



RESEARCH PAPER 09/03  
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# Social Indicators

This Research Paper summarises a wide range of social statistics. Subjects covered include crime and justice, defence, education, elections, health and population. This edition of Social Indicators includes an article from the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress, Washington , D.C..

This edition includes:

## **Contribution from overseas Parliament:**

- Social background of the United States Congress 2009

## **Articles:**

- Local authority finance in a recession
- 2011 UK Census of Population
- Underage drinking

## **Topical subject page:**

- Excess winter mortality

Gavin Berman - Editor

SOCIAL & GENERAL STATISTICS

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## CONTENTS

<b>I</b>	<b>Introduction to Social Indicators</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>II</b>	<b>Contacts for further information</b>	<b>ii</b>
<b>III</b>	<b>Social background of the United States Congress 2009</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>IV</b>	<b>Local authority finance in a recession</b>	<b>vi</b>
<b>V</b>	<b>2011 UK Census of Population</b>	<b>xiii</b>
<b>VI</b>	<b>Underage drinking</b>	<b>xv</b>
<b>VII</b>	<b>Excess winter mortality</b>	<b>xix</b>
<b>VIII</b>	<b>Regular subject pages</b>	
	<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>Crime</b>	<b>3</b>
	<b>Defence</b>	<b>8</b>
	<b>Education</b>	<b>11</b>
	<b>Elections</b>	<b>18</b>
	<b>Environment and energy</b>	<b>22</b>
	<b>Health</b>	<b>27</b>
	<b>Housing</b>	<b>33</b>
	<b>Local government</b>	<b>36</b>
	<b>Population and migration</b>	<b>38</b>
	<b>Social security</b>	<b>43</b>
	<b>Transport</b>	<b>45</b>

## List of regular subject pages

### Agriculture

Agricultural incomes and subsidies	1
Agriculture in the home countries	2

### Crime and justice

Police numbers	3
Police funding	4
Crime	5
Prison population	6
Drug use, seizures and offending	7

### Defence

Defence employment	8
Defence exports	9
Defence expenditure	10

### Education

Schools and class sizes	11
Teachers	12
Examination results	13
Participation in education and training: 16-18 year olds	14
Applicants and entrants to higher education	15
Participation in higher education	16
Education expenditure	17

### Elections

General Election results	18
Turnout	19
Other elections	20
Opinion polls	21

### Environment and energy

Energy use	22
Greenhouse gas emissions	23
Domestic gas and electricity prices	24
Road fuel prices	25
Weather	26

**Health**

Waiting lists	27
NHS staff	28
Beds and activity	29
Health expenditure	30
Community care	31
Public health	32

**Housing**

House prices	33
Housebuilding	34
Homelessness	35

**Local government**

Local government finance	36
Council tax	37

**Population and migration**

Population	38
International migration	39
Asylum seekers	40
Asylum decisions	41
Ethnicity and religion	42

**Social security**

Social security benefits and expenditure	43
Pensions and pensioners' incomes	44

**Transport**

Road accident casualties	45
Road traffic	46
Passenger transport	47
National rail usage and performance	48

# I Introduction to Social Indicators

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

Each edition of the Research Paper includes articles and topical subject pages. This is the third edition that includes an article from an overseas Parliamentary library and we are very grateful to the Congressional Research Service for their contribution.

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

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

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

The range of topics included in Social Indicators and the content of the intranet pages is regularly reviewed. If you have views on either, please contact the Head of Section, Richard Cracknell (x4632) or the editor, Gavin Berman (x3851).

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

## II Contacts for further information

Members and staff who require further information on a particular subject should contact the relevant statistician as detailed below. A comprehensive guide to the subject coverage of Research Service specialists is available in *Using the Library*.<sup>2</sup>

### SGS subject distribution

November 2008

	Main statistician	xtn	Support statistician	xtn
Agriculture	Adam Mellows-Facer	4313	Paul Bolton	6789
Charities (inc voluntary orgs)	Sean Lightbown	2454	Richard Cracknell	4632
Civil Service	Sean Lightbown	2454	Richard Cracknell	4632
Crime & Justice	Gavin Berman	3851	Gavin Thompson	4310
Defence	Allan Smith	5919	Paul Bolton	6789
Deprivation	Richard Groat	6969	Richard Cracknell	4632
Education	Paul Bolton	6789	Richard Groat	6969
Elections	Ed Tetteh	2938	Adam Mellows-Facer	4313
Energy	Adam Mellows-Facer	4313	Paul Bolton	6789
Environment	Adam Mellows-Facer	4313	Paul Bolton	6789
Gambling/Lottery	Rachael Harker	5061	Gavin Thompson	4310
Health services	Gavin Thompson	4310	Rachael Harker	5061
Health (status, public, diseases etc)	Gavin Thompson	4310	Rachael Harker	5061
Housing	Rachael Harker	5061	Gavin Berman	3851
Immigration	Richard Groat	6969	Richard Cracknell	4632
Local Government Finance	Rachael Harker	5061	Gavin Berman	3851
Media/Arts	Rachael Harker	5061	Gavin Berman	3851
Monarchy	Sean Lightbown	2454	Richard Cracknell	4632
Parliament	Sean Lightbown	2454	Richard Cracknell	4632
Parliament (MPs' activity, divisions)	Jeremy Hardacre	3741	Richard Cracknell	4632
Pensions	Richard Cracknell	4632	Adam Mellows-Facer	4313
Population	Richard Groat	6969	Richard Cracknell	4632
Religion	Richard Groat	6969	Richard Cracknell	4632
Social Security	Richard Cracknell	4632	Adam Mellows-Facer	4313
Social Services	Rachael Harker	5061	Gavin Berman	3851
Sport	Rachael Harker	5061	Gavin Berman	3851
Statistics (Policy)	Richard Cracknell	4632	Adam Mellows-Facer	4313
Technology (inc. R&D)	Paul Bolton	6789	Richard Groat	6969
Transport	Adam Mellows-Facer	4313	Rachael Harker	5061

<sup>2</sup> [http://hcl1.hclibrary.parliament.uk/general\\_pdf/usingthelibrary.pdf](http://hcl1.hclibrary.parliament.uk/general_pdf/usingthelibrary.pdf)

### III Social background of the United States Congress 2009

Date: 2 January 2009

Author: Jennifer Manning

Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress  
Washington, D.C.

*Disclaimer: The views expressed in this paper are the author's own and do not reflect the views of the Congressional Research Service or the Library of Congress.*

This note provides an introduction to the demographics of the Members of the 111<sup>th</sup> Congress of the United States (2009-2010), including age, ethnicity, gender, length of service, military veteran status, and occupational and educational background. Data is drawn from a forthcoming Congressional Research Service report, *Membership of the 111<sup>th</sup> Congress: a Profile*, unless otherwise indicated, and is current as of Dec. 30, 2008.<sup>1</sup>

#### A. Introduction

The United States Congress convened its 111<sup>th</sup> two-year Congress on January 6, 2009. The membership of Congress consists of 541 persons:

- 100 Senators serving six -year terms. One third of the Senate seats are up for election at each regularly scheduled election (held in November of even-numbered years).
- 435 Members of the House of Representatives serving two year terms. The entire House is up for election at each regularly scheduled election.
- Six Delegates to the House of Representatives, representing American Samoa, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico,

the United States Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. Puerto Rico's Delegate is officially called the "Resident Commissioner", and serves a four-year term; the other Delegates serve two-year terms. The 111<sup>th</sup> Congress will be the first time the Northern Mariana Islands will be represented in Congress.

The statistics which follow include the six Delegates, unless otherwise indicated.

At the time of writing, the 111<sup>th</sup> Congress is expected to convene with two vacant Senate seats representing the states of Illinois and Minnesota, and a vacant House seat for Illinois. In addition, shortly after the opening day of Congress, several Members are expected to resign and move to Cabinet positions and the Vice-Presidency. (The United States Constitution prohibits Members of Congress from holding other positions in the federal government.) However, this note assumes only the two Senate and one House vacancies.

#### B. Age

The average age of Members of the 111<sup>th</sup> Congress, 58.2 years, is among the highest in any Congress in U.S. history. The average age of Senators is currently 63.1 years; the average age of House Members is 57.0 years.

The average age of newly-elected Members of the House (also know as "freshmen") is 49.7 years; the average age of the Senate freshmen is 57.1 years.

The United States Constitution requires Representatives to be at least 25 years old when they take office. The youngest House Member is 27; the oldest is 85. Senators are required to be 30 years old upon taking office. The youngest Senator is 45, while the oldest is 91.



**C. Gender**

A record number of 95 women serve in the 111<sup>th</sup> Congress: 78 (17.6% of the total House) in the House and 17 (17% of the total Senate) in the Senate. Women were first elected to Congress in 1917.

The first woman elected to Congress was Representative Jeanette Rankin (1917-1919, 1941-1943). The first woman to serve in the Senate was Rebecca Latimer Felton. She was appointed in 1922 and served for only one day.

**Table 1 Women in Congress, 1979 to 2009**

Congress	Dates	Women in House	Women in Senate	Total women in Congress
96 <sup>th</sup>	1979-1980	16	1	17
101 <sup>st</sup>	1989-1991	29	2	31
106 <sup>th</sup>	1999-2000	58	9	67
110 <sup>th</sup>	2007-2008	75	16	91
111 <sup>th</sup>	2009-2010	78	17	95

**D. Occupational Background**

Congressional Quarterly, Inc., a Washington, D.C. publisher, surveys Members of Congress on an ongoing basis about their backgrounds. Their results show that, for the 111<sup>th</sup> Congress, law is the dominant declared profession of Senators, followed by public service/politics. For House Members, public service/politics is the most common profession, followed by business and law.<sup>ii</sup> Overall, 214 Members of Congress—almost half the membership—list public service/politics as their occupation, 204 Members indicate law, 201 list business, and 94 list education.

The 111<sup>th</sup> Congress also includes 16 medical doctors, two dentists, four ministers, thirteen former state governors, at least 112 former Congressional staffers, three physicists and five accountants. Other more unusual occupational backgrounds include an astronaut, a professional football (American football) player, a mortician, two vintners, and a river boat captain.

**E. Ethnicity**

There are 41 African American Members of the 111<sup>th</sup> Congress, all serving in the House (9.3% of the House).<sup>iii</sup>

A record number of 31 Hispanic/Latino Members currently serve in Congress: Twenty-eight in the House (6.3% of House Members) and three in the Senate (3% of Senators). The eleven Members of Congress who are of Asian, Native Hawaiian, or Pacific Islander heritage is also a record.

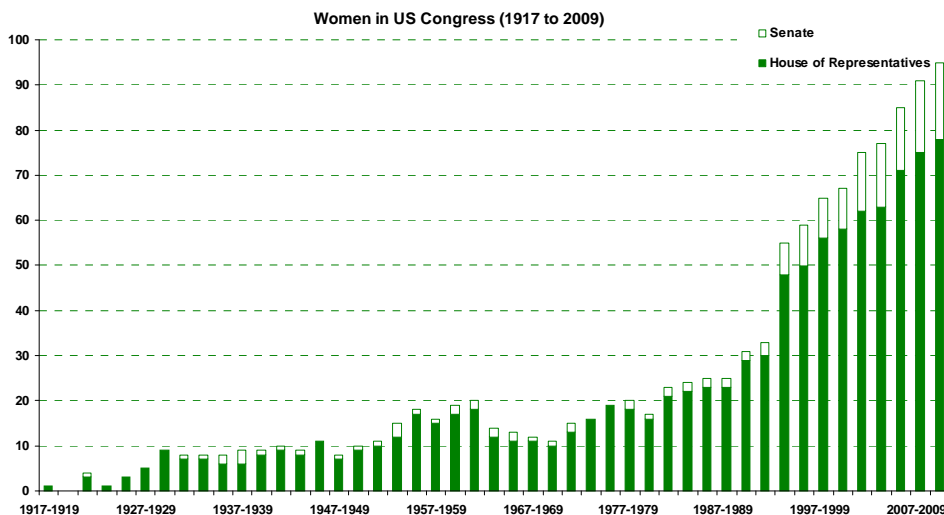


Table 1 opposite shows the number of women Members at the beginning of recent Congresses.

Nine are House Members (2% of the House) and two are Senators (2% of the Senate). One of these Members is of African American as well as Filipino heritage, and is also included in the numbers above.

The first African American Member of Congress was Hiram Rhodes Revels who served in the Senate in the 41st Congress (1870). The first African American Member of the House was Joseph H. Rainey who also served in the 41st Congress.

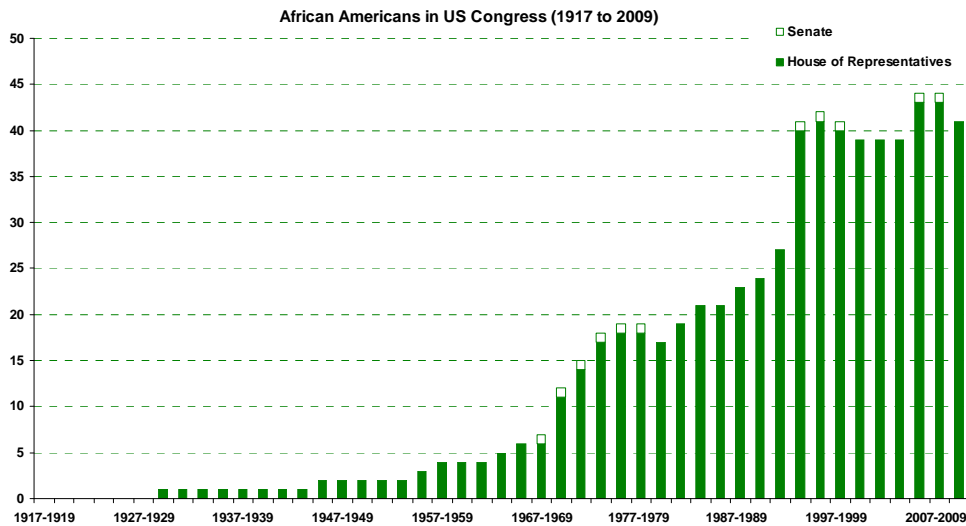


Table 2 opposite shows how ethnic groups were represented at the start of recent Congresses.

Table 2 Ethnic Groups in Congress, 1979 to 2009

Congress	House	Percentage of total House	Senate	Percentage of total Senate	Total
<b>96<sup>th</sup> (1979-1980)</b>					
African-Americans	17	3.9	0	0	17
Hispanic/Latinos	7	1.5	0	0	7
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islanders	4	.9	3	3	7
Native Americans:	0	0	0	0	0
<b>101<sup>st</sup> (1989-1990)</b>					
African-Americans	24	5.5	0	0	24
Hispanic/Latinos	13	2.9	0	0	13
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islanders	6	1.4	2	2	8
Native Americans	0	0	1	1	1
<b>106<sup>th</sup> (1999-2000)</b>					
African-Americans:	39	8.9	0	0	39
Hispanic/Latinos:	21	4.8	0	0	21
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islanders	6	1.4	2	2	8
Native Americans	0	0	1	1	1
<b>110<sup>th</sup> (2007-2008)</b>					
African-Americans	41	9.2	1	1	42
Hispanic/Latinos	24	5.5	3	3	27
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islanders	7	1.5	2	2	9
Native Americans	1	.2	0	0	1
<b>111<sup>th</sup> (2009-2010)</b>					
African-Americans	41	9.3	0	0	41
Hispanic/Latinos	28	6.3	3	3	31
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islanders	9	2	2	2	11
Native Americans	1	.2	0	0	1

The 111<sup>th</sup> Congress includes the first Vietnamese American to serve in history. There is also one Native American (American Indian)—a member of the Chickasaw tribe—serving in the House<sup>iv</sup>. Thirteen Members (twelve Representatives, one Senator), of varying ethnicities, were born outside of the United States. Their places of birth include Canada, Cuba, Japan, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Peru, Taiwan and Vietnam.

## F. Educational Background

Continuing an upward trend in recent Congresses, the vast majority (95%) of Members of the 111<sup>th</sup> Congress hold university degrees. Congressional Research Service research indicates that 27 Members of the House and one Senator have no educational degree beyond a high school (secondary school) diploma. On the other extreme, twenty-three Representatives (but no Senators) have doctoral (Ph.D.) degrees, and 17 House Members and three Senators have a medical degree.

By comparison, 30 years ago in the 96<sup>th</sup> Congress (1979-80), at least 48 Members of the House (10% of the House) and 7 Senators (7% of the Senate) had no degree beyond a high school diploma.

## G. Religious Affiliation

According to the Pew Forum on Religion and Public Life, only five members (0.9%) of the 111<sup>th</sup> Congress do not cite a religious affiliation.<sup>v</sup> Protestants (Episcopalians, Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, and others) constitute the majority religious affiliation of Members. Roman Catholics, however, account for the largest single denomination. Other affiliations represented in Congress include Christian Scientist, Greek Orthodox, Jewish, Quaker, Unitarian and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Mormon). There are also two Buddhists and two Muslims, all serving in the House. Buddhists and Muslims were first represented in Congress in the 110<sup>th</sup> Congress (2007-2008).

## H. Military Service

In the 111<sup>th</sup> Congress there are 121 Members who have served in the military, five fewer than in the 110<sup>th</sup> Congress.<sup>vi</sup> The House has 96 military veterans; the Senate 25. These Members served in World War II, the Korean War, the Vietnam War, the Persian Gulf War, Afghanistan, Iraq, Kosovo, and during times of peace. Several Members are still serving as military reservists. The number of veterans in the 111<sup>th</sup> Congress reflects the trend of a steady decline in the number of Members with military service. Thirty years ago, there were 298 veterans in the 96<sup>th</sup>

Congress(1979-80); and forty years ago, 398 veterans served in the 91<sup>st</sup> Congress (1969-70).

## I. Service in Congress

The 111<sup>th</sup> Congress will begin with 68 “freshmen” Members who have never previously served; 10 Senators (10% of the Senate) and 58 House Members (13.2% of the House). (12.6% of the total Members of Congress)

The average length of service of House Members at the beginning of the 111<sup>th</sup> Congress is 11 years (5.5 House terms), almost a year longer than that of the previous Congress. The currently longest serving Representative was first sworn into Congress on December 13, 1955. The average length of service of Senators at the beginning of the 111<sup>th</sup> Congress is 12.9 years (2.2 Senate terms), slightly longer than that of the previous Congress. The currently longest serving Senator was first sworn in on January 3, 1959, and is the longest serving Senator in history.

<sup>i</sup> Historic data in the charts in this paper are taken from CRS reports *Women in the United States Congress: 1917-2008* (July 2008), *African American Members of the United States Congress: 1870-2008* (Nov 2008).

<sup>ii</sup> “111<sup>th</sup> Congress: Statistically Speaking,” *CQ Today*, vol. 44, no. 138 (November 6, 2008), p. 72, supplemented by CRS. Members often list more than one profession when surveyed by Congressional Quarterly, Inc.

<sup>iii</sup> The lone African American Senator in the previous Congress, Sen. Barack Obama of Illinois, is now the United States President-elect.

<sup>iv</sup> One Senator is of both Asian and Native Hawaiian ancestry.

<sup>v</sup> The Pew Forum on Religion and Public Life, “Faith on the Hill: the Religious Affiliations of Members of Congress,” <http://pewforum.org/docs/?DocID=379>

<sup>vi</sup> Congressional Quarterly, Inc. and the Military Officers Association of America, unpublished data supplied to CRS.

## IV Local authority finance in a recession

Two questions are routinely and consistently asked at the time of the local government finance settlement each year – how much has a particular authority received? Is it enough? The answers to both of these questions were known before the 2009/10 settlement was announced for consultation on 26 November 2008.

The amount of funding that local authorities will receive in 2009/10 has not changed from the levels confirmed in January 2008 as 2009/10 is the second year of the multi-year settlement. Local authorities were concerned that the settlement provided insufficient funds claiming they faced the dilemma of increasing council tax levels or cutting services.<sup>i</sup> When the initial announcement was made twelve months ago local authorities claimed the same thing and the economy has since entered recession.<sup>ii</sup>

The economic slowdown will have a direct effect on the finances of local authorities. Two recent surveys were carried out in an attempt to find out what impact the recession is having on local authority budgets in the current year and is expected to have in the future:

- *Crunch time? The impact of the economic downturn on local government finances* – Audit Commission, December 2008
- *IDeA/LGA/SOLACE Survey of the impact of the economic slowdown on local authorities* – Local Government Association, December 2008

The fieldwork for the Audit Commission survey was carried out between October and November 2008 while the fieldwork for the LGA survey was carried out between 10<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> November 2008.

## 1 The problems faced

Last year before the recession local authorities were facing spending pressures particularly in the areas of adult social care and waste. The recession will have a direct impact on local authority finance as they face an increased demand for the services they provide as well as seeing the income they receive from fees and charges fall. In addition to this they have also faced increased costs.

### 1.1 Higher demand

As mentioned earlier local authorities had already been facing pressures on the services they provide before the economy entered the recession. The recession has led to further pressures on local authorities, although the impact on individual local authority finances is likely to vary.

#### *Family breakdown*

Times of economic slowdown, and the associated financial pressures, tend to lead to family breakdown as people struggle to keep up with mortgage repayments and face the threat of repossessions. This has a knock on effect on the demand for local authority services.

There is growing concern in the social care sector that the downturn will lead to more family breakdowns, with more children being taken into care, an increase in demand for residential places for the elderly, increased drug and alcohol abuse and an increase in demand for financial advice.

Only a quarter of chief finance officers had observed additional demand for elderly care in 2008/09, but over half are expecting demand to increase in 2009/10.<sup>iii</sup>

The LGA survey asked local authorities whether they had experienced increased demand for particular services as a result of the economic slowdown.<sup>iv</sup>

- 93% of councils said there had been an increase in demand for debt counselling
- 17% of councils said there had been an increase in demand for relationship counselling
- 69% of councils said there had been an increase in demand for housing advice
- Half of councils said there had been an increase in demand for employment advice

### ***Benefit applications***

During a recession as unemployment rises more people will become eligible for benefits administered by local authorities such as housing benefit and council tax benefit. In response to the Audit Commission survey over 90% of local authorities said they expected an increase in the number of benefit applications. In response to the LGA survey 45% of authorities said that they had already experienced an increase in housing benefit applications, with a further 45% anticipating increases.

This rise in the number of benefit recipients increases the workload and administration costs of the local authority as does the increase in the number of unsuccessful benefit applications, as observed by some authorities.

### ***Homelessness***

The downturn in the housing market and an increase in unemployment witnessed during a recession are likely to lead to a

rise in the number of mortgage repossessions. Local authorities have a responsibility to house those who become statutorily homeless. The Audit Commission reported that one-third of authorities have already witnessed increases in homelessness, with two-thirds predicting higher homelessness in 2009/10.

An increase in homelessness will have cost implications for local authorities: more staff will be needed to manage the projected increase and additional temporary accommodation will be required, which normally has cost implications for authorities. The profile of homeless clients shows that many rely on housing benefit. In a number of cases benefit does not adequately cover the full rental and management costs of either hostels or properties leased from private landlords, so authorities may have to subsidise this accommodation.

The slowdown in house building is reducing the amount of new social housing and therefore the number of social properties available to let. This will be a particular problem in areas of high housing stress where homeless families and individuals already take up a significant proportion of available lettings.<sup>v</sup>

### ***State school places***

The current recession started in the financial services sector and has affected many higher income households that may have educated their children privately. During an economic downturn you would therefore expect to see demand for state school places increase as people look to save the money they previously spent on private education.

Of those local authorities surveyed by the Audit Commission 9% had already witnessed increased demand for state school places

for those previously educated privately, with 19% anticipating such an increase in 2009/10.

### ***Free school meals***

Children whose parents receive certain benefit payments are entitled to receive free school meals. During a recession, as more people receive benefits, more children would be entitled to this.

Of the respondents to the LGA survey 5% had already experienced an increase in requests for free school meals with a further 36% anticipating an increase in the future.

## **1.2 Reduced income:**

Although the vast majority of local authority expenditure is financed by central Government grants and council tax income, local authorities do receive income from other sources such as charges for parking and fees for planning and building control. The importance of this funding stream to local authorities varies. In tourist areas local authorities can make significant sums from parking fees. According to the Audit Commission district councils get more income from fees and charges than from council tax.<sup>vi</sup>

According to the Audit Commission almost 80% of authorities have seen either a moderate (1-3%) or significant (>3%) decrease in the level of total income as a direct consequence of the recession. Similar findings came out of the LGA survey with 83% of authorities reporting a drop in income from fees and charges in 2008/09.

Local authorities had not anticipated the likely fall in income as they had the fact that they would need to increase expenditure. The Audit Commission suggests that approximately 40% of authorities had not anticipated the reductions in income at all, while around

90% had, to some extent, anticipated the increases in demand for services that would be required in a recession.

The following investigates why income received from fees and charges may fall during an economic slowdown.

### ***Parking fees***

The Audit Commission research suggests that income from parking fees has already begun to fall. This has a significant impact on the finances of some LAs, especially those small tourist localities that rely more heavily on this funding stream.

The survey of chief finance officers found that 52 per cent of authorities had measured a reduction in income from car parking fees of 3 per cent or more, with 24 per cent stating that they had seen a decrease of 5 per cent or more. One authority reported that income from parking fees was down by 15 per cent. Another had seen a fall of 5 per cent with a loss in income of £200,000.<sup>vii</sup>

The reasons behind such a fall are not immediately apparent. It may be that consumers aren't visiting shopping centres as often as they used to because of financial worries or they may be choosing to use other forms of transport to avoid paying for parking or the relatively high price of fuel.

### ***Developmental activity***

Housing market downturns and recessions lead to decreases in the amount of developmental activity that takes place. The Audit Commission reported that over 80% of local authorities have seen falls in the levels of developmental activity in 2008/09. A higher proportion (92%) predicted further reductions in 2009/10. This is a concern for local authorities as it affects a variety of their income streams.

- Reduction in developments, due to the fall in land and property prices, will reduce the income that authorities receive from Section 106 agreements.
- Income received from planning and building control fees will fall as homeowners postpone or cancel improvement works to their properties.
- Land fees are usually paid as part of a house purchase. Income from these fees has fallen due to the reduction in housing transactions.

### **Arrears**

As the economy slows down there is an increased possibility of council tax and rent arrears. The LGA survey reported that 24% of councils had already seen a drop in income from council tax and rent collection. The Audit Commission reported that nearly 75% of councils surveyed were anticipating increases in council tax and rent arrears. As well as the reduced income there is the associated increase in administration and legal costs to pursue these arrears.

### **1.3 Increased costs**

In certain circumstances local authorities' expenditure patterns are similar to that of the households that they serve, as they too are affected by the high rises in petrol, food and utilities that have had such an impact on the general population. The significance of this should not be overstated however as costs are increasing in those areas that make up a relatively small proportion of total expenditure. It has been estimated that less than 2% of local authority expenditure is on these high inflation areas – gas, electricity, vehicle running costs including fuel and catering costs including food.<sup>viii</sup>

As inflation abates the impact will flow through to local authorities. Low levels of inflation will ease pressures on pay and recruitment costs which are particularly significant as expenditure on salaries accounts for almost half of local authority expenditure.

## **2 What action to take?**

Local authorities face difficult choices in dealing with these pressures. They must either fund the increased demand by raising extra money or they must make savings.

The Audit Commission has suggested that 'without action to make savings in-year there could be an overall shortfall in local authority accounts of £2.5 billion'.<sup>ix</sup> In order to fund this gap through the council tax, the only funding stream that the authorities have direct control over, an extra £135 would need to be charged on a band D bill, a 10% increase on the average 2008/09 bill.

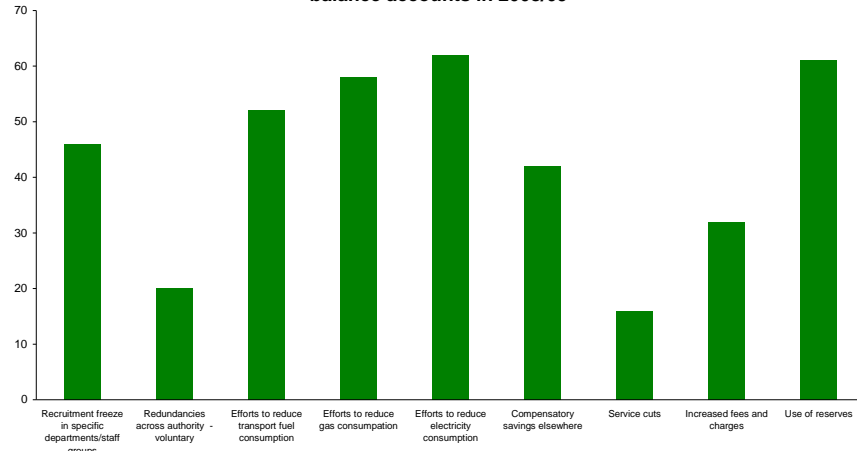
Such a large rise in bills will not be accepted by the Government that has told authorities it expects bill increases to be 'substantially below 5%' and have not ruled out capping the budgets of authorities that breach the capping criteria.<sup>x</sup>

As they are unable to significantly raise income to the levels that they require local authorities are faced with the options of providing the same services at a lower cost, reducing the services that they provide, increasing fees or using their financial reserves.

Chart 1 shows that 16% of local authorities were looking to cut services in order to balance their accounts in 2008/09, while other savings were to be made by imposing a recruitment freeze or making redundancies. The majority of authorities were making efforts to reduce their consumption of fuel and utilities and 61% of local authorities planned to use their financial reserves to avoid

service reductions. Almost one third of authorities were looking to increase fees and charges in order to raise extra income.

**Chart 1: Proportion of authorities who have and/or plan to take action to balance accounts in 2008/09**



Source: Audit Commission, December 2008

Chart 2 shows councils have adequate reserves to be able to cope with the financial pressures brought about by the recession. Between 1997 and 2002 non-school reserves remained below £6bn and fell, as a proportion of revenue expenditure, from 12% to 8%. Since 2002 the level of reserves has doubled and as at 31 April 2008 local authorities held £12.6bn in non-school reserves, approximately 13% of revenue expenditure.

**Chart 2: Local authority reserves, England**



Source: Local Government Finance Key Facts: England 2008. CLG

It should be noted that there is a wide variation in the level of awards held by individual authorities.

As well as the difficulties posed the economic slowdown will also create opportunities for local authorities. The most obvious being the chance to form or improve co-operation with different agencies and local authorities of all political persuasions and the possibilities for buying land given falling land values which may be used to provide affordable housing

Although 2008/09 has been a difficult year for local authorities most are confident that will be able to cope with the increased financial pressures, although there are concerns regarding the full affect of the coming recession for finances in 2009/10 and beyond.

It has been 16 years since the last recession. Many current local authority senior officers will not have faced the



challenge of managing their authority, and their area, through hard economic times. They will need to learn fast.<sup>xi</sup>

## Gavin Berman

- 
- <sup>i</sup> *LGA responds to Local Government Finance Settlement*, LGA press release - 26 November 2008
  - <sup>ii</sup> *Councils to face tough choices in local government finance settlement*, LGA news release - 24 January 2008
  - <sup>iii</sup> Paragraphs 116-7 Audit Commission report
  - <sup>iv</sup> Paragraph 19, LGA report
  - <sup>v</sup> Paragraphs 111-2, Audit Commission report
  - <sup>vi</sup> Paragraph 82, Audit Commission report
  - <sup>vii</sup> Paragraph 72, Audit Commission report
  - <sup>viii</sup> Table 4, Audit Commission report
  - <sup>ix</sup> Paragraph 80, Audit Commission report
  - <sup>x</sup> HC Deb 26 November 2008 c726
  - <sup>xi</sup> Paragraph 141, Audit Commission report

## V 2011 UK Census of Population

The publication in December 2008 of the 2011 Census White Paper for England and Wales<sup>1</sup> is a significant step in the preparations for the 2011 Census of Population and Housing. This will culminate on 27 March 2011 when the 21<sup>st</sup> decennial Census since 1801 will take place throughout the UK. A Scottish Government Statement sets out parallel proposals for the Census in Scotland.<sup>2</sup>

### New Questions

#### England & Wales

The White Paper proposes a number of new questions. Proposals for new Census items for 2011 include:

- Questions on national identity and citizenship
- Additional response categories in the ethnicity question
- Questions on second homes
- A question on language
- Civil partnership as a category in the marital status question
- Questions on date of entry into the UK and of intended length of stay for all those born outside the UK

#### Scotland

The proposals for Scotland are similar in some respects, but there are also differences from England and Wales. Differences from the Census in 2001 include, new questions on:

- household income
- the nature of illness/disability (eg, blindness, deafness, physical disability etc)
- national identity
- language ability

and revised questions on:

- ethnicity
- marital status to include civil partnership

Questions on income and disability, which are proposed for Scotland, were considered in England and Wales but not included in the final proposals. Similarly, questions on second homes and citizenship which are proposed

The UK Statistics Authority proposes that information on the following topics should be collected in the 2011 Census for England and Wales:

- Address

#### For households:

- Number and names of all residents
- Tenure and type of accommodation and whether or not self-contained
- Type of landlord (for households in rented accommodation)
- Number of rooms (and bedrooms\*)
- Type of central heating\*
- Number of cars and vans

#### For residents in households

- Name, sex, and date of birth
- Marital status (including civil partnership status\*)
- Relationship to others in the household
- Student status and whether or not students live at address during term time
- Usual address one year ago
- Country of birth
- Citizenship (passports held)\*
- Month and year of entry into the UK\*
- Intended length of stay in the UK\*
- National identity\* and ethnic group
- Religion
- Language\*
- Welsh language proficiency (in Wales only)
- General health and long-standing illness or disability
- Provision of unpaid personal care
- Educational and vocational qualifications
- Second residence\*
- Economic activity in the week before the Census
- Time since last employment
- Employment status and supervisor status
- Hours worked
- Job title and description of occupation
- Name of employer and nature of employer's business at place of work (industry)
- Workplace address
- Means of travel to work.

#### For visitors in households

- Name, sex, and date of birth
- Usual address (or country of usual residence if a non-UK resident)

#### For residents in communal establishments

- As for residents in household except for the relationship to others within the household
- Status of persons within the establishment

#### For communal establishments

- Type of establishment (including age group and population catered for, and management responsibility)

Topics marked\* are proposed for inclusion in the Census in England and Wales for the first time.

Cm 7513

in England and Wales were considered in Scotland but do not feature in the final proposals there.

Proposals for the Census in Northern Ireland are currently being considered by Assembly Ministers and will be published in due course.

### **Census Rehearsals in 2009**

Following tests of various versions of the Census in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland Census rehearsals are scheduled in 2009, first in Scotland in West Edinburgh, Lewis and Harris on 29 March and then in England and Wales on 11 October in Lancaster, London Borough of Newham, and Ynys Môn – Isle of Anglesey. A rehearsal in Northern Ireland is also expected in autumn 2009

### **Costs**

The White Paper puts the total cost of the 2011 Census in England and Wales over the period 2005-2016 at £482 million. In Scotland the costs have been identified as £65 million (2005/6 to 2011/13).<sup>3</sup>

### **Devolution and the Census**

The UK Registrars General have drawn up an agreement about the 2011 Census which recognises the autonomy of the separate administrations and role for approval by elected bodies in each of the home countries, but also promotes a common approach and harmonised outputs wherever possible.<sup>4</sup>

Censuses in Scotland and Northern Ireland have for some years been the responsibilities of the respective Registrar Generals.

In England and Wales the Census Act 1920 authorises the basic particulars which may be required in a Census (Name, sex, age, occupation, nationality etc). An Order in Council (in autumn 2009) prescribes the Census date, who is to make the Census returns and the particulars to be stated.

Following approval of this Order, regulations will be laid before Parliament, around February 2010, making detailed provision for the

conduct of the Census in England and these will contain specimens of the questionnaires to be used.

In Wales, at the same time, separate regulations will be made in the National Assembly, following a transfer of these powers to the Assembly in June 2006.

The Scottish Parliament is entirely responsible for the approval of legislation and funding the Census in Scotland. In Northern Ireland the necessary legislation is similarly approved by the Northern Ireland Assembly.

### **Collecting the information**

In England and Wales almost all the forms will be delivered to households by post. In Scotland it is proposed that enumerators will personally deliver the questionnaires. In both cases, it will be possible to reply on-line to the Census or to return a completed form on paper (by post in England and Wales, by post or via enumerators in Scotland).

### **Sources of further information:**

2011 Census Websites for each of the home countries are available:

[England & Wales](#) – UK Statistics Authority/Office for National Statistics<sup>5</sup>

[Wales](#) – National Assembly for Wales<sup>6</sup>

[Scotland](#) – General Register Office for Scotland<sup>7</sup>

[Northern Ireland](#) – General Register Office for Northern Ireland<sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Cm 7513 *Helping to Shape Tomorrow*, 11 Dec 2008

<sup>2</sup> *Scotland's Census 2011: A government statement* SG/2008/214, 11 Dec 2008

<sup>3</sup> *Scotland's Census 2011* Dec 2008

<sup>4</sup> *The conduct of the 2011 Censuses in the UK, Statement of agreement between the Registrars General*

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.ons.gov.uk/census/2011-census/index.html>

<sup>6</sup> <http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/theme/population/census/census-2011/?lang=en>

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/census/censushm2011/index.html>

<sup>8</sup> [http://www.nisranew.nisra.gov.uk/census/2011\\_census.html](http://www.nisranew.nisra.gov.uk/census/2011_census.html)

## VI Underage drinking

It is against the law for anyone under 18 to buy alcohol in a pub, supermarket or other licensed outlet in the UK.

**Under 5?** It is illegal to give an alcoholic drink to a child under 5 except under medical supervision in an emergency.

**Under 14?** With the new licensing law, it is now at the Landlord's discretion as to whether children are allowed anywhere in a pub. They cannot of course, buy or drink alcohol on the premises.

**14 or 15?** You can go anywhere in a pub, but cannot buy or drink alcohol.

**Under 18?** Adults are not allowed to buy alcohol on behalf of under 18's in a licensed premises. In the new licensing laws, the only exception is for 16 or 17 year olds who are allowed to drink beer, wine or cider at a meal out with adults (but they may not buy the alcohol themselves).

It is legal for anyone over 5 to drink alcohol. The restrictions apply to purchasing (under 18) and location - on licensed premises or in alcohol exclusion zones.

## 1 Offending, Crime and Justice Survey

The Offending, Crime and Justice Survey (OCJS) is a national self-report survey which asks young people aged from 10 to 25 in England and Wales about their attitudes towards and experiences of offending. Its main aim is to examine the extent of offending, anti-social behaviour and alcohol/drug use among the population. The survey was carried out annually in the four years between 2003 and

2006, although there are currently no plans for any further surveys in the future.

A Home Office publication in 2006 provided a summary of the 2004 OCJS results relating to underage drinking. General findings from the 2006 OCJS have been released but the Home Office has no plans for another specific publication on underage drinking.<sup>i</sup>

The Library has analysed the 2006 OCJS data for 10 to 17 year olds and the following updates some of the 2004 underage drinking findings.<sup>ii</sup> Further detailed analysis is available on request from the author.

### 1.1 Prevalence of underage drinking

Over half of 10 to 17 year olds, in both the 2004 and 2006 surveys, reported having an alcoholic drink at least once in the previous twelve months. Although the proportion of those having a drink fell slightly, from 55.5% in 2004 to 53.6% in 2006, the difference is not statistically significant, that is it is not large enough so as to be attributed to something other than expected sampling error.

**Table 1:**  
Proportion of respondents, aged under 18, who had had an alcoholic drink in past 12 months

	Respondents age				Respondents sex		Total aged 10-17
	10 to 13	14 to 15	16 to 17	10 to 15	Male	Female	
2004 OCJS	29.1%	75.5%	44.6%	88.1%	54.7%	56.4%	55.5%
2006 OCJS	23.0%	75.0%	41.6%	86.2%	51.8%	55.3%	53.5%

Source: 2004 & 2006 Offending Crime and Justice Survey weighted data

The proportion of females drinking was higher than males in both surveys and the figure was higher among the older age groups. Although there was no significant change in the proportion of 14 to 17 year olds that reported having had a drink in 2006 OCJS compared to 2004 OCJS, the fall in the proportion of 10 to 13 year olds drinking (from 29% to 23%) is statistically significant.

Frequency of drinking varied by age: 2% of 10 to 13 year olds and 17% of 14 and 15 year olds interviewed in the 2006 OCJS drank at least once a week compared to 32% of 16 and 17 year olds. There were no significant differences between the 2004 and 2006 OCJS results.

The proportion of 10 to 13 year olds who drank less than three times a month fell from 20% in 2004 OCJS to 15.5% in 2006 OCJS. The proportion of this age group who had not had a drink in the past 12 months or had never had a drink increased from 72% to 78%. These changes are statistically significant.

In the 2006 OCJS the only statistically significant gender difference was in the 'one to three times a month category' where a higher proportion of females (20%) than males (17%) had a drink this often.

## 1.2 Frequency of drunkenness

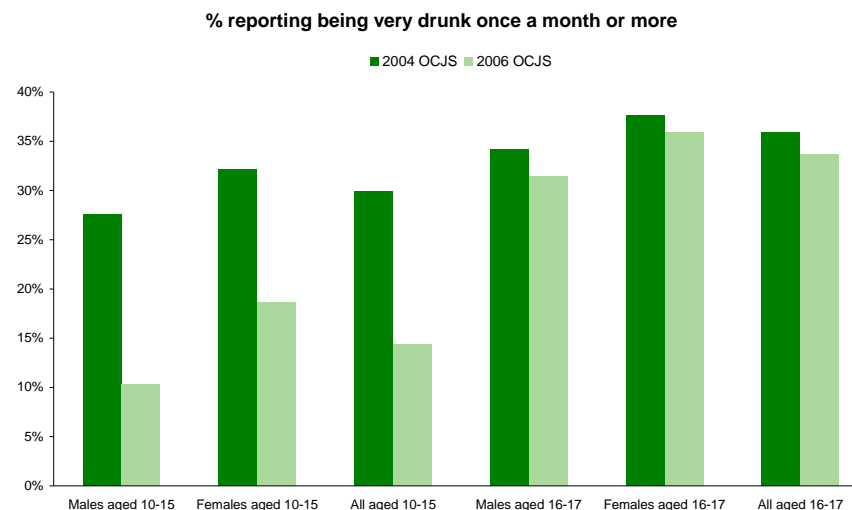
All respondents who reported drinking alcohol at least once a month in the past 12 months were asked whether they had ever felt very drunk in the past year. In the 2006 survey 44% of those 10 to 17 year olds questioned reported feeling very drunk at least once in the past year, compared to 63% of those responding to the 2004 survey, a statistically significant difference.

As may be expected the number of respondents who reported feeling very drunk at least once in the past 12 months was higher among those aged 16 to 17 (71% in 2004 and 63% in 2006) than those aged 10 to 15 (54% in 2004 and 29% in 2006).

Among 10 to 17 year olds who drank at least once a month, almost one-quarter (23%) reported in the 2006 OCJS feeling very drunk at

least once a month in the past year. This is lower than the 33% reported in the 2004 OCJS.

The following chart shows that between 2004 and 2006 there have been large falls in the proportion of 10 to 15 year olds reporting being very drunk once a month or more.



## 1.3 Sources of alcohol

Almost half of those 10 to 17 year olds questioned in the 2006 OCJS who had drunk alcohol in the past year obtained the alcohol from their parents, the same as in the 2004 OCJS.

There were statistically significant falls between 2004 and 2006 in the proportion of 10 to 17 year olds purchasing alcohol themselves from shops and bars. Conversely there were statistically significant increases in the proportion of 10 to 17 year olds who obtained their

alcohol from friends, who had either bought it themselves or taken it from their homes.

The different age groups generally obtained their alcohol from different sources. Older youths, aged 16 and 17, were more likely to obtain their alcohol from bars (39%), shops (23%) or friends who had bought it for them (45%), than 10 to 15 year olds (3%, 5% and 23% respectively)

In 2004 OCJS most respondents aged 16 and 17 obtained their alcohol from bars (49%) with 39% getting friends to purchase it for them. In the 2006 OCJS most respondents obtained their alcohol from friends who had purchased it for them (45%) while 39% purchased it for themselves in bars.

#### 1.4 Prevalence of offending

All respondents, regardless of whether they drank alcohol or not, were asked in the OCJS if they had committed various 'core' offences in the previous year. In both years' surveys frequency of drinking was strongly associated with offending although this does not provide evidence of a causal relationship between drinking and offending.

A similar pattern was found for all offence types in both the 2004 and 2006 OCJS, with underage drinkers who drank at least once a week committing more offences than those who drank less frequently or not at all.

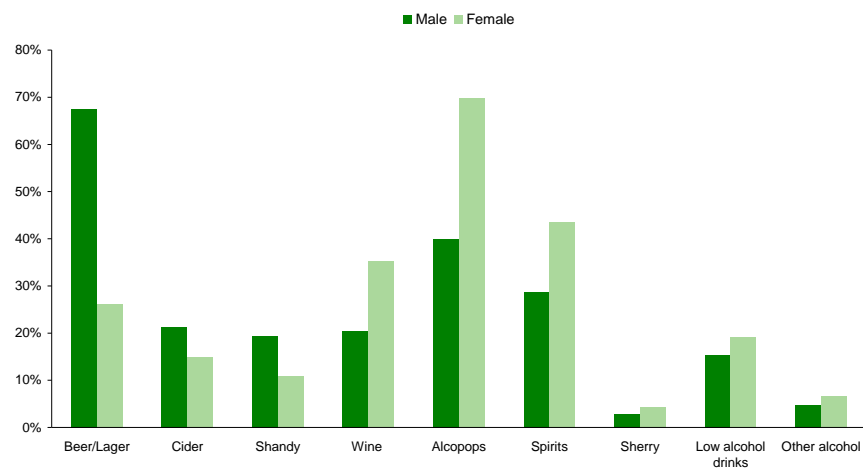
In the 2004 OCJS 54% of 10 to 17 year olds who drank at least once a week and 40% of those who drank one to three times a week committed an offence of some type. In the 2006 OCJS there had been statistically significant falls to 47% and 34% respectively.

#### 1.5 Type of alcoholic drink consumed

Responses to the 2004 and 2006 OCJS suggest that there was little difference in the types of drinks usually drunk by underage drinkers.

For those respondents aged 10 to 17 years old who had drunk alcohol at least once in the past year, the majority reported drinking alcopops (55%) and beer (47%).

Type of alcohol usually drunk by those aged 10-17, 2006 OCJS



Among young females, the majority reported drinking alcopops (70%), followed by spirits (44%) and wine (35%). Among young males, the majority reported drinking beer (68%) followed by alcopops (40%) and spirits (29%).

The number of respondents drinking certain types of alcohol also varied with age. More 16 to 17 year olds than 10 to 15 year olds reported drinking spirits (53% compared to 23%) and beer (55% compared to 40%).

## **1.6 Access to licensed premises without parents**

The following findings relate to the 2006 OCJS, but are similar to those from the 2004 OCJS.

Approximately one-third of underage drinkers had visited a pub/bar in the previous 12 months and around one-quarter (24%) had been to a nightclub.

Access to licensed premises was more common among the 16 to 17 year old age group (46% had visited pubs or bars at least once a month compared to 6% of 10 to 15 year olds).

Visiting nightclubs was less common for 16 to 17 year olds; only 27% had visited a nightclub at least once a month. A similar proportion of 10 to 15 year olds had visited a nightclub at least once a month as had visited a pub or bar.

There was no apparent gender difference in access to licensed premises with the exception of females aged 16 to 17 who were more likely to have gone to have visited licensed premises than their male counterparts.

### **Gavin Berman**

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<sup>i</sup> [www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs08/hosb0908.pdf](http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs08/hosb0908.pdf)

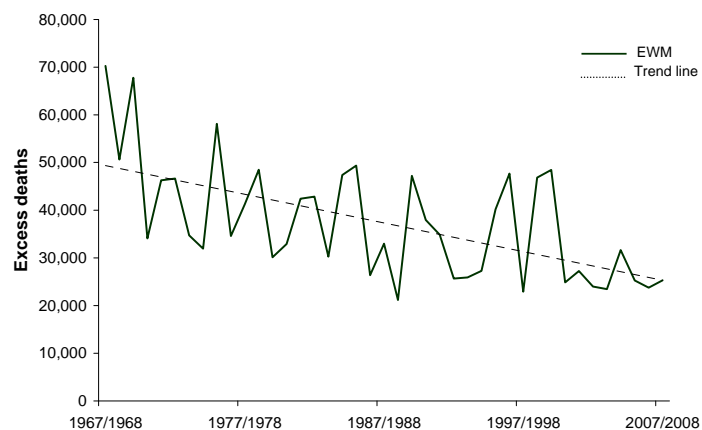
<sup>ii</sup> Data downloaded from the ESDS Data Archive

## VII Excess winter mortality (EWM)

Excess winter mortality (EWM) is a measurement of the additional deaths that occur in the winter months. It is calculated by comparing the number of deaths in December to March with the average number in the preceding August-November and following April to July periods.

In the four months of winter 2007/08 there were an estimated 25,300 more deaths in England and Wales than in the non-winter period. This was 7 per cent more than in the previous winter, and similar to the winter of 2005/06. Figure 1 shows available EWM data for England and Wales over the past 40 years. The trend line on the chart shows that there has been a general downward trend in EWM over a period of years rather than in any particular time period.

**Figure 1 Excess winter mortality with trend line, England and Wales 1967/68 to 2007/08**



### Sex and age differences

In 2007/08, there were 11,100 and 14,200 excess winter deaths in males and females respectively. The majority of these deaths occurred among the elderly (aged 75 and over). Among those aged under 75, there were more excess winter deaths in males than females with a male:female ratio of 1.68. In those aged 75 and over, there were more excess winter deaths in women than men, with a male:female ratio of 0.62. This is likely to be

due to a greater number, and higher proportion, of the female population being elderly (9 per cent of females were aged 75+ in 2007 compared with 6 per cent of males).

### Regional differences

Table 1 shows EWM and the EWM index for Government Office Regions (GORs) of England. The EWM index is the number of excess winter deaths divided by the average non-winter deaths, expressed as a percentage.

The provisional 2007/08 figures indicate that the North East had the highest EWM index for 2007/08 (18.4) and the East Midlands the lowest (13.5). The EWM index was significantly higher in 2007/08 than the previous winter for the regions of Yorkshire and the Humber, West Midlands, East of England, London and the South East. London showed the greatest increase (36 per cent) between 2006/07 and 2007/08. Significant decreases in the EWM index were observed in the East Midlands (-13 per cent) and the South West (-7 per cent).

**Table 1 Excess winter mortality by Government Office Region, England 2003/04 to 2007/08**

	2003/2004		2004/2005		2005/2006		2006/2007		2007/2008 <sup>1</sup>	
	EWM	EWM index	EWM	EWM index	EWM	EWM index	EWM	EWM index	EWM	EWM index
North East	1,190	13.2	1,460	16.6	1,080	12.6	1,510	18.0	1,500	18.4
North West	3,560	15.2	4,440	19.7	3,000	13.4	3,430	15.5	3,400	15.8
Yorkshire & the Humber	2,710	16.4	3,250	20.5	2,070	13.1	2,330	14.7	2,500	16.1
East Midlands	1,990	14.6	2,460	18.6	1,990	14.9	2,010	15.4	1,800	13.5
West Midlands	2,560	14.9	3,590	21.5	2,710	16.3	2,670	16.3	2,900	17.9
East	2,280	13.3	3,290	20.0	2,810	17.0	2,570	15.9	2,800	17.1
London	2,040	11.3	3,440	20.4	2,560	15.6	2,070	13.0	2,800	17.7
South East	3,310	13.1	4,590	18.8	4,680	19.6	3,030	12.9	3,600	15.0
South West	2,290	13.1	3,220	19.2	2,840	17.3	2,780	16.9	2,600	15.7

Notes: <sup>1</sup> 2007/08 deaths data are provisional and rounded to the nearest 100

Source: Office for National Statistics

There does not appear to be any consistent variation in EWM according to GOR. While there are certainly differences between the regions, their rank order according to EWM changes year on year. For example, the North East had the lowest EWM index in the winter of 2005/06 and the highest for the following winter 2006/07, with the converse happening in the South East.

**Rachael Harker x5061**



## Agricultural incomes and subsidies

- Provisional 2007 data suggest that total income from farming (TIFF) increased by 5.7 per cent in real terms year-on-year.
- TIFF per full time person equivalent also increased, by 8.1 per cent to £13,300.
- The largest increases in TIFF in recent years were in the early 1990s. TIFF increased by over a third in 1993 alone, in 1995, it reached £7.0 billion at 2007 prices.
- Total public subsidies under the CAP and national schemes increased dramatically in the early 1990s with the introduction of arable area payments.
- The total value of direct payments to farmers was £2.9 billion in 2007.
- The introduction of the Single Payment Scheme in 2005 resulted in a major shift in subsidies away from those coupled to production.

### Real farm incomes in the UK: 1990 - 2007

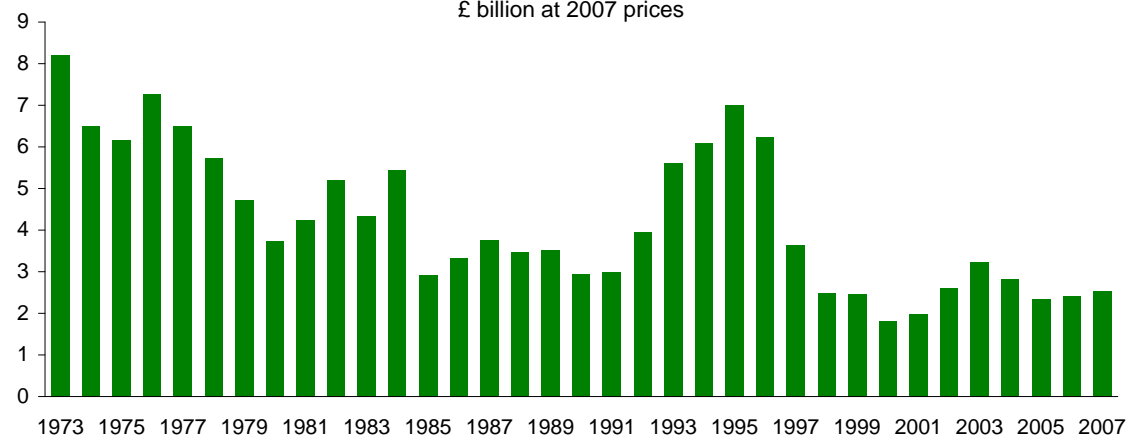
At 2007 prices

	Total income from farming (TIFF) £ million	TIFF per whole-time person equivalent £ per head
1990	2,936	11,500
1996	6,237	28,700
2000	1,818	8,300
2001	1,978	9,100
2002	2,612	12,400
2003	3,235	15,800
2004	2,830	14,000
2005	2,337	11,600
2006	2,402	12,300
2007	2,538	13,300

Source: Defra, *Agriculture in the United Kingdom 2007*, Table 2.1

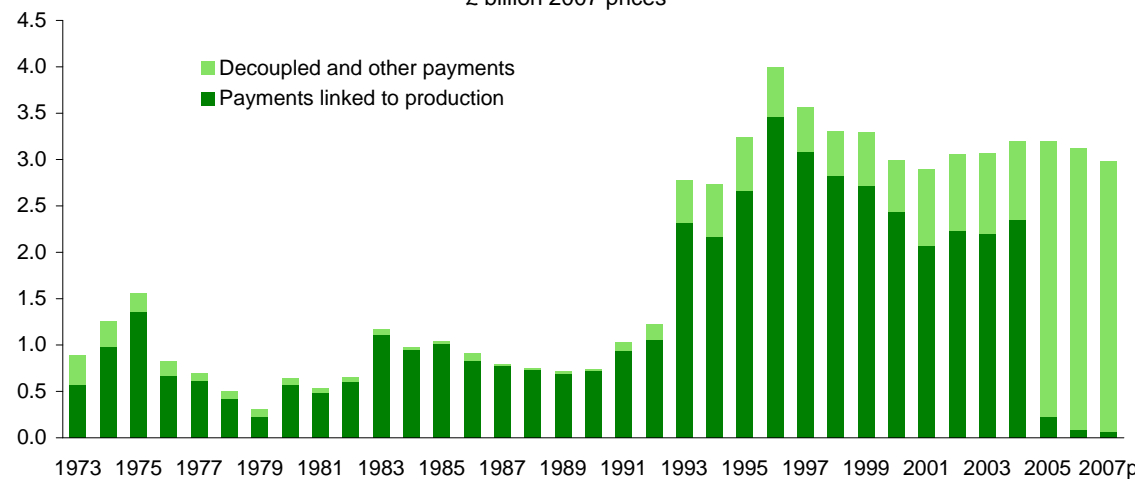
### Total income from farming 1973-2007

£ billion at 2007 prices



### Subsidies and other payments made to farmers in the UK

£ billion 2007 prices

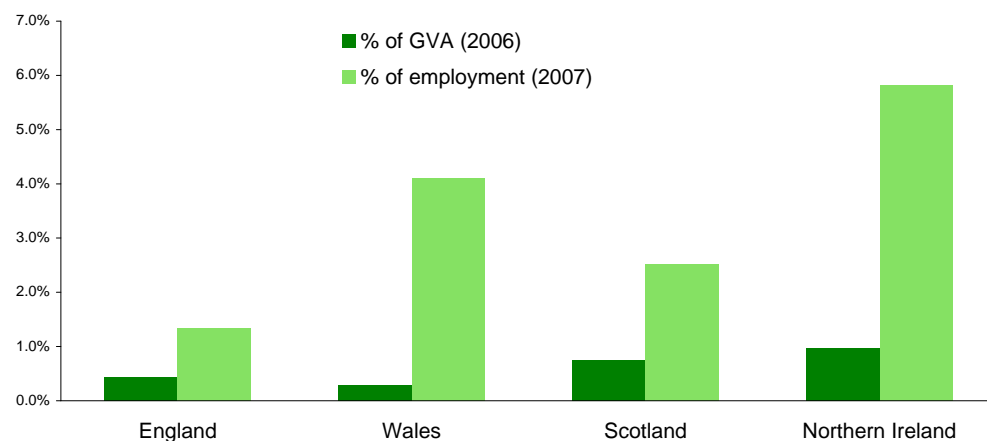


Source: *Agriculture in the UK 2006*, Defra

## Agriculture in the home countries

- In the last 10 years agriculture's contribution to the UK, measured as its share of UK Gross Value Added (GVA) has fallen from 1.4 per cent to 0.5 per cent. Over the same period, agriculture's share of UK employment has fallen from 2.3 per cent to 1.7 per cent.
- In 2006 agriculture's contribution to GVA was smallest in Wales at 0.3 per cent, and highest in Northern Ireland at 1.0 per cent
- In 2007, agriculture's share of each country's employment followed a similar pattern, although the figure for Wales was relatively high (given its contribution to GVA) at 4.1 per cent.
- At June 2007, agriculture in England tended to be characterised by a greater concentration on crops, especially cereals.
- Holdings in Scotland were, on average, much larger than elsewhere in the UK and had a disproportionately large area of rough grazing.
- Holdings in Wales had the smallest ( per cent) area of crops and by far the largest number of sheep per hectare.
- The broad breakdown of land use in Northern Ireland was similar to that in Wales, but beef and dairy farming dominated and the number of cattle per hectare was above any of the other home countries.

Contribution of agriculture to the economies of the home countries



Next update: April 2009

## Summary measures of agriculture, 2007

	England	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	UK
<b>Gross value added at basic prices (2006/2007)</b>					
£ million	4,455	802	143	353	<b>5,753</b>
% of country total (2006)	0.4%	0.7%	0.3%	1.0%	<b>0.5%</b>
<b>Total labour force in agriculture (2007)<sup>(a)</sup></b>					
Thousands	353	68	57	49	<b>526</b>
% of country total	1.3%	2.5%	4.1%	5.8%	<b>1.7%</b>
<b>Area of agricultural holdings (2007)<sup>(b)</sup></b>					
Thousand ha.	9,291	5,595	1,640	1,016	<b>17,363</b>
% of total area	71.3%	71.8%	79.1%	74.8%	<b>71.6%</b>
<b>Holdings (2007)</b>					
Number (thousands)	200	51	38	26	<b>315</b>
Average size (ha.)	46	109	44	39	<b>55</b>
<b>Land use (2007)</b>					
% of area on holdings under:					
Crops	40%	9%	4%	5%	<b>25%</b>
Grassland	36%	22%	67%	78%	<b>34%</b>
Rough grazing <sup>(b)</sup>	6%	61%	13%	14%	<b>25%</b>
<b>Livestock (2007)</b>					
Number per ha. of agricultural holdings					
Sheep	1.7	1.3	5.5	2.0	<b>2.0</b>
Cattle	0.6	0.3	0.7	1.6	<b>0.6</b>
Pigs	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.4	<b>0.3</b>

Notes: Totals may not sum due to rounding

(a) Includes farmers, partners, spouses, salaried managers, regular workers and casual/gang labour

(b) Excludes common rough grazing

Sources: Defra, *Agriculture in the UK 2007*, Table 2.2

Defra, *Survey of Agriculture and Horticulture: 1 June 2006 England & 1 June 2007 England*

Scottish Executive, *Final Results of the June 2007 Agricultural Census*

Scottish Executive, *Abstract of Scottish Agricultural Statistics 1982 to 2007*

NAW, *Survey of Agriculture and Horticulture, 1 June 2007: final results*

NAW, *Welsh Agricultural Statistics 2006*, Table 3.1

DARDNI, *Northern Ireland Agriculture Census 2007: final results*

DARDNI, *Farm numbers*

Contact: Adam Mellows-Facer x4313 or Paul Bolton x6789

## Police numbers

- As measured under the data collection system introduced from March 2003, there were 141,859 police officers in the 43 police forces of England and Wales on 31 March 2008.
- Adjusted police strength in the 43 police forces, for comparison with figures prior to March 2003 and as shown in the table, stood at 139,728 at March 2008. This is a decrease of 304 officers compared to a year earlier.
- Police forces recruited 7,981 officers in the 12 months to March 2008, with 7,870 officers leaving.
- The proportion of female police officers in England and Wales has increased from 7 per cent in 1977 to 24 per cent by 2008.
- On 31 March 2008, there were 5,813 minority ethnic officers in the 43 police forces of England and Wales. These figures are not comparable with those for years prior to 2003, as the later figures are based on FTE rather than headcount data. Ethnic minority strength as a proportion of total police service strength increased from 1.0 per cent in 1989 to 4.1 per cent in March 2008.

### Total police officer strength, England and Wales 1997-2008

Full Time Equivalent at 31 March

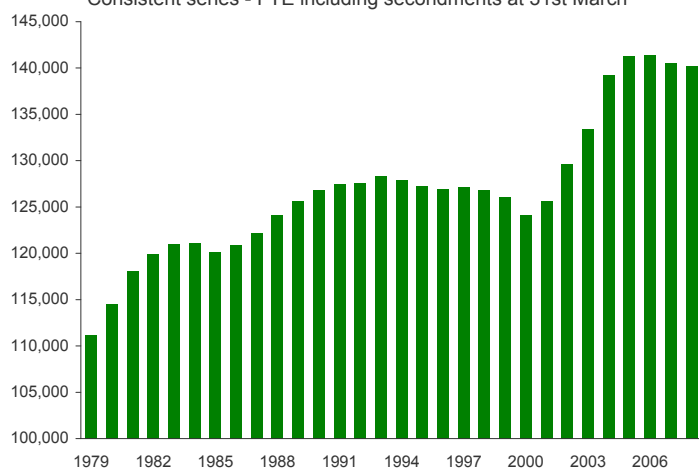
	Total excluding secondments	Of which:				Total strength
		Female		Ethnic minority		
		Number	%	Number	%	
1997	125,051	18,781	15.0%	2,150	1.7%	<b>127,158</b>
1998	124,756	19,606	15.7%	2,483	2.0%	<b>126,814</b>
1999	123,841	19,885	16.1%	2,520	2.0%	<b>126,096</b>
2000	121,956	20,155	16.5%	2,734	2.2%	<b>124,170</b>
2001	123,476	21,174	17.1%	2,955	2.4%	<b>125,682</b>
2002	127,267	22,784	17.9%	3,362	2.6%	<b>129,603</b>
2003	131,426	25,139	19.1%	3,915	2.9%	<b>133,366</b>
2004	137,105	26,956	19.7%	4,646	3.3%	<b>139,200</b>
2005	139,491	28,898	20.7%	5,017	3.5%	<b>141,230</b>
2006	139,631	30,307	21.7%	5,297	3.7%	<b>141,381</b>
2007	140,032	31,914	22.8%	5,540	3.9%	<b>140,514</b>
2008	139,728	32,861	23.5%	5,813	4.1%	<b>140,230</b>

Note: From March 2007 total strength no longer includes staff employed by NCS and NCIS following the launch of SOCA.

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

### Police officer strength, England and Wales 1979 - 2008

Consistent series - FTE including secondments at 31st March

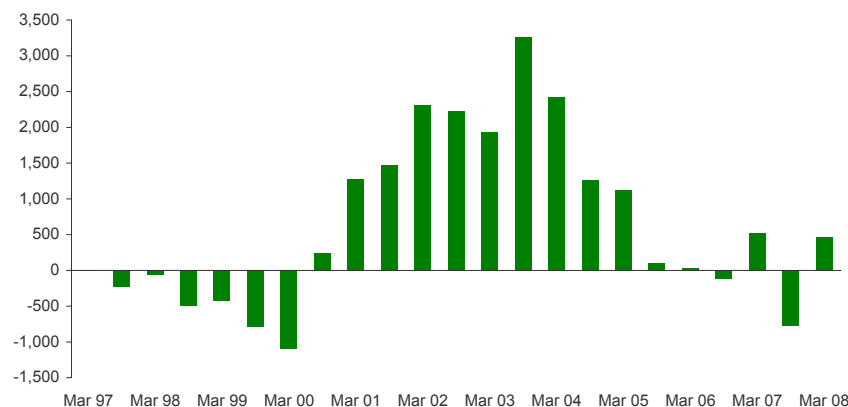


Next update: 29 January 2009

### Six month changes in police officer strength

(excluding secondments)

Consistent like for like basis - FTE, England and Wales 1997-2008



Contact: Gavin Berman x3851 or Gavin Thompson x4310

## Police funding

- Formula grant for police forces in England and Wales consists of all HO police grants, Revenue Support Grant (RSG) and Business Rates (NNDR). Provisional figures suggest that police forces will receive approximately £8.1bn and £8.3bn in formula grant in 2009/10 and 2010/11.
- Real terms gross revenue expenditure increased in every year between 1996/97 and 2006/07 except 2005/06. Provisional data suggests there was a slight fall in 2007/08.
- In 1996/97, almost 85 percent of police forces' gross revenue expenditure was financed through formula grant. In 2008/09 this proportion is expected to be 60 per cent, the inclusion of specific grants increases this to 71 per cent.
- The amount of police expenditure financed through council tax has almost doubled, in real terms, since 2001/02. Council tax now accounts for 23 per cent of police force expenditure finance, compared to 13 per cent in 2001/02.

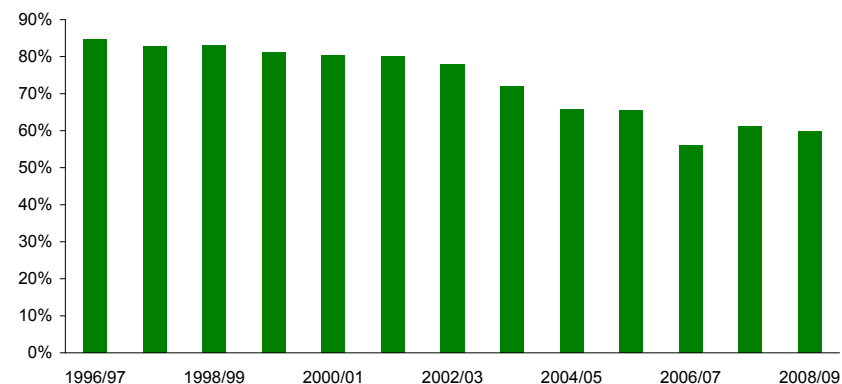
**Police funding and expenditure, England and Wales 1996/97 to 2010/11**  
£ million (2007/08 prices)

	Business rates	Revenue support grant	Home Office grants	Specific grants	Total Government provision	Council Tax	Other income	Gross revenue expenditure
1996/97	1,382	1,892	4,351	n/a	7,625	1,068	311	9,004
1997/98	1,296	1,902	4,350	n/a	7,548	1,183	382	9,113
1998/99	1,259	1,884	4,547	n/a	7,690	1,278	300	9,267
1999/00	1,347	1,842	4,526	n/a	7,716	1,368	431	9,515
2000/01	1,398	1,455	5,181	109	8,143	1,323	540	10,006
2001/02	1,203	1,253	6,000	282	8,738	1,290	538	10,566
2002/03	1,275	1,151	5,930	412	8,768	1,447	509	10,724
2003/04	879	2,227	5,025	567	8,699	2,280	313	11,292
2004/05	806	2,366	5,021	606	8,798	2,517	1,120	12,435
2005/06	949	2,364	4,810	1,004	9,127	2,634	1,325	12,411
2006/07	2,171	1,197	4,290	1,394	9,051	2,737	1,890	13,678
2007/08	Est. 2,860	577	4,257	1,311	9,006	2,824	761	12,592
2008/09	Est. 2,926	504	4,239	1,403	9,073	2,927	814	12,814
2009/10	Est. 3,386		4,242	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2010/11	Est. 3,384		4,245	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

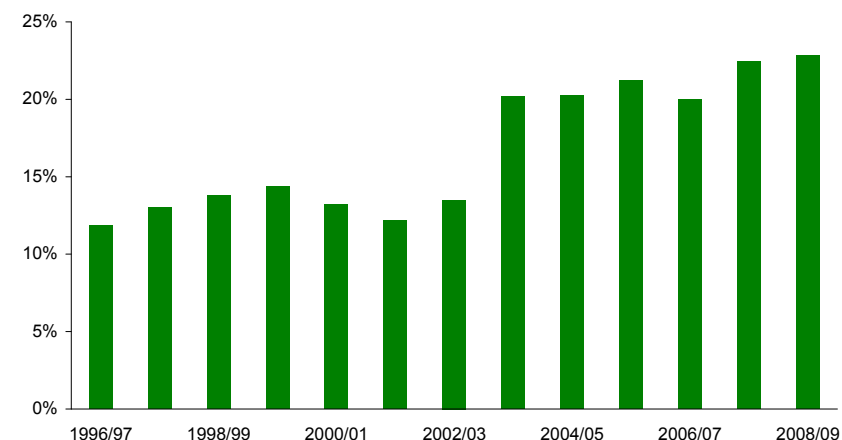
Note: Adjusted using December 2006 GDP deflator  
Source: CIPFA, *Police statistics*;

Next update: February 2009

**Proportion of expenditure financed through formula grant**



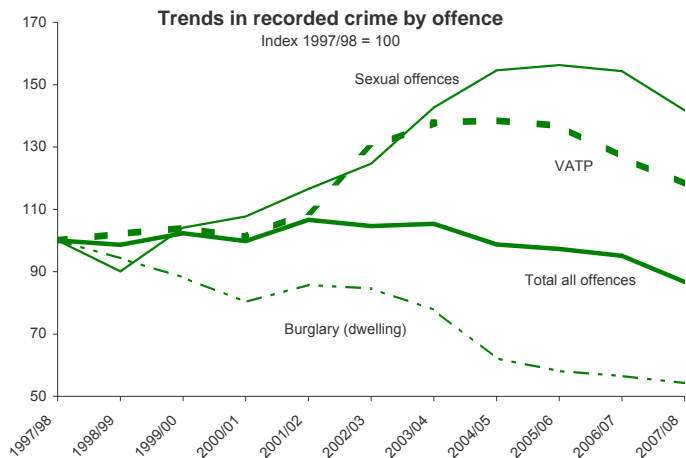
**Proportion of expenditure financed through council tax**



Contact: Gavin Berman x3851 or Gavin Thompson x4310

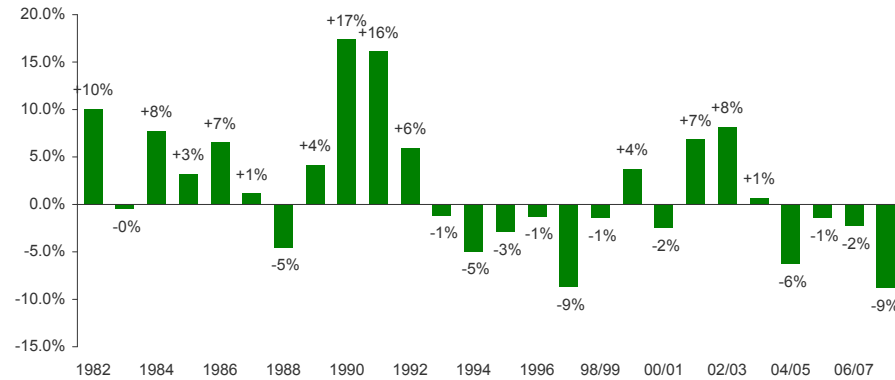
## Crime

- The British Crime Survey measures crimes against adults living in private households in England and Wales. In the year to June 2008 the BCS crime estimate was 10.4 million offences, a 6 per cent fall on the previous year.
- BCS interviews for the year to June 2008 showed statistically significant falls in violence with injury and vehicle-related thefts compared to the previous year (by 14 per cent and 12 per cent) and domestic burglary has remained stable.
- During Q1 2008/09 the police recorded 1.2 million offences, a 6 per cent fall on Q1 2007/08. Over the same period violence against the person offences fell by 7 per cent and robbery by 16 per cent, while drug offences rose by 8 per cent.
- The total number of 'most serious violence against the person' offences recorded by the police increased by 22 per cent between Q1 2007/08 and Q1 2008/09. A large part of this increase is due to the clarification of counting rules for GBH with intent issued in April 2008. This clarification led to some offences being recorded as a 'most serious violence against the person' offence that would have previously been recorded in the larger 'other violence against the person' group.

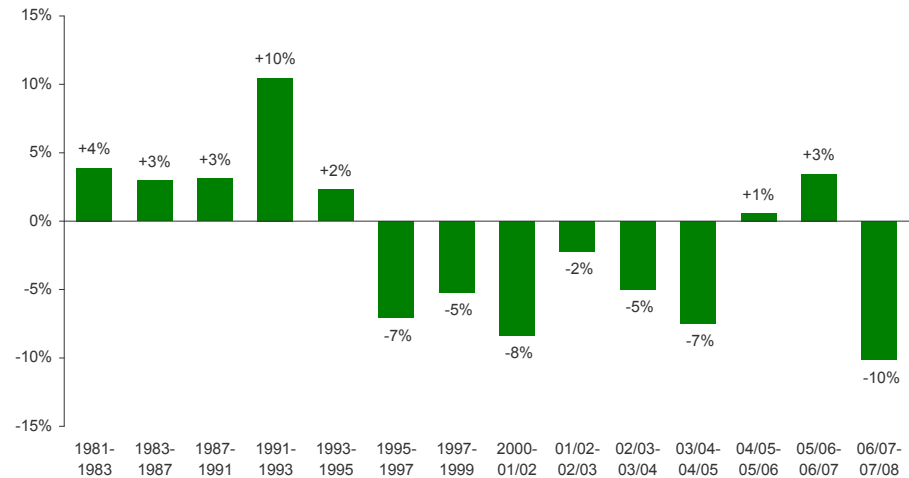


Next update: 22 January 2009

Annual % change in police recorded crime: 1982 - 2007/08



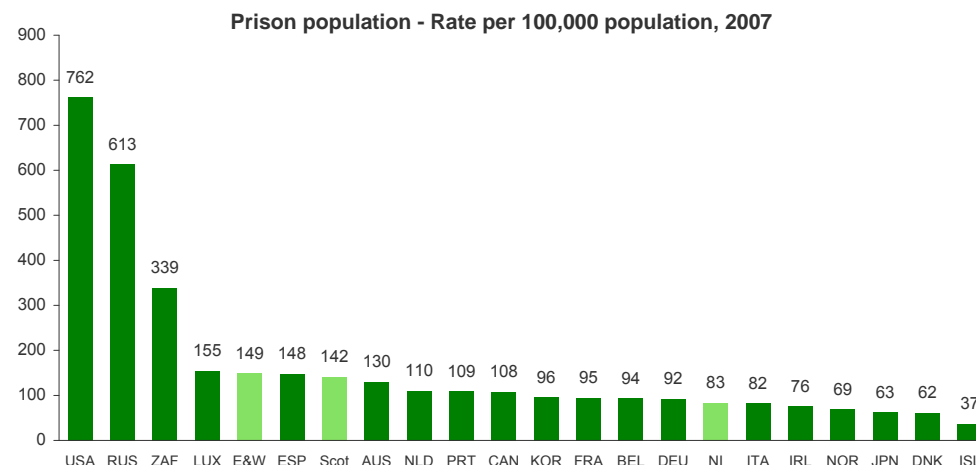
Annual % change in BCS crime 1981 - 2007/08



Contact: Gavin Berman x3851 or Gavin Thompson x4310

## Prison population

- On 9 January 2009 the prison population stood at 81,643. There were a record number of prisoners in prison on 15 August 2008, 83,731, which was 88 places higher than the operational capacity of the prison estate. The total prison population, including those held in police cells under Operation Safeguard, was the highest ever on 1 August 2008 at 83,810.
- The prison population in post-war England and Wales has risen steadily. Over the past decade, however, this increase has become more marked: the average prison population has increased by almost two-thirds.
- The latest Home Office projections suggest that the prison population will reach between 83,400 and 95,800 by 2015.
- The UK had 146 prisoners per 100,000 population in 2007. The rate for England and Wales (149) is the second highest in Western Europe, below Luxembourg (155). The US has the highest rate in the developed world (762) while Iceland (37) has the lowest.

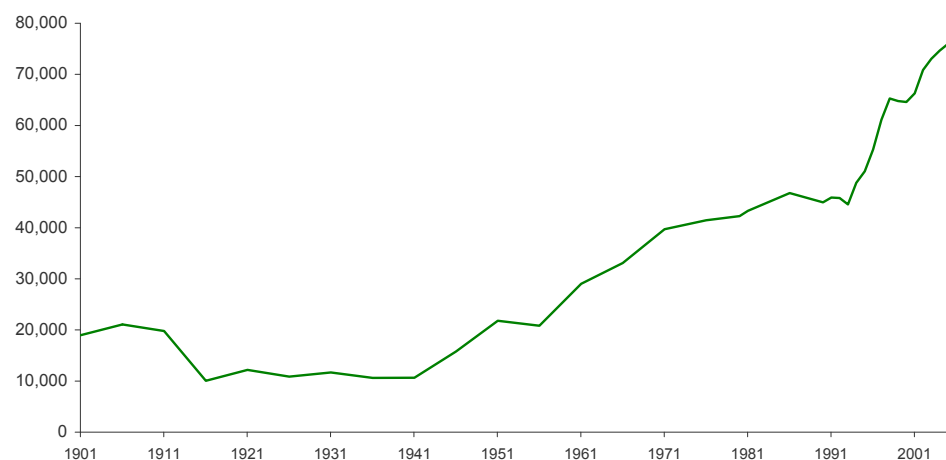


**Prison estate population 1980-2007 by sex of prisoner**  
England and Wales, average of monthly totals

	Males		Females		Total
1980	40,748	96.4%	1,516	3.6%	42,264
1990	43,378	96.4%	1,597	3.6%	44,975
1997	58,439	95.6%	2,675	4.4%	61,114
1998	62,194	95.2%	3,105	4.8%	65,299
1999	61,523	95.0%	3,247	5.0%	64,770
2000	61,252	94.8%	3,350	5.2%	64,602
2001	62,560	94.4%	3,741	5.6%	66,301
2002	66,544	93.9%	4,299	6.1%	70,843
2003	68,613	93.9%	4,425	6.1%	73,038
2004	70,209	94.0%	4,449	6.0%	74,657
2005	71,513	94.1%	4,467	5.9%	75,980
2006	73,680	94.3%	4,447	5.7%	78,145
2007	76,021	94.5%	4,374	5.4%	80,437
Oct 2007	76,927	94.6%	4,409	5.4%	81,336
Oct 2008	78,956	94.8%	4,325	5.2%	83,281

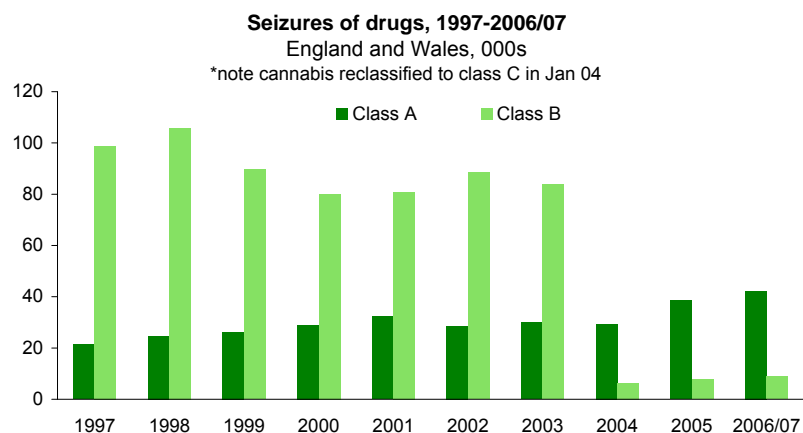
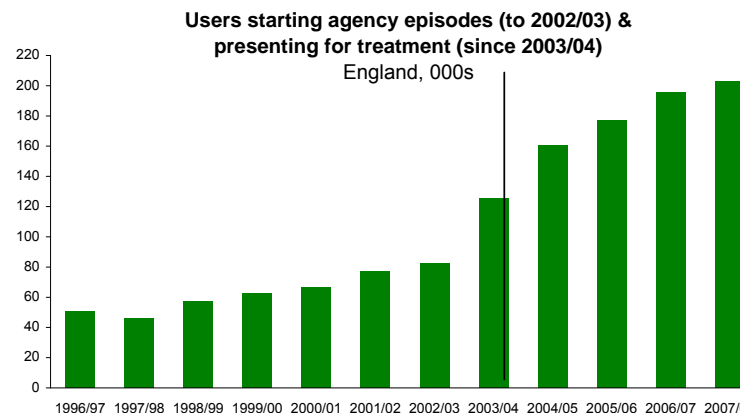
Sources: Home Office, *Prison statistics, England & Wales*  
*Prison population brief, England & Wales*

**Prison population, England and Wales, 1901-2007**



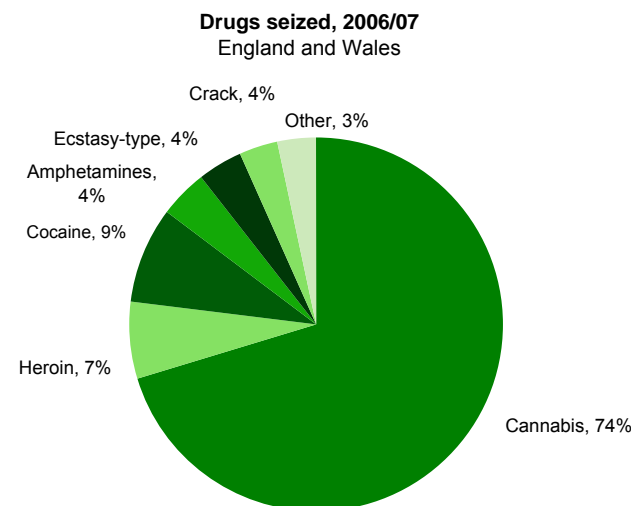
## Drug use, seizures and offending

- In 2007/08, 202,700 individuals were in contact with drug treatment services in England, an increase of 4 per cent compared with 2006/07. Of those discharged from treatment during 2007/08, 51 per cent had successfully completed their treatment. Heroin was the most frequently reported drug of misuse by adults (66 per cent) in 2007/08, while cannabis misuse was more common among young people under 18 (78 per cent).
- In 2007/08 there were 229,000 drug offences recorded in England and Wales, an increase of 18 per cent on the previous year. 53 per cent of those convicted of production, supply and possession with intent to supply in 2007 were given a custodial sentence. 91 per cent of convicted drug offenders were male.
- There were a record 186,028 drug seizures by police and HM Revenue and Customs in England and Wales in 2006/07. Cannabis was the commonly seized controlled substance accounting for 74 per cent of all seizures in 2006/07, compared with cocaine (9 per cent), heroin (7 per cent) and amphetamines (4 per cent).
- The average purity of heroin seized by HMRC in 2006/07 was 52 per cent. The purity of 'crack' and cocaine has tended to be much higher. In 2006/07, the average purity of cocaine seized by HMRC was 66 per cent while the average purity of crack was 74 per cent.



Note: From 2006/07, drug seizure statistics are published on a financial year basis.

Next update: July 2009



Note: As a seizure can involve more than one drug, sum of the percentages is greater than 100%

Contact: Gavin Berman x3851 or Gavin Thompson x4310

## Defence employment

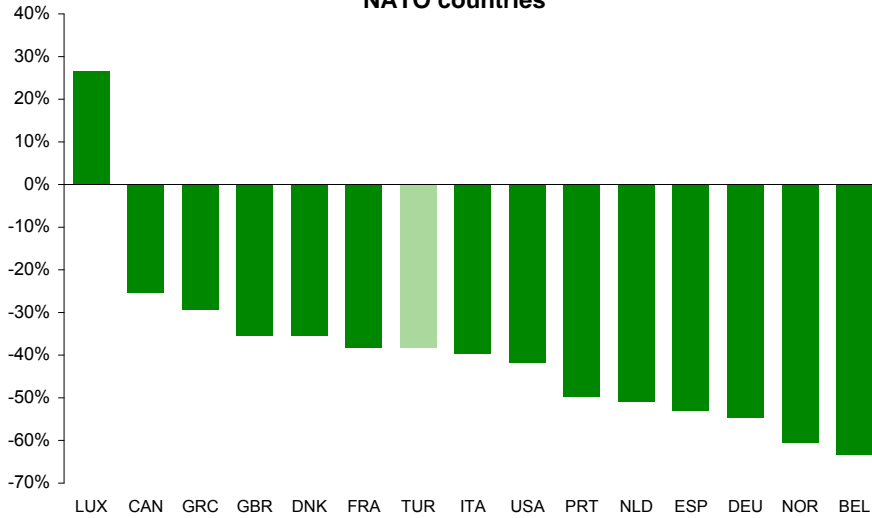
- In November 2008 the total strength of UK regular armed forces stood at 186,240, comprising 31,670 officers and 154,570 other ranks.
- Of the total armed forces, 91 per cent were male and 9 per cent were female in November 2008
- Regular armed forces figures exclude Gurkhas and the Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS). In November 2008, these stood at 3,730 and 1,950 respectively.
- Between April 1997 and April 2008, the number of UK regular forces declined 11 per cent. Naval service strength fell 14 per cent, RAF by 24 per cent, and Army strength by 3 per cent. Further declines have occurred in all Services since April 2008.
- Since 1990, Royal Navy strength has fallen by 39 per cent, RAF by 52 per cent, and British Army strength by 31 per cent.

### UK regular armed forces strength at 1 April

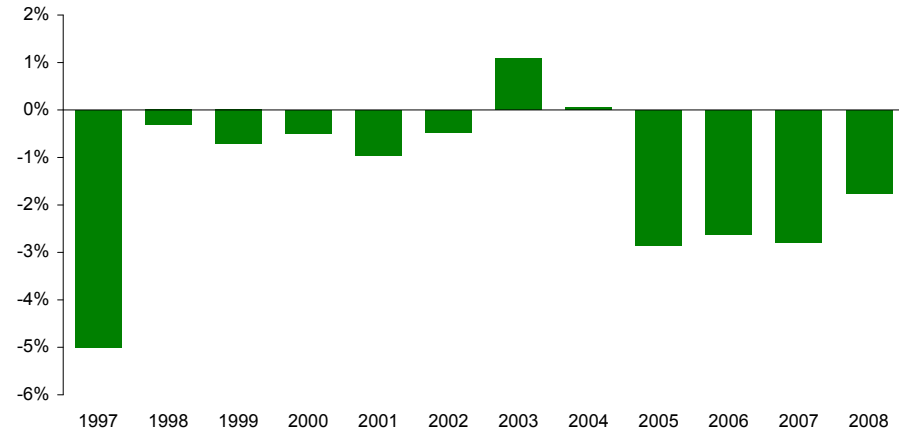
	Service			All services		Total
	Navy	Army	RAF	Officers	Ranks	
1997	45,100	108,800	56,900	32,700	178,200	210,900
1998	44,470	109,830	55,840	32,620	177,510	210,130
1999	43,700	109,720	55,210	32,240	176,400	208,640
2000	42,850	110,050	54,720	32,520	175,100	207,620
2001	42,420	109,530	53,700	32,630	173,020	205,650
2002	41,630	110,050	53,000	32,750	171,940	204,690
2003	41,550	112,130	53,240	33,160	173,770	206,930
2004	40,880	112,750	53,390	33,450	173,580	207,030
2005	39,940	109,290	51,870	33,000	168,090	201,090
2006	39,390	107,730	48,730	32,700	163,150	195,850
2007	38,860	106,170	45,370	32,100	158,290	190,400
2008	38,570	105,090	43,390	31,710	155,340	187,060
Nov-08	38,100	104,940	43,190	31,670	154,570	186,240

Sources: MoD Statistical Bulletin TSP1, November 2008 & previous editions

% change in armed forces personnel 1990-2007 selected NATO countries



Annual % change in UK armed forces strength at April



Next update: January 2009

Contact: Allan Smith x5919 or Paul Bolton x6789



## Defence exports

- The real value of global arms deliveries rose by 3.1 per cent in 2006 after falling 22.8 per cent in 2005. The real value of deliveries has fallen in four of the seven years between 2000 and 2006 – the peak value was US\$ 45.9bn in 1999. These figures are in constant 2006 US\$.
- In 1987 the USSR accounted for over one third of the value of arms deliveries. By contrast, Russia accounted for just 6.5 per cent in 1998, and its market share has averaged 16 per cent since 2000.
- The US accounted for 51.9 per cent of the real value of global arms deliveries in 2006, an historical high. The UK market share remained broadly stable, at 12.2 per cent in 2006.

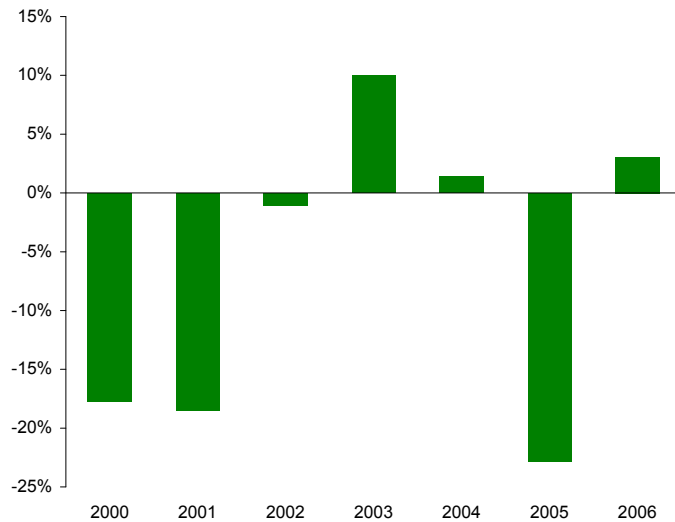
### Value of arms deliveries and market share

Constant 2006 US\$m / percentage of total in italics

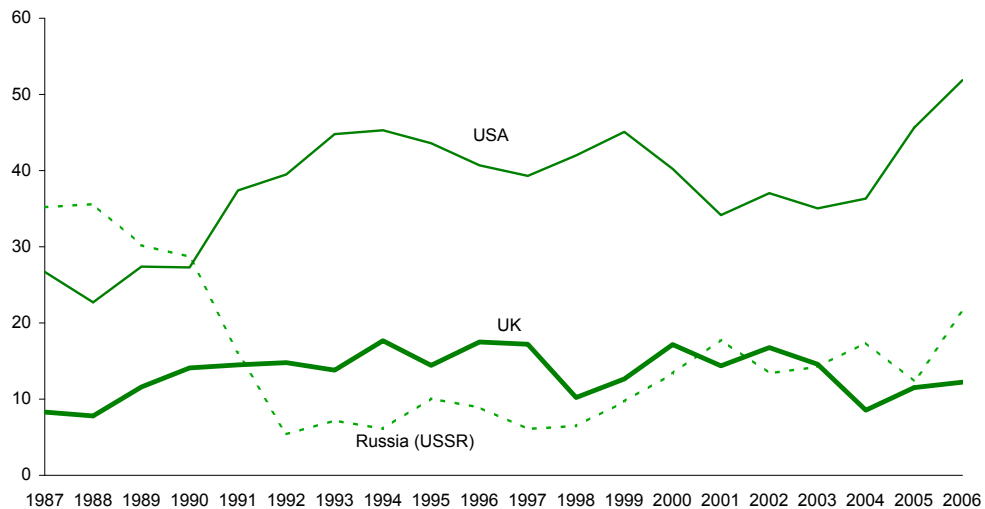
	1999		2003		2004		2005		2006	
	US\$m	%	US\$m	%	US\$m	%	US\$m	%	US\$m	%
US	20,678	45.1	11,733	35.0	12,336	36.3	11,955	45.6	14,008	51.9
UK	5,805	12.7	4,883	14.6	2,904	8.6	3,016	11.5	3,300	12.2
Russia	4,446	9.7	4,772	14.3	5,917	17.4	3,224	12.3	5,800	21.5
France	5,064	11.0	2,664	8.0	5,701	16.8	2,288	8.7	400	1.5
Germany	1,440	5.4	2,220	6.6	1,936	5.7	624	2.4	1,000	3.7
All Others	4,817	10.5	4,662	13.9	1,936	5.7	2,392	9.1	1,300	4.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>45,873</b>		<b>33,486</b>		<b>33,959</b>		<b>26,204</b>		<b>27,008</b>	

Source: Table 42, The Military Balance 2008, International Institute for Strategic Studies

Annual % change in real value of global arms deliveries



Arms deliveries market share, %



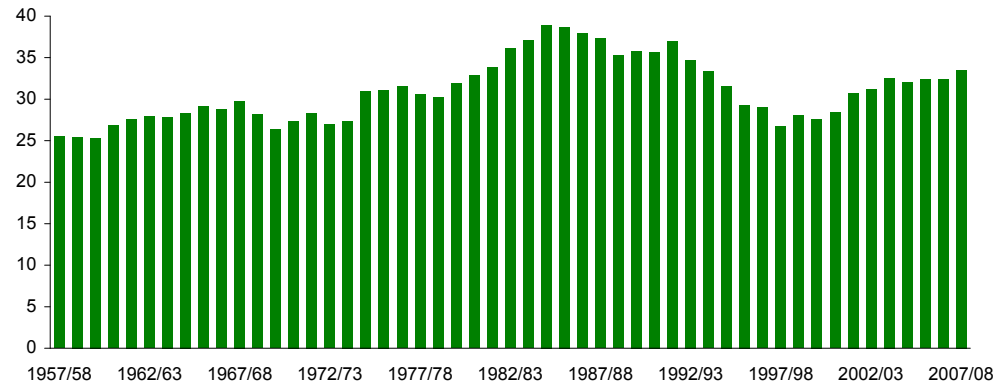
Next update: January 2009

Contact: Allan Smith x5919 or Paul Bolton x6789

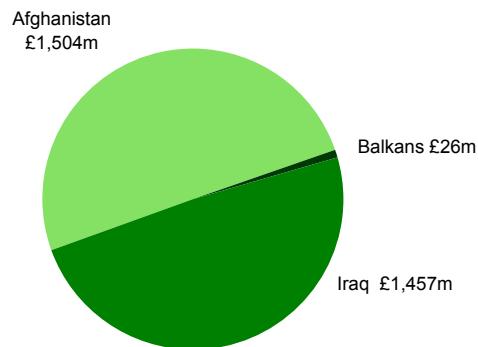
## Defence expenditure

- Defence spending (also referred to as Total DEL) was £37.4bn in 2007/08. Total DEL is planned to be £34.1bn in 2008/09, £35.4bn in 2009/10 and £36.9bn in 2010/11. Planned spending excludes peace-keeping and operations which fluctuate significantly due to changes in demand for military involvement in these activities.
- In real terms defence expenditure in 2007/08 was 14 per cent below the figure in 1984/85, when expenditure was at a post war high. This is based on the net cash requirement measure which allows comparisons over time.
- Just under £3bn was spent on operations in Afghanistan, Iraq and The Balkans in 2007/08. Winter Supplementary Estimates forecast spending of £1,397m on operations in Iraq and £2,318m in Afghanistan for 2008/09.
- At an estimated 2.3 per cent of GDP in 2007, the UK spends a greater proportion of its output on defence than all but five other current NATO members, according to the NATO definition of expenditure.

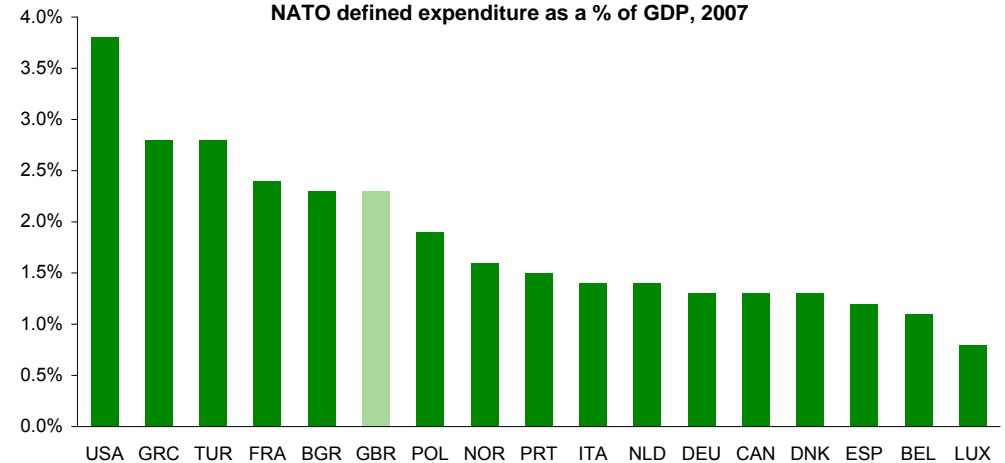
UK defence expenditure (net cash requirement)  
£bn, constant 2007/08 prices



MoD peacekeeping costs, £m  
2007/08



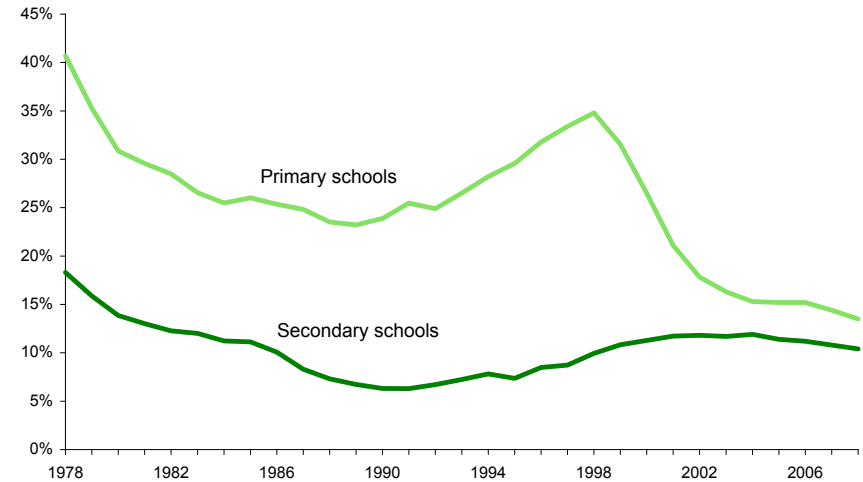
Estimated defence expenditure of selected NATO countries,  
NATO defined expenditure as a % of GDP, 2007



## Schools and class sizes

- The number of primary schools declined by 5,000 (19 per cent) between 1970/71 and 2007/08.
- The number of secondary schools fell by 1,900 (31 per cent) over the same period.
- Since 1950 the average size of a primary school has gone through a cyclical trend in a range of 180 to 220 pupils.
- Over the same period the average size of secondary schools has also gone through cycles based on changes in pupil numbers, but the dominant trend has been to increase. In recent years the average was just below 950 pupils
- The proportion of primary school pupils in England in large classes peaked at nearly 35 per cent in 1998. It subsequently declined sharply to 18 per cent in 2002 and has continued a more gradual decline since then.
- In the secondary sector the trend was upwards during most of the 1990. The proportion of pupils in large class sizes rose from below 9 per cent (1997) to nearly 12 per cent in 2004 before falling below 11 per cent again.

Proportion of pupils in large classes (>30), England 1978-

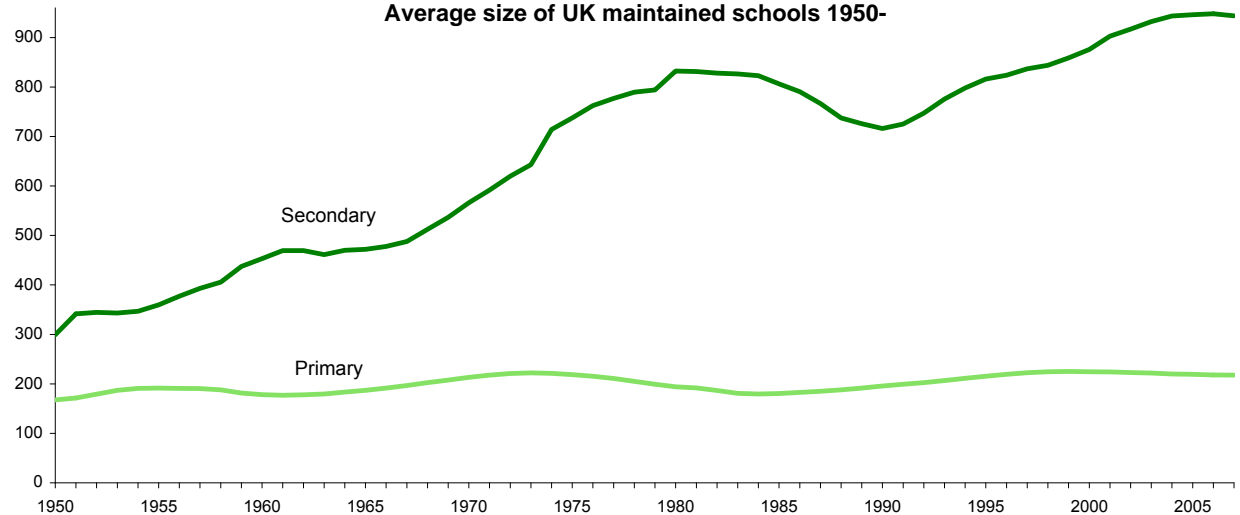


Public sector primary and secondary schools  
UK, 1970/71-

	Primary	Secondary	Total
1970/71	26,799	6,010	32,809
1980/81	26,504	5,542	32,046
1990/91	24,135	4,790	28,925
2000/01	22,902	4,337	27,239
2001/02	22,800	4,306	27,106
2002/03	22,638	4,284	26,922
2003/04	22,509	4,255	26,764
2004/05	22,343	4,230	26,573
2005/06	22,156	4,206	26,362
2006/07	21,968	4,176	26,144
2007/08	21,767	4,121	25,888

Source: ONS, *Annual Abstract of Statistics*, various  
*Education departments' reports of school/pupil censuses*

Average size of UK maintained schools 1950-

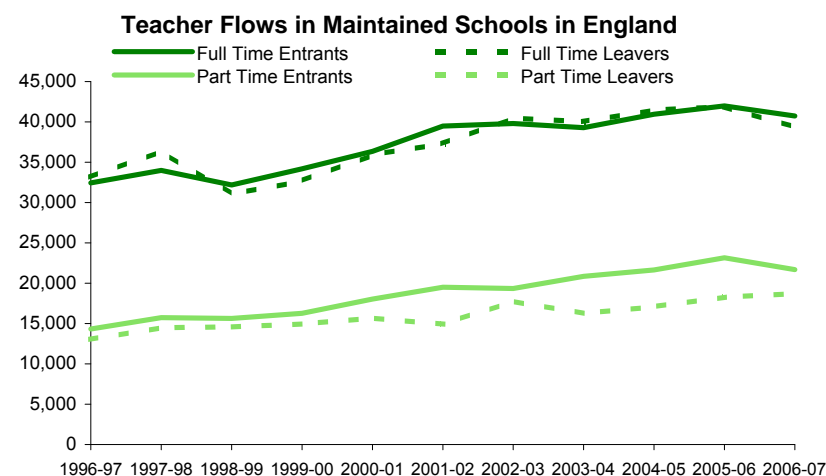


Next update: Spring 2009

Contact: Paul Bolton x6789 or Richard Groat x6969

## Teachers

- The number of primary school teachers in the UK fell by 300 in 2007 after an increase of over 2,000 in 2006.
- Secondary teacher numbers also fell in 2007 after reaching a 20 year high in 2006.
- The recent peak in teacher vacancy rates was 4,700 or 1.4 per cent in 2001. Vacancies have fallen since then to 2,340, or 0.7 per cent in 2008.
- The 1990 peak in teacher vacancies was almost 6,500, well above the 2001 level. The latest vacancy rates are similar to those seen in the mid 1990s.
- Entrants to full-time teaching have increased over time and provisionally reached 40,740 in 2006-07. The number of full-time leavers has also increased and there has been relatively little net change in most of the last 10 years.
- Entrants to part-time teaching have increased by half since 1996-97, reaching 21,680 (including those moving from full-time service) in 2006-07. The gap between part-time entrants and leavers has widened over the past decade.

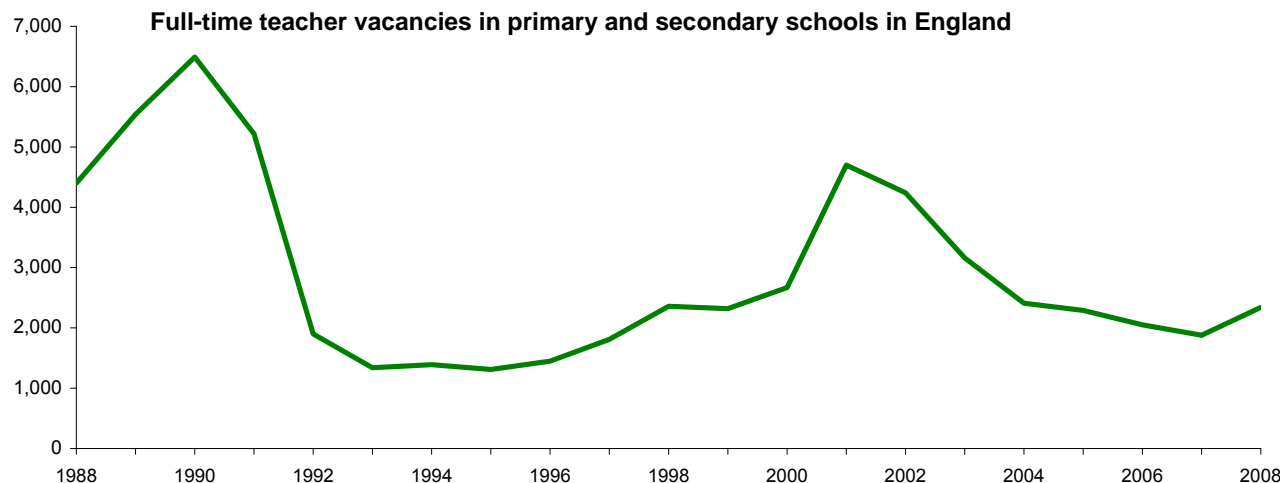


Fte teachers in UK primary and secondary schools

	Teachers ('000s)		Pupils per teacher	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
1979	241.2	281.8	22.9	16.5
1990	219.0	236.6	21.7	14.8
1997	227.0	228.9	22.8	16.2
2000	228.0	232.9	22.7	16.6
2001	229.6	237.0	22.3	16.5
2002	231.5	241.2	22.0	16.4
2003	228.9	243.3	21.9	16.4
2004	224.9	243.8	22.0	16.5
2005	224.2	246.6	21.8	16.2
2006	226.6	248.5	21.3	16.0
2007	226.3	247.6	21.1	15.9

Note: January each year, except Wales (to 1998) and Scotland (Sep)  
Excludes pupils and teachers in sixth form colleges in England and Wales from 1994 onwards.

Source: ONS, Annual Abstract 2008



Sources: DfES Statistical first release 15/2007 School Workforce in England 2007 -and earlier editions  
School Teachers' Review Body report, various years  
DES news release 13 August 1991 Marked improvement in teacher vacancy rates

Next update: Spring 2009

Contact: Paul Bolton x6789 or Richard Groat x6969

## Examination results

- The percentage of pupils achieving level 4 or above at Key Stage 2 (KS2) rose sharply between 1997 and 2000. In 2008, attainment reached 81 per cent in English, 78 per cent in Mathematics, and 88 per cent in Science.
- The 2006 target of 85 per cent achieving level 4+ in English and mathematics was missed by a clear margin.
- The percentage of pupils achieving five or more GCSEs grades A\*-C rose by more than three percentage points to reach a new high of 64.2 per cent in 2007/08.
- The percentage of pupils passing at least five GCSEs/equivalents at grades A\*-G increased slightly to 90.6 per cent in 2007/08.
- The percentage 16-18 year old candidates with three or more A level passes rose almost twenty percentage points between 1997/98 and 2004/05.
- Approaching one-third of independent school pupils and around quarter of selective school pupils gained three or more A grades in 2007/08. At comprehensive schools one in thirteen pupils achieved this – up from one in twenty in 1997/98.

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

England, all schools 1997-2007

	English	Mathematics	Science
1997	63	62	69
1998	65	59	69
1999	71	69	78
2000	75	72	85
2001	75	71	87
2002	75	73	86
2003	75	73	87
2004	78	74	86
2005	79	75	86
2006	79	76	87
2007	80	77	88
2008p	81	78	88

Note: The removal of the bordering procedure in 2008 is thought to have reduced national results by 0.2 percentage points in maths, 0.5 points in science and 1.2 points in English

Source: *Trends in Education and Skills, 5.3 National Curriculum Key Stage 2*

Next update: Spring 2009

### Performance in GCSE and equivalent exams, % of 15 year olds achieving:

England	5 or more grades A* to C	5 or more grades A* to G	no passes <sup>(a)</sup>
1997/98	46.3	87.5	6.6
1998/99	47.9	88.5	6.0
1999/00	49.2	88.9	5.6
2000/01	50.0	88.9	5.5
2001/02	51.6	88.9	5.4
2002/03	52.9	88.8	5.2
2003/04	53.7	88.8	4.1
2004/05	56.3	89.0	3.6
2005/06	58.5	89.4	3.3
2006/07	60.9	90.0	2.7
2007/08p	64.2	90.6	2.0

(a) From 2003/04 includes any approved pre-16 qualifications

Sources: GCSE and Equivalent Results in England, 2007/08 (Provisional), DCSF  
GCSE and equivalent results in England 2005/06 (revised) and earlier, DFES

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

England 1997/98 to 2007/08

	% of examinees with A-level or equivalent passes		% achieving at least three A grades, by school type		
	2+	3+	Comprehensive	Selective	Independent
1997/98	81.4	57.1	4.7	12.7	16.9
1998/99	82.0	58.4	4.8	13.7	17.3
1999/00	83.2	59.6	5.0	14.1	18.3
2000/01	86.5	61.2	4.9	15.5	19.4
2001/02	88.9	70.3	5.3	18.6	23.3
2002/03	89.7	71.1	5.5	18.7	24.7
2003/04	92.0	74.3	5.7	20.3	25.9
2004/05	93.2	76.8	6.0	21.5	27.1
2005/06	95.1	-	6.7	23.1	29.1
2006/07	95.2	-	7.5	24.7	31.1
2007/08p	94.6	-	7.6	25.5	30.3

Sources: GCE/VCE A/AS and Equivalent Examination Results in England, 2007/08 (Provisional), DCSF  
GCE/VCE A/AS and Equivalent Examination Results in England, 2005/06 (Revised) and earlier, DFES

Contact: Paul Bolton x6789 or Richard Groat x6969

## Participation in education and training: 16-18 year olds

- The percentage of the 16-18 age group continuing in full-time education rose almost seven percentage points to 63 per cent from 1997 to 2007.
- Whilst the 2007 full-time education rate for 18 year olds was only slightly above the 1997 level, participation rose nine points for 16 year olds (to 79 per cent) and eight points for 17 year olds (to 67 per cent).
- Changes to the collection of data on further and higher education means there is a series break in 1994. Figures in the chart incorporate both points. Data in the table use the revised method.
- In 2007 an estimated 21 per cent of 16-18 year olds were not in any education or training – down 1.6 points on 2006. The proportion who were also not in employment fell from 10.4 per cent in 2006 to 9.4 per cent in 2007, although the latest figure was still above levels from the late/mid-1990s.
- In 2006 the UK had just under half of 18 year olds in some form of education. -below all EU states apart from Cyprus and Malta. The UK rate was lower due to a combination of lower school leaving age, lower post-compulsory participation and differences in how age is defined.

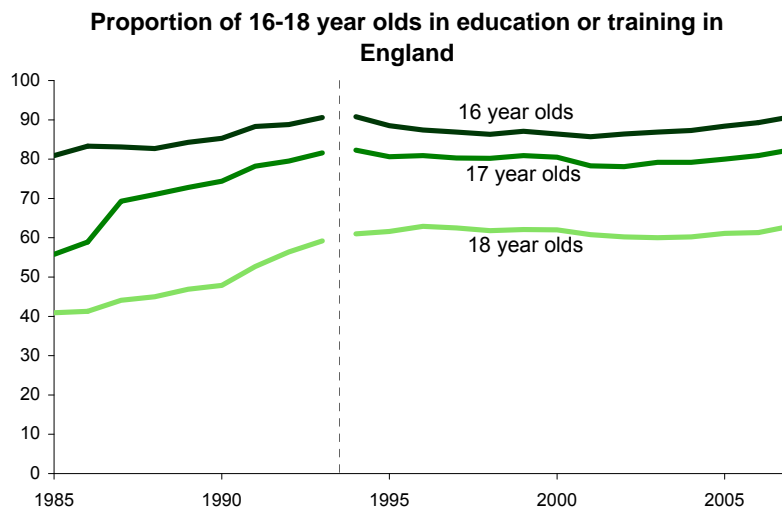
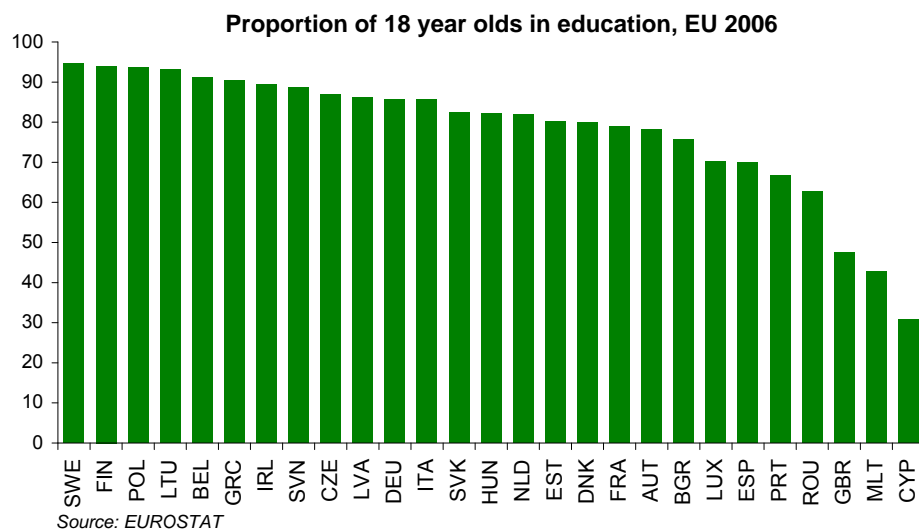
### 16, 17 and 18 year olds in education and training in England

Percentages at the end of the year

	Full time education				All education and training			
	16	17	18	16-18	16	17	18	16-18
1997	70.2	58.7	40.0	56.4	86.9	80.3	62.5	76.8
1998	70.2	58.5	39.1	55.8	86.3	80.2	61.8	76.1
1999	71.8	59.7	39.2	56.9	87.1	80.9	62.1	76.8
2000	71.0	60.0	39.3	57.0	86.4	80.5	62.0	76.6
2001	70.8	58.5	38.2	56.1	85.7	78.3	60.8	75.3
2002	72.0	59.0	38.3	56.5	86.4	78.1	60.2	75.3
2003	72.2	59.9	38.1	56.7	86.9	79.2	60.0	75.3
2004	73.8	60.6	38.9	57.9	87.3	79.2	60.2	75.7
2005	75.7	62.8	40.7	59.7	88.4	80.0	61.1	76.5
2006	78.0	64.9	41.6	61.4	89.3	80.9	61.3	77.1
2007p	79.3	66.7	43.7	63.2	90.8	82.4	63.0	78.7

Ages at 31 August

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



## Applicants and entrants to higher education

- The total number of home applications via the Universities and Colleges Admissions Service (UCAS) rose in each year between 1999 and 2005. There was a 4.1 per cent drop in 2006, the first year of variable fees.
- The drop in 2006 was greater than that seen in 1998 -when the last major change to tuition fees was introduced. Both changes were preceded by relatively large increases in applications.
- 2007 data show a return to the upward trend across all major groups. Both applicants and acceptances reached new record levels.
- In 2007 home accepted applicants made up 88 per cent of the total; 54 per cent of all accepted applicants were women and 78 per cent were aged under 21.
- Provisional 2008 data show a 6.3 per cent like-for-like increase in accepted applicants. There were above average increases in those ages under 21, students from England and women.
- UCAS processes applications for full-time and sandwich undergraduate courses only. As they are disproportionately likely to study part-time, a significant number of mature students are excluded from these statistics.

### Home applicants through UCAS, 1994-2007

	Applicants		Accepted		% accepted
	number	change	number	change	
1994	365,323	..	251,292	..	69
1995	369,701	+1.2%	265,536	+5.7%	72
1996	364,885	-1.3%	268,289	+1.0%	74
1997	398,327	+9.2%	303,318	+13.1%	76
1998	389,588	-2.2%	298,220	-1.7%	77
1999	388,691	-0.2%	303,065	+1.6%	78
2000	389,091	+0.1%	308,718	+1.9%	79
2001	399,645	+2.7%	325,472	+5.4%	81
2002	401,854	+0.6%	331,725	+1.9%	83
2003	409,968	+2.0%	333,942	+0.7%	81
2004	413,334	+0.8%	334,295	+0.1%	81
2005	444,630	+7.6%	360,244	+7.8%	81
2006	432,196	-2.8%	345,564	-4.1%	80
2007	454,148	+5.1%	364,544	+5.5%	80

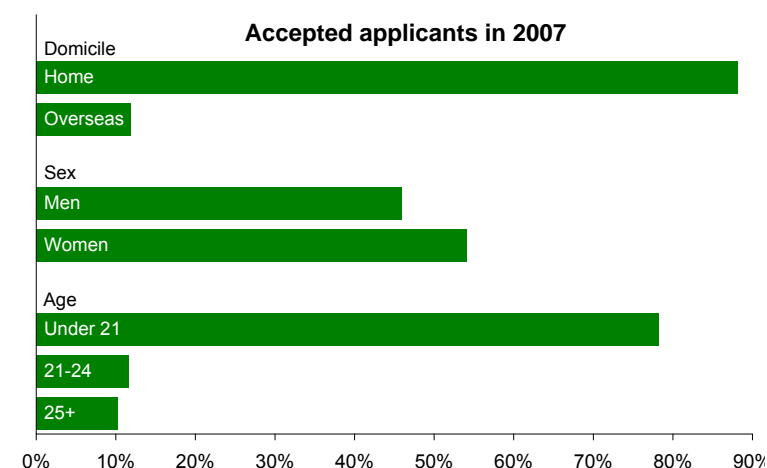
Source: UCAS annual datasets

Next update: February 2009

### Accepted applicants by age, sex and domicile

	Thousands						% Change on 1997
	1997	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	
<b>Age</b>							
Under 21	258	290	294	316	305	323	+25%
21-24	37	44	44	46	45	48	+29%
25+	41	40	39	42	41	42	+3%
<b>Sex</b>							
Female	164	198	202	217	210	224	+36%
Male	172	176	176	188	181	190	+10%
<b>Domicile</b>							
Home	303	334	334	360	346	365	+20%
EU	17	13	15	17	18	21	+23%
Other overseas	16	28	28	28	27	28	+73%
<b>Total</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>+23%</b>

Source: UCAS Annual Datasets



Contact: Paul Bolton x6789 or Richard Groat x6969

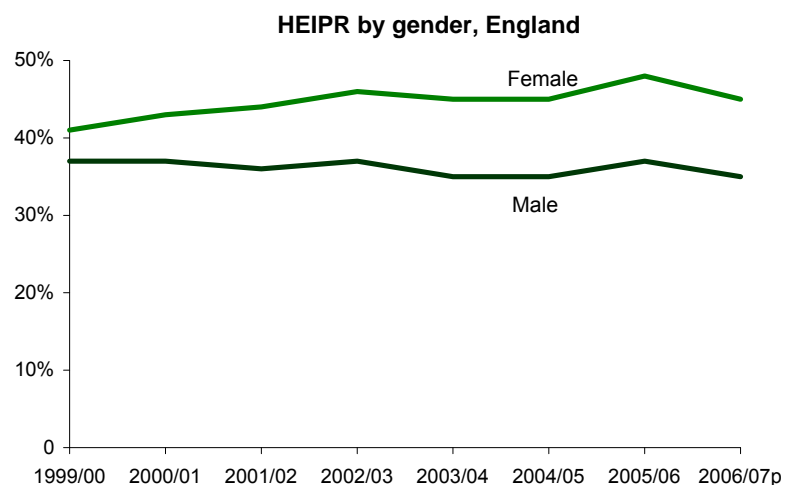
## Participation in higher education

- The current participation methodology is termed the Higher Education Participation Rate (HEIPR). It measures initial participation for 17 to 30-year-old English domiciled first-time entrants to Higher Education.
- The overall HEIPR in England increased gradually from 39 per cent in 1999/00 to 42 per cent in 2005/06 before falling to 40 per cent in 2006/07. The Government's target target is 50 per cent by 2010.
- Male participation in 2006/07 was lower than in 1999/00, but female participation is four percentage points higher. Overall, the female HEIPR is 10 percentage points above the male rate.
- The HEIPR replaced the Age Participation index. This was based on entrants aged under 21 in Great Britain and increased from 12 per cent in 1979 to 30 per cent in the early 1990s and 32 per cent in 1999/00
- Between 2001/02 and 2006/07 there were gradual increases in each under represented group -those from state schools, socio-economic groups 4-7 and low participation neighbourhoods- as a proportion of all young entrants. This was despite small falls in 2004/05

### HEIPR by gender: 1999/00-2006/07

	Entrants ('000s)			HEIPR		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
1999/00	113	125	238	37	41	39
2000/01	112	128	238	37	43	40
2001/02	112	131	244	36	44	40
2002/03	117	138	255	37	46	41
2003/04	116	141	257	35	45	40
2004/05	118	143	261	35	45	40
2005/06	127	155	281	37	48	42
2006/07p	121	148	269	35	45	40

Source: Participation Rates in Higher Education: Academic Years 1999/2000-2006/07 (Provisional), DIUS



### Trends in participation from under represented groups, UK

Percentage of young entrants to full-time first degree courses from:

	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
State schools	86.0	87.2	86.8	86.7	87.4	87.8
NS-SEC 4-7	..	28.4	28.6	28.2	29.3	29.8
Low participation neighbourhoods	13.1	13.3	13.9	13.7	14.0	-

Note: A new low participation neighbourhood classification was introduced for the 2006/07 data

Source: Performance indicators in higher education in the UK 2006/07, and earlier, HESA

Next update: Spring 2009

Contact: Paul Bolton x6789 or Richard Groat x6969



## Education expenditure

- For the three years from 2005-06 to 2007-08 UK education expenditure was 5.3 per cent of GDP, the highest level since the early 1980s.
- Spending plans should take total education and training expenditure up to 5.9 per cent of GDP in 2009-10.
- Substantial increases in education spending as a proportion of GDP occurred in the early 1990s and from 1999-00 onwards.
- Spending has increased in real terms in most years since 1979-80. The only periods where it fell for two or more consecutive years were in the mid-1980s and mid-1990s.
- The OECD ranked the UK 8th out of 26 states in terms of education expenditure as a percentage of GDP in 2005.
- At 6.2 per cent of GDP (on the OECD measure), total UK education expenditure on education was 0.1 percentage points higher than the OECD average.

### UK Expenditure on education and training

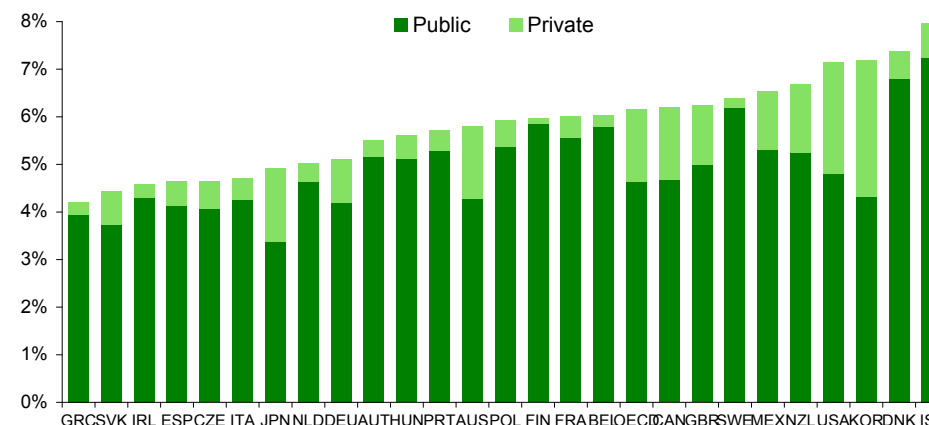
	£ billion	£ billion at 2007-08 prices <sup>a</sup>	Annual % increase in real terms	Percent of GDP
1997-98	38.6	49.0	-0.5%	
2001-02	51.2	60.3	+9.1%	4.5%
2005-06	69.6	73.7	+4.9%	5.0%
2006-07	72.8	75.0	+1.9%	5.3%
2007-08	77.8	77.8	+3.7%	5.3%
2008-09	83.0	80.4	+3.3%	5.5%
2009-10	87.7	83.7	+4.1%	5.4%
2010-11	90.4	84.0	+0.3%	5.5%

Note: Data are outturn to 2007-08, estimated in 2008-09 and plans thereafter

(a) Adjusted using 30 September GDP deflators

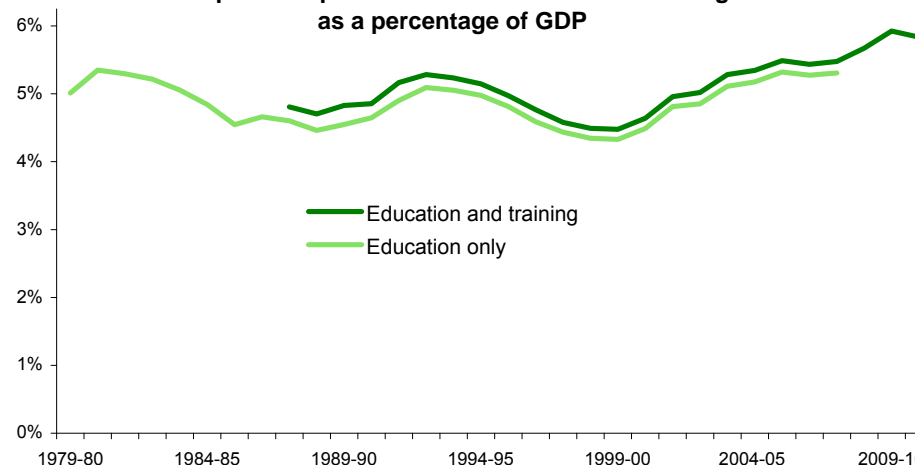
Sources: HM Treasury, PESA 2008, and earlier editions  
2008 Pre-Budget Report, HM Treasury (Cm 7484)  
HC Deb 10 December 2007 c230-1w

### Education expenditure as a percentage of GDP, 2005



Source: Education at a Glance 2008, OECD, Table B2.4

### UK public expenditure on education and training as a percentage of GDP



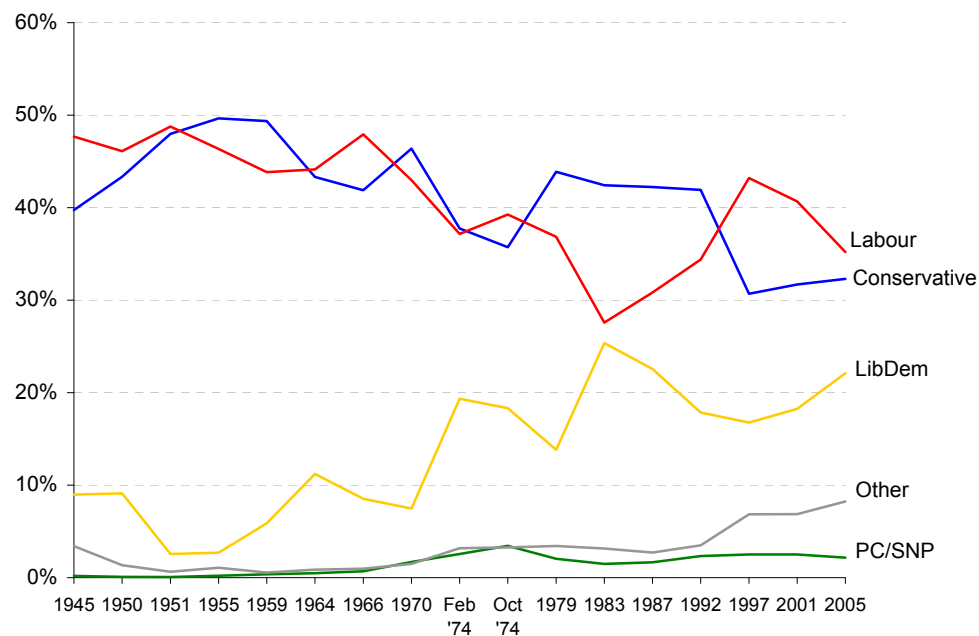
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## General Election results

- Since 1945, Labour have been the largest party in terms of seats won on nine occasions, and the Conservatives eight.
- The Conservatives' best result since 1945 in terms of seats was 1983 when they won 397. Their highest share of the vote was in 1955 when they polled 49.6 per cent.
- Labour's 418 seats won in 1997 was their highest ever while their highest share since 1945 was 48.8 per cent in 1951, an election that they lost.
- In the 2005 General Election the Liberal Democrats won 62 seats, the highest post war total by the party or its predecessors.

Share of the vote: UK: 1945-2005



### General Election results: 1979-2005: UK

	Con	Lab	Lib(a)	PC/SNP	Other	Total
<b>Share of vote (%)</b>						
1979	43.9%	36.9%	13.8%	2.0%	3.4%	100%
1983	42.4%	27.6%	25.4%	1.5%	3.1%	100%
1987	42.2%	30.8%	22.6%	1.7%	2.7%	100%
1992	41.9%	34.4%	17.8%	2.3%	3.5%	100%
1997	30.7%	43.2%	16.8%	2.5%	6.8%	100%
2001	31.7%	40.7%	18.3%	2.5%	6.9%	100%
2005	32.3%	35.2%	22.1%	2.2%	8.2%	100%

#### Seats won

1979	339	268	11	4	13	635
1983	397	209	23	4	17	650
1987	375	229	22	6	18	650
1992	336	271	20	7	17	651
1997	165	418	46	10	20	659
2001	166	412	52	9	20	659
2005	197	355	62	9	22	645

#### Votes (millions)

1979	13.7	11.5	4.3	0.6	1.1	31.2
1983	13.0	8.5	7.8	0.5	1.0	30.7
1987	13.7	10.0	7.3	0.5	0.9	32.5
1992	14.1	11.6	6.0	0.8	1.2	33.6
1997	9.6	13.5	5.2	0.8	2.1	31.3
2001	8.4	10.7	4.8	0.7	1.8	26.4
2005	8.8	9.5	6.0	0.6	2.2	27.1

(a) Liberal/SDP Alliance 1983-87; Liberal Democrats from 1992  
 Source: House of Commons Library Research Papers 04/61 and 05/33

## Turnout

- Turnout at the 2005 General Election was 61.4 per cent, higher than in 2001 but still the second lowest since the introduction of universal suffrage.
- UK turnout at the last parliamentary election is low relative to other EU countries.
- UK turnout at the 2004 European Parliament election was the highest recorded, but was still below the EU average.

### Turnout at most recent elections

Percentages of registered electorate

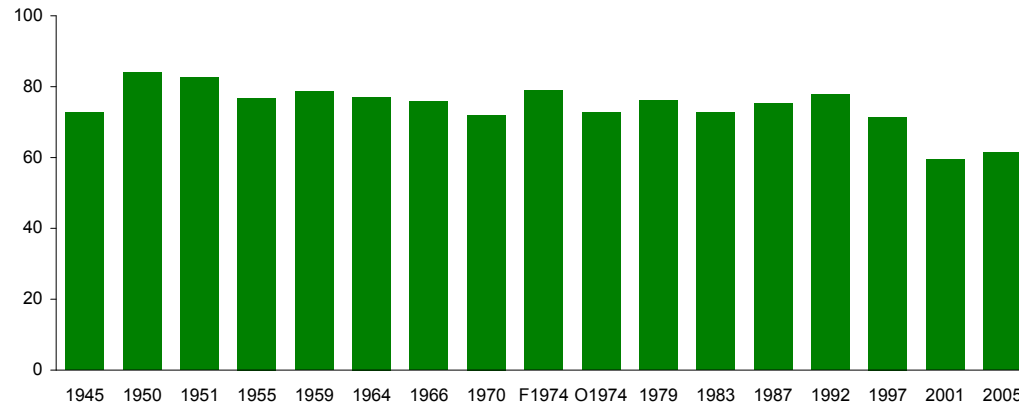
Election	Year	Turnout %
General	2005	61.4
European Parliament	2004	38.4
Scottish Parliament	2007	52.4
Welsh Assembly	2007	43.5
Northern Ireland Assembly	2007	62.3
Greater London Assembly	2008	44.5
London Mayor	2008	44.6
English local	2005	64.0
London boroughs	2006	39.5
Metropolitan boroughs	2008	34.1
County councils	2005	64.0
Unitary councils	2008	35.0
Shire district councils	2008	36.2
Scottish unitary councils	2007	52.8
Welsh unitary councils	2008	44.8
Northern Ireland district councils	2005	62.8

Notes: Turnout at the 2005 local elections was boosted by the General Election being held on the same day. Likewise, turnout at the Scottish local elections was increased by the concurrent Scottish Parliament elections.

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

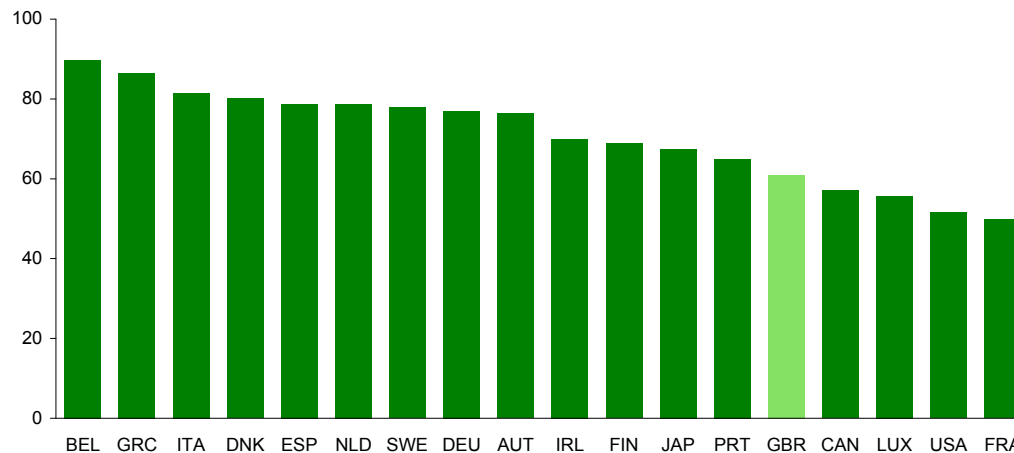
### % Turnout at General Elections 1945-2005

Percentage of registered electorate



### % Turnout at last parliamentary election: EU-15 and G7

Percentage of estimated voting age population



Source: International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance, [www.idea.int](http://www.idea.int)

## Local, Scottish Parliament, Welsh Assembly and European Parliament elections

- The Conservatives overtook Labour in terms of councillors in Great Britain in 2003, for the first time since 1991, and now have 9,700 councillors. They were briefly the third party during the mid-1990s.
- Labour's total number of councillors has fallen by over 5,000 since 1997, while the Liberal Democrats are some 600 councillors below their 1996 peak.
- Labour won 26 of the 60 seats in the 2007 Welsh Assembly elections, after their vote share fell by 7.4 percentage points compared to 2003. Plaid Cymru were second (15 seats). Labour and Plaid have formed a coalition government.
- The Scottish National Party became the largest party (47 seats) in the Scottish Parliament after the 2007 elections after their share of the vote rose by 9 percentage points. Labour fell back to second (46 seats) and their vote share fell by 1.2 percentage points. The SNP formed a minority government in Scotland.
- The Conservatives won 27 of the 78 UK seats at the 2004 European Parliament elections compared to Labour's 19. UKIP made large gains, and now have 12 MEPs, the same number as the Liberal Democrats.

### European Parliament election results: 1979-2004: Great Britain

	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	PC/SNP	Other	Total
<b>Share of vote (%)</b>							
1979	50.6%	33.0%	13.1%	-	2.6%	0.7%	100%
1984	40.8%	36.5%	19.5%	-	2.5%	0.7%	100%
1989	34.7%	40.1%	6.2%	-	3.4%	15.6%	100%
1994	27.9%	44.2%	16.7%	1.0%	4.2%	6.0%	100%
1999	35.8%	28.0%	12.7%	7.0%	4.5%	12.0%	100%
2004	26.7%	22.6%	14.9%	16.2%	2.4%	17.2%	100%
<b>Seats won</b>							
1979	60	17	0	-	1	0	78
1984	45	32	0	-	1	0	78
1989	32	45	0	-	1	0	78
1994	18	62	2	0	2	0	84
1999	36	29	10	3	4	2	84
2004	27	19	12	12	3	2	75

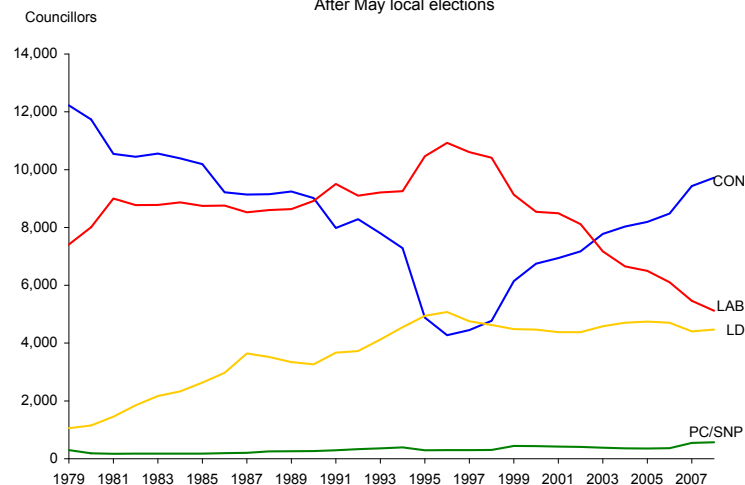
Source: Parliamentary Research Services, *British Electoral Facts 1832-1999*

### Forthcoming elections

**June 2009** County councils in England  
Local councils in Northern Ireland  
European Parliament elections

**May 2010** London boroughs  
Metropolitan borough councils in England  
District and unitary councils in England  
General Election - No later than 3rd June 2010

**Councillors in Great Britain: 1979-2008**  
After May local elections

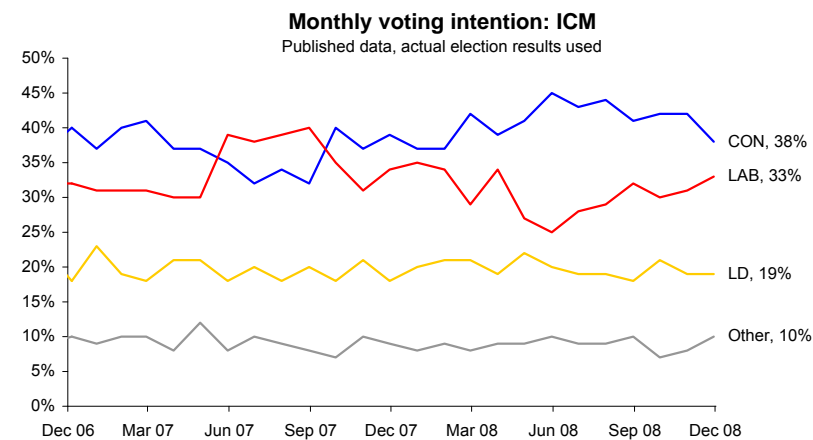
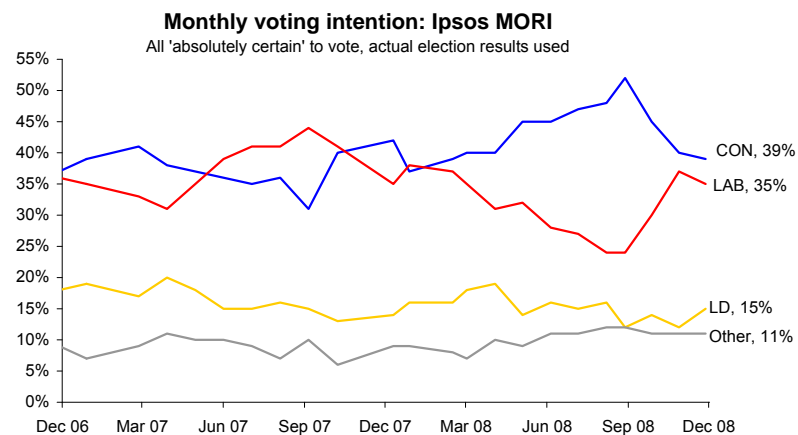


Next update: May 2009

Contact: Edmund Tetteh x2938 or Adam Mellows-Facer x4313

## Opinion polls

- Ipsos MORI's 12-14 December 2008 poll gave the Conservatives a lead of 4 percentage points over Labour.
- ICM's 12-14 December poll put the Conservatives 5 percentage points ahead of Labour.
- YouGov survey on 16-18 December put the Conservatives ahead on 42 per cent, Labour 35 per cent and Liberal Democrats 14 per cent.
- A Populus poll on 5-7 December put the Conservatives on 39 per cent, Labour on 35 per cent, and Liberal Democrats on 17 per cent.
- "Economy/Economic Situation" is rated as most important issue among voters in Ipsos MORI's regular poll, rising by 53 percentage points since December 2007. "Race Relations/Immigration/Immigrants" has dropped by 24 percentage points since December 2007.



### Ipsos MORI: Issues facing Britain: December 2008

Issues polling 8% or more

	Most or other important issue %
Economy/Economic Situation	66
Crime/Law & Order/Violence/Vandalism	35
Race Relations/Immigration/Immigrants	22
Inflation/Prices	17
Unemployment/Factory Closure/Lack Of Industry	15
Defence/Foreign Affairs/International Terrorism	13
NHS / Hospitals / Health Care	12
Education/Schools	10
Poverty/Inequality	8
Housing	7
Morality/Individual Behaviour	7

Source: Ipsos MORI, *Political Attitudes in Great Britain*, www.ipsos-mori.com

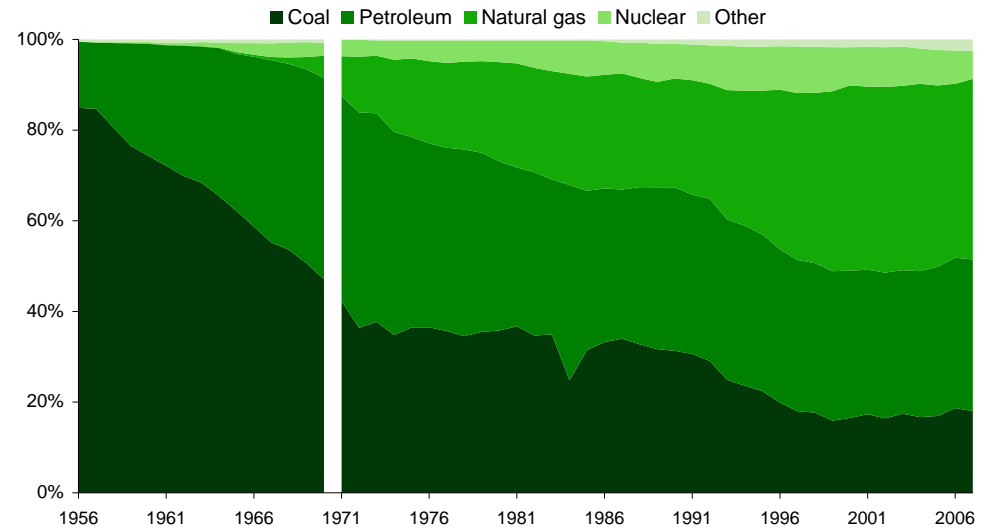
Next update: April 2009

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## Energy use

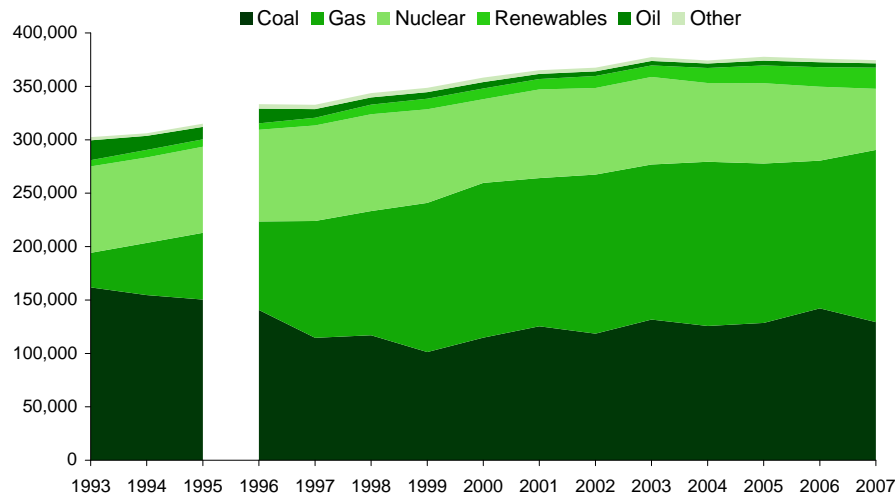
- Final UK energy consumption increased by an average of 0.16 per cent a year between 1970 and 2007, but has fallen slightly over the past 10
- Transport became the largest energy consuming sector in 1988 and accounted for 39 per cent of final consumption in 2007. Consumption by industry has halved since 1973.
- In 1956 coal supplied 85 per cent of the UK's energy needs. Growth in the use of petroleum for the transport sector, gas and nuclear to generate electricity and gas for heating have seen its share of energy supplied fall below 50 per cent in 1970 and below 20 per cent in 1996.
- In 2007 gas supplied 40 per cent of UK energy, petroleum 33 per cent and coal 18 per cent of UK energy.
- Generation from gas started to increase in the early 1990s. In 1993 it stood at 11 per cent, by 1999 it had reach more than 40 per cent (with a break in series). It declined between 2004 and 2006 (due to falling UK production and higher prices), but increased to a record 43 per cent in
- Renewable generation made up 5.3 per cent of UK electricity supply in

**Consumption of primary fuels and equivalents**  
Energy supplied basis



Sources: *Digest of UK Energy Statistics*, Ministry of Technology/DTI/BERR - various years

**Electricity supplied by fuel/type (GWh)**



Source: *Digest of UK energy statistics*, DTI/BERR -various years

**Final energy consumption by sector (energy supplied basis), UK**

Million tonnes of oil equivalent

	Industry	Transport	Domestic	Other <sup>(a)</sup>	Total
1970	62.3	28.2	36.9	18.6	<b>146.0</b>
1980	48.3	35.5	39.8	18.7	<b>142.4</b>
1990	38.7	48.6	40.8	19.2	<b>147.3</b>
2000	35.4	55.5	46.9	21.5	<b>159.2</b>
2001	35.4	55.1	48.2	22.2	<b>160.9</b>
2002	34.0	55.7	47.0	19.8	<b>156.5</b>
2003	34.3	56.4	47.7	19.7	<b>158.0</b>
2004	33.2	57.8	48.6	20.3	<b>159.8</b>
2005	33.6	59.1	47.2	20.2	<b>160.2</b>
2006	32.8	59.8	45.7	19.7	<b>157.9</b>
2007	31.7	59.8	44.0	19.3	<b>154.9</b>

(a) Mainly agriculture, public administration and commerce

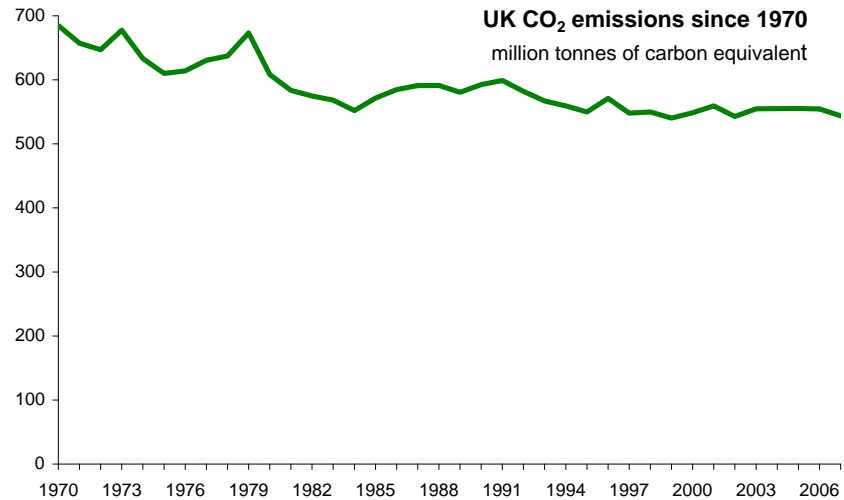
Source: BERR, *Digest of UK Energy Statistics 2008*. Table 1.1.5

Next update: Spring 2009

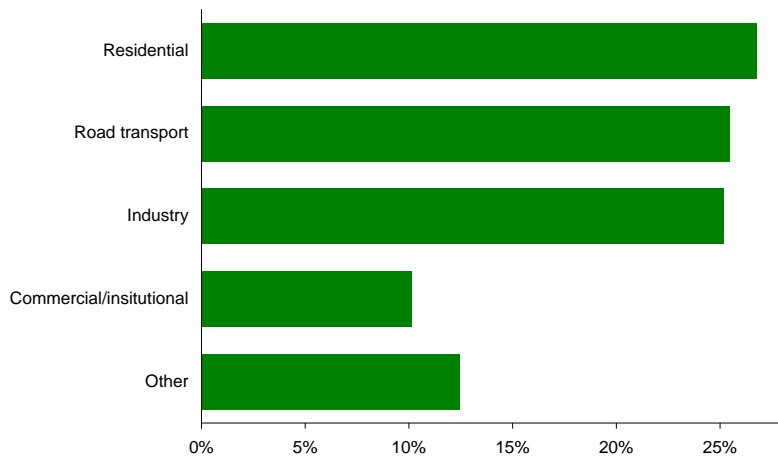
Contact: Adam Mellows-Facer x4313 or Paul Bolton x6789

## Greenhouse gas emissions

- Provisional UK emissions of greenhouse gases stood at 639 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent in 2007. This was 17 per cent less than 1990, but the rate of decline has slowed in recent years.
- UK carbon dioxide emissions fell by 21 per cent between 1970 and 2006. More recently the decline in emissions has halted. There has been no sustained trend, up or down, since the mid 1990s.
- Much of the decline in carbon emissions has come from a reduction in emissions attributable to industry and power generation, while emissions caused by domestic users have also declined slightly. Emissions attributable to transport have doubled since 1970.
- Emissions of carbon by end user in 2006 show that the three largest sectors - residential, road transport and industry - all had very similar total emissions at just over 25 per cent.
- The UK is on course to meet its Kyoto target but current projections are that carbon dioxide emissions will be around 11 per cent below their baseline by 2010, compared to the 20 per cent reduction target.



**UK CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by end user: 2006**



Source: e-Digest of Environmental Statistics, Defra, climate change table 5

**Estimated total emissions of UK 'basket' greenhouse gases on an IPCC basis**

Million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007p	Targets	
							2010 CO <sub>2</sub> target	2008-2012 Kyoto target <sup>(a)</sup>
Carbon dioxide (net)	592.4	549.8	548.6	555.2	554.5	543.7	473.9	
Methane	103.5	90.2	68.4	49.6	49.1	-		
Nitrous oxide	63.8	53.0	43.6	39.8	38.3	-		
HFCs	11.4	15.5	9.1	9.2	9.2	-		
PFCs	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	-		
Sulphur hexafluoride	1.0	1.2	1.8	1.1	0.9	-		
<b>Kyoto basket total<sup>(b)</sup></b>	<b>770.8</b>	<b>709.0</b>	<b>671.4</b>	<b>655.5</b>	<b>652.3</b>	<b>639.4</b>		<b>682.4</b>

(a) The 1990 baseline, is the sum of 1990 totals for all gases other than HFCs, PFCs and sulphur hexafluoride where 1995 data are used.

(b) The Kyoto basket totals differ slightly from the sum of the 6 individually reported gases shown above due to differences in the coverage of land use change and forestry, and the inclusion of the UK Overseas Territories

Source: e-Digest of Environmental Statistics, Defra, climate change table 4  
2007 greenhouse gas emissions, provisional figures, Defra

Next update: Spring 2009

Contact: Adam Mellows-Facer x4313 or Paul Bolton x6789

## Domestic gas and electricity prices

- Both domestic gas and electricity prices have increased in recent years after around a decade of falling prices.
- The average standard credit gas bill for a typical consumer was £570 in 2008. This was 61 per cent above the 2001 low in real terms and the highest real level in this series (from 1990).
- The average standard credit electricity bill for a typical consumer was £405 in 2008. This was 42 per cent above the 2003 low, but still below the level in the early 1990s.
- 2008 average standard credit bills for those with the former monopoly suppliers were 9 per cent higher for electricity and 7 per cent higher for gas.
- Monthly RPI data are more current. Real prices fell in 2007, but rose in early 2008 and then rapidly in August-October 2008. November 2008 electricity and gas prices were 67 per cent and 123 per cent above their respective April 2003 and November 2000 lows.

### Average annual domestic gas and electricity bills for a typical standard credit consumer, UK

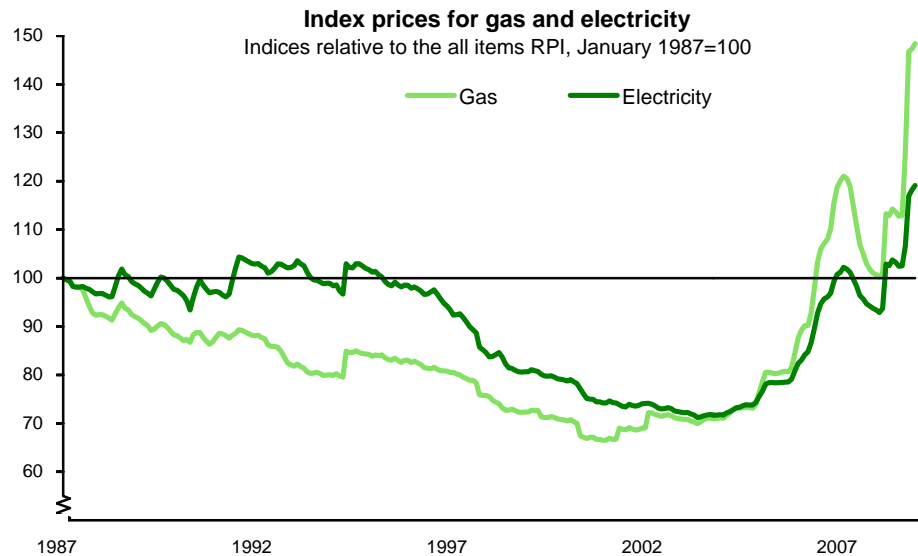
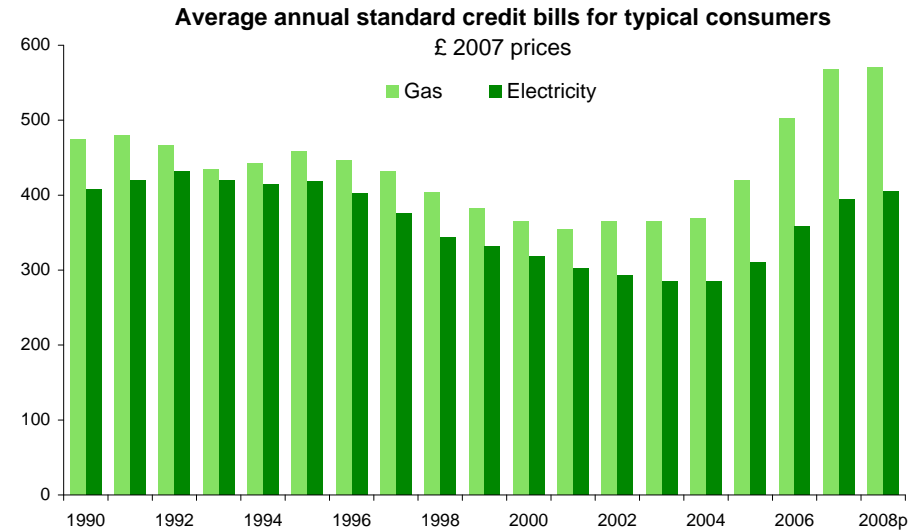
£ 2008 prices

	Gas			Electricity		
	Home suppliers	Non-home suppliers	All	Home suppliers	Non-home suppliers	All
1990	..	..	474	..	..	408
1995	..	..	458	..	..	419
2000	383	322	365	322	298	318
2005	437	385	420	321	296	310
2006	540	452	502	363	351	358
2007	586	546	568	402	383	394
2008	587	548	570	421	387	405

Notes: Former public electricity suppliers/ British Gas are home supplier within their own areas, non home suppliers are all others

Data adjusted to 2008 prices using December 2008 GDP deflators

Source: Quarterly energy prices, BERR, Tables 2.2.1 and 2.3.1



Source: ONS series DOBY, DOBX, and CHAW

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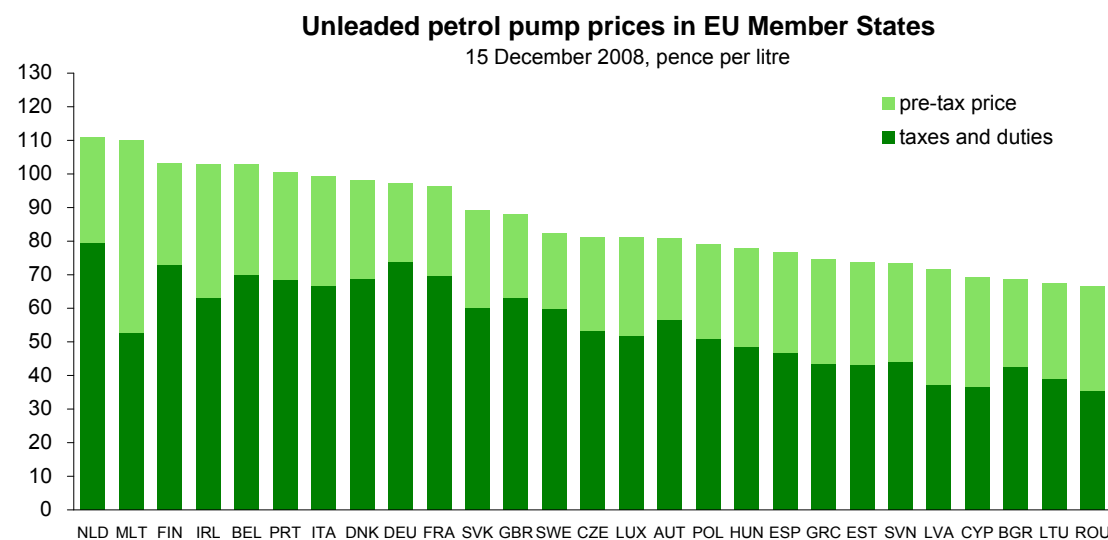
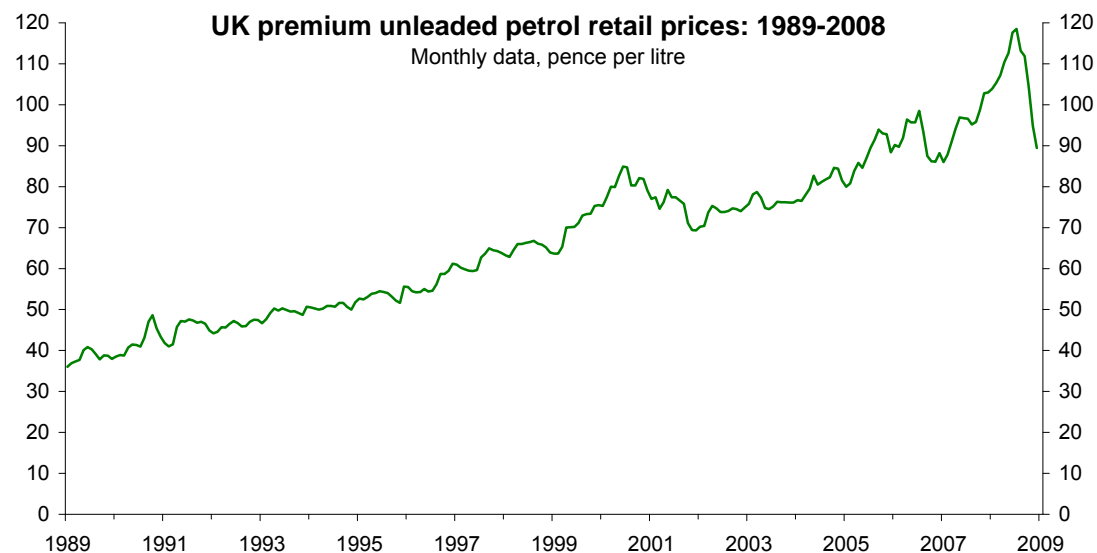
## Road fuel prices

- Unleaded petrol retailed at an average of 89.74p/litre in December 2008. That was 25 per cent down on the July 2008 peak and the lowest average price since February 2007.
- The average diesel price was 102.6p/litre, 22 per cent down on the July 2008 peak and the lowest since October 2007.
- The UK had the twelfth highest pump price for unleaded petrol in the European Union. The UK's diesel pump price was the fourth highest in the EU. Comparisons are affected by recent falls in the £/€ exchange rate.
- 72 per cent of the UK's unleaded petrol pump price was accounted for by taxes and duties, the fourth highest in the EU.
- 65 per cent of the UK's diesel pump price was accounted for by taxes and duties, the highest in the EU.
- Excluding tax and duties, the 15 December 2008 prices for unleaded petrol and diesel were 37p/litre and 50p/litre respectively.

**UK retail prices for unleaded petrol and diesel**  
Pence per litre

	Petrol	Diesel
Jan 1997	61.0	62.0
Jan 2001	77.0	81.5
Jan 2005	80.0	84.8
Jan 2007	86.0	90.1
Jan 2008	103.9	108.9
Jul 2008	118.5	132.1
Aug 2008	113.2	125.4
Sep 2008	111.9	123.4
Oct 2008	104.5	116.2
Nov 2008	94.9	108.7
Dec 2008	89.4	102.6

Sources: *UK petrol prices 1902-1997, Energy Institute;*  
*Petroleum Statistics 12, Energy Institute*



Source: *EU Oil Bulletin*

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## The weather

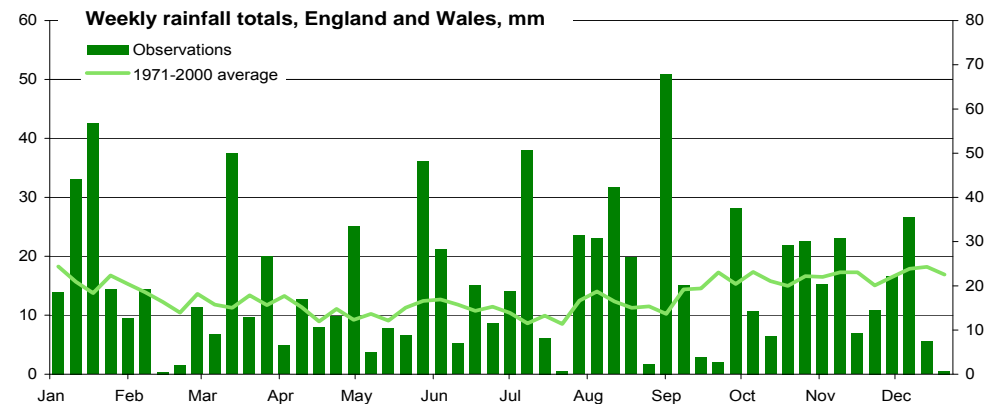
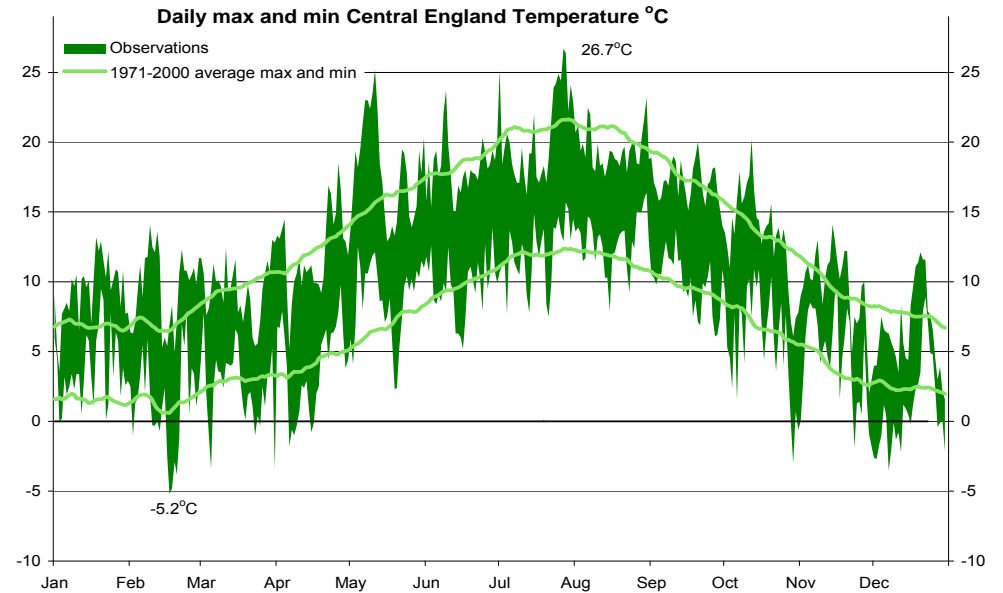
- Central England Temperature (CET) has been recorded since 1659. The CET temperature in 2008 was the 47th highest level. The warmest year on record was 2006.
- 2008 was both sunnier and wetter than the long term average.
- 2008 was the third wettest year on record (back to 1914), after 2001 and 1954. 2008 saw the second wettest January and the fifth wettest summer (Jun-Aug).
- February 2008 was the sunniest February on record (back to 1929). August 2008 was the least sunny.
- Parts of southern England have experienced some of their lowest temperatures since 1991 during the recent cold snap, with south-east and central England recording average minimum temperatures of -8.1 °C and south-west England and South Wales recording average minimum temperatures of -8.0 °C. The coldest temperature recorded during the period was -12.3 °C during the night of 6-7 January, at Buntingford in Hertfordshire.

### 2008 -selected averages for the home countries

	Mean temp °C	Sunshine hours	Rainfall (mm)
<b>Actual</b>			
UK	9.0	1,418	1,304
England	9.8	1,545	987
Wales	9.3	1,436	1,667
Scotland	7.7	1,223	1,737
N Ireland	9.0	1,307	1,275
<b>Differences from 1971-2000 averages, °C or %</b>			
UK	+0.4	+5.9%	+15.9%
England	+0.5	+6.0%	+17.8%
Wales	+0.4	+5.6%	+16.3%
Scotland	+0.5	+5.4%	+14.3%
N Ireland	+0.3	+7.1%	+14.7%

Source: Met Office UK climate and weather statistics  
[www.metoffice.gov.uk/climate/uk/](http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/climate/uk/)

### Temperature and rainfall variations, 2008



Source: Adapted from Crown copyright data supplied by the Met Office

Next Update: Spring 2009

Contact: Adam Mellows-Facer x4313 or Paul Bolton x6789

## Waiting lists

- In England, 532,000 people were waiting for inpatient admission at the end of March 2008 - 626,000 fewer than in March 1997. This represents a 54 per cent reduction. The number of people waiting for inpatient admission in the UK fell from 1.36 million to 0.68 million between March 1997 and March 2008: also a reduction of 54 per cent.
- The Government has almost achieved its aim of zero waits of over six months in England – although outside its end of 2005 target.
- In England, 99.9 per cent of outpatients were seen within 13 weeks of a written GP referral in the quarter ended 31 March 2008. The proportion of outpatients not being seen within 13 weeks fell from 15.8 per cent in the quarter to 31 March 2005, to 0.1 per cent in the quarter to 31 March 2008.

### Outpatient waiting times: 1997-2008

England (provider based), 000s, at 31 March

	Patients seen	% seen		000s waited over 13 weeks, not yet seen
		within 13 weeks	after 26 weeks	
1997	1,880.2	83.1%	2.9%	247.5
1998	1,919.0	81.2%	4.1%	334.0
1999	1,929.6	77.2%	5.5%	456.0
2000	2,028.7	74.0%	7.2%	401.6
2001	2,098.2	76.0%	5.8%	283.8
2002	2,111.6	75.0%	6.0%	194.6
2003	2,092.7	76.7%	0.5%	120.3
2004	2,093.2	80.3%	0.1%	43.8
			after 13 weeks	
2006	2,007.6	96.4%	3.6%	1.6
2007	1,950.1	98.7%	1.3%	1.4
30 Nov 2008	n/a	99.9%	0.1%	0.1

Source: DH, *Hospital Waiting Lists in England, Red Book*

### Inpatient waiting lists: 1997-2008

England (provider based) at 31 March

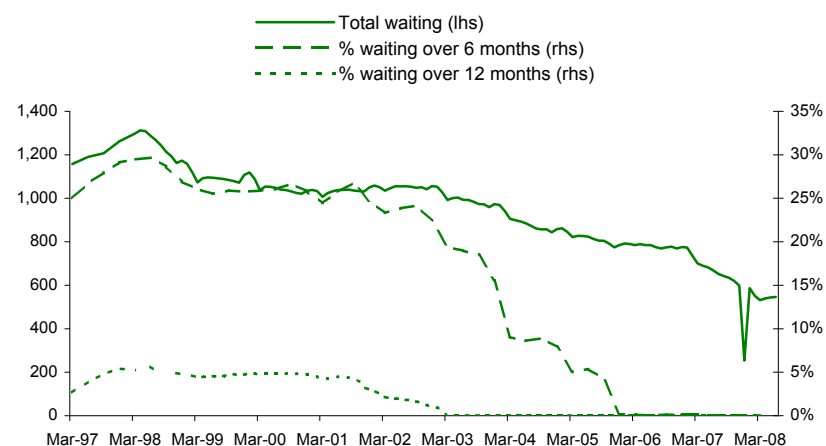
	000s Waiting	% of patients waiting (months)			
		<3	3-5	6-11	12-17
1997	1,157.9	50.8	24.2	22.3	2.7
1998	1,297.7	46.7	23.9	24.2	5.2
1999	1,072.9	50.6	23.3	21.7	4.4
2000	1,037.1	50.6	23.6	21.1	4.7
2001	1,006.5	51.8	23.8	20.3	4.2
2002	1,034.7	51.4	25.3	21.2	2.1
2003	992.0	54.6	26.0	19.4	0.0
2004	905.6	63.7	27.2	9.0	0.0
2005	821.7	68.0	26.9	5.0	0.0
2006	784.5	75.2	24.7	0.1	0.0

	000s	% of patients waiting (weeks)		
		0-13	13-26	26+
2007	700.6	83.5	16.4	0.1
2008	531.5	92.7	7.3	0.0
30 Nov 2008	553.0	94.0	6.0	0.0

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

### Inpatient waiting list: England since 1997



Next update: March 2009

Contact: Rachael Harker x5061 or Gavin Thompson x4310

## NHS staff

- The NHS in England employed 322,000 full time equivalent qualified nursing staff in 2007: 66,000 or 25.8 per cent more than in 1997.
- The NHS in England employed 121,000 full time equivalent doctors in 2007: 36,000 or 42.6 per cent more than in 1997.
- The number of NHS managers and senior managers in England declined from 38,000 in 2005 to 35,000 in 2007. This still represented a 63.1 per cent increase on 1997. In 2007, managers comprised 3.2 percent of the HCHS workforce, up from 2.5 percent in 1997.
- There have been increases in NHS nurse and doctor numbers in Scotland and Wales in recent years. Similar data are available on request.

### NHS Staff in England 1997-2007

Full time equivalents, at 30 September

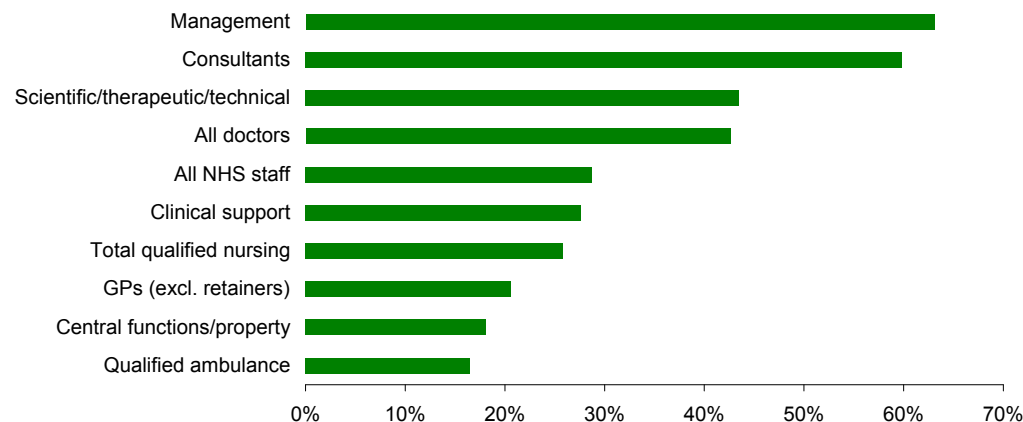
	1997	2002	2007
Total qualified nursing staff	256,093	291,285	322,182
Qualified nursing, midwifery and HV staff	246,011	279,287	307,628
GP practice nurses	10,082	11,998	14,554
All doctors (excl retainers)	84,758	96,999	120,878
GPs (excl retainers)	26,359	26,833	30,936
Consultants (incl. directors of public health)	19,661	24,756	31,430
Qualified scientific, therapeutic & technical staff	81,601	98,397	117,107
Qualified ambulance staff	14,193	14,978	16,535
Support to clinical staff	215,129	262,671	274,608
NHS infrastructure support	141,637	158,026	176,858
Central functions	60,643	72,730	86,772
Hotel, property and estates	59,560	54,382	55,131
Manager & senior manager	21,434	30,914	34,955
Total employed staff (inc GPs & Practice staff)	846,298	978,376	1,089,436

Source: NHS Information Centre, *NHS Staff 1997-2007*, Master Table

Next update: May 2009

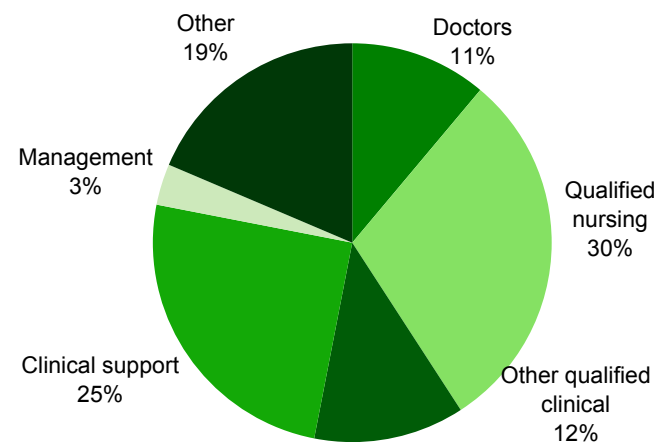
### Change in NHS staff numbers by group 1997-2007

England, whole time equivalents at 30 September



### NHS staff by group, 2007

England, whole time equivalents at 30 September



Contact: Rachael Harker x5061 or Gavin Thompson x4310

## Beds and activity

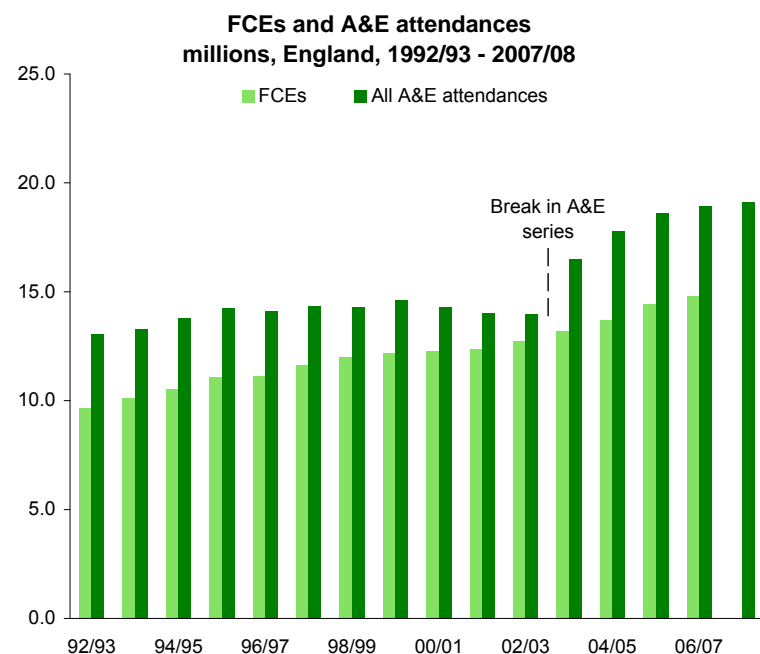
- During 2007/08 there were on average 160,000 beds available in wards open 24 hours a day in NHS hospitals in England. That is approximately half the average 20 years ago and 33,300 fewer than in 1997/98.
- The decline has been less pronounced in general and acute specialties than in mental illness and learning disabilities.
- There were 14.8 million finished consultant episodes (FCEs) in 2006/07, 2.5 per cent more than in 2005/06. The biggest rise was 6.5 per cent in 1991/92.
- There were 19.1 million A&E attendances in 2007/08. This is a 1.1 per cent increase on the previous year. The apparently sharp increase in 2003/04 is due to the inclusion of minor injury unit and walk-in centre visits in first attendance data.

### Bed availability in England: 1997/98 to 2007/08

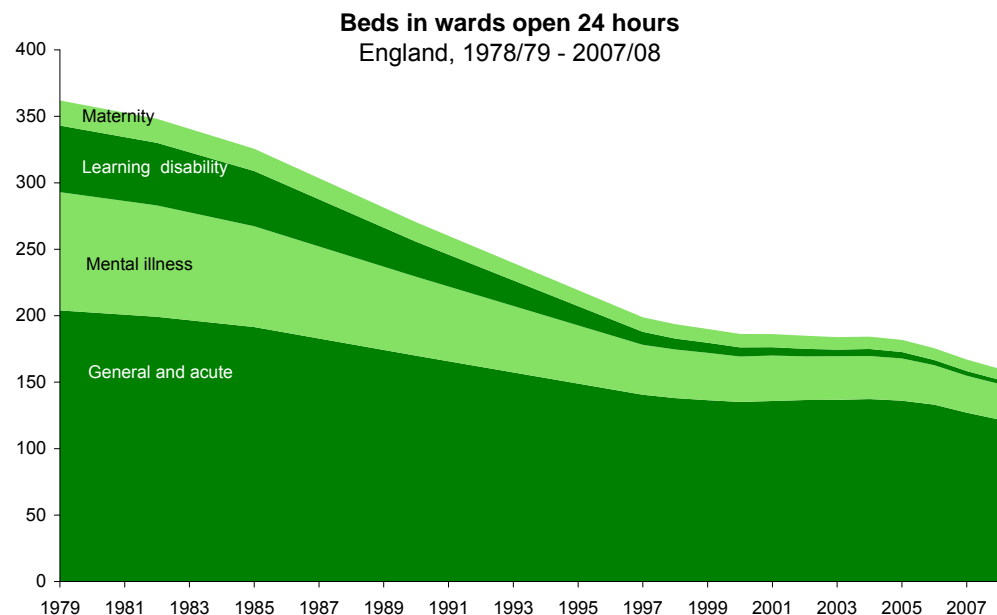
Average daily available beds in wards open 24 hours

	1997/98	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
General & Acute	138,000	136,700	137,300	136,100	133,000	126,976	121,780
Acute	107,800	108,700	109,800	109,500	108,100	104,079	101,080
Geriatric	30,200	28,000	27,400	26,600	24,900	22,897	20,700
Mental Illness	36,600	32,800	32,400	31,700	29,800	27,914	26,929
Learning disability	8,200	5,000	5,200	4,900	3,900	3,486	3,147
Maternity	10,800	9,400	9,300	9,000	8,900	8,643	8,441
Total	193,600	183,800	184,100	181,800	175,600	167,019	160,297

Source: DH *Bed Availability and occupancy, England, 2007/08*



Next update: February 2009

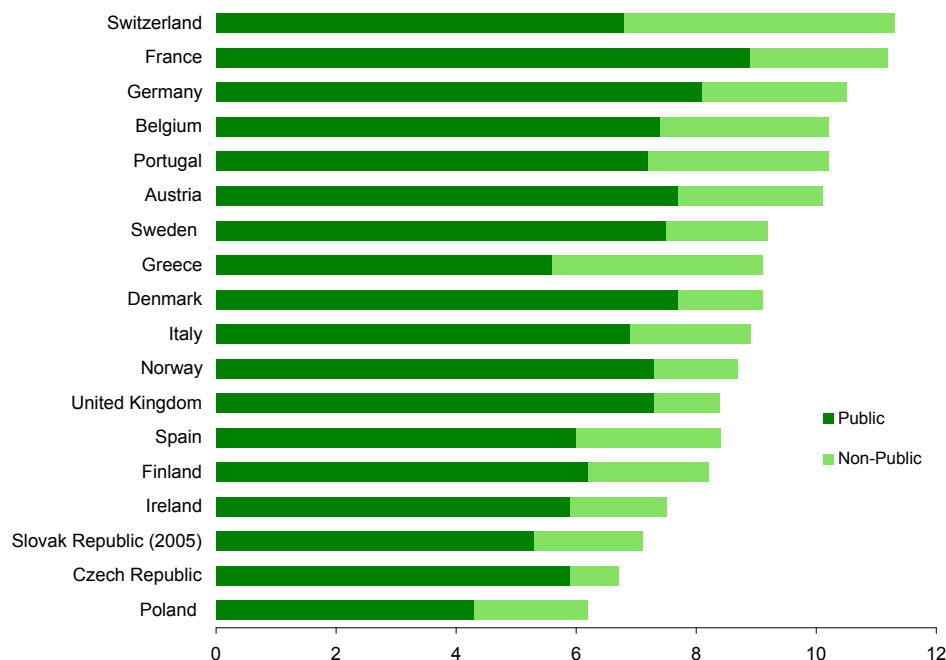


Contact: Rachael Harker x5061 or Gavin Thompson x4310

## Health expenditure

- The government spent an estimated £88.7 billion on the NHS in England in cash terms in 2007/08.
- That is a real expenditure increase of 6.9 per cent compared with the outturn for 2006/07. An increase of 5 per cent is planned in 2008/09.
- Expenditure in the table is measured on a cash basis from 1997/98 to 1999/00. From 1999/00 to 2002/03 (one year overlap) it is on a Stage 1 resource accounting basis. It is shown in Stage 2 resource accounting terms from 2002/03 onwards.
- According to the OECD, approximately 8.4 per cent of UK GDP was accounted for by health expenditure (public and private) in 2006. On this basis, the UK ranked 12th out of 18 European countries for which data were available.
- The Government estimates that public spending on health represented 7.3 per cent of GDP in 2007/08.

**Health expenditure as % of GDP, selected European countries: 2006**

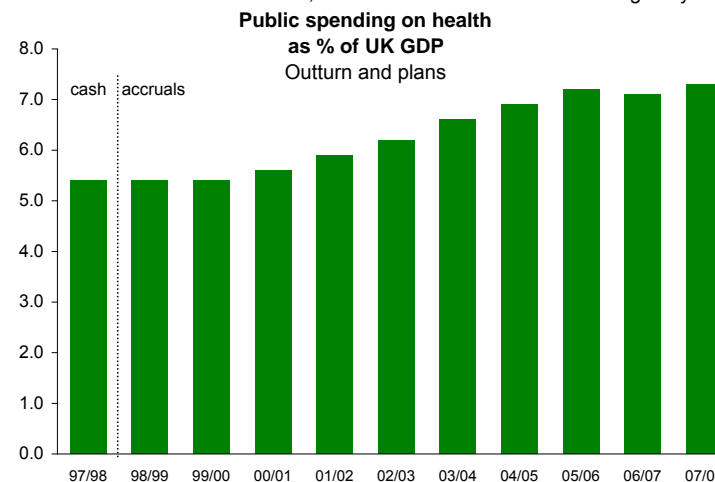


## Net NHS public spending: England

		£ billion	£ billion at 2007/08 prices	Annual % increase in real terms <sup>1</sup>
1997/98	outturn	34.7	44.0	+4.3%
1998/99	outturn	36.6	45.5	+3.4%
1999/00	outturn	39.9	48.6	+6.8%
<i>Stage 1 Resource Basis</i>				
1999/00	outturn	40.2	49.0	..
2000/01	outturn	43.9	52.9	+7.9%
2001/02	outturn	49.0	57.7	+9.2%
2002/03	outturn	54.0	61.6	+6.8%
<i>Stage 2 Resource Basis</i>				
2002/03	outturn	57.0	65.1	..
2003/04 <sup>1</sup>	outturn	64.2	71.2	+6.4%
2004/05	outturn	69.1	74.5	+4.8%
2005/06	outturn	75.8	80.2	+7.6%
2006/07	outturn	80.6	83.0	+3.4%
2007/08	est outturn	88.7	88.7	+6.9%
2008/09	plan	96.2	93.2	+5.0%

Sources: Health Select Committee, *Public Expenditure on Health and Personal Social Services 2007*, Table 1; DH, *Departmental Report 2008*, Figure A.1; HMT, *PESA 2008*, Table 1.12; HMT GDP Deflator, 23 December 2008

Note: <sup>1</sup> 2003/04 increase is 6.4%, not 9.1% due to classification changes by HMT.



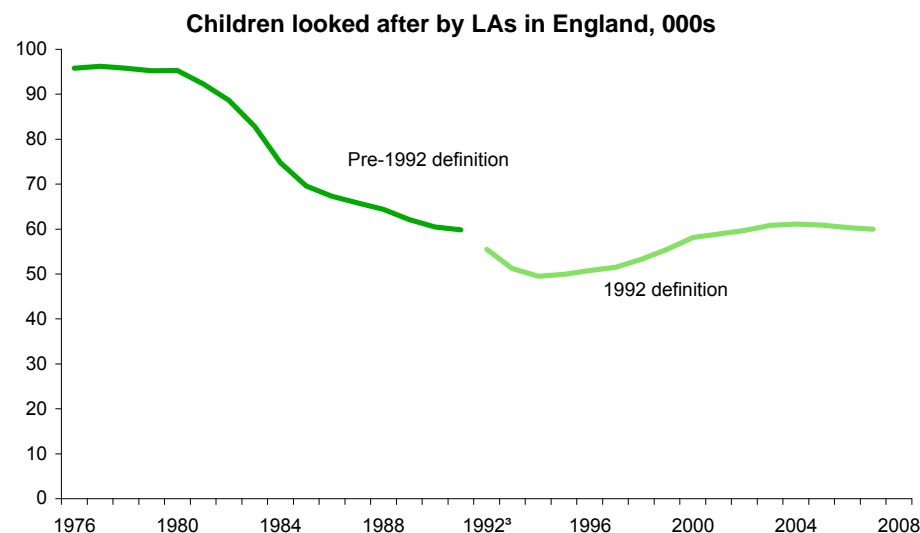
## Community care

- 59,500 children were looked after in England at 31 March 2008, of whom 71 per cent were in foster placements. 3,200 looked after children were adopted in the year to the end of March 2008.
- 3,500 unaccompanied asylum seeking children were looked after at 31 March 2008.
- At 31 March 2008, there were a total of 239,100 permanent and temporary local authority (LA) supported adult residents in England.
- The major change in recent years was a 7 per cent increase in 2003. This was largely due to the inclusion of people formerly in receipt of preserved rights. Since then, numbers have declined year-on-year.
- Numbers in LA staffed homes have fallen throughout the period.
- In 2007/08 an estimated 1.8 million adults received packages of care from social service departments; 87 per cent of which were community based services.
- The most common community based services were home care, equipment and adaptations and professional support.

**Local Authority supported adult residents by home type: 1997-2008**  
England, at 31 March

	Local Authority staffed	Independent residential	Independent Nursing	Unstaffed and other	Total
1997	58,747	111,530	66,058	5,804	242,139
1998	54,610	121,925	72,905	6,065	255,505
1999	20,060	131,160	73,465	6,040	260,725
2000	47,250	138,575	73,860	5,750	265,430
2001	42,300	142,070	71,845	5,590	261,805
2002	37,115	149,450	72,630	5,630	264,825
2003	34,115	166,340	78,400	5,280	284,135
2004	31,845	164,695	75,805	5,605	277,950
2005	27,785	160,505	73,880	4,050	266,220
2006	25,160	157,125	73,520	3,365	259,175
2007	23,535	152,340	70,065	4,265	250,210
2008	21,525	149,140	65,465	2,935	239,060

Source: NHS Information Centre, *Community Care Statistics 2008: Supported Residents (Adults)*, England, 30 October 2008, Table S1



Source: DFES, *Children looked after in England: year ending 31 March 2008*

**Estimated number of adults receiving social services, by type and age: England**

	2005/06		2006/07		2007/08			
	(000s)	All ages	All ages	All ages	18-64	65+	All ages	
Community-based services	1,494	84%	1,522	86%	510	1,025	1,535	87%
Day Care	244	14%	238	13%	103	124	227	13%
Meals	165	9%	150	8%	9	126	135	8%
Home Care	596	34%	586	33%	106	471	577	33%
Overnight respite <sup>1</sup>	68	4%	57	3%	..	..	..	..
Short term residential	64	4%	62	3%	16	61	77	4%
Direct payments	37	2%	48	3%	40	27	67	4%
Professional Support	444	25%	503	28%	255	251	506	29%
Equipment and adaptations	499	28%	491	28%	119	400	520	29%
Other	120	7%	126	7%	54	75	129	7%
Residential care	207	12%	203	11%	47	152	199	11%
Total number of clients	1,748	99%	1,774	100%	553	1,221	1,774	100%

Note: <sup>1</sup> From 2007/08 overnight respite is recorded as a service for carers rather than clients

Source: NHS Information Centre, *Community Care Statistics 2007/08: Referrals, assessments and packages of care for adults*, England: 18 December 2008, Table 3

Next update: September 2009

Contact: Rachael Harker x5061 or Gavin Berman x3851

## Public health

- Inequalities in life expectancy persist across the UK.
- Around 11 million adults smoke in the UK. Smoking prevalence is higher among those aged 20-24 and in manual socio-economic groups. 106,000 persons die each year from smoking-attributable causes across the UK (23 per cent of male deaths from all causes are due to smoking; 12 per cent for females).
- Binge drinking is prevalent among young people and seems to be a distinctive characteristic of British drinking culture. 30 per cent and 25 per cent of young men and women binge drink at least once a week, particularly at weekends. 22,000 premature deaths per year are associated with alcohol misuse, mainly resulting from stroke, cancer, liver disease, accidental injury and suicide.
- More than half of all adults are overweight or obese. If current trends continue, it is estimated that more than a quarter of adults in the UK will be obese by 2010. Nearly one in three children are either overweight or obese. Obesity can reduce overall quality of life and lead to premature death.

Local authorities with highest and lowest life expectancy at birth  
United Kingdom, 2005-2007

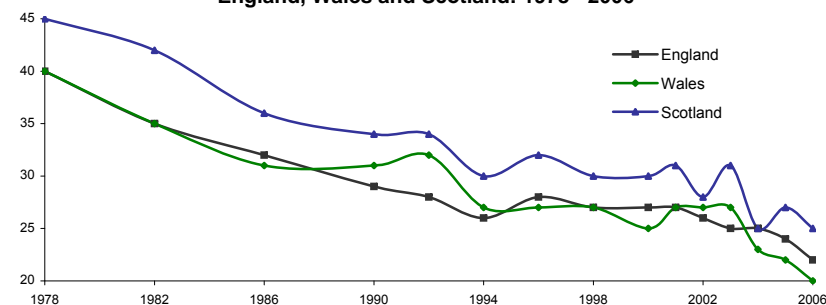
Males		Females		
Local Authority	Years	Local Authority	Years	
1	Kensington and Chelsea	83.7	Kensington and Chelsea	87.8
2	Westminster	81.5	East Dorset	85.0
3	East Dorset	81.3	Rutland	84.7
4	Elmbridge	81.1	Hart	84.7
5	Hart	81.0	Westminster	84.6
6	Fareham	80.9	Christchurch	84.5
7	Wokingham	80.8	Chiltern	84.4
8	Sevenoaks	80.7	Rochford	84.4
9	Three Rivers	80.6	South Cambridgeshire	84.4
10	Cotswold	80.6	Epsom and Ewell	84.4
432	Glasgow City	70.8	Glasgow City	77.1
431	West Dunbartonshire	71.9	East Ayrshire	77.9
430	Inverclyde	72.5	West Dunbartonshire	77.9
429	North Lanarkshire	72.7	Hartlepool	78.1
428	Eilean Siar	72.9	Inverclyde	78.2
427	Blackpool	73.2	North Lanarkshire	78.4
426	Manchester	73.4	Halton	78.6
425	Belfast	73.6	Blaenau Gwent	78.7
424	Renfrewshire	73.7	Liverpool	78.7
423	North Ayrshire	73.7	Renfrewshire	78.8

Source: ONS, Life expectancy at birth in local authorities, UK, 2005 - 2007

Proportion of adults who are obese  
England: 1997 - 2006



Proportion of adults who smoke  
England, Wales and Scotland: 1978 - 2006



Next update: March 2009

Contact: Rachael Harker x5061 or Gavin Thompson x4310



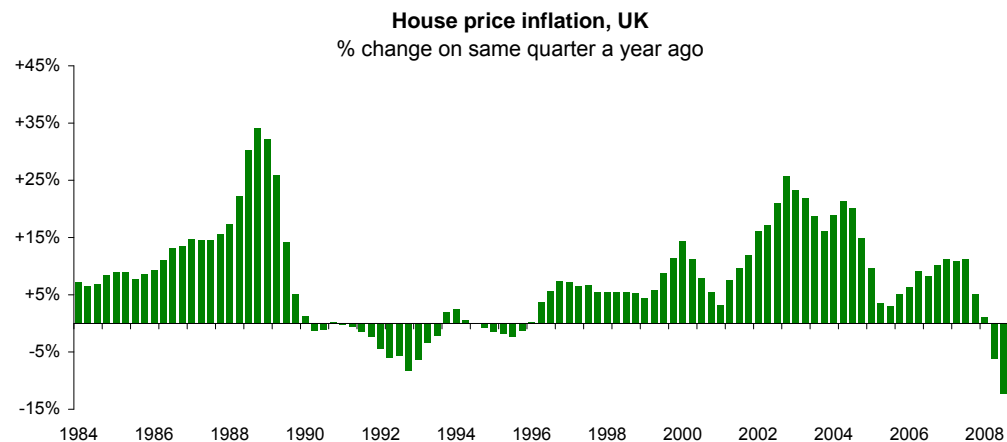
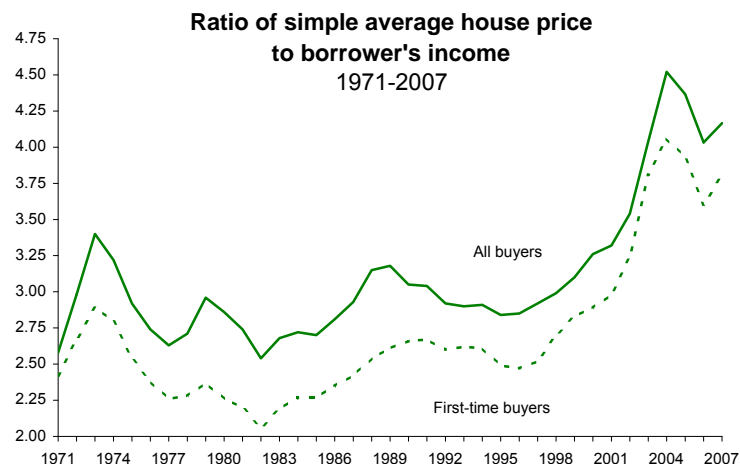
## House prices

- The average UK property price decreased from £199,766 to £175,143 in the year to 2008 Q3, a 12.3 per cent decrease: the largest annual decrease recorded since the first quarter of 1993.
- House prices fell at the fastest rate in Northern Ireland (22.4 per cent decrease), Wales and Greater London (16.4 per cent decrease) and Yorkshire and the Humber (14.1 per cent decrease).
- The simple house price to borrower's income ratio reached its highest point over the period shown in 2004, but fell in 2005 and 2006. It began to rise again in 2007. The Halifax *House Price Index* is one of several measures of house prices. Alternatives include HM Land Registry, DCLG, Nationwide and the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors.

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

	2002 Q3	2003 Q3	2004 Q3	2005 Q3	2006 Q3	2007 Q3	2008 Q3
East Anglia	120,712	139,781	163,217	161,445	175,328	195,604	169,788
East Midlands	103,474	120,650	146,348	146,376	155,199	169,528	147,559
Greater London	205,773	224,748	242,882	248,140	270,345	322,769	269,723
North	68,493	94,654	129,798	136,669	144,216	152,061	138,063
N West	78,881	95,769	124,688	135,880	145,078	153,553	137,487
S East	174,745	197,360	218,364	216,130	233,143	265,318	233,086
S West	140,824	157,858	184,825	181,724	196,499	212,995	185,691
W Midlands	105,197	132,812	157,774	159,299	170,905	179,777	162,861
Yorks & Humber	71,330	94,109	118,650	128,186	138,371	149,716	128,591
Wales	76,928	103,336	141,956	146,875	151,402	166,623	139,267
Scotland	68,530	81,687	99,742	106,938	123,291	142,509	134,380
N Ireland	79,925	87,978	106,025	129,025	170,902	222,524	172,762
UK	113,128	134,254	161,279	166,141	179,721	199,766	175,143

Source: Halifax House Price Index



Next update: February 2009

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## Housebuilding

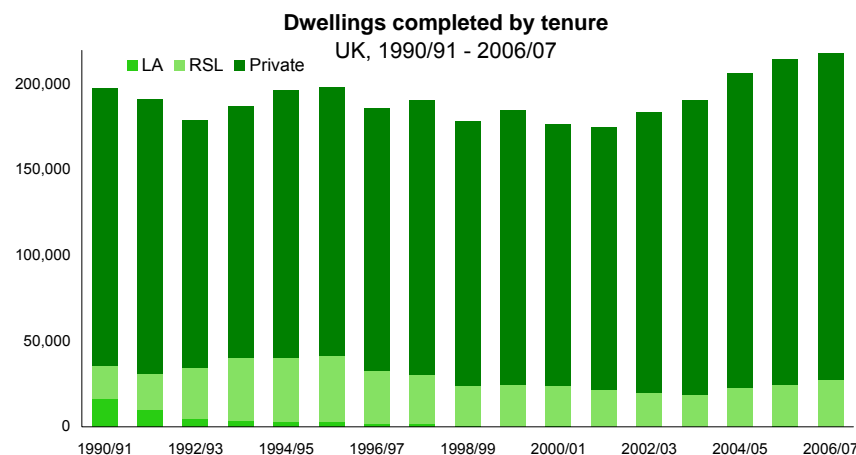
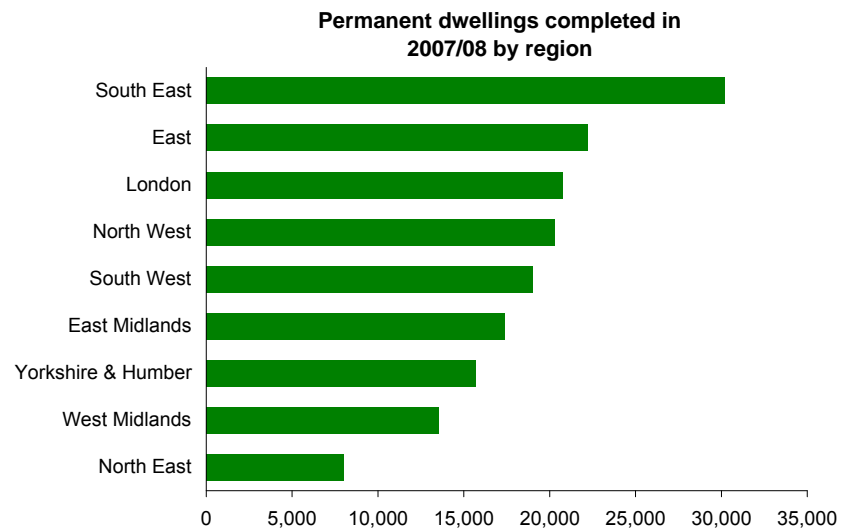
- 188,380 permanent dwellings were completed across England, Wales and Northern Ireland in 2007/08, a decrease of 3.2 per cent on 2006/07.
- The number of local authority dwellings completed increased in 2007/08, From 251 in the UK in 2006/07 to around 320 excluding Scottish data in 2007/08. However, this figure is well below the peak of 16,382 in 1990/91
- Dwellings completed by registered social landlords have considerably decreased since the peak of 38,500 in 1995/96, although they have risen for the fourth consecutive year.
- The number of private dwellings built in the UK increased year on year between 2000/01 and 2006/07. Figures for 2007/08 (excluding Scotland) suggest this trend may have ended. Completions decreased from 170,920 in 2006/07 to 163,660 in 2007/08.

**Permanent dwellings completed, UK 1990/91 - 2006/07**

	Private enterprise	Registered social landlords	Local authority	All dwellings
1990/91	162,211	19,342	16,382	<b>197,935</b>
1991/92	160,619	21,134	9,903	<b>191,656</b>
1992/93	144,424	30,155	4,428	<b>179,007</b>
1993/94	146,821	36,671	3,590	<b>187,082</b>
1994/95	156,246	37,597	3,002	<b>196,845</b>
1995/96	156,936	38,551	3,038	<b>198,525</b>
1996/97	153,446	30,951	1,538	<b>185,935</b>
1997/98	160,681	28,554	1,519	<b>190,754</b>
1998/99	154,557	22,867	865	<b>178,289</b>
1999/00	160,491	24,313	317	<b>185,121</b>
2000/01	152,590	23,850	382	<b>176,734</b>
2001/02	153,308	21,678	225	<b>175,211</b>
2002/03	163,993	19,586	301	<b>183,880</b>
2003/04	171,995	18,375	207	<b>190,577</b>
2004/05	183,717	22,716	131	<b>206,564</b>
2005/06	190,305	24,393	326	<b>215,024</b>
2006/07	191,050	27,242	251	<b>218,543</b>
Excluding Scotland <sup>1</sup>				
2006/07	170,920	23,430	250	<b>194,590</b>
2007/08	163,660	24,400	320	<b>188,380</b>

Notes: <sup>1</sup> A 2007/08 UK figure is not available due to delays in the publication of Scottish data

Source: DCLG, *Housing Statistics Live Tables*



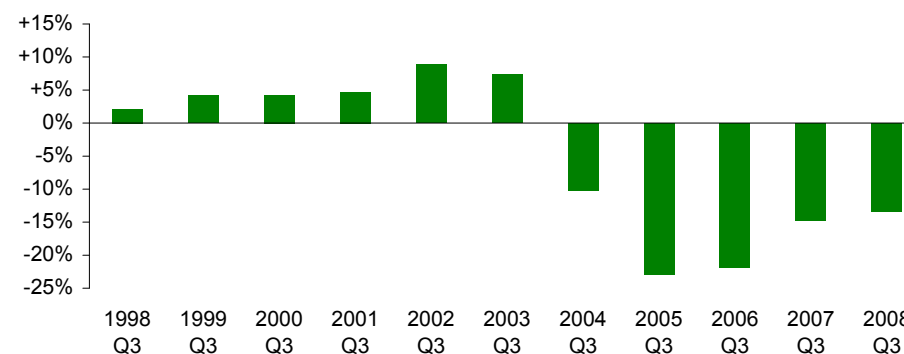
Next update: February 2009

Contact: Rachael Harker x5061 or Gavin Berman x3851

## Homelessness

- Around 14,340 households were accepted as homeless and in priority need in Q3 of 2008; a decrease of 13 per cent on Q3 of 2007.
- In Q3 2008, 70 per cent of acceptances were from households classified as White, 12 per cent from African/Caribbean households, 6 per cent from Indian/Pakistani/Bangladeshi households, 6 per cent from other ethnic origin households and the remaining 6 per cent from households where the ethnic origin was not known. This pattern is consistent with previous years.
- In Q3 of 2008, 37 per cent of acceptances arose because parents, relatives or friends were no longer able, or willing, to accommodate them. 18 per cent were due to the breakdown of a relationship with a partner, while 13 per cent were due to households losing accommodation through the ending of an assured shorthold. 4 per cent resulted from mortgage arrears, compared with a peak of 11 per cent during 1991.

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



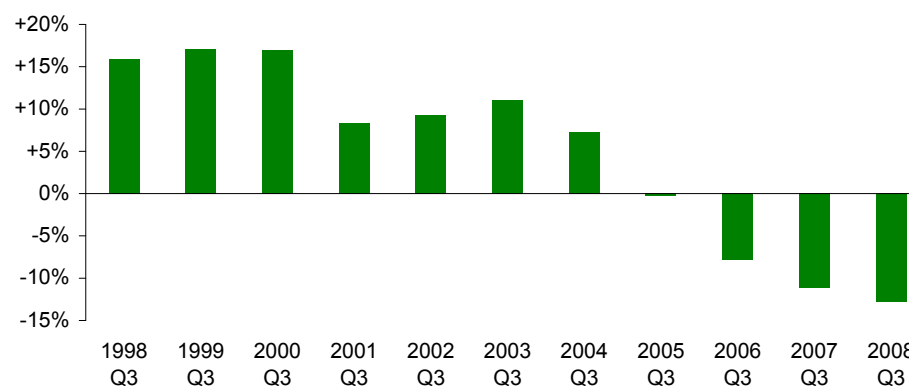
### Households in temporary accommodation arranged by LAs

England, 1997 to 2008

	Bed and Breakfast Hotels	Hostels/ Woman's Refuges	Leased dwellings	Other	Total
1997 Q3	4,630	9,450	18,250	12,960	45,290
1998 Q3	5,890	9,820	20,440	16,360	52,510
1999 Q3	8,240	9,960	22,920	20,330	61,450
2000 Q3	9,420	10,460	28,280	23,700	71,860
2001 Q3	12,220	11,280	28,370	25,930	77,800
2002 Q3	13,950	9,720	32,460	28,870	85,010
2003 Q3	10,310	10,790	45,780	27,560	94,440
2004 Q3	7,460	10,380	55,250	28,220	101,300
2005 Q3	6,100	10,020	59,880	25,030	101,020
2006 Q3	4,900	8,460	59,560	20,180	93,090
2007 Q3	4,090	7,180	55,000	16,490	82,750
2008 Q3	3,230	5,800	49,700	13,420	72,130

Sources: DCLG Live Tables, Table 622 & Table 625

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



Next update: May 2009

Contact: Rachael Harker x5061 or Gavin Berman x3851

## Local government finance

- On 26 November 2008 the formula grant allocations for 2009/10 and 2010/11 were announced. It was confirmed that the allocations, the second and third years of a multi-year settlement, would be the same as those set out in January 2008.
- Total revenue grants to English local authorities will be £73.1bn in 2009/10. Formula grant finances £28.3bn of this with the remainder financed through special grants. £36bn of the special grants are ring fenced, that is there are restrictions on the purposes for which it may be spent.
- Formula Grant comprises revenue support grant, redistributed business rate income and police grant.
- Although LAs continue to receive above inflation increases, there is real concern that the rise in grant is not keeping up with the increase in the costs they face.

### Funding of revenue expenditure 1997/98 - 2008/09

#### England and Wales

	Total gross expenditure (£ million)	% of total		
		Gov't grants	Non-domestic rates	Council tax
1997/98	61,190	61%	21%	18%
1998/99	63,872	61%	21%	18%
1999/00	66,341	59%	22%	19%
2000/01	69,595	58%	23%	19%
2001/02	73,778	59%	21%	20%
2002/03	78,437	58%	22%	20%
2003/04	88,544	62%	18%	20%
2004/05	100,767	65%	16%	19%
2005/06	107,674	63%	17%	19%
2006/07	116,151	63%	16%	21%
2007/08	123,638	63%	16%	21%
2008/09	125,938	60%	17%	23%

Source: *Finance and General Statistics*, CIPFA

Next update: July 2009

### Formula Grant allocations by political control of LAs

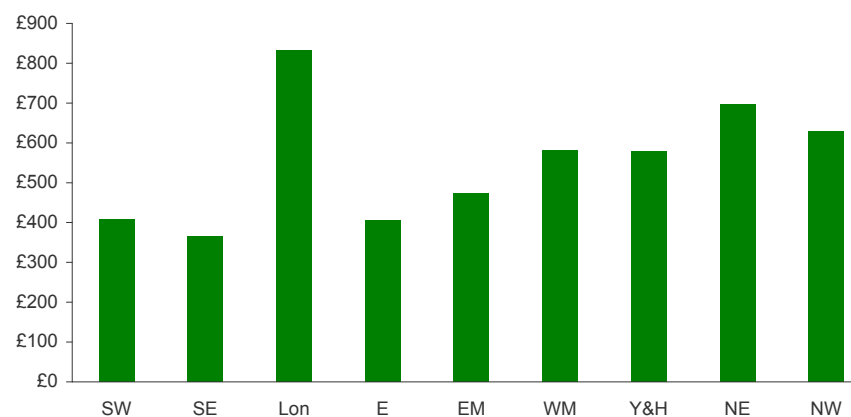
	Number of authorities	2008/09		2009/10		2010/11	
		£ per capita	% change	£ per capita	% change	£ per capita	% change
County Council							
Conservative	23	166.10	4.1%	170.44	3.4%	175.01	3.4%
Labour	6	227.93	7.8%	239.08	5.4%	249.60	4.9%
Liberal Democrat	3	215.75	7.7%	225.76	5.7%	235.79	5.4%
NOC	2	210.27	6.2%	218.94	4.8%	227.59	4.5%
Shire Districts							
Conservative	146	71.82	1.7%	72.40	1.4%	73.00	1.4%
Labour	13	101.89	1.2%	102.35	0.6%	102.75	0.6%
Liberal Democrat	18	82.50	1.4%	82.93	1.0%	83.37	1.1%
NOC	55	87.56	1.8%	88.26	1.5%	88.91	1.4%
Independent	6	93.07	1.8%	93.75	1.3%	94.36	1.3%
Single Tier (excluding City of London & Isle of Scilly)							
Conservative	36	359.54	3.4%	367.02	2.7%	373.86	2.4%
Labour	29	585.88	3.8%	600.63	2.8%	613.37	2.4%
Liberal Democrat	8	465.31	3.1%	475.63	2.4%	484.75	2.1%
NOC	41	469.37	3.7%	480.35	2.8%	490.02	2.5%

Note: Political control after elections on 3 May 2008. Control is defined as party having majority of councillors

Source:

Local Government Finance Settlement, ODPM  
Local Authority Control, LGA factsheet

### Formula grant per capita by GOR, 2009/10

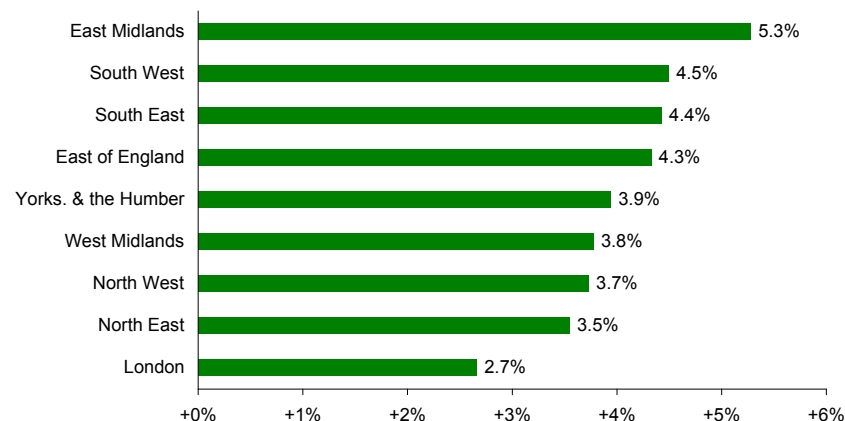


Contact: Rachael Harker x5061 or Gavin Berman x3851

## Council tax

- To compare year-on-year increases, council taxes are expressed in terms of the average Band D council tax for a 2 adult dwelling. This ensures a like-for-like comparison is being made as the mix of dwellings by value will differ from one authority to another.
- The average Band D council tax in the North East (£1,429) is higher than in any other Government Office Region, while London has the lowest rate (£1,292).
- Sedgefield local authority had the highest Band D council tax bill (£1,613) in Great Britain.
- Wandsworth and Westminster local authorities have the lowest Band D council tax bills (£687 and £688 respectively).
- The average council tax per dwelling in England is £1,146 in 2008/09, significantly less than the average for a Band D dwelling. The average bill per dwelling in Wales is £908 and in Scotland is £983.

**Change in band D council tax levels by English region**  
2008/09



### Headline council tax by class of authority

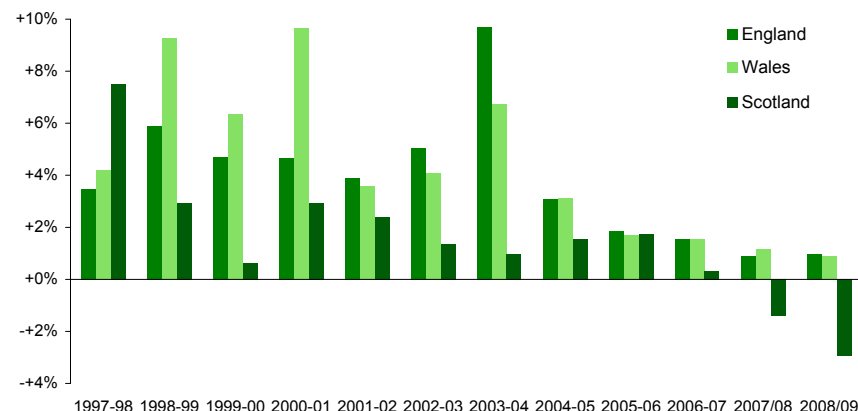
£, 2 adults at Band D

	1997/98	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	Annual % change in 2008/09
Inner London	646	1,020	1,059	1,090	1,112	+2.0%
Outer London	654	1,247	1,308	1,361	1,402	+3.0%
Metropolitan Districts	779	1,190	1,237	1,284	1,328	+3.4%
Shire areas	671	1,234	1,290	1,348	1,408	+4.4%
Unitary Authorities	698	1,197	1,251	1,302	1,358	+4.3%
Shire Districts	667	1,246	1,303	1,362	1,424	+4.5%
<b>England</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>1,214</b>	<b>1,268</b>	<b>1,321</b>	<b>1,374</b>	<b>+4.0%</b>
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>1,094</b>	<b>1,129</b>	<b>1,149</b>	<b>1,149</b>	<b>-0.0%</b>
<b>Wales</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>1,044</b>	<b>+3.9%</b>

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

Sources: DCLG, Scottish Executive, National Assembly for Wales

**Real annual % change in average Band D council tax**



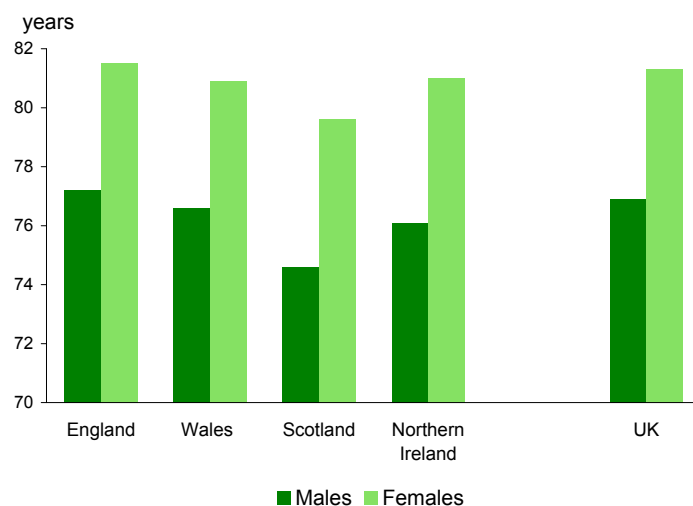
Next update: March 2009

Contact: Rachael Harker x5061 or Gavin Berman x3851

## Population

- The population of the UK is estimated at 61 million.
- The population of the UK is growing and is projected to reach 65 million by 2016. The population of England is projected to grow by 8 per cent by 2016, that of Northern Ireland by 7 per cent and Wales 5 per cent. The population of Scotland is projected to grow less rapidly, by 3 per cent by 2016.
- The UK has an ageing population. There are over 11.5 million people of pensionable age today. The number of elderly people is projected to rise further in the future. By 2031 over one fifth of the population will be of pensionable age.
- Natural change (births and deaths) has traditionally been the main driver of population growth in the UK. Since the mid-1990s, net international migration into the UK has been the most important factor in population change.

**Life expectancy at birth in the UK and constituent countries, 2005**



Next update: August 2009

## Resident population: 1960-2031

Thousands

	England	Wales	Scotland	N Ireland	UK
1960	43,146	2,629	5,178	1,420	52,372
1980	46,787	2,816	5,194	1,533	56,330
1990	47,699	2,862	5,081	1,596	57,238
2000	49,167	2,904	5,063	1,683	58,817
2001	49,390	2,908	5,064	1,689	59,051
2002	49,652	2,920	5,055	1,697	59,324
2003	49,866	2,931	5,057	1,703	59,557
2004	50,111	2,946	5,078	1,710	59,846
2005	50,466	2,954	5,095	1,724	60,238
2006	50,763	2,966	5,117	1,742	60,587
2007	51,092	2,980	5,144	1,759	60,975
<b>Projections</b>					
2011	52,706	3,038	5,206	1,812	62,761
2021	56,757	3,186	5,326	1,922	67,191
2031	60,432	3,296	5,374	1,999	71,100

Source: ONS, 2006-based projections  
ONS Mid-year population estimates

## Population age structure: UK, 1951, 2007 and 2031

Thousands

	Under 18	18 to pension age	Pension age + of which 75+	All ages	
1951	13,248 26%	30,149 60%	6,828 14%	1,779 4%	50,225 100%
2007	13,111 22%	36,302 60%	11,562 19%	4,721 8%	60,975 100%
2031	14,399 20%	41,774 59%	14,927 21%	8,223 12%	71,100 100%

Note: Pension age for women is to rise between 2010 and 2020 from 60 to 65  
Pension age is to rise in 3 stages from 65 to 68 years for both sexes between 2024 and 2041

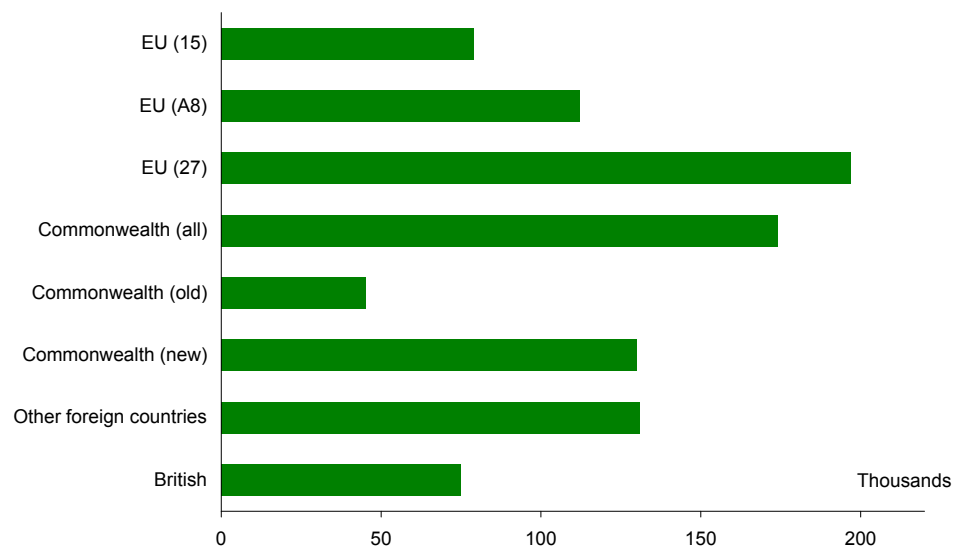
Source: ONS Mid-year population estimates & 2006-based projections

Contact: Richard Groat x6969 or Richard Cracknell x4632

## International migration

- In 2007, 237,000 more people migrated to the UK than emigrated from it, an increase of 46,000 from 2006 but below the record estimate of 244,000 in 2004. This increase from 2006 was a result of emigration falling more than immigration.
- Historically, more people have tended to emigrate from the UK than migrate to it. Since the mid-1980s, however, this trend has been reversed and there has been a consistent gain in the population from net immigration.
- The UK had 197,000 immigrants from the EU27 in 2007, 34 per cent of the total. Net immigration of New Commonwealth citizens was 103,000 in 2007. Emigration from the UK totaled 340,000 in 2007, of which 171,000 were British citizens. More than half of all emigrating British citizens went to live in Australia, New Zealand, Spain, France or the United States.
- London was the destination for 28 per cent of all immigrants to the UK in 2007, a decrease of 44 per cent from 2000.

**Inflow: migration to the UK by citizenship - 2007**



**Total international migration, UK 1994-2007**

000s			
	Inflow	Outflow	Balance
1994	315	238	77
1995	312	236	76
1996	318	264	55
1997	327	279	48
1998	391	251	140
1999	454	291	163
2000	479	321	158
2001	479	306	173
2002	513	358	154
2003	508	361	147
2004	586	342	244
2005	563	359	204
2006	591	400	191
2007	577	340	237

**Total international migration: 2007**

000s by destination or origin within the UK

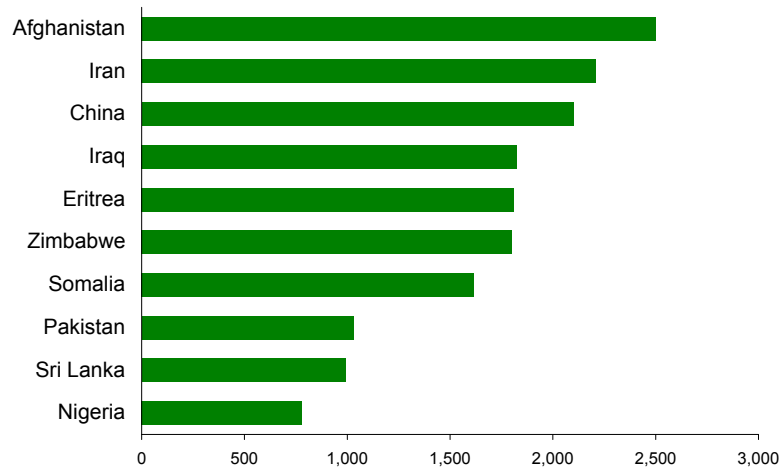
	Inflow	Outflow	Balance
North East	18	10	8
North West	38	33	5
Yorks & Humbs	43	20	23
E Midlands	33	19	14
W Midlands	36	18	18
East	62	31	31
London	162	92	70
South East	84	54	30
South West	35	22	14
Wales	16	7	9
Scotland	41	28	13
Northern Ireland	9	6	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>237</b>

Source: ONS, *International Migration*

## Asylum seekers

- Provisional Home Office data for 2007 identified that there were 23,430 principal applications for asylum (i.e. excluding dependants), 1 per cent less than in 2006. 84 per cent applied in country, with 16 per cent applying at UK ports of entry.
- The 23,385 applications in Q4 2002 and the 8,900 in October 2002 are the highest quarterly and monthly totals recorded.
- The backlog of applications waiting to be determined rose slightly to 6,800 in December 2007, up by 6 per cent compared with the previous year.
- The top five applicant nationalities in 2007 were Afghanistan (11 per cent), Iran (9 per cent), China (9 per cent), Iraq (8 per cent) and Eritrea (8 per cent).
- UNHCR data show the UK had the second highest number of asylum applications, including dependants, of EU-27 countries in 2007; France had the highest number of applications. However, in terms of asylum applications per 1,000 inhabitants, the UK ranks 11th.

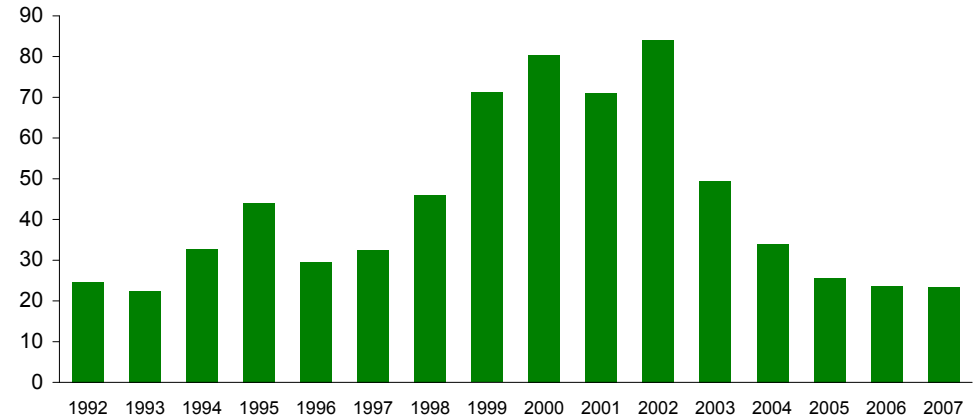
**Nationality of asylum applicants**  
UK 2007



Source: Home Office, *Asylum statistics*

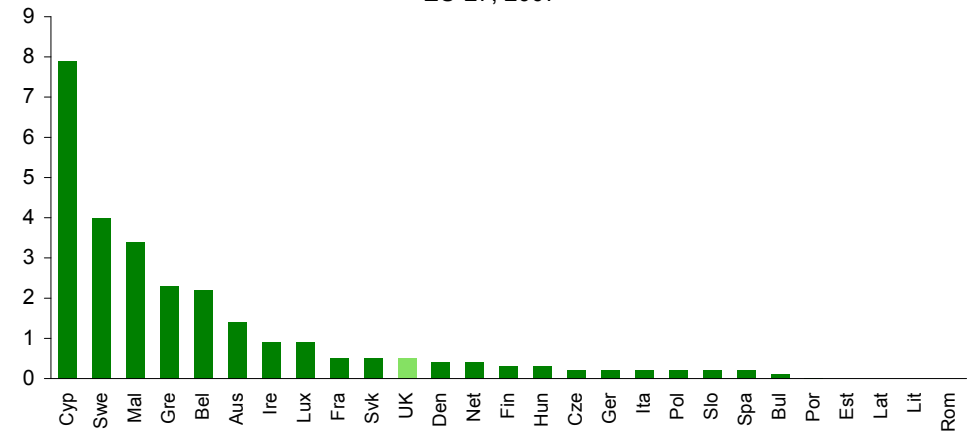
Next update: October 2009

**Applications for asylum, UK 1992-2007**  
000s excluding dependants



Source: Home Office, *Asylum statistics*

**Persons applying for asylum per 1,000 inhabitants**  
EU-27, 2007



Source: UNHCR

Contact: Richard Groat x6969 or Richard Cracknell x4632



## Asylum decisions

- 21,775 initial asylum decisions were made in 2007, 4 per cent higher than in 2006, and fewer than the number of applications (23,430).
- 3,800 principal applicants were granted asylum, 17 per cent of the total. A further 2,335 people were granted discretionary leave to remain or humanitarian protection, 10 per cent of all initial decisions.
- Of those granted asylum in 2007, 31 per cent were from Eritrea, 23 per cent were from Somalia and 7 per cent were from Zimbabwe.
- Data for 2006/07 suggests that the Home Office's Public Service Agreement target of reaching and serving initial decisions on 75 per cent of applications within two months was not met. 61 per cent of applications received during 2006/07 were decided within two months of application.
- 14,935 asylum appeals were determined by asylum and immigration judges in 2007, a fall of 6 per cent compared to 2006. 3,385 (23 per cent) of appeals determined were allowed, an increase of one percentage point compared to the previous year.

### Initial asylum application decisions made in-year: 1995-2007

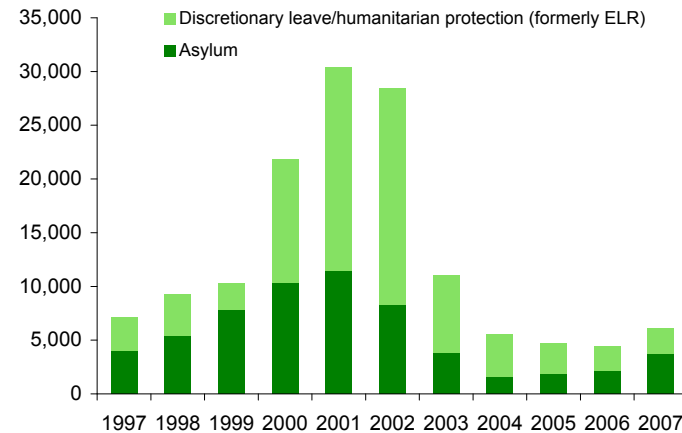
Cases considered under normal procedures

	Recognised as refugee and granted asylum		Not recognised as refugee but given leave to remain		Refused	
	Number	% of initial decisions	Number	% of initial decisions	Number	% of initial decisions
1995	1,295	5%	4,410	16%	21,300	79%
1996	2,240	6%	5,055	13%	31,670	81%
1997	3,985	11%	3,115	9%	28,945	80%
1998	5,345	17%	3,910	12%	22,315	71%
1999	7,815	37%	2,465	12%	11,025	52%
2000	10,605	12%	11,495	13%	75,680	75%
2001	13,495	11%	20,190	17%	89,310	72%
2002	10,205	12%	20,135	24%	55,130	64%
2003	3,865	6%	7,210	11%	53,865	83%
2004	1,565	3%	3,995	9%	40,465	88%
2005	1,940	7%	2,880	10%	22,655	82%
2006	2,170	10%	2,304	11%	16,459	79%
2007	3,800	17%	2,335	10%	16,755	73%

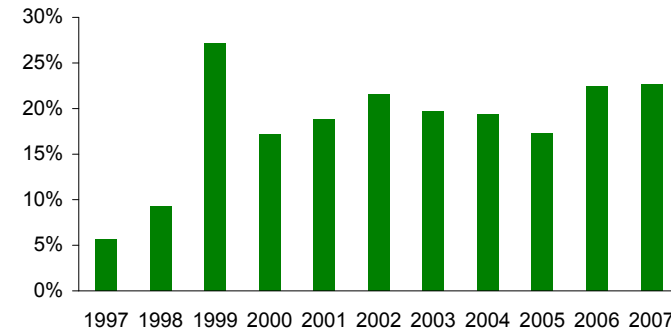
Decisions are not necessarily related to applications made in same period; excludes dependants

Source: Home Office *Asylum Statistics*  
 Next update: October 2009

Principal applicants granted asylum or Discretionary Leave/Humanitarian Protection: UK, 1997-2007



Appeals allowed, % of appeals determined: UK, 1997-2007

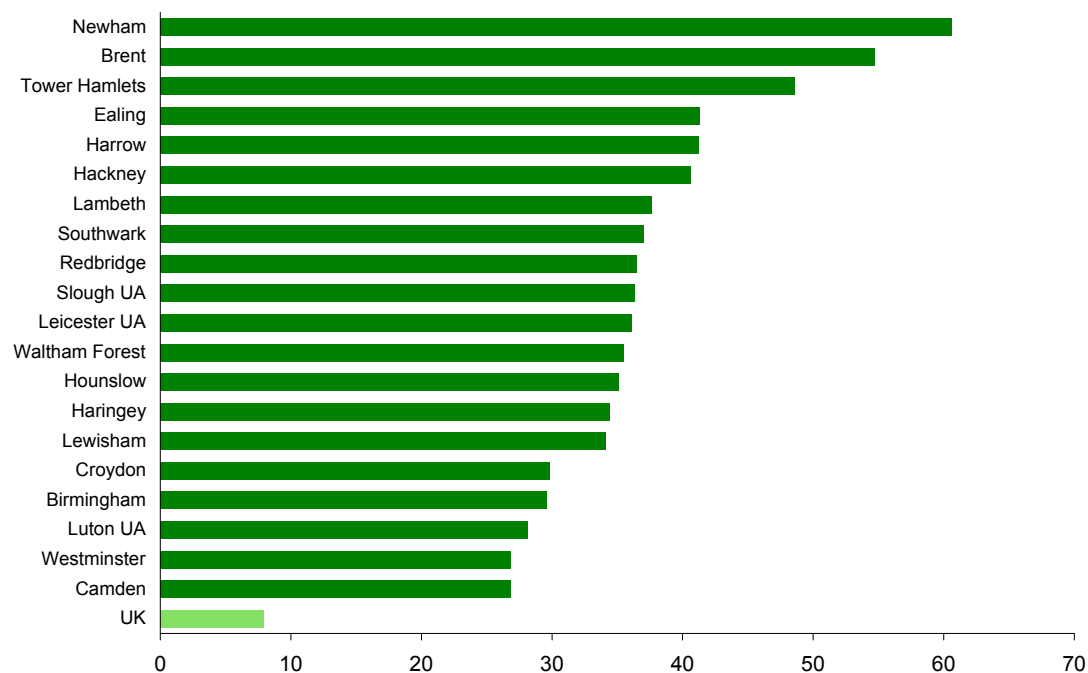


Contact: Richard Groat x6969 or Richard Cracknell x4632

## Ethnicity and religion

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

**Non-white population as % of total**  
Top 20 UK local authorities, 2001



**Population by ethnic group: UK 2001**

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

Source: ONS [www.statistics.gov.uk/census](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census) 2001

**Population by religion: UK 2001**

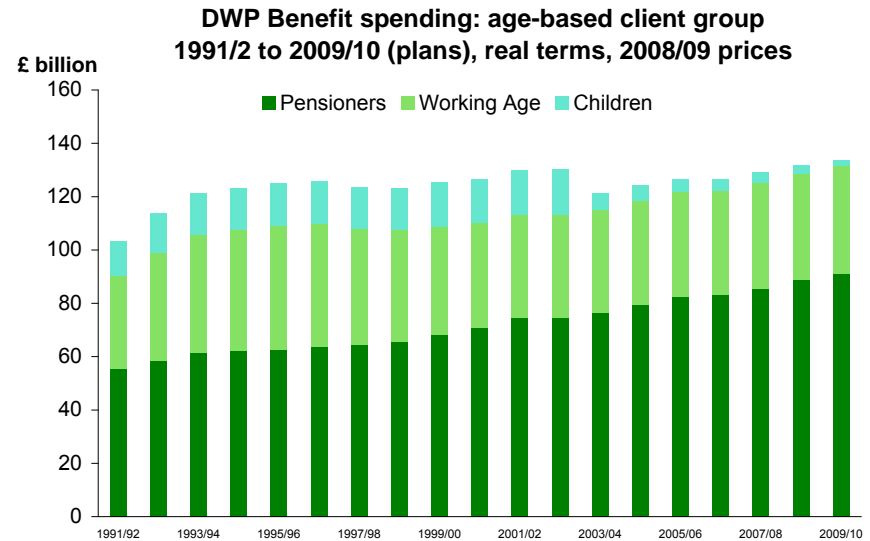
	000s	%
Christian	42,079	71.6%
Muslim	1,591	2.7%
Hindu	559	1.0%
Sikh	336	0.6%
Jewish	267	0.5%
Buddhist	152	0.3%
Other	179	0.3%
No Religion / not stated	13,626	23.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>58,789</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: ONS [www.statistics.gov.uk/census](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census) 2001

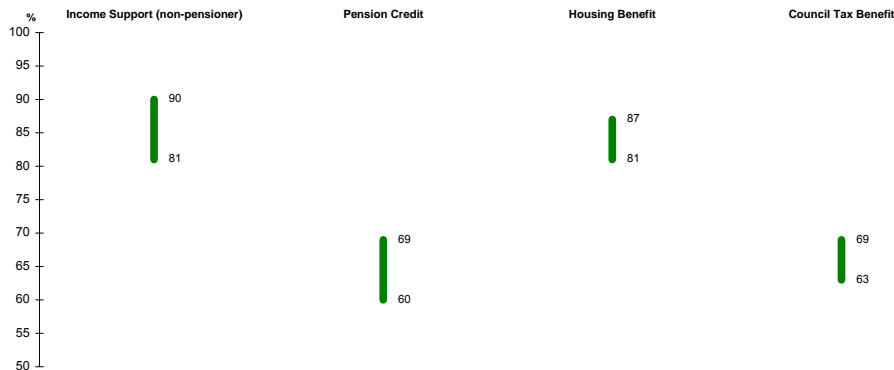
Contact: Richard Groat x6969 or Richard Cracknell x4632

## Social security benefits and expenditure

- Social security benefits and pensions account for just over one fifth of all public expenditure are equivalent to 9 per cent of GDP.
- Contributory benefits account for 54 per cent of total benefit expenditure in 2008/09, compared to 70 per cent in the 1960s and 1970s.
- Income-related benefits have grown from 8 per cent of benefit expenditure in the 1960s to 30 per cent in 2008/09.
- The proportions of benefit spending focused on children and those of working age have fallen, partly as benefits for these groups have been replaced by credits administered by the tax authorities, outside the benefits budget.
- There are just over 12 million people receiving a retirement pension. Those over working age account for two-thirds of total benefit spending.
- In 2006/07, between 31 per cent and 40 per cent of those entitled are not taking-up Pension Credit; they are losing £26.40 pw on average



Take up of income-related benefits - Great Britain  
2006/07 - Estimated range: % caseload



Source: DWP *Income Related Benefits Estimates of Take-up in 2006/07*

Next update: Spring 2009

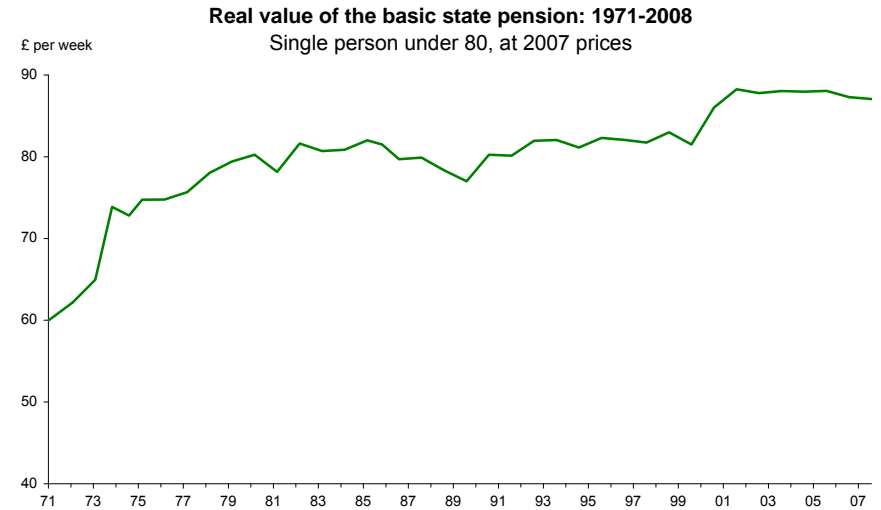
**Public expenditure on social security**  
Great Britain

	£ billion cash	£ billion 08/09 prices	% GDP
1997/98	93.3	123.5	11.3%
1998/99	95.6	123.3	10.9%
1999/00	99.0	125.3	10.7%
2000/01	101.4	126.4	10.4%
2001/02	106.7	130.0	10.5%
2002/03	110.3	130.3	10.3%
2003/04	105.8	121.4	9.3%
2004/05	111.1	124.1	9.3%
2005/06	115.7	126.6	9.3%
2006/07	119.1	126.7	9.0%
2007/08 forecast	125.3	129.1	8.9%
2008/09 plans	131.9	131.9	9.0%
2009/10 plans	137.3	133.6	8.9%

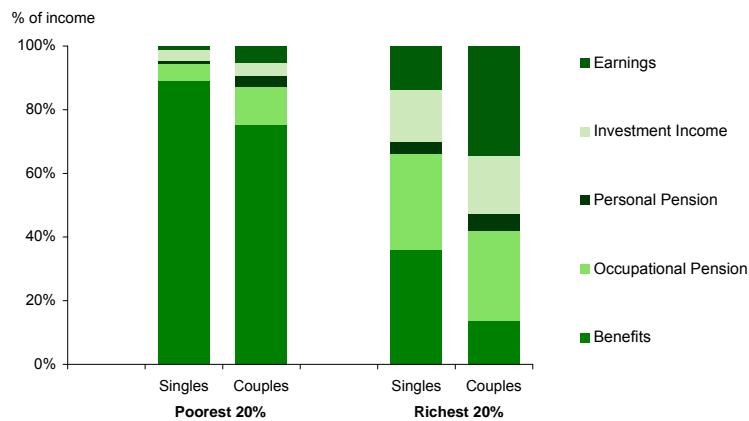
Source: DWP Benefit Expenditure Tables, HM Treasury  
Contact: Richard Cracknell x4632 or Adam Mellows-Facer x4313

## Pensions and pensioners' incomes

- On average across all pensioners, incomes have roughly doubled in real terms since 1979.
- Over the last 10 years, net income for pensioners has grown by 29 per cent in real terms, compared to 16 per cent real growth in average earnings over the same period.
- Between 1979 and 1996/7 incomes rose more quickly at the upper end of the pensioner income distribution than the lower. Between 1979 and 1996/7 median net income of the poorest fifth of pensioners grew by 28 per cent in real terms, compared to 76 per cent for the top fifth. Since then growth has been more evenly spread across the income distribution.
- This is partly due to the poorest pensioners being more dependent on state benefits for their income than richer ones.
- While the real value of the basic state pension has grown in recent years, it has been falling in relation to average earnings. By April 2008 the basic pension for a single person was 16 per cent of average f/t earnings, compared with 25 per cent in 1980.

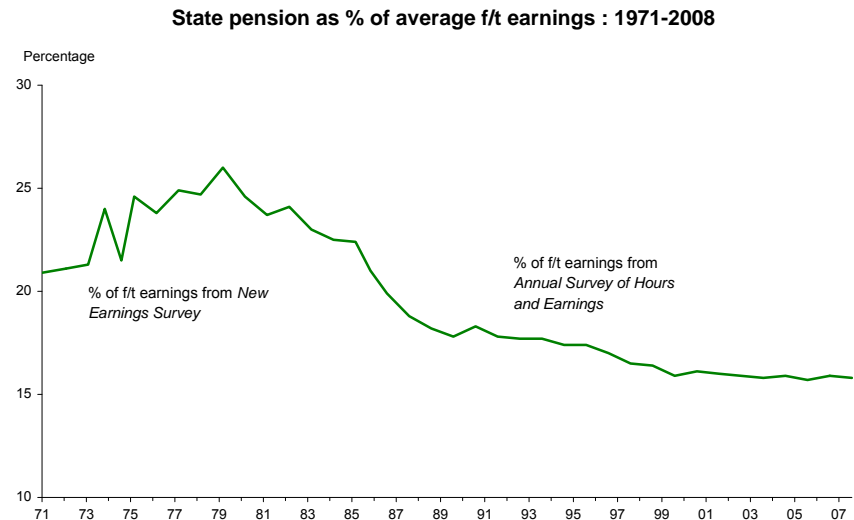


**Income sources of rich and poor pensioners**  
2006/7



Source: DWP Pensioner Income Series

Next Update: December 2009



Contact: Richard Cracknell x4632 or Adam Mellows-Facer x4313

## Road accident casualties

- There was little change in overall annual road accident casualty numbers for much of the 1980s and 1990s, but the recorded number has fallen by 70,000 (23 per cent) over the last seven years.
- There is known to be under reporting of non-fatal accidents and some serious casualties are classified as slight.
- There were 2,943 road deaths in Great Britain in 2006, the fourth consecutive fall taking the total to the lowest its lowest level in
- The number of children killed or seriously injured on foot or on bicycles has fallen consistently over the last decade. Their total number stood at 2,421 in 2007 compared to an average of 5,296 a
- Motorcycle users were the only group where there was an increase in the number of fatal or serious casualties between the 1994-98 average and 2007. Their number has fallen from the 2003 peak, but this did not fully cancel out earlier increases.
- The UK's 2007 road accident fatality rate per million population was over 40 per cent below the EU average. Rates in the Netherlands and Sweden were broadly similar and only Malta had a clearly lower

### Road accident casualties, by severity

Great Britain

	Fatal	Serious	Slight	Total
1994-98 average	3,578	44,078	272,272	319,928
2003	3,508	33,707	253,392	290,607
2004	3,221	31,130	246,489	280,840
2005	3,201	28,954	238,862	271,017
2006	3,172	28,637	226,559	255,196
2007	2,943	27,777	217,060	244,837
<i>Change 1994-98 to 2007</i>	<i>-17.7%</i>	<i>-37.0%</i>	<i>-20.3%</i>	<i>-23.5%</i>

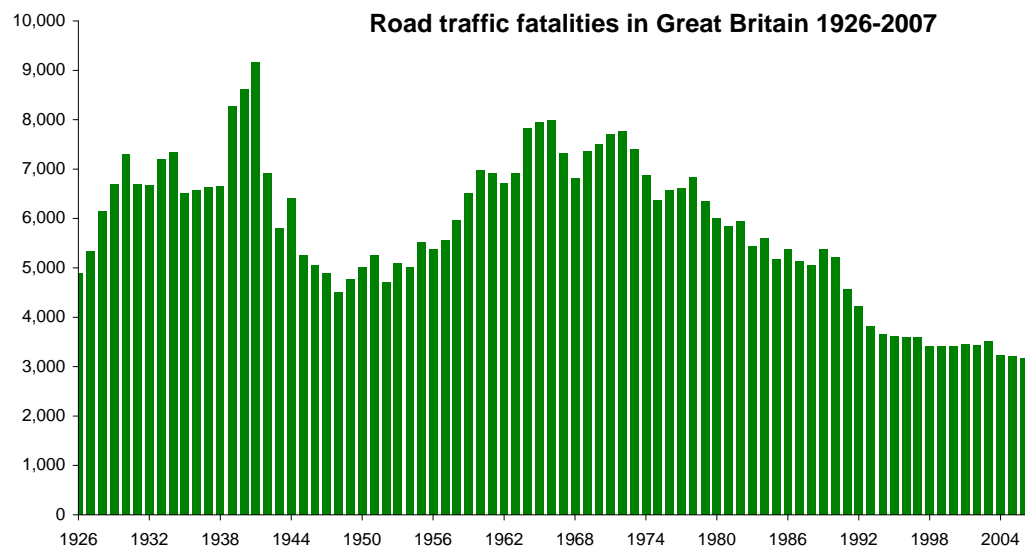
Sources: DfT, *Road Casualties Great Britain:2006 -Annual Report*  
DfT, *Road Casualties in Great Britain Main Results: 2007*

### Casualties killed or seriously injured, by road user type

Great Britain

	Pedestrians		Pedal cyclists		Motorcycle users	Car users	Other	Total
	Children	Adults	Children	Adults				
1994-98 average	4,167	7,329	1,129	2,557	6,475	23,254	2,744	<b>47,656</b>
2003	2,381	5,422	595	1,776	7,652	17,291	2,098	<b>37,215</b>
2004	2,339	5,005	577	1,697	6,648	16,144	1,941	<b>34,351</b>
2005	2,134	4,847	527	1,787	6,508	14,617	1,735	<b>32,155</b>
2006	2,025	4,894	503	1,898	6,484	14,254	1,787	<b>31,845</b>
2007	1,899	4,900	522	1,994	6,737	12,867	1,801	<b>30,720</b>
<i>Change 1994-98 to 2007</i>	<i>-54.4%</i>	<i>-33.1%</i>	<i>-53.8%</i>	<i>-22.0%</i>	<i>+4.0%</i>	<i>-44.7%</i>	<i>-34.4%</i>	<i>-35.5%</i>

Sources: DfT, *Road Casualties Great Britain:2006 -Annual Report*  
DfT, *Road Casualties in Great Britain Main Results: 2007*



<sup>1</sup> European Commission Community Road Accident Database

Next update: September 2009

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## Road traffic

- Road vehicle traffic has increased in all but three years since 1950. The total distance travelled in Great Britain in 2007 was more than nine times greater than in 1950.
- The biggest growth in traffic in recent years came in the late 1980s. Between 1985 and 1989 road traffic grew by one third.
- At the end of 2007 there were 34.0 million licensed vehicles in Great Britain. 28.2 million were body type cars.
- In 2006 the average distance travelled per car was 12,780 kilometres.<sup>1</sup>
- 60 per cent of car journeys in 2006 had only one occupant. The average occupancy rate was 1.6 people per car.
- 75 per cent of all households had access to a car. 32 per cent had two or more cars.<sup>1</sup>

### Motor vehicle traffic in Great Britain

Billion vehicle kilometres

	Cars and taxis	Light vans	Goods vehicles	Other vehicles	All motor vehicles
1950	25.6	7.8	11.2	8.5	<b>53.1</b>
1960	68.0	15.0	15.3	14.0	<b>112.3</b>
1970	155.0	20.3	17.6	7.5	<b>200.5</b>
1980	215.0	26.1	19.7	11.2	<b>271.9</b>
1990	335.9	39.9	24.9	10.1	<b>410.8</b>
2000 <sup>(a)</sup>	376.8	52.3	28.2	9.7	<b>467.1</b>
2005	397.2	62.6	29.0	10.6	<b>499.4</b>
2006	402.6	65.2	29.1	10.6	<b>507.5</b>
2007	404.1	68.2	29.4	11.3	<b>513.0</b>

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

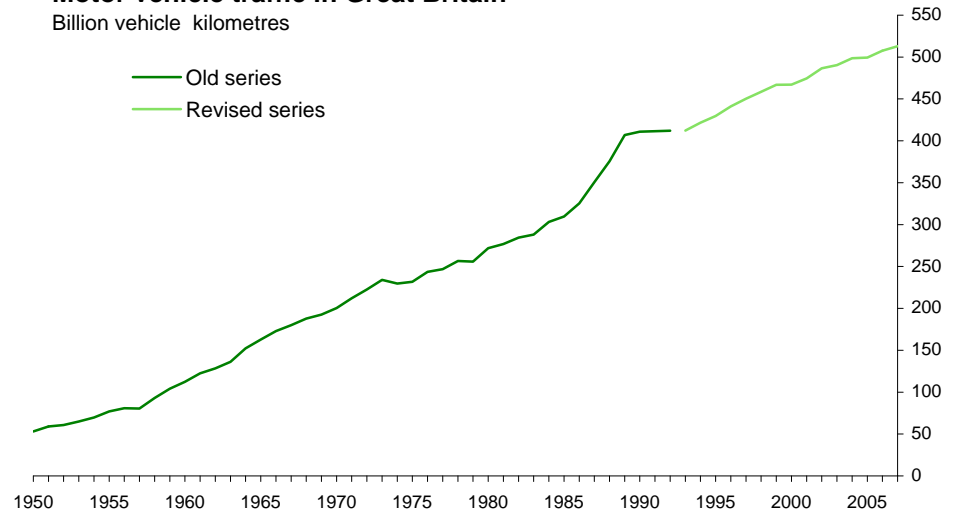
(a) Figures affected by the September fuel protest

Sources: *Road Statistics Great Britain 2008, DfT*

*Road Traffic and Congestion in Great Britain: Quarter 2 2008, DfT*

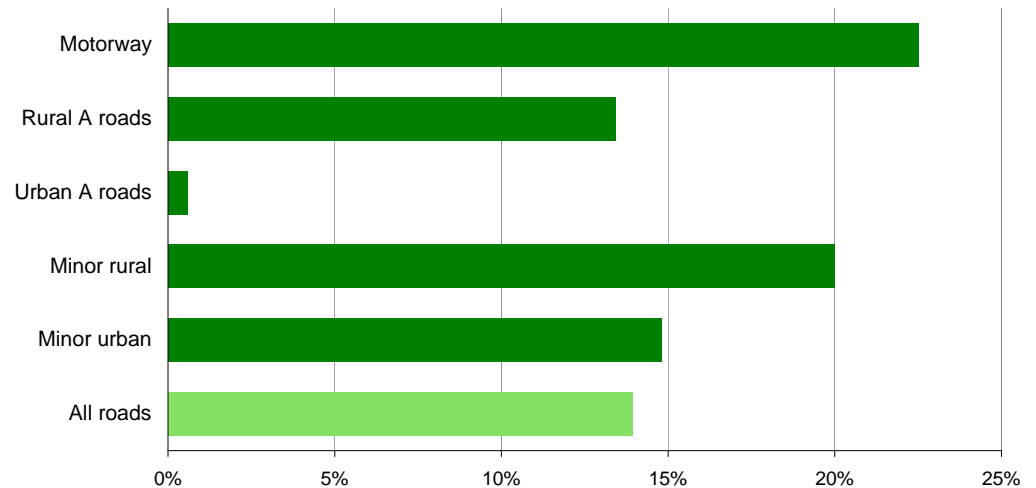
### Motor vehicle traffic in Great Britain

Billion vehicle kilometres



### Percentage change in road traffic by road type

1997-2007



<sup>1</sup> National Travel Survey 2006 and 2007: DfT

## Passenger transport

- Transport by cars, vans and taxis constituted 84 per cent of the total distance travelled by passengers in 2007. In 1952 such transport accounted for just over one quarter of the total distance travelled.
- Buses and coaches accounted for 6 per cent of the total distance travelled by passengers in 2005. This compares to 42 per cent in the early 1950s.
- Rail travel is at a historically high level but the rapid growth in private road transport means that rail travel accounted for 7 per cent of all passenger transport, compared with 17 per cent in the early 1950s.
- On average people in Great Britain in 2006 made 658 trips as a car driver or passenger covering a total of over 9,200 kilometres.
- Walking was the main mode of travel in an average of 249 trips per person in 2006, down by around one seventh since the early 1990s. People walked an average of around 320 kilometres in 2006.

### Share of passenger transport by mode, Great Britain

Percentage of total

	Cars, vans and taxis	Buses and coaches	Rail <sup>(a)</sup>	Motor cycles	Pedal cycles	Air
1960	49.3%	28.0%	14.2%	3.9%	4.3%	0.3%
1970	73.7%	14.9%	8.9%	1.0%	1.1%	0.5%
1980	79.0%	10.6%	7.1%	1.6%	1.0%	0.6%
1990	85.2%	6.6%	5.8%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%
2000	85.4%	6.2%	6.2%	0.7%	0.6%	1.0%
2001	85.5%	6.1%	6.2%	0.7%	0.6%	1.0%
2002	85.7%	5.9%	6.1%	0.7%	0.6%	1.1%
2003	85.3%	6.0%	6.2%	0.8%	0.6%	1.2%
2004	85.2%	6.0%	6.4%	0.7%	0.5%	1.2%
2005	84.9%	6.1%	6.5%	0.7%	0.5%	1.2%
2006	84.5%	6.2%	6.8%	0.7%	0.6%	1.2%
2007	84.3%	6.1%	7.2%	0.7%	0.5%	1.2%

Note: Figures for some modes have been produced on a new basis from 1993 onwards and are not directly comparable to earlier figures

(a) National railways plus underground and metro systems

Source: *Transport Statistics Great Britain 2008, DfT Tables 1.1 & 6.2*

Next update: Spring 2009

### Average distance travelled and number of trips per person

Great Britain 2006

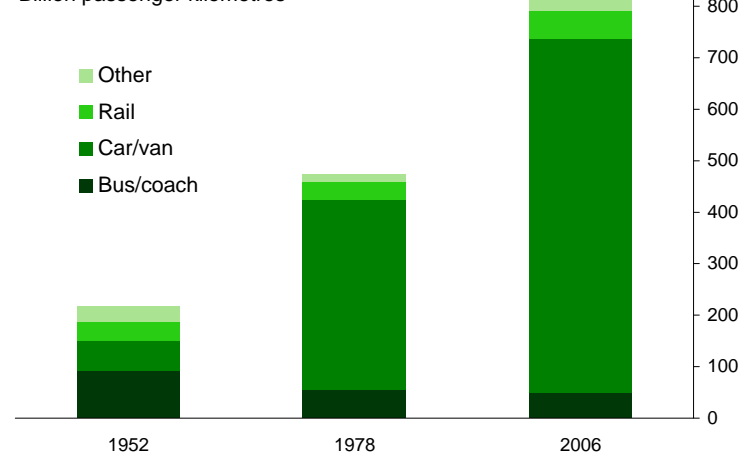
	Distance (km)	Trips (main mode)	Average trip length (km)
Car/van user	9,162	658	13.9
National Rail	750	16	51.2
Local bus	476	65	7.3
Walk (50 yards+)	323	249	1.1
London Underground	121	8	13.8
Non-local bus	101	1	151.0
Taxi/minicab	84	10	7.5
Bicycle	63	16	3.9
Motorcycle/moped	55	3	15.9
Other	344	11	30.0
<b>All modes</b>	<b>11,479</b>	<b>1,037</b>	<b>10.9</b>

Totals may not sum due due to rounding

Source: *National Travel Survey: 2006, DfT. Tables 3.1 and 3.2*

### Passenger transport by mode, Great Britain

Billion passenger kilometres



Contact: Adam Mellows-Facer x4313 or Rachael Harker x5061

## National rail usage and performance

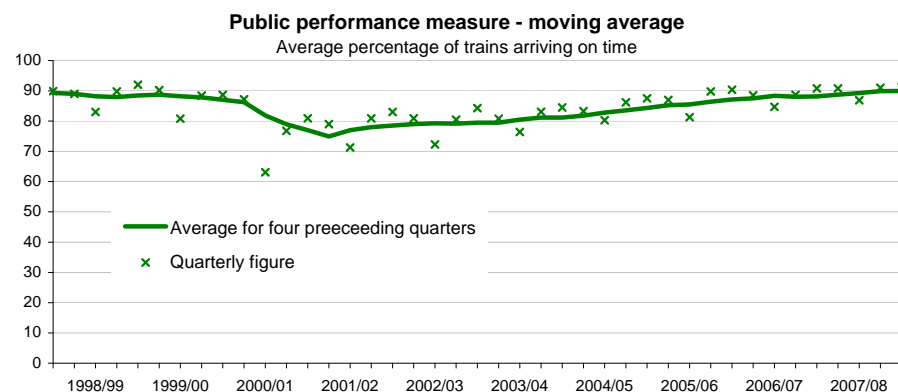
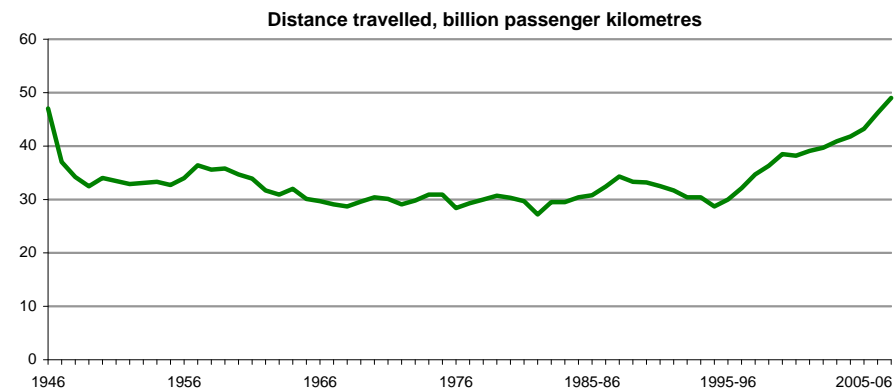
- The number of journeys on national railways and the distance travelled by passengers has increased consistently during the last decade.
- The distance travelled by passengers and the total number of journeys in 2007-08 were both at their highest levels since 1946.
- Fourth quarter 2008-09 journey and passenger kilometre totals were 6.8 per cent and 7.3 per cent higher than at the same time in 2007-08.1
- The Public Performance Measure (PPM) was introduced as the main measure of performance in 2000. The PPM measures the performance of individual trains against their planned timetable, combining reliability and punctuality.
- Speed restrictions imposed after the Hatfield derailment caused a significant reduction in the PPM. The measure fell below 50 per cent from October to December 2000 for long distance operators.
- In 2007-08, 89.9 per cent of trains ran on time, the highest overall annual PPM recorded and very close to 1997-98 levels. The low point of the PPM was 78.0 per cent in 2001-02.

### National rail: passenger usage

	Journeys (million)	Passenger kilometres (billion)
1950	1,010	34.0
1960	1,037	34.7
1970	824	30.4
1980	760	30.3
1990-91	809	33.2
2000-01	957	38.2
2005-06	1,082	43.2
2006-07	1,151	46.2
2007-08	1,232	49.0
<b>Change 1990-91 to 2007-08</b>	<b>+52.3%</b>	<b>+47.6%</b>

Note: There was a break in the series between 1998-99 and 1999-00 and change in journey methodologies in 2003-04 and 2007-08

Sources: *Transport statistics Great Britain 2006, DfT, and earlier editions*  
*National Rail trends yearbook 2007-2008, ORR*



1 National Rail Trends 2008-09 Q1, ORR

Next update: Spring 2009

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