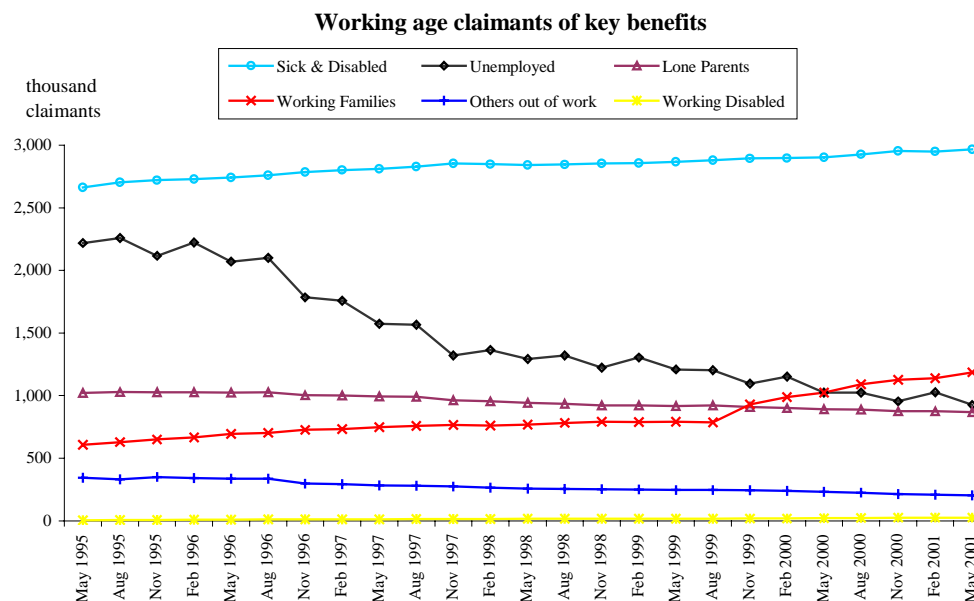
£pw, April 2001 prices

	Retirement Pension (single person)	JSA/Unemployment Benefit (single person)	Child Benefit (two- child family)	Income Support (lone parent, one child under 11)	Income Support (pensioner couple under 75)
July 1948	£28.41	£28.41	...	...	...
April 1961	£39.06	£39.06	...	...	...
September 1971	£50.54	£50.54	...	...	...
November 1981	£65.86	£50.07	£23.36	...	...
April 1991	£67.63	£53.84	£20.16	£83.27	£108.14
April 2001	£72.50	£53.05	£25.85	£99.00	£146.60

Last updated: August 2001
 Next Update: November 2001
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11.3 Working age benefits

- 6.2 million people of working age (17% of the page group) claim one or more “key benefit” or tax credit.
- “Key benefits” are those which provide all or a large part of a claimant’s cash income: they include Income Support, JSA, Disability Living Allowance and Incapacity Benefit.
- Since the data series began in May 1995 there has been a sharp decline in the number of unemployed claimants, and a smaller decline in the number of lone parent claimants.
- This decline has been partially offset by continuing growth in the number of sick & disabled claimants.
- Many of those formerly claiming benefits as unemployed or lone parents have moved to claiming as a working family (110,000 in the year to May 2001)



Working age claimants of key benefits

Great Britain							thousands
	Unemployed	Sick & Disabled	Lone Parents	Others out of work	Working Families	Working Disabled	Total
May 1995	2,219	2,662	1,020	344	608	6	6,858
May 1996	2,069	2,740	1,024	337	693	9	6,872
May 1997	1,574	2,810	993	283	748	13	6,420
May 1998	1,293	2,841	941	257	767	15	6,114
May 1999	1,208	2,865	917	246	791	17	6,044
Nov 1999	1,096	2,893	909	244	931	18	6,091
Feb 2000	1,151	2,895	900	240	989	20	6,195
May 2000	1,024	2,902	891	232	1,024	22	6,095
Aug 2000	1,023	2,926	889	225	1,090	24	6,176
Nov 2000	954	2,954	874	214	1,125	25	6,146
Feb 2001	1,026	2,949	875	208	1,139	25	6,222
May 2001	925	2,965	868	205	1,185	26	6,174

Last updated: October 2001
 Next Update: January 2002
 Contact: [Graham Vidler](#) x.4313

Source: DWP Quarterly bulletin on the population of working age on key benefits (various quarters)

11.4 National Insurance Fund

- The National Insurance Fund receives over 90% of its income from contributions paid by insured employees and their employers. 66% of its expenditure is on basic rate Retirement Pensions.
- The Government Actuary recommends that the Fund maintains a working balance equivalent to 16.7% of benefit expenditure. In recent years the balance has grown well in excess of this as contribution income has grown more quickly than benefit expenditure.
- In the longer-term, the Government Actuary projects that the balance will begin to fall again and – on current policies – will fall below the recommended minimum by the end of this decade. This largely reflects the effects of successive above-inflation increases in the rate of Retirement Pension in 2001 and 2002.

NI Fund Receipts and Payments

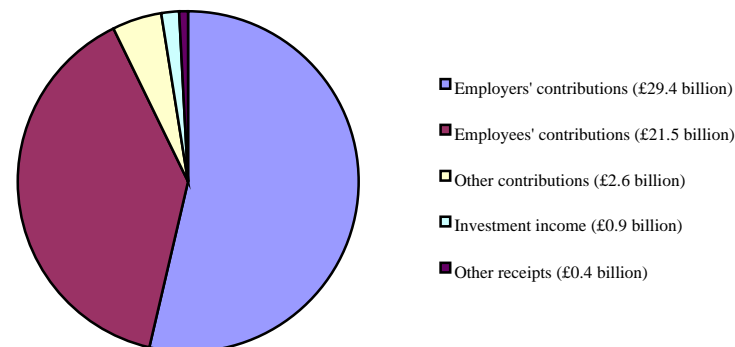
£ billions

	Receipts	Payments	Surplus / Deficit	<u>Fund balance</u> £ billion
1994-95	45.1	42.9	2.3	6.8
1995-96	44.6	43.6	1.0	7.8
1996-97	44.9	45.0	-0.1	7.7
1997-98	47.8	46.0	1.9	9.6
1998-99	50.3	47.6	2.7	12.3
1999-00	52.2	50.0	2.2	14.4
2000-01 ^(a)	54.8	50.8	4.0	18.4
2001-02 ^(a)	56.9	54.6	2.4	20.8

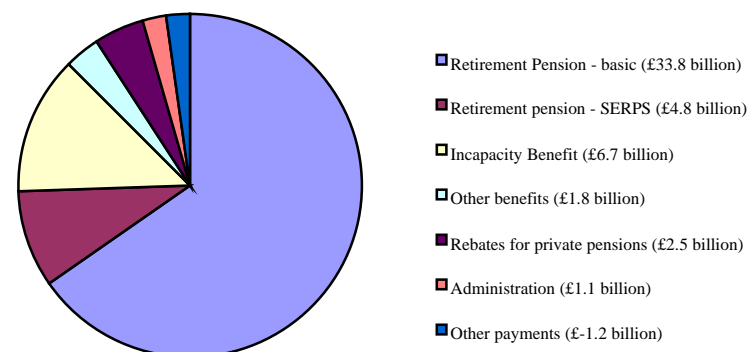
Sources: *Government Actuary's Department*

Note: a) Estimated

NI Fund: sources of income in 2000-01



NI Fund: payments in 2000-01



Last updated: August 2001
 Next Update: November 2001
 Contact: [Graham Vidler](#) x.4313

11.5 Pensioners' Incomes

- As a whole pensioners' incomes have grown by around 70% 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%) at the top of the income distribution than at the bottom (around 30%).
- The explanation for differential growth lies in different sources of income. The poorest pensioners are overwhelmingly dependent on state benefits (which have generally risen only in line with prices) for their income, richer pensioners get the majority of their income from occupational pensions and other private sources.

Sources of Pensioners' Incomes 1999/00

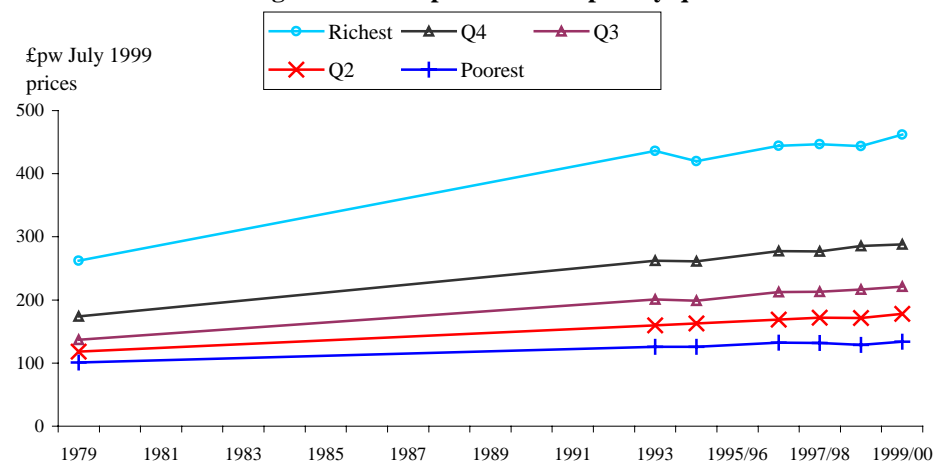
By quintile of the income distribution

£ per week, July 1999 prices

	Poorest	Q2	Q3	Q4	Richest	All
Pensioner Couples						
Benefits	£125	£151	£161	£154	£139	£146
Occupational Pension	£13	£31	£57	£120	£257	£95
Investment Income	£8	£10	£17	£33	£197	£53
Earnings	£1	£4	£10	£25	£145	£37
Other Income	£0	£1	£1	£1	£8	£2
Gross Income	£147	£195	£245	£333	£746	£333
Single Pensioners						
Benefits	£74	£95	£111	£121	£129	£106
Occupational Pension	£4	£13	£20	£42	£110	£38
Investment Income	£4	£6	£5	£11	£63	£18
Earnings	£0	£1	£2	£3	£31	£7
Other Income	£0	£1	£0	£1	£5	£1
Gross Income	£82	£115	£139	£178	£338	£171

Source: DSS Pensioners' Incomes Series 1999/00

Average incomes of pensioner couples by quintile



Last updated: September 2001
 Next Update: Summer 2002
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12.1 Road accident casualties

- The highest recorded number of road deaths was in 1941 when 9,169 people died, more than half of whom were pedestrians.
- Between 1948 and 1965 the number of road deaths increased by 3,400 to a post-war peak of nearly 8,000.
- The number of road accident casualties also increased rapidly in the two decades following WWII. The total number more than doubled in this time.
- There has been a general decline in casualties since 1965 with a total fall of almost 80,000.
- Between 1965 and 1999 road traffic increased by 178% and the casualty rate (per vehicle kilometre) fell by 70%.¹

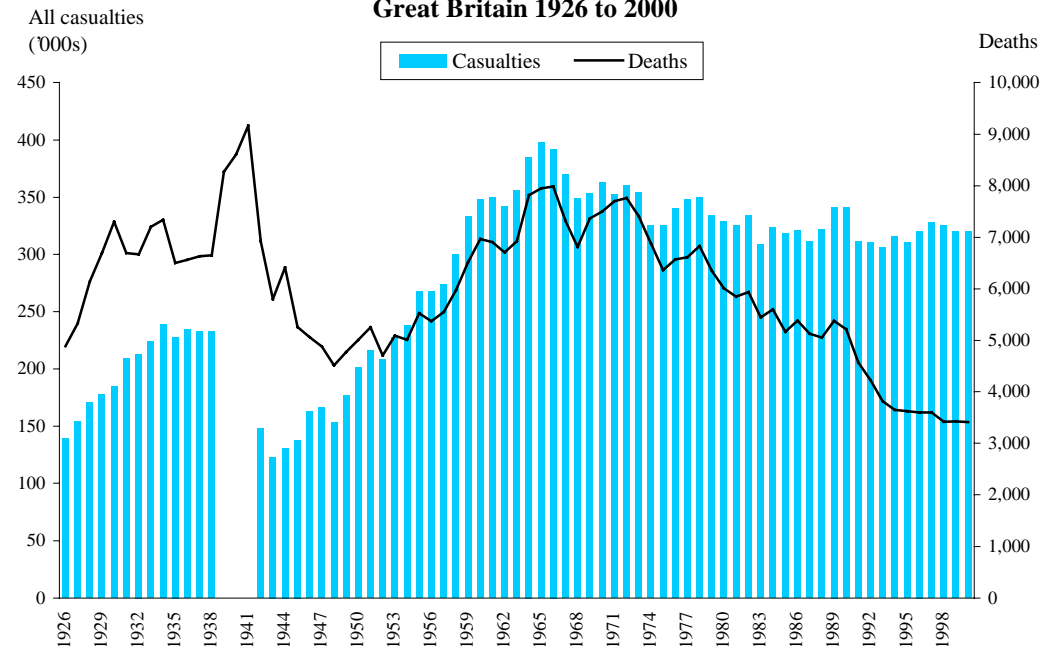
Road accident casualties, by severity

Great Britain

	Fatal	Serious	Slight	Total
1990	5,217	60,441	275,483	341,141
1991	4,568	51,618	255,182	311,368
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

Sources: *Road accidents Great Britain: 1999 the casualty report*, DETR
Road casualties in Great Britain: Main results: 2000 data

Trends in road accident casualties and deaths, Great Britain 1926 to 2000



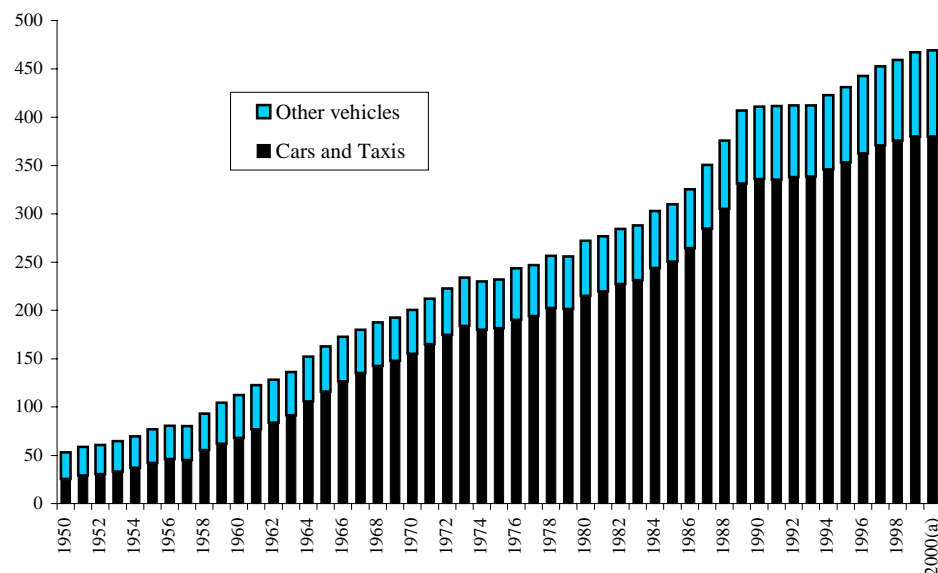
Last updated: June 2001
 Next Update: Summer 2002
 Contact: [Paul Bolton](mailto:Paul.Bolton@detra.gov.uk) x.6789

¹ *Road accidents Great Britain: 1999 the casualty report*, DETR

12.2 Road Traffic

- Motor vehicle traffic has increased in all but 3 of the last 50 years.
- The distance travelled by cars and taxis is now nearly 15 times higher than in 1950, other (mainly goods) vehicle traffic is now over 3 times higher.
- Over the last 10 years car traffic increased by 13.3%. This was the smallest increase over any 10-year period since 1950.
- The fuel protests in September 2000 contributed to fall in traffic in the third quarter, the annual figure was still above that for 1999.
- The latest quarterly figures show a small overall increase in traffic levels

Billion vehicle kilometres



Last updated:	August 2001
Next Update:	November 2001
Contact:	Paul Bolton x.6789

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	
1995	353.2	77.7	430.9	
1996	362.4	80.1	442.4	
1997	370.9	81.7	452.6	
1998	375.6	83.6	459.2	
1999	380.1	86.9	467.0	
2000 ^(a)	380.1	89.0	468.7	
Seasonally adjusted figures				
1999	Q1	95.0	21.5	116.5
	Q2	94.7	21.8	116.5
	Q3	95.0	21.8	116.8
	Q4	95.4	21.9	117.3
2000	Q1	95.7	22.1	117.8
	Q2	95.4	22.0	117.4
	Q3 ^(a)	93.7	22.2	115.9
	Q4	95.4	21.8	117.2
2001	Q1 P	95.6	21.8	117.4
	Q2 P	95.6	22.0	117.6

(a) Figures affected by the September fuel protest

Sources: *Transport statistics Great Britain 2000, DETR*
Traffic in Great Britain, 2nd quarter 2001, DTLR

12.3 Cars and car ownership

- The number of cars within the private and light goods class has increased steadily at around 400,000 each year since 1950.
- In 2000 there were 22.2 million such vehicles in Great Britain
- The number of households with the regular use of a vehicle has increased from one in seven in 1951 to more than 7 in every 10 recently.
- The proportion of households with one vehicle has remained static since 1970. Since then the proportion with the use of more than one has increased from 7% to 28%.

Motor vehicle stock and ownership, 1950 to 2000

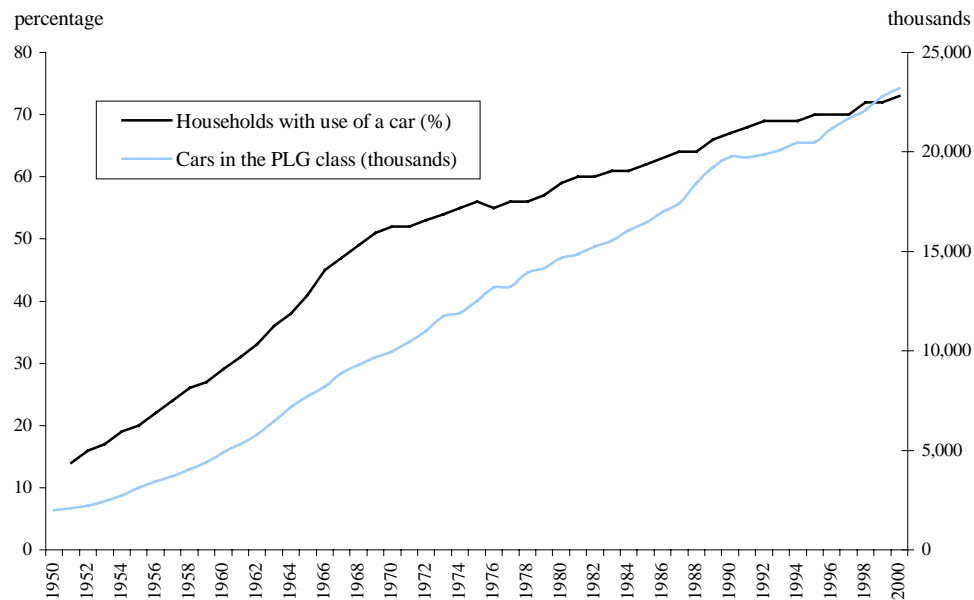
Great Britain

	Private and light goods vehicles		All vehicles (000s)	Households with regular use of a car (%)
	Body type cars (000s)	Other vehicles (000s)		
1950	1,979	439	3,970	..
1960	4,900	894	8,512	29
1970	9,971	1,421	13,548	52
1980	14,660	1,641	19,200	59
1990	19,742	2,247	24,673	67
1996	21,172	2,267	26,302	70
1997	21,681	2,317	26,974	70
1998	22,115	2,362	27,538	72
1999	22,785	2,427	28,368	72
2000	23,196	2,469	28,898	73

Note: There was a change in the way vehicle licensing data was held from 1992.

Sources: *Transport statistics 2001, DTLR*

Vehicle licensing statistics: 2000 data, DETR



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12.4 Passenger Transport

- The major change over the last 50 years has been the rapid expansion of private road transport.
- Transport by cars, vans and taxis now constitutes 85% of the total distance travelled by passengers. In 1952 it was just over one-quarter.
- Passenger transport on buses and coaches was the major mode in the early 1950s but has declined steadily and is now at around half this level.
- Rail travel is at a historically high level but the rapid growth in private road travel means that it now accounts for under 7% of passenger transport, compared to 17% in the early 1950s.

Share of passenger kilometres by selected mode, Great Britain

billion passenger kilometres/percentage of total

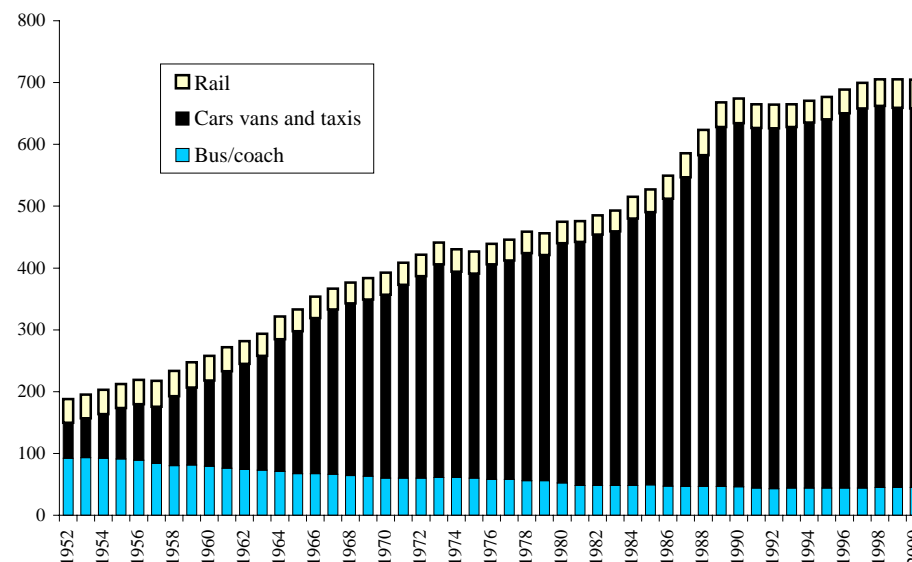
	Buses and coaches		Cars, vans and taxis		Rail ^(a)		All modes
1960	79	28.0%	139	49.3%	40	14.1%	282
1970	60	14.9%	297	73.7%	36	8.8%	403
1980	52	10.6%	388	79.0%	35	7.0%	491
1990	46	6.6%	588	85.2%	40	5.8%	690
1995	44	6.4%	596	86.3%	37	5.3%	691
1996	44	6.3%	606	86.2%	39	5.5%	703
1997	44	6.2%	614	85.9%	42	5.8%	715
1998	45	6.2%	617	85.5%	44	6.0%	722
1999 ^(b)	45	6.2%	614	85.0%	46	6.4%	722
2000 ^(b)	45	6.2%	613	85.0%	47	6.6%	721

(a) National railways plus underground and metro systems

(b) Figures for 1999 and 2000 have been produced on a new basis and are not directly comparable to earlier figures

Source: Transport statistics Great Britain 2001, DTLR

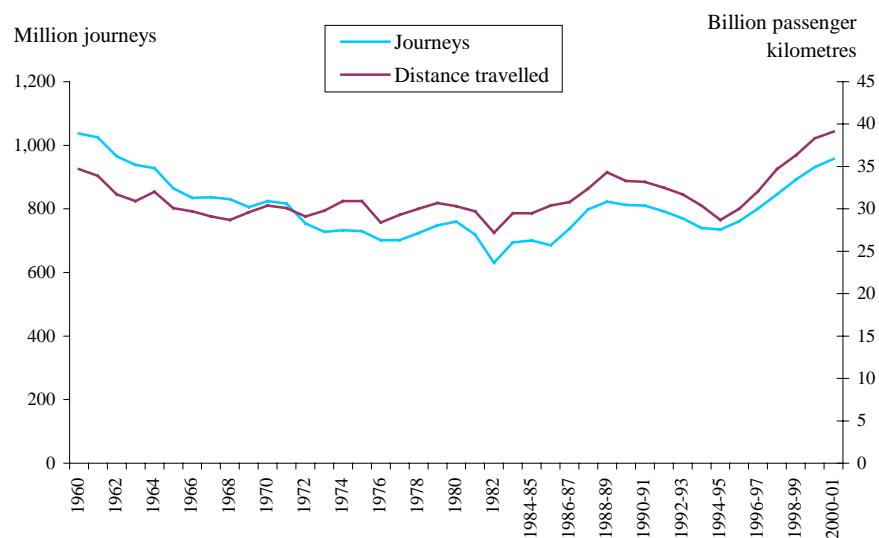
Billion passenger kilometres



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12.5 Rail Passengers

- The number of journeys on the passenger rail network fell by nearly one-third between 1960 and the low in the mid-1980s.
- Passenger journeys fell immediately before privatisation and have increased dramatically since to the highest level since the early 1960s.
- The distance travelled by passengers did not fall during the 1960s or 1970s, but has followed a similar trend to journeys over the last decade.
- More robust estimates have recently been introduced, figures back to 1999-00 have been altered.
- The disruption to the rail network following the Hatfield derailment caused the number of journeys and distance travelled to fall in the second half of 2000-01.
- Despite the falls in the second half of the year, both passenger journeys and the distance travelled reached their highest levels for decades in 2000-01.



Passenger travel on national railways

Great Britain

	Journeys (millions)	Distance Travelled (billion kilometres)
1989-90	812	33.3
1994-95	735	28.7
1995-96	761	30.0
1996-97	801	32.1
1997-98	846	34.7
1998-99	892	36.3

1999-00	931	38.3
2000-01	957	39.1

Seasonally adjusted figures

1999-00	Q1	222	9.1
	Q2	232	9.4
	Q3	237	9.9
	Q4	239	10.0
2000-01	Q1	237	9.9
	Q2	246	10.3
	Q3	239	9.6
	Q4	235	9.4
2001-02	Q1	238	9.7

Note: More robust estimates have been produced from 1999-00.

Sources: *National rail trends 2001-2 (Quarter 1)*, SRA
Transport statistics Great Britain 2000, DETR

Last updated:	September 2001
Next Update:	December 2001
Contact:	Paul Bolton x.6789

12.6 Rail Freight

- The amount of freight lifted and moved (taking into account the distance travelled) has been falling since the 1950s.
- Rail's share of freight transport has also fallen significantly over this time.
- The miners' strike in the mid-1980s caused a large drop in the amount of freight transported on the railways. There was an increase in the following few years, but the long-term trend had been resumed by the end of the decade.
- Since privatisation total freight lifted has remained static, while freight moved has increased by 20%.
- Following a review of freight traffic statistics new series have been introduced or freight listed from 1999-00 and freight moved from 1998-99. There are not comparable with earlier figures.
- The disruption to the rail network following the Hatfield derailment contributed to the fall in total freight lifted between the second half of 1999-00 and 2000-01.



Freight Lifted and moved on the national railways

Great Britain

	Freight lifted		Freight moved	
	(million tonnes)	% of all freight lifted	(billion tonne kilometres)	% of all freight moved
1989-90	143.1	6.5%	16.7	7.5%
1994-95	97.3	4.7%	13.0	5.9%
1995-96	100.7	4.7%	13.3	5.9%
1996-97	101.8	4.8%	15.1	6.4%
1997-98	105.4	4.9%	16.9	7.2%
1998-99	102.1	4.8%	17.3	7.1%
1999-00	91.6	5.0%	18.2	7.7%
2000-01	95.3	..	18.1	..
1999-00 Q1	22.7	..	4.5	..
Q2	23.6	..	4.5	..
Q3	23.9	..	4.6	..
Q4	21.7	..	4.8	..
2000-01 Q1	24.9	..	4.7	..
Q2	23.6	..	4.6	..
Q3	22.4	..	4.2	..
Q4	24.5	..	4.7	..
2001-02 Q1	24.3	..	4.8	..

Note: Following privatisation there were changes in the way estimates of freight traffic were compiled. Further methodological changes were made in 2001 and affect freight lifted data from 1999-00 and freight moved from 1998-99.

Sources: *National rail trends 2001-2 (Quarter 1), SRA*
Transport statistics Great Britain 2000, DETR

Last updated:	September 2001
Next Update:	December 2001
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VII Recent statistical publications and data releases

These statistical publications and datasets are a selection of some of the most use that have been produced in the last few months. As this Research Paper is published three times a year this list excludes monthly/quarterly publications to avoid repetition.

Agriculture

- June Agricultural Census – England
http://www.defra.gov.uk/esg/work_htm/notices/june_eng.pdf

Crime and justice

- The 2001 British Crime Survey, First Results, England and Wales
<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs/hosb1801.pdf>
- Drug misuse declared in 2000 - results from the BCS
<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs/hors224.pdf>
- Crime, policing and justice: the experience of ethnic minorities. Findings from the 2000 BCS
<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs/hors223.pdf>

Defence

- UK Defence Statistics 2001
<http://www.dasa.mod.uk/products/ukds/2001/ukds.html>

Education

- Schools in England 2001
<http://www.dfes.gov.uk/statistics/DB/VOL/v0288/index.html>
- Education and training expenditure since 1991-92
<http://www.dfes.gov.uk/statistics/DB/SBU/b0285/index.html>
- GCSE/GNVQ and GCE A/AS/VCE/Advanced GNVQ Results for Young People in England 2000/2001
<http://www.dfes.gov.uk/statistics/DB/SFR/s0292/index.html>

- Higher Education Statistics for the United Kingdom 1999/00
<http://www.dfes.gov.uk/statistics/DB/VOL/v0289/index.html>

Environment and Energy

- Digest of UK Energy Statistics
<http://www.dti.gov.uk/epa/dukes.htm>

Health

- General Practitioner Recruitment, Retention and Vacancy Survey 2001 for England & Wales
<http://www.doh.gov.uk/stats/gprrvsurvey2001.htm>
- Social Services Performance Indicators 2000-01
<http://www.doh.gov.uk/paf/index.htm>
- Review of National Findings - Accident and Emergency
<http://www.audit-commission.gov.uk/publications/pdf/aande.pdf>

Housing

- 1999/00 survey of English Housing
<http://www.housing.dtlr.gov.uk/research/seh/seh00/index.htm>

Population and migration

- Deaths in 2000; excess winter mortality in 1999-2000 and 2000-01
<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/pdfdir/dthexs1001.pdf>
- Mid-2000 population estimates
<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/products/p601.asp>

Social security

- Fraud and Error in Claims to Incapacity Benefit: The Results of the Benefit Review of Incapacity Benefit
<http://www.dss.gov.uk/publications/dss/2001/incapacity/index.htm>
- Income Related Benefits: Estimates of Take-Up in 1999-2000
<http://www.dss.gov.uk/asd/tu9900f.pdf>
- Fraud and Error in Claims for Income Support and Jobseeker's Allowance
http://www.dss.gov.uk/publications/dss/2000/fraud_error/report.pdf

Transport

- Transport Statistics Great Britain 2001
<http://www.transtat.detr.gov.uk/publicns/list01.htm>
- Road Accidents Great Britain: 2000 -The Casualty Report
<http://www.transtat.detr.gov.uk/tables/2001/ragb/ragb.htm>
- National Travel Survey 1998/2000 update
<http://www.transtat.detr.gov.uk/tables/2001/nts/nts01.htm>

General

- Neighbourhood statistics
<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/neighbourhood/develop.asp>
- Regional Trends 2001
http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_compendia/regional_trends_2001/rt36.pdf