

Region in Figures

North West



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Region in Figures

The series

The *Region in Figures* series comprises nine reports, one for each of the Government Office regions.

The titles

	ISSN numbers
North East	1740-6137
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South East	1740-6145
South West	1740-6153

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REGION IN FIGURES WINTER 2004/05 - NAVIGATION INSTRUCTIONS

Overview

This PDF file of Region in Figures Winter 2005 also allows access to spreadsheets behind the tables available in MS Excel format. These brief instructions will help you find your way around the electronic publication.

Spreadsheets

Clicking on the Chapter title on the contents page will launch an Excel file which is a workbook consisting of spreadsheets in respect of the region you are looking at. The tabs on the bottom of the Excel workbook are used to switch between the tables for that chapter.

Navigation

The PDF file has a 'bookmarks' panel down the left hand side, which allows you to jump from one chapter to another. You can show and hide the bookmarks panel using the show/hide navigation buttons on the Acrobat Reader toolbar at the top. Thumbnails (small replicas of the pages) are also available in the navigation pane. Clicking on a thumbnail of a page will take you to that page.

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The first large binoculars (find) button at the top of the screen will do a simple search on a word in the current document. To see if the word appears again in the publication click on the small binoculars (find again) button.

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Other

If the text looks blurry on screen when viewing in Adobe Acrobat, this may be improved by visiting File Menu, Preferences, General and switching 'Smooth Text and Images' off.

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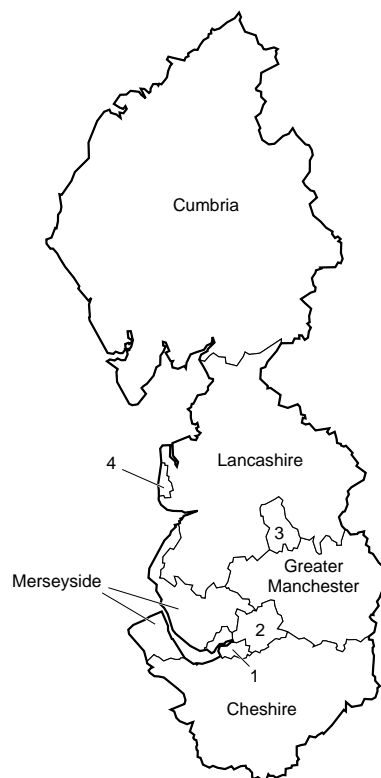
Contact points

1

The North West

1.1 The counties and unitary authorities¹ of the North West

- 1 Halton
- 2 Warrington
- 3 Blackburn with Darwen
- 4 Blackpool



1 Boundaries as at 1 April 1998. See Notes and Definitions.

Source: Office for National Statistics

1.2 Key statistics for the North West

	North West	United Kingdom
Population, 2003 ¹ (thousands)	6,805	59,554
Percentage aged under 16 ¹	20.0	19.7
Percentage of pension age or over ¹	18.7	18.5
Standardised Mortality Ratio (UK=100), 2002	109	100
Gross Value Added, 2003 (£ per head) ²	14,346	15,980
36 month survival rate for businesses registered in 1999 (percentages)	64.9	66.5
Economic activity rate for people of working age, spring 2004 (percentages) ³	77.0	78.6
Employment rate for people of working age, 2002/03 (percentages) ^{4,5}	71.4	74.2
Unemployment rate, spring 2004 (percentages) ⁴	4.6	4.9
Average gross weekly earnings: males in full-time employment, April 2003 (£)	483.1	522.6
Average gross weekly earnings: females in full-time employment, April 2003 (£)	367.9	394.8
Average gross weekly household income, 2000/01 to 2002/03 (£)	462	534
Average weekly household expenditure, 2001/02 to 2002/03 (£)	377.80	402.50
Average dwelling price ⁶ , 2003 (£)	112,761	166,784
Recorded crime rate ⁷ , 2003-04 (recorded crimes per 100,000 population)	12,121	11,308

1 Mid-2002 population estimates are those published on 27 January 2004. Pension age for men is 65 and over and for women 60 and over.

2 Provisional. Gross value added at current basic prices, workplace based.

3 Not seasonally adjusted. Based on the population of working age in private households, student halls of residence and NHS accommodation. Data have been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data.

4 Seasonally adjusted averages for spring (March to May) each year based on those aged 16 or over. These Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates have been adjusted in line with the Census 2001 population data.

5 The figure in the UK column is for Great Britain.

6 The figure in the UK column is for England.

7 The figure in the UK column is for England and Wales.

Source: Office for National Statistics; Department of Trade and Industry; Land Registry; Home Office

1.3 The local authorities¹ of the North West



¹ Boundaries as at 1 April 1998. See Notes and Definitions.

Source: Office for National Statistics.

2 Population

Population

2.1 Population estimates and projections: by sub-region

	Thousands									
	1971	1981	1991	2001 ¹	2003 ¹	2006 ²	2011 ²	2016 ²	2021 ²	
United Kingdom	55,928	56,357	57,439	59,113	59,554	60,254	61,401	62,618	63,835	
North West	7,108	6,940	6,843	6,773	6,805	6,830	6,887	6,957	7,031	
Blackburn with Darwen UA	142	143	137	138	140	140	141	142	144	
Blackpool UA	151	149	149	142	142	143	146	148	151	
Halton UA	97	123	125	119	118	118	118	118	118	
Warrington UA	162	170	185	191	193	195	197	200	203	
Cheshire County	611	640	653	674	679	685	696	707	718	
Cumbria	474	481	486	488	490	492	496	500	505	
Greater Manchester (Met. County)	2,750	2,618	2,554	2,516	2,531	2,543	2,570	2,602	2,634	
Lancashire County	1,059	1,094	1,116	1,137	1,147	1,157	1,175	1,194	1,213	
Merseyside (Met. County)	1,662	1,522	1,438	1,368	1,364	1,357	1,350	1,347	1,346	

¹ The mid-2001 & mid-2003 population estimates are those published on 9 September 2004.

² UK projections are based on 2003 data and are an interim set published on 30 September 2004; 2003-based subnational population projections for the region and local areas are those published on 25 November 2004.

Source: Office for National Statistics; Government Actuary's Department

Population

2.2 Population estimates and projections: by age

Percentages and thousands

	North West					United Kingdom				
	1991	2001	2003 ¹	2011 ²	2021 ²	1991	2001	2003 ¹	2011 ³	2021 ³
Age Group										
0 to 4	6.9	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.5	6.7	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.5
5 to 15	14.0	14.7	14.4	12.7	12.1	13.6	14.2	14.0	12.6	11.9
16 to 19	5.4	5.1	5.4	5.2	4.5	5.3	4.9	5.2	5.0	4.4
20 to 24	7.5	5.8	6.2	6.9	5.9	7.7	6.1	6.2	6.7	5.9
25 to 44	28.6	28.4	27.8	25.9	25.4	29.3	29.3	28.8	26.8	25.9
45 to 64 (males)/										
45-59 (females)	19.1	21.5	21.8	23.4	23.3	19.0	21.3	21.6	23.1	23.3
65 and over (males)/										
60 and over (females)	18.5	18.6	18.7	20.4	23.3	18.4	18.3	18.5	20.2	23.0
Pensionable age ⁴	18.5	18.6	40.5	17.2	20.1	18.4	18.3	40.1	17.1	19.9
All ages (=100%) (thousands)	6,843	6,773	6,805	6,887	7,031	57,439	59,113	59,554	61,401	63,835

1 The mid-2003 population estimates are those published on 9 September 2004.

2 2003-based subnational population projections for the region and local areas are those published on 25 November 2004.

3 UK projections are based on 2003 data and are an interim set published on 30 September 2004.

4 The pensionable age population is that over state pension age. The 2011 and 2021 figures take account of planned changes in state pension age from 65 for men and 60 for women at present to 65 for both sexes. This change will be phased in between April 2010 and March 2020. These figures do not take account of the gradual implementation of this process.

Source: Office for National Statistics; Government Actuary's Department

Population

2.3 Resident population: by ethnic group, April 2001¹

Percentages

	Percentage of total population		Percentage of non-White ² population	
	North West	England and Wales	North West	England and Wales
White	94.4	91.3	.	.
White British	92.2	87.5	.	.
White Irish	1.2	1.2	.	.
Other White	1.1	2.6	.	.
Non-White²	5.6	8.7	100.0	100.0
Mixed				
Mixed White and Black Caribbean	0.3	0.5	5.9	5.3
Mixed White and Black African	0.1	0.2	2.6	1.7
Mixed White and Asian	0.3	0.4	4.6	4.2
Other Mixed	0.2	0.3	3.6	3.4
Asian or Asian British				
Indian	1.1	2.0	19.3	22.9
Pakistani	1.7	1.4	31.3	15.8
Bangladeshi	0.4	0.5	6.9	6.2
Other Asian	0.2	0.5	3.9	5.3
Black or Black British				
Black Caribbean	0.3	1.1	5.5	12.5
Black African	0.2	0.9	4.3	10.6
Other Black	0.1	0.2	1.4	2.1
Chinese	0.4	0.4	7.2	5.0
Other	0.2	0.4	3.6	4.9

¹ Census data have been used in this table so that as much detail as possible can be provided about the ethnic composition of the area. If more up-to-date (but less detailed) data are required, they can be obtained from the previous edition of *Region in Figures* (no. 7), which uses data from the Labour Force Survey. If more detailed data are required, please refer to 2001 Census Key Statistics table KS06N which can be found on the Neighbourhood Statistics section of the National Statistics website.

² Non-White ethnic group includes all minority ethnic groups but not White Irish or Other White groups.

Source: Census 2001, Office for National Statistics

Population

2.4 Components of population change: by sub-region, mid-1993 to mid-2003

Thousands

	Resident pop- ulation mid-1993 ¹	Births	Deaths	Net natural change	Net migration and other changes	Resident pop- ulation mid-2003 ²
North West	6,846.7	809.9	779.8	30.0	-72.2	6,804.5
Blackburn with Darwen UA	138.9	22.0	15.0	7.0	-6.1	139.8
Blackpool UA	151.1	16.0	22.0	-5.9	-2.7	142.4
Halton UA	123.8	15.2	12.2	3.0	-8.3	118.4
Warrington UA	184.7	23.4	19.1	4.3	4.2	193.2
Cheshire County	661.1	73.0	70.5	2.5	15.1	678.7
Cumbria	487.2	50.8	58.5	-7.7	10.4	489.8
Greater Manchester (Met County)	2,551.0	320.9	283.1	37.9	-57.9	2,531.0
Lancashire County	1,121.7	128.1	131.5	-3.4	28.7	1,147.0
Merseyside (Met County)	1,427.2	160.5	168.0	-7.6	-55.5	1,364.2

¹ Population Estimates revised in light of local authority studies (7 October 2004)

Source: Office for National Statistics

Population

2.5 Live births, deaths and natural change in population

Rates per 1,000 population

	North West			United Kingdom		
	Live births	Deaths	Natural change	Live births	Deaths	Natural change
1981	13.0	12.5	0.5	13.0	11.7	1.3
1986	13.6	12.5	1.1	13.3	11.6	1.7
1991	14.2	12.1	2.1	13.8	11.2	2.6
1992	13.6	11.8	1.8	13.6	11.0	2.6
1993	13.1	12.2	0.9	13.2	11.4	1.8
1994	12.7	11.6	1.1	13.0	10.8	2.2
1995	12.2	11.7	0.5	12.6	11.0	1.6
1996	12.5	11.7	0.8	12.6	11.0	1.6
1997	12.2	11.6	0.6	12.5	10.8	1.7
1998	12.0	11.6	0.4	12.3	10.7	1.6
1999	11.7	11.5	0.2	11.9	10.7	1.2
2000	11.4	11.0	0.4	11.5	10.3	1.2
2001	11.1	11.1	0.0	11.3	10.2	1.1
2002	11.0	11.0	0.0	11.3	10.2	1.1
2003	11.4	11.0	0.4	11.7	10.3	1.4

Source: Office for National Statistics

Population

2.6 Age-specific fertility rates and total fertility rates

Live births per 1,000 women

	North West							United Kingdom						
	1981	1991	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1981	1991	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Age group														
Under 20 ¹	35	42	36	34	32	30	30	28	33	31	29	28	27	27
20 to 24	114	101	83	79	78	76	78	107	89	72	69	68	68	70
25 to 29	130	124	101	98	97	96	101	130	120	98	94	92	91	96
30 to 34	65	84	84	82	83	84	89	70	87	90	88	88	90	95
35 to 39	21	29	35	36	36	37	40	22	32	40	41	41	43	46
40 and over ²	5	5	6	7	7	7	8	5	5	8	8	9	9	9
Total Fertility Rate	1.85	1.91	1.72	1.68	1.66	1.66	1.73	1.82	1.82	1.69	1.64	1.63	1.64	1.71

¹ Population base is women aged 15 to 19.

² Population base is women aged 40 to 44.

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

Population

2.7 Migration to and from the North West

Thousands

	Internal ¹			International ²		
	Inflow	Outflow	Balance	Inflow	Outflow	Balance
1991	96	105	-9	18	22	-4
1992	98	107	-9	22	21	1
1993	97	106	-9	16	17	-1
1994	100	110	-10	22	15	7
1995	104	116	-12	20	24	-5
1996	105	114	-9	18	21	-3
1997	107	117	-11	21	12	9
1998	104	116	-12	26	18	8
1999	105	115	-9	29	26	4
2000	106	111	-5	27	20	6
2001	106	110	-4	34	23	12
2002	109	108	1	36	22	13
2003	109	104	5	..	..	..

1 Small differences in individual figures may occur due to rounding and apportionment.

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

Source: National Health Service Central Register; International Passenger Survey; Office for National Statistics; Home Office; Irish Central Statistical Office.

Population

2.8 Interregional movements¹, 2003

Thousands

	Area of origin													
	United Kingdom	England	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
United Kingdom	.	126	40	104	93	96	102	127	263	211	108	48	46	12
Area of destination														
England	97	.	34	83	84	88	87	117	246	188	91	46	42	9
North East	42	36	.	6	9	3	3	3	5	5	2	1	4	1
North West	109	92	6	.	18	10	13	8	14	14	8	8	7	2
Yorkshire and the Humber	99	91	9	18	.	16	8	9	12	12	6	3	4	1
East Midlands	115	108	3	10	18	.	16	19	15	20	8	3	3	1
West Midlands	95	84	2	12	7	14	.	8	13	15	12	7	3	1
East	145	137	3	7	7	13	7	.	66	26	9	3	4	1
London	148	136	4	11	9	10	11	27	.	49	14	4	6	1
South East	220	205	4	11	9	13	13	28	95	.	32	7	7	2
South West	142	127	2	9	6	9	16	14	25	47	.	9	4	1
Wales	63	61	1	11	3	3	10	4	6	11	11	.	2	0
Scotland	60	56	4	8	6	4	4	6	8	10	5	2	.	2
Northern Ireland	12	9	0	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	2	.

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

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

Population

2.9 Migration to and from the North West: by age of migrant, 2003

Thousands

	Internal ¹			International ²		
	Inflow	Outflow	Balance	Inflow	Outflow	Balance
Under 15	15.9	14.0	1.9	..	..	..
15 to 24	38.4	37.9	0.5	..	..	..
25 to 34	25.3	23.4	1.9	..	..	..
35 to 44	13.5	12.0	1.5	..	..	..
45 to 54	7.0	6.6	0.4	..	..	..
55 to 64	4.7	5.1	-0.4	..	..	..
65 to 74	2.3	2.5	-0.2	..	..	..
75 and over	2.3	2.6	-0.3	..	..	..
All ages	109.3	104.1	5.2	..	..	..

1 Small differences in individual figures may occur due to rounding and apportionment.

2 These data are not currently available. See Notes and Definitions.

Source: National Health Service Central Register; General Register Office for Scotland; Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency.

Population

2.10 Population¹: by local authority, 2003

	Area (sq km)	People per sq km	Population (thousands)			Total population percentage change 1981-2003
			Males	Females	Total	
United Kingdom	242,514	246	29,108	30,446	59,554	5.7
North West	14,106	482	3,311	3,494	6,805	-2.0
Blackburn with Darwen UA	137	1,020	69	71	140	-1.9
Blackpool UA	35	4,079	69	73	142	-4.5
Halton UA	79	1,497	57	61	118	-4.2
Warrington UA	181	1,070	95	98	193	13.5
Cheshire County	2,083	326	331	348	679	6.1
Chester	448	266	58	62	119	1.9
Congleton	211	433	45	47	92	14.3
Crewe and Nantwich	430	262	55	57	113	14.4
Ellesmere Port and Neston	88	916	39	42	81	-2.0
Macclesfield	525	286	73	78	150	0.3
Vale Royal	380	326	61	63	124	11.3
Cumbria	6,768	72	239	251	490	1.8
Allerdale	1,242	76	46	48	95	-1.3
Barrow-in-Furness	78	905	34	36	71	-3.9
Carlisle	1,040	98	49	53	102	0.9
Copeland	732	95	35	35	69	-4.8
Eden	2,142	24	25	26	51	18.1
South Lakeland	1,534	67	49	53	102	7.9
Greater Manchester (Met. County)	1,276	1,983	1,241	1,290	2,531	-3.3
Bolton	140	1,887	129	135	264	0.7
Bury	99	1,828	89	93	182	2.7
Manchester	116	3,740	215	218	433	-5.8
Oldham	142	1,532	106	112	218	-1.5
Rochdale	158	1,307	101	106	207	-0.8
Salford	97	2,228	108	109	217	-13.1
Stockport	126	2,241	137	146	283	-3.5
Tameside	103	2,068	104	110	213	-2.4
Trafford	106	1,997	103	108	212	-5.0
Wigan	188	1,615	150	154	304	-1.0

(1 of 4 screens)

1 Mid-2003 population estimates are those published on 9th September 2004. See Notes and Definitions.

2 Pension age is 60 for women and 65 for men.

3 Figures are from 2001 Census and should not be compared with the total population figures.

Source: Office for National Statistics

Population

2.10 Population¹: by local authority, 2003 (*Continued*)

	Area (sq km)	People per sq km	Population (thousands)			Total population percentage change 1981-2003
			Males	Females	Total	
Lancashire County	2,903	395	558	589	1,147	4.8
Burnley	111	800	43	46	89	-4.6
Chorley	203	503	51	51	102	10.7
Fylde	166	453	36	39	75	8.7
Hyndburn	73	1,120	40	42	82	2.9
Lancaster	576	236	65	71	136	8.4
Pendle	169	527	44	46	89	3.4
Preston	142	917	64	66	131	3.2
Ribble Valley	583	96	27	29	56	3.6
Rossendale	138	477	32	34	66	1.4
South Ribble	113	930	51	54	105	8.5
West Lancashire	347	314	53	56	109	1.3
Wyre	283	383	52	57	108	9.0
Merseyside (Met. County)	645	2,115	652	712	1,364	-10.4
Knowsley	86	1,737	71	79	150	-13.5
Liverpool	112	3,950	213	229	442	-14.5
St Helens	136	1,296	86	91	177	-7.4
Sefton	153	1,839	133	148	282	-6.2
Wirral	157	1,998	149	165	314	-7.8

(2 of 4 screens)

1 Mid-2003 population estimates are those published on 9th September 2004. See Notes and Definitions.

2 Pension age is 60 for women and 65 for men.

3 Figures are from 2001 Census and should not be compared with the total population figures.

Source: Office for National Statistics

Population

2.10 Population¹: by local authority, 2003 (Continued)

	Percentage of population aged				Percentage in non-White ethnic groups 2001 ³
	Under 5	5 to 15	16 up to pension age ²	Pension age ² or over	
United Kingdom	5.7	14.0	61.8	18.5	..
North West	5.6	14.4	61.3	18.7	5.6
Blackburn with Darwen UA	7.4	17.4	60.0	15.2	22.1
Blackpool UA	5.1	13.5	59.0	22.4	1.6
Halton UA	6.0	15.0	62.9	16.1	1.2
Warrington UA	5.8	14.5	62.5	17.2	2.1
Cheshire County	5.3	13.9	60.8	19.9	1.6
Chester	5.1	12.8	61.8	20.4	2.0
Congleton	5.2	13.6	61.8	19.4	1.2
Crewe and Nantwich	5.6	14.7	60.6	19.2	2.0
Ellesmere Port and Neston	5.4	14.8	59.9	19.8	1.2
Macclesfield	5.2	13.4	60.1	21.4	1.9
Vale Royal	5.6	14.7	61.1	18.7	1.2
Cumbria	4.9	13.6	59.9	21.6	0.7
Allerdale	5.0	13.7	59.9	21.5	0.6
Barrow-in-Furness	5.3	14.9	59.7	20.1	0.8
Carlisle	5.0	13.3	60.9	20.8	0.9
Copeland	4.9	14.1	61.2	19.8	0.7
Eden	4.8	13.0	60.1	22.0	0.4
South Lakeland	4.4	12.8	57.9	24.8	0.8
Greater Manchester (Met. County)	5.9	14.6	62.3	17.2	8.9
Bolton	6.1	15.1	61.4	17.4	11.0
Bury	5.9	15.1	61.5	17.5	6.1
Manchester	6.0	13.6	66.0	14.4	19.0
Oldham	6.8	15.8	60.6	16.8	13.9
Rochdale	6.3	15.9	61.3	16.6	11.4
Salford	5.6	14.0	62.1	18.3	3.9
Stockport	5.4	14.4	60.7	19.5	4.3
Tameside	5.8	15.0	61.7	17.6	5.4
Trafford	5.7	14.2	61.5	18.7	8.4
Wigan	5.6	14.3	62.7	17.4	1.3

(3 of 4 screens)

¹ Mid-2003 population estimates are those published on 9th September 2004. See Notes and Definitions.

² Pension age is 60 for women and 65 for men.

³ Figures are from 2001 Census and should not be compared with the total population figures.

Source: Office for National Statistics

Population

2.10 Population¹: by local authority, 2003 (Continued)

	Percentage of population aged				Percentage in non-White ethnic groups 2001 ³
	Under 5	5 to 15	16 up to pension age ²	Pension age ² or over	
Lancashire County	5.5	14.4	60.7	19.5	5.3
Burnley	6.0	15.9	60.3	17.8	8.2
Chorley	5.3	13.8	63.7	17.2	2.1
Fylde	4.4	12.4	57.3	25.9	1.4
Hyndburn	6.4	16.1	59.9	17.6	8.3
Lancaster	5.0	13.2	61.5	20.3	2.2
Pendle	6.3	15.6	60.4	17.8	15.1
Preston	5.7	14.4	63.1	16.8	14.5
Ribble Valley	5.1	14.4	60.2	20.3	1.6
Rossendale	5.9	15.8	61.5	16.7	3.8
South Ribble	5.3	14.3	61.6	18.7	2.0
West Lancashire	5.4	14.5	60.9	19.2	1.5
Wyre	4.7	13.3	56.2	25.8	1.1
Merseyside (Met. County)	5.4	14.5	60.7	19.4	2.9
Knowsley	6.0	16.0	60.5	17.5	1.6
Liverpool	5.4	13.6	63.7	17.2	5.7
St Helens	5.4	14.7	61.0	18.8	1.2
Sefton	4.9	14.6	58.2	22.3	1.6
Wirral	5.5	14.6	58.8	21.1	1.7

(4 of 4 screens)

¹ Mid-2003 population estimates are those published on 9th September 2004. See Notes and Definitions.

² Pension age is 60 for women and 65 for men.

³ Figures are from 2001 Census and should not be compared with the total population figures.

Source: Office for National Statistics

Population

2.11 Vital statistics: by local authority, 2002

	Live birth rate per 1,000 population	Total Fertility Rate ¹	Live births outside marriage			Death rate per 1,000 population	Standardised Mortality Ratio ¹ (UK=100)	Percentage of all persons with limiting long-term illness
			Percentage of all live births	Jointly registered at same address ²	Percentage of live births under 2.5kg ³			
United Kingdom ⁴	11.3	1.64	40.6	62.9	7.7	10.3	100	18.5
North West	11.0	1.66	47.4	59.4	8.1	11.0	109	20.7
Blackburn with Darwen UA	15.1	2.24	36.2	56.2	11.8	10.4	122	20.3
Blackpool UA	9.9	1.69	61.0	63.1	8.2	14.8	118	25.4
Halton UA	11.5	1.71	56.7	56.2	6.9	10.3	121	21.5
Warrington UA	11.5	1.74	42.3	63.6	6.2	9.5	104	17.9
Cheshire County	10.0	1.58	38.5	70.2	6.9	10.4	96	17.4
Chester	10.0	1.44	39.0	67.6	6.9	10.2	91	17.5
Congleton	8.7	1.39	32.2	74.4	6.3	9.8	95	16.1
Crewe and Nantwich	10.7	1.70	44.1	68.4	8.5	10.3	99	17.9
Ellesmere Port and Neston	10.7	1.74	44.5	67.6	6.7	10.5	104	18.9
Macclesfield	9.6	1.55	30.7	73.4	5.4	11.2	93	16.4
Vale Royal	10.4	1.69	41.6	71.7	7.4	9.9	97	18.1
Cumbria	9.1	1.58	44.6	69.2	7.2	11.8	101	20.0
Allerdale	9.0	1.60	43.7	61.1	6.7	12.2	105	20.2
Barrow-in-Furness	9.2	1.57	56.0	68.3	9.0	12.0	109	24.8
Carlisle	10.3	1.62	46.1	71.1	8.1	11.4	102	19.3
Copeland	9.5	1.63	49.3	66.7	8.2	11.1	108	20.4
Eden	8.2	1.47	30.6	76.2	3.2	11.2	93	17.1
South Lakeland	8.3	1.53	37.8	76.6	6.6	12.6	92	18.5

(1 of 2 screens)

1 See Notes and Definitions.

2 Number of live births outside marriage, which are registered by both parents who gave the same address of usual residence, expressed as a percentage of all live births outside marriage.

3 Number of live births under 2.5 kilogrammes as a percentage of all live births for which the birth weight was stated.

4 England for live births under 2.5 kilogrammes.

Source: Office for National Statistics

Population

2.11 Vital statistics: by local authority, 2002 (Continued)

	Live birth rate per 1,000 population	Total Fertility Rate ¹	Live births outside marriage			Death rate per 1,000 population	Standardised Mortality Ratio ¹ (UK=100)	Percentage of all persons with limiting long-term illness
			Percentage of all live births	Jointly registered at same address ²	Percentage of live births under 2.5kg ³			
Greater Manchester (Met. County)	12.0	1.71	47.2	61.0	8.6	10.6	112	20.4
Bolton	12.1	1.83	44.1	61.9	10.3	10.5	110	20.3
Bury	11.6	1.78	43.7	67.5	8.3	10.5	109	19.0
Manchester	13.2	1.52	53.0	48.2	8.6	10.3	122	21.5
Oldham	14.0	2.15	39.8	62.2	11.2	10.9	118	20.3
Rochdale	12.8	1.97	46.1	64.4	9.8	10.2	111	20.6
Salford	11.9	1.71	56.1	57.1	8.7	12.2	121	22.8
Stockport	10.4	1.59	41.5	67.6	5.5	10.7	101	17.7
Tameside	11.3	1.72	52.8	66.5	8.3	11.3	117	20.9
Trafford	11.8	1.72	36.9	66.6	8.0	9.7	93	17.7
Wigan	11.0	1.68	52.2	67.5	7.4	10.5	115	22.3
Lancashire County	10.3	1.62	42.2	65.2	8.2	11.2	105	20.2
Burnley	11.7	1.84	48.7	57.7	9.0	11.6	117	22.1
Chorley	10.2	1.64	40.0	68.6	7.0	10.1	107	18.5
Fylde	7.7	1.50	36.8	72.0	7.2	14.1	98	21.3
Hyndburn	12.5	1.95	44.6	67.8	10.1	11.2	113	22.0
Lancaster	9.0	1.35	48.3	67.0	7.3	12.0	102	19.9
Pendle	11.9	1.92	34.6	63.0	8.5	10.1	100	20.9
Preston	12.0	1.60	40.5	57.1	9.6	10.3	113	19.2
Ribble Valley	8.8	1.45	30.8	79.9	6.6	10.8	98	17.2
Rossendale	10.9	1.76	50.1	68.2	8.0	10.2	110	20.3
South Ribble	10.1	1.62	39.8	72.1	7.3	9.5	96	18.1
West Lancashire	9.8	1.59	45.7	61.7	8.0	11.2	112	19.8
Wyre	8.3	1.59	39.8	66.1	8.2	13.5	99	22.6
Merseyside (Met. County)	10.5	1.57	57.6	47.1	7.8	11.7	114	23.5
Knowsley	11.5	1.73	64.8	39.5	8.0	10.2	120	24.7
Liverpool	11.1	1.48	62.4	41.0	8.8	11.6	126	24.6
St Helens	10.2	1.62	55.8	56.7	8.0	10.9	113	23.6
Sefton	9.1	1.56	49.5	54.2	6.8	12.6	107	22.2
Wirral	10.4	1.75	53.7	52.0	6.6	12.0	103	22.5

(2 of 2 screens)

1 See Notes and Definitions.

2 Number of live births outside marriage, which are registered by both parents who gave the same address of usual residence, expressed as a percentage of all live births outside marriage.

3 Number of live births under 2.5 kilogrammes as a percentage of all live births for which the birth weight was stated.

4 England for live births under 2.5 kilogrammes.

Source: Office for National Statistics

Population

2.12 Resident population¹: by age and sex, 2003

Thousands and percentages

	0 to 4	5 to 15	16 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 64	65 to 79	80 and over	All ages
Males (thousands)										
United Kingdom	1,733.1	4,269.2	1,577.8	1,867.0	8,531.6	5,653.0	1,438.6	3,174.1	863.6	29,108.0
North West	195.7	503.8	186.3	208.8	932.8	653.5	170.1	367.3	92.6	3,310.9
Blackburn with Darwen UA	5.4	12.5	4.3	4.2	20.0	12.1	2.9	6.1	1.5	69.0
Blackpool UA	3.8	9.8	3.5	3.7	18.5	14.2	4.1	9.1	2.5	69.1
Halton UA	3.6	9.0	3.4	3.6	15.8	12.0	2.8	5.7	1.3	57.2
Warrington UA	5.7	14.3	4.9	5.4	28.7	19.2	4.9	9.8	2.3	95.1
Cheshire County	18.4	48.8	16.6	16.4	91.5	70.6	18.4	39.4	10.4	330.6
Chester	3.1	7.8	3.1	3.4	16.2	11.9	3.2	7.0	2.0	57.5
Congleton	2.4	6.4	2.1	2.3	12.5	9.9	2.6	5.2	1.3	44.8
Crewe and Nantwich	3.2	8.6	2.8	2.9	15.3	11.5	3.1	6.3	1.7	55.3
Ellesmere Port and Neston	2.2	6.3	2.1	2.1	10.8	7.9	2.1	4.8	1.1	39.4
Macclesfield	4.0	10.3	3.4	3.0	19.7	16.3	4.0	9.3	2.6	72.8
Vale Royal	3.5	9.4	3.0	2.7	17.1	13.2	3.4	6.7	1.7	60.8
Cumbria	12.3	34.5	11.8	11.6	63.3	52.0	14.5	31.1	7.9	239.0
Allerdale	2.4	6.6	2.3	2.2	12.1	10.2	2.8	6.0	1.5	46.1
Barrow-in-Furness	1.9	5.5	1.9	1.6	9.2	7.1	2.1	4.0	1.1	34.4
Carlisle	2.6	6.9	2.6	2.7	13.7	10.3	2.7	6.1	1.6	49.3
Copeland	1.8	5.1	1.8	1.9	9.5	7.5	2.0	4.2	0.9	34.6
Eden	1.3	3.4	1.2	1.1	6.6	5.7	1.6	3.5	0.8	25.2
South Lakeland	2.3	6.9	2.2	2.0	12.1	11.2	3.3	7.3	2.1	49.4
Greater Manchester (Met. County)	76.7	189.7	70.6	85.8	368.3	233.2	59.7	124.9	31.8	1,240.7
Bolton	8.4	20.2	7.3	7.8	37.0	25.1	6.6	13.1	3.4	128.9
Bury	5.5	14.2	5.0	4.8	25.7	17.9	4.4	9.1	2.2	88.8
Manchester	13.3	30.3	13.0	25.9	70.2	31.5	7.8	17.9	4.9	214.8
Oldham	7.7	17.8	6.3	6.1	30.1	20.2	5.3	10.3	2.7	106.4
Rochdale	6.7	16.8	5.9	5.9	28.6	19.9	4.7	10.0	2.4	100.9
Salford	6.2	15.6	6.3	8.5	32.3	19.3	5.0	11.5	2.9	107.5
Stockport	7.7	20.7	7.1	6.9	38.9	28.2	7.2	15.8	4.0	136.5
Tameside	6.3	16.4	5.8	5.8	30.5	20.6	5.2	10.5	2.8	103.9
Trafford	6.2	15.5	5.5	5.5	31.2	20.2	4.7	11.3	3.3	103.3
Wigan	8.7	22.2	8.2	8.7	44.0	30.2	8.6	15.5	3.3	149.5
Lancashire County	32.2	84.2	31.5	33.9	151.2	113.7	30.0	64.5	16.9	558.0
Burnley	2.8	7.2	2.7	2.3	11.6	8.6	2.1	4.5	1.3	43.0
Chorley	2.8	7.1	2.5	2.9	15.1	11.3	2.9	5.2	1.2	50.8
Fylde	1.7	4.7	1.7	1.8	9.4	7.9	2.1	5.3	1.7	36.3
Hyndburn	2.7	6.8	2.3	2.1	11.1	7.8	2.0	4.0	1.1	40.0
Lancaster	3.5	9.2	4.3	6.1	16.7	12.2	3.3	7.7	2.3	65.2
Pendle	2.9	7.1	2.7	2.5	11.6	9.0	2.1	4.5	1.2	43.6
Preston	3.8	9.6	3.7	5.4	18.9	11.6	2.9	6.6	1.6	64.0
Ribble Valley	1.5	4.1	1.4	1.1	7.3	6.1	1.6	3.3	0.8	27.3
Rossendale	2.0	5.3	1.8	1.6	9.0	6.9	1.6	3.2	0.8	32.1
South Ribble	2.9	7.7	2.8	2.7	14.4	10.8	2.9	5.8	1.4	51.4
West Lancashire	3.1	8.2	2.8	3.0	13.6	11.0	3.2	6.3	1.4	52.7
Wyre	2.7	7.3	2.8	2.4	12.5	10.5	3.3	8.1	2.2	51.7
Merseyside (Met. County)	37.6	100.9	39.7	44.3	175.6	126.5	32.7	76.8	18.0	652.2
Knowsley	4.6	12.1	4.9	4.2	19.8	12.9	3.3	8.0	1.4	71.3
Liverpool	12.2	31.0	13.8	20.2	61.0	37.6	9.5	22.7	5.1	213.2
St Helens	4.9	13.3	4.6	4.8	23.7	17.6	4.7	10.0	2.0	85.7
Sefton	7.1	20.9	7.7	7.3	33.8	27.2	7.1	17.7	4.4	133.3
Wirral	8.8	23.5	8.8	7.7	37.3	31.1	8.0	18.4	5.0	148.7

(1 of 3 screens)

¹ The mid-2003 population estimates are those published on 9 September 2004.

Source: Office for National Statistics

Population

2.12 Resident population¹: by age and sex, 2003 (Continued)

Thousands and percentages

	0 to 4	5 to 15	16 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 64	65 to 79	80 and over	All ages
Females (thousands)										
United Kingdom	1,649.6	4,060.3	1,489.4	1,852.3	8,646.5	5,771.3	1,504.0	3,763.2	1,709.0	30,445.7
North West	186.2	478.3	180.4	213.5	961.8	663.1	176.7	440.1	193.4	3,493.7
Blackburn with Darwen UA	5.0	11.8	4.1	4.3	19.9	12.0	2.9	7.4	3.3	70.8
Blackpool UA	3.5	9.4	3.5	3.7	19.0	14.0	4.2	10.8	5.3	73.3
Halton UA	3.5	8.7	3.5	3.6	17.3	12.5	2.9	6.7	2.5	61.2
Warrington UA	5.5	13.7	4.7	5.2	28.7	19.1	5.2	11.1	4.7	98.1
Cheshire County	17.7	45.7	16.3	17.1	95.0	71.0	19.0	46.1	20.2	348.1
Chester	3.0	7.4	3.2	4.1	16.7	12.0	3.3	8.3	3.7	61.6
Congleton	2.3	6.0	2.2	2.2	12.6	10.0	2.7	5.9	2.7	46.6
Crewe and Nantwich	3.1	8.0	2.7	3.0	15.7	11.2	3.0	7.4	3.2	57.4
Ellesmere Port and Neston	2.2	5.7	2.0	2.0	11.4	8.2	2.3	5.7	2.2	41.6
Macclesfield	3.7	9.7	3.4	3.1	20.9	16.5	4.3	10.8	5.2	77.6
Vale Royal	3.4	8.9	2.9	2.7	17.7	13.1	3.4	7.9	3.4	63.3
Cumbria	11.8	32.0	11.4	11.4	64.9	52.4	14.5	36.2	16.3	250.8
Allerdale	2.4	6.3	2.1	2.1	12.5	10.3	2.8	7.0	3.0	48.4
Barrow-in-Furness	1.8	5.0	1.8	1.7	9.6	7.1	2.0	4.7	2.3	36.2
Carlisle	2.5	6.7	2.4	3.0	14.0	10.5	2.8	7.5	3.2	52.6
Copeland	1.7	4.6	1.7	1.6	9.5	7.1	2.0	4.7	1.9	34.8
Eden	1.2	3.2	1.1	1.0	6.6	5.8	1.5	3.8	1.7	25.9
South Lakeland	2.2	6.2	2.3	1.9	12.7	11.6	3.3	8.5	4.2	53.0
Greater Manchester (Met. County)	73.0	179.8	67.6	87.3	369.8	233.9	61.4	149.9	67.6	1,290.3
Bolton	7.7	19.7	6.8	7.8	38.2	25.2	6.7	15.6	7.2	134.9
Bury	5.3	13.3	4.6	4.7	26.7	18.0	4.6	11.0	4.9	93.1
Manchester	12.7	28.3	13.6	27.5	65.2	30.8	7.9	21.4	10.2	217.6
Oldham	7.2	16.6	5.9	6.3	31.0	20.9	5.5	12.4	5.8	111.6
Rochdale	6.3	15.9	5.7	6.0	29.6	20.2	4.8	12.0	5.1	105.7
Salford	5.9	14.8	5.8	8.0	30.3	18.9	5.3	13.6	6.4	109.0
Stockport	7.6	19.9	6.8	6.9	40.9	28.6	7.5	19.2	8.6	146.0
Tameside	6.1	15.7	5.5	6.1	31.7	20.3	5.4	12.9	5.9	109.6
Trafford	5.9	14.5	5.2	5.5	31.8	20.6	5.2	13.6	6.2	108.4
Wigan	8.3	21.3	7.6	8.5	44.3	30.5	8.5	18.1	7.5	154.4
Lancashire County	30.3	80.7	30.4	34.9	155.7	114.9	30.8	76.7	34.4	589.0
Burnley	2.5	6.9	2.5	2.6	12.5	8.7	2.1	5.4	2.5	45.5
Chorley	2.7	7.0	2.5	2.4	14.5	11.0	2.8	5.9	2.5	51.2
Fylde	1.6	4.7	1.5	1.5	9.3	7.7	2.4	6.7	3.3	38.7
Hyndburn	2.6	6.4	2.1	2.4	11.4	7.7	2.0	5.0	2.2	41.8
Lancaster	3.3	8.8	4.2	6.6	17.4	12.7	3.5	9.5	4.6	70.5
Pendle	2.8	6.8	2.5	2.6	12.0	8.9	2.1	5.4	2.6	45.7
Preston	3.7	9.2	4.0	6.0	18.6	11.1	3.0	7.6	3.2	66.4
Ribble Valley	1.4	3.9	1.2	1.1	7.5	6.2	1.7	3.8	1.7	28.6
Rossendale	1.9	5.2	1.6	1.7	9.5	6.9	1.5	3.8	1.7	33.8
South Ribble	2.7	7.3	2.7	2.6	14.9	11.0	2.9	6.8	2.8	53.7
West Lancashire	2.8	7.6	3.0	3.2	14.5	12.0	3.2	7.1	2.9	56.3
Wyre	2.5	7.1	2.5	2.3	13.5	11.1	3.6	9.9	4.2	56.6
Merseyside (Met. County)	35.9	96.4	38.8	46.0	191.6	133.4	35.7	95.2	39.1	712.0
Knowsley	4.4	11.9	4.6	4.4	22.7	14.1	3.5	10.3	3.2	78.9
Liverpool	11.7	29.2	14.0	22.0	63.8	39.7	10.1	27.4	10.9	228.7
St Helens	4.7	12.7	4.6	4.8	24.9	18.0	5.0	11.7	4.6	91.0
Sefton	6.8	20.3	7.3	7.0	37.5	28.9	8.4	22.6	9.6	148.3
Wirral	8.4	22.3	8.4	7.8	42.7	32.7	8.8	23.2	10.8	165.1

(2 of 3 screens)

¹ The mid-2003 population estimates are those published on 9 September 2004.

Population

2.12 Resident population¹: by age and sex, 2003 (Continued)

Thousands and percentages

	0 to 4	5 to 15	16 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 64	65 to 79	80 and over	All ages
People (percentages)										
United Kingdom	5.7	14.0	5.2	6.2	28.8	19.2	4.9	11.6	4.3	100.0
North West	5.6	14.4	5.4	6.2	27.8	19.3	5.1	11.9	4.2	100.0
Blackburn with Darwen UA	7.4	17.4	6.0	6.1	28.5	17.3	4.2	9.6	3.5	100.0
Blackpool UA	5.1	13.5	4.9	5.2	26.3	19.8	5.8	14.0	5.5	100.0
Halton UA	6.0	15.0	5.9	6.1	27.9	20.7	4.8	10.5	3.2	100.0
Warrington UA	5.8	14.5	5.0	5.5	29.7	19.8	5.3	10.8	3.6	100.0
Cheshire County	5.3	13.9	4.8	4.9	27.5	20.9	5.5	12.6	4.5	100.0
Chester	5.1	12.8	5.2	6.3	27.6	20.0	5.5	12.8	4.7	100.0
Congleton	5.2	13.6	4.7	4.9	27.5	21.8	5.8	12.1	4.3	100.0
Crewe and Nantwich	5.6	14.7	4.9	5.2	27.5	20.1	5.4	12.2	4.3	100.0
Ellesmere Port and Neston	5.4	14.8	5.0	5.0	27.4	19.8	5.5	13.0	4.0	100.0
Macclesfield	5.2	13.4	4.5	4.0	27.0	21.8	5.5	13.4	5.2	100.0
Vale Royal	5.6	14.7	4.7	4.4	28.0	21.2	5.4	11.8	4.1	100.0
Cumbria	4.9	13.6	4.7	4.7	26.2	21.3	5.9	13.7	4.9	100.0
Allerdale	5.0	13.7	4.6	4.6	26.0	21.7	6.0	13.7	4.8	100.0
Barrow-in-Furness	5.3	14.9	5.2	4.7	26.6	20.2	5.8	12.4	4.8	100.0
Carlisle	5.0	13.3	4.9	5.6	27.2	20.4	5.5	13.3	4.7	100.0
Copeland	4.9	14.1	4.9	5.0	27.5	20.9	5.7	12.9	4.0	100.0
Eden	4.8	13.0	4.5	4.1	25.9	22.5	6.1	14.1	4.9	100.0
South Lakeland	4.4	12.8	4.3	3.9	24.3	22.3	6.4	15.5	6.1	100.0
Greater Manchester (Met. County)	5.9	14.6	5.5	6.8	29.2	18.5	4.8	10.9	3.9	100.0
Bolton	6.1	15.1	5.4	5.9	28.5	19.1	5.0	10.9	4.0	100.0
Bury	5.9	15.1	5.3	5.2	28.8	19.7	5.0	11.1	3.9	100.0
Manchester	6.0	13.6	6.2	12.3	31.3	14.4	3.6	9.1	3.5	100.0
Oldham	6.8	15.8	5.6	5.7	28.0	18.8	5.0	10.4	3.9	100.0
Rochdale	6.3	15.9	5.6	5.8	28.2	19.4	4.6	10.6	3.6	100.0
Salford	5.6	14.0	5.6	7.6	28.9	17.7	4.8	11.6	4.3	100.0
Stockport	5.4	14.4	4.9	4.9	28.2	20.1	5.2	12.4	4.5	100.0
Tameside	5.8	15.0	5.3	5.6	29.1	19.2	5.0	11.0	4.1	100.0
Trafford	5.7	14.2	5.0	5.2	29.7	19.3	4.7	11.7	4.5	100.0
Wigan	5.6	14.3	5.2	5.7	29.0	20.0	5.6	11.1	3.6	100.0
Lancashire County	5.5	14.4	5.4	6.0	26.8	19.9	5.3	12.3	4.5	100.0
Burnley	6.0	15.9	5.8	5.5	27.2	19.5	4.7	11.2	4.2	100.0
Chorley	5.3	13.8	4.9	5.2	29.0	21.8	5.5	10.8	3.6	100.0
Fylde	4.4	12.4	4.3	4.3	25.0	20.8	6.0	16.0	6.7	100.0
Hyndburn	6.4	16.1	5.4	5.5	27.5	19.0	4.9	11.0	4.1	100.0
Lancaster	5.0	13.2	6.2	9.3	25.1	18.4	5.0	12.7	5.1	100.0
Pendle	6.3	15.6	5.9	5.6	26.5	20.0	4.8	11.1	4.3	100.0
Preston	5.7	14.4	5.9	8.8	28.8	17.4	4.5	10.8	3.7	100.0
Ribble Valley	5.1	14.4	4.8	4.0	26.5	22.0	5.9	12.7	4.6	100.0
Rossendale	5.9	15.8	5.2	4.9	28.0	20.9	4.8	10.6	3.8	100.0
South Ribble	5.3	14.3	5.2	5.0	27.9	20.8	5.5	12.0	4.0	100.0
West Lancashire	5.4	14.5	5.3	5.8	25.8	21.1	5.8	12.4	3.9	100.0
Wyre	4.7	13.3	4.9	4.3	24.0	19.9	6.3	16.5	5.9	100.0
Merseyside (Met. County)	5.4	14.5	5.8	6.6	26.9	19.0	5.0	12.6	4.2	100.0
Knowsley	6.0	16.0	6.3	5.7	28.3	18.0	4.6	12.1	3.1	100.0
Liverpool	5.4	13.6	6.3	9.6	28.2	17.5	4.4	11.3	3.6	100.0
St Helens	5.4	14.7	5.2	5.5	27.5	20.2	5.5	12.3	3.7	100.0
Sefton	4.9	14.6	5.3	5.1	25.3	19.9	5.5	14.3	5.0	100.0
Wirral	5.5	14.6	5.5	5.0	25.5	20.3	5.3	13.3	5.0	100.0

(3 of 3 screens)

¹ The mid-2003 population estimates are those published on 9 September 2004.

3 Economy

3.1 Gross value added (GVA)^{1,2,3} and Gross Disposable Household Income by NUTS 1, 2 and 3 areas⁴ at current basic prices^{5,6,7}

	GVA £ million				GVA £ per head				GVA £ per head (UK=100)				Household Income £ per Head (UK=100) 3 year average
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2000	2001	2002	2003	2000	2001	2002	2003	1997-1999
	United Kingdom ⁸	816,549	859,795	906,000	951,692	13,867	14,545	15,273	15,980	100	100	100	100	100
North West	83,270	87,720	92,251	97,618	12,292	12,952	13,599	14,346	89	89	89	90	93
Cumbria	5,261	5,367	5,495	..	10,790	11,003	11,267	..	78	76	74	..	94
West Cumbria	2,408	2,421	2,414	..	10,241	10,311	10,319	..	74	71	68	..	85
East Cumbria	2,853	2,946	3,081	..	11,300	11,644	12,140	..	81	80	79	..	101
Cheshire	15,034	15,962	16,953	..	15,308	16,221	17,205	..	110	112	113	..	103
Halton and Warrington	4,753	5,019	5,330	..	15,343	16,202	17,190	..	111	111	113	..	96
Cheshire CC	10,281	10,943	11,623	..	15,292	16,230	17,212	..	110	112	113	..	106
Greater Manchester	32,802	34,650	36,470	..	13,035	13,772	14,458	..	94	95	95	..	92
Greater Manchester South	21,313	22,633	23,884	..	15,798	16,794	17,665	..	114	115	116	..	93
Greater Manchester North	11,489	12,017	12,586	..	9,843	10,285	10,753	..	71	71	70	..	91
Lancashire	16,500	17,347	18,075	..	11,668	12,240	12,705	..	84	84	83	..	91
Blackburn With Darwen	1,581	1,629	1,693	..	11,439	11,768	12,151	..	82	81	80	..	83
Blackpool	1,418	1,489	1,556	..	9,910	10,463	10,943	..	71	72	72	..	89
Lancashire CC	13,501	14,229	14,826	..	11,917	12,520	12,992	..	86	86	85	..	92
Merseyside	13,673	14,394	15,258	..	9,951	10,524	11,176	..	72	72	73	..	92
East Merseyside	2,946	3,279	3,411	..	8,977	9,994	10,415	..	65	69	68	..	79
Liverpool	5,602	5,676	6,085	..	12,558	12,846	13,776	..	91	88	90	..	83
Sefton	2,524	2,696	2,861	..	8,909	9,529	10,152	..	64	66	66	..	110
Wirral	2,602	2,744	2,902	..	8,221	8,711	9,232	..	59	60	60	..	101

1 Consistent with the National Accounts (Blue Book) 2004. See Notes and Definitions.

2 Estimates for GVA at NUTS 1 level for 2003 are provisional and consistent with those published on 22 December 2004.

3 Data at NUTS 2 & 3 levels are not available for 2003

4 NUTS (Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics) is a hierarchical classification of areas that provides a breakdown of the EU's economic territory.

5 Excluding GVA for Extra-Regio, which comprises compensation of employees and gross operating surplus which cannot be assigned to regions.

6 Estimates of workplace based GVA allocate income to the region in which commuters work.

7 Includes taxes less subsidies on production.

8 Components may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Source: Office for National Statistics

Economy

3.2 Gross value added¹ at current basic prices, workplace based²

£ million and £ per head

	£ million		£ per head	
	North West	United Kingdom ³	North West	United Kingdom ³
1992	57,999	536,261	8,478	9,313
1993	60,820	564,186	8,883	9,776
1994	64,042	595,947	9,364	10,299
1995	66,848	625,856	9,790	10,786
1996	69,962	663,078	10,274	11,400
1997	73,555	704,744	10,826	12,085
1998	77,291	748,872	11,379	12,807
1999	80,317	782,682	11,858	13,337
2000	83,270	816,549	12,292	13,867
2001	87,720	859,795	12,952	14,545
2002	92,251	906,000	13,599	15,273
2003 ⁴	97,618	951,692	14,346	15,980

1 Consistent with the National Accounts (Blue Book) 2004. See Notes and Definitions.

2 Estimates of workplace GVA allocate incomes to the regions in which commuters work.

3 Excluding Extra-Regio and the statistical discrepancy of the income based measure.

4 Provisional.

Source: Office for National Statistics

Economy

3.3 Gross value added: by industry groups¹ at current basic prices, residence based², 1997 and 2002

£ million and percentages

	£ million				Percentages			
	North West		United Kingdom ³		North West		United Kingdom ³	
	1997	2002	1997	2002	1997	2002	1997	2002
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	758	701	10,240	8,978	1.0	0.8	1.5	1.0
Mining, quarrying of energy producing materials	25	42	2,529	2,141	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2
Other mining and quarrying	145	85	1,695	1,479	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Manufacturing	19,496	19,294	152,658	147,462	26.5	20.9	21.7	16.3
Electricity, gas and water supply	1,698	1,736	16,141	16,140	2.3	1.9	2.3	1.8
Construction	3,776	5,478	36,933	55,490	5.1	5.9	5.2	6.1
Wholesale and retail trade (including motor trade)	9,600	12,364	86,002	115,619	13.1	13.4	12.2	12.8
Hotels and restaurants	2,324	3,153	22,439	30,918	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.4
Transport, storage and communication	5,519	7,294	57,424	74,192	7.5	7.9	8.1	8.2
Financial intermediation	2,917	4,393	40,511	61,656	4.0	4.8	5.7	6.8
Real estate, renting and business activities	12,954	18,792	143,444	220,694	17.6	20.4	20.4	24.4
Public administration and defence ⁴	3,372	4,229	39,460	47,421	4.6	4.6	5.6	5.2
Education	4,334	6,496	39,247	55,304	5.9	7.0	5.6	6.1
Health and social work	5,169	6,794	44,663	61,313	7.0	7.4	6.3	6.8
Other services	2,981	4,102	33,754	47,921	4.1	4.4	4.8	5.3
F I S I M ⁵	-1,514	-2,701	-22,396	-40,728	-2.1	-2.9	-3.2	-4.5
Total⁶	73,555	92,251	704,744	906,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1 Based on Standard Industrial Classification 1992.

2 Estimates of regional GVA in this table are on a residence basis, where the income of commuters is allocated to where they live rather than their place of work.

3 Excludes production from Extra-Regio.

4 Public administration, national defence and compulsory social security.

5 Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured.

6 Components may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Source: Office for National Statistics

Economy

3.5 Export and import trade with EU and non-EU countries¹, 2003²

	North West	United Kingdom
Average number of companies exporting to:		
EU	2,134	19,740
non-EU countries	6,471	70,372
importing from:		
EU	2,637	25,274
non-EU countries	9,401	102,618
Annual Value of exports/imports (£ million)		
To the EU	8,638	104,714
To non-EU countries	8,388	83,668
From the EU	8,108	126,757
From non-EU countries	8,453	109,472
Annual Value as a percentage of trade:		
To the EU	51.0	56.0
To non-EU countries	49.0	44.0
From the EU	49.0	54.0
From non-EU countries	51.0	46.0

¹ Companies who trade with both EU countries and countries outside the EU will appear more than once in the company count. See Notes and Definitions.

² Average number of companies for the four quarters of 2003.

Source: HM Customs and Excise

Economy

3.6 Regional share of UK export and import trade, 2003

	Percentages	
	North West	United Kingdom
Exports as a percentage of UK exports		
All exports	9.0	100.0
To the EU	8.0	100.0
To non-EU countries	10.0	100.0
Imports as a percentage of UK imports		
All imports	7.0	100.0
From the EU	6.0	100.0
From non-EU countries	8.0	100.0

Source: HM Customs and Excise

3.7 Turnover, expenditure and gross value added in manufacturing¹: by sub-region, 2002

£ million and £ per person employed

	Total turnover (£ million)	Total employment costs		Net capital expenditure		Approximate gross value added at basic prices	
		(£ million)	£ per person employed	(£ million)	£ per person employed	(£ million)	£ per person employed
United Kingdom	439,425	84,336	22,604	13,805	3,700	141,176	37,838
North West	58,574	10,707	23,710	1,946	4,309	19,423	43,013
Blackburn with Darwen UA	1,539	363	20,845	59	3,390	563	32,300
Blackpool UA	347	86	17,019	15	3,002	128	25,395
Halton UA	1,692	306	28,992	64	6,055	460	43,651
Warrington UA	1,334	229	23,654	28	2,871	459	47,438
Cheshire County	14,263	1,566	31,683	584	11,811	4,080	82,565
Cumbria	3,994	924	23,735	225	5,781	1,438	36,940
Greater Manchester (Met County)	16,461	3,540	21,556	472	2,875	6,188	37,685
Lancashire County	10,474	2,243	23,138	315	3,244	4,069	41,976
Merseyside (Met County)	8,469	1,450	24,432	185	3,111	2,037	34,311
<i>Former county of Cheshire</i>	17,290	2,100	30,160	675	9,697	5,000	71,793
<i>Former county of Lancashire</i>	12,360	2,692	22,544	389	3,255	4,761	39,862

¹ Based on Standard Industrial Classification 1992 Section D. See Notes and Definitions.

Source: Annual Business Inquiry, Office for National Statistics

Economy

3.8 Expenditure on Research and Development, 2002¹

		£ million
	North West	United Kingdom
Expenditure (£ million)		
Businesses	1,661	13,110
Government ²	67	1,752
Higher education institutions	354	4,413
Total ³	2,082	19,275

1 Data revised due to company misreporting.

2 Figures include estimates of NHS and local authorities' R&D.

3 Due to the unavailability of regional data, this total does not include expenditure on the private non profit (PNP) sector.

Source: Office for National Statistics

3.9 Classification of business sites¹: by sub-region, March 2003

Percentages and thousands

	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarrying, energy, water supply & manu- facturing	Con- struction	Distrib- ution, hotels & catering; repairs	Transport & commu- nication	Financial intermed- iation, real estate renting & business activities	Edu- cation & health	Public admini- stration & other services	Total business sites (=100%) ('000s)
United Kingdom	6.5	7.6	8.8	28.0	4.3	27.5	7.3	10.1	2,545.9
North West	5.0	8.0	8.3	31.4	4.6	25.5	7.8	9.5	253.4
Blackburn with Darwen UA	1.7	13.0	6.6	36.0	4.0	19.6	9.0	10.0	4.6
Blackpool UA	0.5	6.5	7.7	45.1	3.4	19.2	8.2	9.5	4.9
Halton UA	1.4	10.0	8.2	30.1	6.6	24.2	9.4	10.2	3.5
Warrington UA	2.1	6.9	7.7	28.7	5.8	33.1	6.8	8.9	7.9
Cheshire County	8.8	6.3	7.0	27.7	4.1	30.4	6.2	9.6	31.7
Cumbria	19.2	5.6	8.8	28.8	4.4	17.2	8.0	8.0	25.5
Greater Manchester (Met County)	1.0	8.9	8.2	32.3	4.7	28.2	7.3	9.5	91.8
Lancashire County	7.6	8.7	9.2	31.2	4.6	22.3	7.5	8.8	44.9
Merseyside (Met County)	1.0	7.5	8.3	32.7	4.5	24.5	10.4	11.2	38.5
Former county of Cheshire ²	7.0	6.7	7.2	28.1	4.6	30.4	6.6	9.5	43.1
Former county of Lancashire ³	6.5	8.9	8.9	32.9	4.5	21.8	7.7	8.9	54.5

¹ Based on Standard Industrial Classification 2003. Registered for VAT and/or PAYE, local unit basis, eg an individual factory or shop.

² The former county of Cheshire is the area covered by the current Cheshire county and the unitary authorities of Halton and Warrington created on 1 April 1998.

³ The former county of Lancashire is the area covered by the current Lancashire county and the unitary authorities of Blackburn with Darwen and Blackpool created on 1 April 1998.

Source: Inter-Departmental Business Register, Office for National Statistics

Economy

3.10 Business sites¹: by employment size band² and sub-region, March 2003

	Percentage of business sites with an employment size band of:					Total business sites (=100%) (thousands)
	1-9	10-19	20-49	50-199	200 or over	
	Percentages and thousands					
United Kingdom	83.4	8.3	5.1	2.5	0.6	2,545.9
North West	81.8	9.0	5.8	2.8	0.7	253.4
Blackburn with Darwen UA	79.1	9.7	6.4	4.0	0.8	4.6
Blackpool UA	82.0	9.3	5.4	2.7	0.6	4.9
Halton UA	75.9	10.7	7.6	4.9	1.0	3.5
Warrington UA	80.3	8.9	6.3	3.3	1.2	7.9
Cheshire County	84.3	8.2	4.8	2.3	0.5	31.7
Cumbria	85.8	7.9	4.3	1.7	0.4	25.5
Greater Manchester (Met County)	80.7	9.3	6.3	3.0	0.8	91.8
Lancashire County	83.7	8.0	5.3	2.5	0.6	44.9
Merseyside (Met County)	78.7	10.5	6.8	3.3	0.8	38.5
Former county of Cheshire	82.9	8.5	5.3	2.7	0.6	43.1
Former county of Lancashire	83.1	8.3	5.4	2.6	0.6	54.5

1 Registered for VAT and/or PAYE, local unit basis, eg an individual factory or shop

2 Includes paid full-time and part-time employees and working proprietors

Source: Inter-Departmental Business Register, Office for National Statistics

Economy

3.11 Business registrations and de-registrations¹

	Thousands and rates			
	North West		United Kingdom	
	2002	2003	2002	2003
Registrations	17.3	18.8	175.7	189.9
De-registrations	16.4	16.6	163.9	174.4
Net change	0.9	2.3	11.8	15.5
End-year stock	169.8	172.1	1,794.9	1,810.5
Registration rates ²	32	35	37	40
De-registration rates ²	30	30	34	36

1 Enterprises registered for VAT. See Notes and Definitions

2 Registrations and de-registrations during the year per 10,000 of the resident adult population.

Source: Small Business Service

Economy

3.12 Business statistics: by local authority

Percentages and thousands

	Businesses registered for VAT, 2003		Stock of businesses end-2003 (thousands)
	Registration rates ¹	De-registration rates ¹	
United Kingdom	11	10	1,810.5
North West	11	10	172.1
Blackburn with Darwen UA	12	11	3.2
Blackpool UA	10	12	3.0
Halton UA	14	9	2.2
Warrington UA	12	10	5.0
Cheshire County	10	9	22.7
Chester	10	9	4.0
Congleton	10	9	3.2
Crewe and Nantwich	10	9	3.2
Ellesmere Port and Neston	10	9	1.5
Macclesfield	10	8	7.1
Vale Royal	10	9	3.8
Cumbria	8	7	17.0
Allerdale	7	6	3.2
Barrow-in-Furness	10	8	1.0
Carlisle	9	7	3.2
Copeland	9	7	1.6
Eden	6	7	3.2
South Lakeland	8	7	4.9
Greater Manchester (Met County)	12	11	63.3
Bolton	11	11	6.3
Bury	13	11	4.5
Manchester	12	15	11.1
Oldham	10	10	4.7
Rochdale	11	9	4.4
Salford	12	10	5.2
Stockport	11	10	8.4
Tameside	11	10	4.6
Trafford	18	11	7.9
Wigan	12	10	6.1
Lancashire County	10	9	31.8
Burnley	13	9	1.8
Chorley	12	10	3.0
Fylde	9	10	2.3
Hyndburn	12	9	1.8
Lancaster	10	7	3.4
Pendle	10	9	2.3
Preston	11	10	3.7
Ribble Valley	11	9	2.5
Rossendale	11	10	2.0
South Ribble	11	9	2.8
West Lancashire	8	8	3.3
Wyre	8	9	3.1
Merseyside (Met County)	12	10	23.9
Knowsley	10	9	1.8
Liverpool	13	11	8.1
St. Helens	13	8	3.1
Sefton	11	10	5.5
Wirral	12	10	5.5
Former county of Cheshire	11	9	29.9
Former county of Lancashire	10	10	38.0

¹ Registrations/de-registrations during 2003 as a percentage of the stock at the end of 2002

Source: Small Business Service

3.13 VAT registered enterprises: by turnover size band, March 2003

Percentages and thousands

	Percentages in each turnover size band (size bands in £ thousands)							All VAT registered enterprises (=100%) (thousands)
	1 to 49	50 to 99	100 to 249	250 to 499	500 to 999	1,000 to 4,999	5,000 and over	
United Kingdom	20.4	24.7	25.7	12.1	7.5	7.2	2.4	1,613.0
North West	18.5	24.9	26.4	12.5	7.7	7.5	2.5	151.6
Blackburn with Darwen UA	14.7	24.3	28.6	12.1	8.0	8.8	3.5	2.8
Blackpool UA	12.5	28.0	29.4	14.0	8.8	5.5	1.8	2.6
Halton UA	15.2	23.9	23.9	13.2	8.9	9.7	5.3	1.9
Warrington UA	17.5	25.5	24.2	13.1	7.7	8.3	3.6	4.4
Cheshire County	22.1	24.7	24.4	12.4	7.3	6.8	2.3	20.5
Cumbria	25.8	25.3	25.8	11.1	6.4	4.3	1.3	15.4
Greater Manchester (Met County)	16.9	24.5	26.4	12.5	8.2	8.6	2.8	55.0
Lancashire County	19.3	25.4	26.9	12.3	7.3	6.7	2.2	28.2
Merseyside (Met County)	14.9	24.9	28.1	13.4	8.2	8.2	2.3	20.7
Former county of Cheshire	20.9	24.8	24.4	12.5	7.5	7.2	2.7	26.8
Former county of Lancashire	18.4	25.5	27.2	12.4	7.4	6.8	2.3	33.6

Source: Inter-Departmental Business Register, Office for National Statistics

3.14 Business survival rates¹

Percentages

	North West			United Kingdom		
	12 months	24 months	36 months	12 months	24 months	36 months
1994	84.6	69.6	59.8	86.5	72.7	62.5
1995	86.5	73.2	62.7	88.1	75.3	65.3
1996	86.3	73.6	63.6	88.2	76.2	66.0
1997	87.2	74.3	64.2	89.4	77.5	67.4
1998	87.9	75.8	65.1	89.6	77.4	66.3
1999	88.4	75.5	64.9	89.6	77.1	66.5
2000	90.0	78.1	..	90.5	78.9	..
2001	91.5	..	..	92.2	..	..

¹ The percentage of businesses surviving the stated number of months after the year of registration.

Source: *Small Business Service*

3.15 Agricultural holdings: by farm type and sub-region, June 2003

Percentages and numbers

	Cereals	General cropping	Horti-culture	Pigs and poultry	Dairy	Cattle and sheep (LFA) ¹	Cattle and sheep (Low-ground)	Mixed	Other	Total holdings (=100%) (numbers)
United Kingdom	8.5	3.9	3.5	3.0	7.4	17.9	14.5	4.6	36.6	304,789
North West	2.7	2.3	3.6	3.1	14.3	14.6	15.7	3.1	40.7	22,396
Blackburn with Darwen UA	0.0	0.0	..	5.0	9.4	25.4	3.0	..	53.8	299
Blackpool UA	0.0	0.0	41.3	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	46
Halton UA	..	17.4	..	..	..	0.0	6.5	0.0	41.3	46
Warrington UA	..	12.8	..	..	3.4	0.0	8.1	8.1	41.0	234
West Cumbria	1.6	0.4	1.2	1.8	18.1	17.4	22.1	3.7	33.8	2,493
East Cumbria	..	..	1.4	2.0	14.5	28.0	14.8	2.7	35.3	5,356
Cheshire	3.6	2.3	3.8	3.0	17.9	2.9	18.5	4.0	43.9	5,216
Greater Manchester South	2.4	3.8	6.2	3.0	4.8	6.8	17.6	2.8	52.6	500
Greater Manchester North	3.9	0.6	1.9	4.2	6.8	12.6	14.5	3.6	52.0	1,253
Lancashire	1.7	4.0	5.4	3.9	13.6	14.1	13.2	2.3	41.8	6,437
East Merseyside	28.0	14.2	5.0	2.9	..	0.0	9.2	5.4	34.7	239
Liverpool	..	0.0	..	..	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	12
Sefton	9.4	14.1	21.1	5.5	0.0	0.0	..	..	41.4	128
Wirral	..	..	11.7	4.4	10.9	0.0	13.9	5.8	40.9	137

¹ Less favoured areas. See Notes and Definitions.

Source: Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs

Economy

3.16 Livestock on agricultural holdings¹, 1991, 2001 and 2003

	Thousands					
	North West			United Kingdom		
	1991	2001	2003	1991	2001	2003
Cattle and calves						
Total herd ²	1,145	833	950	12,003	10,602	10,517
Dairy cows	396	289	314	2,771	2,251	1,973
Beef cows	98	68	86	1,700	1,708	1,700
Sheep and lambs	3,817	2,501	2,893	44,166	36,716	35,846
Pigs	397	184	161	7,695	5,845	5,047
Poultry ³	9,967	10,961	9,794	140,947	180,077	178,838
Total fowls ⁴	9,417	9,219	8,838	128,025	164,074	165,324
Total laying flock ⁵	2,827	2,053	2,116	33,416	29,895	29,274

1 From 2001 regional figures include minor holdings. Prior to this regional figures do not include minor holdings and therefore they may not add up to the country and UK totals.

2 Includes bulls, in-calf heifers and fattening cattle and calves.

3 A new approach to collecting poultry figures is now used in England and Wales to improve the coverage of the estimates and to simplify collection for companies that cover a large number of holdings. Therefore the 1991 UK figures are not directly comparable with results for 2001 and 2003.

4 Excludes ducks, geese and turkeys.

5 Excludes growing pullets (from day-old to point of lay).

Source: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs; National Assembly for Wales; The Scottish Executive Environment and Rural Affairs Department; Department of Agriculture and Rural Development for Northern Ireland

4 Labour market

Labour market

4.1 The labour force¹ and employment rates: by sub-region, 2002/03²

Percentages and thousands

	In employment			Unem- ployed	Total labour force ³ (=100%) (thousands)	Employ- ment rate ⁴ (percentages)
	Employees	Self- employed	Total ³			
Great Britain	83.1	11.1	94.8	5.2	27,418	74.2
North West	84.1	9.9	94.5	5.5	3,083	71.4
Blackburn with Darwen UA	84.0	10.7	95.1	4.9	58	67.4
Blackpool UA	80.2	12.2	93.4	6.6	62	71.7
Halton UA	86.9	5.7	92.7	7.3	53	66.7
Warrington UA	86.7	9.3	96.2	3.8	92	74.6
Cheshire	83.9	11.1	95.4	4.6	333	77.6
Cumbria	82.2	11.8	95.0	5.0	218	71.6
Greater Manchester (Met. County)	84.2	9.7	94.4	5.6	1,156	71.4
Lancashire	84.2	11.3	96.0	4.0	533	74.8
Merseyside (Met. County)	84.1	7.8	92.5	7.5	578	66.0

1 Based on the population of working age in private households, student halls of residence and NHS accommodation. See Notes and Definitions.

2 Annual average of March 2002 to February 2003. These data are weighted to population estimates which were released in February 2003, not the latest population estimates.

3 Includes those on government-supported employment and training programmes, and unpaid family workers.

4 In addition to employees and the self-employed, includes those on government-supported employment and training programmes, and unpaid family workers, as a percentage of all people of working age.

Source: Annual local area Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

4.2 Employees and the self-employed¹

Thousands and indices

	Employees				Self-employed			
	North West		United Kingdom		North West		United Kingdom	
	Thousands	Index (1992=100)	Thousands	Index (1992=100)	Thousands	Index (1992=100)	Thousands	Index (1992=100)
1995	2,462	99	21,646	100	338	93	3,549	103
1996	2,495	100	22,023	102	354	97	3,457	100
1997	2,529	101	22,478	104	346	95	3,454	100
1998	2,534	102	22,870	106	312	86	3,354	97
1999	2,581	103	23,280	108	327	90	3,273	95
2000	2,666	107	23,696	110	316	87	3,218	93
2001	2,694	108	23,922	111	308	84	3,237	94
2002	2,653	106	24,061	112	330	90	3,292	96
2003	2,721	109	24,162	112	338	93	3,479	101
2004	2,712	109	24,215	112	344	95	3,565	104

¹ At spring of each year. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted but have been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

4.3 The labour force:¹ by age and sub-region, spring 2004

Percentages and thousands

	Age group						All ages (=100%) (thousands)
	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 49	Males 50 to 64/ females 50 to 59	Males 65 and over/ females 60 and over		
United Kingdom	15.3	21.9	37.2	22.1	3.4	29,369	
North West	16.0	21.8	37.4	22.0	2.8	3,220	
Blackburn with Darwen UA	15.9	26.4	36.8	19.9	1.1	57	
Blackpool UA	14.7	31.9	30.7	16.3	6.4	59	
Halton UA	14.9	23.9	32.4	26.9	1.9	53	
Warrington UA	15.0	27.9	35.5	20.7	0.9	104	
Cheshire	15.5	21.0	41.0	19.5	3.0	321	
Cumbria	13.6	15.6	40.2	25.8	4.8	250	
Greater Manchester (Met. County)	16.4	22.3	37.5	21.2	2.6	1,188	
Lancashire	16.3	21.6	35.3	24.2	2.6	581	
Merseyside (Met. County)	16.5	21.2	37.9	21.7	2.8	606	

¹ The labour force includes those in employment and unemployment. See Notes and Definitions.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

4.4 Economic activity rates of the population of working age:¹ by sex

Percentages

	North West			United Kingdom		
	Males	Females	All people	Males	Females	All people
1995	81.5	68.5	75.3	85.0	70.9	78.2
1996	82.1	70.0	76.2	84.9	71.4	78.4
1997	81.7	69.0	75.6	84.7	71.8	78.4
1998	79.7	69.1	74.6	84.2	72.0	78.3
1999	81.7	69.8	76.0	84.4	72.5	78.7
2000	83.1	70.4	76.9	84.6	72.9	78.9
2001	81.5	71.9	76.9	84.0	72.7	78.5
2002	80.4	71.9	76.3	83.9	73.0	78.6
2003	82.3	72.1	77.4	84.1	73.0	78.7
2004	81.0	72.6	77.0	83.6	73.2	78.6

¹ At spring each year. Not seasonally adjusted. Based on the population of working age in private households, student halls of residence and NHS accommodation. The data in this table have been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Labour market

4.5 Socio-economic classification¹ of working-age population,² spring 2004

	Percentages and thousands	
	North West	United Kingdom
Socio-economic classification (NS-SEC)		
Higher managerial and professional	9.3	10.7
Lower managerial and professional	20.9	22.2
Intermediate occupations	11.5	10.0
Small employers and own account workers	6.7	7.5
Lower supervisory and technical	9.2	9.1
Semi-routine occupations	13.2	12.9
Routine occupations	9.9	9.4
Never worked, unemployed, and NEC ³	19.4	18.1
All of working age (=100%) (thousands)	4,091	36,279

1 Based on National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC). See Notes and Definitions.

2 Males aged 16 to 64 and females aged 16 to 59. The data in this table have been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data.

3 Not Elsewhere Classified. See Notes and Definitions.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

4.6 Population of working age in employment:¹ by occupation and highest qualification,² spring 2003^{3,4}

North West

Percentages and thousands

	Managers & senior officials	Prof- essional	Associate prof- essional and technical	Admin & secretarial	Skilled trades	Personal services	Sales & customer service	Process plant & machine operative	Elemen- tary occu- pations	All of working age in employ- ment ⁵ (=100%) (thousands)
Degree or equivalent	21.2	47.7	17.1	7.2	0.5	1.8	2.1	0.6	1.7	472
Higher education	17.6	16.3	31.4	10.1	8.0	9.5	3.1	1.5	2.5	295
GCE A Level or equivalent	12.2	4.8	12.8	13.9	23.1	7.9	8.7	8.3	8.2	796
GCSE grades A* to C or equivalent	11.7	2.0	9.4	22.0	8.3	11.2	12.6	7.4	15.3	734
Other qualifications (level unknown)	8.3	1.7	6.5	14.9	11.7	7.1	8.6	21.2	19.9	327
No qualifications	7.7	0.3	2.8	7.8	11.1	8.6	11.5	17.3	32.8	348
Total ⁶	13.0	11.1	12.6	13.9	11.7	7.9	8.4	8.6	12.6	2,993

1 Males aged 16 to 64 and females aged 16 to 59. Includes those on government-supported employment and training schemes and unpaid family workers.

2 See Notes and Definitions for chapter 5.

3 The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted but have been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data.

4 Some estimates are based on small sample sizes and are therefore subject to a higher degree of sampling variability and should be treated with caution.

5 Includes those who did not state their occupation.

6 Includes those who did not state their highest qualification.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

4.7 Average gross weekly earnings¹: by sex and sub-region, April 2003

£ and percentages

	Males				Females			
	Average (£)	Percentage earning under			Average (£)	Percentage earning under		
		£250	£350	£460		£250	£350	£460
United Kingdom	522.6	11.3	33.6	55.0	394.8	24.4	52.9	72.2
North West	483.1	13.1	37.8	59.3	367.9	27.9	56.9	76.3
Blackburn with Darwen UA	419.0	20.5	46.2	69.2	366.8	30.0	52.2	77.8
Blackpool UA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Halton UA	488.8	8.7	31.7	54.7	..	..	..	..
Warrington UA	486.3	13.2	35.0	55.4	376.0	27.8	58.6	72.8
Cheshire	564.8	8.2	27.8	48.6	388.0	28.0	54.4	72.6
Cumbria	455.7	12.7	35.1	57.4	336.4	36.1	68.8	81.6
Greater Manchester (Met County)	487.1	13.2	38.7	60.0	370.8	25.8	55.5	75.9
Lancashire	471.3	14.2	39.1	62.1	357.4	32.3	59.5	77.9
Merseyside (Met County)	457.2	14.3	41.6	62.3	366.5	26.2	55.9	76.7

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

Source: New Earnings Survey, Office for National Statistics

4.8 Average weekly hours¹: by sex and sub-region, April 2003

	Hours			
	Full-time male employees		Full-time female employees	
	Total hours including overtime	Overtime	Total hours including overtime	Overtime
United Kingdom	40.4	2.2	36.9	0.7
North West	40.9	2.3	37.3	0.7
Blackburn with Darwen UA	..	..	..	..
Blackpool UA	..	..	..	..
Halton UA	42.0	2.6	..	..
Warrington UA	41.0	1.4	37.6	0.7
Cheshire	41.2	2.4	37.5	0.7
Cumbria	41.8	2.8	38.2	0.8
Greater Manchester (Met County)	40.7	2.2	36.9	0.7
Lancashire	41.2	2.5	37.2	0.7
Merseyside (Met County)	40.4	2.1	37.6	0.7

¹ Including paid overtime only. See Notes and Definitions.

Source: New Earnings Survey, Office for National Statistics

4.9 Full and part-time employment: by sex and sub-region, autumn 2004^{1,2}

Percentages and thousands

	Males aged 16 and over			Females aged 16 and over		
	Full-time	Part-time	All in employment ³ (=100%) (thousands)	Full-time	Part-time	All in employment ³ (=100%) (thousands)
United Kingdom	90.5	9.5	14,689	57.3	42.7	12,311
North West	91.2	8.8	1,609	59.0	41.0	1,380
Blackburn with Darwen UA	87.4	12.6	29	72.9	27.1	25
Blackpool UA	94.9	5.1	23	72.1	27.9	28
Halton UA	100.0	..	23	61.5	38.5	26
Warrington UA	95.0	5.0	58	52.7	47.3	42
Cheshire	90.8	9.2	158	55.8	44.2	143
Cumbria	86.9	13.1	131	44.2	55.8	97
Greater Manchester (Met. County)	92.8	7.2	581	60.3	39.7	520
Lancashire	89.0	11.0	297	60.9	39.1	247
Merseyside (Met. County)	90.9	9.1	308	60.1	39.9	252

¹ The data in this table have been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data.

² Some estimates are based on small sample sizes and are therefore subject to a higher degree of sampling variability and should therefore be treated with caution.

³ Includes some people who did not state whether they worked full- or part-time. Percentages are based on totals that exclude this group.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

4.10 Unemployment rates¹ and claimant count rates²

Percentages

	Unemployment rates		Claimant count rates	
	North West	United Kingdom	North West	United Kingdom
1995	9.2	9.0	-	-
1996	8.6	8.4	6.2	6.1
1997	7.0	7.3	5.0	4.8
1998	6.8	6.4	4.0	3.8
1999	6.5	6.2	3.9	3.6
2000	5.6	5.7	3.5	3.2
2001	5.4	5.0	3.1	2.7
2002	5.7	5.3	2.9	2.6
2003	5.0	5.1	2.8	2.6
2004	4.6	4.9	2.5	2.4

1 Seasonally adjusted averages for spring (March to May) each year, based on those aged 16 or over. See Notes and Definitions. These figures are from the Labour Force Survey and have been adjusted to take account of the Census 2001 population data.

2 Seasonally adjusted workplace-based rates for April each year.

Source: Office for National Statistics

Labour market

4.11 Claimant count:¹ by age and duration², March 2004

North West

Percentages and thousands

	Males				Females			
	18 to 24	25 to 49	50 or over	All ages ³	18 to 24	25 to 49	50 or over	All ages ³
2 weeks or less	12.4	8.7	7.5	9.7	12.5	10.9	9.2	11.5
Over 2 weeks, up to 8	28.9	19.5	15.9	22.0	30.0	23.2	18.8	25.8
Over 8 weeks, up to 13	16.8	12.1	10.2	13.2	16.9	13.8	12.5	15.0
Over 13 weeks, up to 26	25.3	22.4	19.5	22.7	24.5	21.6	20.2	22.3
Over 26 weeks, up to 1 year	14.2	18.6	15.3	16.7	13.6	16.5	15.6	14.9
Over 1 year, up to 2	2.1	14.5	14.4	10.7	2.0	10.9	13.3	7.5
Over 2 years, up to 3	0.3	2.1	5.9	2.1	..	1.7	4.2	1.5
Over 3 years, up to 5	..	1.1	5.1	1.4	..	0.7	3.1	0.8
Over 5 years	..	1.0	6.2	1.5	..	0.6	3.1	0.7
All claimants (=100%) (thousands)	23.8	46.0	12.4	83.2	9.8	10.9	3.8	25.4

1 Not seasonally adjusted. Claimant count records the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance benefits.

2 Computerised claims only.

3 Includes some aged under 18.

Source: Jobcentre Plus administrative system

Labour market

4.12 Unemployment¹: by highest qualification,² spring 2004

Percentages and thousands

	North West	United Kingdom
Higher education	12.2	15.2
Other qualifications	64.1	64.4
No qualifications	23.6	20.4
Total ^{3,4} (=100%) (thousands)	138	1,361

1 Unemployed according to the ILO definition. Working age only (males aged 16 to 64 and females aged 16 to 59).

2 See Notes and Definitions for chapter 5.

3 Includes those who did not state their qualifications.

4 The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted but have been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data.

5 This figure for the North East is based on a small sample size and is therefore subject to a higher degree of sampling variability and should therefore be treated with caution

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

4.13 Unemployment rates: by ethnic origin^{1,2}

Percentages

	North West		Great Britain	
	2003	2004	2003	2004
All origins ³	4.8	4.3	4.8	4.6
White	4.5	3.9	4.4	4.2
Minority ethnic groups ⁴	13.1	13.8	10.9	10.0

1 As at spring of each year. The data in this table have been adjusted to take account of the Census 2001 population data.

2 This table uses the National Statistics interim standard classification of ethnic groups. Data for earlier periods used a different classification and are not comparable. See Notes and Definitions for chapter 2 ("Resident population by ethnic group").

3 Includes those who did not state their ethnic origin.

4 Some estimates are based on small sample sizes and are therefore subject to a higher degree of sampling variability. They should therefore be treated with caution.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

4.14 Unemployment rates for people of working age:^{1,2} by whether they have a disability,³ spring 2004⁴

	Percentages					
	Males		Females		All people	
	North West	United Kingdom	North West	United Kingdom	North West	United Kingdom
All	4.5	5.0	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.7
People with disabilities	6.0	7.7	7.5	6.6	6.7	7.2
All other people	4.3	4.6	3.8	4.1	4.0	4.4

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

2 The data in this table have been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data.

3 People with disabilities are defined as those with a long-term health problem or disability which is expected to last at least a year or more and which either affects the amount and/or kind of work the respondent might do and/or substantially affects their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.

4 Some estimates are based on small sample sizes and are therefore subject to a higher degree of sampling variability. They should therefore be treated with caution.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

4.15 Labour market statistics: by local authority

Percentages and thousands

	Economic activity rate ^{1,2} 2001-2002 (percentages)	Total in employment ^{1,3} 2001-2002 (thousands)	Claimant count ⁴ , March 2004				
			Level (thousands)	Females (percentage of claimants)	Percentage claiming over 12 months, computerised claims only ⁵		Percentage of working-age population ⁶
United Kingdom	78.1	27,433	932.0	25.2	15.1	2.6	
North West	75.2	2,974	109.5	23.5	14.4	2.7	
Blackburn with Darwen UA	70.3	55	2.2	23.0	6.0	2.7	
Blackpool UA	76.9	62	2.8	22.5	12.1	3.4	
Halton UA	70.3	49	2.4	24.0	14.0	3.2	
Warrington UA	78.7	91	2.2	23.4	11.2	1.9	
Cheshire	78.6	320	6.0	25.0	9.6	1.5	
Chester	79.2	57	1.1	26.4	15.4	1.6	
Congleton	79.8	44	0.7	29.0	6.6	1.2	
Crewe and Nantwich	77.8	52	1.1	24.6	9.6	1.7	
Ellesmere Port and Neston	81.3	39	0.9	21.9	7.6	1.8	
Macclesfield	81.2	73	1.0	23.2	5.9	1.1	
Vale Royal	73.2	54	1.2	25.7	10.5	1.7	
Cumbria	77.0	215	6.1	24.4	10.5	2.1	
Allerdale	78.1	41	1.3	24.3	11.6	2.4	
Barrow-in-Furness	73.2	29	1.3	19.1	7.7	2.9	
Carlisle	79.4	47	1.3	27.1	11.6	2.2	
Copeland	72.3	28	1.3	23.9	13.5	3.2	
Eden	84.9	24	0.2	30.5	9.1	0.8	
South Lakeland	75.6	46	0.6	28.6	5.5	1.0	
Greater Manchester (Met. County)	75.7	1,123	41.5	23.2	13.5	2.7	
Bolton	77.1	120	3.8	23.6	9.7	2.4	
Bury	76.4	82	2.0	26.9	7.7	1.8	
Manchester	66.2	152	12.2	21.8	18.4	4.8	
Oldham	75.7	96	3.4	21.2	8.3	2.6	
Rochdale	75.4	91	3.5	23.4	12.0	2.8	
Salford	72.6	91	3.8	21.6	13.0	2.8	
Stockport	81.4	141	2.8	25.1	14.9	1.6	
Tameside	80.3	103	3.1	25.9	11.4	2.4	
Trafford	79.4	101	2.3	23.7	12.7	1.8	
Wigan	78.3	145	4.5	24.4	12.4	2.4	
Lancashire	76.3	516	13.1	24.6	9.8	1.9	
Burnley	68.3	36	1.1	26.1	5.9	2.0	
Chorley	80.1	49	0.9	27.6	5.6	1.4	
Fylde	76.2	33	0.5	23.1	6.7	1.1	
Hyndburn	74.5	35	1.0	23.6	5.6	2.0	
Lancaster	76.1	60	2.0	24.5	14.2	2.4	
Pendle	74.9	41	1.0	26.5	5.8	2.0	
Preston	71.1	56	2.3	20.9	11.8	2.8	
Ribble Valley	79.8	27	0.2	24.9	6.6	0.7	
Rossendale	83.7	34	0.6	30.0	6.1	1.6	
South Ribble	81.5	51	0.8	26.0	8.0	1.2	
West Lancashire	77.2	49	1.7	24.8	15.8	2.6	
Wyre	76.1	44	1.0	24.2	8.4	1.7	
Merseyside (Met. County)	70.9	544	33.2	22.9	20.0	4.0	
Knowsley	66.8	56	3.9	23.0	17.3	4.3	
Liverpool	66.7	165	14.8	22.6	24.2	5.4	
St. Helens	75.3	77	3.3	24.6	17.2	3.0	
Sefton	72.6	116	5.0	22.5	19.7	3.1	
Wirral	75.2	131	6.2	23.1	13.1	3.4	

1 These Annual local area Labour Force Survey estimates cover the period from March 2001 to February 2002. These data are weighted to population estimates which were released in February 2003, not the latest population estimates.

2 Based on the population of working age.

3 Based on people aged 16 and over.

4 Count of claimants of unemployment-related benefit, i.e. Jobseeker's Allowance.

5 People who have been claiming for more than 12 months (computerised claims only), as a percentage of total computerised claimants.

6 Claimant count, as a percentage of the resident working-age population of an area.

Source: Office for National Statistics

4.16 Industrial composition of employee jobs: by sex and sub-region, 2002¹

Percentages and thousands

	Agriculture hunting, forestry & fishing ²	Mining, quarrying, (inc. oil & gas extraction)	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, water	Con- struction	Distribution, hotels & catering, repairs
Males						
Great Britain	1.3	0.4	19.3	0.7	7.6	22.7
North West	0.8	0.1	22.3	0.7	8.0	22.7
Blackburn with Darwen UA	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blackpool UA	..	..	..	..	..	..
Halton UA	0.3	..	29.2	..	7.8	19.0
Warrington UA	0.2	..	10.8	..	9.3	20.8
Cheshire County	0.5	0.2	24.0	0.2	7.6	25.0
Cumbria	0.5	0.5	30.2	0.8	8.0	26.5
Greater Manchester (Met County)	0.1	..	20.1	0.9	7.9	23.1
Lancashire County	0.2	0.2	29.3	0.7	10.6	21.8
Merseyside (Met County)	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Former county of Cheshire</i>	0.3	0.2	21.1	0.8	8.1	23.2
<i>Former county of Lancashire</i>	0.2	0.1	28.7	0.6	9.9	22.3
Females						
Great Britain	0.6	0.1	7.2	0.3	1.3	26.6
North West	0.3	..	7.7	0.4	1.2	27.3
Blackburn with Darwen UA	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blackpool UA	..	..	4.1	..	0.7	30.9
Halton UA	0.2	..	9.4	..	1.1	26.8
Warrington UA	0.1	..	5.1	..	1.8	30.4
Cheshire County	0.4	..	8.5	0.1	1.1	32.3
Cumbria	0.2	0.1	9.0	0.2	1.4	35.1
Greater Manchester (Met County)	0.1	..	7.5	0.5	1.3	26.4
Lancashire County	0.3	..	9.6	0.1	1.4	26.1
Merseyside (Met County)	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Former county of Cheshire</i>	0.3	..	7.8	0.6	1.2	31.3
<i>Former county of Lancashire</i>	0.2	..	9.4	0.1	1.3	26.2
All people						
Great Britain	0.9	0.2	13.4	0.5	4.5	24.6
North West	0.5	0.1	15.1	0.5	4.7	25.0
Blackburn with Darwen UA	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blackpool UA	..	..	..	..	..	..
Halton UA	0.2	..	20.1	..	4.7	22.6
Warrington UA	0.2	..	8.3	..	6.0	25.1
Cheshire County	0.4	0.1	16.0	0.1	4.3	28.8
Cumbria	0.4	0.3	19.6	0.5	4.7	30.9
Greater Manchester (Met County)	0.1	..	13.9	0.7	4.7	24.7
Lancashire County	0.3	0.1	20.0	0.5	6.3	23.8
Merseyside (Met County)	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Former county of Cheshire</i>	0.3	0.1	14.6	0.7	4.7	27.2
<i>Former county of Lancashire</i>	0.2	0.1	19.4	0.4	5.8	24.1

(1 of 2 screens)

1 At December. Figures based on Standard Industrial Classification 1992. See Notes and Definitions.

2 For some areas, the figures are aggregates from which agriculture class division 01 data have been excluded. See Notes and Definitions.

Source: Annual Business Inquiry, Office for National Statistics

4.16 Industrial composition of employee jobs: by sex and sub-region, 2002¹ (Continued)

Percentages and thousands

	Transport, storage & communi- cation	Financial & business services	Public administration & defence	Education, social work & health service	Other services	Whole economy ² =(100%) (thousands)
Males						
Great Britain	8.7	20.3	5.4	8.6	5.0	13,006
North West	8.6	18.2	5.6	8.6	4.4	1,516
Blackburn with Darwen UA	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blackpool UA	..	..	..	..	..	..
Halton UA	12.9	18.2	2.9	5.4	3.6	28
Warrington UA	9.7	35.1	3.9	4.1	3.3	63
Cheshire County	7.3	20.6	4.2	6.5	3.9	149
Cumbria	7.2	10.0	4.5	7.6	4.2	98
Greater Manchester (Met County)	10.2	20.1	4.8	8.3	4.5	589
Lancashire County	6.6	13.0	5.4	8.3	3.8	249
Merseyside (Met County)	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Former county of Cheshire</i>	8.6	24.2	4.0	5.7	3.7	240
<i>Former county of Lancashire</i>	6.4	12.6	6.3	8.8	4.2	310
Females						
Great Britain	3.4	18.8	5.1	31.2	5.5	12,542
North West	3.3	16.4	5.4	32.7	5.3	1,458
Blackburn with Darwen UA	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blackpool UA	1.5	9.0	13.9	34.0	5.8	33
Halton UA	5.2	16.6	3.7	31.6	5.3	24
Warrington UA	4.4	24.2	3.9	23.0	4.5	51
Cheshire County	2.3	18.6	4.2	26.6	6.0	155
Cumbria	2.6	9.3	4.4	32.5	5.0	99
Greater Manchester (Met County)	4.3	19.0	4.9	31.0	5.1	563
Lancashire County	2.9	13.2	5.2	35.3	5.9	221
Merseyside (Met County)	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Former county of Cheshire</i>	3.0	19.6	4.1	26.3	5.6	230
<i>Former county of Lancashire</i>	2.8	12.4	6.0	35.7	5.9	285
All people						
Great Britain	6.1	19.6	5.2	19.7	5.3	25,548
North West	6.0	17.3	5.5	20.4	4.8	2,974
Blackburn with Darwen UA	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blackpool UA	..	..	..	..	..	..
Halton UA	9.4	17.5	3.3	17.5	4.4	51
Warrington UA	7.3	30.2	3.9	12.5	3.9	115
Cheshire County	4.7	19.5	4.2	16.8	5.0	304
Cumbria	4.9	9.6	4.5	20.1	4.6	196
Greater Manchester (Met County)	7.3	19.6	4.8	19.4	4.8	1,152
Lancashire County	4.8	13.1	5.4	21.0	4.8	470
Merseyside (Met County)	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Former county of Cheshire</i>	5.9	21.9	4.0	15.8	4.6	470
<i>Former county of Lancashire</i>	4.7	12.5	6.1	21.7	5.1	595

(2 of 2 screens)

1 At December. Figures based on Standard Industrial Classification 1992. See Notes and Definitions.

2 For some areas, the figures are aggregates from which agriculture class division 01 data have been excluded. See Notes and Definitions.

Source: Annual Business Inquiry, Office for National Statistics

5 Education and training

Education and training

5.1 Three- and four-year-olds^{1,2} in maintained nursery and primary schools: by Local Education Authority, January 2004³

Thousands and percentages

	Maintained nursery and primary schools			
	Full-time (000s)	Part-time ⁴ (000s)	Total (000s)	Per cent of population ⁵
England	369.3	307.2	676.5	59
North West	61.2	41.8	103.0	67
Blackburn with Darwen	1.3	1.3	2.6	63
Blackpool	1.0	0.5	1.5	50
Bolton	2.4	2.4	4.8	73
Bury	1.7	1.1	2.9	66
Cheshire	4.9	2.8	7.7	51
Cumbria	3.2	3.6	6.9	70
Halton	0.9	0.8	1.6	56
Knowsley	1.5	2.1	3.6	97
Lancashire	8.6	5.3	13.9	54
Liverpool	3.6	3.9	7.5	79
Manchester	7.9	0.6	8.5	86
Oldham	3.3	1.0	4.3	72
Rochdale	1.9	1.5	3.4	66
St. Helens	1.4	1.4	2.8	70
Salford	3.5	0.2	3.8	81
Sefton	2.0	2.3	4.3	74
Stockport	2.3	2.1	4.4	68
Tameside	1.4	2.4	3.9	78
Trafford	2.3	1.5	3.7	78
Warrington	1.6	1.2	2.8	60
Wigan	2.3	2.0	4.3	62
Wirral	2.3	1.8	4.2	60

1 Headcount of children aged 3 and 4 at 31 December in previous calendar year.

2 Numbers of 3- and 4-year-olds in schools may include some 2-year-olds.

3 Provisional.

4 Part-time pupils do not attend school both morning and afternoon at least 5 days a week.

5 Number of 3- and 4-year-olds expressed as a percentage of the 3- and 4-year-old population.

Source: Department for Education and Skills

Education and training

5.2 Distribution of pupils¹ in the public sector: by size of school, 2003/04

	Percentages and thousands	
	North West	United Kingdom
Maintained primary schools²		
100 pupils or fewer	3.2	4.9
101-200 pupils	19.9	18.0
201-300 pupils	37.4	31.7
Over 300 pupils	39.5	45.4
Total pupils in primary schools (=100%)(thousands)	616.3	5,111.4
Maintained secondary schools		
600 pupils or fewer	4.4	8.2
601-800 pupils	14.3	13.3
801-1,000 pupils	23.5	20.7
Over 1,000 pupils	57.8	57.8
Total pupils in secondary schools (=100%) (thousands)	472.5	4,013.1

1 Full-time and part-time (i.e. headcounts).

2 In Northern Ireland primary figures include pupils in approved nursery and reception classes in primary schools and preparatory departments of grammar schools.

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

Education and training

5.3 Pupil/teacher ratios^{1,2}: by Local Education Authority, 2003/04³

	Numbers	
	Primary schools	Secondary schools
United Kingdom	21.9	16.4
North West	22.4	16.2
Blackburn with Darwen	22.0	16.0
Blackpool	21.7	16.5
Bolton	22.5	16.1
Bury	23.7	17.6
Cheshire	22.4	16.9
Cumbria	21.7	16.2
Halton	21.2	16.0
Knowsley	22.2	16.0
Lancashire	22.4	16.7
Liverpool	21.4	15.2
Manchester	22.1	15.9
Oldham	24.3	15.5
Rochdale	22.4	16.8
St. Helens	23.4	15.9
Salford	22.3	16.1
Sefton	22.1	15.8
Stockport	22.6	16.6
Tameside	22.2	16.6
Trafford	23.8	16.7
Warrington	22.6	16.1
Wigan	22.2	16.2
Wirral	22.2	15.5

1 Public sector schools only.

2 Qualified teachers only.

3 Provisional.

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

Education and Training

5.4 Average class sizes¹

	Numbers	
	North West	England
Primary schools		
1980/81	26.0	25.2
1990/91	27.1	26.3
1998/99	27.7	27.5
1999/2000	27.1	27.1
2000/01	26.7	26.7
2001/02	26.1	26.3
2002/03	26.1	26.3
2003/04	26.0	26.2
Secondary schools²		
1980/81	20.7	20.8
1990/91	20.0	20.3
1998/99	21.8	21.9
1999/2000	22.0	22.0
2000/01	22.0	22.0
2001/02	21.8	21.9
2002/03	21.8	21.9
2003/04	21.8	21.8

1 One-teacher classes in maintained schools only.

2 Excludes sixth form colleges from 1993/4, these were reclassified as FE colleges from 1 April 1993.

Source: Department for Education and Skills

5.5 School meal arrangements¹: by Local Education Authority 2003/04²

Numbers and percentages

	Maintained Nursery, Primary and middle deemed Primary schools			Maintained Secondary and middle deemed Secondary schools			All Special schools ³		
	Number on roll (thousands)	Percentage known to be eligible for free meals	Percentage taking free school meals	Number on roll (thousands)	Percentage known to be eligible for free meals	Percentage taking free school meals	Number on roll (thousands)	Percentage known to be eligible for free meals	Percentage taking free school meals
United Kingdom	5,161.2	17.7	14.5	4,005.2	14.8	10.7	104.1	37.9	31.3
North West	623.2	20.9	17.3	472.7	18.4	13.6	14.4	43.8	34.7
Blackburn with Darwen	15.6	25.2	21.6	9.6	25.4	19.1	0.3	48.7	33.5
Blackpool	12.2	23.3	18.2	8.7	20.6	15.7	0.3	46.0	33.9
Bolton	26.2	18.1	16.5	19.9	15.3	12.0	0.5	40.8	31.9
Bury	16.5	14.2	12.3	12.0	14.2	10.3	0.2	26.7	25.4
Cheshire	57.1	11.6	9.7	47.7	9.2	6.7	1.2	30.7	20.0
Cumbria	42.2	13.7	11.2	35.3	11.4	8.3	0.5	33.6	29.9
Halton	11.1	26.0	21.7	8.3	23.8	17.1	0.4	43.9	36.4
Knowsley	16.6	33.0	25.5	10.2	38.0	22.5	0.5	58.1	50.1
Lancashire	99.1	15.7	13.0	76.7	13.8	11.7	2.3	38.7	31.7
Liverpool	40.6	34.1	27.9	33.5	30.4	21.5	1.2	55.0	44.0
Manchester	41.2	45.1	37.6	23.7	41.9	31.8	1.2	63.1	44.6
Oldham	23.4	23.2	20.0	16.8	20.1	15.4	0.4	46.3	36.5
Rochdale	20.8	24.3	20.2	14.4	23.9	17.9	0.5	50.8	41.2
St. Helens	16.4	19.8	16.2	12.2	16.8	10.6	0.4	44.0	37.1
Salford	20.4	30.7	26.3	12.7	24.2	17.7	0.4	45.5	38.4
Sefton	24.8	17.9	13.5	21.2	16.8	12.0	0.5	38.6	31.1
Stockport	25.0	12.4	10.7	17.1	11.8	8.5	0.6	29.0	26.2
Tameside	21.0	19.0	16.4	16.0	18.0	13.6	0.4	38.5	29.6
Trafford	19.6	12.4	10.4	16.4	11.7	9.2	0.5	31.6	23.2
Warrington	18.2	10.0	8.1	14.2	8.8	6.2	0.4	33.0	26.6
Wigan	27.4	16.4	13.1	21.4	14.5	10.4	0.8	45.1	36.1
Wirral	27.9	27.3	20.8	24.7	24.9	17.9	1.0	49.6	42.3

¹ Figures throughout England include boarding pupils as well as solely and dually registered pupils.

² Provisional

³ Figures in the UK row refer to Great Britain.

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

Education and Training

5.6 Local Education Authority school based expenditure per pupil at 2003/04 constant prices

£ thousands per full-time equivalent pupil

	Primary education ¹		Secondary education	
	North West	England	North West	England
1997/98	1.9	2.0	2.7	2.7
1998/99	2.0	2.1	2.7	2.8
1999/2000	2.1	2.2	2.8	2.9
2000/01	2.4	2.4	3.1	3.1
2001/02	2.6	2.6	3.4	3.4
2002/03	2.6	2.6	3.3	3.3

¹ Figures up to 1998/99 refer to pre-primary/ primary education.

Source: Department for Education and Skills

Education and Training

5.7 16- and 17-year-olds participating in post-compulsory education and training, 2001/02¹

	Percentages ²			
	16-year-olds in education and training		17-year-olds in education and training	
	North West	England	North West	England
Males and Females				
Full-time schools	24	35	20	28
Full-time further education	43	36	35	30
Part-time further education	5	5	6	6
Government-supported training	10	7	12	10
Total ³	76	78	67	67
Males				
Full-time schools	23	33	19	26
Full-time further education	40	34	32	28
Part-time further education	5	5	7	7
Government-supported training	11	9	14	11
Total ³	73	75	65	65
Females				
Full-time schools	26	38	21	30
Full-time further education	46	40	37	32
Part-time further education	4	5	6	6
Government-supported training	8	6	10	8
Total ³	79	83	69	70

1 See Notes and Definitions. Provisional.

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

3 Excluding the overlap between full-time education and government supported training.

Source: Department for Education and Skills

Education and Training

5.8 16- and 17-year-olds participating in post-compulsory education: by Local Education Authority, 2001/02¹

Percentages²

	16-year-olds in education		17-year-olds in education	
	Full-time	Part-time ³	Full-time	Part-time ³
United Kingdom	72	..	58	..
North West	67	5	55	6
Blackburn with Darwen	72	5	63	6
Blackpool	58	5	52	7
Bolton	67	4	57	5
Bury	75	3	59	5
Cheshire	74	5	61	6
Cumbria	71	7	56	9
Halton	65	7	48	9
Knowsley	60	3	44	4
Lancashire	65	5	55	7
Liverpool	63	5	49	6
Manchester	73	5	60	7
Oldham	65	3	55	4
Rochdale	58	4	49	6
St. Helens	55	7	43	8
Salford	68	4	61	6
Sefton	66	3	51	3
Stockport	70	4	60	5
Tameside	67	4	51	6
Trafford	64	7	56	7
Warrington	66	4	58	5
Wigan	63	4	50	5
Wirral	69	5	54	6

1 Provisional. See Notes and Definitions.

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

3 Part-time education in colleges of further education.

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

Education and Training

5.9 Examination achievements of young people: by sex, 2002/03¹

Percentages and thousands

	North West		United Kingdom	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
GCSE or SCE Standard Grade/NQ:				
Percentage of Pupils in their last year of compulsory schooling achieving				
5 or more grades A*-C/1-3	45.8	56.1	48.3	58.8
1 to 4 grades A*-C/1-3	23.9	23.3	23.6	22.7
Grades D-G/4-6 only ²	23.5	16.1	21.8	14.4
No graded results	6.8	4.4	6.3	4.1
Total pupils (=100%) (thousands)	46.4	44.7	382.7	367.6
GCE A levels or equivalent^{3,4}:				
Percentage of candidates achieving				
2 or more A levels	87.4	90.4	..	..

1 From 1999/2000 National Qualifications (NQ) were introduced in Scotland.

2 No grades above D/4 and at least one in the D-G/4-6 range.

3 Including Vocational Certificates of Education (VCE) and equivalent in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

4 Two AS levels count as one A level pass.

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

5.10 Home domiciled higher education students¹: by region of study and domicile, 2002/03

Percentages and thousands

Region of domicile	Region of study												All students (=100%) (thousands)
	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	
United Kingdom	4.7	11.3	10.0	6.6	8.3	5.3	15.3	10.3	7.0	5.8	12.3	3.0	1779.2
North East	73.0	5.2	9.7	2.5	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.5	0.6	0.5	2.8	0.1	71.3
North West	3.1	68.9	10.6	3.1	4.1	1.5	2.2	2.0	1.1	1.8	1.7	0.1	189.8
Yorkshire and the Humber	6.1	8.0	68.6	5.2	2.7	1.5	2.3	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.6	0.1	130.3
East Midlands	2.6	6.1	17.6	48.5	8.5	3.5	4.2	3.9	2.3	1.6	1.1	-	106.8
West Midlands	1.2	6.6	5.6	7.8	61.4	1.8	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.9	0.9	-	145.5
East	1.9	3.5	6.5	9.2	4.9	41.1	15.9	9.9	4.0	1.8	1.3	0.1	131.3
London	0.9	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.7	5.1	70.2	9.0	2.4	1.0	1.1	-	253.8
South East	1.5	2.9	3.9	5.2	4.2	4.2	16.9	48.5	8.1	3.0	1.4	-	217.5
South West	1.0	2.9	3.0	3.3	4.6	2.3	6.2	12.3	56.3	6.8	1.1	-	130.1
England ²	5.7	13.5	12.3	8.1	10.1	6.6	18.8	12.6	8.4	2.4	1.4	-	1414.6
Wales	0.6	5.7	2.4	2.0	3.3	1.0	2.5	3.0	5.0	73.8	0.6	-	93.5
Scotland	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.4	94.2	0.1	205.2
Northern Ireland	1.3	4.1	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.5	1.1	0.5	0.8	8.4	78.9	65.8

1 See Notes and Definitions. Open University students are excluded.

2 Including students from the Channel Islands and Isle of Man and students whose region of domicile was unknown or unclassified.

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

Education and Training

5.11 Progress towards achieving selected National Targets¹ for England for young people and adults², spring 2003³

Percentages and thousands

	North East	England
spring 2003		
All		
19-year-olds with 5 GCSEs at Grades A*-C or equivalent ^{4,5}	72	76
19-year-olds qualified to at least level 3 ^{5,6}	49	51
Economically active adults qualified to at least level 2 ⁷	69	70
Economically active adults qualified to at least level 3 ⁸	47	49
Males		
19-year-olds with 5 GCSEs at Grades A*-C or equivalent ^{4,5}	62	73
19-year-olds qualified to at least level 3 ^{5,6}	40	50
Economically active adults qualified to at least level 2 ⁷	71	72
Economically active adults qualified to at least level 3 ⁸	50	52
Females		
19-year-olds with 5 GCSEs at Grades A*-C or equivalent ^{4,5}	82	78
19-year-olds qualified to at least level 3 ^{5,6}	57	53
Economically active adults qualified to at least level 2 ⁷	67	68
Economically active adults qualified to at least level 3 ⁸	45	45

1 By region of residence. There are further Public Service Agreement/ Spending Review 2002 targets which are not included in this table.

2 Males aged 18 to 64 and females aged 18 to 59 in employment or actively seeking employment.

3 More up-to-date information may be available through the DfES Research and Statistics Gateway 'www.dfes.gov.uk/rsgateway/'.

4 DfES Public Service Agreement (PSA Target): The proportion of 19-year-olds who achieve 5 GCSEs A*-C, or equivalent, should rise by 3 percentage points between 2002 and 2004, with a further increase of 3 percentage points by 2006.

5 The achievement of 19- to 21-year-olds is used as a proxy for attainment at age 19.

6 LSC Target: By 2004, 55 per cent of 19-year-olds qualified to at least level 3.

7 DfES PSA Target: Reduce by at least 40 per cent the number of adults who lack level 2 by 2010. Working towards this, 1 million adults already in the workforce to achieve level 2 between 2003 and 2006.

8 LSC Target: By 2004 52 per cent of adults qualified to at least level 3.

Source: Department for Education and Skills

Education and Training

5.12 Population of working age:¹ by highest qualification,² winter 2003

Percentages and thousands

	North West	United Kingdom
Degree or equivalent	14.8	17.1
Higher education below degree	8.6	8.6
GCE A level or equivalent	24.8	24.1
GCSE grades A*-C or equivalent	24.1	21.9
Other qualifications	10.5	13.2
No qualifications	16.5	14.4
All people of working age ³ (thousands = 100%)	4,090	36,239

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

2 For information on equivalent level qualifications, see Notes and Definitions.

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

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

Education and Training

5.13 Employers' provision of training and involvement^{1,2}, 2002

	Percentages	
	North West	England
Proportion of employers:		
With a training plan	63	60
With a training budget	50	46
Providing off-the-job training in the previous 12 months	63	62
Proportion of employers involved in the previous 12 months with:		
NVQs/SVQs	40	35
Time-off for studying or training	19	16
Modern Apprenticeships	7	5
Learning Partnerships	10	11

1 Care should be taken when making comparisons with earlier years due to the difference in coverage and focus between this survey and its predecessor, *Skill Needs in Britain*. See Notes and Definitions.

2 The LTW survey was carried out in October and December 2002 and asked if any training provision had been made 12 months prior to the interview.

Source: *Learning and Training at Work 2002*, IFF Research Limited for the Department for Education and Skills

Education and Training

5.14 Employees of working age¹ receiving job-related training:² by sex, spring 2004

Percentages³ and hours

	North West			United Kingdom		
	Males	Females	All people	Males	Females	All people
Any job-related training	14.7	17.3	16.0	14.0	18.4	16.1
On-the-job training only	4.8	6.5	5.6	4.7	5.9	5.3
Off-the-job training only	7.2	7.9	7.5	6.6	8.8	7.7
Both on- and off-the-job training	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	3.7	3.2
Average number of hours of training in the last week	13.0	9.3	11.1	14.0	11.9	12.8

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

2 Job-related education or training received in the four weeks before interview.

3 As a percentage of all employees of working age.

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

6 Transport and the environment

Transport and the environment

6.1 Households with cars¹, 2002

	Percentages	
	North West	Great Britain
No car/van	27	26
One car/van	45	44
Two or more cars/vans	28	29

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

Source: General Household Survey and Expenditure and Food Survey, Office for National Statistics; National Travel Survey, Department for Transport

Transport and the environment

6.2 Average daily motor vehicle flows¹: by road class, 2003

	Thousand vehicles per kilometre per day	
	North West	England
Motorway	71.4	78.0
Major roads		
Rural ²	10.6	13.7
Urban	17.7	20.7
Minor roads		
Rural ²	0.9	1.0
Urban	2.1	2.4
All roads	4.1	3.9

¹ Average daily flow is the annual traffic flow divided by road length divided by the number of days in the year.

² Rural roads: all those roads outside of urban settlements.

Source: Department for Transport

Transport and the environment

6.3 Usual time taken by employees and the self-employed to travel to work¹: by region of residence, autumn 2003

	Percentages				
	Greater Manchester	Merseyside	Rest of the North West	North West	United Kingdom
10 minutes or less	28.5	27.9	35.9	31.6	31.4
Between 11 and 20 minutes	30.6	33.5	30.2	30.9	28.5
Between 21 and 30 minutes	21.3	18.2	17.4	19.1	18.1
Between 31 and 40 minutes	6.5	5.6	5.5	5.9	5.6
Between 41 and 50 minutes	6.3	7.7	5.2	6.1	6.2
Between 51 minutes and one hour	4.4	4.8	3.6	4.1	5.6
More than one hour	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.3	4.5

¹ Excludes those working from home. Percentages are based on totals that exclude people who work abroad, and people who did not state how long it took them to travel to work.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Transport and the environment

6.4 Usual time taken by employees and the self-employed to travel to work¹: by region of employment, autumn 2003

	Percentages				
	Greater Manchester	Merseyside	Rest of North West	North West	United Kingdom
10 minutes or less	27.3	29.0	35.9	31.4	31.3
Between 11 and 20 minutes	29.6	35.3	30.5	31.0	28.5
Between 21 and 30 minutes	20.6	18.5	17.7	19.0	18.2
Between 31 and 40 minutes	6.7	5.2	5.6	5.9	5.6
Between 41 and 50 minutes	7.2	6.5	5.4	6.3	6.3
Between 51 minutes and one hour	5.7	3.8	3.7	4.5	5.6
More than one hour	2.9	..	1.3	2.0	4.4

¹ Excludes those working from home. Percentages are based on totals that exclude people who work abroad, and people who did not state how long it took them to travel to work.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Transport and the environment

6.5 Distance travelled per person per year¹: by mode of transport, 2002/03²

	Miles	
	North West	Great Britain
Walking	188	191
Cars and other private road vehicles	5,234	5,784
Public transport	763	880
All modes of transport	6,185	6,855

1 Within Great Britain only. Figures relate to the region of residence of the traveller and include trips undertaken outside this region. They include trips of less than one mile.

2 Due to changes in methodology, there are some inconsistencies between figures from 2002/03 and those for earlier years.

Source: National Travel Survey, Department for Transport

Transport and the environment

6.6 Trips per person per year¹: by purpose and sex, 2002/03

	Percentages and numbers			
	Males		Females	
	North West	Great Britain	North West	Great Britain
Commuting	17	18	11	12
Business	4	5	2	2
Education	6	7	6	6
Shopping	19	18	22	22
Other personal business	23	22	28	27
Leisure	30	31	30	30
Average number of trips (=100%)(numbers)	1,046	994	1,011	1,003

¹ Within Great Britain only. Figures relate to region of residence of the traveller and include trips undertaken outside of their region. See Notes and Definitions.

Source: National Travel Survey, Department for Transport

6.7 Land cover¹ by Broad Habitat², 1998³

Percentages and sq km

	North West	England
Percentage of land covered by:		
Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland	7.2	8.2
Coniferous woodland	2.9	2.5
Arable and horticultural	18.7	36.2
Improved grassland	42.1	30.2
Semi-natural grassland (acid, neutral, calcareous) and bracken	10.8	8.0
Dwarf shrub heath and montane	4.5	3.0
Fen, marsh, swamp and bog	3.5	2.0
Freshwater	0.9	0.7
Built up areas and gardens and linear features and inland rock (unsurveyed urban and unclassified)	9.1	8.8
Coastal	0.3	0.4
Total area (=100%)(sq km)	6,333	121,126

1 Excludes boundary and linear features. Estimates are based on extrapolation from a national sample and are associated with error terms which are not shown on this table.

2 See Notes and Definitions.

3 Although the data are from the Countryside Survey 2000 database, the measurements were actually made in 1998.

Source: Countryside Survey 2000 database, Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs; Centre for Ecology and Hydrology

6.8 Agricultural land use¹: by sub-region, June 2003

Percentages and thousand hectares

	Percentage of agricultural land				Total area on agri- cultural holdings (=100%) (thousand hectares)	Thousand hectares			
	Arable land ²	Grass five years old and over (inc- luding sole right rough grazing)	Set- aside land	Other land on agri- cultural holdings including woodland ^{3,4}		Arable land ²	Grass five years old and over (inc- luding sole right rough grazing)	Set- aside land	Other land on agri- cultural holdings including woodland ^{3,4}
United Kingdom	33	58	4	5	17,230	5,708	10,013	689	820
North West	22	74	1	3	897	198	663	13	25
Blackburn with Darwen UA	5	94	..	1	7	-	7	..	-
Blackpool UA	..	..	0	..	0	..	..	0	..
Halton UA	..	21	9	..	2	..	-	-	..
Warrington UA	..	..	7	..	8	..	..	1	..
Cheshire	39	55	2	3	154	61	84	4	5
West Cumbria	18	79	1	2	139	25	110	1	3
East Cumbria	13	83	1	3	321	43	267	2	9
Greater Manchester South	19	77	2	2	29	5	22	-	1
Greater Manchester North	33	60	3	4	10	3	6	-	-
Lancashire	20	76	1	2	210	42	160	3	5
East Merseyside	69	19	8	4	9	6	2	1	-
Liverpool	..	32	..	..	0	..	-	..	..
Sefton	..	19	13	..	3	..	1	-	..
Wirral	51	..	..	2	4	2	..	..	-

1 Figures for England include estimates for minor holdings.

2 Crops, bare fallow and all grass under five years old.

3 In Great Britain this includes farm roads, yards, buildings (except glasshouses), ponds and derelict land. In Northern Ireland it includes land under bog, water, roads, buildings etc and wasteland not used for agriculture.

4 In previous editions of Region in Figures this category included sole right rough grazing.

Source: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs; National Assembly for Wales; The Scottish Executive Rural Affairs Department; Department of Agriculture and Rural Development for Northern Ireland

Transport and the environment

6.9 Previous use of land changing to developed use in 1997-2000^{1,2}

	North West	England
Undeveloped uses (percentages)		
Agriculture	25	35
Undeveloped land in built-up areas ³	6	6
Other not previously developed uses ⁴	13	8
All undeveloped uses	44	48
Developed uses (percentages)		
Residential	6	7
Vacant and derelict land	20	15
Other previously developed uses ⁵	30	30
All developed uses	56	52
All changes to developed uses (=100%)(hectares)⁶	2,345	15,375

1 The information relates only to map changes recorded by the Ordnance Survey as at end of June 2004 for which the year of change has been estimated from available information.

2 Includes land that was previously developed.

3 Land in built-up areas which has not been previously developed and which is not currently used for agriculture.

4 Includes Forestry, Open land and water and outdoor recreation.

5 Includes minerals and landfill, transport and utilities, industry and commerce and community services.

6 Due to incomplete data, average hectares exclude 1999.

Source: Office of the Deputy Prime Minister

Transport and the environment

6.10 Designated areas¹, 2004²

	North West	England
National Parks		
Area (thousand hectares)	261	994
Percentage of total area	18	7
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty		
Area (thousand hectares)	153	2,018
Percentage of total area	11	16
Green Belt land ^{2,3}		
Area (thousand hectares)	252	1,650
Percentage of total area	18	13
Defined Heritage Coasts length (km)	6	1,057

1 National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Defined Heritage Coasts, National Scenic Areas in Scotland are the major areas designated by legislation to protect their landscape importance. Green Belts have been designated in England, Scotland and Northern Ireland to restrict the sprawl of built-up areas onto previously undeveloped land and to preserve the character of historic towns. Other areas, such as National Nature Reserves, Special Protection Areas and Marine Nature Reserves are protected for their value as wildlife habitat. See Notes and Definitions. Some areas may be in more than one category.

2 As at March 2004, except for Green Belt land which relates to 1 January 1997.

3 Based on a new methodology in which the extent of Green Belt Land is captured in digital form. This approach provides much more reliable figures than those previously published in earlier years and therefore represents new baseline data.

Source: Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs

6.11 Rivers and canals¹: by chemical quality², 1990 and 2003

	Percentages and kilometres			
	North West		England	
	1990	2003	1990	2003
Chemical quality				
Very good (Class A)	17	35	14	27
Good (Class B)	26	26	30	35
Fairly good (Class C)	16	20	25	21
Fair (Class D)	14	9	15	10
Poor (Class E)	19	8	14	6
Bad (Class F)	9	1	3	1
Total length surveyed³				
(kilometres)	4,770	5,430	30,740	35,860

1 Figures for the English regions will not add to the national figure for England because a small amount of river lengths which are located along the border between England and Wales are counted in both the national figures for England and Wales. See Notes and Definitions.

2 Based on the chemical quality grade of the General Quality Assessment (GQA) scheme in England and Wales. See Notes and Definitions.

3 Rounded to nearest 10 km.

Source: Environment Agency

6.12 Rivers and canals¹: by biological quality², 1990 and 2003

	Percentages and kilometres			
	North West		England	
	1990	2003	1990	2003
Biological quality				
Very good (Class A)	12	21	26	38
Good (Class B)	32	32	34	31
Fairly good (Class C)	17	21	21	18
Fair (Class D)	9	14	9	8
Poor (Class E)	19	11	7	4
Bad (Class F)	12	2	4	1
Total length surveyed³				
(kilometres)	3,790	4,690	26,770	33,460

1 The method used to allocate river lengths from Environment Agency regions to Government Office Regions and Wales results in a lower total river length for England and Wales compared with the total for Environment Agency regions. See Notes and Definitions.

2 Biological quality based on the River Invertebrate Prediction and Classification System (RIVPACS) in England and Wales. See Notes and Definitions.

3 Rounded to nearest 10 km.

Source: Environment Agency

7 Living in the North West

Living in the North West

7.1 Households: by type, spring 2004¹

	Percentages and thousands	
	North West	United Kingdom
Household types (percentages)		
One person	29.1	28.9
Two or more unrelated adults	2.4	3.0
Couple ²		
With dependent children	22.1	21.8
With non-dependent children only	6.9	6.5
With no children	27.0	28.4
Lone parent		
With dependent children	8.4	7.2
With non-dependent children only	3.4	3.2
Two or more families	0.6	1.0
Total households (=100%)(thousands)	2,806	24,738

¹ The data in this table have been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population data.

² Other individuals who were not family members may also be included.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

7.2 Household numbers and projections¹

	Millions	
	North West	England
Household numbers		
1981	2.55	17.31
1991	2.72	19.21
1997	2.83	20.36
1998	2.84	20.54
1999	2.85	20.74
2000	2.87	20.97
2001	2.82	20.75
2002	2.83	20.91
Household projections		
2006	2.93	21.73
2011	3.00	22.52
2016	3.06	23.31
2021	3.11	24.00

¹ Estimates for 2001 and 2002 are based on mid-year population estimates which take into account 2001 census results. Estimates for 1981 onwards are subject to revision following revisions to population estimates, hence the apparent fall in numbers of households. Figures for 2006 onwards for England are 1996-based projections.

Source: Office of the Deputy Prime Minister

Living in the North West

7.3 Distribution of household income¹, 2000/01 to 2002/03²

	Percentages and £	
	North West	United Kingdom
Percentage of households in each weekly income group		
Under £100	8	7
£100 but under £150	11	9
£150 but under £250	16	15
£250 but under £350	12	12
£350 but under £450	12	10
£450 but under £600	14	14
£600 but under £750	10	10
£750 or over	18	23
Average gross weekly income (£)		
Per household	462	534
Per person	196	225

1 Excluding Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit.

2 Combined data from the 2000/01 Family Expenditure Survey and the 2001/02 and 2002/03 Expenditure and Food Surveys.

Source: Expenditure and Food Survey, Office for National Statistics

Living in the North West

7.4 Household income: by source, 2000/01 to 2002/03¹

	Percentages and £	
	North West	United Kingdom
Wages and salaries	66	68
Self employment	7	8
Investments	3	4
Annuities and pensions ²	8	7
Social security benefits ³	16	12
Other income	1	1
Average gross weekly household income (£)	462	534

1 Combined data from the 2000/01 Family Expenditure Survey and the 2001/02 and 2002/03 Expenditure and Food Surveys.

2 Other than social security benefits.

3 Excluding Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit.

Source: *Expenditure and Food Survey, Office for National Statistics*

Living in the North West

7.5 Households in receipt of benefit:¹ by type of benefit, 2002/03

Percentage of all households

	North West	United Kingdom
Family Credit/WFTC ² or Income Support	21	17
Housing Benefit	17	15
Council Tax Benefit	22	19
Jobseeker's Allowance	3	3
Retirement Pension	30	29
Incapacity or Disablement Benefits ³	19	16
Child Benefit	28	27
Any benefit	71	69

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

2 Working Families Tax Credit replaced Family Credit in October 1999.

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

Source: Family Resources Survey, Department for Work and Pensions

7.6 Measures of deprivation: by local authority

	2004 Indices of Deprivation ¹						Income Support beneficiaries ^{2,3} May 2004 (percentages)
	Rank of employment scale	Rank of income scale	Rank of average scores	Rank of average ranks	Extent rank	Local concentration rank	
England	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
North West	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
Blackburn with Darwen UA	66	71	34	45	25	25	12
Blackpool UA	59	73	24	26	35	10	12
Halton UA	65	77	21	30	18	20	11
Warrington UA	70	94	147	170	114	78	5
Cheshire County	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Chester	142	153	178	205	145	109	6
Congleton	240	296	305	307	257	266	3
Crewe and Nantwich	162	175	174	201	147	126	6
Ellesmere Port and Neston	180	205	141	160	98	131	7
Macclesfield	165	182	276	282	206	205	4
Vale Royal	130	164	176	199	154	136	6
Cumbria	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
Allerdale	134	159	105	112	100	79	6
Barrow-in-Furness	114	160	29	35	34	16	11
Carlisle	132	162	108	117	110	110	6
Copeland	155	192	84	73	86	77	8
Eden	327	346	200	175	298	277	3
South Lakeland	216	277	258	254	277	292	3
Greater Manchester (Met County)	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
Bolton	28	39	50	64	46	36	9
Bury	72	82	97	105	93	81	7
Manchester	3	3	2	3	4	3	16
Oldham	44	48	43	56	36	26	10
Rochdale	41	46	25	37	29	12	11
Salford	27	35	12	17	17	7	12
Stockport	58	65	159	187	140	99	6
Tameside	45	54	49	49	53	53	9
Trafford	67	81	136	149	120	94	6
Wigan	9	40	53	54	52	48	7

(1 of 2 screens)

¹ Ranks are from 1 to 354. See Notes and Definitions.

² Claimants and their partners aged 16 - 59 as a percentage of the population aged 16 - 59. Data are from the Income Support Quarterly Statistical Enquiry and are from a 5% sample and therefore subject to sampling variation.

³ See Notes and Definitions.

Source: Office of the Deputy Prime Minister; Department for Work and Pensions

7.6 Measures of deprivation: by local authority *(Continued)*

	2004 Indices of Deprivation ¹						Income Support beneficiaries ^{2,3} May 2004 (percentages)
	Rank of employment scale	Rank of income scale	Rank of average scores	Rank of average ranks	Extent rank	Local concentration rank	
Lancashire County	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
Burnley	112	122	37	46	40	21	10
Chorley	161	203	172	191	151	156	4
Fylde	241	288	240	240	236	235	5
Hyndburn	135	145	58	59	60	51	9
Lancaster	93	102	107	129	104	62	6
Preston	80	90	59	80	48	32	9
Ribble Valley	315	348	288	283	298	318	3
Rossendale	187	214	92	86	99	128	9
South Ribble	179	238	229	231	203	200	4
West Lancashire	113	7	127	140	108	70	7
Wyre	151	170	161	179	134	117	6
Merseyside (Met County)	.	.	.	.	.	.	13
Knowsley	30	38	3	8	8	1	17
Liverpool	2	2	1	5	5	2	16
St. Helens	40	64	36	41	37	27	9
Sefton	15	33	78	99	78	42	9
Wirral	8	13	48	75	49	8	11
Former county of Cheshire	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
Former county of Lancashire	.	.	.	.	.	.	8

(2 of 2 screens)

¹ Ranks are from 1 to 354. See Notes and Definitions.

² Claimants and their partners aged 16 - 59 as a percentage of the population aged 16 - 59. Data are from the Income Support Quarterly Statistical Enquiry and are from a 5% sample and therefore subject to sampling variation.

³ See Notes and Definitions.

Source: Office of the Deputy Prime Minister; Department for Work and Pensions

7.7 Household expenditure¹: by commodity and service, 2001/02 to 2002/03²

£ per week and percentages

	£ per week		As a percentage of average weekly household expenditure	
	North West	United Kingdom	North West	United Kingdom
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	40.40	42.30	11	10
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	12.10	11.40	3	3
Clothing and footwear	23.30	22.60	6	6
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	32.20	36.40	9	9
Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house	29.50	30.40	8	8
Health	3.30	4.70	1	1
Transport	54.00	58.50	14	15
Communication	9.30	10.50	2	3
Recreation and culture	55.50	55.20	15	14
Education	5.20	5.40	1	1
Restaurants and hotels	32.60	34.40	9	9
Miscellaneous goods and services	31.50	31.90	8	8
Other expenditure items	48.70	58.90	13	15
Total expenditure	377.80	402.50	100	100
Average expenditure per person	158.30	169.20		

1 See Notes and Definitions

2 Combined data from the 2001/02 and 2002/03 Expenditure and Food surveys.

Source: Expenditure and Food Survey, Office for National Statistics

Living in the North West

7.8 Households with selected durable goods, 2000/01 to 2002/03¹

	Percentages	
	North West	United Kingdom
Microwave oven	88	85
Washing machine	92	93
Tumble Drier	54	54
Dishwasher	22	27
Deep freezer ²	95	95
Mobile phone	59	61
Video recorder	90	89
Compact disc player	79	80
Satellite receiver	44	43

¹ Combined data from the 2000/01 Family Expenditure Survey and the 2001/02 and 2002/03 Expenditure and Food Surveys. See Notes and Definitions.

² Includes fridge-freezers.

Source: Expenditure and Food Survey, Office for National Statistics

Living in the North West

7.9 Dwelling stock: by tenure¹

	Percentages					
	North West			England		
	1990-91	1995-96	2002-03	1990-91	1995-96	2002-03
Owner-occupied	67	68	71	67	68	71
Rented from local authority	21	19	11	20	17	11
Rented from private owners or with job or business	8	9	8	10	11	10
Rented from registered social landlord	4	5	10	3	5	8

¹ As at 31 March each year. See Notes and Definitions.

Source: Office of the Deputy Prime Minister

7.10 Households: by type of dwelling, 2002-03

	Percentages	
	North West	Great Britain
Detached house	16	22
Semi-detached house	39	32
Terraced house	36	27
Purpose-built flat or maisonette	8	16
Other ¹	1	4
Of which:		
Converted flats	100	98
Other	0	2

¹ Includes converted flats (particularly common in London).

Source: General Household Survey, Office for National Statistics

7.11 Average dwelling prices: by type of dwelling and sub-region, 2003¹

£ and percentages

	Average sale price (£)				All dwellings	
	Detached house	Semi-detached house	Terraced house	Flats/maisonnettes	Average price	Percentage increase 2002-03
England	253,083	149,708	126,906	157,964	166,784	12.2
North West	209,110	113,939	68,799	114,519	112,761	21.3
Blackburn with Darwen UA	156,660	85,310	48,536	65,067	73,815	13.2
Blackpool UA	164,688	97,641	71,082	66,465	87,821	25.5
Halton UA	190,175	95,542	65,173	82,992	106,793	29.6
Warrington UA	235,505	128,905	98,710	97,245	145,610	17.8
Cheshire	240,143	129,079	99,415	129,413	161,312	17.5
Cumbria	189,048	106,800	71,303	102,075	112,948	20.7
Greater Manchester (Met County)	210,673	114,203	69,392	122,736	108,661	21.6
Lancashire	192,182	105,494	60,854	88,112	107,601	28.0
Merseyside (Met County)	204,410	113,000	61,250	111,614	104,472	22.5

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

Source: Land Registry

7.12 Housing: by local authority

	Stock of dwellings (thousands) 2001 ¹	Housing completions (numbers) 2002/03 ²		Local authority average weekly rents per dwelling (£) April 2004 ^{3,4}	Average council tax (£) April 2004 ⁵	Percentage of dwellings in council tax bands: as October 2004			
		Private enterprise	Registered social landlords & councils			A-B	C-D	E-F	G-H
England	21,361	124,290	13,601	52.78	1,167	45	37	14	4
North West	2,993	17,369	964	47.86	1,187	62	27	9	2
Blackburn with Darwen UA	59	378	29	.	1,212	74	20	5	1
Blackpool UA	67	206	0	48.49	1,179	73	23	3	0
Halton UA	51	246	0	47.39	1,070	69	23	8	1
Warrington UA	80	481	0	54.31	1,053	51	33	12	3
Cheshire County	293	2,928	30	46.00	1,193	41	34	18	7
Chester	53	308	0	.	1,198	41	36	18	5
Congleton	38	377	0	.	1,200	35	41	21	4
Crewe and Nantwich	49	513	0	.	1,182	54	30	12	4
Ellesmere Port and Neston	34	50	27	41.39	1,197	55	31	11	3
Macclesfield	68	379	0	51.33	1,189	28	35	24	13
Vale Royal	51	533	0	.	1,197	44	32	17	7
Cumbria	225	1,332	70	49.12	1,238	58	29	11	2
Allerdale	43	198	17	.	1,222	65	26	8	1
Barrow-in-Furness	31	150	0	49.10	1,259	76	20	3	0
Carlisle	47	361	22	.	1,248	68	24	7	1
Copeland	32	143	1	47.53	1,241	73	21	6	0
Eden	22	203	25	.	1,227	43	39	16	2
South Lakeland	50	277	5	50.97	1,237	29	42	23	6
Greater Manchester (Met County)	1,111	6,436	481	47.70	1,155	67	25	7	1
Bolton	115	574	54	42.92	1,162	69	23	6	2
Bury	79	439	0	48.10	1,117	58	31	9	2
Manchester	194	2,633	154	51.38	1,133	80	17	3	0
Oldham	93	370	0	44.82	1,283	72	22	5	1
Rochdale	89	419	30	44.70	1,152	73	20	6	1
Salford	101	419	63	49.90	1,285	76	19	4	1
Stockport	123	131	40	45.03	1,198	46	37	15	3
Tameside	94	363	79	.	1,124	71	24	4	0
Trafford	91	459	50	49.21	990	41	41	12	5
Wigan	131	619	5	45.90	1,136	71	24	5	0
Lancashire	496	3,924	127	45.67	1,252	57	30	10	2
Burnley	41	77	0	.	1,290	74	22	4	0
Chorley	42	464	0	43.52	1,244	54	31	13	2
Fylde	34	236	12	.	1,219	35	42	19	4
Hyndburn	36	164	0	45.67	1,259	74	22	3	1
Lancaster	57	441	18	47.12	1,232	61	29	9	1
Pendle	41	159	0	43.81	1,291	74	18	7	1
Preston	57	73	9	47.97	1,286	66	27	6	2
Ribble Valley	23	167	20	42.15	1,206	33	38	21	9
Rossendale	29	158	0	44.94	1,296	68	23	8	2
South Ribble	44	498	25	.	1,252	47	41	11	1
West Lancashire	45	410	1	45.61	1,246	48	34	15	3
Wyre	47	364	4	.	1,224	45	39	14	2
Merseyside (Met County)	611	2,749	256	48.96	1,190	68	25	6	1
Knowsley	67	108	0	.	1,151	78	19	3	0
Liverpool	206	701	126	47.64	1,223	79	17	3	1
St. Helens	75	434	0	.	1,178	67	27	6	1
Sefton	122	445	30	48.25	1,188	52	36	10	2
Wirral	142	597	51	51.28	1,175	61	28	9	2

1 Data taken from the 2001 Census.

2 Data for 2002/03 are provisional and available at regional and selected metropolitan county levels.

3 Some local authorities have no housing stock following large scale voluntary transfers to Housing Associations.

4 Unrebated rent and provisional.

5 Average Council Tax for the area (Band D, occupied by two adults) for the financial year 2003-4.

Source: 2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics; Office of the Deputy Prime Minister

Living in the North West

7.13 Households: by length of time at current address, 2002-03

	Percentages	
	North West	Great Britain
Less than 12 months	10	11
12 months, less than 5 years	24	25
5 years, less than 10 years	16	17
10 years, less than 20 years	21	21
20 years or more	29	26

Source: General Household Survey, Office for National Statistics

7.14 Age-standardised mortality rates:¹ by cause² and sex

Rates per 100,000 population

	Males		Females	
	North West	England and Wales	North West	England and Wales
1991				
All causes ³	1,226	1,112	1,214	1,111
Circulatory diseases	557	510	580	522
Respiratory diseases	144	123	147	123
Cancer ⁴	330	304	276	265
Injury and poisoning	49	45	25	24
1996				
All causes ³	1,122	1,053	1,157	1,067
Circulatory diseases	478	428	495	447
Respiratory diseases	171	147	199	172
Cancer ⁴	301	277	266	255
Injury and poisoning	44	41	22	23
2001				
All causes ³	985	880	1,073	972
Circulatory diseases	395	349	431	383
Respiratory diseases	120	103	147	125
Cancer ⁴	280	251	257	238
Injury and poisoning	48	41	27	23
2003				
All causes ³	947	854	1,086	987
Circulatory diseases	365	322	414	371
Respiratory diseases	125	108	167	141
Cancer ⁴	262	244	251	234
Injury and poisoning	44	40	28	24

¹ Based on deaths registered in year, rates standardised to the mid-1991 UK population for males and females separately. See Notes and Definitions.

² Deaths at ages under 28 days occurring in England and Wales are not assigned an underlying cause.

³ Including deaths at ages under 28 days.

⁴ Malignant neoplasms only.

Source: Office for National Statistics

7.15 Infant mortality:¹ by sub-region

	Rates	
	1991 - 93	2001 - 03
United Kingdom	6.8	5.3
North West	7.0	5.7
Blackburn with Darwen UA	11.7	6.8
Blackpool UA	5.2	5.7
Halton UA	7.3	5.9
Warrington UA	7.7	5.3
Cheshire County	5.7	4.9
Cumbria	7.1	4.5
Greater Manchester (Met County)	7.4	6.2
Lancashire County	7.5	6.2
Merseyside (Met County)	5.8	5.2
<i>Former county of Cheshire</i>	6.4	5.2
<i>Former county of Lancashire</i>	7.8	6.2

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

Source: Office for National Statistics

7.16 Consultations with NHS general medical practitioners¹ and reports of limiting long-standing illness:² by age, 2002/03

Percentages

	Persons who consulted an NHS general medical practitioner		Persons who reported limiting long-standing illness	
	North West	United Kingdom	North West	United Kingdom
0 to 15	10	12	7	8
16 to 44	15	16	14	15
45 to 64	18	19	35	32
65 and over	25	27	45	51
All ages	16	18	23	23

1 In the 14 days before interview.

2 See Notes and Definitions.

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

7.17 Cigarette smoking and alcohol consumption among adults,¹ 2002/03

Percentages and numbers

	North West		Great Britain	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Cigarette smoking				
Never smoked	44	53	46	54
Ex-regular smoker	28	20	28	21
Smokers	28	28	27	25
Proportion of smokers smoking 20 or more daily	11	8	10	7
Average daily consumption (numbers)	16	14	15	13
Alcohol consumption (maximum daily amount last week in units)				
Drank nothing last week	29	41	27	41
Up to 4 units for males; 3 units for females	29	32	35	36
More than 4, up to 8 for males; more than 3, up to 6 for females	18	16	17	13
More than 8 for males; more than 6 for females	24	11	21	10

¹ Aged 16 and over.

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

7.18 Recorded crimes and percentage detected, 1991 and 2003/04¹

Rates and percentages

	Recorded crimes per 100,000 population				Percentage detected ²			
	North West		England and Wales		North West		England and Wales	
	1991	2003-04 ³	1991	2003-04	1991	2003-04	1991	2003-04
Violence against the person	329	1,891	375	1,821	77	59	77	50
Sexual offences	50	101	58	99	81	44	76	39
Burglary	2,670	1,901	2,404	1,560	35	12	23	13
Robbery	83	202	89	193	30	20	23	18
Theft and handling stolen goods	5,677	4,236	5,444	4,322	38	17	28	15
Fraud and forgery	343	487	345	606	74	28	55	26
Criminal damage	1,028	2,876	1,223	2,297	25	13	19	13
Drug offences	32	266	22	269	97	95	97	93
Other	63	163	46	141	98	72	95	67
Total recorded crime	10,275	12,121	10,007	11,308	39	25	29	23

¹ There was a change in the counting rules for recorded crime on 1 April 1998, counting rules for detection of crimes changed on 1 April 1999, which means that figures before and after these dates are not directly comparable. See Notes and Definitions.

² Some offences detected may have been initially recorded in an earlier year; hence figures can be higher than 100 per cent. See Notes and Definitions.

³ In April 2002, all police forces in England and Wales adopted the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS). See Notes and Definitions.

Source: Home Office

7.19 Recorded crime: by offence group and police force area, 2003/04¹

Rates per 100,000 population

	Violence against the person	Sexual offences	Burglary	Robbery	Theft and handling stolen goods	Fraud and forgery	Criminal damage	Drug offences	Other	Total
England and Wales	1,821	99	1,560	193	4,322	606	2,297	269	141	11,308
North West	1,891	101	1,901	202	4,236	487	2,876	266	163	12,121
Cheshire	1,427	71	1,330	66	3,458	419	2,287	172	123	9,352
Cumbria	1,407	60	944	25	2,704	229	2,380	243	100	8,094
Greater Manchester	2,147	127	2,648	368	5,146	540	3,228	238	198	14,639
Lancashire	1,876	94	1,376	90	3,563	503	2,774	256	145	10,678
Merseyside	1,943	94	1,827	172	4,373	512	2,936	404	168	12,431

¹ Numbers of recorded crimes and detections will be affected by changes in reporting and recording. See explanation on the NCRS in Chapter 7, Notes and Definitions.

Source: Home Office

7.20 Recorded crimes detected by the police¹: by offence group and police force area, 2003/04²

Percentages

	Violence against the person	Sexual offences	Burglary	Robbery	Theft and handling stolen goods	Fraud and forgery	Criminal damage	Drug offences	Other	Total
England and Wales	50	39	13	18	15	26	13	93	67	23
North West	59	44	12	20	17	28	13	95	72	25
Cheshire	66	44	15	27	18	23	15	96	79	27
Cumbria	66	46	16	31	24	52	15	99	76	32
Greater Manchester	58	43	8	17	15	29	12	94	70	22
Lancashire	50	45	17	32	20	29	14	96	71	27
Merseyside	64	45	14	26	18	24	11	94	70	27

¹ Some offences detected may have been initially recorded in an earlier year; hence figures can be higher than 100 per cent. See Notes and Definitions.

² Numbers of recorded crimes and detections will be affected by changes in reporting and recording. See Chapter 7, Notes and Definitions.

Source: Home Office

7.21 Offences against households, 2003/04¹

Rates and percentages

	North West	England and Wales
Offences per 10,000 households²		
Vandalism	1,205	1,104
Burglary	481	422
Vehicle thefts ³	1,408	1,239
All offences ⁴	3,537	3,217
Percentage of households victimised at least once²		
Vandalism	7.2	7.1
Burglary	3.6	3.2
Vehicle thefts ³	11.0	9.7
All offences ⁴	21.5	20.0

1 Data based on British Crime Survey interviews. See Notes and Definitions.

2 The vehicle theft risks are based on vehicle-owning households only.

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

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

Source: British Crime Survey, Home Office

Living in the North West

7.22

Fear of crime, 2003/04

Percentages

	North West		England and Wales	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Percentage feeling 'very' worried about				
Burglary	10	17	10	15
Mugging	8	18	7	15
Theft of car ¹	14	18	14	15
Theft from car ¹	13	14	13	11
Rape	4	21	4	18
Feelings of insecurity, walking alone at night; percentage feeling 'very' unsafe				
Aged 16 to 59	3	17	2	14
Aged 60 and over	8	41	8	29

¹ Based on vehicle owners only.

Source: *British Crime Survey, Home Office*

7.23 Persons found guilty of or cautioned for indictable offences: by age, sex and police force area, 2003

Rates per 100,000 population

	10 to 11	12 to 14	15 to 17	18 to 20	21 and over	All males	All females
England and Wales	273	1,521	3,449	3,879	787	1,753	384
North West	268	1,549	3,694	4,088	923	2,027	424
Cheshire	125	905	2,647	3,202	633	1,411	255
Cumbria	312	1,764	3,476	3,986	718	1,614	385
Greater Manchester	366	1,907	4,138	4,340	994	2,207	471
Lancashire	245	1,640	3,594	4,104	935	2,033	440
Merseyside	199	1,172	3,770	4,163	1,070	2,294	458

Source: Home Office

7.24 Persons sentenced for indictable offences: by type of sentence, 2003

Percentages and numbers

	Crown Court		Magistrates' Court	
	North West	England and Wales	North West	England and Wales
Absolute or conditional discharge	3	3	22	19
Fine	2	3	28	29
Any community service	32	30	33	34
Fully suspended sentence	2	2	-	-
Immediate custodial sentence	60	60	14	14
Otherwise dealt with	2	2	2	4
Total persons sentenced (=100%) (numbers)	11,701	72,742	42,194	261,188

Source: Home Office

Notes and Definitions

REGION IN FIGURES

As a compendium publication which aims to provide the latest figures covering the regions in England, this issue of Region in Figures has needed to take account of a number of data and survey revisions, updates and changes in the primary statistical sources concerned. Where practical, and in particular in relation to figures of population estimates, which affect a number of tables, the revision status of the figures is indicated in footnotes. The figures have generally been updated to reflect the latest position wherever possible, although this leads to some variability between tables. While every effort has been made to ensure the quality of the data, our procedures may have missed certain recent revisions.

CHAPTER 1: THE REGIONS

The local government administrative structure provides the framework for breaking down the region into smaller areas. Within the region the sub-regions are listed alphabetically. First the Unitary Authorities (UAs) are shown, followed by the Counties. Within each County the local authority districts are shown. Where available figures for the former counties are shown at the bottom of the list. Tables in the *Region in Figures* series present subregional data according to the local government structure in place at 1 April 1998. This reflects the complete implementation of the local government reorganisation in England that happened between 1 April 1995 and 1 April 1998. The reorganisation involved only the non-metropolitan counties. Unitary Authorities have replaced the two-tier system of County Councils and Local Authority District Councils in parts of some shire counties and, in some instances, across the whole county.

By legal definition all UAs in England are counties. However, for many purposes the UAs are treated as districts. For the majority of UAs their establishment has been achieved without geographical change. However for a few UAs, there are some boundary changes at District and Ward levels. Full details of these changes are given in the '*Gazetteer of the old and new geographies of the United Kingdom*' available from The Stationery Office (tel: 0870 600 5522), price £20.

Local government reorganisation summary for the North East

The Unitary Authorities of Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Redcar and Cleveland and Stockton-on-Tees were established on 1 April 1996. The Unitary Authority of Darlington was established in 1997.

Darlington UA *plus* Hartlepool UA *plus* Middlesbrough UA *plus* Redcar and Cleveland *plus* Stockton-on-Tees form the geographical area known as the *Tees Valley*, which can be used for statistical purposes.

Hartlepool UA *plus* Middlesbrough UA *plus* Redcar and Cleveland *plus* Stockton-on-Tees form the geographical area known as *Tees Valley less Darlington* – an area which relates to the geography of the abolished administrative county of Cleveland, which can be used for statistical purposes.

Darlington UA *plus* Durham County equals the geographical area of the former county of Durham.

Local government reorganisation summary for the North West

Blackburn with Darwen UA, Blackpool UA, Halton UA, and Warrington UA were established on 1 April 1998. (Blackburn with Darwen changed its name from 'Blackburn' on 2 May 1997)

Blackburn with Darwen UA *plus* Blackpool UA *plus* Lancashire County equal the geographical area of the former county of Lancashire.

Halton UA *plus* Warrington UA *plus* Cheshire County equal the geographical area of the former county of Cheshire.

Local government reorganisation summary for Yorkshire and the Humber

East Riding of Yorkshire UA, City of Kingston upon Hull UA, North East Lincolnshire UA and North Lincolnshire UA were established on 1 April 1996. (Together they form *The Humber* – an area that relates to the geography of the abolished administrative county of Humberside – this area can be used for statistical purposes.) York UA was also established on 1 April 1996 and involved boundary changes at ward level, where certain wards in the districts of Harrogate, Rydale and Selby joined the district of York to form York UA.

York UA *plus* North Yorkshire County equal the geographical area of the former county of North Yorkshire.

Local government reorganisation summary for the East Midlands

Derby UA, Leicester UA and Rutland UA were established on 1 April 1997. Nottingham UA was established on 1 April 1998.

Derby UA *plus* Derbyshire County equal the geographical area of the former county of Derbyshire.

Leicester UA *plus* Rutland UA *plus* Leicestershire County equal the geographical area of the former county of Leicestershire.

Nottingham UA *plus* Nottinghamshire County equal the geographical area of the former county of Nottinghamshire.

Local government reorganisation summary for the West Midlands

Stoke-on-Trent UA was established on 1 April 1997. Part of one ward in the district of Stafford joined the district of Stoke-on-Trent to form Stoke-on-Trent UA. The County of Herefordshire UA and Telford and Wrekin UA were established on 1 April 1998. (Telford and Wrekin changed its name from 'The Wrekin' on 1 April 1998.)

Setting up the County of Hereford UA involved boundary changes at ward level within the districts of Leominster and Malvern Hills. Parts of Leominster and Malvern Hills joined the districts of Hereford and South Herefordshire to form the County of Herefordshire UA. The remainder of Leominster joined with the remainder of Malvern Hills to become a new district called Malvern Hills, and with the districts of Bromsgrove, Redditch, Worcester, Wychavon and Wyre Forest formed Worcestershire County.

County of Hereford UA *plus* Worcester County form *Herefordshire and Worcestershire* – an area, which relates to the geography of the abolished administrative county of Hereford and Worcester, which can be used for statistical purposes. Stoke-on-Trent UA *plus* Staffordshire County equal the geographical area of the former county of Staffordshire. Telford and Wrekin UA *plus* Shropshire County equal the geographical area of the former county of Shropshire.

Local government reorganisation summary for the East of England

Luton UA was established on 1 April 1997. Southend-on-Sea UA and Thurrock UA were established on 1 April 1998. Peterborough UA was also established on 1 April 1998 and involved boundary changes at ward level, where the majority of wards in the district of Peterborough and certain wards in the district of Huntingdonshire joined together to form Peterborough UA. The remaining wards of both districts formed a new district called Huntingdonshire within Cambridgeshire County.

Luton UA *plus* Bedfordshire County equal the geographical area of the former county of Bedfordshire. Peterborough UA *plus* Cambridgeshire County equal the geographical area of the former county of Cambridgeshire.

Southend-on-Sea UA *plus* Thurrock UA *plus* Essex County equal the geographical area of the former county of Essex.

Local government reorganisation summary for London

London was not affected by the local government reorganisation. However, subregional data can be presented using the NUTS (Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics) area classification, using NUTS 1, 2, 3 and 4 areas. NUTS level 4 areas equal London boroughs.

LONDON

Inner London

Inner London – West

Inner London – East

Outer London

Outer London – East and North East

Outer London – South

Outer London – West and North West

Local government reorganisation summary for the South East

The Isle of Wight UA was established on 1 April 1995. Brighton and Hove UA, Milton Keynes UA, Portsmouth UA and Southampton UA were established on 1 April 1997. (The districts of Brighton and Hove joined together to form Brighton and Hove UA.)

Bracknell Forest UA, Medway UA, Reading UA, Slough UA, West Berkshire UA, Windsor and Maidenhead UA and Wokingham UA were established on 1 April 1998. The districts of Gillingham and Rochester upon Medway were combined to form Medway UA. (West Berkshire UA changed its name from 'Newbury' on 1 April 1998.)

Isle of Wight UA equals the geographical area of the former county of the Isle of Wight.

Bracknell Forest UA *plus* Reading UA *plus* Slough UA *plus* Windsor and Maidenhead UA *plus* West Berkshire UA *plus* Wokingham UA equal the geographical area of the former county of Berkshire. (Berkshire County Council was abolished.)

Brighton and Hove UA *plus* East Sussex County equal the geographical area of the former county of East Sussex.

Medway UA *plus* Kent County equal the geographical area of the former county of Kent.

Milton Keynes UA *plus* Buckinghamshire County equal the geographical area of the former county of Buckinghamshire.

Portsmouth UA *plus* Southampton UA *plus* Hampshire County equal the geographical area of the former county of Hampshire.

Local government reorganisation summary for the South West

Bath and North East Somerset UA, City of Bristol UA, North Somerset UA and South Gloucestershire UA were established on 1 April 1996. (Together they form *Bristol/Bath area* – an area, which relates to the geography of the abolished administrative county of Avon – this area can be used for statistical purposes.)

Bournemouth UA, Poole UA and Swindon UA were established on 1 April 1997. Plymouth UA and Torbay UA were established on 1 April 1998.

Bournemouth UA *plus* Poole UA *plus* Dorset County equal the geographical area of the former county of Dorset.

Swindon UA *plus* Wiltshire County equal the geographical area of the former county of Wiltshire.

Plymouth UA *plus* Torbay UA *plus* Devon County equal the geographical area of the former county of Devon.

Local Education Authorities (LEAs)

LEAs are the bodies responsible for the local administration of state sector education services in England and Wales; Local Authorities operate in Scotland, and Education and Library Boards in Northern Ireland. Each LEA coincides with either a county (with the exception of the Isles of Scilly, which has its own LEA separate to that of Cornwall), unitary authority, metropolitan district or London Borough. LEA boundaries are adjusted annually to correspond with any changes to the boundaries of these areas.

CHAPTER 2: POPULATION

Resident population

The estimated population of an area includes all those usually resident in the area, whatever their nationality. HM Forces stationed outside the United Kingdom are excluded but foreign forces stationed here are included. Students are taken to be resident at their term-time address.

The population estimates for mid-2003, shown in tables 2.1, 2.2, 2.4, 2.10 and 2.12 are based on the 2001 Census and take account of births, deaths, net migration and other changes, and ageing of the population since Census day. The mid-1992 to mid-2002 estimates were revised in light of the Local Authority Population Studies and are consistent with the mid-2003 estimates. The mid-1991 population estimates were revised in February 2003.

Resident population by ethnic group

The recommended classification of ethnic groups for National Statistics data sources was changed in 2001 to bring it in line with the 2001 Census. This table uses the National Statistics Interim Classification of ethnic group (adopted by the Labour Force Survey from spring 2001) and should not be compared with data under the previous classification. Ethnicity is undergoing further research by ONS in consultation with a range of experts hence the 'Interim Classification'.

Live births, deaths and natural change

Births data for individual regions are based on the mother's usual area of residence. UK figures include all births registered in the United Kingdom, including those to mothers usually resident outside the United Kingdom apart from births occurring in Northern Ireland to non-residents. Annual births data are given for year of occurrence in England and Wales, and for year of registration in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Similarly, deaths data for individual regions are based on the deceased's usual area of residence. UK death figures include all deaths registered in the United Kingdom to non-residents of the United Kingdom. Annual deaths data represent the number of deaths registered in each year.

Crude birth/death rates and natural change are affected by the age and sex structure of the population. For example, for any given levels of fertility and mortality, a population with a relatively high proportion of people in the younger age groups will have a higher crude birth rate and a lower crude death rate, and consequently a higher rate of natural change, than a population with a higher proportion of elderly people.

Total Fertility Rate

The total fertility rate (TFR) is the average number of children per woman that would be born to a group of women if they experienced the current age-specific fertility rates throughout their childbearing years. It is sometimes called the total period fertility rate (TPFR).

Internal migration

Estimates for internal population movements are based on the movement of NHS doctors' patients between former Health Authorities (HAs) in England and Wales and Health Board Areas (HBAs) in Scotland and Northern Ireland. These transfers are recorded at the NHS Central Registers (NHSCRs), Southport and Edinburgh, and at the Central Services Agency, Belfast. The figures have been adjusted to take account of differences in recorded cross-border flows between England and Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland.

The figures provide a detailed indicator of population movement within the United Kingdom. However, they should not be regarded as a perfect measure of migration as there is variation in the delay between a person moving and registering with a new doctor. Additionally, some moves may not result in a re-registration, i.e. individuals may migrate again before registering with a doctor. Conversely, there may be others who move and re-register several times in a year.

The NHSCR at Southport was computerised in 1991. Before 1991, the time lag was assumed to be three months between a person moving and the re-registration with an NHS doctor being processed onto the NHSCR. (It was estimated that processing at NHSCR took two months.) Since computerisation, estimates of internal migration derived from the NHSCR are based on the date of acceptance of the new patient by the HA/FHSA (not previously available), and a one-month time lag assumed.

A previous statement issued explained that research was underway into whether there was a need to revise internal migration estimates. This research has now been completed and no revisions will be made at this time. ONS will continue to investigate whether new sources provide suitable data on which revisions and/or adjustments can be based.

International migration

An international migrant is defined as someone who changes his or her country of usual residence for a period of at least a year, so that the country of destination effectively becomes the country of usual residence.

The main source of international migration data is the International Passenger Survey (IPS). This is a continuous voluntary sample survey that provides information on passengers entering and leaving the United Kingdom by the principal air, sea and tunnel routes. The IPS has been running since 1961 and is used to collect information on tourism and the Balance of Payments, as well as on migration. In 2002, 255,000 travellers were interviewed, representing 0.2 per cent of all passengers.

Being a sample survey, the IPS is subject to some uncertainty; therefore it should be noted that international migration estimates, in particular the differences between inflow and outflow, may be subject to large sampling errors. Given the structure of the sample, the standard error for an estimate of one thousand migrants is around 40 per cent, while that for an estimate of 40,000 migrants reduces to about 10 per cent. For the UK in 2002, the overall standard error for the estimated inflow of 386,000 migrants is 4.1 per cent and for the estimated outflow of 306,000 migrants is 4.9 per cent. The IPS excludes routes between the Channel Islands and Isle of Man and the rest of the world.

The IPS data are supplemented with three types of additional information in order to provide a full picture of total international migration:

1. The IPS is based on intentions to migrate and intentions are liable to change. Adjustments are made for visitor switchers (those who intend to stay in the UK or abroad for less than one year but subsequently stay for longer and become migrants) and migrant switchers (those who intend to stay in the UK or abroad for one year or more but then return earlier so are no longer migrants). These adjustments are primarily based on IPS data but for years prior to 2001, Home Office data on short-term visitors who were subsequently granted an extension of stay for a year or longer for other reasons have been incorporated.

2. Home Office data on applications for asylum and dependants of asylum seekers entering the UK are used to estimate inflows of asylum seekers and dependants not already captured by the IPS. In addition, Home Office data on removals and refusals are used to estimate outflows of failed asylum seekers not identified by the IPS.

3. Migration flows between the UK and the Irish Republic are added to IPS data, as the IPS did not cover this route until recently and the quality of these data are still being assessed. Migration flows are obtained primarily from the Irish Quarterly National Household Survey and are agreed between the Irish Central Statistics Office and ONS.

Further details on the methods used to estimate total international migration can be found at http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_population/MN28.pdf

The National Statistics Quality Review on International Migration report, published in September 2003, recommended that the methodology for estimating the geographical distribution of international migration between constituent countries of the UK and the English regions be reviewed. For this reason, the detailed breakdowns of international migration by English region in Table 2.9 have not been updated in this publication. An implementation plan detailing how the recommendations of the quality review will be taken forward was published on the National Statistics website in January 2004. This can be found at the following link:

http://www.statistics.gov.uk/methods_quality/quality_review/downloads/final_implementation_plan_nsqronim.doc.

Standardised Mortality Ratio

The standardised mortality ratio (SMR) compares overall mortality in a region with that for the United Kingdom. The ratio expresses the number of deaths in a region as a percentage of the hypothetical number that would have occurred if the region's population had experienced the sex/age specific rates of the United Kingdom in that year.

CHAPTER 3: ECONOMY

Gross value added (GVA)

Regional GVA is measured as the sum of incomes earned from the production of goods and services in the region. Regional estimates are calculated for individual income components: compensation of employees (formerly known as income from employment); gross operating surplus; mixed income; and taxes (less subsidies) on production. The GVA estimates presented here are based on the European System of Accounts 1995 (ESA95). The figures for all United Kingdom NUTS1 areas are consistent with *the 'UK National Accounts (Blue Book) 2002'*.

The methodology and data sources used in compiling regional gross value added were described in a booklet in *the Studies in Official Statistics series, No 31, Regional Accounts*, (HMSO) and more recently in a methodological article included in the December 2000 edition of *Economic Trends* (TSO).

The industry definitions used are in accordance with the Standard Industrial Classification Revised 1992 (SIC92).

Under the European System of Accounts 1995 (ESA95), the term gross value added (GVA) is used to denote estimates that were previously known as gross domestic product (GDP) at basic prices. Under ESA95 the term GDP denotes GVA plus taxes (less subsidies) on products, i.e. at market prices. UK Regional Accounts are currently only published at basic prices so should be referred to as GVA rather than GDP.

Regional GVA is currently calculated both on a workplace and a residence basis. Residence-based GVA allocates the incomes of commuters to where they live, whereas workplace GVA allocates their incomes to where they work. The main GVA estimates are on a residence basis and the breakdowns of the totals by industry are currently only available on a residence basis. However, workplace-based estimates are also provided. These differ from the residence-based estimates only in London, the South East and the East of England.

The latest NUTS 1 Gross Value Added (GVA) estimates for the years 1989 to 2002 were published on 30th April 2004, and the latest NUTS 2 and 3 GVA estimates for the years 1995 to 2001 were published on 11 December 2003. The NUTS levels 2 and 3 GVA estimates are only produced on a workplace basis.

Expenditure on Research and Development as a percentage of total regional GVA (Table 3.8) has not been calculated, as the comparison of expenditure with a value added type statistic may not provide a reliable figure.

Purchasing Power Standard

The Purchasing Power Standard (PPS) is a unit of measurement calculated by scaling Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs) so that the aggregate for the EU-15 as a whole is the same whether expressed in EUROS (ECUs) or in PPS. Purchasing Power Parities are conversion factors, which make it possible to eliminate the combined effect of price level differences and other factors from a comparison of economic aggregates and thereby obtain a real volume comparison between countries.

Approximate Gross value added (GVA) at basic prices

Approximate gross value added represents the income generated by businesses out of which is paid wages and salaries, the cost of capital investment and financial charges, before arriving at a figure for profit. It includes taxes on production (eg business rates), net of subsidies but excludes subsidies and taxes on products (eg VAT and excise duty). Estimates of Gross Value Added shown here for UK data will not be exactly the same as those published in the United Kingdom National Accounts as National Accounts estimates of GVA are subject to the balancing process. Estimates of Gross Value Added shown here for Regional data will also not be exactly the same as those published in the Regional Accounts for the same reasons.

GVA per head is derived by dividing the estimated GVA by the total number of people employed.

Annual Business Inquiry (ABI)

The Annual Business Inquiry (non-employment) covers approximately two thirds of the UK economy, agriculture (part), fishing, production, construction, distribution and service industries. The sectors covered are:

Agriculture, hunting and forestry	Section A (Groups 01.4 and 01.5 and Division 02)
Fishing	Section B
Production Industries	Sections C-E
Construction Industry	Section F
Distribution Industries	Section G
Service Industries	Sections H, I, K, M, N (except industries 85.111, 85.12, 85.13, 85.311 and 85.321) and O

The main areas excluded are agriculture (Groups 01.1, 01.2 and 01.3), financial intermediation, public administration and defence.

Further details about the ABI methodology can be found at www.statistics.gov.uk/abi.

Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR)

The IDBR is a structured list of business units for the selection, mailing and grossing of statistical surveys. Information is provided at both the enterprise and local unit level. The enterprise is the level at which the business has some control or independence. The local units are the individual sites (factories or shops etc) operated by the enterprise. The IDBR covers about 99 per cent of UK output. The register comprises companies, partnerships, sole-proprietors, public authorities, central government departments, local authorities and non-profit making bodies. The main administrative sources for the IDBR are HM Customs & Excise, for VAT information (passed to the ONS under the Value Added Tax Act 1994) and Inland Revenue for PAYE information (transferred under the Finance Act 1969). Other information is added to the register for ONS statistical purposes.

Business registrations and de-registrations

Annual estimates of registrations and de-registrations are compiled by the Department of Trade and Industry. They are based on VAT information held by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) on the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR). The estimates are a good indicator of the pattern of business start-ups and closures, although they exclude firms not registered for VAT, either because their main activity is exempt from VAT; or because they have a turnover below the VAT threshold (£51,000 with effect from 1 April 1999, £52,000 from 1 April 2000, £54,000 from 1 April 2001, £55,000 from 25th April 2002 and £56,000 from 10th April 2003) and have not registered voluntarily. Large rises in the VAT threshold in 1991 and 1993 affected the extent to which the VAT system covers the small business population. This means that the estimates are not entirely comparable before and after these years. With the release of the 2003 VAT statistics there were also revisions to the 1994 to 2002 data to take into account improvements in the IDBR data.

Less Favoured Areas

Land in the Less Favoured Areas is commonly infertile, unsuitable for cultivation and with limited potential which cannot be increased except at excessive cost. Such land is mainly suitable for extensive livestock farming.

Export and import trade with EU and non-EU countries

Data are sourced from Customs declarations submitted in respect of trade with countries outside the European Union and 'Supplementary Declarations' submitted under the Intrastat EU statistical reporting system. While all imports and exports outside the EU are recorded, the Intrastat system is based on returns from registered companies that exceed a set annual threshold in their trading with the EU (set at £233,000 for 2003). So, whereas the Intrastat data account for 97.5 per cent of the value of the UK's trade with the EU, only a relatively small proportion of the total number of companies that are trading with the EU are counted.

The totals of the value of the Regional Trade in Goods Statistics do not equate to the totals already published as the UK-wide Overseas Trade Statistics. Certain goods, such as North Sea crude oil, ships and aircraft stores, and transactions involving overseas companies with no place of business in the UK, cannot be allocated to a specific area within the UK.

CHAPTER 4: THE LABOUR MARKET

The Labour Force Survey

Interpretation of the labour market requires a number of different sources of data to be used. There are five main sources in this chapter: the Labour Force Survey (LFS), the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI), the Northern Ireland Quarterly Employment Survey (QES), the New Earnings Survey (NES) and the claimant count. Problems can arise in drawing together data on the same subject from different sources. For example, the question in the LFS as to whether the respondent is employed produces a measure of employment based on the number of people, whereas a question addressed to employers asking the number of people they employ, as in ABI, produces a measure of the number of jobs. Thus if someone has a second job they will be included twice.

LFS estimates are prone to sampling variability. For example, in the December 2003 to February 2004 period, unemployment in the United Kingdom according to the ILO (International Labour Organisation) definition (seasonally adjusted) stood at 1,426,000. If another sample for the same period were drawn, a different result might be achieved. In theory, many samples could be drawn, each giving a different result. This is because each sample would be made up of different people giving different answers to the questions. The spread of these results is the sampling variability. Sampling variability is determined by a number of factors including the sample size, the variability of the population from which the sample is drawn and the sample design. Once the sampling variability is known, it is possible to calculate a range of values about the sample estimate that represents the expected variation with a given level of assurance. This is called a confidence interval. For a 95 per cent confidence interval, widely used within ONS and elsewhere, we expect that in 95 per cent of the samples (19 times out of 20) the confidence interval will contain the true value that would be obtained by surveying the entire population. For the example given above, we can be 95 per cent confident that the true value was in the range 1,373,000 to 1,479,000.

In general, the larger the number of people in the sample the smaller the variation between estimates. For this reason estimates based on the LFS for the whole of the UK are more accurate than those for smaller geographical areas or subsets of the population. Generally, the sampling variability around regional estimates is, proportionately, around three times that for national estimates.

Estimates based on small sample sizes have high sample error, and were deemed unreliable. Previously, ONS used a system of thresholds to suppress data and did not published LFS estimates below 10,000 from the Quarterly survey, and below 6000 from the boosted Annual survey, as these were considered to be less precise. However, from summer 2004 it has been decided to publish all data provided it is not disclosive, and appropriate health warnings are given, so that people are aware of this issue. Warnings have been put in the relevant table expressing caution about the small sample sizes of some the data. This refers to data where the number of employees reporting in the survey was less than 30 and the standard error of average weekly earnings was greater than 5 per cent.

Sampling variability also affects changes over time. For example, LFS employment in the United Kingdom rose by 183,000 (seasonally adjusted) between autumn 2003 (September to November) and winter 2003/04 (December to February), and the 95 per cent confidence interval for this change is the range +75,000 to +291,000. Quarterly changes may be lower than the level that is explainable by sampling variability.

Changes over time are best viewed using changes in rates rather than levels in order to view them in a wider context of changes in the overall population. Rates are also subject to sampling variability. The best estimate of the quarterly change in economic activity rate between autumn 2003 and winter 2003/04 was that it rose by 0.3 per cent (seasonally adjusted). We can be 95 per cent confident that the true change in economic activity lay within the range +0.1 per cent to +0.5 per cent.

The LFS began in 1973. Since 1998 the results have been published 12 times a year, showing on each occasion the average for a three-month period. In this publication, the three-month period used is usually the spring quarter (March to May). Other three-month periods commonly used here and in other publications are the summer (June to August), autumn (September to November) and winter (December to February) quarters.

The labour force, employment, unemployment, claimant count and economic activity rates

The labour force includes people aged 16 or over who are either in employment (whether an employee, self-employed, on a work-related government-supported employment and training programme or an unpaid family worker) or unemployed. The 'ILO definition' of unemployment counts as unemployed: people without a job who were available to start work within two weeks and had either looked for work in the past four weeks or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained in the next two weeks.

The employment rate used here is the proportion of the population of working age (16 to 59 for females and 16 to 64 for males) who are in employment.

The unemployment rate (according to the ILO definition) is the percentage of economically active people aged 16 and over who are unemployed.

At a national and regional level, the claimant count rate is normally calculated by expressing the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits (the numerator) as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the denominator), which is the sum of claimants, employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM armed forces and government-supported trainees. At a subregional level, a different denominator is used: the resident working-age population of the area. Where national and regional claimant count rates are presented in the same table as subregional rates, then the denominator for all the rates is also the resident working-age population of the area.

The economic activity rate is the percentage of the population in a given age group which is in the labour force.

Revisions to Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates

The March 2004 release of Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates included revisions for all UK and regional estimates. These revisions were due to the introduction of LFS survey microdata, for 1992 onwards that had been weighted to population estimates consistent with the 2001 census. There were also revisions to all series as a result of the latest seasonal adjustment review and the removal of the 'employment edit matrix', which previously reclassified some respondents from self-employment to employees.

Since November 2002 all the LFS time series in the monthly Labour Market First Release have been interim adjusted to the latest post-2001 Census population estimates. This has met a strong need from key customers for the full set of LFS time series to be consistent with the latest population data.

Until the March 2004 release, the input to the interim LFS system was LFS microdata weighted on the basis of pre-Census population estimates. For the March 2004 release, microdata for the years 1992 to date were delivered for the first time reweighted to post-Census population estimates. These were, however, the estimates published by ONS in February and March 2003, not the later revised estimates published in September and October 2003.

Application of LFS interim adjustment method for March 2004

The current LFS series were produced using the interim adjustment procedure applied to the new microdata in order to bring the LFS series into line with the latest September and October 2003 population estimates. The strength of the interim adjustment methodology has been demonstrated by the fact that, despite the very large change to the input microdata, the size of the revisions on the published interim estimates was very small.

Revision to LFS employee and self-employment estimates

Although the impact of the latest revisions on aggregate LFS employment is small, there are larger scale revisions to the component employee and self-employment series. These arise from improvements to the LFS editing procedures, based on the SOC 2000 Occupational Classification, which allow data edits to be removed which previously re-classified some self-employed as employees. The impact of these revisions is larger and the increase in estimates of self-employment is in the range of 180,000 with a compensating decrease for employees. For further information relating to this change in the editing procedure please see the article published in the September 2002 edition of *Labour Market Trends*.

Annual Business Inquiry and Short-term Employment Survey

The Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) is a sample survey of 78,000 reporting units of workplaces situated in Great Britain. The Annual Business Inquiry Part 1 (ABI/1) began surveying employment in 1998, replacing the biennial Census of Employment (last run in 1993) and the Annual Employment Survey (AES) which ran from 1995 to 1998. In the ABI/1 survey, totals are then apportioned across the business's sites using information about the structure of the business which is held on the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR). By this method, aggregate statistics for the whole business population, analysed by industry and geography, are produced.

The ABI results are used to benchmark the monthly/quarterly employment surveys (STES) which measure 'movements' (by region and industrial group) between the annual survey dates.

Standard Industrial Classification

The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) classifies business establishments by the type of economic activity in which they are engaged. SIC (1992) contains 17 sections, which are further subdivided into subsections, divisions, groups, classes and subclasses. Full details are available on the National Statistics website.

Section A consists of agriculture, hunting and forestry. For some geographical areas in table 4.16 (Industrial composition of employee jobs: by sex and sub-region, 2002), the figures are aggregates from which agriculture class division 01 data have been excluded. The areas affected include the following: all counties, all former counties and all London NUTS level 2 and 3 areas. Also affected (in the Males and Females but not "All people" categories), are the following UAs (only): Plymouth, Poole, Torbay and City of Kingston upon Hull.

Socio-economic Class

Based on the Labour Force Survey, the table gives percentages of people of working age in each socio-economic class based on the National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC). The NS-SEC is an occupationally based classification but has rules to provide coverage of the whole adult population. The information required to create the NS-SEC is occupation coded to the unit groups (OUG) of the Standard Occupational Classification 2000 (SOC2000) and details of employment status (whether an employer, self-employed or employee; whether a supervisor; number of employees at the workplace). Similar information was previously required for earlier social classifications: Social Class and Socio-economic Group. The version of the classification, which will be used for most analyses (the analytic version), has eight classes, the first of which can be subdivided.

The National Statistics Socio-economic Classification Analytic Classes:

1. Higher managerial and professional occupations:
 - 1.1 Large employers and higher managerial occupations
 - 1.2 Higher professional occupations
2. Lower managerial and professional occupations
3. Intermediate occupations
4. Small employers and own account workers
5. Lower supervisory and technical occupations
6. Semi-routine occupations
7. Routine occupations
8. Never worked and long-term unemployed

For complete coverage, the three categories Students, Occupations not stated or inadequately described, and Not classifiable for other reasons are added as 'Not elsewhere classified' (nec).

For those in employment in the reference week of the survey, the occupation was that of their main job, and for those not in employment, their last occupation if they had done any paid work in the previous eight years.

New Earnings Survey

These tables contain some of the regional results of the New Earnings Survey 2003, fuller details of which are given for the Government Office Regions in the '*Great Britain: streamlined and summary analyses*' and the '*Analyses by region, county and small areas*' volumes of the

report New Earnings Survey 2003 (National Statistics Direct). Results for Northern Ireland are published separately by the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment, Northern Ireland. The survey measured gross earnings of a 1 per cent sample of employees, most of whom were members of Pay-As-You-Earn (PAYE) schemes for a pay period which included 9 April 2003. The earnings information collected was converted to a weekly basis where necessary, and to an hourly basis where normal basic hours were reported.

Figures are given where the number of employees reporting in the survey was 30 or more and the standard error of average weekly earnings was 5 per cent or less. Figures for the Northern Ireland New Earnings Survey are given where the number of employees reporting in the survey was 10 or more. Gross earnings are measured before tax, National Insurance or other deductions. They include overtime pay, bonuses and other additions to basic pay but exclude any payments for earlier periods (for example, back pay), income in kind, tips and gratuities. All the results in this volume relate to full-time male and female employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence. Employees were classified to the region in which they worked (or were based if mobile) using postcode information, and to manual or non-manual occupations on the basis of the Standard Occupational Classification 1990 (SOC 90). The *'Great Britain: streamlined and summary analyses'* and *'United Kingdom: streamlined and summary analyses'* volumes of the report for Great Britain give full details of definitions used in the survey. Full-time employees are defined as those normally expected to work more than 30 hours per week, excluding overtime and main meal breaks (but 25 hours or more in the case of teachers) or, if their normal hours were not specified, as those regarded as full-time by the employer.

Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

A new annual earnings survey, the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) has been developed to replace the New Earnings Survey (NES). ASHE is the Office for National Statistics' (ONS) first major survey redesign as part of a statistical modernisation programme.

Due to time constraints NES has been used rather than ASHE for the relevant tables and this section is for information only as ASHE will be used in future publications.

ASHE improves on the NES by extending the coverage of the survey sample, introducing weighting and publishing estimates of quality for all survey outputs. The new survey methodology produces weighted estimates of earnings; the weights are calculated by calibrating the survey responses to totals from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) by occupation, gender, region and age. The new survey design will produce outputs that will be disseminated in a different format to the NES, reflecting new release criteria and a focus on median rather than mean levels of pay.

Unemployment

There are advantages and disadvantages with both the unemployment series and the claimant count. The claimant count has the advantage of being available quickly and for small geographic areas. The disadvantages are that, as it measures only those who are receiving unemployment-related benefits, movements over time can be affected by changes in the rules governing entitlement to benefit and its level at any one time is not internationally comparable. These deficiencies are largely overcome by the ILO measure of unemployment, but it too has disadvantages: for example, survey results are subject to sampling error and unemployment can be increased by government measures to encourage people to actively seek employment or be decreased by measures to put more people on government training programmes.

CHAPTER 5: EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Educational qualification levels

Degree or equivalent includes higher and first degrees, NVQ level 5 and other degree level qualifications such as graduate membership of a professional institute.

Higher education qualification below degree level includes NVQ level 4, higher level BTEC/SCOTVEC, HNC/HND, RSA Higher diploma, other higher education below degree level, and nursing and teaching qualifications.

GCE A level or equivalent includes NVQ level 3, GNVQ advanced, BTEC/SCOTVEC National Certificate, RSA Advanced diploma, City and Guilds advanced craft, A/AS levels or equivalent, Scottish Highers and Scottish Certificate of Sixth Year Studies and trade apprenticeships.

GCSE grades A*-C or equivalent includes NVQ level 2, GNVQ intermediate, RSA diploma, City and Guilds craft, BTEC/SCOTVEC First or general diploma, GCSE grades A*-C or equivalent, O level and CSE Grade 1.

Other qualifications at NVQ level 1 or below include GNVQ, GSVQ foundation level, GCSE grade D-G, CSE below grade 1, BTEC/SCOTVEC First or general certificates, other RSA and City and Guilds qualifications, Youth Training certificates and any other professional, vocational or foreign qualifications for which the level is unknown.

Examination achievements

The main examination for pupils at the minimum school-leaving age in England, Wales and Northern Ireland is the General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE); in Scotland it is the Standard Grade. From 1999/2000 National Qualifications (NQ) were introduced in Scotland, which include Standard Grades, Intermediate 1 & 2 and Higher. The GCSE is awarded in eight grades, A*-G, while in Scotland the Standard Grade is awarded in seven levels, 1-7. Standard Grade courses begin in the third year and continue to the end of the fourth year. Each subject has a number of elements, some of which are internally assessed in school. The award for the subject as a whole is given on a 7-point scale at three levels: Credit (1 and 2), General (3 and 4) and Foundation (5 and 6). An award of 7 means that the course has been completed. Pupils who do not complete the course or do not sit all parts of the examination get 'no award'.

GCSE figures relate to achievements by 16-year-olds at the end of the academic year and are shown as percentages of 16-year-olds in school. Standard Grades (in Scotland) relate to achievements by pupils in year S4 at the end of the academic year. That is, the achievements of pupils by the end of their last year of compulsory schooling: some may have been passed a year earlier.

GCE A levels are usually taken after a further two years of post-compulsory education, passes being graded from A-E. In Scotland, the SCE/NQ Higher Grade requires only one year of post-compulsory study, and for the more able candidates the range of subjects taken may be as wide as at Standard Grade. GCE A level and equivalent figures for pupils aged between 18 and 19 at the end of the academic year in England, aged 18 in Wales and aged 17 to 19 in Northern Ireland, are shown as a percentage of the 18-year-old population. This age spread in the examination result figures takes account of those pupils sitting examinations a year early or resitting them. Scottish Highers are normally taken one year earlier (in year S5) than A levels, although pupils can resit them or take additional subjects in year S6. However, the Highers figures for Scotland, which use a *population* based denominator, are not directly comparable with the A level figures for England, Wales and Northern Ireland, which use *candidate* based denominators, and, as a result, United Kingdom figures cannot be calculated for Table 5.9.

Average GCE/VCE A/AS points scores are determined by totalling pupils' individual GCE/VCE A/AS results: an A level pass and an AS examination pass are classified at grade E or above. Each grade at AS examination is counted as half that grade at A level. VCE (Advanced Vocational Certificate of Education) A level double awards count as 2 A levels. See the Post-compulsory Education section below for more information on VCEs. From 2001/02, the number of points assigned to grades within GCE/VCE qualifications, in England, has changed to reflect the Universities and Colleges Admissions Service (UCAS) Tariff. Scores are calculated as shown below:

GCE/VCE AS level:

Grade	UCCA points	UCAS points
A	5	60
B	4	50
C	3	40
D	2	30
E	1	20

GCE/VCE A level:

Grade	UCCA points	UCAS points
A	10	120
B	8	100
C	6	80
D	4	60
E	2	40

VCE A level double award:

Grade	UCAS points
AA	240
AB	220
BB	200
BC	180
CC	160
CD	140
DD	120
DE	100
EE	80

Advanced GNVQ:

Grade	Comparable GCE grade	Previous point allocation (12 units)	Previous point allocation (18 units)	UCAS points
Distinction	A/B	18	27	100
Merit	C	12	18	80
Pass	D/E	6	9	60

In Wales, at below GCSE standard, the Entry Level Qualification examination is also available and is widely used by schools. Many pupils take Welsh as a first language at GCSE. In all countries pupils may sit non-GCE/GCSE examinations such as BTEC (SCOTVEC in Scotland), City and Guilds, RSA and Pitman. A proportion of pupils who are recorded as achieving no GCSE, AS or A level qualification will have passes in one or more of these other examinations.

Comparisons of examination results for England, Wales and Northern Ireland with those for Scotland are not straightforward because of the different education and examination systems. However, the following should be used as a temporary guideline:

5 or more GCSEs at grades A*-C = 5 or more	Standard Grades at levels 1-3/ Intermediate 2 A-C/ Intermediate 1 A only;
1-4 GCSEs at grades A*-C = 1-4 awards of	Standard Grades at levels 1-3/ Intermediate 2 A-C/ Intermediate 1 A only;
GCSEs at grades D-G only =	Standard Grades at levels 4-6 only/ Intermediate 1 (B & C)/ Access 3 (pass);
2 or more GCE A levels passes at A-E = either	3 or more Higher Grade passes, 2 or more Advanced Highers,
or	1 Advanced Higher with more than 2 Higher Passes.

School classifications

Education is compulsory for all children between the ages of 5 (4 in Northern Ireland) and 16 and schools are generally classified according to the ages for which they cater, or the type of education they provide. Foundation education is for children below compulsory school age. Pupils (other than in Scotland) generally undertake six of their 11 years of compulsory education in primary schools and five in secondary – transferring to secondary education at age 11 (age 12 in Scotland). Primary education generally consists of infants' schools (children up to age 7 or 8) and junior schools for children up to age 11 or 12, although in Scotland and Northern Ireland there is generally no distinction between infant and junior schools. Some local education authorities in England operate a middle schools system, which caters for pupils on either side of the transition age between primary and secondary, and these are deemed either primary or secondary according to the age of the pupils. Special schools provide education for children with special educational needs who cannot be educated satisfactorily in an ordinary school.

Expenditure

Gross domestic product (market prices) deflators are used to convert the cash expenditure figures to constant 2003-04 price levels by making allowances for changes in purchasing power as a result of inflation.

Participation rates

The participation rates in Tables 5.7 and 5.8 have been calculated in the following way: the numbers of pupils in independent schools *attending* schools in the area; the number of maintained school pupils and full-time and part-time further education students *resident* in the area regardless of where they study; trainees on Government-supported training, according to the TEC area with which their training is *contracted*; divided by the estimated population of the area in January 2002 who were 16 or 17 respectively at 31 August 2001.

Post-compulsory and Further (including adult) Education

Further Education (FE) includes home students on courses of further education (FE) in further education institutions. The FE sector includes all provision outside schools that is below higher education (HE) level. This ranges from courses in independent living skills for students with severe learning difficulties up to GCE A level, and level 3 NVQ/SVQ and other vocational courses.

The FE sector also includes many students pursuing recreational courses not leading to a formal qualification. Students in England and Wales are counted once only, irrespective of the number of courses for which a student has enrolled. In Scotland and Northern Ireland, students enrolled on more than one course in unrelated subjects are counted for each of these courses with the exception of those on Standard Grade/GCSE and/or Highers/GCE courses, who are counted once only irrespective of the number of levels/grades.

Most FE students are in FE colleges and (in England) sixth form colleges that were formerly maintained by Local Education Authorities (LEAs) but in April 1993 became independent self-governing institutions receiving funding through the FEFC. However, from April 2001, the Learning and Skills Council (LSC) took over the responsibility for funding the FE sector in England, and the National Council for Education and Training for Wales (part of Education and Learning Wales - ELWa) did so for Wales. The Scottish FEFC (SFEFC) funds FE colleges in Scotland, while the Department for Employment and Learning funds FE colleges in Northern Ireland. There are also a small number of FE students in higher education (HE) institutions, and conversely some HE students in FE institutions.

Students may be of any age from 16 upwards (no minimum age in Scotland), and full- or part-time. Full-time students aged under 19 are exempt from tuition fees and fully funded by the respective further education funding bodies in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Students aged 16 to 18 on FE courses in the Scottish FEIs are exempt from tuition fees, at the discretion of the individual colleges. Students are eligible to apply for support (bursary); the policy for eligibility is at the discretion of the colleges. For other students, tuition fees are payable but may be remitted for students in receipt of certain social security benefits. In some cases discretionary grants may be available from LEAs or the colleges themselves.

LEAs continue to make some FE provision (often referred to as 'adult education') exclusively part-time and predominantly recreational. The majority of LEAs make part or all of this provision directly themselves, but some pay other organisations (usually FE colleges) to do so on their behalf, i.e. 'contracted out' provision.

Part-time day courses are mainly those organised for students released by their employers either for one or two days a week (or any part of a week in Scotland), or for a period (or periods) of block release.

Sandwich courses are those where periods of full-time study are broken by a period (or periods) of associated industrial training or experience, and where the total period (or periods) of full-time study over the whole course averages more than 19 weeks per academic year (18 weeks in Scotland). Sandwich course students are classed as full-time students.

National Vocational Qualifications (NVQs) and Scottish Vocational Qualifications (SVQs) are occupational qualifications, available at five levels, and are based on up-to-date standards set by employers.

General National Vocational Qualifications (GNVQs) and General Scottish Vocational Qualifications (GSVQs) combine general and vocational education and are available at three levels:

Foundation – broadly equivalent to four GCSEs at grades D-G or four SCE Standard Grades at levels 4-6.

Intermediate – broadly equivalent to five GCSEs at grades A*-C or five SCE Standard Grades at levels 1-3.

Advanced – broadly equivalent to two GCE A levels, or three SCE Higher Grade passes. Advanced GNVQs were redesigned and re-launched as vocational 'A' levels (or, more formally, Advanced Vocational Certificates of Education (VCEs)). They are available as 'AS' levels (three units), 'A' levels (six units) and double awards (twelve units).

Government-supported work-based learning for young people

Aimed at those aged 15 to 24, Work-based learning for young people (WBLYP) consists of Advanced Modern Apprenticeships (AMA) (formerly Modern Apprenticeships (MA)), Foundation Modern Apprenticeships (FMA) (formerly National Traineeships (NTr)), and, since September 2002, Entry to Employment (E2E), which replaced Other Training for young people (OT) (formerly known as Youth Training (YT)).

Modern apprenticeships (MAs) prepare young people for an economy based on high level skills. MAs aim to radically increase the supply of skills at craft, supervisory and technician (intermediate) level within industry. They provide quality work-based learning for young people to achieve qualifications at FMA (national vocational qualification level 2) and AMA (national vocational qualification level 3) levels.

'Entry to Employment' is a high quality programme for young people who are not ready for apprenticeship, which aims to give them the help they need to enter modern apprenticeships or other employment.

Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs) were responsible for the planning and delivery of all government-supported learning. However, responsibility for delivery of the Government's programme on WBLYP in England now rests with the Learning and Skills Council (LSC). Since April 2001, Work-based Learning for Adults (WBLA) has been delivered through the Employment Service (ES), now part of the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP).

Learning and Training at Work 2002

Learning and Training at Work 2002 (LTW 2002) was a multi-purpose survey of employers that investigated the provision of learning and training at work. LTW was first carried out in 1999 and prior to that date this information was collected in the annual Skills Needs in Britain (SNIB) surveys, along with information on recruitment difficulties, skill shortages and skill gaps. The LTW survey has since been superseded by the National Employer Skills Survey (NESS); however, comparable data are not available from NESS to update Table 5.13.

CHAPTER 6: TRANSPORT AND THE ENVIRONMENT

The National Travel Survey

The National Travel Survey (NTS) is the only comprehensive national source of personal travel information for Great Britain which links different kinds of travel with the characteristics of travellers and their families. Since 1988, the NTS has been conducted on a small scale continuous basis. The last of the previous ad hoc surveys was carried out in 1985/86. The sample size was increased from around 3,400 households in Great Britain in 2001, to almost treble that from 2002.

All individuals in households provide personal information (eg age, gender, working status, driving licence, season ticket) and details of trips carried out in a sample week, including purpose of trip, method of travel, time of day, length, duration, and cost of any tickets bought. Travel included in the NTS covers all trips by GB residents, living in private households, within Great Britain for personal reasons, including travel in the course of work (eg doctors on their

rounds or people travelling on business), but does not include journeys made by people whose work is to travel (such as bus drivers, postal or delivery workers).

Most personal travel over 50 yards is included, including walking. However, to reduce the burden on respondents, short walks of less than a mile are only recorded on the last day of the diary. These walks are grossed up by a factor of seven when publishing data. Short walks are believed to be under-recorded in 2002 and 2003 compared with earlier years.

A trip is defined as a one-way course of travel having a single main purpose. It is the basic unit of personal travel in the survey. A round trip is split into two trips, with the first ending at a convenient point about half way round as a notional stopping point for the outward destination and return origin.

The purpose of a trip is normally taken to be the activity at the destination, unless that destination is 'home' in which case the purpose is defined by the origin of the trip. A trip cannot have two separate purposes, but trivial subsidiary purposes (such as a stop to buy a newspaper) are disregarded.

A trip consists of one or more stages. A new stage is defined when there is a change in the form of transport or when there is a change of vehicle requiring a separate ticket.

The main mode used for trips is that mode used for the longest stage of the trip (by length). The mode is that used for a stage within a trip.

Traffic estimates and flow

This is now disaggregated for roads in urban and rural areas rather than between built-up and non built-up roads. Built-up roads were defined as those with a speed limit of 40mph or lower. This created difficulties in producing meaningful disaggregated traffic estimates because an increasing number of clearly rural roads were subject to a 40mph speed limit for safety reasons. The urban/rural split of roads is largely determined by whether roads lie within the boundaries of urban areas with a population of 10,000 or more with adjustments in some cases for major roads at the boundary. These are based on the 2001 urban settlements. The definition for 'urban settlement' is in *Urban and rural area definitions: a user guide* which can be found on the ODPM web site at:

http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/page/odpm_plan_609188_hcsp

Land cover by Broad Habitat

Land cover specifically refers to the make-up of the land surface, eg woods, grassland and buildings. The estimates used for this table are taken from the Countryside Survey 2000

database and have been derived using translation software that more or less matches the Broad Habitats (BHs) developed within the UK Biodiversity Action Plan.

Land use change statistics

Details of changes in land use are recorded for the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister by Ordnance Survey (OS) as part of its map revision work in England. The data recorded by OS, in any one year, depend on OS resources and how these are deployed on different types of map revision survey. The main consequence of this is that physical development (eg new houses) tends to be recorded relatively sooner than changes between other uses (eg between agriculture and forestry), some of which may not be recorded for some years. The statistics are best suited to analyses of changes to urban uses and of the recycling of land already in urban uses.

Designated and protected areas

National Parks (NPs), Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) and Defined Heritage Coasts covering large areas of England have been designated by legislation to protect their high landscape value. Other areas, such as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs), National Nature Reserves (NNRs) and Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) have been designated to protect their conservation value in terms of flora, fauna, in particular for endangered species, and/or geology. SPAs and SACs are designated through the European Union Habitats and Birds Directives.

Green Belts have been designated in England, Scotland and Northern Ireland to restrict the sprawl of built-up areas onto previously undeveloped land and to preserve the character of historic towns.

Rivers and canals: by chemical quality

The chemical quality of rivers and canal waters in the United Kingdom is monitored in a series of separate national surveys in England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. In England and Wales the National Rivers Authority (now superseded by the Environment Agency) developed and introduced the General Quality Assessment (GQA) scheme to provide a rigorous and objective method for assessing the basic chemical quality of rivers and canals based on three determinands: dissolved oxygen, biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) and ammoniacal nitrogen. The GQA grades stretches of river into six categories (A-F) of chemical quality and these in turn have been grouped into two broader groups - good/fair (classes A, B, C and D) and poor/bad (classes E and F).

By biological quality

The biological grading throughout the UK is based on the monitoring of tiny animals (i.e. macro-invertebrates) which live in or on the bed of the river. Using a procedure known as the

River Invertebrate Prediction and Classification System (RIVPACS), species groups recorded at a site were compared with those which would be expected to be present in the absence of pollution and other harmful substances, allowing for the different physical characteristics in different parts of the country. Two different summary statistics, known as ecological quality indices (EQI), were calculated and then the biological quality was assigned to one of six categories (A-F) based on a combination of these two statistics.

River stretch allocation

River stretches were allocated to Government Office Regions using a 1995 digitised map. This provides consistently smaller total river lengths for local areas than the equivalent Environment Agency figures. This is because of differences between stretch lengths used by the EA and those calculated using the map, and because it was not possible to link all stretch codes to the map, so some stretches were excluded. It should be noted that the monitoring network only covers stretches the Environment Agency are required to monitor, that is rivers and streams with a flow greater than 1 cubic metre per second. On this basis 40,000km of river network are monitored in England and Wales out of an estimated total river length of 150,000km.

CHAPTER 7: LIVING IN THE REGION

Expenditure and Food Survey

In April 2001 the Expenditure and Food Survey (EFS) replaced the Family Expenditure Survey (FES) and the National Food Survey (NFS). The EFS is being coded to a new set of expenditure codes based on the United Nations and European classification of consumer goods and services, Classification by Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP). The main item codes for commodities and services (shown in table 7.7) are not directly comparable to the FES. The EFS is a continuous survey conducted by the Office for National Statistics.

Family Resources Survey

The Family Resources Survey (FRS) is a continuous survey of approximately 29,000 private households in the United Kingdom and is sponsored by the Department for Work and Pensions. The estimates are based on sample counts that have been adjusted for non-response using multi-purpose grossing factors that control for tenure type, council tax band and a number of demographic variables. Estimates are subject to sampling error and to variability in non-response.

The overall response rate was 63 per cent for 2002/03 but varied regionally. Benefit receipt is based on self-assessment and therefore may be subject to misreporting.

General Household Survey

The General Household Survey (GHS) is a continuous survey of about 13,000 addresses per year. An effective sample of some 12,000 households is obtained.

Household projections

The household projections are trend-based; they illustrate what would happen if past trends in household formation were to continue into the future. They are therefore not policy-based forecasts of what is expected to happen, but provide a starting point for policy decisions. The projections are heavily dependent on the assumptions involved, particularly international and internal migration, the marital status projections and the continuation of past trends in household formation.

Indices of Deprivation 2004

The Indices of Deprivation are measures of deprivation calculated from a number of factors which are grouped into various dimensions such as education, employment, income etc. Multiple deprivation is simply a combination of more specific forms of deprivation. The Indices of Deprivation enable small pockets of deprivation to be pinpointed and highlight variations between areas. This information will help target policies and funding, reinforcing the Government's drive to improve the quality of life in disadvantaged communities.

Super Output Areas

The Indices of Deprivation 2004 have been produced at the level of 2001 Census Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) for the whole of England. Output Areas and Super Output Areas (SOAs) are a continuous geography of areas of approximately equal population size (the mean LSOA population in England according to the 2001 Census was approximately 1,500). There are three layers of Super Output Areas, for further details see

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/geography/soa.asp>

This geography was overwhelmingly supported by the consultation exercise. As the majority of indicators used within the ID 2004 use numerator data for 2001, the denominators required to produce the indicators were also constructed for 2001.

District Level Presentation

Six summary measures, which form the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2004, have been produced at district level and describe differences between districts. The district level summaries of the IMD 2004 can be obtained at the following web address

http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_control/documents/contentservertemplate/odpm_index.hcst?n=3103&l=2

The summary measures at district level focus on different aspects of multiple deprivation in the area. No single summary measure is favoured over another, as there is no single best way of describing or comparing districts.

Districts are complex to describe as a whole or to compare for several reasons. First, districts can vary enormously in population size. Further, some districts may have a more 'mixed' population, containing more variation in deprivation and in some places deprivation may be concentrated in severe pockets rather than being more evenly spread. This makes an 'overall picture' more difficult to establish.

Six measures have been devised which take account of these issues, and which describe the district in different ways: looking at the most deprived populations, the most deprived LSOAs, as well as the average of the LSOAs, to get six meaningful descriptions of deprivation at district level. More subtle descriptions of deprivation across a district can be established by a close analysis of the LSOAs within that district, as the LSOA level Index contains the most detailed account of local deprivation. At the LSOA level much more information is retained than with the district level summaries.

The six district level presentations are:

- a) Employment Scale
- b) Income Scale
- c) Average of LSOA Scores
- d) Average of LSOA Ranks
- e) Extent
- f) Local Concentration

a & b) Income Scale and Employment Scale

(Income Scale is the number of people who are Income deprived; Employment Scale is the number of people who are Employment deprived)

These two measures are designed to give an indication of the numbers of people experiencing income deprivation and employment deprivation at district level. The Income Scale score is a count of individuals experiencing income deprivation. The Employment Scale score is a count of individuals experiencing employment deprivation. It is useful to present both measures as they are real counts of the individuals experiencing these deprivations.

c) Average of LSOA Scores

(Population weighted average of the combined scores for the LSOAs in a district)

This measure describes the district as a whole, taking into account the full range of LSOA scores across a district. The advantage of the Average of LSOA Score measure is that it

describes the LSOAs by retaining the fact that the more deprived areas may have more 'extreme' scores, which is not revealed to the same extent if the ranks are used. This measure is calculated by averaging the LSOA scores in each district after they have been population weighted. The larger the resultant district level score, the more deprived the district and as for all of the district level summaries. A rank of 1 is assigned to the most deprived district.

d) Average of Ranks

(Population weighted average of the combined ranks for the LSOAs in a district)

This measure summarises the district taken as a whole, including both deprived and less deprived LSOAs.

All the LSOAs in a district need to be included to obtain such an average, as each LSOA contributes to the character of that district. This measure is calculated by averaging all of the LSOA ranks in each district. For the purpose of calculating this score the LSOAs are ranked such that the most deprived LSOA is given the rank of 32,482. The LSOA ranks are population weighted within a district to take account of the fact that LSOA size can vary.

e) Extent

(Proportion of a district's population living in the most deprived LSOAs in the country)

In this measure, 100% of the people living in the 10% most deprived LSOAs in England are captured in the numerator, plus a proportion of the population of those LSOAs in the next two deciles on a sliding scale – that is 95% of the population of the LSOA at the 11th percentile and 5% of the population of the LSOA at the 29th percentile. This makes the cut-off point less abrupt for this measure. The aim of this measure is to portray how widespread high levels of deprivation are in a district. It only includes districts that contain LSOAs which fall within the most deprived 30% of LSOAs in England. Therefore some districts do not have an overall score for this measure and they are given a joint rank of 298.

f) Local Concentration

(Local Concentration is the population weighted average of the ranks of a district's most deprived LSOAs that contain exactly 10% of the district's population)

Local Concentration is an important way of identifying districts' 'hot spots' of deprivation. The Local Concentration measure defines the 'hot spots' by reference to a percentage of the district's population. This involves taking the mean of the population weighted rank of a district's most deprived LSOAs that capture exactly 10% of the district's population. In many cases this was not always a whole number of LSOAs. For the purpose of calculating this score the LSOAs are ranked such that the most deprived LSOA is given the rank of 32,482 (the number of LSOAs in England).

Household expenditure

Expenditure excludes savings or investments (eg life assurance premiums), income tax payments, National Insurance contributions, Housing Benefit and mortgage and other payments for the purchase of, or major additions to, dwellings.

Housing expenditure of households living in owner-occupied dwellings consists of the payments by these households for Council Tax (rates in Northern Ireland), water, ground rent, etc., insurance of the structure and mortgage interest payments. Mortgage capital repayments and amounts paid for the outright purchase of the dwelling or for major structural alterations are not included as housing expenditure.

Estimates of household expenditure on a few items are below those which might be expected by comparison with other sources eg alcoholic drink, tobacco and, to a lesser extent, confectionery and ice cream.

Dwellings

In the 2001 Census, a dwelling was defined as a self-contained unit of accommodation - with all the rooms behind a door, which only that household can use.

In all stock figures, permanent and non-permanent dwellings as well as vacant dwellings are included. For housebuilding statistics, only data on permanent dwellings are collected.

Non-permanent or temporary dwellings (or structures) include caravans, mobile homes, converted railway carriages and houseboats. Second homes should also be counted as other residents dwellings.

Communal establishments are excluded. These cover universities/colleges, hospitals, hostels/homes, hotels, holiday complexes, defence establishments (but not married quarters) and prisons. However, hostel type or staff accommodation (eg owned by Ministry of Defence or Hospital Trusts) should be included if it is self-contained and not supervised (included as rented privately with a job or business in stock figures but not included in housebuilding data, see below).

Granny annexes have not been clearly defined as a separate dwelling or not. Their inclusion is subject to the interpretation by those who have provided the data. However, this ambiguity is considered insignificant at regional and national level although sometimes important at local level. In principle, they should be counted as a dwelling if they are self-contained, whether physically separated from the main residence or not, provided the access to the annex is not shared by outside residents eg a shared hallway.

Tenure

There are up to four tenure categories used in stock figures: owner-occupied; rented privately; rented from Registered Social Landlords (defined below, but for stock figures non-registered Housing Associations are excluded and subsumed in owner-occupied); and from Local Authorities (also see definition used below).

For housebuilding figures, the following 3 tenure categories are presented:

a) Private Enterprise. This refers to dwellings built for owner-occupiers or for private landlords, whether persons or companies.

b) Registered Social Landlords (RSLs). Although Housing Associations (HAs) not registered with the Housing Corporation/Scottish Homes are strictly not RSLs, for presentation of housing statistics throughout this publication and unless it is otherwise stated, RSLs represent all HAs owned dwellings whether they are registered or not, and Local Housing Companies.

c) Local Authorities. This category represents all dwellings owned and built by local housing authorities under the Housing Act 1985. Although dwellings built by New Towns were collected separately their estimates have been included in this category for presentational purposes as the stock was transferred to local authorities when New Towns were abolished.

Average dwelling prices

Average prices for this table are calculated from data collected by the Land Registry. Because of the time lag between the completion of a house purchase and its subsequent lodgement with the Land Registry, data for the final quarter of 2002 are not as complete as those for the final quarter of 2001. The table includes all sales registered up to 31 March 2003.

Age-standardised Mortality Rates

Mortality rates vary with age so the rates for different areas can be affected by the age structure of their populations. The figures in Table 7.14 have been adjusted to take into account these differences in age structure. The rates have been standardised to the mid-1991 UK population for males and females separately. This means it is permissible to compare rates across areas for each sex, but not to compare males and females. The populations used in calculating the rates in this table are the latest available and take account of the results of the 2001 Census in England and Wales and subsequent research. As the population estimates are different from those used in this table in previous editions, the figures in Table 7.14 in this volume are not comparable with figures published in previous volumes, which are now out of date. Please note that in previous editions this table was numbered 7.13.

The causes of death included in Table 7.14 correspond to International Classification of Diseases (10th Revision) (ICD10) codes as follows:

Circulatory diseases	– I00 to I99;
Respiratory diseases	– J00 to J99;
Cancer (malignant neoplasms)	– C00 to C97;
Injuries and poisoning	– V01 to Y89.

The data in this table relate to registrations in the reference year.

Limiting long-standing illness

'Long-standing illness' is measured by asking respondents if they have any long-standing illness, disability, or infirmity. Long-standing means anything that has troubled the respondent over a period of time or that is likely to affect the respondent over time. A limiting long-standing illness/infirmity is one that limits the respondent's activity in any way.

Alcohol consumption

A unit of alcohol is 8 grammes of pure alcohol, approximately equivalent to half a pint of ordinary strength beer, a glass of wine, or a pub measure of spirits. Current research suggests that daily benchmarks are more appropriate than the previously recommended weekly levels. Consistently drinking more than four units a day for men, or more than three for women, is not advised as a sensible drinking level because of the progressive health risk it carries. The government's advice on sensible drinking is now based on these daily benchmarks.

Recorded crime statistics

Recorded crime statistics broadly cover the more serious offences. Up to March 1998 most indictable and triable-either-way offences were included, as well as some summary ones; from April 1998, all indictable and triable-either-way offences were included, plus a few closely related summary ones. This change in counting rules particularly affected the violence against the person, fraud and forgery, and 'other' offence groups, and drugs offences. This change in the counting rules will have affected detection rates as well.

In England and Wales, indictable offences cover those offences which must or may be tried by jury in the Crown Court and include the more serious offences. Summary offences are those for which a defendant would normally be tried at a magistrates' court and are generally less serious - the majority of motoring offences fall into this category.

Some parts of the Metropolitan police area transferred to Surrey, Hertfordshire and Essex on 1 April 2000 (bringing the forces into line with county boundaries): this would have had an

effect on the comparability of figures for recorded crime for the London, East and South East regions, and consequently on detection rates for these areas.

The National Crime Recording Standard was introduced across England and Wales on 1 April 2002. This has had the effect of increasing the number of crimes recorded, particularly in the violence against the person, theft, and criminal damage offence groups. Some police forces introduced the principles of Standard in advance of its national implementation, with consequent effects on the number of crimes recorded. As the Standard has had an effect of increasing the number of crimes counted, it may also have had the effect of decreasing detection rates.

Recorded offences are the most readily available measures of the incidence of crime, but do not necessarily indicate the true level of crime. Many less serious offences are not reported to the police and cannot, therefore, be recorded. Moreover, the propensity of the public to report offences to the police is influenced by a number of factors and may change over time.

The data presented in Table 7.19 are the crimes recorded as a rate per 100,000 population resident in the area. For an area such as the City of London with a high inflow of people the rates will be higher than for other areas as the figures include crimes which occur in the area but whose victims are not included in the resident population.

Crimes detected by the police

Crimes recorded by the police as having been detected include offences for which people have been charged, summonsed or cautioned, and those admitted and taken into consideration when people are tried for other offences. In addition, an offence may be detected where no further action is taken, although there is sufficient evidence to charge a person. This would include offences where the offender is below the age of criminal responsibility, or where the victim is unable to give evidence.

The detection rate is the ratio of offences detected in the year to offences recorded in the year. Some offences detected may relate to offences recorded in previous years. There is variation between police forces in the emphasis placed on certain of the methods listed above and, as some methods are more resource intensive than others, this can have an effect on a force's overall detection rate.

There are marked differences in detection rates for different types of offence. Some offences have high detection rates because there is a high likelihood of the victim being able to identify the offender (e.g. most sexual offences), or because the knowledge of the offence directly identifies the offender, such as handling stolen goods and drug trafficking.

The counting rules for detections changed on 1 April 1999, so detection rates before and after this date are not directly comparable. In addition, changes to the counting of recorded crimes can affect the comparability of detection rates, as can changes to police force areas.

The British Crime Survey

The British Crime Survey (BCS) was conducted by the Home Office in 1982, 1984, 1988, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998 and 2000, and annually on a continuous basis from 2001. From the 2001/02 survey crimes experienced by respondents in the 12 months prior to their interview, including those not reported to the police, are measured. The BCS also asks questions about public attitudes towards and perceptions of crime, anti-social behaviour, policing and the criminal justice system. It also measures levels of worry about crime. The 2003/04 survey had a nationally representative sample of 37,931 addresses in England and Wales with an additional ethnic boost sample of 3,463. The core sample was drawn from the Small User Postcode Address File - a listing of all postal delivery points. The 2003/04 ethnic boost sample was obtained using focussed enumeration. The response rate in the 2003/04 BCS core sample was 74 per cent.

The first results from the 2003/04 sweep of the BCS were published in July 2004. Scotland participated in sweeps of the BCS in 1982 and 1988 and ran its own Scottish Crime Surveys in 1993, 1996 and 2000 based on nationally representative samples of around 5,000 respondents aged 16 and over interviewed in their homes. In addition around 400 young people aged between 12 and 15 completed questionnaires in each of the surveys. The sample was drawn from addresses randomly generated from the Postcode Address file. Both the 1993 and 1996 surveys had response rates of 77 per cent and the 2000 survey had a response rate of 72 per cent. The results of the 2000 Scottish Crime Survey were published in spring 2002.

The Northern Ireland Crime Survey (NICS) was conducted on behalf of the Northern Ireland Office (NIO) in 1994/95, 1998 and 2001. Closely mirroring the format and questions of the BCS, the fieldwork for NICS 2001 was conducted between August 2001 and January 2002, with a recall period of 1 September 2000 to 31 August 2001. 3,010 people aged 16 years and above participated in the survey. Their addresses were randomly sampled from the Valuation and Lands Agency domestic property database. The response rate was approximately 70 per cent.

In each of the surveys, respondents answered questions about offences against their household (such as theft or damage of household property) and about offences against them personally (such as assault or robbery). However, none of the surveys provides a complete count of crime. Many offence types cannot be covered in a household survey (e.g. shop lifting, fraud or drug offences). Crime surveys are also prone to various forms of error, mainly

to do with the difficulty of ensuring that samples are representative, the frailty of respondents' memories, their reticence to talk about their experiences as victims, and their failure to realise an incident is relevant to the survey.

In addition to measuring crime, the BCS also asks respondents about their use of a range of illegal drugs. Questions on drug use are contained within a special computer self-completion component (CASI). The laptop computer used by the interviewer is turned to the respondent to allow them to self-key their answers directly. The drugs self-completion component was completed by those aged 16 to 59. For the 2002/03 BCS only 4 per cent of eligible respondents in the core sample refused to complete it. The 2003/04 BCS also asked respondents about drinking behaviour using self-completion.

SYMBOLS AND CONVENTIONS

Rounding of figures

In tables where figures have been rounded to the nearest final digit, there may be an apparent discrepancy between the sum of the constituent items and the total as shown.

Billion

This term is used to represent a thousand million.

Provisional and estimated data

Some data for the latest year (and occasionally for earlier years) are provisional or estimated. To keep footnotes to a minimum, these have not been indicated; source departments will be able to advise if revised data are available.

Non-calendar years

Financial year - eg 1 April 2000 - 31 March 2001 would be shown as 2000/01

Academic year - eg 1 September 2001 – 31 August 2002 would be shown as 2001/02

Data covering more than one year - eg 1998, 1999 and 2000 would be shown as 1998-2000

Units

Figures are shown in italics where they represent percentages.

Symbols

The following symbols have been used throughout:

- .. Not available
- . Not applicable

- Negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
- 0 Nil

References and further reading

General

Family Resources Survey; Department for Work and Pensions (web only www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/frs)
Family Spending: reports on the Expenditure and Food Survey; The Stationery Office
Living in Britain: results from the General Household Survey; The Stationery Office
Portrait of the Regions; Eurostat
Region in Figures; Office for National Statistics (web only www.statistics.gov.uk)
Regional Trends; The Stationery Office
Social Trends; The Stationery Office
The Source; Office for National Statistics

Population

1991 Census: County Reports; Topic Reports; The Stationery Office
1991 County Monitors; Ward and Civil Parish Monitors; Census Marketing, Office for National Statistics
International Migration; The Stationery Office
Key Population and Vital Statistics; The Stationery Office
Population Estimates for England and Wales - ARV Series PE; Office for National Statistics
Population Trends; The Stationery Office
National population projections 2000 (Series PP2); The Stationery Office
National population projections interim 2002, The Stationery Office
Projections of Households in England to 2021; Office of the Deputy Prime Minister

Sub-National Population Projections (Series PP3); The Stationery Office

The Economy

Business Start-Ups and Closures: VAT Registrations and De-registrations; Small Business Service
Economic Trends; The Stationery Office
UK Business: Activity, Size and Location formerly *Business Monitor PA1003*; *Size Analysis of United Kingdom Businesses*, Office for National Statistics
Regional Competitiveness Indicators; Department of Trade and Industry
Annual Business Inquiry; Office for National Statistics (www.statistics.gov.uk/abi)
Regional Trade Statistics; HM Customs & Excise

The Labour Market

Annual Business Inquiry; Office for National Statistics
Labour Market Quarterly Report; Department for Education and Skills
Labour Market Trends; Office for National Statistics
New Earnings Survey Analyses by region, county and small areas; Office for National Statistics
The Labour Force Survey Quarterly Supplement; Office for National Statistics
The Labour Force Survey Historical Supplement; Office for National Statistics
The Labour Force Survey Seasonally Adjusted Historical Supplement; Office for National Statistics

Education and Training

Annual Report of Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Schools; The Stationery Office
Annual Survey of Trends in Education; National Foundation for Educational Research
Education and Training Statistics for the United Kingdom; The Stationery Office
Higher Education Statistics for the United Kingdom; Higher Education Statistics Agency
Investors in People: Management Information report; Investors in People UK
Labour Market and Skills Trends; Department for Education and Skills
Learning and Training at Work; IFF Research Ltd
National Training Awards; Department for Education and Skills
Statistical Bulletins and Statistical First Releases (SFRs); Department for Education and Skills
Statistics of Education volumes; The Stationery Office

Transport

Bus and Coach Statistics, Great Britain; The Stationery Office
Focus on Personal Travel - including the report of the National Travel Survey; The Stationery Office
International Passenger Transport; The Stationery Office
National Travel Survey Updates; Department for Transport
New Motor Vehicle Registrations; Department for Transport
Port Statistics; The Stationery Office
Quarterly Road Casualties, Great Britain; Department for Transport
Regional Transport Statistics; Department for Transport
Road Accidents Great Britain - The Casualty Report; The Stationery Office

Road Accident Statistics: English Regions; The Stationery Office

Road Traffic Statistics Great Britain; ; Department for Transport
Traffic in Great Britain - Quarterly Bulletin; Department for Transport
Transport of Goods by Road in Great Britain; The Stationery Office
Transport Statistics Great Britain; The Stationery Office
Transport Trends; The Stationery Office
Travel Trends - a report on the International Passenger Survey; The Stationery Office
UK Airports - Annual Statement of Movements, Passengers and Cargo; Civil Aviation Authority
Vehicle Licensing Statistics; The Stationery Office
Vehicle Speeds in Great Britain; Department for Transport
Waterborne Freight in The United Kingdom; Department for Transport

Environment

Agricultural Census Statistics United Kingdom; (web only
www.defra.gov.uk/esg/work_htm/publications/cs/farmstats_web/default.htm)
e Digest of Environmental Statistics (annual); (web only
www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/index.htm)
Land Use Change in England; Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
Municipal Waste Management (annual); Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs
Quality of Life Counts – Update 2004 (web only)
www.sustainabledevelopment.gov.uk/indicators/index.htm)
Quality of Life Barometer (approx quarterly); Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs
Regional Quality of Life Counts: Regional Versions of the National “Headline” Indicators of Sustainable Development; Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs
River Habitat Quality; Environment Agency; SEPA; Environment and Heritage Service
Rivers and estuaries – a decade of improvement; Environment Agency
Sustainable Development Indicators in your Pocket; Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs
The Environment in your Pocket (annual); Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs
The Quality of Rivers and Canals in England and Wales; Environment Agency
The State of the Environment of England and Wales: The Atmosphere; The Stationery Office
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The State of the Environment of England and Wales: Fresh Waters; The Stationery Office
The State of the Environment of England and Wales: Land; The Stationery Office
The UK Environment; The Stationery Office
Urbanisation in England: Projections 1991-2016; The Stationery Office
Water Pollution Incidents in England and Wales; The Stationery Office

Living in the Region

Construction Statistics; The Stationery Office
Criminal Statistics: England and Wales; The Stationery Office
Digest 4, Information on the Criminal Justice System; Home Office
Drugs Misuse Declared: latest results from the British Crime Survey; Home Office Research Study 172
English House Conditions Survey; The Stationery Office
Health Survey for England; The Stationery Office
Statutory Homelessness Statistics: English Local Authorities’ Action under the Homelessness Legislation; Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
Housing Statistics, Great Britain; The Stationery Office
Housing in England: Survey of English Housing; The Stationery Office
Inland Revenue Statistics; The Stationery Office
Key Health Statistics from General Practice 1998 (Series MB6 No.2); Office for National Statistics
Local Government Financial Statistics No. 12 2001; Department for Transport
Local Housing Statistics; The Stationery Office
Crime in England and Wales 2003/04; Home Office Statistical Bulletin 02/04
The Survey of English Housing; Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
Updating and Revising the Index of Local Deprivation; Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
Measuring Multiple Deprivation at the Small Area Level. Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
UK Trade Trends; The Stationery Office

Contact points

General information about *Region in Figures* can be obtained from the Central Enquiry at the Office for National Statistics: Tel: 0845 601 3034; email: info@statistics.gov.uk

Other contacts are given below:

Visit Britain

General enquiries 020 8846 9000

Civil Aviation Authority

General enquiries 020 7379 7311

Department for Education and Skills

Public Enquiries 0870 000 22 88

Learning and Training at Work 0114 259 1615

GCSE/GCE examinations 020 7925 5347

Higher education 01325 392 687

Public Service Agreement Targets 0114 259 4086

Participation in education and government-supported training 020 7925 6485

Schools 01325 392 589

Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs

General Enquiries 08459 335577

Agricultural Census and Surveys 01904 455313

Environmental statistics 020 7082 8615

Department for Transport

General Enquiries 020 7944 8300

Annual Vehicle Census, new vehicle registration, and motor vehicles licences 020 7944 3077

National Road Traffic Statistics 020 7944 3095

Department for Transport Statistics Publications 0207 944 4846

National Travel Survey 020 7944 3097

Department for Work and Pensions

Public Enquiry Office 020 7712 2171

Family Resources Survey 020 7962 8991

Households Below Average Income 020 7962 8214

Statistics on Social Security Benefits 0191 225 7373

Department of Health

Public Enquiry Office 020 7210 4850

Department of Trade and Industry

General Enquiries 020 7215 5000

Regional Competitiveness Indicators 020 7215 3279

Construction Statistics 020 7215 2912

Small Business Service

General Enquiries 0845 001 0031

Statistics on small businesses 0114 2794440

Government Actuary's Department

General Enquiries 020 7211 2600/2601

Home Office

General Enquiries 0870 000 1585

Cautions and court proceedings 020 8760 1404

Land Registry

House price enquiries 0151 473 6008

HM Customs and Excise

National Advice Service 0845 0109000
UK Regional Trade Statistics 01702 367485

Inland Revenue

General statistical enquiries 020 7438 6677

Centre for Ecology and Hydrology

General Enquiries 01487 772400

Investors in People UK

General Enquiries 020 7467 1900

Medicine Control Agency

General Practice Research Database 020 7273 0206

National Training Awards Competition

General Enquiries 0800 917 7337

Office for National Statistics

General enquiries 0845 601 3034; email: info@statistics.gov.uk

Annual Business Inquiry (Non-employment) 01633 812435

Census of Population 01329 813800

Expenditure and Food Survey 020 7533 5755/6

Family Expenditure Survey 020 7533 5760

Fertility 01329 813758

General Household Survey 020 7533 5444

General Practice Research Database 020 7273 0698

Infant mortality 01329 813758

Inter-Departmental Business Register 01633 813269

International Passenger Survey 020 7533 5765

Labour Market Statistics

Headline statistics (recorded message helpline) 020 7533 6176

Nomis® (on-line statistics database) 0191 334 2680

Annual Business Inquiry (Employment) 01633 812038

Average Earnings Index 01633 819002

Labour Force Projections 020 7533 5896

Labour Market Enquiries Helpline 020 7533 6094

New Earnings Survey 01633 819024

Redundancies 020 7533 6142

Migration statistics

General 01329 813447

Internal 01329 813897

International 01329 813255

Morbidity and Health Care 020 7533 5244

Mortality 01329 813758

National Health Service Central Register 0151 471 4408

Population estimates 01329 813318

Population projections (subnational) 01329 813474

Regional Accounts 020 7533 5809

Region in Figures 020 7533 6152

Office of the Deputy Prime Minister

Council Tax enquiries:

Statistics 020 7944 4165

Policy 020 7944 4208

General enquiries 020 7944 4400

Housing 020 7944 3303

House building 020 7944 3308

Households 020 7944 4178

House prices 020 7944 3325

Indices of Deprivation 2004 020 7944 8752

Planning and land use statistics 020 7944 5534