

Focus on London 2007



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The Director of ONS is also the National Statistician and the Registrar General for England and Wales.

About the Greater London Authority

The Greater London Authority was created in 2000 as a new form of strategic citywide government, consisting of an elected Mayor and a separately elected Assembly. The Mayor's responsibilities cover transport, policing, the London Fire Brigade, planning and land use, the environment and economic development in London.

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Introduction and Overview

Introduction

Focus on London 2007 provides a statistical portrait of some of the key matters affecting London. This edition of *Focus on London* has been jointly produced by the Greater London Authority (GLA) and the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and brings together a wide range of demographic, social and economic datasets to provide a broad picture of London. It is aimed at both general and specialist readers, providing information that is detailed but not exhaustive.

More information at a regional and sub-regional level may be found on the National Statistics Online website, at: www.statistics.gov.uk

The Neighbourhood Statistics website (www.statistics.gov.uk/neighbourhood) provides access to more detailed datasets and indicators designed to support neighbourhood renewal.

The GLA publishes many reports presenting and analysing statistics about London and these may be found at: www.london.gov.uk/gla/dmag/index.jsp

Overview

London is one of the most important cities in the world for business. However, there are an increasing number of challenges facing the capital: immigration, unemployment and the environment have all been in the spotlight. There is pressure on affordable housing and, counter to national trends, child poverty in London has not fallen in recent years.

London is home to over 7.5 million residents and is a very densely populated city with nearly 4,800 people per square kilometre. The population has also experienced significant growth in recent years, both from births exceeding deaths and from net international migration exceeding net migration out of the capital to the regions. The estimated net increase from international migration in 2004 was 126,000, although for some migrants London may be only a short-term destination.

London has an extremely ethnically diverse population. Around 30 per cent of Londoners are from non-White groups and while London makes up just 15 per cent of the population of England, it contains 43 per cent of the nation's non-White population.

Half of the 1.2 million pupils that attend schools in London are from Black, Asian and minority ethnic groups. In recent years GCSE results in London have been slightly better than the national average, both overall and in almost every ethnic group, though the attainment of Black pupils is low when compared with other ethnic groups. For younger pupils, the percentage achieving nationally expected levels in Key Stages

1, 2 and 3 in London is below the national average in each of English, science and mathematics.

London has a resident labour force of 3.8 million people, with around a fifth of London's 4.6 million jobs being filled by people that live outside the capital. Londoners on average take the longest time to travel to work at 43 minutes compared with 26 minutes nationally.

Employment rates in London are below the national average and have fallen slightly since 2002. Over the same period, unemployment rates have steadily increased and are now the highest in the UK. Unemployment rates among the Black ethnic groups as well as Pakistani and Bangladeshi groups are especially high.

Employment rates across London are polarised and the gap between the lowest and highest rates at local authority level is the largest of any region nationally. Nine out of ten jobs in London are in the service sector, while just over five per cent are in manufacturing. The rate of self-employment in London is higher than anywhere else in the country.

London is a major hub of international air travel; London's airports carried three quarters of all the scheduled air passengers in the UK, while the total number of passengers using the same airports increased by almost four per cent between 2004 and 2005.

The economy of London is very strong with gross value added (GVA) per head being 53 per cent above the national average. Even after allocating workers' incomes to the region where

they live, GVA per head is 36 per cent above the UK average, still making London the highest region.

The average weekly household income (including all sources of income) in London is £304 per person, over a fifth higher than the national average. However, the population is polarised and while a quarter of households are earning over £1,000 per week, 14 per cent have an income of less than £150 per week.

London has the highest proportion of children living in households with below 60 per cent of median income after housing costs. Two out of five children in London live in income poverty on this definition – over 600,000 children. National trends have shown child poverty falling in the last ten years but the same trend is less evident in London. Furthermore, 26 per cent of children in London are living in workless households compared with 14 per cent in the rest of the UK.

The average property price in London in 2005 was £289,000 – 50 per cent more than the national average of £192,000, though prices across London vary significantly. There were around 94,000 more dwellings in London in 2005 compared with 2000. This represents an increase of 3.1 per cent, yet this is half a percentage point lower than the national average.

Nationally around a quarter of men and women smoke. While in London it is the same percentage for men, for women a fifth are smokers, the lowest of any region. Londoners also have the lowest alcohol consumption of any region.

London has more parks and green areas than any other city of a similar size in the world. However, London faces significant environmental challenges particularly relating to air pollution, waste and water resources. Excessive water abstraction could cause environmental damage, but in the Thames region, 88 per cent of estimated abstractions are used for public water supply, which was greater than for any other region. The Thames is the cleanest metropolitan river in Europe and though London's 30 rivers and canals have relatively poor water quality when compared with other regions, there have been significant improvements in the chemical quality of the water in the last 15 years.

Overall, air quality in the Thames Environment Agency region continues to gradually improve. However, emission intensities for nitrogen oxides, benzene, particulates and sulphur dioxide are high, especially in Inner London. London households generate the least waste of any region, but also recycle the joint lowest proportion at 21 per cent of total household waste compared with the average for England of 27 per cent.

Focus on London 2007 provides a statistical background that aims to assist a wide range of organisations to respond effectively to the challenges faced by London. It brings together data from ONS and other Government Departments, as well as data collected by the GLA. Many of the tables set London figures alongside those for the UK or England as a whole. Some are more specific to London and several include data at individual borough level.

Structure of the publication

Chapters on all topics start with a set of key facts and figures.

Part A (chapters 1 to 5) includes in-depth commentaries for five key topics (Population and Migration, Education and Training, Labour Market, Child Poverty and Environment) illustrated by charts and maps, as well as numerous tables.

Part B includes a small set of tables on other relevant topics.

Sources are given at the foot of each table, chart and map. Readers who would like further information will find details in the references and websites section (page 141). The Notes and Definitions section (page 121) provides additional detail and background information which will help in understanding many of the tables and figures. There is also a section which explains the various different geographies that are used within the tables. Symbols and conventions that have been used in this publication are set out on page 140.

Availability on electronic media

The contents of this edition of Focus on London are available free of charge on the National Statistics website, both in PDF format and as downloadable Excel files (www.statistics.gov.uk/focuson/london/). The web version also includes on-line summaries of the five key topics.

Part A



Population and
Migration

Education and Training

Labour Market

Child Poverty

Environment

Population and Migration

- With 7.5 million residents in 2005, London accounts for 12.5 per cent of the UK population. (Table 1.2)
- Natural population growth (births minus deaths) between 2004 and 2005 in London contributed 48 per cent of the UK total. (Table 1.2)
- London has consistently been the region with the greatest outflow of migrants to other regions of the UK, and the second region, after the South East, in terms of inflows. Over half of those leaving London move to the East or South East regions. (Table 1.6)
- Some 30 per cent of London's population is from the non-White ethnic groups, totalling 2.25 million people in 2004. (Table 1.9)
- Compared with the other regions, London has the highest proportions of households that are formed of two or more unrelated adults, lone parents (both those with dependent children and those with non-dependent children only) and two or more families. (Table 1.11)
- Compared with the other regions, London has the lowest fertility rates at ages 25-29 but the highest rates at ages 35-39 and above. (Figure 1.4 and Table 1.13)
- In line with the UK as a whole, London has experienced substantial growth in international migration since the 1990s. (Table 1.17)

Introduction

London is one of the largest cities in the developed world in terms of its built-up area, with over 7.5 million residents. It is also one of the European Union's most densely settled areas at nearly 4,800 people per square kilometre. Of the capital cities of the EU15 in 2003 (the latest data available from the EU's Urban Audit), only Brussels and central Paris (both much smaller areas) were more densely populated (see [Notes and Definitions](#)). In its basic demographic characteristics London is positioned between other British and other European cities. London's crude birth rate, at over 15 live births per thousand residents, is high compared with most European cities though

more similar to other British cities, while London's crude death rate, at over 7 deaths per thousand residents, is broadly consistent with some other European cities but lower than many others, including other cities in Britain ([Table 1.1](#)).

London is a global city and, arguably, one of the most important in Europe. London is a major hub of international air travel and, helped by the universal nature of the English language, is naturally a destination of many international migrants. The 218,000 international migrants who came to London in 2004 were equivalent to nearly 3 per cent of London's population, almost the size of an average London borough. Migration from the rest of the UK accounted for an

Table 1.1
Cities in Europe, 2003

	Population (thousands)	Land area (sq km)	Population density (persons per sq km)	Births (thousands)	Crude birth rate (per 1,000 population)	Deaths (thousands)	Crude death rate (per 1,000 population)
London ¹	7,388	1,572	4,699	108.5	15.0	57.5	7.9
Inner London ¹	2,905	319	9,097	46.9	16.5	19.3	6.7
Outer London ¹	4,483	1,253	3,579	61.6	14.0	38.2	8.6
Birmingham ¹	992	268	3,705	15.1	15.5	9.9	9.9
Glasgow ¹	577	175	3,288	6.5	10.9	7.7	18.7
Manchester ¹	433	116	3,740	5.8	13.9	4.4	10.1
Amsterdam	1,190	897	1,660	16.2	13.6	9.9	8.3
Athens ²	3,928	3,808	1,032	37.8	9.7	34.0	8.7
Berlin	3,391	892	3,802	28.7	8.5	33.1	9.8
Brussels	996	161	6,186	14.7	14.7	10.3	10.4
Copenhagen	618	528	1,171	7.1	11.4	6.7	10.9
Dublin ³	1,137	921	1,239	17.2	15.3	7.5	6.7
Helsinki	1,334	6,767	210	16.5	12.4	10.0	7.5
Lisbon	1,986	1,347	1,475	23.6	11.9	19.0	9.6
Luxembourg ³	450	2,586	174	5.5	12.4	3.7	8.4
Madrid	5,640	8,028	703	67.3	11.9	41.9	7.4
Ile de France	11,226	12,012	935	173.5	15.4	77.9	6.9
Paris ³	2,166	105	20,548	32.0	14.9	16.4	7.6
Rome	3,741	5,381	708	38.0	10.2	36.7	9.8
Stockholm	1,856	6,789	285	25.0	13.5	15.9	8.6
Vienna	1,591	415	4,018	16.5	10.4	17.0	10.7

¹ All figures for British cities are the latest available estimates for 2003. Figures for 2005 are available in other tables in this chapter.

² Birth and death figures are for 2002.

³ Birth and death figures are for 2001.

Source: Office for National Statistics; General Register Office Scotland; Eurostat

Table 1.2
Mid-year estimate change analysis, 1991 to 2005^{1,2}

							Thousands
Mid-year to mid-year	Resident population at start of period	Live Births	Deaths	Net natural change ³	Other changes ⁴	Total change	Resident population at end of period
London							
1991-1992	6,829.3	106.6	67.7	38.9	-38.8	0.1	6,829.4
1992-1993	6,829.4	104.4	66.4	38.1	-23.0	15.1	6,844.5
1993-1994	6,844.5	105.7	67.8	37.9	-8.9	29.0	6,873.5
1994-1995	6,873.5	104.1	66.1	38.0	1.6	39.6	6,913.1
1995-1996	6,913.1	103.9	66.9	37.0	24.3	61.3	6,974.4
1996-1997	6,974.4	106.4	65.1	41.3	-0.9	40.4	7,014.8
1997-1998	7,014.8	105.1	61.4	43.7	7.0	50.7	7,065.5
1998-1999	7,065.5	105.3	62.6	42.7	45.7	88.4	7,153.9
1999-2000	7,153.9	105.3	61.8	43.5	39.3	82.8	7,236.7
2000-2001	7,236.7	104.4	58.5	45.9	39.8	85.7	7,322.4
2001-2002	7,322.4	104.3	57.4	47.0	1.9	48.8	7,371.2
2002-2003	7,371.2	108.5	57.5	51.0	-34.4	16.6	7,387.9
2003-2004	7,387.9	111.7	56.5	55.2	-14.4	40.7	7,428.6
2004-2005	7,428.6	114.6	54.2	60.4	28.7	89.1	7,517.7
1991-2005	6,829.3	1,490.3	869.9	620.6	67.9	688.3	7,517.7
United Kingdom							
1991-1992	57,438.7	792.7	635.4	157.3	-11.4	145.9	57,584.5
1992-1993	57,584.5	762.4	633.6	128.8	0.5	129.4	57,713.9
1993-1994	57,713.9	763.1	650.8	112.3	36.0	148.3	57,862.1
1994-1995	57,862.1	737.2	630.4	106.9	55.8	162.7	58,024.8
1995-1996	58,024.8	722.3	645.0	77.3	62.2	139.6	58,164.4
1996-1997	58,164.4	739.9	637.1	102.8	47.0	149.9	58,314.2
1997-1998	58,314.2	717.5	617.1	100.4	60.3	160.7	58,474.9
1998-1999	58,474.9	710.5	633.9	76.6	132.8	209.5	58,684.4
1999-2000	58,684.4	688.0	625.7	62.3	139.3	201.6	58,886.1
2000-2001	58,886.1	673.5	599.2	74.3	153.2	227.4	59,113.5
2001-2002	59,113.5	663.2	601.3	61.9	146.2	208.2	59,321.7
2002-2003	59,321.7	681.7	604.8	76.9	155.1	232.1	59,553.8
2003-2004	59,553.8	707.1	603.1	104.0	176.6	280.6	59,834.3
2004-2005	59,834.3	717.5	590.6	126.8	248.3	375.1	60,209.5
1991-2005	57,438.7	10,076.6	8,708.0	1,368.6	1,401.9	2,771.0	60,209.5

1 Mid-year population estimates for 1991 to 2000 have been revised in light of results of the 2001 Census.

2 The mid-2001 population estimates are based on the 2001 Census.

3 Net natural change refers to excess of births over deaths

4 This column is not an estimate of net civilian migration. It has been derived by subtraction using revised population estimates and natural change. Although the main component of these other changes is net civilian migration, this is not the only component. Changes to the non-civilian population and definitional differences are also included.

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

additional 155,000 new residents. Over 350,000 people left London in 2004, with the net impact of the large migration flows into and out of London being only a modest net gain but a continuing rejuvenation of the population. It is London's young age structure that accounts for its low death rate, high birth rate and therefore its disproportionate contribution to the UK's natural population growth.

This chapter starts by describing the trends in the population of London, then looks at the components that underlie the changes – the levels of fertility and mortality and the impact of migration and other changes. It continues by analysing the population in terms of its gender, age and ethnic structure, and finally it looks at the household structure of London's residents.

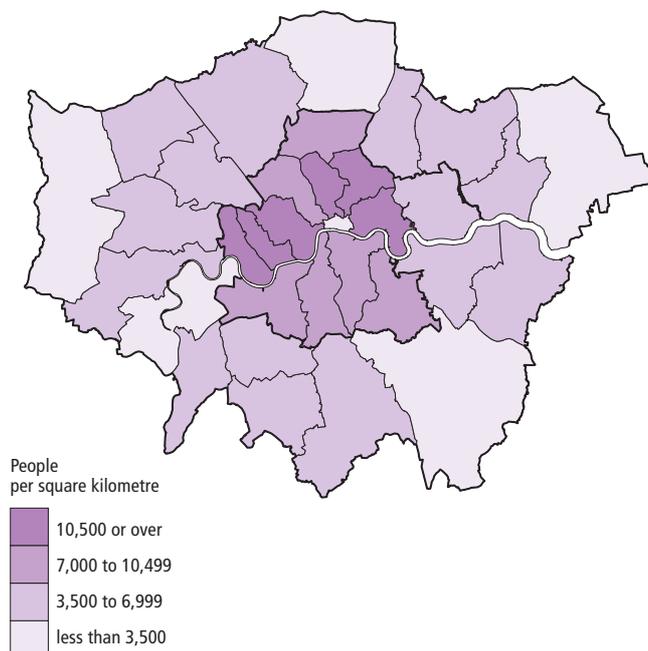
Trends in total population

London is the second largest English region in terms of its total population; only the South East at 8.2 million exceeds London's 7.5 million residents. London accounts for 12.5 per cent of the UK population. The population of London fell for 49 years following the peak of 8.6 million residents at the time of the National Registration in 1939. The decline was particularly rapid during the 1960s and 1970s. The population reached a low point in 1988 of 6.7 million, a size previously achieved when London's population was rising rapidly in the Edwardian era, 80 years earlier. The most recent estimate of London's population, for mid-2005, showed there to be 7.5 million residents, an increase from 7.3 million at mid-2001. This is an annual average increase of about 49,000 (Table 1.2). Table 1.12 (at the end of the chapter) shows the mid-year resident population estimates for all boroughs for 2005 by sex and age.

Population density

In 2005 the overall population density of London was 4,782 people per square kilometre, but there were considerable differences between the boroughs. Map 1.3 and Table 1.13 show that the most densely populated boroughs were Kensington and Chelsea with 16,200 people per square kilometre, and Islington with 12,300. Except for the City of London, which had the fourth lowest borough density (3,200), all other inner boroughs had population densities in excess of 7,000 people per square kilometre, while the most densely populated outer boroughs were Brent and Waltham Forest at 6,200 and 5,800 respectively. Eight Inner London boroughs – Camden, Hackney, Hammersmith and Fulham, Islington, Kensington and Chelsea, Lambeth, Tower Hamlets, and Westminster – have densities in excess of twice the London average.

Map 1.3
Population density by borough, 2005



Source: Office for National Statistics

The Outer London boroughs of Brent, Waltham Forest, Ealing, Merton and Greenwich all have densities greater than the London average. The lowest densities in Outer London – less than half the London average – are found in Bromley, Havering and Hillingdon. These boroughs are characterised by their more recent patterns of population growth and the largest proportions of Green Belt land among all boroughs.

Components of population change

Local population change is the sum of natural change (births minus deaths in the resident population), net migration, and any special circumstances such as changes in the numbers of resident armed forces. A high level of natural change underpins population growth in London. This can be seen in Table 1.2 which shows the main components of change for London and the UK for years from 1991 to 1992 through to 2004 to 2005. The equivalent components of population change at borough level are shown in Table 1.14. After no significant change for over a decade, as elsewhere in the UK, births in London have risen quite sharply in the last three years and now account for 16 per cent of the national total. The annual numbers of deaths have fallen faster in London than in the rest of the UK, with London accounting for 9.2 per cent of the national change in 2004 to 2005. The result is a rapid rise in natural change in London. 'Other changes' show a steady

increase of net flows into the UK, mainly due to international migration. Annual data for London, which include the net result of both international and within-UK migration, are more variable with significant growth over the period 1996 to 2001 but net losses in the early 1990s and in two of the last four years.

In 2004 to 2005 London mothers had 115,000 live births and there were 54,000 deaths of London residents, a natural increase of 60,000 people. London contributed 47.6 per cent of natural increase in the UK. London has a high crude birth rate compared with the UK (15.4 births per thousand residents compared with 12.0) and a low crude death rate (7.3 deaths per thousand residents compared with 9.8). The rate of natural change in London – an increase of 8.1 people for every thousand residents – is therefore high compared with that for the UK as a whole (2.1 people per thousand). London has both the highest birth rate and the lowest death rate of all of the regions, with Northern Ireland being the next on both measures. The South West has the lowest fertility rate (10.4) while Wales and Scotland share the highest death rates (11.1). However, these crude measures are not sensitive to the age structure of the population, which is discussed below.

The other main factor in population change is migration. [Table 1.2](#) also shows net migration and other changes as a combined factor, although migration is treated separately in a later section. In 2004 to 2005 London had a modest growth due to migration and other changes of 29,000, equivalent to a rate of 3.8 per thousand population. London was therefore below the UK average (4.1 per thousand) and well below the East region (7.1) and the South West (6.0). However, in terms of total population change in the year, London, at 89,000, was not only the region with the most absolute growth but also the region with the highest rate of growth, at 11.9 per thousand. The absolute growth in London in 2004 to 2005 was, marginally, the highest recorded since the population returned to growth.

Population structure

Before going on to examine fertility and mortality in detail it is important to look at the age and gender structure of the population, which is critical to making meaningful demographic comparisons between London and other parts of the UK.

As with most parts of the UK, London is estimated to have a higher proportion of females than males among its resident population, at 50.5 per cent. The equivalent percentage for the whole of the UK is 51.0 per cent. In 2005 there were 78,000 more female residents of London than males. However this

figure is down from a female 'surplus' of 128,000 in 2001. A similar, though less rapid, reduction has been estimated for the UK, down from 1.45 million more females in 2001 to 1.25 million more in 2005. However, while both in the UK as a whole and in London, men outnumber women at birth and maintain this advantage for a number of years, there is a crossover in the twenties with there being more women in the UK at ages 24 to 28 and in London at 22 to 26. After a few years with a majority of men, women take over with greater numbers at all ages from age 31 (UK) and age 42 (London). [Table 1.12](#) presents this information in broad age groups.

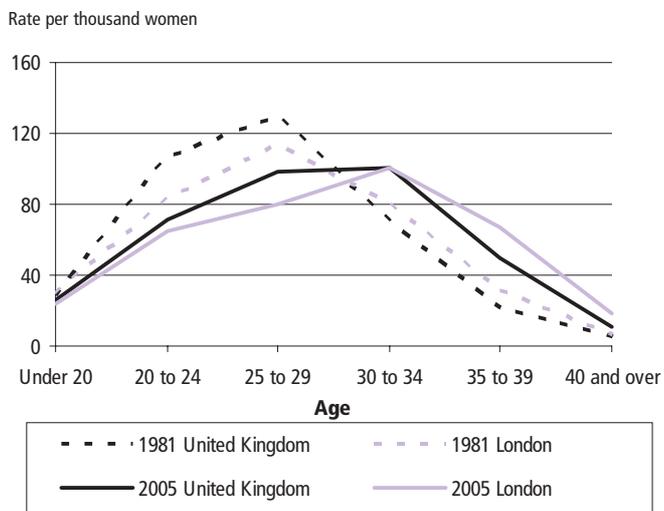
London also differs from the UK with regard to its age structure, the population tending to be younger than in the country as a whole ([Table 1.12](#)). In 2005, London had proportionally more children under 5 and adults aged between 20 and 44 than the UK, but considerably fewer people aged between 5 and 15, or 45 and over. Some 44 per cent of London's residents were in the age band 20 to 44 compared with only 35 per cent of the UK population. This is a particularly important age group for the city's future: as in the rest of the country, economic activity rates are high in this age band and females aged between 20 and 44 also account for nearly all births. The high numbers of young adults, in particular women in their twenties and thirties, helps to explain London's high crude birth rate compared with the UK average. The relatively low proportion of residents aged 65 or over (12 per cent compared with 16 per cent nationally) puts into context London's low crude death rate.

One of the main reasons for these age differences from the national norms is to be found in the analysis of London's migration patterns (see later in the chapter).

Fertility

The main reason for London's comparatively high crude birth rate is the higher proportion of women of childbearing age in the population compared with the UK as a whole. Women in their twenties and thirties form a higher percentage of the total population in London than they do in the UK as a whole. The difference is most marked at ages 25 to 34. These are the age groups with the highest age-specific birth rates ([Figure 1.4](#) and [Table 1.15](#)). Women in the main fertile ages (15 to 44) form 24.6 per cent of London's population compared with 20.7 per cent of the UK population. One measure of overall fertility, which takes account of the age structure of the female population, is the total fertility rate (TFR). In 2005, this rate in London was 1.77 children per woman, almost identical to the level of 1.79 in the UK. Since 1981 the TFR in London has increased by 0.06 children per woman, while there has been a decline of 0.03 in the UK as a whole.

Figure 1.4
Age specific birth rates: UK and London, 1981 and 2005



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

The age-specific fertility rates (Table 1.15) reveal differences in the timing of childbearing. London has the lowest fertility rates at age 25 to 29 but the highest rates at all ages over 30. By 2005, 52 per cent of London's total fertility occurred at ages over 30, compared with only 45 per cent in the UK. Since 1981, age-specific fertility rates for teenagers and women in their twenties have generally been lower in London than in the country as a whole. These rates have also declined. Women in their thirties and early forties living in the capital have generally had significantly higher fertility rates than those in the rest of the UK. The shift to a higher proportion of total fertility at ages over 30 has been consistent in both London and the rest of the UK.

Mortality

The young age structure of the population also contributes to London's low crude death rate. Even when its age structure is taken into account, mortality in London remains lower than for the UK as a whole. The Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) in London in 2004 was 95. In other words, the actual number of deaths in London was 5 per cent lower than would have been expected if the age-specific mortality rates of the United Kingdom had also applied in London (Table 1.16).

However there are slight gender and age differences in comparison with the UK. London's SMRs in 2004 were 4 per cent lower for males and 5 per cent lower for females compared with the UK. Before age 75 age-specific mortality rates in London for both sexes are broadly similar to UK rates,

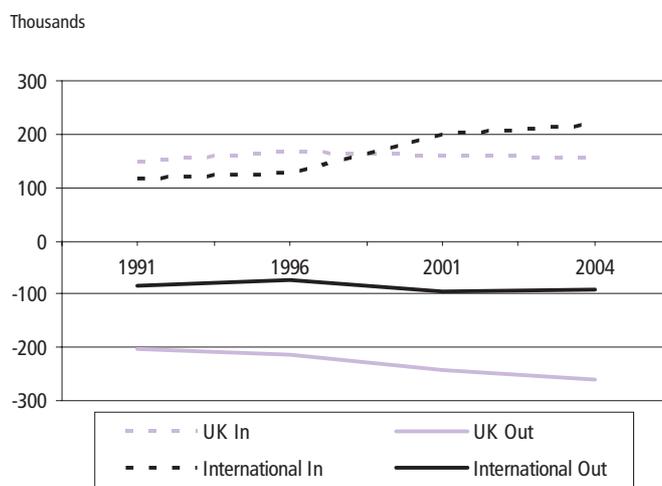
but they are lower than the national rates at ages 75 and over. These lower rates are at ages that encompass the majority of deaths. Hence, London has a relatively lower crude death rate as a result of the combination of the younger age structure of the population and lower mortality rates at age 75 and over.

Migration

One of the main components of London's high population growth in recent years is the estimated level of net migration. Throughout the 1960s and 1970s London was losing as many as 100,000 residents annually through the balance of migration. Losses were still around 50,000 a year at the beginning of the 1980s. Since mid-1988 London's population began to grow again due to the net migration (and other) losses being consistently less than the natural growth. Subsequently the balance of migration for London has been positive in all years, bar 1996-97, since mid-1994.

Figure 1.5 and Table 1.17 show the regional patterns of in- and outflows for inter-regional migration (within the UK) and international migration at selected years since 1991. The most striking aspect of the table is the growth in the international flows to and from the UK with the net balance rising from 43,000 in 1991 to 223,000 in 2004. These increases are reflected in London which had a net gain of 32,000 international migrants in 1991 and 126,000 in 2004. London has had the greatest regional share of both the inflows (35 to 41 per cent) and outflows (26 to 31 per cent).

Figure 1.5
UK and international migration: London 1991 to 2004 (selected years)



Source: National Health Service Central Register and International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics; General Register Office for Scotland; Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency; Home Office; Irish Central Statistical Office

Research has found that the International Passenger Survey (IPS), the main source for international migration estimates, does not provide good estimates of where migrants arriving in the UK go to live. In particular, it has been shown that IPS estimates of migrants going to live in London tend to be overestimated and those intending to live in other parts of the UK are underestimated. This is because London is a gateway city, and for some, only a short-term destination before moving again to other parts of the UK. As a consequence, a number of those stating an intention to live in London will actually end up living elsewhere. ONS research into alternative data sources has established that the Labour Force Survey (LFS) provides the best available estimates of the geographical distribution of migrants into the UK. From 2006, LFS data will be incorporated into the international migration methodology. This is expected to lower estimates of net international migration into London.

In regard to inter-regional migration London has consistently been the region with the greatest outflow, and the second region, after the South East, in terms of inflows. It has therefore had a consistent net outflow of migrants to the rest

of the UK. This outflow is a counterweight to the high natural growth of London and the high net international inflow. The net outflow has been relatively volatile, ranging from 45,000 in 1996 to 105,000 in 2004, but this is the net result of more modest changes in the large annual inflows (149,000 to 168,000) and outflows (202,000 to 260,000).

The growing international migration into London starting in the late 1990s appears to have been reflected in the growing numbers dispersing from London to the rest of the UK. In 1991 the net impact of migration to London was a loss of 21,000 with 265,000 arrivals and 286,000 departures. By 2004 the net impact was a gain of 21,000 but both the inflow and outflow had risen substantially to 373,000 and 352,000 respectively. Virtually all the rise in inflow (102,000 out of 108,000) was due to international immigration and virtually all the rise in outflow (58,000 out of 66,000) was due to inter-regional flows.

Table 1.6 shows a full matrix of inter-regional moves in 2005. Of the 161,000 people who moved to London, over half (52 per cent) originated in the South East (54,000) and the East (29,000). It is a similar picture for London's outflow: 243,000

Table 1.6

Inter-regional movements,¹ 2005

Thousands

Area of destination	Area of origin													
	United Kingdom	England	North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
United Kingdom ²	.	118	39	103	93	97	99	124	243	201	107	50	45	13
England	98	.	33	83	83	89	85	114	227	181	91	47	41	10
North East	40	34	.	6	9	3	2	3	4	4	2	1	4	1
North West	102	85	6	.	17	9	12	7	13	12	7	8	6	2
Yorkshire and The Humber	94	86	9	18	.	16	8	9	11	11	5	3	4	1
East Midlands	106	99	3	9	16	.	16	17	13	18	7	3	3	1
West Midlands	94	83	2	12	7	14	.	8	13	14	12	8	3	1
East	139	131	3	7	7	13	7	.	60	26	9	3	4	1
London	161	148	5	12	10	11	12	29	.	54	16	5	7	1
South East	216	202	4	11	9	14	13	28	90	.	32	7	6	1
South West	132	118	2	8	6	8	15	13	22	43	.	10	4	1
Wales	56	54	1	10	3	3	9	4	6	9	10	.	2	-
Scotland	59	55	5	8	6	4	4	6	8	9	5	2	.	2
Northern Ireland	12	9	-	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	-	2	.

1 Based on NHS patients moving from one Government Office Region to another and registering their change of address with an NHS doctor.

2 Total number of people moving from other parts of the United Kingdom.

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

Table 1.7
Migration to and from London: by age, 2005

Thousands and rates

	Within the UK			Migrant rate per 1,000	
	To	From	Net	Rest of UK to London ¹	London to rest of UK ²
0 to 15	15	40	-25	1.5	27.6
16 to 24	57	49	9	9.3	52.3
25 to 44	73	110	-38	5.1	40.1
45 to 64	11	30	-19	0.9	20.0
65 and over	4	14	-10	0.5	15.6
All ages	161	243	-82	3.1	32.3

1 Rates are per 1,000 population of UK excluding London.
2 Rates are per 1,000 population of London.

Source: National Health Service Central Register, Office for National Statistics

people left London with the South East (90,000) and the East (60,000) receiving 62 per cent of the total. London's total net loss to other regions was 82,000. The share of this accounted for by net movements between London and its two neighbouring regions (East and South East) was even more dramatic, at 82 per cent. London had a net loss to all regions with the exception of a small net gain from the North East, but the only region, besides the South East and East, to have a significant gain from London was the South West, at just 6,000.

Migration into and out of London is at the centre of demographic changes affecting, to a greater or lesser extent, all regions of the UK. London is a magnet for young people from all parts of the UK and the rest of the world for education and jobs, but is generally less attractive to families and the elderly. Table 1.7 shows migration between London and the rest of the UK by age groups. While London is a significant overall net loser of population through migration within the UK it has a net inflow at ages 16 to 24 and the gross inflow at these ages accounts for 35 per cent of the total inflow. It is nearly twice as likely that a person aged 16 to 24 resident in the rest of the UK will move to London as will a person aged 25 to 44 and ten times more likely than a person aged 45 to 64. On the other hand the 16 to 24 and 25 to 44 age groups are also those most likely to leave London.

Population turnover

Map 1.8 shows population turnover rates for mid-year 2003 to mid-year 2004 for London's 983 Middle Layer Super Output areas (MSOAs – see Notes and Definitions). The turnover rates

are based on the sum of all migration into and out of each MSOA from or to other MSOAs in England and Wales. The rates are per 1,000 resident population. While the turnover rates do not include migration to and from Scotland, Northern Ireland and overseas, they are useful pointers to localities with a potential for problems associated with high turnover of residents.

Population turnover is an issue for London boroughs as high mobility of children, for example, is likely to put additional costs on the education services as pupils switch between education authorities or between schools at non-standard times in the academic year. Other public services may also suffer additional costs due to high population turnover. Turnover rates are available by age group and also by inflow and outflow separately. Map 1.8 shows the overall turnover – all inflows and outflows at all ages – to illustrate those parts of London where the phenomenon is greatest. In most areas the inflow rates and the outflow rates are broadly similar.

Several of the highest turnover rates can be associated with areas of student housing and most are in Inner London where there are many areas with relatively high proportions of young adults. Low turnover is usually associated with areas dominated by owner occupation and characterized by older populations. Most of these areas are in Outer London with a few in central London.

The highest turnover rate, of 559 per 1,000 resident population, was found in an MSOA in Kingston upon Thames. There were turnover rates greater than 300 per 1,000 population in MSOAs in Camden, Hillingdon, Lambeth, Newham, Richmond upon Thames, Wandsworth and Westminster.

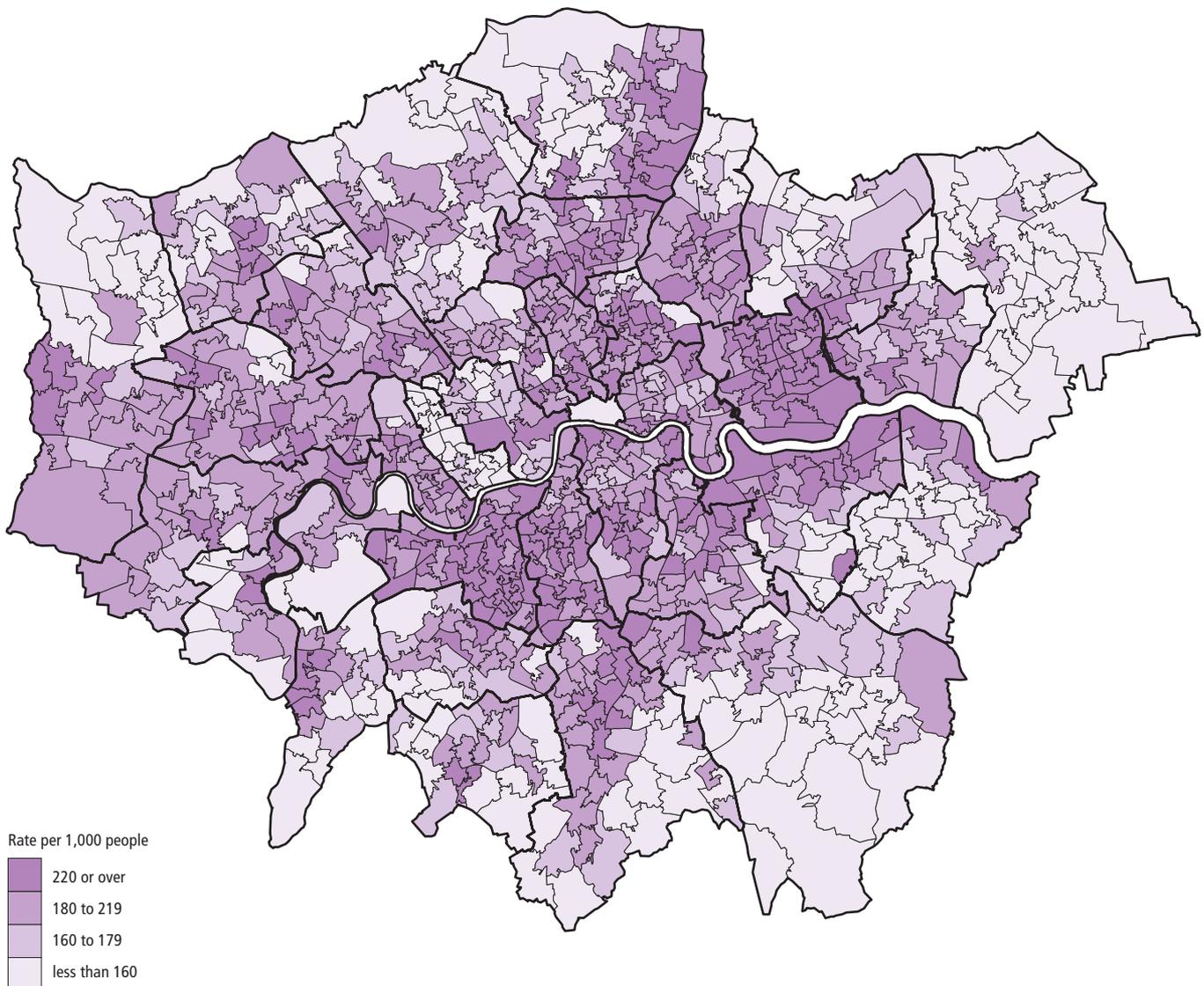
The lowest turnover rates, with values of 120 or below, were found in MSOAs in Bexley, Bromley, Enfield, Havering, Kensington and Chelsea, and Kingston upon Thames. The lowest rate, in Havering, was a population turnover of 96 persons per 1,000 resident population.

Ethnicity

London has the most ethnically diverse population of any region and the 2001 Census showed that two boroughs (Brent and Newham) had more than 50 per cent of their populations in Black, Asian and minority ethnic groups (here called 'non White'). According to ONS analysis published in *Focus on Ethnicity and Religion 2006*, Brent was the most ethnically diverse authority where there was an 85 per cent chance that two Brent residents drawn at random would represent different ethnic groups (a score of 0.85 on the Fractionalisation Index of diversity, see Notes and Definitions). Of the 28

Map 1.8

Population turnover rates¹, mid-2003 to mid-2004



1 Inflow and Outflow. Persons: All ages

Source: Office for National Statistics

authorities classified as 'highly diverse' (an index value of 0.50 or above), 24 were London boroughs.

ONS has produced experimental statistics of the ethnic group composition of the populations of local authority areas in England (see [Notes and Definitions](#)). [Table 1.9](#) compares estimates for London and England in 2001 and 2004. The ethnic groups used are the sixteen defined in the 2001 Census.

London, with 15 per cent of the England population, has at least 25 per cent of the national population in every ethnic group, with the exceptions of White British (10 per cent) and Pakistani (20 per cent). London is home to more than half of the national population of the Bangladeshi, Other Asian, Black

Caribbean, Black African and Black Other groups, with Black Africans being the most concentrated in London at 66 per cent.

The largest group, after White British, in both England and London was the Other White group, which stood at 645,000 in London or 8.7 per cent of the total population. The recent evidence of increased flows to the UK by people from the eight eastern European Accession States which joined the EU in May 2004 has not entered into the estimates for mid-2004.

Between 2001 and 2004 the non-White population of London grew by 129,000 and stood at 2.25 million people. This is equivalent to 30.2 per cent of London's population and

Table 1.9

Estimated Resident Population by ethnic group (experimental statistics)¹, mid-2001 and mid-2004

Percentages and thousands

	London				England			
	2001		2004		2001		2004	
	Thousands	Percentage	Thousands	Percentage	Thousands	Percentage	Thousands	Percentage
All people	7,322.4	100.0	7,428.6	100.0	49,449.7	100.0	50,093.1	100.0
White	5,205.1	71.1	5,182.2	69.8	44,896.9	90.8	44,834.0	89.5
White British	4,363.9	59.6	4,336.5	58.4	42,925.8	86.8	42,708.9	85.3
White Irish	223.7	3.1	200.6	2.7	628.8	1.3	601.4	1.2
Other White	617.5	8.4	645.1	8.7	1,342.3	2.7	1,523.7	3.0
Non-White	2,117.3	28.9	2,246.4	30.2	4,552.8	9.2	5,259.1	10.5
Mixed								
White and Black Caribbean	72.0	1.0	73.6	1.0	234.4	0.5	257.3	0.5
White and Black African	35.1	0.5	38.4	0.5	78.3	0.2	95.2	0.2
White and Asian	61.5	0.8	68.0	0.9	187.2	0.4	220.1	0.4
Other Mixed	62.5	0.9	67.7	0.9	154.3	0.3	180.2	0.4
Asian or Asian British								
Indian	445.8	6.1	473.8	6.4	1,045.6	2.1	1,167.7	2.3
Pakistani	146.8	2.0	161.8	2.2	720.0	1.5	803.0	1.6
Bangladeshi	157.7	2.2	165.9	2.2	281.5	0.6	314.9	0.6
Other Asian	136.6	1.9	147.6	2.0	243.8	0.5	294.0	0.6
Black or Black British								
Black Caribbean	348.7	4.8	334.4	4.5	569.8	1.2	585.2	1.2
Black African	388.6	5.3	412.5	5.6	491.1	1.0	624.0	1.2
Other Black	61.4	0.8	62.1	0.8	97.4	0.2	106.7	0.2
Chinese	83.3	1.1	103.0	1.4	227.0	0.5	312.4	0.6
Other	117.3	1.6	137.5	1.9	222.4	0.4	298.6	0.6

¹ See Notes and Definitions.

Source: Office for National Statistics

constitutes 42.7 per cent of England's non-White population. It is estimated that both nationally and in London the White British and White Irish populations have fallen since 2001. In London the Black Caribbean population also fell by 14,000 people, or by 4.1 per cent. The fastest growing populations in London since 2001 were the Chinese (up 24 per cent) and the Other ethnic group (up 17 per cent).

Table 1.10
Household numbers¹, 1981 to 2004

	1981	1991	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	Millions									
Great Britain	20.27	22.35	23.13	23.26	23.41	23.60	23.93	24.15	24.37	24.56
North East	0.98	1.05	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.08	1.08	1.09	1.10
North West	2.56	2.72	2.77	2.78	2.78	2.79	2.83	2.85	2.87	2.90
Yorkshire and The Humber	1.83	1.99	2.03	2.04	2.04	2.05	2.07	2.09	2.10	2.12
East Midlands	1.42	1.60	1.68	1.69	1.70	1.71	1.74	1.76	1.78	1.80
West Midlands	1.87	2.05	2.11	2.12	2.12	2.13	2.15	2.18	2.19	2.21
East	1.77	2.03	2.15	2.17	2.19	2.21	2.24	2.26	2.29	2.30
London	2.63	2.80	2.83	2.85	2.89	2.93	3.04	3.07	3.09	3.11
South East	2.66	3.03	3.18	3.20	3.24	3.26	3.29	3.32	3.35	3.37
South West	1.65	1.91	2.01	2.02	2.04	2.07	2.09	2.12	2.14	2.16
England	17.36	19.17	19.82	19.92	20.05	20.22	20.52	20.72	20.90	21.06
Wales	1.03	1.14	1.18	1.18	1.19	1.20	1.21	1.22	1.24	1.25
Scotland	1.88	2.04	2.14	2.15	2.17	2.18	2.20	2.21	2.23	2.25

¹ Estimates for England and Wales for 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004 are based on mid-year population estimates which take into account 2001 Census results. Estimates for 1982 onwards were subject to revision following revisions to population estimates, hence the apparent fall in numbers of households compared to those initially published.

Source: *Communities and Local Government; Welsh Assembly Government; Scottish Executive*

Households

London is the second largest region in terms of the number of households. At mid-2004 there were estimated to be 3.1 million with the number having grown by over 25,000 a year since mid-2001 (Table 1.10). London is, just, the fastest growing region ahead of the South East. Household growth is more evenly spread among the English regions than is population growth with six regions growing by an average of over 20,000 per year.

Household estimates are based in part on the ONS population estimates and linked to an analysis of trends in household formation rates. The Labour Force Survey (LFS) offers details of the types of households in each region (Table 1.11) although the total estimated numbers of households in the spring 2006 LFS are much lower than the household estimates for mid-2004 in most regions. For information about the LFS see [Notes and Definitions](#) for Chapter 3.

The household structure of London is quite extreme compared with other regions. London has the highest proportions of households that are formed of two or more unrelated adults, lone parents (both those with dependent children and those with non-dependent children only) and two or more families. On the other hand London has the fewest couples with non-dependent children only and couples without children. London also has more one-person households and couples with dependent children than the UK average. Most of these differences are explicable in terms of London's young age structure and particularly the high proportions of the population that are single. These features contribute to the relatively high numbers of lone parents, couples with no children and two or more adult sharers. The preponderance of lone parents in London is a serious issue in relation to the extent of child poverty in the capital (see [Chapter 4](#)).

Table 1.11
Households: by type, spring 2006

Percentages and thousands

	Types of households (percentages)								Total households (=100%) (thousands)
	One person	Two or more un-related adults	Married/Cohabiting couple			Lone parent		Two or more families ¹	
			With dependent children	With non-dependent children only	With no children	With dependent children	With non-dependent children only		
United Kingdom	28.6	3.2	21.9	6.1	28.9	7.1	3.0	1.1	24,883
North East	31.2	2.5	19.7	6.6	28.4	7.8	3.0	0.8	1,083
North West	28.0	2.6	21.8	6.7	28.1	8.7	3.3	0.7	2,821
Yorkshire & The Humber	29.0	3.2	20.8	5.6	30.2	7.1	2.8	1.1	2,122
East Midlands	27.4	2.2	21.8	6.6	31.9	6.4	2.8	0.9	1,792
West Midlands	26.7	2.4	23.3	6.6	28.9	7.4	3.6	1.2	2,141
East	28.2	2.5	22.7	6.1	31.5	5.7	2.3	0.9	2,327
London	29.1	6.2	22.4	5.2	21.5	9.6	3.9	2.1	2,928
South East	27.9	2.9	22.7	5.7	31.5	5.8	2.4	1.2	3,421
South West	28.7	3.3	20.8	5.6	32.7	5.3	2.7	1.0	2,153
England	28.3	3.2	22.0	6.0	29.2	7.1	3.0	1.1	20,788
Wales	27.7	3.1	21.8	6.0	29.1	8.0	3.5	0.7	1,221
Scotland	32.1	2.9	19.7	6.4	28.0	7.0	3.1	0.8	2,220
Northern Ireland	27.8	2.8	26.5	8.6	22.6	6.9	3.7	1.1	655

¹ For some regions, sample sizes are too small to provide a reliable estimate. See Notes and Definitions for further details.

Source: Labour Force Survey Household Datasets, Office for National Statistics

Table 1.12

Resident population^{1,2}: London boroughs by age and sex, 2005

Males	Thousands									
	0 to 4	5 to 15	16 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 64	65 to 79	80 and over	All ages
United Kingdom	1,755.6	4,190.4	1,632.9	1,980.0	8,511.8	5,746.0	1,519.0	3,228.1	915.2	29,479.2
England	1,481.8	3,502.3	1,360.6	1,655.6	7,211.3	4,792.0	1,263.3	2,696.9	777.2	24,741.0
London ³	253.5	487.1	190.9	271.1	1,405.6	600.0	131.2	292.3	88.2	3,720.0
Inner London	103.2	173.2	71.8	119.9	649.9	207.3	42.2	96.0	28.1	1,491.7
Inner London - West	32.9	53.3	23.6	48.5	258.4	78.6	17.3	37.2	12.1	562.0
Camden	6.8	11.4	5.3	10.5	49.9	15.8	3.3	6.9	2.2	112.1
City of London	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	2.2	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	4.9
Hammersmith and Fulham	5.4	8.9	3.6	7.0	42.1	12.4	2.5	5.9	1.7	89.5
Kensington and Chelsea	5.3	9.6	4.2	8.8	40.6	14.7	3.4	6.9	2.5	96.1
Wandsworth	9.0	13.1	4.7	8.5	68.7	17.3	3.7	8.8	2.8	136.7
Westminster	6.1	10.0	5.7	13.4	54.8	17.3	4.0	8.5	2.8	122.7
Inner London - East	70.4	119.8	48.2	71.4	391.5	128.7	24.9	58.8	16.0	929.7
Hackney	9.1	14.7	5.5	7.5	39.9	14.4	2.7	6.7	1.7	102.1
Haringey	8.6	13.8	6.0	8.4	47.4	16.0	3.3	7.4	1.7	112.7
Islington	5.6	10.1	4.3	7.5	40.0	12.4	2.7	5.9	1.6	90.0
Lambeth	9.6	15.4	5.9	9.2	66.0	17.9	3.4	8.2	2.3	137.9
Lewisham	8.8	16.5	6.2	8.5	49.2	18.9	3.8	8.1	2.5	122.5
Newham	11.0	19.5	8.4	11.4	44.7	17.5	3.2	7.3	2.0	125.1
Southwark	9.2	15.7	6.1	9.4	56.2	19.0	3.5	8.4	2.5	130.1
Tower Hamlets	8.4	14.2	5.8	9.6	48.2	12.5	2.3	6.6	1.7	109.3
Outer London	150.3	314.0	119.1	151.2	755.7	392.7	89.0	196.3	60.1	2,228.3
Outer London - East and North East	54.4	115.6	42.8	52.6	251.7	138.5	31.7	70.9	21.2	779.5
Barking and Dagenham	6.4	13.3	4.5	5.5	24.4	13.4	2.9	6.4	2.3	79.2
Bexley	6.6	16.3	5.8	6.4	30.2	20.7	5.0	11.6	3.4	106.1
Enfield	9.9	19.9	7.5	9.2	45.0	24.5	5.6	12.6	3.6	137.7
Greenwich	8.4	15.5	6.3	8.3	40.4	17.9	4.0	8.2	2.6	111.6
Havering	6.2	16.2	6.0	6.6	29.4	22.4	5.5	12.9	3.8	108.9
Redbridge	8.4	18.8	6.8	8.5	40.1	22.7	4.9	10.8	3.3	124.3
Waltham Forest	8.6	15.7	5.9	8.1	42.2	17.0	3.8	8.4	2.2	111.8
Outer London - South	36.4	81.7	29.4	36.1	191.8	104.3	24.1	51.5	16.8	572.2
Bromley	9.1	21.3	7.0	7.6	43.6	28.5	7.0	15.9	5.2	145.1
Croydon	11.0	25.4	9.4	11.1	54.7	30.6	7.0	14.1	4.5	167.8
Kingston upon Thames	4.6	9.4	3.8	6.4	27.2	13.3	3.0	5.8	2.1	75.8
Merton	6.3	12.3	4.5	6.2	38.5	15.6	3.4	7.6	2.4	96.9
Sutton	5.4	13.3	4.7	4.7	27.9	16.3	3.7	8.1	2.6	86.6
Outer London - West and North West	59.4	116.6	46.9	62.5	312.2	149.8	33.1	73.8	22.1	876.5
Barnet	10.7	22.6	8.1	10.3	55.4	27.6	6.3	14.2	4.7	159.9
Brent	9.3	16.5	7.3	11.0	51.3	21.0	4.9	11.5	2.7	135.6
Ealing	10.4	19.1	8.0	11.0	59.0	24.8	5.3	11.7	3.5	152.9
Harrow	6.8	15.1	6.6	6.6	34.0	19.3	4.3	9.8	3.1	105.6
Hillingdon	8.4	18.0	7.0	9.9	38.9	22.2	5.0	11.1	3.2	123.8
Hounslow	7.6	13.9	5.9	8.2	39.4	17.9	3.7	8.4	2.2	107.2
Richmond upon Thames	6.1	11.5	3.9	5.5	34.1	17.1	3.8	7.0	2.6	91.6

1 The mid-2005 population estimates are those published on 24 August 2006.

2 The estimated resident population of an area includes all people who usually live there, whatever their nationality. Members of HM and US Armed Forces in England and Wales are included on a residential basis wherever possible. HM Forces stationed outside England and Wales are not included. Students are taken to be resident at their term-time address.

3 London is presented by NUTS levels 1, 2, 3 and 4. See Notes and Definitions.

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

Table 1.12 continued

Resident population^{1,2}: London boroughs by age and sex, 2005

Females	Thousands									
	0 to 4	5 to 15	16 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 64	65 to 79	80 and over	All ages
United Kingdom	1,671.9	3,979.7	1,543.5	1,926.2	8,630.4	5,878.1	1,595.1	3,767.4	1,738.0	30,730.3
England	1,411.4	3,325.2	1,286.2	1,609.0	7,262.5	4,890.0	1,322.4	3,120.9	1,463.1	25,690.7
London ³	243.8	464.6	179.7	285.2	1,342.2	628.8	147.2	344.9	161.4	3,797.7
Inner London	99.6	165.9	69.1	134.5	599.4	217.0	49.6	110.3	48.6	1,494.0
Inner London - West	31.9	50.5	23.4	58.2	243.7	82.8	20.6	43.6	20.5	575.1
Camden	6.6	11.1	5.3	12.6	46.3	16.3	4.0	8.2	3.6	114.0
City of London	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.8	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	4.3
Hammersmith and Fulham	5.2	8.9	3.5	8.1	38.5	13.0	3.1	6.8	3.1	90.3
Kensington and Chelsea	5.1	8.6	4.0	10.3	39.7	15.9	4.4	8.2	3.8	100.1
Wandsworth	8.9	12.3	4.8	11.8	67.6	19.0	4.4	10.3	5.6	144.7
Westminster	5.9	9.2	5.5	14.8	49.9	17.8	4.5	9.7	4.2	121.7
Inner London - East	67.7	115.5	45.7	76.3	355.6	134.2	29.0	66.8	28.1	918.8
Hackney	8.6	14.2	5.3	8.4	40.8	15.1	3.3	6.9	3.3	105.7
Haringey	8.0	13.6	5.5	8.2	42.9	17.8	3.9	8.7	3.3	111.8
Islington	5.4	9.6	4.3	8.8	38.5	13.3	3.2	7.0	2.7	92.6
Lambeth	9.3	14.9	5.6	9.8	55.5	18.9	4.1	9.2	3.8	131.2
Lewisham	8.5	16.1	6.1	8.4	46.6	20.1	4.2	10.3	4.6	124.9
Newham	10.7	18.3	7.4	11.2	40.8	17.8	3.5	8.2	3.3	121.2
Southwark	8.8	15.2	5.9	10.6	49.4	19.2	4.1	10.0	4.5	127.6
Tower Hamlets	8.3	13.6	5.7	11.0	41.2	11.9	2.8	6.7	2.6	103.8
Outer London	144.2	298.7	110.6	150.7	742.9	411.9	97.6	234.5	112.8	2,303.8
Outer London - East and North East	52.4	110.4	40.0	53.5	253.3	144.4	34.9	85.9	41.1	815.8
Barking and Dagenham	6.3	13.0	4.0	6.0	26.6	13.4	3.1	8.7	4.4	85.3
Bexley	6.5	15.7	5.8	6.3	32.4	21.6	5.6	14.0	6.3	114.2
Enfield	9.7	19.2	7.0	9.3	44.3	25.6	6.1	14.6	7.0	142.8
Greenwich	7.9	14.7	5.7	9.2	40.0	18.9	4.2	10.5	5.5	116.6
Havering	5.9	15.4	5.6	6.5	31.0	23.4	6.1	16.2	7.1	117.3
Redbridge	8.1	17.9	6.4	8.6	38.9	23.0	5.5	12.5	6.2	127.2
Waltham Forest	8.0	14.5	5.5	7.6	40.0	18.4	4.3	9.4	4.6	112.3
Outer London - South	35.1	77.3	27.7	35.8	192.7	109.6	25.8	62.5	31.3	597.9
Bromley	8.9	20.2	6.8	7.6	46.4	29.8	7.8	19.5	9.9	156.8
Croydon	10.7	23.8	8.6	11.3	56.9	31.8	7.5	16.8	7.5	174.9
Kingston upon Thames	4.4	9.3	3.9	6.4	25.1	14.0	3.0	7.1	4.0	77.2
Merton	6.0	11.4	4.2	6.1	35.9	17.0	3.6	8.9	4.8	97.9
Sutton	5.1	12.5	4.3	4.5	28.3	17.0	4.0	10.1	5.1	91.1
Outer London - West and North West	56.7	111.0	42.9	61.4	296.9	157.9	36.9	86.1	40.5	890.1
Barnet	10.5	21.8	7.5	11.2	55.3	30.1	7.1	17.2	9.2	169.8
Brent	8.9	16.0	6.9	10.7	46.4	22.8	5.4	12.6	4.7	134.5
Ealing	9.9	18.4	7.1	10.1	52.4	26.1	5.8	13.3	5.9	148.9
Harrow	6.4	13.6	5.5	6.8	33.3	20.4	5.0	11.8	5.6	108.3
Hillingdon	7.7	17.0	6.8	9.6	40.4	22.3	5.4	13.4	6.2	128.6
Hounslow	7.4	13.3	5.3	7.4	35.9	18.6	4.2	9.3	4.0	105.3
Richmond upon Thames	6.0	11.0	3.8	5.7	33.2	17.7	4.0	8.4	4.9	94.6

1 The mid-2005 population estimates are those published on 24 August 2006.

2 The estimated resident population of an area includes all people who usually live there, whatever their nationality. Members of HM and US Armed Forces in England and Wales are included on a residential basis wherever possible. HM Forces stationed outside England and Wales are not included. Students are taken to be resident at their term-time address.

3 London is presented by NUTS levels 1, 2, 3 and 4. See Notes and Definitions.

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

Table 1.12 continued

Resident population^{1,2}: London boroughs by age and sex, 2005

All people	Percentages									
	0 to 4	5 to 15	16 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 59	60 to 64	65 to 79	80 and over	All ages
United Kingdom	5.7	13.6	5.3	6.5	28.5	19.3	5.2	11.6	4.4	100.0
England	5.7	13.5	5.2	6.5	28.7	19.2	5.1	11.5	4.4	100.0
London ³	6.6	12.7	4.9	7.4	36.6	16.3	3.7	8.5	3.3	100.0
Inner London	6.8	11.4	4.7	8.5	41.8	14.2	3.1	6.9	2.6	100.0
Inner London - West	5.7	9.1	4.1	9.4	44.2	14.2	3.3	7.1	2.9	100.0
Camden	5.9	10.0	4.7	10.2	42.5	14.2	3.2	6.7	2.5	100.0
City of London	3.0	6.1	3.2	8.7	43.5	19.9	4.9	7.8	3.0	100.0
Hammersmith and Fulham	5.9	9.9	4.0	8.4	44.8	14.1	3.1	7.1	2.7	100.0
Kensington and Chelsea	5.3	9.3	4.2	9.7	41.0	15.6	4.0	7.7	3.2	100.0
Wandsworth	6.4	9.0	3.4	7.2	48.4	12.9	2.9	6.8	3.0	100.0
Westminster	4.9	7.9	4.6	11.6	42.9	14.4	3.5	7.4	2.9	100.0
Inner London - East	7.5	12.7	5.1	8.0	40.4	14.2	2.9	6.8	2.4	100.0
Hackney	8.5	13.9	5.2	7.6	38.8	14.2	2.9	6.5	2.4	100.0
Haringey	7.4	12.2	5.1	7.4	40.2	15.1	3.2	7.2	2.2	100.0
Islington	6.0	10.7	4.7	8.9	43.0	14.1	3.2	7.1	2.3	100.0
Lambeth	7.0	11.3	4.3	7.1	45.1	13.7	2.8	6.5	2.3	100.0
Lewisham	7.0	13.2	5.0	6.8	38.7	15.8	3.2	7.5	2.9	100.0
Newham	8.8	15.3	6.4	9.2	34.7	14.3	2.7	6.3	2.2	100.0
Southwark	7.0	12.0	4.7	7.7	41.0	14.8	2.9	7.1	2.7	100.0
Tower Hamlets	7.8	13.1	5.4	9.6	41.9	11.5	2.4	6.2	2.0	100.0
Outer London	6.5	13.5	5.1	6.7	33.1	17.8	4.1	9.5	3.8	100.0
Outer London - East and North East	6.7	14.2	5.2	6.7	31.7	17.7	4.2	9.8	3.9	100.0
Barking and Dagenham	7.7	16.0	5.2	7.0	31.0	16.3	3.6	9.2	4.1	100.0
Bexley	5.9	14.5	5.3	5.8	28.4	19.2	4.8	11.6	4.4	100.0
Enfield	7.0	13.9	5.2	6.6	31.8	17.8	4.2	9.7	3.8	100.0
Greenwich	7.1	13.3	5.2	7.6	35.2	16.2	3.6	8.2	3.5	100.0
Havering	5.4	14.0	5.1	5.8	26.7	20.2	5.1	12.9	4.8	100.0
Redbridge	6.6	14.6	5.2	6.8	31.4	18.2	4.1	9.3	3.8	100.0
Waltham Forest	7.4	13.5	5.1	7.0	36.7	15.8	3.6	7.9	3.0	100.0
Outer London - South	6.1	13.6	4.9	6.1	32.9	18.3	4.3	9.7	4.1	100.0
Bromley	5.9	13.8	4.6	5.0	29.8	19.3	4.9	11.7	5.0	100.0
Croydon	6.3	14.4	5.3	6.5	32.6	18.2	4.2	9.0	3.5	100.0
Kingston upon Thames	5.9	12.3	5.0	8.4	34.2	17.8	3.9	8.4	4.0	100.0
Merton	6.3	12.2	4.5	6.3	38.2	16.7	3.6	8.5	3.7	100.0
Sutton	5.9	14.5	5.0	5.2	31.6	18.7	4.4	10.2	4.4	100.0
Outer London - West and North West	6.6	12.9	5.1	7.0	34.5	17.4	4.0	9.0	3.5	100.0
Barnet	6.4	13.4	4.7	6.5	33.6	17.5	4.1	9.5	4.2	100.0
Brent	6.7	12.1	5.3	8.0	36.2	16.2	3.8	8.9	2.7	100.0
Ealing	6.7	12.4	5.0	7.0	36.9	16.9	3.7	8.3	3.1	100.0
Harrow	6.2	13.4	5.7	6.3	31.5	18.5	4.3	10.1	4.1	100.0
Hillingdon	6.4	13.9	5.5	7.7	31.4	17.6	4.1	9.7	3.7	100.0
Hounslow	7.1	12.8	5.3	7.3	35.4	17.2	3.7	8.4	2.9	100.0
Richmond upon Thames	6.5	12.1	4.1	6.0	36.2	18.7	4.2	8.3	4.0	100.0

1 The mid-2005 population estimates are those published on 24 August 2006.

2 The estimated resident population of an area includes all people who usually live there, whatever their nationality. Members of HM and US Armed Forces in England and Wales are included on a residential basis wherever possible. HM Forces stationed outside England and Wales are not included. Students are taken to be resident at their term-time address.

3 London is presented by NUTS levels 1, 2, 3 and 4. See Notes and Definitions.

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

Table 1.13

Key population and vital statistics: London boroughs, 2005¹

	Area (sq km)	People per sq km	Population (thous) Total	Total population percentage change 1981-2005	Percentage of population: aged under 5 or over		Total fertility rate (TFR) ³	Standardised mortality ratio (UK=100) (SMR) ^{1,4}	Live birth rate per 1,000 population ⁵	Death rate per 1,000 population ¹	Infant mortality rate ^{1,6}
United Kingdom	242,495	248	60,210	6.8	5.7	18.7	1.79	100	12.0	9.8	5.0
England	130,279	387	50,432	7.7	5.7	18.6	1.80	98	12.2	9.6	5.0
London	1,572	4,782	7,518	10.5	6.6	13.8	1.77	95	15.4	7.3	5.2
Inner London	319	9,351	2,986	17.1	6.8	11.1	1.67	99	16.6	6.2	5.4
Camden	22	10,374	226	26.2	5.9	11.0	1.24	101	13.1	6.4	6.2
City of London ⁵	3	3,169	9	38.1	3.0	12.9	..	65	..	5.1	..
Hackney ⁵	19	10,897	208	12.2	8.5	10.5	2.17	103	20.5	6.0	3.4
Hammersmith and Fulham	16	10,963	180	19.7	5.9	11.5	1.46	86	14.9	5.5	3.4
Haringey	30	7,587	225	8.5	7.4	11.1	1.99	103	17.9	6.0	7.2
Islington	15	12,291	183	10.4	6.0	11.1	1.45	117	15.0	7.0	7.5
Kensington and Chelsea	12	16,178	196	39.0	5.3	13.1	1.10	64	11.2	4.9	..
Lambeth	27	10,034	269	6.9	7.0	10.3	1.86	109	17.6	6.2	5.7
Lewisham	35	7,039	248	4.2	7.0	12.1	2.01	113	17.3	7.8	3.9
Newham	36	6,797	246	16.2	8.8	9.9	2.48	113	21.7	6.3	8.3
Southwark	29	8,931	258	17.7	7.0	11.4	1.98	99	18.3	6.3	7.9
Tower Hamlets	20	10,784	213	47.3	7.8	9.5	1.75	108	18.6	5.7	4.2
Wandsworth	34	8,213	281	7.2	6.4	11.3	1.46	98	16.2	6.5	3.5
Westminster	21	11,377	244	29.7	4.9	12.2	1.13	81	11.9	5.6	5.5
Outer London	1,253	3,618	4,532	6.5	6.5	15.5	1.88	94	14.7	8.0	5.1
Barking and Dagenham	36	4,559	165	2.0	7.7	15.1	2.38	108	18.1	9.3	6.5
Barnet	87	3,801	330	11.7	6.4	15.9	1.77	86	14.3	7.8	3.6
Bexley	61	3,638	220	1.3	5.9	18.6	1.86	91	12.2	8.8	5.6
Brent	43	6,247	270	8.8	6.7	13.7	1.95	87	16.7	6.1	4.9
Bromley	150	2,011	302	0.9	5.9	19.3	1.76	87	12.1	9.2	5.9
Croydon	87	3,961	343	6.9	6.3	14.7	1.80	96	13.7	7.7	4.3
Ealing	56	5,435	302	5.8	6.7	13.4	1.92	95	16.0	6.9	3.6
Enfield	81	3,470	281	7.5	7.0	15.7	2.19	95	16.0	8.1	5.9
Greenwich	47	4,819	228	6.6	7.1	13.6	2.00	106	17.4	8.3	6.7
Harrow	50	4,239	214	7.0	6.2	16.5	1.80	85	13.4	7.7	5.9
Havering	112	2,015	226	-6.5	5.4	20.4	1.78	95	10.9	9.9	3.9
Hillingdon	116	2,182	252	8.0	6.4	15.5	1.78	98	13.8	8.3	3.5
Hounslow	56	3,796	213	5.7	7.1	13.2	2.11	109	17.3	7.7	5.2
Kingston upon Thames	37	4,108	153	13.9	5.9	14.4	1.59	88	13.1	7.4	5.4
Merton	38	5,178	195	16.2	6.3	14.0	1.69	85	15.0	6.9	5.7
Redbridge	56	4,458	252	13.4	6.6	15.2	1.90	94	14.2	8.0	5.7
Richmond upon Thames	57	3,244	186	13.1	6.5	14.4	1.56	86	13.9	7.4	1.9
Sutton	44	4,052	178	4.4	5.9	16.9	1.86	92	13.1	8.6	4.5
Waltham Forest	39	5,773	224	3.2	7.4	12.9	2.11	110	17.8	7.9	7.6

1 Figures for SMR ratio death rate and infant mortality rate relate to 2004.

2 Pension age is 65 for males and 60 for females.

3 The total fertility rate (TFR) is the average number of children which would be born to a woman if the current pattern of fertility persisted throughout her child-bearing years. Previously called total period fertility rate (TPFR).

4 The standardised mortality ratio (SMR) takes account of the age structure of the population. Data are based on occurrences.

5 To protect confidentiality all births and maternities for the City of London have been included with those for Hackney.

6 Data are based on occurrences.

Source: Office for National Statistics

Table 1.14

Components of population change: London boroughs, mid-2004 to mid-2005

Thousands

	Resident population mid-2004	Births	Deaths	Net natural change ¹	Net migration and other changes ^{2,3,4}	Total change	Resident population mid-2005
United Kingdom ⁵	59,834.3	717.5	590.6	126.8	248.3	375.1	60,209.5
England	50,093.1	608.3	486.9	121.4	217.1	338.5	50,431.7
London	7,428.6	114.6	54.2	60.4	28.7	89.1	7,517.7
Inner London	2,931.1	48.7	18.1	30.5	24.1	54.6	2,985.7
Camden	217.1	3.0	1.4	1.6	7.4	9.0	226.1
City of London	8.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	9.2
Hackney	207.0	4.4	1.2	3.2	-2.5	0.7	207.7
Hammersmith and Fulham	176.8	2.7	1.0	1.7	1.4	3.1	179.9
Haringey	224.3	4.0	1.3	2.7	-2.5	0.2	224.5
Islington	179.9	2.7	1.2	1.5	1.3	2.8	182.6
Kensington and Chelsea	184.1	2.2	0.9	1.2	10.9	12.2	196.2
Lambeth	268.1	4.6	1.7	3.0	-2.0	1.0	269.1
Lewisham	247.0	4.1	1.9	2.2	-1.8	0.4	247.5
Newham	247.7	5.2	1.6	3.7	-5.2	-1.5	246.2
Southwark	254.7	4.6	1.6	3.0	0.1	3.0	257.7
Tower Hamlets	209.3	3.9	1.2	2.8	1.1	3.9	213.2
Wandsworth	276.5	4.4	1.9	2.5	2.4	4.9	281.4
Westminster	230.0	2.8	1.3	1.5	12.9	14.3	244.4
Outer London	4,497.5	66.0	36.1	29.9	4.7	34.5	4,532.1
Barking and Dagenham	164.6	2.9	1.6	1.3	-1.4	-0.1	164.5
Barnet	326.7	4.6	2.6	2.0	0.9	2.9	329.7
Bexley	219.5	2.8	1.9	0.8	0.0	0.8	220.3
Brent	267.7	4.4	1.6	2.8	-0.5	2.3	270.1
Bromley	299.1	3.6	2.7	0.9	1.9	2.8	301.9
Croydon	340.2	4.8	2.6	2.3	0.3	2.5	342.7
Ealing	303.2	4.8	2.1	2.7	-4.1	-1.4	301.8
Enfield	280.0	4.4	2.2	2.1	-1.6	0.6	280.5
Greenwich	225.7	3.9	2.0	2.0	0.5	2.5	228.1
Harrow	211.2	2.9	1.7	1.2	1.6	2.7	214.0
Havering	225.0	2.5	2.4	0.1	1.1	1.2	226.2
Hillingdon	248.7	3.4	2.0	1.4	2.3	3.7	252.4
Hounslow	212.3	3.7	1.6	2.1	-1.9	0.2	212.5
Kingston upon Thames	151.8	2.0	1.1	0.9	0.3	1.2	153.0
Merton	192.3	2.9	1.3	1.6	0.9	2.5	194.7
Redbridge	247.3	3.5	2.0	1.4	2.7	4.2	251.5
Richmond upon Thames	182.7	2.6	1.3	1.3	2.3	3.5	186.3
Sutton	177.6	2.3	1.5	0.8	-0.7	0.1	177.7
Waltham Forest	221.8	3.9	1.8	2.2	0.1	2.2	224.1

1 Net natural change refers to the excess of births over deaths.

2 Net migration and other changes includes changes in the population due to internal migration and civilian international migration. It also includes changes in sub-groups of the population such as armed forces. It can be derived by subtracting Net natural change from Total change.

3 For Scotland, net migration includes internal migration, civilian international migration, movements to/from armed forces and an adjustment for a recurring unattributable population change based on the 2001 Census which is assumed to be unmeasured migration. Other changes includes an adjustment for number of home & foreign armed forces and a prisoner adjustment.

4 Other changes principally includes changes in the number of armed forces stationed in Northern Ireland.

5 Figures may not add due to rounding.

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

Table 1.15
Age-specific birth rates¹

	Live births per 1,000 women in age groups ²						All ages	Rates TFR ³
	Under 20	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 and over		
1981								
United Kingdom	28	107	130	70	22	5	62	1.82
North East	34	114	128	60	18	4	62	1.79
North West	35	114	130	65	21	5	63	1.85
Yorkshire and The Humber	31	117	128	59	18	6	62	1.80
East Midlands	30	113	127	63	19	4	61	1.79
West Midlands	32	108	133	69	20	7	62	1.84
East	22	110	138	70	20	4	61	1.82
London	29	83	114	80	31	6	62	1.71
South East	20	97	138	73	23	4	59	1.77
South West	24	103	131	63	18	3	57	1.71
England	28	104	129	69	22	5	61	1.78
Wales	30	121	127	67	21	6	63	1.86
Scotland	31	112	131	66	21	4	63	1.84
Northern Ireland	27	135	172	117	52	13	86	2.60
1991								
United Kingdom	33	89	120	87	32	5	64	1.82
North East	44	102	120	72	23	4	63	1.81
North West	42	101	124	84	29	5	67	1.91
Yorkshire and The Humber	41	99	122	78	26	4	64	1.84
East Midlands	34	95	126	81	26	4	63	1.81
West Midlands	39	102	126	84	31	5	67	1.92
East	24	86	129	91	31	4	62	1.82
London	29	69	97	96	47	10	64	1.72
South East	23	78	122	95	35	5	61	1.79
South West	25	84	125	87	30	5	60	1.77
England	33	89	119	88	32	5	64	1.81
Wales	39	103	127	77	27	5	64	1.88
Scotland	33	82	117	78	27	4	60	1.69
Northern Ireland	29	97	146	105	46	10	75	2.16
2005								
United Kingdom	26	71	98	101	50	11	58	1.79
North East	33	76	100	89	37	7	54	1.72
North West	30	77	105	97	46	9	58	1.82
Yorkshire and The Humber	32	78	109	95	42	8	58	1.83
East Midlands	28	72	106	99	44	9	57	1.80
West Midlands	30	84	111	100	46	10	61	1.90
East	21	71	106	108	51	10	59	1.84
London	24	65	80	101	67	18	63	1.77
South East	20	62	96	109	56	12	57	1.78
South West	21	66	100	104	49	10	55	1.76
England	26	71	99	101	51	11	59	1.80
Wales	32	77	105	93	41	8	56	1.79
Scotland ⁴	26	61	89	93	45	8	52	1.62
Northern Ireland	22	63	109	115	55	11	60	1.87

1 Based on the usual area of residence of the mother. See Notes and Definitions for details of the inclusion or exclusion of births to non-resident mothers in the individual countries and regions of England.

2 The rates for women aged under 20, 40 and over and all ages are based upon the population of women aged 15 to 19, 40 to 44 and 15 to 44 respectively. See Notes and Definitions.

3 The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the average number of children which would be born to a woman if the current pattern of fertility persisted throughout her child-bearing years. Previously known as Total Period Fertility. See Notes and Definitions.

4 The All ages figure for Scotland includes births to mothers whose age was not known. There were 77 such births in 2005.

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

Table 1.16

Age-specific death rates: by sex, 2004¹

Rates and Standardised Mortality Ratios

	Deaths per 1,000 population for specific age groups											SMR ³ (UK = 100)
	Under 1 ²	1 to 4	5 to 15	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 to 84	85 and over	
Males												
United Kingdom	5.5	0.3	0.1	0.7	1.0	1.6	3.8	9.3	25.6	70.6	176.3	100
North East	5.4	0.3	0.2	0.9	1.3	1.8	4.4	10.8	29.5	81.0	178.1	113
North West	6.0	0.3	0.1	0.6	1.2	1.9	4.4	10.7	28.6	76.8	186.5	110
Yorkshire and The Humber	5.7	0.3	0.1	0.6	1.2	1.7	3.7	9.4	26.5	74.2	181.8	104
East Midlands	5.9	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.9	1.5	3.5	8.4	24.5	69.6	177.1	97
West Midlands	7.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.9	1.7	3.9	9.3	25.9	71.7	178.7	101
East	4.7	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.8	1.3	3.1	7.8	22.1	65.9	175.5	91
London	5.4	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.6	1.5	3.9	9.7	25.9	67.5	157.3	96
South East	4.0	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.9	1.4	3.0	7.5	22.2	65.3	171.3	90
South West	5.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.8	1.5	3.3	7.7	20.9	62.1	175.8	88
England	5.5	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.9	1.6	3.7	8.9	24.8	69.5	175.1	98
Wales	5.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.2	1.6	4.2	9.6	26.6	73.3	175.2	103
Scotland	5.8	0.3	0.2	0.9	1.4	2.3	4.9	12.4	31.5	78.6	190.0	119
Northern Ireland	5.6	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.9	1.6	4.0	10.6	26.4	73.9	176.3	104
Females												
United Kingdom	4.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.0	2.5	5.8	16.2	49.4	155.2	100
North East	4.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.2	2.9	6.9	19.0	57.0	157.1	111
North West	4.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.1	2.7	6.6	18.3	53.8	161.7	108
Yorkshire and The Humber	5.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.9	2.4	5.7	16.4	51.7	158.8	103
East Midlands	4.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.0	2.3	5.7	16.4	48.5	158.3	100
West Midlands	6.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.9	2.6	5.8	15.8	50.9	154.0	101
East	3.7	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.8	2.1	4.9	14.1	46.3	154.5	94
London	4.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.0	2.4	5.6	15.9	45.7	148.5	95
South East	3.8	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.8	2.2	5.2	14.0	44.8	149.6	92
South West	4.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.8	2.0	5.0	13.2	43.7	148.4	90
England	4.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.9	2.4	5.6	15.7	48.5	153.9	98
Wales	4.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.1	2.6	6.0	17.2	50.8	159.4	103
Scotland	4.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.6	1.2	3.0	7.4	19.8	56.7	164.9	114
Northern Ireland	5.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.1	2.5	6.2	16.7	49.0	157.5	102
All people												
United Kingdom	5.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.7	1.3	3.1	7.6	20.6	58.0	161.4	100
North East	4.9	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.8	1.5	3.7	8.8	23.9	66.6	163.0	112
North West	5.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.5	3.5	8.7	23.1	62.9	168.6	109
Yorkshire and The Humber	5.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.9	1.3	3.0	7.6	21.1	60.8	165.2	103
East Midlands	5.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.2	2.9	7.1	20.3	57.3	163.8	99
West Midlands	6.8	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.3	3.3	7.5	20.6	59.4	161.2	101
East	4.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.6	1.1	2.6	6.3	17.9	54.5	160.8	93
London	5.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	1.2	3.1	7.6	20.6	54.5	151.2	95
South East	3.9	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.6	1.1	2.6	6.3	17.9	53.1	156.0	91
South West	4.7	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.6	1.1	2.7	6.3	16.9	51.3	156.6	89
England	5.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.7	1.2	3.0	7.2	20.0	57.1	160.1	98
Wales	5.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.9	1.4	3.4	7.8	21.6	59.9	164.0	103
Scotland	4.9	0.2	0.1	0.7	1.0	1.7	4.0	9.8	25.1	65.2	171.7	116
Northern Ireland	5.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.7	1.3	3.2	8.4	21.2	58.7	162.9	103

1 Based on the usual area of residence of the deceased. See Notes and Definitions for details of the inclusion or exclusion of deaths of non-resident persons in the individual countries and regions of England. The UK figures have been calculated on all deaths registered in the UK in 2004, i.e. including deaths of persons usually resident outside the UK.

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

3 Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) is the ratio of observed deaths to those expected by applying a standard death rate to the regional population. See Notes and Definitions.

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

Table 1.17
UK and international migration, 1991 to 2004

	Thousands							
	Inflow				Outflow			
	1991	1996	2001	2004	1991	1996	2001	2004
Inter-regional migration¹								
North East	40	39	40	41	41	45	43	39
North West	96	105	106	105	105	114	110	104
Yorkshire and The Humber	85	91	96	98	85	98	96	92
East Midlands	90	102	115	112	81	94	96	97
West Midlands	83	91	95	95	88	101	102	101
East	122	139	147	146	113	121	127	128
London	149	168	160	155	202	213	244	260
South East	198	228	224	223	185	199	216	208
South West	121	139	143	139	99	110	111	108
England	96	111	104	97	112	105	120	122
Wales	51	55	60	60	47	53	51	49
Scotland	56	47	56	57	47	54	50	45
Northern Ireland	12	11	13	12	9	12	11	10
International migration^{2,3}								
United Kingdom	328	318	480	582	285	264	308	360
North East	7	3	11	16	4	5	6	7
North West	18	18	35	49	22	21	23	36
Yorkshire and The Humber	22	14	27	35	17	12	19	21
East Midlands	14	14	15	26	9	11	13	20
West Midlands	16	25	39	42	21	20	17	17
East	28	25	27	41	25	16	30	30
London	116	127	199	218	84	72	95	92
South East	53	46	65	71	43	56	50	56
South West	21	19	25	34	22	16	20	34
England	294	291	443	531	245	230	271	313
Wales	10	9	14	11	8	8	9	12
Scotland	21	16	20	38	27	22	24	30
Northern Ireland	4	3	3	2	5	4	4	5

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

2 Based mainly on data from the International Passenger Survey (IPS). Includes adjustments for (a) those whose intended length of stay changes so that their migrant status changes (b) asylum seekers and their dependants not identified by the IPS and (c) flows between the UK and the Republic of Ireland.

3 A consistent methodology (based primarily on the IPS) has been used to derive international migration estimates for the constituent countries of the UK and Government Office Regions within England. This methodology is currently under review as part of the National Statistics Quality Review of International Migration. Given the small sample size of the IPS for Scotland and Northern Ireland residents, adjustment of these estimates using data from administrative records is currently made for the purposes of population estimation in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Source: National Health Service Central Register and International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics; General Register Office for Scotland; Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency; Home Office; Irish Central Statistical Office

Education and Training

- In 2006, 1,214,000 pupils attended schools in London, of whom 126,000 attended independent schools. In London's maintained primary and secondary schools 1,025,000 pupils (full-time equivalent) were taught by 53,100 full-time equivalent teachers. (Tables 2.1 and 2.2)
- In 2006, 25 per cent of pupils in Inner London nursery and primary schools were entitled to free school meals compared with 16 per cent in nursery and primary schools nationally. (Map 2.6 and Table 2.17)
- Over a fifth of pupils in London's maintained secondary schools travel to a school maintained by another local authority than that in which they are resident. (Map 2.7)
- London primary and secondary school pupils both had a higher rate of unauthorised absence than in England as a whole in 2005/06 (primary schools 0.76 per cent of half days missed compared with 0.46 and secondary schools 1.33 compared with 1.22). (Table 2.8)
- The percentage of pupils reaching nationally expected levels in Key Stage 1, 2 and 3 in London was below the national average in each of English, science and mathematics. (Table 2.9)
- The percentage of 15-year-old pupils in London's maintained schools achieving five or more higher grade passes in GCSE or equivalent in 2006 was 58 per cent in London, compared with 57 per cent in the maintained sector in England as a whole. (Figure 2.10)
- Over 300,000 UK residents were in higher education in London in 2004/05, 15 per cent of the national total. Over two thirds of students normally resident in London studied in London. (Table 2.18)

Introduction

London has a range of different types of schools, both maintained and independent and is a major centre of higher education. Levels of educational attainment in some schools are high but there are also areas with low levels of attainment. The available information focuses on school performance. This chapter starts by looking at pupils and teachers in different types of school. It looks at some of the characteristics of pupils and their behaviour, and at their levels of attainment in Key Stage assessments and in GCSE and A level examinations. There is a brief consideration of higher education and, finally, the qualifications that are held by people of working age.

Schools, pupils and teachers

Compulsory education begins at age 5, and pupils who are aged 15 at the start of the school year are in the final year of compulsory education. In 2006 1,214,000 pupils attended schools in London (see Table 2.1). Overall, and against the national trend, the number of pupils attending London schools increased by over 14,000 between 2002 and 2006. Approximately one in ten children (126,000) attending schools in London attended (private) independent schools, above the national average (7 per cent). Furthermore, the number attending independent schools increased by a little over 1 per cent between 2002 and 2006. This is, however, less than the 2.6 per cent increase in the pupils attending London's

maintained secondary schools (compared with 1.3 per cent nationally).

Table 2.1 also shows that the number of pupils attending Academies or City Technology Colleges increased faster in London than in England as a whole between 2002 and 2006. Academies and City Technology Colleges are publicly funded independent schools. Academies in particular were originally intended to reverse educational under-achievement in deprived inner city areas, but can now be established in rural areas and in any area where there is a need for additional school places.

The number and proportion of pupils attending schools that cater specifically for children with special educational needs has fallen in recent years. This reflects the trend towards educating such children, wherever possible, in mainstream schools. However, the number of pupils attending Pupil Referral Units (PRUs) has increased. PRUs provide education on a temporary basis for children of compulsory school age who are not able to attend a full-time school. This may be because the child has been excluded from school or because of persistent truanting or special educational needs which cannot be coped with in mainstream or special schools. In terms of age, the single largest group of pupils on roll in PRU's are aged 15. Numbers in this age group rose from 1,380 in 2004 to 1,850 in 2006.

Table 2.1

Number of pupils: by type of school, 2002 to 2006¹

	Numbers							
	Nursery	Primary ²	Secondary ²	Academies /CTC's ³	Special	Pupil Referral Units	Independent	All Schools
London								
2002	7,984	636,033	412,356	4,404	12,118	2,351	124,207	1,199,453
2003	7,731	632,867	417,906	6,801	12,003	2,632	125,121	1,205,061
2004	7,420	627,440	421,760	9,720	11,840	2,720	126,820	1,207,720
2005	7,070	625,970	422,730	13,170	11,720	3,340	126,290	1,210,280
2006	7,160	626,580	423,150	15,960	11,610	3,490	125,910	1,213,870
England								
2002	42,483	4,363,343	3,264,086	16,165	94,467	9,956	578,581	8,369,081
2003	40,598	4,309,034	3,308,033	20,239	93,877	12,005	582,989	8,366,775
2004	39,080	4,252,540	3,324,950	26,560	91,770	13,040	586,940	8,334,880
2005	37,530	4,204,500	3,316,050	31,640	90,370	14,470	579,330	8,274,470
2006	37,110	4,148,950	3,306,780	37,710	89,390	15,240	580,510	8,215,690

¹ January of each year.

² Including middle deemed schools.

³ City Technology Colleges.

Source: Department for Education and Skills; Welsh Assembly Government; Scottish Executive; Northern Ireland Department of Education

Table 2.2
Pupils and teachers, 2002 to 2006¹

	Numbers and ratios							
	London				England			
	Maintained schools ²			Independent schools ³	Maintained schools ²			Independent schools ³
	Full-time equivalent pupils	Full-time equivalent teachers	Pupil teacher ratios	Pupil teacher ratios	Full-time equivalent pupils	Full-time equivalent teachers	Pupil teacher ratios	Pupil teacher ratios
2002	1,021,756	52,045	19.6	10.7	7,478,279	380,319	19.7	10.1
2003	1,024,480	50,800	20.2	10.2	7,472,910	378,460	19.7	9.7
2004	1,023,400	50,680	20.2	10.0	7,437,320	376,470	19.8	9.4
2005	1,023,420	51,960	19.7	9.8	7,385,010	378,690	19.5	9.3
2006	1,025,120	53,120	19.3	9.4	7,325,220	382,260	19.2	9.0

1 January of each year.

2 Maintained primary and secondary schools.

3 Including Direct Grant Nursery Schools, City Technology Colleges and Academies.

Source: Department for Education and Skills

In 2006, 53,100 full-time equivalent teachers taught at London's maintained primary and secondary schools. Table 2.2 shows the ratio of pupils to teachers in different types of school. This does not measure average class size; the pupil teacher ratio is simply the average number of pupils per teacher. There are consistently fewer pupils to each teacher in independent schools than there are in maintained mainstream schools. A full comparison of the situation in maintained and independent schools, whether in London or nationally, would need to take account of a range of other factors, including teacher employment contracts and qualifications, forms of funding, and the curriculum followed.

In addition to the years of compulsory schooling, there is also a wide range of pre- and post-compulsory education.

Some, but not all, pre-school provision is offered by maintained (state) nursery and primary schools. Table 2.3 shows that four-year-old children are more likely than three year olds to have a place in a maintained school, and are more likely than younger children to attend on a full-time basis. With few exceptions, full-time education is available in London to children aged four, one year before compulsory schooling begins.

For the majority of young people, education continues after the compulsory school years, and participation in post-

Table 2.3
Young pupils attending maintained schools^{1,2}

	Numbers and percentages									
	London					England				
	Age 3 and under		Age 4		Age 5	Age 3 and under		Age 4		Age 5 ³
	Number	Percentage part-time	Number	Percentage part-time	Number	Number	Percentage part-time	Number	Percentage part-time	Number
2002	76,835	75.1	92,544	4.7	91,587	369,969	85.1	604,184	7.7	604,466
2003	76,870	74.4	91,040	3.2	93,210	363,320	84.7	590,530	6.6	615,440
2004	76,290	73.8	89,910	3.7	90,970	354,840	84.1	583,020	6.6	599,130
2005	75,250	73.6	89,970	3.1	90,380	348,180	84.1	568,020	5.5	592,020
2006	76,660	71.9	89,170	1.6	90,700	347,690	83.2	558,250	4.1	575,860

1 Headcount.

2 Age at the start of the school year.

3 In 2006, only 120 pupils age 5 were enrolled on a part-time basis in maintained schools.

Source: Department for Education and Skills

Table 2.4

16- and 17-year-olds participating in post-compulsory education and government-supported training: by region, 2004/05¹

	Percentages ²									
	16-year-olds					17-year-olds				
	At school ⁴	In further education ³		Government-supported training (GST) ⁵	All in full-time education and GST ⁶	At school ⁴	In further education ³		Government-supported training (GST) ⁵	All in full-time education and GST ⁶
	Full-time	Part-time				Full-time	Part-time			
United Kingdom	37	36	5	..	..	28	30	6	..	..
North East	29	40	4	13	82	22	31	6	15	68
North West	25	45	4	10	80	20	37	5	12	69
Yorkshire and The Humber	31	37	5	11	79	24	30	7	11	65
East Midlands	38	32	5	7	77	30	26	6	10	66
West Midlands	32	40	5	8	79	25	32	6	10	67
East	40	35	4	6	81	32	29	5	8	69
London	44	35	3	3	83	34	33	5	5	73
South East	39	39	4	4	82	32	32	5	7	71
South West	39	36	4	6	81	31	30	5	10	70
England	35	38	4	7	80	28	32	5	9	69
Wales	40	33	5	7	79	31	26	6	8	65
Scotland ^{7,8}	48	16	7	..	..	21	18	12	..	..
Northern Ireland ⁹	53	29	17	..	..	45	30	14	..	..

1 Provisional

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

3 Including sixth form colleges in England and a small element of further education (FE) in higher education institutions in England, Wales and Scotland.

4 For Scotland, includes both publicly funded and independent (non-maintained) primary, secondary and special schools. For publicly funded pupils, age is as at 31 August 2005, whereas for independent school pupils age is as at 31 December 2005.

5 For Scotland, reliable estimates of numbers in government supported training are not available due to small sample sizes.

6 Figures for England exclude overlap between full-time education and government-supported training.

7 The estimates of 16-year-olds at school exclude those pupils who leave school in the winter term at the minimum statutory school-leaving age.

8 Figures for Scotland are not calculated on the same basis as in previous years.

9 Participation in part-time FE should not be aggregated with full-time FE or schools activity due to an unquantified overlap of these activities.

Source: Department for Education and Skills; Welsh Assembly Government; Scottish Executive; Northern Ireland Department of Education

compulsory education and training in London is at or above the national average and rising. In 2004/05, 83 per cent of Londoners aged 16 and 73 per cent of Londoners aged 17 were in some form of education or training. The comparable figures for England were 80 per cent and 69 per cent respectively (see Table 2.4).

Pupil characteristics

The ethnic background of pupils in London varies across the capital, and differs from the situation in England as a whole. Approximately one half of pupils in London's maintained schools were known to be White, compared with 83 per cent in England (see Table 2.5). Some 19 per cent of London pupils were recorded as Black and 17 per cent as Asian. The number and percentage of pupils with a minority ethnic heritage increased in London between 1991 and 2001, and some

minority ethnic pupils have high levels of attainment in London's maintained schools. Some other pupils, including some White pupils, do not (see section on attainment).

Pupils attending London schools also differ in their level of affluence. Entitlement to free school meals is often used as a measure of poverty, and pupils who are entitled to free school meals tend to have lower levels of educational attainment than other pupils. The level of entitlement is much higher in London than in England as a whole. In 2006, 25 per cent of pupils in London nursery and primary schools were entitled to free school meals compared with 16 per cent in nursery and primary schools nationally (see Table 2.17). The level of entitlement also differs within London. In 2006, the lowest level of entitlement amongst nursery and primary school children was in Kingston upon Thames (7 per cent), while Tower Hamlets had the highest level of entitlement (52 per

cent). Inner London as a whole has a high rate of entitlement at 36 per cent (see Map 2.6).

School admissions authorities are not allowed to discriminate against applications for school places from parents of children

who live in other boroughs. In London, over a fifth (22 per cent) of secondary school pupils attending maintained schools attend a school in a borough other than the one in which they live. The percentage of children in maintained schools attending 'out-borough' schools differs from one local

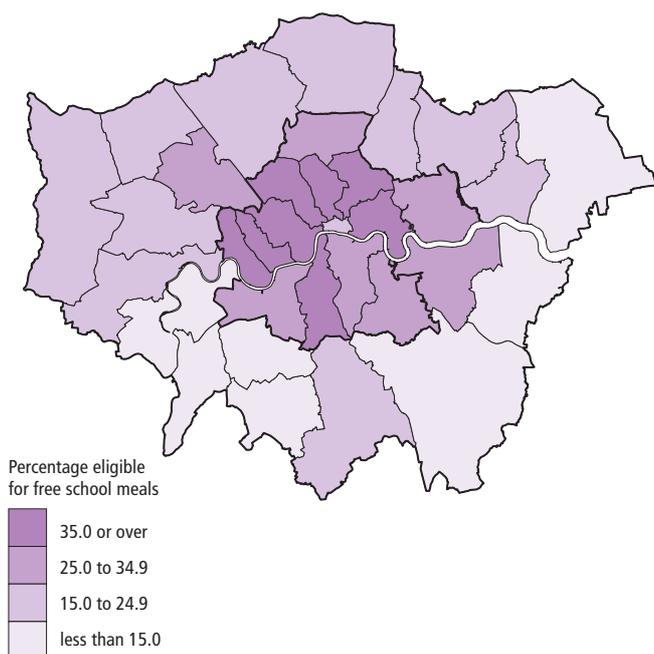
Table 2.5
Pupils: by ethnic origin, January 2004¹

	Percentages ²					
	White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Chinese	Any other ethnic group
England	83	3	7	4	0	1
North East	93	1	2	0	0	0
North West	89	2	5	1	0	0
Yorkshire and The Humber	87	2	8	1	0	0
East Midlands	88	2	6	2	0	0
West Midlands	80	3	11	3	0	1
East	89	2	3	1	0	0
London	51	6	17	19	1	4
South East	87	2	4	1	0	0
South West	93	2	1	1	0	0

1 Maintained primary and secondary schools.
2 As a percentage of all pupils.

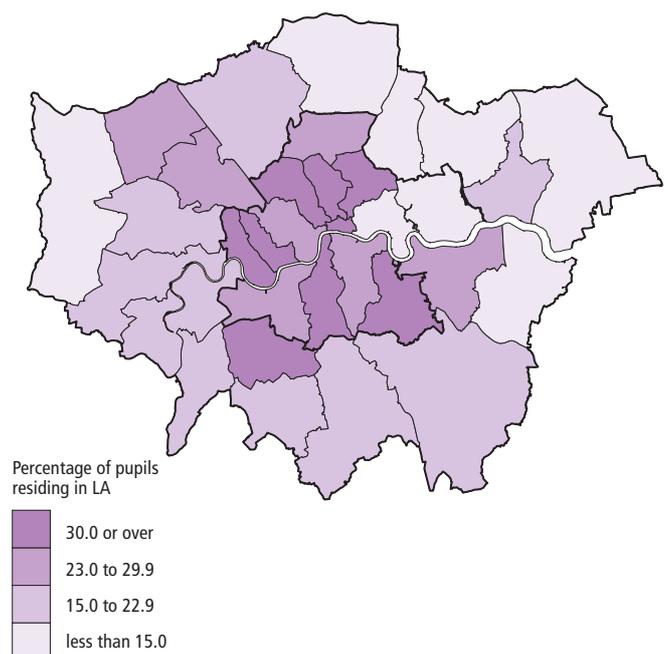
Source: Department for Education and Skills

Map 2.6
Nursery and primary school¹ pupils eligible for free school meals, January 2006



1 Includes middle schools as deemed.
Source: Department for Education and Skills

Map 2.7
Secondary¹ school pupils^{2,3} attending schools maintained by other LAs, 2006⁴



1 Includes maintained mainstream secondary schools (including middle deemed), City Technology Colleges and Academies.

Table 2.8

Pupil absence¹ from maintained primary and secondary schools²

	Percentages							
	2004/05				2005/06 ³			
	Primary schools		Secondary schools		Primary schools		Secondary schools	
	Authorised	Unauthorised	Authorised	Unauthorised	Authorised	Unauthorised	Authorised	Unauthorised
England	5.00	0.43	6.58	1.23	5.30	0.46	6.70	1.22
North East	5.29	0.26	7.09	0.97	5.54	0.29	7.25	0.96
North West	4.95	0.41	6.96	1.29	5.22	0.44	6.94	1.27
Yorkshire and The Humber	4.87	0.44	6.56	1.58	5.16	0.49	6.75	1.53
East Midlands	4.89	0.40	6.40	1.48	5.26	0.40	6.54	1.38
West Midlands	5.01	0.37	6.48	1.08	5.58	0.43	6.66	1.14
East	5.04	0.37	6.54	1.03	5.30	0.40	6.67	1.05
London	5.22	0.72	6.25	1.36	5.46	0.76	6.33	1.33
South East	4.86	0.38	6.48	1.16	5.04	0.38	6.58	1.15
South West	5.06	0.33	6.64	1.03	5.36	0.36	6.85	1.07

1 Number of half-day sessions missed as a percentage of total possible pupil sessions. See Notes and Definitions.

2 Includes middle schools deemed either primary or secondary, depending on their individual age range.

3 Provisional.

Source: Department for Education and Skills

Table 2.9

Pupils reaching or exceeding expected standards¹: by Key Stage Teacher Assessment, summer 2005

	Percentages								
	Key Stage 1 ²			Key Stage 2 ³			Key Stage 3 ⁴		
	English	Mathematics	Science	English	Mathematics	Science	English	Mathematics	Science
England ⁵	..	91	90	75	76	83	71	76	71
North East	..	91	89	74	76	83	68	74	68
North West	..	91	89	77	78	85	72	75	70
Yorkshire and The Humber	..	90	89	73	75	81	68	73	68
East Midlands	..	92	91	75	76	83	71	76	72
West Midlands	..	90	88	74	75	83	70	74	70
East	..	92	91	76	76	84	73	78	74
London	..	89	87	72	74	80	69	73	66
South East	..	92	92	76	77	84	74	78	75
South West	..	92	91	76	77	85	74	78	75
Wales	84	87	89	79	80	87	67	73	72
Northern Ireland ⁶	95	95	.	77	79	.	75	74	74

1 For information about the National Curriculum in England and Wales and the common curriculum in Northern Ireland, see Notes and Definitions.

2 Percentage of pupils achieving level 2 or above at Key Stage 1.

3 Percentage of pupils achieving level 4 or above at Key Stage 2.

4 Percentage of pupils achieving level 5 or above at Key Stage 3.

5 Includes non-LEA maintained schools. These are not included in the regional figures.

6 In Northern Ireland Key Stage 1, pupils are assessed at the age of 8. Pupils are not assessed in science at Key Stages 1 and 2.

Source: Department for Education and Skills; Welsh Assembly Government; Northern Ireland Department of Education

authority to another. In 2006, more than half of the children living in Kensington and Chelsea and Lambeth attended schools in other boroughs while less than one in ten of children living in Newham and Tower Hamlets did so (see Map 2.7).

Authorised pupil absence, for example where a child has a medical appointment, increased in both London and England between 2005 and 2006. Unauthorised pupil absence also increased in primary schools over this period in London and England, though it decreased in both among secondary school pupils. Even then, secondary school pupils are almost twice as likely as primary school pupils to be absent from school without authorisation. Both London primary and secondary school pupils had a higher rate of unauthorised absence than in England as a whole in 2005/06. In London primary schools 0.76 per cent of all half day sessions were missed compared with 0.46 per cent in England. In secondary schools 1.33 per cent were missed in London compared with 1.22 per cent nationally (see Table 2.8).

Educational attainment

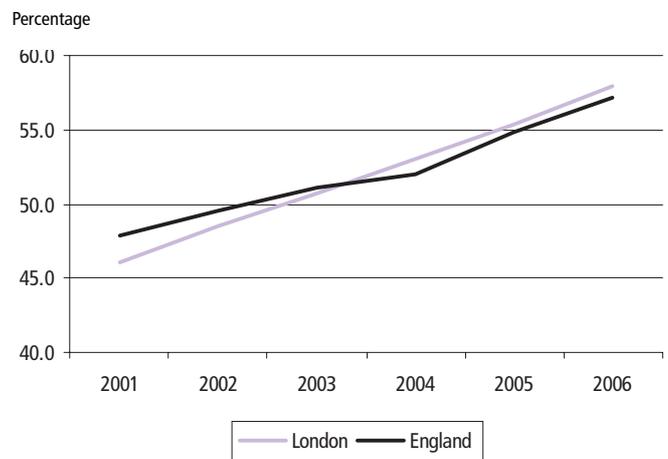
Educational attainment is assessed for most pupils in the school years which they begin aged 6, 10, 13 and 15. These assessments take place at the end of Key Stages 1, 2, 3 and 4 respectively. Key Stage 4 assessments are in the form of public examinations (GCSE or equivalent), in which the majority of pupils are expected to achieve five or more higher grade passes. There are also nationally expected levels of attainment for each of the earlier key stage assessments. Attainment at Key Stages 1 to 3 improved between 2004 and 2005 in London and in England as a whole (see Table 2.9). However, the percentage of pupils reaching nationally expected levels in Key Stages 1, 2 and 3 in London in summer 2005 (where known) was still below the national average in each of English, science and mathematics.

Attainment in public examinations at the end of compulsory schooling in the maintained sector in London has slightly exceeded the national average each year since 2004 (see Figure 2.10). In 2006, 58 per cent of 15-year-old pupils in London's maintained schools achieved five or more higher grade passes at GCSE or equivalent, compared with 57 per cent in England as a whole.

This does not mean that all pupils in the 32 London boroughs with maintained secondary schools have high levels of attainment. Overall, the percentage of pupils at the end of Key Stage 4 in 2006 gaining five or more higher grade passes in 2006 equalled or exceeded the national average in 14 London boroughs. The results range from Greenwich (43 per cent) to

Figure 2.10

Percentage of 15 year-old pupils¹ achieving 5 or more grades A* - C at GCSE, or equivalent²



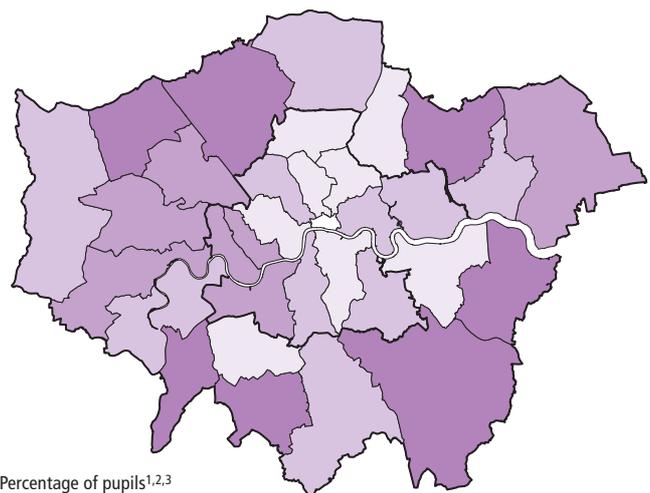
- 1 In the maintained sector only.
- 2 Figures from 2004 include GCSE and other equivalent qualifications approved for use pre-16.

Source: Department for Education and Skills

Redbridge (72 per cent) (see Map 2.11). (Note that data for the end of Key Stage 4 are not consistent with Figure 2.10 because some pupils in the last year of compulsory schooling will not be included in figures for pupils at the end of Key Stage 4.)

Map 2.11

Examination achievements, 2005/06



Percentage of pupils^{1,2,3} achieving 5 or more GCSE or GNVQ Grades A*-C

- 64.0 or over
- 58.0 to 63.9
- 52.0 to 57.9
- less than 52.0

- 1 Maintained sector only.
- 2 Pupils at the end of Key Stage 4 in the 2005/06 academic year.
- 3 No secondary schools within the City of London.

Table 2.12

Examination achievements: London Boroughs¹, by sex, 2005/06

	Percentages and points score			
	Pupils ² achieving 5 or more Grades A*-C at GCSE ³			Average GCE/VCE A/AS level points score ^{4,5}
	Males	Females	All Pupils	
London	53.6	63.0	58.3	259.8
Inner London	47.7	59.2	53.6	..
Camden	47.4	59.4	54.7	264.2
City of London	.	.	.	.
Hackney	37.4	59.1	50.9	171.5
Hammersmith and Fulham	54.8	68.9	62.1	265.4
Haringey	46.2	57.7	51.7	226.8
Islington	46.1	48.0	47.0	211.2
Kensington and Chelsea	64.8	60.5	63.0	265.9
Lambeth	53.9	56.5	55.4	208.1
Lewisham	48.1	61.6	54.8	239.0
Newham	44.8	60.9	52.8	218.9
Southwark	42.3	55.2	48.8	193.6
Tower Hamlets	50.9	61.8	56.3	219.5
Wandsworth	55.5	61.9	58.3	242.1
Westminster	38.1	57.7	48.7	234.8
Outer London	56.2	64.8	60.5	..
Barking and Dagenham	51.0	61.1	55.8	200.3
Barnet	61.8	69.7	65.5	296.1
Bexley	63.1	65.4	64.2	276.3
Brent	58.1	64.7	61.4	259.9
Bromley	68.4	66.8	67.6	279.7
Croydon	49.2	64.0	56.7	224.2
Ealing	58.5	65.1	61.8	283.8
Enfield	50.8	56.5	53.5	247.0
Greenwich	35.6	50.4	43.0	206.8
Harrow	58.5	70.3	64.3	266.6
Havering	58.9	68.1	63.3	302.9
Hillingdon	49.9	59.5	54.7	272.0
Hounslow	57.5	68.7	63.1	251.1
Kingston upon Thames	61.9	73.8	68.1	280.3
Merton	45.0	51.7	48.2	244.0
Redbridge	68.1	76.0	72.1	275.9
Richmond upon Thames	51.2	61.7	56.5	257.0
Sutton	66.7	74.9	70.8	340.7
Waltham Forest	44.3	58.3	51.1	224.7

1 Maintained sector only.

2 Pupils at the end of Key Stage 4 in the 2005/6 academic year.

3 GCSE, GNVQ or equivalent qualifications.

4 Figures include key skills at Level 3 qualifications.

5 Figures reflect the Universities and Colleges Admissions Service (UCAS) Tariff and relate to 16-18 year-olds entered for at least one A level or equivalent. See Notes and Definitions.

Source: Department for Education and Skills

Table 2.13
Examination achievements¹: comparisons by ethnic group, 2004

Percentages and numbers

	Pupils achieving 5 or more Grades A*-C at GCSE or equivalent		London boroughs in which the pass rate ¹ in each ethnic group exceeded the pass rate ¹ amongst:		
	London	England	White British pupils ²	Pupils in London	Pupils in England
White	53.3	52.4	19	13	14
White British	53.1	52.3	.	15	15
Irish	59.3	58.3	24	25	26
Any other White	52.9	55.2	19	14	15
Mixed	51.7	49.9	18	12	12
White and Black Caribbean	43.0	39.7	11	8	9
White and Black African	52.0	47.7	19	16	16
White and Asian	72.6	65.9	27	28	28
Asian	62.1	55.8	29	27	27
Indian	69.8	67.0	32	32	32
Pakistani	56.5	45.5	25	21	22
Bangladeshi	50.4	48.9	21	17	17
Any other Asian	64.7	62.0	25	26	27
Black	41.6	40.1	9	4	6
Black Caribbean	36.6	35.7	5	4	4
Black African	46.5	46.0	13	9	9
Any other Black	40.1	36.7	8	8	8
Chinese	78.3	76.5	31	29	30
All pupils	52.9	52.0	18	13	14

1 Pupils in their last year of compulsory education achieving 5 A*-C GCSE or GNVQ qualifications or equivalent.

2 In the same London borough.

Source: Department for Education and Skills

Generally speaking, girls are more likely than boys to achieve five or more higher grade passes at GCSE or their equivalent. At the end of Key Stage 4 in 2006, 63 per cent of girls in London maintained schools had that level of achievement, compared with 54 per cent of boys, though results varied in different boroughs (see Table 2.12). In Kensington and Chelsea and in Bromley, boys were more likely than girls to reach that level of attainment. Overall the attainment gap was the smallest in Bromley at 1.6 percentage points, and the largest in Hackney at 21.7 percentage points.

There are also differences in the attainment of pupils from different ethnic groups, though those differences also vary between boroughs. Table 2.13 shows the proportions of pupils in maintained secondary schools in London and nationally, in each ethnic group, who gained five or more higher grade passes in 2004. The variations by borough are

summarised by showing the number of London boroughs where the attainment of pupils in individual ethnic groups in 2004 exceeded that of White British pupils in the same borough, exceeded the level of attainment for all pupils in London as a whole, and exceeded the overall national average.

The attainment of White British pupils falls below the national average for all pupils in slightly less than half of London's boroughs, while the attainment of Asian and Chinese pupils exceeds the national average in the majority, but not all, London boroughs. The number of boroughs in which Black pupils, particularly Black Caribbean pupils, exceed the national average level of attainment is low, though Black African pupils have comparatively high levels of attainment in slightly less than one in three London local authorities. Indian pupils have particularly favourable levels of attainment, as do Irish and Chinese pupils in most, but not all, London boroughs.

Table 2.14

Examination achievements: A levels¹, 2005/06

	Percentages and point scores			
	Percentage of candidates ^{2,3,4} achieving:			Average GCE/VCE A/AS level point scores ⁴
	1 A level ⁵	2 or more	3 or more	
		A levels	A levels	
England	4.3	94.9	80.0	289.5
North East	5.1	94.1	76.9	267.7
North West	3.8	95.6	80.2	287.9
Yorkshire and The Humber	5.1	94.1	77.8	283.7
East Midlands	4.1	95.2	79.6	275.8
West Midlands	5.2	93.7	75.6	270.7
East	4.1	94.9	79.9	282.6
London	4.9	93.7	73.2	259.8
South East	4.8	94.4	79.5	285.3
South West	4.8	94.5	78.7	281.7

1 Percentage of candidates achieving A levels and the average point scores for England are based on all schools and FE sector colleges, whereas those for the English regions are based on LA maintained schools, City Technology Colleges (CTCs) and FE sector colleges only. See Notes and Definitions for derivation of points scores.

2 The proportion of candidates aged 16-18 (entered for 1 or more GCE A levels), who achieved 1 GCE A level, 2 or more GCE A levels or 3 or more GCE A levels or equivalent.

3 Including Vocational Certificates of Education (VCE) and equivalent.

4 Figures includes key skills at Level 3 qualifications.

5 Including those with 1.5 A levels.

Source: Department for Education and Skills

In the past, GCE Advanced level examinations were the main examination taken by young people in school 6th forms, and this was particularly so for young people wishing to go to university. Table 2.14 shows the results for GCE A levels and equivalents in the English regions in 2006. In that year 73 per cent of A level candidates in London passed three A levels, which was the lowest proportion in any English region. In the same year 94 per cent of A level candidates achieved two A level passes, which was also the lowest figure for any English region, other than in the West Midlands where the figure was the same. However, young people continuing their education after the end of compulsory schooling are now able to take a wide range of vocational examinations other than, or in addition to those covered by this table, such as BTEC and the International Baccalaureate Diploma.

Table 2.15

Numbers of higher education institutions¹, 2005/06

	Numbers		
	Higher education institutions		Total
	Universities ^{2,3}	Other HE institutions	
United Kingdom	123	43	166
North East	5	0	5
North West	10	4	14
Yorkshire and The Humber	8	3	11
East Midlands	8	1	9
West Midlands	9	3	12
East	5	1	6
London ⁴	30	11	41
Inner London	25	6	31
Outer London	5	5	10
South East	17	3	20
South West	8	5	13
England	100	31	131
Wales	8	4	12
Scotland	13	6	19
Northern Ireland	2	2	4

1 Higher education institutions are counted on the basis of publicly funded institutions who return data to the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA), allocated by postcode of institution.

2 Includes the Open University.

3 Includes former polytechnics and colleges which became universities as a result of the Further and Higher Education Act 1992.

4 The members of the University of London are counted separately.

Source: Department for Education and Skills; Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA)

Higher education

London is also a major centre of higher education. It has the largest number (41) of higher education institutions of any region in England, with the majority of those being in Inner London. However, this total counts separately each of the 18 or so colleges and training hospitals that make up London University (see Table 2.15).

In 2005, more than 300,000 UK pupils were taking higher education courses in London, not counting those taking Open University courses (see Table 2.18). This makes London the largest region in the UK in terms of student numbers – 15 per cent of the national total. Over two thirds of students normally resident in London studied in London. This is high relative to other regions in the south of England and the midlands.

Table 2.16**Population of working age¹: by highest qualification², spring 2006**

	Percentages					
	Degree or equivalent	Higher education qualifications ³	GCE A level or equivalent ⁴	GCSE grades A*-C or equivalent	Other qualifications	No qualifications
United Kingdom	18.6	8.2	23.7	22.9	12.3	13.6
North East	13.6	8.4	25.2	26.3	11.4	14.5
North West	16.6	7.9	24.2	25.6	10.1	14.9
Yorkshire and The Humber	15.1	7.1	24.8	24.0	13.3	15.2
East Midlands	15.7	8.4	25.1	23.6	13.4	13.3
West Midlands	15.4	7.5	22.9	24.8	11.4	16.9
East	17.5	7.3	23.4	25.6	12.6	13.0
London	28.0	6.4	17.3	16.3	18.3	13.0
South East	20.8	8.9	24.3	23.7	12.3	9.5
South West	18.3	9.4	24.9	25.1	11.7	9.5
England	18.9	7.8	23.1	23.4	13.0	13.1
Wales	15.4	7.9	24.5	24.1	10.6	16.7
Scotland	18.3	12.7	28.4	17.6	8.8	13.7
Northern Ireland	15.4	7.6	25.6	21.9	6.0	22.2

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

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

3 Below degree level.

4 Includes recognised trade apprenticeship.

Source: Department for Education and Skills, from the Labour Force Survey

Qualifications of the adult population

Londoners of working age are markedly more likely than their counterparts in any other region to have at least a first degree or equivalent. Some of these will be young people educated outside London, who are attracted by the possibilities London offers. The proportion of Londoners of working age who have no qualifications is close to the national average, while the proportions with intermediate qualifications are all well below the average, apart from 'other' qualifications, which includes qualifications obtained abroad (see Table 2.16).

Table 2.17

Nursery and primary schools¹: meal arrangements², January 2006

	Numbers and percentages				
	Number on roll	Pupils taking free school meals	Percentage taking free school meals	Number known to be eligible for free school meals	Percentage known to be eligible for free school meals
England ³	4,187,630	556,180	13.3	670,340	16.0
London ³	633,960	133,730	21.1	161,630	25.5
Inner London ³	232,970	71,280	30.6	85,020	36.5
Camden	11,526	3,819	33.1	4,905	42.6
City of London	231	49	21.2	55	23.8
Hackney	18,176	6,021	33.1	7,052	38.8
Hammersmith and Fulham	9,993	3,784	37.9	4,279	42.8
Haringey	22,172	6,157	27.8	7,208	32.5
Islington	14,505	5,077	35.0	6,081	41.9
Kensington and Chelsea	7,285	2,362	32.4	2,803	38.5
Lambeth	20,536	6,472	31.5	7,559	36.8
Lewisham	22,180	4,618	20.8	6,190	27.9
Newham	31,310	8,635	27.6	10,177	32.5
Southwark	23,318	6,575	28.2	7,979	34.2
Tower Hamlets	22,889	9,740	42.6	11,896	52.0
Wandsworth	17,605	4,279	24.3	4,775	27.1
Westminster	11,240	3,691	32.8	4,059	36.1
Outer London ³	401,000	62,450	15.6	76,610	19.1
Barking and Dagenham	18,469	3,762	20.4	4,430	24.0
Barnet	26,480	4,234	16.0	5,223	19.7
Bexley	20,682	1,640	7.9	2,099	10.1
Brent	23,387	5,523	23.6	6,338	27.1
Bromley	23,918	2,364	9.9	2,861	12.0
Croydon	29,839	4,952	16.6	6,333	21.2
Ealing	26,468	5,101	19.3	6,275	23.7
Enfield	27,189	5,712	21.0	6,725	24.7
Greenwich	21,576	5,527	25.6	7,135	33.1
Harrow	19,625	2,917	14.9	3,260	16.6
Havering	19,402	1,618	8.3	2,217	11.4
Hillingdon	24,205	3,249	13.4	4,235	17.5
Hounslow	18,916	3,505	18.5	4,115	21.8
Kingston upon Thames	11,737	711	6.1	841	7.2
Merton	14,972	1,437	9.6	1,809	12.1
Redbridge	24,114	3,268	13.6	4,262	17.7
Richmond upon Thames	13,012	955	7.3	1,178	9.1
Sutton	14,963	1,547	10.3	1,915	12.8
Waltham Forest	22,041	4,425	20.1	5,362	24.3

1 Maintained schools. Includes middle schools as deemed.

2 Includes dually registered pupils and boarding pupils.

3 National and regional totals have been rounded to the nearest 10. There may be discrepancies between the sum of constituent items and the totals as shown.

Source: Department for Education and Skills

Table 2.18

Home domiciled higher education students¹: by area of study and domicile, 2004/05

Percentages and thousands

Area of domicile	Area of study												All students (=100%) (thousands)
	North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	
United Kingdom ²	4.8	11.8	9.2	7.2	8.3	5.6	15.1	10.3	7.2	5.9	11.6	3.0	2,000.6
North East	74.7	4.9	8.7	2.5	1.4	0.9	1.5	1.5	0.7	0.5	2.6	0.1	81.7
North West	2.6	72.8	9.0	3.1	3.5	1.0	1.9	1.8	1.1	1.8	1.4	0.1	225.5
Yorkshire and The Humber	6.0	8.1	67.0	7.1	2.6	1.5	2.2	1.9	1.1	0.9	1.5	0.1	146.6
East Midlands	2.5	6.2	13.9	53.1	8.1	3.4	3.9	3.7	2.5	1.7	1.0	-	120.2
West Midlands	1.2	6.4	4.9	8.5	62.1	1.3	3.2	3.5	4.1	3.9	0.8	-	162.3
East	1.8	3.3	5.6	9.6	4.5	44.0	14.8	9.5	4.0	1.7	1.2	-	152.1
London	0.9	2.1	2.4	3.1	2.7	5.6	69.1	9.3	2.7	1.0	1.1	-	288.7
South East	1.5	2.7	3.5	5.3	4.0	4.2	17.0	49.0	8.4	3.0	1.3	0.1	244.7
South West	1.1	2.7	2.6	3.4	4.5	2.0	5.6	11.8	58.3	6.7	1.1	0.1	146.9
England ²	5.8	14.0	11.2	8.8	10.1	6.8	18.6	12.5	8.6	2.3	1.3	0.1	1,603.0
Wales	0.6	6.0	2.0	1.9	3.0	0.8	2.2	3.0	5.3	74.7	0.6	-	105.4
Scotland	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	94.1	0.1	217.8
Northern Ireland	1.6	4.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.7	7.3	79.0	74.4

1 Including higher education students in further education institutions for England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Excluding Open University students. Figures for higher education institutions (HEIs) are on a HESA standard registration population basis.

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

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

Labour Market

- The working-age employment rate of London residents in the second quarter of 2006 was 70 per cent, the lowest of all regions and countries in the UK. (Table 3.1)
- London had a higher proportion of self-employed workers than the UK average in the second quarter of 2006 (15.7 per cent compared with 12.3 per cent). (Table 3.2)
- Men in London were more likely to work part-time than those in the UK overall, while women were less likely to do so. (Table 3.3)
- The unemployment rate in London stood at 7.7 per cent in the second quarter 2006, the highest rate in the UK and 2.2 percentage points higher than the national average. (Table 3.8)
- The economic activity rates of women in London varied widely between the ethnic groups in 2005, from 73 per cent for White women to 28 per cent for women of Pakistani or Bangladeshi ethnic origin. (Table 3.13)
- In 2005/2006, Hackney and Tower Hamlets had the lowest employment rates not just in London but in the whole of Great Britain at 53 per cent and 54 per cent respectively. (Table 3.16)
- In April 2006 median gross weekly earnings for full-time employees living in London were 19 per cent higher than the median value for the UK as a whole for men, while the difference for women was 29 per cent. (Table 3.17)

Introduction

There are some 4.6 million jobs in London, 15 per cent of the UK total, making London the largest region in terms of jobs. However, London's labour market is characterised by a large amount of inward commuting and around one fifth of London's workers live outside the region, according to the 2001 Census. Looking at the population of London, 3.4 million are in employment. Although this includes those who work outside the Greater London boundary, most of them do work within London. This chapter concentrates on the employment characteristics of the resident population of London, with a brief look at the industrial composition of jobs in London (see [Notes and Definitions](#) for more on the measurement of jobs and employment).

Employment

In the second quarter of 2006 (April to June), 69.5 per cent of the working-age population (16 to 64 for men and 16 to 59 for women) in London were in employment. This was lower than the UK figure of 74.6 per cent (see [Table 3.1](#)) and the lowest of all the regions and countries of the UK. For women, the London employment rate was 62.6 per cent, again the lowest region or country compared with the UK average of 70.1 per cent. For men, at 76.0 per cent, only the North East of England, Wales and Northern Ireland had lower rates. The employment rate in London has fallen slightly since 2002 (from 70.9), while the average for the UK has remained stable ([Table 3.15](#)).

Table 3.1
Employment rates¹

	Percentages				
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Males					
United Kingdom	79.0	79.5	79.2	79.1	78.7
London	77.1	76.7	76.7	75.4	76.0
Females					
United Kingdom	69.7	69.7	69.8	70.0	70.1
London	64.4	62.8	63.0	62.8	62.6
All People					
United Kingdom	74.5	74.8	74.7	74.7	74.6
London	70.9	70.0	70.1	69.3	69.5

¹ Total in employment as a percentage of all people of working age (males 16 to 64 and females 16 to 59) at second quarter (April to June) of each year, seasonally adjusted.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Table 3.2
Components of employment¹, second quarter 2006

	Employees			Total in employment ^{2,3} (=100%) (thousands)
	Full-time	Part-time	Self-employed	
United Kingdom	66.1	21.1	12.3	27,187
North East	67.6	22.3	9.3	1,089
North West	68.0	20.5	11.0	2,999
Yorkshire and The Humber	65.1	23.3	11.0	2,258
East Midlands	65.9	22.9	10.8	1,988
West Midlands	67.3	20.8	11.2	2,361
East	65.1	20.6	13.8	2,562
London	68.4	15.3	15.7	3,367
South East	64.5	22.3	12.7	3,927
South West	62.8	23.6	13.1	2,334
England	66.1	21.0	12.4	22,884
Wales	64.8	22.4	12.4	1,244
Scotland	67.3	22.3	9.6	2,323
Northern Ireland	65.3	17.7	15.6	736

¹ For people of working age. Not seasonally adjusted. See Notes and Definitions.

² Includes those on government-supported employment and training schemes and unpaid family workers.

³ Includes those who did not state whether they worked full or part-time and unpaid family workers.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

The types of employment found in London are somewhat different from the rest of the UK. In London, a higher proportion of those in work in 2006 were self-employed than the national average (see [Table 3.2](#)). Indeed, the proportion was higher than in any other region. London had a lower proportion of people working as part-time employees than nationally, or in any other region. However, there is a difference between men and women. [Table 3.3](#) shows that among employees and self-employed in London, the proportion of men working part-time was above the UK average, while the proportion of women working part-time was the lowest of any region.

So far, this chapter has treated London as a single unit. However, there are considerable variations between London's boroughs ([Table 3.16](#)). Three Inner London boroughs had employment rates below 60 per cent in the year to March 2006 – Hackney, Tower Hamlets and Newham. Of these three, Hackney and Tower Hamlets had the lowest rates of any local authority in Great Britain. At the opposite extreme, Bromley and Sutton had employment rates of just over 80 per cent.

Table 3.3
Part-time¹ working²: by sex, second quarter 2006

	Percentages	
	Males	Females
United Kingdom	9.4	41.0
North East	10.4	40.5
North West	8.7	38.7
Yorkshire and The Humber	9.6	45.2
East Midlands	8.7	44.4
West Midlands	9.2	40.9
East	8.7	41.9
London	10.0	30.1
South East	10.1	44.5
South West	11.1	46.2
England	9.6	41.1
Wales	8.1	42.0
Scotland	8.9	41.5
Northern Ireland	7.2	35.5

1 Part-time workers as a percentage of all in employment (employees and the self-employed only). Excludes those who did not state whether working full or part time'. Based on respondents' own definition of part-time.

2 These data are not seasonally adjusted.

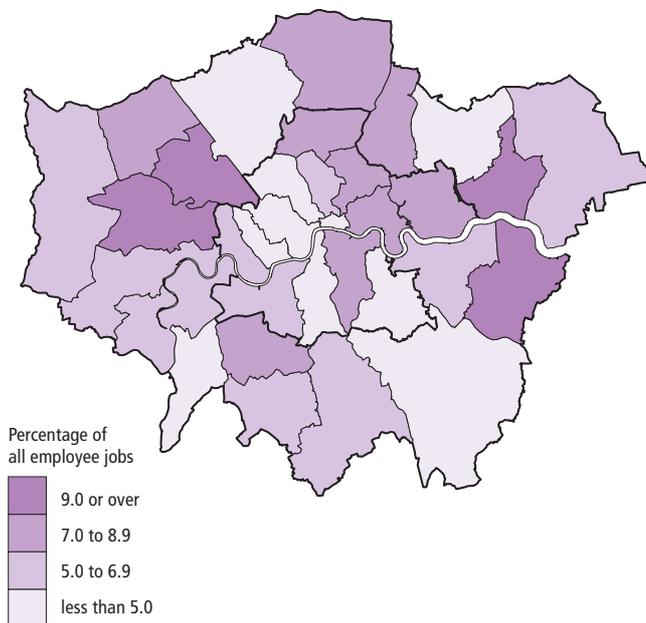
Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Industrial composition

London has a unique industrial structure. At the end of 2004, over 90 per cent of its 4 million employee jobs were in services and over 30 per cent were in financial and business services. Little over 5 per cent (216,000) of employee jobs were in manufacturing at the end of 2004. However, there is considerable variation between different areas in London. Maps 3.4 and 3.5 show variations in the prevalence of employee jobs in manufacturing and services respectively in the London boroughs as at the end of 2004. Not surprisingly, the City of London and Westminster had the highest proportions of service sector jobs – over 95 per cent, closely followed by Kensington and Chelsea and Lambeth. No Inner London borough had less than 88 per cent service industry jobs.

In recent years, as manufacturing industry has declined in many areas, the service industries have come to provide over 90 per cent of jobs in many Outer London boroughs also. What little manufacturing sector employment is left in London is heavily concentrated in Outer London. Barking and Dagenham, traditionally a centre of the motor industry, continues to have almost 20 per cent of jobs in manufacturing. This is a higher proportion than the average for any region or

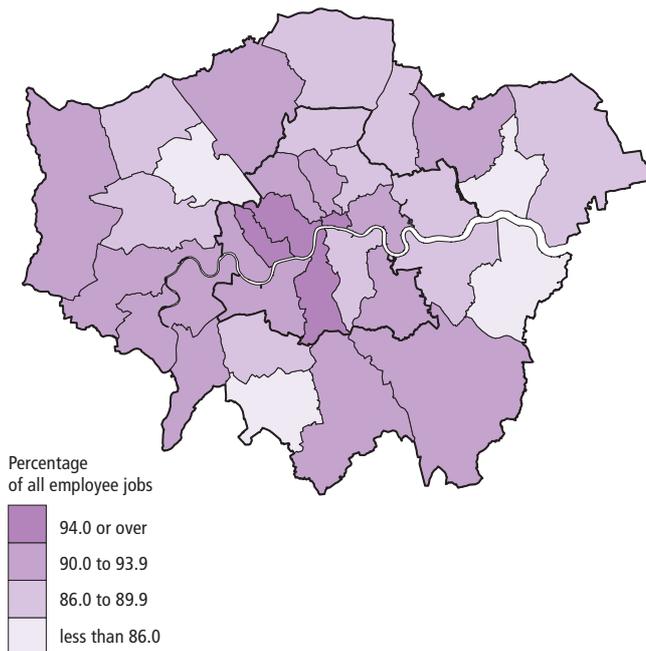
Map 3.4
Employee jobs in manufacturing industries¹, 2004



1 Based on Standard Industrial Classification 1992
 Source: Annual Business Inquiry, Office for National Statistics

country of Great Britain. The next highest, all around 10 per cent, are Brent, Ealing and Bexley. In Inner London, the

Map 3.5
Employee jobs in service industries¹, 2004



1 Based on Standard Industrial Classification 1992
 Source: Annual Business Inquiry, Office for National Statistics

Table 3.6

Average weekly earnings and hours: by sex, April 2006¹

£ per week and hours

	Median ² total gross weekly earnings (£)	Average gross weekly earnings of which			Average weekly hours of which			Median ² hourly earnings excluding overtime (£)
		Total (£)	Basic pay ³ (£)	Overtime pay (£)	Total (£)	Basic hours (hours)	Overtime (hours)	
All full-time employees								
United Kingdom	447.1	537.3	503.8	18.3	39.5	38.0	1.5	11.12
North East	393.6	461.8	425.8	20.3	39.6	37.9	1.7	9.79
North West	421.9	498.1	464.9	18.2	39.3	37.8	1.5	10.53
Yorkshire and The Humber	414.7	487.3	450.1	20.5	39.7	38.0	1.7	10.18
East Midlands	426.5	505.4	466.8	19.9	39.8	38.1	1.7	10.48
West Midlands	421.1	495.4	462.1	18.4	39.5	38.0	1.5	10.39
East	470.0	568.5	532.4	20.1	39.8	38.2	1.6	11.58
London	540.8	676.3	644.6	15.5	39.0	37.8	1.2	13.99
South East	488.7	598.5	566.7	17.0	39.4	38.0	1.3	12.30
South West	423.5	505.0	474.5	16.6	39.6	38.2	1.4	10.44
England	454.4	548.0	514.2	18.2	39.5	38.0	1.5	11.28
Wales	408.0	476.1	441.7	18.8	39.5	37.9	1.6	10.09
Scotland	431.4	502.5	470.2	18.7	39.3	37.8	1.5	10.66
Northern Ireland	405.6	472.1	437.5	21.1	39.7	38.1	1.7	10.00
Full-time male employees								
United Kingdom	487.4	591.6	546.4	25.3	40.7	38.7	2.0	11.71
North East	440.2	502.2	451.4	29.1	40.7	38.6	2.1	10.54
North West	463.2	549.3	503.2	26.2	40.7	38.6	2.1	11.14
Yorkshire and The Humber	457.1	531.9	481.3	28.7	41.0	38.8	2.3	10.78
East Midlands	470.0	554.1	504.3	26.8	41.0	38.8	2.2	11.05
West Midlands	459.5	542.1	497.9	25.5	40.8	38.8	2.0	10.93
East	520.5	632.1	584.2	27.4	41.0	38.9	2.1	12.39
London	579.0	755.3	712.1	21.4	40.1	38.5	1.6	14.46
South East	546.8	669.5	628.1	22.7	40.4	38.7	1.7	13.37
South West	471.2	555.7	516.0	22.1	40.7	38.9	1.8	11.22
England	496.6	604.4	559.2	25.0	40.7	38.7	1.9	11.93
Wales	448.4	516.5	469.2	26.4	41.0	38.9	2.1	10.67
Scotland	465.7	548.5	503.2	26.8	40.6	38.5	2.1	11.09
Northern Ireland	423.9	502.4	456.1	29.4	41.1	38.8	2.3	10.02
Full-time female employees								
United Kingdom	386.8	453.6	437.8	7.4	37.6	36.8	0.7	10.24
North East	335.5	399.2	386.0	6.5	37.8	36.9	..	8.79
North West	364.0	422.8	408.5	6.5	37.2	36.6	0.6	9.77
Yorkshire and The Humber	353.5	414.8	399.3	7.1	37.4	36.7	0.7	9.25
East Midlands	358.5	421.3	401.9	7.9	37.8	37.0	0.8	9.44
West Midlands	360.0	417.6	402.5	6.4	37.4	36.7	0.6	9.57
East	392.7	459.2	443.3	7.7	37.8	37.0	0.8	10.36
London	498.7	573.8	557.0	8.0	37.6	36.9	0.7	13.41
South East	410.5	482.9	466.7	7.7	37.6	36.9	0.7	10.84
South West	358.8	420.8	405.4	7.6	37.8	37.0	0.8	9.34
England	390.6	459.1	443.3	7.3	37.6	36.8	0.7	10.36
Wales	353.7	415.7	400.5	7.3	37.4	36.6	0.8	9.32
Scotland	375.1	440.7	425.9	7.7	37.5	36.8	0.7	10.00
Northern Ireland	378.5	427.5	410.2	8.9	37.8	36.9	0.8	9.98

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

2 Median values are less affected by extremes of earnings at either end of the scale, with half the workers earnings above the stated amount and half below.

3 Basic pay for the pay period, before deductions. Excludes overtime, shift premiums, bonuses, commission and all other incentive payments.

Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, Office for National Statistics; Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment, Northern Ireland

boroughs with the highest proportions of manufacturing, at around 8 per cent, are Haringey and Tower Hamlets.

Earnings and hours

Average earnings continue to be higher in London than elsewhere in the UK. Median values are used, which give a truer reflection of typical levels as the effects of very high or very low earners are minimised. A median value is one where 50 per cent of a given group are below this value and 50 per cent are above. In April 2006, median gross weekly earnings of full-time employees living in London were £540.80. This is some 21 per cent above the UK median (Table 3.6). The difference is much greater for women at 29 per cent, while for men it is 19 per cent.

The difference in earnings between London and the UK partly reflects the high salaries paid in financial and business services, which are concentrated in London. The differences are even more striking when analysed according to place of work (as published in the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) First Release) rather than place of residence, as shown here. The median earnings of full-time employees working in London (£572.4) in April 2006 were 28 per cent higher than the UK median and the differences were similar for men and women.

Ten per cent of male full-time employees living in London earned less than £306.10 a week in April 2006 (Table 3.17). For women the equivalent level was £277.90. In some boroughs the prevalence of low pay is greater. On the basis of

area of residence, there were seven boroughs where 10 per cent of male full-time employees earned less than £280 per week and 20 boroughs where this was the case for women. In four boroughs, 10 per cent of women who worked as full-time employees earned less than £250.

Average weekly paid hours worked by full-time employees in London are slightly lower than nationally. The differential is greater for men than women. Table 3.6 shows that in April 2006, men in London worked an average of 40.1 hours compared with 40.7 hours nationally and women worked 37.6 hours, the same as the national average. Men worked more paid overtime than women, but less than men in other regions. It should be noted that these data from ASHE exclude unpaid overtime. Employees in London traditionally work more unpaid hours than in other regions. Information on unpaid hours is obtainable from the Labour Force Survey (LFS).

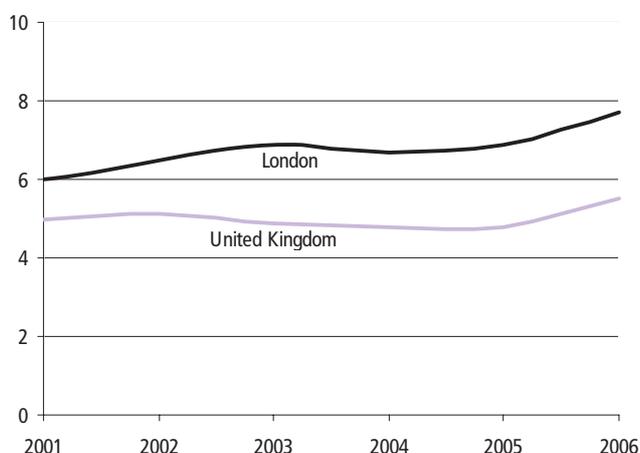
Unemployment

Unemployment is linked to the economic cycle, although there is a time lag. Broadly speaking, as the country experiences economic growth unemployment falls. Conversely, as the economy slows so unemployment tends to rise. Unemployment in the UK is measured by the LFS, a household survey. The administrative count of those claiming unemployment-related benefits (Jobseeker's Allowance) is also published and is known as the claimant count (see Notes and Definitions).

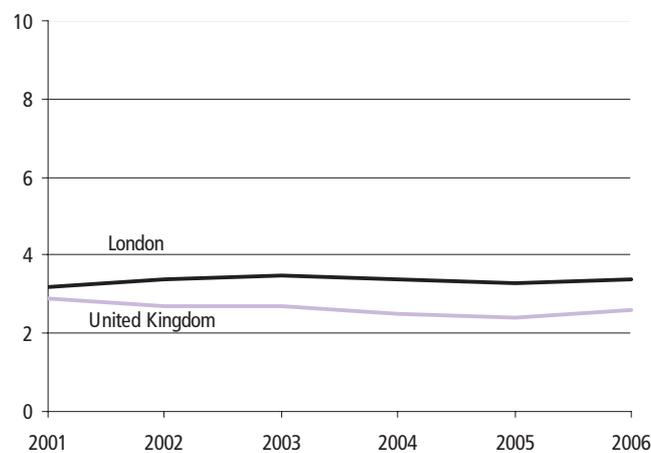
Figure 3.7
Unemployment rates¹ and claimant count proportions²

Percentages

Unemployment rates



Claimant count proportions



¹ For those people of working age. Seasonally adjusted.

² Claimant count proportions calculated by expressing the number of claimants as a percentage of the resident working-age population. Claimants are people receiving unemployment related benefits such as Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) and National Insurance Credits. See Notes and Definitions.

Source: Office for National Statistics

Table 3.8
Unemployment rates¹

	Percentages					
	Second quarter of each year ²					
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
United Kingdom	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.8	5.5
North East	7.6	6.6	6.2	5.5	6.8	6.1
North West	5.2	5.4	4.8	4.3	4.3	5.1
Yorkshire and The Humber	5.4	5.3	5.1	4.6	4.9	5.9
East Midlands	5.1	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.4	5.6
West Midlands	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4	4.5	5.6
East	3.5	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.9	5.2
London	6.0	6.5	6.9	6.7	6.9	7.7
South East	3.1	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.8	4.7
South West	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.3	3.8
England	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.7	5.5
Wales	6.0	5.6	4.5	4.3	4.6	5.9
Scotland	6.4	6.5	5.4	6.2	5.8	5.8
Northern Ireland	6.1	5.5	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.2

1 For those people of working age. Seasonally adjusted.

2 April to June.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Table 3.9
Claimant count proportions¹

	Percentages					
	March each year					
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
United Kingdom	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.6
North East	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.2	3.0	3.3
North West	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.8
Yorkshire and The Humber	3.4	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.9
East Midlands	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.4
West Midlands	3.3	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.7	3.4
East	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.0
London	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.4
South East	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.7
South West	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.7
England	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.6
Wales	3.3	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.7
Scotland	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.3	2.9	3.0
Northern Ireland	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.1	2.7	2.7

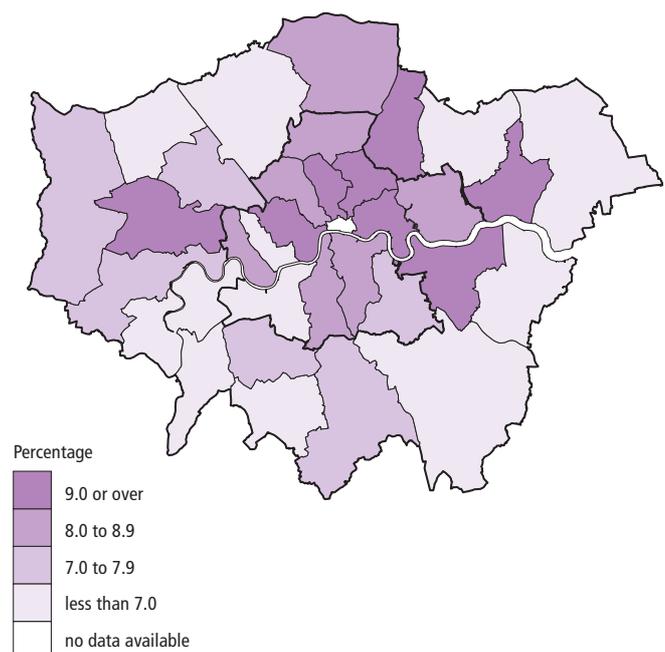
1 Claimant count proportions calculated by expressing the number of claimants as a percentage of the resident working-age population. Claimants are people receiving unemployment related benefits such as Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) and National Insurance Credits. See Notes and Definitions.

Source: Office for National Statistics

The unemployment and claimant count figures are not directly comparable but over the past five years have followed similar trends in terms of accelerations and decelerations (Figure 3.7). Unemployment is consistently higher than the claimant count, partly because not all unemployed people claim benefits. In the second quarter of 2006, the working-age unemployment rate in London was 7.7 per cent and the claimant count proportion (see Notes and Definitions) in March 2006 was 3.4 per cent. Both rates have remained above the UK average since 2001 but the gap between London and the national figure has widened. The working-age unemployment rate in London in 2006 was the highest of all regions and countries of the UK (Tables 3.8 and 3.9).

Unemployment varies considerably between boroughs (see Map 3.10). The three areas with the highest rates also had the highest local authority rates in Great Britain in the year ended March 2006. They were Tower Hamlets (12.9 per cent), Hackney (10.7 per cent) and Barking and Dagenham (9.6 per cent). Only three boroughs had rates below the national average unemployment rate of 5.0 per cent: Richmond on Thames, Bromley and Sutton.

Map 3.10
Unemployment¹ rates, 2005/2006²



1 Unemployed as a percentage of economically active people aged 16 and over.

2 April 2005 to March 2006.

Source: Annual Population Survey, Office for National Statistics

Table 3.11

Economic activity rates¹: by sex

	Percentages											
	Males				Females				All people			
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006
United Kingdom	84.2	83.6	83.4	83.7	72.9	73.1	73.3	74.0	78.7	78.5	78.5	79.0
North East	78.4	77.4	79.0	80.5	66.8	70.3	71.6	72.1	72.8	74.0	75.4	76.5
North West	82.5	81.1	80.7	80.8	72.3	73.2	72.7	73.9	77.5	77.3	76.8	77.5
Yorkshire and The Humber	83.7	82.6	83.1	83.2	72.5	72.6	72.8	74.0	78.3	77.7	78.1	78.7
East Midlands	85.1	84.5	84.4	85.7	73.8	74.4	75.0	76.8	79.7	79.7	79.9	81.4
West Midlands	84.2	83.6	83.8	83.3	71.9	72.6	72.0	73.1	78.3	78.4	78.2	78.4
East	87.6	87.3	87.4	87.1	75.8	76.7	76.1	74.5	81.9	82.2	81.9	81.1
London	83.3	82.7	81.4	82.7	67.4	67.7	67.7	68.1	75.5	75.5	74.8	75.6
South East	87.7	87.5	87.1	87.6	76.9	75.8	76.9	77.8	82.5	81.8	82.2	82.9
South West	85.6	85.5	85.4	85.4	77.7	76.4	77.3	77.3	81.8	81.1	81.5	81.6
England	84.6	84.0	83.8	84.2	73.0	73.3	73.4	74.0	79.0	78.8	78.8	79.3
Wales	79.7	80.4	78.0	79.3	73.2	71.0	71.6	72.4	76.5	75.9	74.9	76.0
Scotland	83.3	83.3	83.5	82.2	74.6	75.6	75.1	76.1	79.0	79.5	79.4	79.2
Northern Ireland	80.6	77.5	77.8	79.2	64.9	63.3	66.3	67.0	73.0	70.6	72.2	73.3

¹ Figures are for the second quarter of each year, seasonally adjusted. Based on the population of working-age in private households, student halls of residence and NHS accommodation. See Notes and Definitions.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Economic activity

The number of economically active people (otherwise known as the labour force) living in London increased by about 4 per cent over the period 2002 to 2006, a similar rise to the UK as a whole. In London the increase was higher for men than for women. Overall in the UK the number of economically active women rose slightly more than the number of economically active men (Table 3.15).

The economically active population includes people who are in full-time or part-time work and those who are unemployed and actively seeking work. Its size is influenced by, among other things, demographic factors (such as the age and ethnic mix of the population) and socio-economic trends (such as participation in further and higher education and patterns of retirement). The size of London's labour force and the size of the working-age population have increased at similar rates, so the percentage that are economically active has changed little over the past five years (Table 3.11).

London had the second lowest economic activity rate among the regions and countries of the UK, 75.6 per cent in the second quarter of 2006, compared with the UK average of 79.0 per cent. This reflects the low female rate of 68.1 per cent. The male activity rate was only just below the UK average for men, at 82.7 per cent compared with 83.7 per cent. The

proportion of women who are economically active has been rising in London in line with the national trend. Among men, the national and London rates have both fallen slightly since 2002.

As mentioned in Chapter 1, London has resulted in a younger population age structure than in the UK as a whole and this is reflected in the age distribution of the labour force. Although a lower proportion than nationally was aged 16 to 24 in 2006, a higher proportion was in the 25 to 34 age group. In both age groups, London is at the extreme end of the range across regions (Table 3.12). London, however, had the lowest proportion in the age group 45 to 64 (for men) or 59 (for women).

As would be expected from the variations between boroughs in employment and unemployment rates, activity rates also vary at local level (Table 3.16). The variations for women are of particular interest. The lowest rates for women in London and nationally were found in Tower Hamlets and Hackney, at around 50 per cent. For men, although Hackney was one of the local authority districts with the two lowest economic activity rates in the country, the other was Ellesmere Port and Neston, in Cheshire.

Table 3.12

Labour force¹: by age, second quarter 2006²

Percentages and thousands

	Percentage aged:						All ages (=100%) (thousands)
	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	Males 45 to 64/ females 45 to 59	Males 65 or over/ females 60 or over		
United Kingdom	15.1	21.3	25.6	34.1	3.9	29,943	
North East	17.2	20.7	25.4	34.1	2.5	1,190	
North West	16.1	20.8	25.9	33.9	3.3	3,267	
Yorkshire and The Humber	15.9	19.5	26.4	35.0	3.2	2,475	
East Midlands	15.6	19.7	25.8	34.9	4.0	2,191	
West Midlands	14.7	20.0	25.4	35.6	4.3	2,612	
East	14.2	20.5	25.3	35.2	4.7	2,832	
London	13.0	28.2	26.1	29.0	3.7	3,785	
South East	14.6	20.6	25.3	34.8	4.7	4,323	
South West	14.8	19.6	24.4	36.1	5.1	2,555	
England	14.9	21.4	25.6	34.1	4.1	25,230	
Wales	16.4	19.5	25.0	35.1	3.9	1,376	
Scotland	16.2	20.0	26.2	34.5	3.0	2,543	
Northern Ireland	16.5	24.0	25.5	30.8	3.1	794	

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

2 These data are not seasonally adjusted.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics.

Table 3.13

Economic activity rates¹: by ethnic origin, 2005

Percentages

	London			United Kingdom		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
White	84.1	73.2	78.9	83.8	74.9	79.5
Mixed	68.7	68.7	68.7	72.9	69.0	70.9
Asian or Asian British	77.0	52.1	65.0	77.6	49.4	63.9
Indian	81.3	67.9	75.1	82.9	66.4	75.1
Pakistani or Bangladeshi	71.7	28.0	50.3	71.5	28.7	50.5
Other Asian	75.3	55.3	65.4	77.8	57.1	67.3
Black or Black British	75.4	63.6	69.0	76.6	66.3	71.1
Black Caribbean	79.6	72.7	75.7	79.4	73.7	76.3
Black African	72.8	55.1	63.5	74.5	59.2	66.5
Other Black	68.5	70.2	69.5	72.7	71.7	72.1
Chinese or other ethnic group	70.3	51.4	60.6	72.1	55.5	63.8
All minority ethnic groups	74.8	56.9	65.6	75.9	56.3	66.1
All ethnic groups ²	81.2	67.5	74.5	83.1	73.0	78.2

1 As a percentage of all people of working age (males aged 16 to 64 and females aged 16 to 59). Annual averages.

2 Excludes a small number of people in Great Britain who did not state their ethnic origin.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Ethnic groups

London's ethnically diverse population is reflected in its labour force (see [Chapter 1](#) for more information on London's population). [Table 3.13](#) shows working-age economic activity rates for men and women of different ethnic origins in London and the UK in 2005. For all ethnic groups, rates in the capital were similar to those for the UK as a whole. The highest economic activity rates were in the White group, while there were wide differences within and between other groups, particularly for women. The economic activity rate for women in London of Asian or Asian British origin was 52.1 per cent and was as low as 28.0 per cent among those of Pakistani and Bangladeshi origin. The rates of over 60 per cent for women in the Black or Black British and Mixed groups were matched by the rate of 67.9 per cent for Indian origin. The rates for women in the Black Caribbean and Other Black groups closely approached the rate for White women, while the Black African group had a rate of 55.1 per cent. Among men, the rates show less variation, with the Indian group closely approaching the White group's rate of 84.1 per cent and the Mixed and Other Black groups falling below 70 per cent.

All minority ethnic groups in London had higher unemployment rates than the White group in 2005 (see [Table 3.14](#)). On average, minority ethnic groups had an unemployment rate of 11.7 per cent compared with 5.2 per cent for the White group. However, there were large differences within the Asian or Asian British group, with the unemployment rate for those of Pakistani or Bangladeshi origin almost twice that for those of Indian origin. Unemployment rates are higher in London than nationally in all ethnic groups shown, except the Mixed group.

Table 3.14

Unemployment rates¹: by ethnic origin, 2005

	Percentages	
	London	United Kingdom
White	5.2	4.4
Mixed	9.3	11.4
Asian or Asian British	9.7	9.0
Indian	7.7	6.7
Pakistani or Bangladeshi	14.8	13.1
Other Asian	8.9	8.3
Black or Black British	15.1	13.2
Black Caribbean	14.7	13.0
Black African	15.4	13.5
Other Black	16.5	12.8
Chinese or other ethnic group	10.7	9.1
All minority ethnic groups	11.7	10.3
All ethnic groups ²	7.1	4.8

- 1 As a percentage of all economically active people of working age (males aged 16 to 64 and females aged 16 to 59). Annual averages.
- 2 Excludes a small number of people in Great Britain who did not state their ethnic origin.

Source: *Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics*

Table 3.15

Labour force and employment rates¹

Thousands and percentages

	Labour Force (thousands)					Employment rates ² (percentages)				
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Males										
United Kingdom ³	15,978	16,179	16,199	16,314	16,553	79.0	79.5	79.2	79.1	78.7
North East	609	624	619	638	657	70.7	72.8	72.1	72.9	74.9
North West	1,696	1,756	1,739	1,741	1,754	75.1	77.8	77.3	76.7	76.2
Yorkshire and The Humber	1,293	1,314	1,308	1,329	1,341	77.8	78.6	78.6	78.5	77.9
East Midlands	1,139	1,147	1,149	1,160	1,185	81.1	81.4	80.7	80.5	80.6
West Midlands	1,412	1,410	1,406	1,419	1,424	79.6	78.7	78.4	79.5	78.2
East	1,487	1,496	1,500	1,518	1,526	84.4	84.1	83.9	84.0	82.5
London	2,072	2,086	2,092	2,092	2,160	77.1	76.7	76.7	75.4	76.0
South East	2,233	2,221	2,225	2,231	2,260	85.0	84.0	84.1	83.7	83.3
South West	1,306	1,304	1,317	1,327	1,342	82.6	82.5	81.7	82.6	82.1
England	13,248	13,358	13,356	13,454	13,648	79.8	80.0	79.7	79.6	79.2
Wales	706	719	733	714	730	74.0	74.9	77.3	73.6	73.8
Scotland	1,306	1,331	1,340	1,351	1,334	76.1	78.4	77.5	78.6	77.2
Northern Ireland	414	427	414	420	432	73.6	75.7	72.5	73.1	74.9
Females										
United Kingdom ³	13,443	13,476	13,646	13,812	14,061	69.7	69.7	69.8	70.0	70.1
North East	524	503	532	546	554	66.3	63.5	67.4	67.3	68.3
North West	1,448	1,451	1,478	1,474	1,503	69.1	69.2	70.1	69.7	70.2
Yorkshire and The Humber	1,047	1,068	1,079	1,088	1,112	68.2	69.6	69.3	69.8	70.1
East Midlands	927	921	934	946	971	71.8	70.6	71.4	72.2	72.9
West Midlands	1,118	1,110	1,124	1,121	1,147	68.8	68.4	69.1	68.8	69.0
East	1,201	1,203	1,221	1,220	1,200	73.4	72.8	73.8	73.0	70.8
London	1,614	1,590	1,611	1,633	1,669	64.4	62.8	63.0	62.8	62.6
South East	1,823	1,819	1,797	1,832	1,858	74.4	74.0	73.0	73.9	74.2
South West	1,098	1,102	1,092	1,108	1,113	75.5	75.0	74.1	74.6	74.5
England	10,799	10,769	10,869	10,969	11,126	70.2	69.7	70.0	70.1	70.1
Wales	574	623	608	614	622	64.2	70.8	67.5	69.0	68.9
Scotland	1,145	1,145	1,165	1,163	1,183	70.6	71.1	71.8	71.4	72.3
Northern Ireland	324	328	321	339	345	61.6	62.1	60.9	63.7	65.0
All People										
United Kingdom ³	29,420	29,655	29,844	30,126	30,613	74.5	74.8	74.7	74.7	74.6
North East	1,133	1,128	1,151	1,184	1,212	68.6	68.3	69.8	70.2	71.7
North West	3,144	3,207	3,217	3,214	3,256	72.2	73.6	73.8	73.3	73.3
Yorkshire and The Humber	2,340	2,383	2,388	2,417	2,453	73.1	74.2	74.1	74.3	74.1
East Midlands	2,066	2,068	2,084	2,106	2,156	76.6	76.2	76.3	76.5	76.9
West Midlands	2,529	2,520	2,530	2,540	2,571	74.4	73.8	73.9	74.4	73.8
East	2,688	2,699	2,721	2,737	2,725	79.1	78.6	79.0	78.7	76.9
London	3,686	3,676	3,703	3,725	3,829	70.9	70.0	70.1	69.3	69.5
South East	4,056	4,040	4,022	4,063	4,119	79.9	79.2	78.7	79.0	79.0
South West	2,405	2,406	2,408	2,436	2,455	79.2	78.9	78.1	78.8	78.4
England	24,047	24,126	24,225	24,422	24,774	75.2	75.0	75.0	75.0	74.8
Wales	1,280	1,342	1,341	1,328	1,352	69.2	73.0	72.6	71.4	71.5
Scotland	2,451	2,476	2,505	2,514	2,517	73.4	74.8	74.7	75.0	74.8
Northern Ireland	737	755	735	759	777	67.7	69.1	66.8	68.5	70.1

1 At quarter 2 of each year, seasonally adjusted.

2 Total in employment as a percentage of all people of working age (males 16-64 and females 16-59) in each region.

3 Due to slight methodological differences between the way the national and regional LFS estimates have been interim adjusted for the 2001 Census, there may be small differences between the UK totals and the sum of the regional components.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics.

Table 3.16

Labour market summary: London boroughs, 2005/06¹

	Employment									Self-employed as a percentage of all in employment ²	Part-time as a percentage of all in employment ²	Unemployment rates ⁴ (model-based) ⁵
	Economic activity ² rates		Numbers ³ (thousands)			Rates ² (percentages)						
	Males	Females	Males	Females	All people	Males	Females	All people				
United Kingdom	83.0	73.0	15,038	13,079	28,117	78.3	69.7	74.1	12.5	23.9	5.0	
England	83.3	73.1	12,689	10,975	23,664	78.8	69.7	74.4	12.7	23.9	..	
London	81.0	67.6	1,883	1,557	3,441	74.2	62.7	68.6	16.0	19.5	7.6	
Inner London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Camden	76.2	60.2	54	42	95	70.4	54.9	62.8	22.8	19.4	8.4	
City of London	76.4	100.0	3	2	5	76.4	100.0	84.8	27.1	..	n/a	
Hackney	67.9	50.7	43	33	77	59.0	46.8	53.2	18.4	17.5	10.7	
Hammersmith and Fulham	78.8	73.2	46	45	91	70.5	68.5	69.5	15.1	15.1	8.0	
Haringey	79.3	65.3	57	44	102	73.7	58.2	66.2	23.2	19.8	8.8	
Islington	72.3	60.8	42	36	79	65.5	57.4	61.6	14.7	11.6	9.3	
Kensington and Chelsea	83.9	60.1	51	36	87	78.4	55.3	67.2	25.7	16.3	6.3	
Lambeth	76.1	62.9	62	52	114	69.0	57.3	63.2	15.6	16.9	8.9	
Lewisham	81.2	68.3	65	56	121	74.7	63.6	69.1	12.3	21.8	7.3	
Newham	74.4	55.3	56	40	97	67.7	50.5	59.4	12.8	22.0	8.7	
Southwark	78.9	58.5	61	46	106	70.4	55.5	63.2	16.1	15.5	8.6	
Tower Hamlets	75.4	47.9	47	29	76	65.7	41.7	54.1	13.8	23.4	12.9	
Wandsworth	82.2	72.5	71	67	138	75.3	68.3	71.8	16.2	17.4	6.9	
Westminster	76.9	61.9	49	41	90	67.4	56.4	62.0	18.1	13.3	9.2	
Outer London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barking and Dagenham	75.6	61.2	34	29	63	67.2	56.7	62.0	12.8	17.6	9.6	
Barnet	81.5	73.0	89	77	167	75.8	68.5	72.3	18.8	22.5	6.8	
Bexley	85.4	78.8	57	52	108	80.8	76.2	78.6	14.2	22.8	5.1	
Brent	83.3	64.6	71	51	122	75.7	60.0	68.3	17.1	17.4	7.7	
Bromley	86.4	80.3	79	75	154	83.7	77.1	80.4	13.4	22.0	4.8	
Croydon	85.6	74.0	90	76	166	79.7	68.1	74.0	13.8	21.7	7.1	
Ealing	81.2	66.1	80	63	143	72.0	60.0	66.3	17.0	17.6	9.1	
Enfield	84.4	66.5	71	55	126	75.2	61.0	68.4	18.7	20.6	8.8	
Greenwich	81.9	68.1	53	48	100	73.6	63.4	68.6	15.1	23.8	9.0	
Harrow	81.7	73.0	55	50	106	75.3	68.4	71.9	16.6	20.7	6.7	
Havering	86.2	76.3	59	50	108	80.8	71.2	76.2	12.4	18.1	5.3	
Hillingdon	86.8	72.6	65	55	120	76.4	67.2	71.9	12.4	18.8	7.6	
Hounslow	88.3	72.5	61	46	107	81.6	66.3	74.3	16.4	23.3	7.7	
Kingston upon Thames	79.9	78.9	42	37	79	76.5	71.4	74.1	12.0	18.1	5.7	
Merton	82.9	71.4	52	44	96	76.9	63.2	70.2	16.1	20.5	7.3	
Redbridge	79.4	62.4	60	49	109	74.3	60.1	67.4	12.7	18.8	6.9	
Richmond upon Thames	83.1	74.8	53	45	97	81.2	71.5	76.5	20.7	21.6	4.2	
Sutton	88.3	77.4	51	45	96	86.1	73.8	80.1	11.6	20.9	4.9	
Waltham Forest	80.6	67.3	52	45	96	72.2	63.9	68.1	17.6	21.0	9.3	

1 April 2005 to March 2006.

2 For people of working age (males 16-64, females 16-59).

3 For all people aged 16 and over.

4 Unemployed as a percentage of economically active people aged 16 and over.

5 A statistical model is used to improve the annual APS estimates of unemployment for small areas, by using supplementary information, mainly the numbers of claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance (the claimant count).

Source: Annual Population Survey, Office for National Statistics

Table 3.17

Weekly earnings¹ : London boroughs, April 2006

£ per week

	Gross weekly full-time earnings										All people median ²
	Males					Females					
	Median ²	10 per cent earned less than	25 per cent earned less than	25 per cent earned more than	10 per cent earned more than	Median ²	10 per cent earned less than	25 per cent earned less than	25 per cent earned more than	10 per cent earned more than	
United Kingdom	487.4	264.9	347.2	689.9	985.3	386.8	226.8	283.1	555.6	728.9	447.1
England	496.6	268.3	353.5	700.6	1,010.7	390.6	228.4	286.9	559.1	740.5	454.4
London	579.0	306.1	414.3	862.4	1,341.6	498.7	277.9	363.7	670.8	919.9	540.8
Inner London	603.7	306.6	419.9	939.1	1,552.4	529.6	287.5	383.3	709.6	1,027.3	561.2
Camden	718.3	326.0	489.5	1,197.8	..	545.2	278.8	394.0	725.4	..	610.3
City of London	1420.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hackney	490.8	278.9	364.6	675.1	..	486.8	280.4	371.8	631.5	..	489.5
Hammersmith and Fulham	666.6	331.6	440.1	..	..	589.4	299.6	440.1	839.1	..	613.3
Haringey	540.6	301.0	400.7	714.7	..	505.4	282.9	349.1	686.0	..	525.9
Islington	638.4	283.5	420.0	949.7	..	538.0	325.8	408.4	740.7	..	587.1
Kensington and Chelsea	1175.2	397.2	558.9	1,916.5	..	578.1	322.1	409.1	..	..	818.4
Lambeth	547.2	297.2	395.0	795.5	..	479.1	274.3	356.3	627.6	..	513.9
Lewisham	517.5	283.1	381.2	718.1	..	533.6	240.7	351.9	678.3	..	521.8
Newham	484.1	271.1	358.5	626.9	..	406.6	256.3	304.1	581.5	..	460.4
Southwark	557.7	272.2	370.7	882.9	..	537.8	312.3	392.0	690.0	..	540.0
Tower Hamlets	573.7	285.2	402.2	874.5	..	518.3	294.8	371.3	688.9	..	546.1
Wandsworth	682.8	358.0	478.2	1,054.1	..	556.9	332.8	421.6	733.7	..	613.3
Westminster	715.2	355.2	480.7	1,408.9	..	597.7	324.9	421.6	..	..	651.4
Outer London	571.6	304.7	411.5	816.3	1,167.0	479.6	270.0	349.8	645.5	846.6	530.0
Barking and Dagenham	499.5	268.1	369.8	617.5	..	424.0	230.9	322.7	575.6	..	478.3
Barnet	608.6	310.6	400.6	918.1	..	511.3	279.0	354.6	665.9	..	555.4
Bexley	575.2	320.8	429.2	787.5	..	435.3	270.1	341.9	571.8	..	526.8
Brent	489.1	252.5	345.4	639.2	..	447.4	261.3	323.5	598.6	..	467.5
Bromley	667.4	337.4	465.8	990.9	..	492.9	272.7	376.2	681.0	..	574.9
Croydon	559.4	299.5	400.4	812.7	..	466.0	250.7	333.0	613.5	..	513.5
Ealing	539.1	298.9	404.2	844.7	..	478.5	261.4	357.1	647.4	..	510.9
Enfield	544.0	267.8	392.6	755.6	..	460.0	253.1	312.3	639.7	..	511.3
Greenwich	579.0	318.2	393.3	775.5	..	498.3	275.8	383.6	660.8	..	534.7
Harrow	588.9	309.7	406.7	844.1	..	507.6	276.3	353.7	661.4	..	538.3
Havering	552.7	310.8	427.4	770.8	..	480.2	244.8	326.9	615.6	..	518.7
Hillingdon	547.0	306.7	397.6	766.1	..	458.0	272.0	345.0	619.7	..	498.6
Hounslow	533.9	290.2	399.3	763.3	..	453.7	259.9	338.9	586.3	..	494.6
Kingston upon Thames	601.5	319.7	447.5	844.8	..	533.3	313.1	385.9	707.5	..	575.1
Merton	588.6	319.1	462.2	946.6	..	445.0	257.7	345.0	620.1	..	533.8
Redbridge	606.5	322.4	412.5	803.0	..	523.1	312.4	376.5	675.1	..	575.5
Richmond upon Thames	751.9	357.0	506.0	1,267.0	..	612.2	326.4	453.6	756.6	..	669.8
Sutton	563.5	302.6	422.3	811.2	..	459.5	275.4	355.9	609.1	..	506.0
Waltham Forest	518.2	272.0	375.6	687.1	..	472.9	235.0	325.8	630.7	..	500.0

1 Gross average weekly earnings are residence-based. Data relate to full-time employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey period was not affected by absence. See Notes and Definitions.

2 Median values are less affected by extremes of earnings at either ends of the scale, with half the workers earnings above the stated amount and half below.

Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, Office for National Statistics

Child Poverty

- During the period 2002/03 to 2004/05, two out of five children in London lived below the poverty threshold after housing costs have been met. This was the highest proportion of any region or country of Great Britain. (Table 4.2)
- In August 2005, 35 per cent of children in Inner London lived in families with at least one adult claiming a key benefit, compared with a Great Britain average of 18 per cent. (Figure 4.4)
- In spring 2006, Inner London had a higher percentage (36 per cent) of children living in households where no adult was in employment (workless households) than any UK region. (Table 4.6)
- Over the last ten years in London there has been a fall of only 1 percentage point in the proportion of children living in workless households. This compares with a 4 percentage point reduction for the UK. (Table 4.8)
- In autumn 2005, 56 per cent of 'couple' families in London had both parents working. This is a far lower proportion than the rest of the UK (70 per cent). (Figure 4.12)
- The percentage of families unable to afford certain material items (categorised as food, clothing, consumer durables and leisure activities) was higher for London than nationally in all categories in 2004. (Table 4.13)

Introduction

Despite having the highest regional gross value added in Great Britain (see Chapter 6), London also has the highest proportion of children living in income poverty of any region or country in Great Britain, after housing costs are accounted for (see below). While the proportion of children living below the 'poverty line' is lower than in the mid 1990s, there has been no consistent reduction in child poverty in the capital since the year 2000. In 2006, the London Child Poverty Commission was established by the Mayor of London and London Councils, to explore ways of addressing this deep-seated problem.

This chapter is based on part of the Commission's monitoring report, published in September 2006. Household incomes, and hence the living standards of children, are strongly affected by the employment status of parents. After presenting various indicators of child poverty, this chapter includes data on employment patterns and trends for parents in lone parent and couple families in London. It concludes by looking briefly at material deprivation scores (see Notes and Definitions). Other indicators of poverty among London's children may be found in the Commission's monitoring report and a Greater London Authority (GLA) briefing report (see References).

Children in income poverty

Estimates of low income households are published by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) in their series 'Households Below Average Income'. The commonly used definition of a household in income poverty is one whose income is below 60 per cent of median income. This is measured after taking account of the size and composition of the household (see Notes and Definitions for Chapter 11) and is used as an indication of material living standards. DWP show comparative results obtained by using the alternative poverty thresholds of 50 per cent or 70 per cent of median income. This shows that London remains the region with the highest rate of child poverty after housing costs whichever threshold is used. It should be noted that no adjustment has been made for any differences between regions in the cost of living.

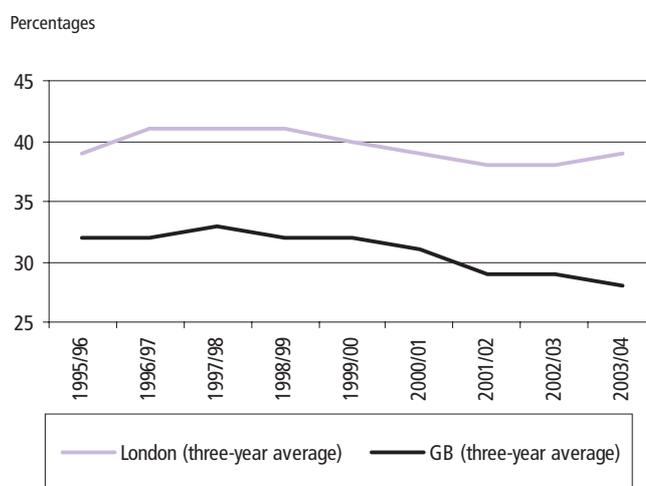
Income can be measured either before or after housing costs have been met. Regional differences in poverty are far less evident in data before housing costs have been deducted. The differences between poverty measured before and after housing costs are not straightforward to explain. A study for the London Child Poverty Commission by the Institute for Social and Economic Research found that factors associated with the housing benefit system are more likely to account for the difference, rather than housing costs alone.

Two out of five children in London live under the poverty threshold after housing costs – over 600,000 children (Figure 4.1 and Table 4.2). These figures are three-year averages for the period 2002/03 to 2004/05. In Inner London, which accounts for about 40 per cent of London's population, more than half of children are living in poverty after housing costs, and even before housing costs are deducted, over a third of children are in poverty.

Categories of London children that have a very high risk of living in poverty include those from Pakistani and Bangladeshi ethnic groups (69 per cent), those from Black ethnic groups (51 per cent), and those living in lone parent families (60 per cent). Children in families where nobody is working are the most likely to be in poverty. Some 79 per cent of children in workless lone parent families and 88 per cent of those living in workless couple families live in poverty.

Figure 4.1 shows the London and national trends in the child poverty rate after housing costs. Over the last ten years, the child poverty rate has fallen nationally. These improvements have been less evident in London, where there has been some variation in rates but no consistent downward trend since the three-year period 1999 to 2002. There was, however, a reduction between 1996 to 1999 and 1999 to 2002 that has not been reversed.

Figure 4.1
Percentage of children living in households with below 60 per cent median income (after housing costs), London and Great Britain, 1994 to 2005 ¹



¹ Three year averages are plotted against the middle year (eg data for 2002/03 to 2004/05 are plotted against 2003/04)

Source: Households Below Average Income data series, Department for Work and Pensions.

Table 4.2
Percentage of children¹ living in households with below 60 per cent of median income, 2002-2005²

	Percentages and millions		
	Before housing costs	After housing costs	All children (millions)
Great Britain	20	28	12.6
North East	28	32	0.5
North West	22	29	1.5
Yorkshire and The Humber	24	29	1.1
East Midlands	21	26	0.9
West Midlands	24	30	1.2
East	14	22	1.2
London	24	39	1.6
Inner London	35	52	0.5
Outer London	19	33	1.1
South East	12	21	1.8
South West	16	25	1.0
England	20	28	10.9
Scotland	21	25	1.0
Wales	23	28	0.6

1 Children refers to those individuals under 16 or aged 16 to 18, unmarried and on a course up to and including 'A' level standard.
 2 Three year average.

Source: *Households Below Average Income, Department for Work and Pensions*

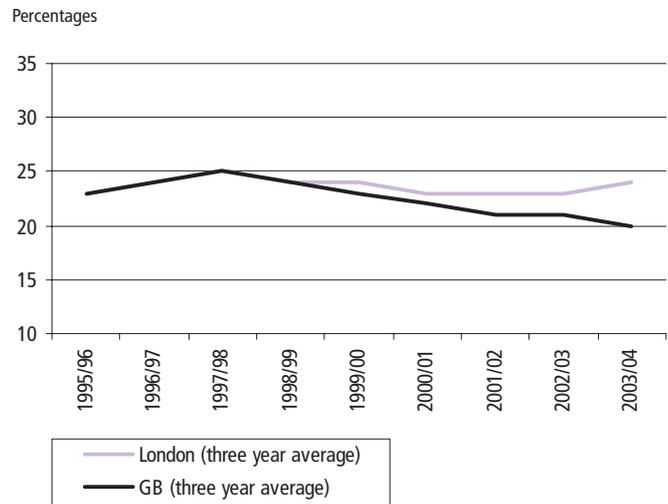
Table 4.2 also shows the child poverty rates before housing costs. One quarter of children in London live under the poverty threshold before housing costs are accounted for. Regional variation is less on this measure. The North East has the highest regional rate of child poverty (28 per cent), followed by London, the West Midlands and Yorkshire and The Humber all with rates of 24 per cent. The child poverty rate before housing costs is still higher in Inner London than for any region or country in Great Britain, at 35 per cent. In Outer London it is around the same as the national average of 20 per cent.

Figure 4.3 shows that prior to the three-year period 1997 to 2000 (shown as 1998/99 in the graph) the child poverty rate before housing costs was around the same in London and Great Britain. Since then, rates have fallen nationally, but in London the rate has remained at the higher level.

Children in families on key benefits

Another way of identifying children in poverty is those whose families receive state benefits. Key benefits are: Jobseeker's Allowance, Income Support, Incapacity Benefit, Severe Disablement Allowance, and Disability Living Allowance. In

Figure 4.3
Percentage of children living in households with below 60 per cent median income (before housing costs), London and Great Britain, 1994 to 2005¹



1 Three year averages are plotted against the middle year (eg data for 2002/03 to 2004/05 are plotted against 2003/04)

Source: *Households Below Average Income data series, Department for Work and Pensions*

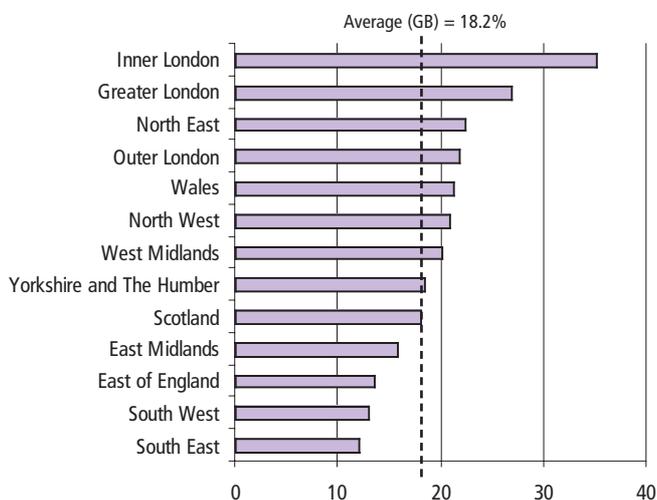
August 2005, over a quarter of children in London lived in families with at least one adult claiming a key benefit – around 460,000 children. Three-quarters of these children lived in lone parent families. Figure 4.4 shows that of all the regions, London's children were the most likely to live in families in receipt of key benefits. In August 2005, the North East had the second highest regional rate. The rate was very high in Inner London, where over one-third of all children lived in families on key benefits.

The percentage of children living in families receiving key benefits in London has fallen from 34 per cent to 27 per cent over the period 1995 to 2005, following national trends in the same period. Moreover, with allowances made for data discontinuities, there has been a fairly consistent downward trend since 1997, although with some indications of levelling out in recent years. London's position relative to the rest of Great Britain has shown no improvement. Rates in London have remained around one-and-a-half times national rates throughout the period.

The majority (69 per cent) of children in families receiving benefits were in families receiving Income Support and no other out-of-work benefit (not including Housing and Council Tax Benefit) (Figure 4.5). Eight per cent of children were in families receiving Jobseeker's Allowance only – the main benefit for people who are unemployed and actively seeking

Figure 4.4
Percentage of children living in families on key benefits, August 2005

Percentages

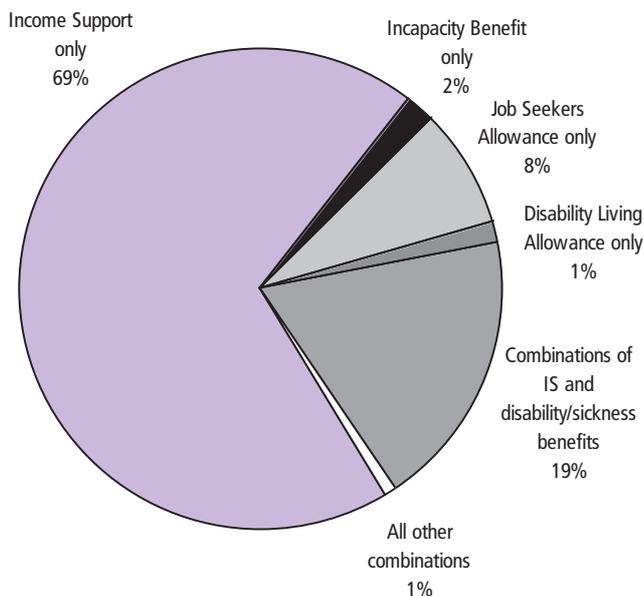


Source: Department for Work and Pensions, 5% sample

work. The main adult claiming benefits can also be classified according to their main benefit group – unemployed, sick or disabled, lone parent or other. On this basis, almost a quarter of all London's children in benefits families were in families where the main adult claiming was sick or disabled. The

Figure 4.5
Children in benefit families by type of benefit received, Greater London, August 2005

Percentages



Source: Department for Work and Pensions, 5% sample

majority of families dependent on disability or sickness benefits (for example Disability Living Allowance or Incapacity Benefit) were also in receipt of income support.

Children in workless households

Households can be 'workless' (no adult in employment), 'work-rich' (every adult in employment) or 'mixed' (some in employment, some not) (see *Notes and Definitions*). Over a quarter (26 per cent in spring 2006) of all London's children live in workless households (Table 4.6). Of these, two-thirds live in lone parent households.

London has by far the highest percentage of children living in workless households of all English regions. Most regions and countries of the UK have rates close to the national average (16 per cent). In Inner London in spring 2006, 36 per cent of all children lived in workless households.

Table 4.6
Children¹ in working-age households: by combined economic activity of household, spring 2006²

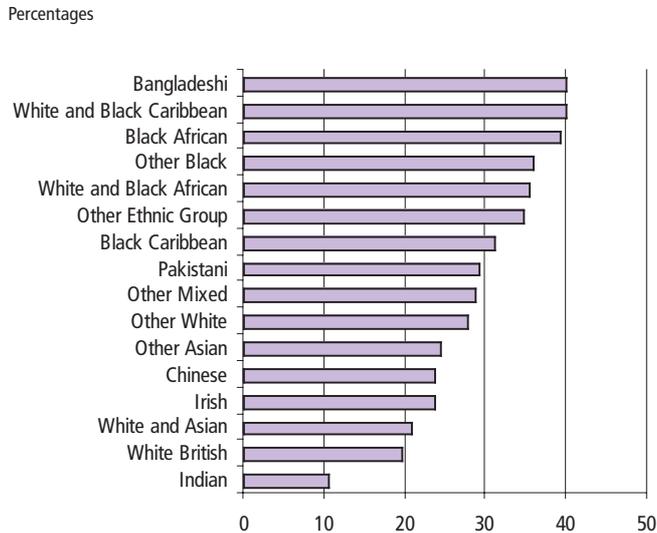
Percentages and thousands

	Households containing both working and workless members			Total ³ (= 100 per cent)
	Work-rich households	workless members	Workless households	
United Kingdom	54	31	16	10,949
North East	53	27	19	421
North West	55	28	17	1,282
Yorkshire and The Humber	55	30	16	913
East Midlands	60	27	13	765
West Midlands	52	32	17	1,018
East	53	36	11	996
London	39	35	26	1,469
Inner London	29	36	36	610
Outer London	47	35	18	859
South East	58	32	10	1,434
South West	61	28	11	840
England	53	31	16	9,138
Wales	57	28	16	566
Scotland	59	26	15	877
Northern Ireland	48	37	15	369

1 Children aged under 16.
 2 Not seasonally adjusted.
 3 Total excludes children living in working-age households with unknown economic activity status.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Figure 4.7
Percentage of dependent children living in workless households by ethnic group, Greater London, 2001



Source: 2001 Census Theme Table TT012, Office for National Statistics.

The proportion of London's children that lived in work-rich households in spring 2006 was 39 per cent, the lowest of all regions and well below the UK rate (54 per cent). In Inner London, only 29 per cent of children lived in work-rich households.

The 2001 Census found that 40 per cent of children from the Bangladeshi ethnic group in London lived in workless households, compared with 24 per cent for all London children (Figure 4.7). Children from most minority ethnic groups faced very high levels of household worklessness, although the lowest rate was for Indian children (11 per cent). White British children in London had the next lowest rate (20 per cent), but this was significantly higher than in the rest of England and Wales.

Over the ten years 1996 to 2006, the proportion of children who live in workless households in London has remained well above the rate in the rest of the UK (Table 4.8). While rates in London did show a slight fall between 1996 and 2001, they have not kept pace with reductions nationally and there has been no downward trend since 2000. As a result, the gap in rates between London and the rest of the UK has widened and London's relative position has worsened.

Employment rates of parents

Individually, parents living in London have far lower employment rates than those living in the rest of the UK, and differentials are particularly pronounced among lone parents and couple mothers (Figure 4.9).

Table 4.8
Children¹ living in workless households^{2,3}, 1996 to 2006

Percentages

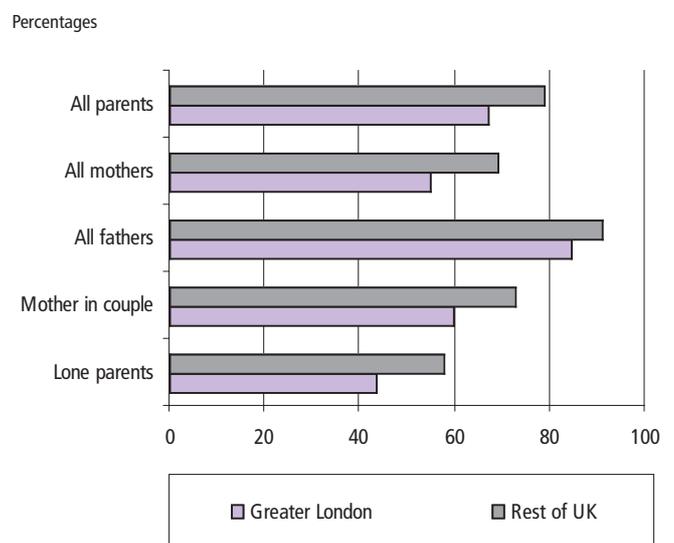
	Inner London	Outer London	London	UK excluding London	UK
1996	36	21	27	19	20
1997	35	20	26	18	19
1998	40	18	27	18	19
1999	38	21	28	17	18
2000	34	19	25	16	17
2001	34	20	25	15	16
2002	35	21	26	16	17
2003	32	19	24	16	17
2004	36	19	26	15	16
2005	33	20	25	15	16
2006	36	18	26	14	16

- 1 Children refers to children aged under 16.
- 2 Working-age households with no adult in work.
- 3 Data are for the spring quarter of each year, not seasonally adjusted.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

The employment rate in autumn 2005 for lone parents living in London was well below the rate for lone parents outside London. Between 1995 and 2005, while the employment rate of London's lone parents rose, the rise was far less pronounced than nationally (Figure 4.10). Outside London, the employment rate rose from 45 per cent to 58 per cent between 1995-96

Figure 4.9
Employment rates of parents (working-age), London and rest of UK, autumn 2005



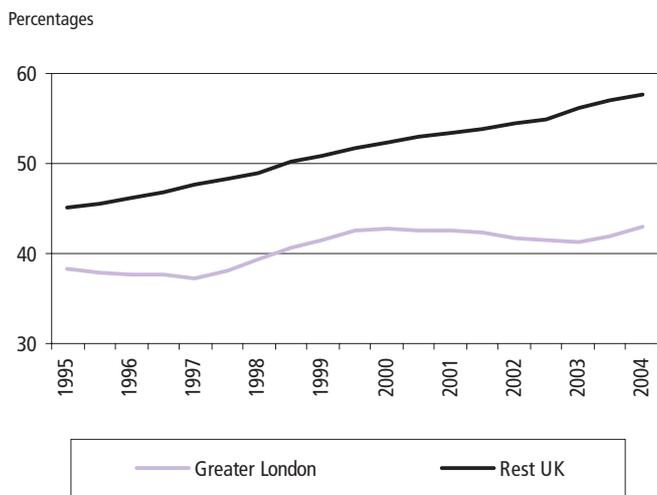
Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Office for National Statistics.

and 2004-2005 (two-year averages). In London, the rate increased from 38 per cent to 43 per cent. Overall, the gap in lone parent employment rates between London and the rest of the UK has doubled in size over this period.

The employment rate for mothers living in couples in London (60 per cent in autumn 2005) was well below the rate for couple mothers in the rest of the UK (73 per cent). Within London, the rate for those living in Inner London was very low compared with Outer London (Figure 4.11). Trends in rates for couple mothers also show divergence from national trends. Over the period since 1995, the employment rate for mothers in couples living in Inner London has fallen, while rates have increased for those living in Outer London and in the rest of the UK. In Inner London, the employment rate of couple mothers fell from 51 per cent to 47 per cent during 1995-96 to 2004-05 (two-year averages). In Outer London the rate increased from 63 to 66 per cent, following national trends.

Around one in ten (11 per cent) couple families with children in London were workless (that is, neither parent was in work) in autumn 2005. A further 33 per cent had one parent in work. The remaining 56 per cent were 'work-rich' couple families where both parents worked (Figure 4.12). This is a far lower proportion of work-rich couple families than in the rest of the UK (70 per cent). In Inner London, less than half (46 per cent) of couple families with children had both parents in employment, but Outer London was also well below the national average (61 per cent). Over the period 1995 to 2005,

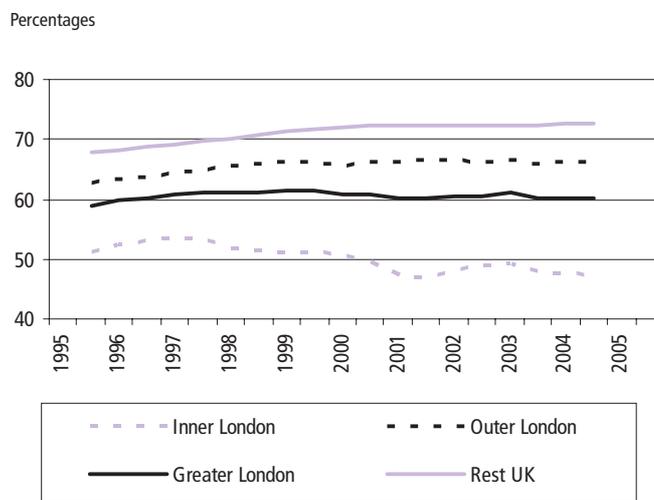
Figure 4.10
Employment rates of lone parents, London and rest of UK, 1995 to 2005¹



¹ Data are two year moving averages (each year comprises two estimates for spring and autumn).

Source: Labour Force Survey household datasets, Office for National Statistics.

Figure 4.11
Employment rates of couple mothers, London and rest of UK, 1995 to 2005¹



¹ Data are two year moving averages (each year comprises two estimates for spring and autumn).

Source: Labour Force Survey household datasets, Office for National Statistics.

the proportion of work-rich couple families in London remained well below the proportion outside London, and the gap between the two has widened.

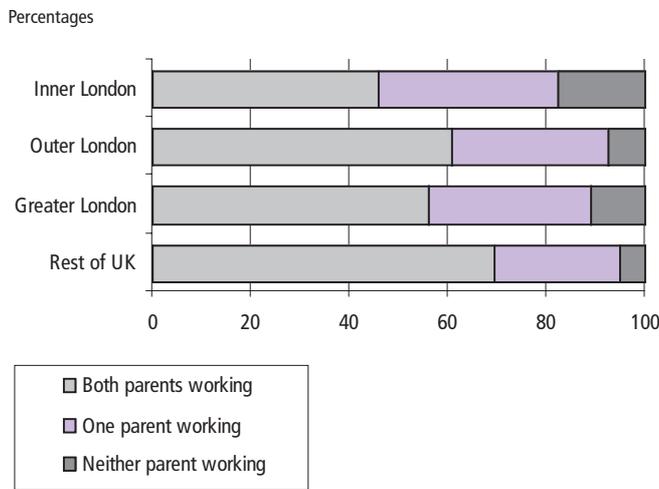
Couples where both parents are in employment have relatively low risks of poverty. Couples with only one earner have much lower poverty risks than workless families, but the risk is significant – affecting around one in five couples (after housing costs). Over the past ten years London has seen a reduction in the groups with the lowest risks of poverty (work-rich couples), little change in the groups with the highest rates (workless lone parent and couple families) and an increase in the groups with significant risks (single-earner couples).

Relative material deprivation

The effects of poverty can be seen in the ability of families to afford various more or less essential items. The Families and Children Study for the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) includes data on the proportion of families unable to afford certain items under the general headings of food and meals, clothing and shoes, consumer durables and leisure activities. This is cross-tabulated with family characteristics, income and region. The proportion of families in London and Great Britain unable to afford one or more of the items under each of these headings in 2004 are shown in Table 4.13. London has higher proportions than nationally in all categories.

The study also calculates a Relative Material Deprivation Score for each topic; the higher the score, the greater the deprivation

Figure 4.12
Employment status of parents in couples, autumn 2005



Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Office for National Statistics.

(see Notes and Definitions). A family is defined as deprived of an item if it did not have it and wanted it but could not afford it. Figure 4.14 shows that London families have a higher deprivation score on each group of items. Comparing the scores from the 2004 study with the earlier results shows a small decrease in relative material deprivation in both London and Great Britain between 2002 and 2004. The mean overall relative deprivation score decreased from 6.88 to 5.79 in Great Britain; and markedly less in London, from 8.87 to 8.15.

Table 4.13
Material deprivation in families¹, 2004

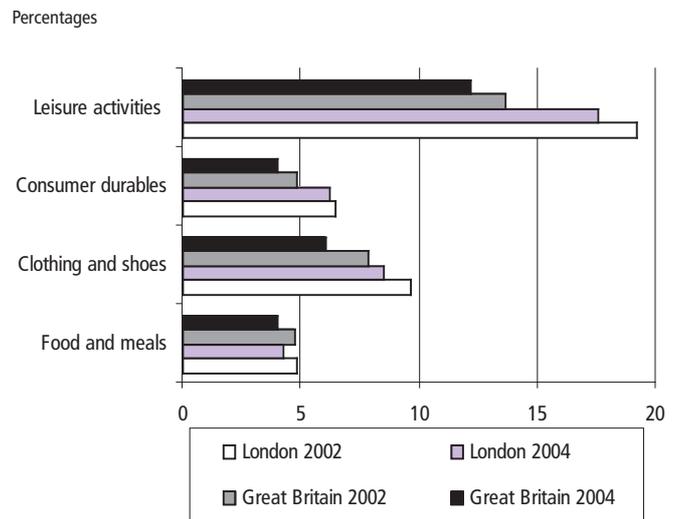
Percentages

	London	Great Britain
Food and meal items	16	14
Clothing and shoes items	25	20
Consumer durables	39	32
Leisure activities	44	35

1 Measured by the percentage of families unable to afford one or more of the items under each of the headings

Source: The Families and Children Study, Department for Work and Pensions.

Figure 4.14
Relative material deprivation scores, London and Great Britain, 2002 and 2004



Source: Families and Children Study, Department for Work and Pensions.

Environment

- The largest proportion of land turned over to residential use in London during 2002 to 2005 was previously developed vacant land (44 per cent). (Table 5.2)
- In 2005, 78 per cent of London's rivers and canals were rated 'fair' or 'good' according their chemical quality, compared with 93 per cent for all rivers and canals in England. (Table 5.3)
- In 2004, 88 per cent of all estimated abstractions from surface and groundwaters were used for the public water supply in the Thames Environment Agency region, almost three times the proportion for the South West region. (Table 5.6)
- Unmetered households in the Thames Water area consumed 167 litres of water per person per day in 2005/06. (Table 5.8)
- An average London household produces 20.5 kilograms of household waste per week, the lowest of any region, compared with the average for England of 23.2 kilograms. Recycling accounts for 21 per cent of total household waste in London compared with the average for England of 27 per cent. (Table 5.9)
- Areas in Inner London, and also Heathrow airport, have emission intensities for nitrogen oxides ranked among the top eighth in the country. But there are pockets of green space in London where emission intensities drop to the middle of the range. (Figure 5.12)
- Seventy one per cent of all noise complaints in London were from domestic causes during 2004/2005 compared with 13 per cent from commercial/industrial sources. (Table 5.13)

Introduction

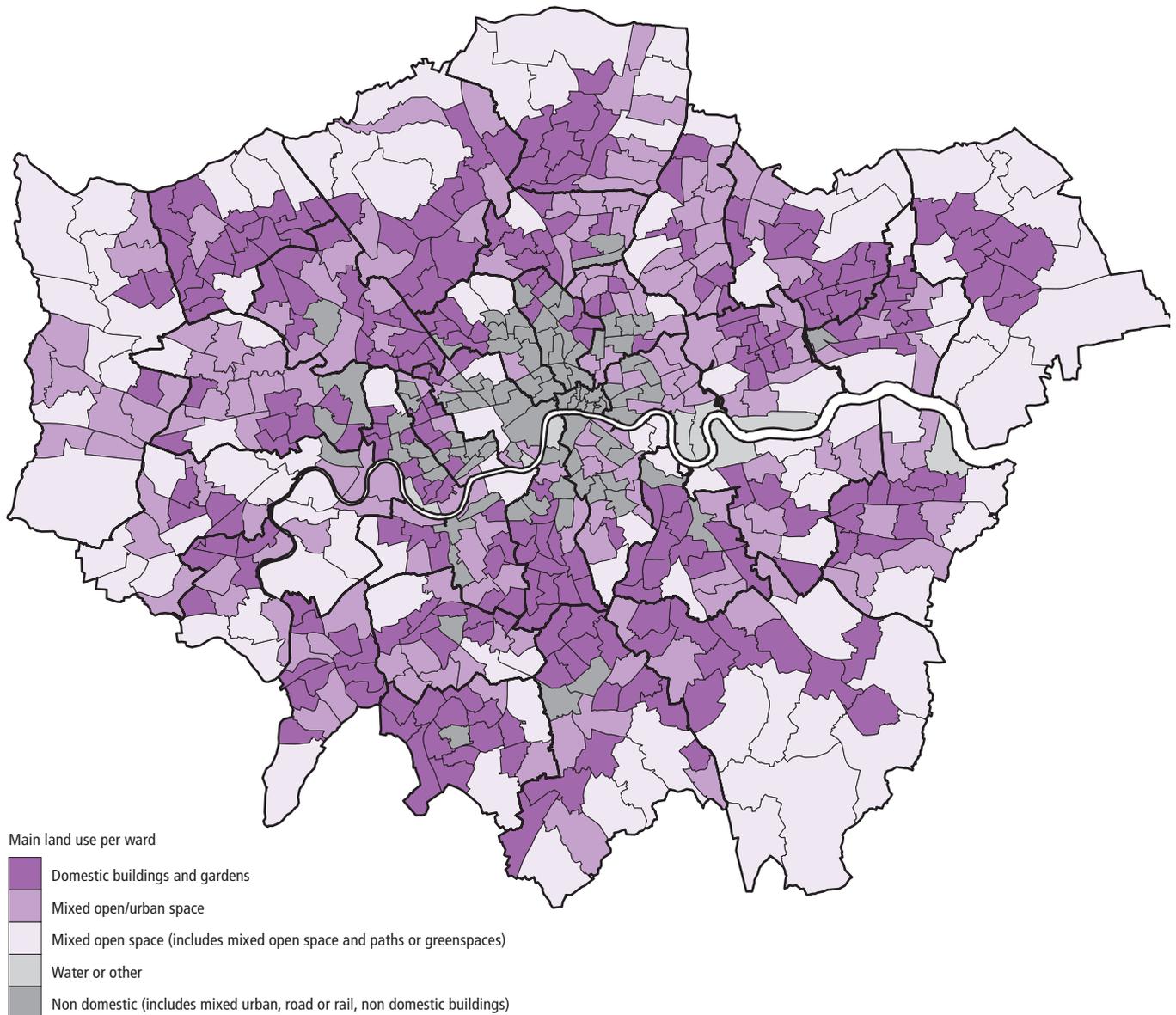
The state of the environment is a key issue for most Londoners. The effects of pollution and poor air quality from traffic and other sources can contribute to poor health. Air pollution can have environmental impacts including those which affect habitats, biodiversity and heritage. The risk of flooding in some areas may also concern residents and flooding can cause environmental damage.

The region takes up only 0.65 per cent of the land area of the UK and approximately 12 per cent of the population (over 7 million people). This increases the demand for resources such as water, energy and development land. If climate change

continues and temperatures rise as many experts predict, the effects on the environment of London could include increased pollution, poorer air quality, higher rainfall, a possible rise in sea level and a greater risk of flooding.

Environmental change needs to be monitored constantly to assess levels of damage and to assess potential risks. Analysis can be based on a range of environmental indicators including land use, river and canal water quality, water abstraction, household water consumption, recycling, waste disposal, air quality and noise pollution.

Map 5.1 Land use, 2001



Source: Generalised Land Use Database, Communities and Local Government

Table 5.2

Change in land use: London, 1995 to 1998 and 2002 to 2005¹

Hectares and percentages

	1995 to 1998 (total)				2002 to 2005 (total)			
	Land changing to developed use ²		of which: Land changing to residential use ²		Land changing to developed use ²		of which: Land changing to residential use ²	
	Hectares ³	Percentage of total	Hectares ³	Percentage of total	Hectares ³	Percentage of total	Hectares ³	Percentage of total
Previous use of land								
Agriculture	80	3	10	1	55	3	15	2
Urban land not previously developed	145	5	90	8	45	2	30	4
Other land not previously developed	210	7	70	7	90	4	25	3
Residential	305	11	185	17	300	14	215	27
Vacant land previously developed	650	23	420	39	580	27	355	44
Other land previously developed	1,480	51	310	29	1,045	49	165	21
Total	2,870	100	1,090	100	2,115	100	805	100

1 There is an inevitable time-lag between land use change occurring and it being recorded, therefore data are constantly being updated. Data in the table are based on records received from Ordnance Survey up to September 2006.

2 Land changing to developed use includes land changing to residential use as residential is a developed use.

3 Figures are rounded to the nearest 5 hectares.

Source: *Communities and Local Government*

Land use

Using experimental statistics derived from the Generalised Land Use Database, Map 5.1 shows that 40 per cent of all wards in London were primarily used for domestic buildings and gardens in 2001. Mixed urban and open space accounted for a further 27 per cent and mixed open space (including paths and green spaces) for 17 per cent (the latter were situated predominantly in the outer London areas).

Table 5.2 shows changes in land use recorded by Ordnance Survey during two four-year periods in the mid 1990s and early 2000s. The largest proportion of land turned over to residential use during 2002 to 2005 was previously developed vacant land (44 per cent). This is an increased share compared with seven years earlier (39 per cent), although the area of land changing use was slightly less (355 hectares compared with 420 hectares). The largest increase in changes of use to residential was in the re-development of existing residential land, up from 17 per cent to 27 per cent of the total. This covers, for example, land where houses have been demolished and flats built instead. For other land that had previously been developed, changes to residential use decreased from 29 per cent to 21 per cent. Urban and other land not previously developed which changed to developed use decreased over the period.

River and canal water quality

The Environment Agency undertakes regular assessments of the water quality in rivers and canals throughout England and Wales assessing both the chemical and biological quality of the water. The chemical quality is described by the General Quality Assessment Scheme which defines six grades (denoted A to F) on the basis of the concentrations of biological oxygen demand (BOD), total ammonia and dissolved oxygen. Grades A and B represent water of 'very good' or 'good' chemical quality, while grades C and D equate to 'fairly good' or 'fair' quality, and grades E and F represent 'poor' and 'bad' quality respectively.

Table 5.3 shows the percentages of rivers and canals in each grade in the London Government Office Region (GOR) and England in both 1990 and 2005. There are about 30 rivers and canals in the London region. Besides the Thames, they range from the Colne to the Ingrebourne; the Hogsmill to the Cray; and the Grand Union Canal to the Lee Navigation. The chemical quality in London's rivers and canals has improved with 78 per cent being graded fair or better in 2005 compared with 71 per cent in 1990. However it is still the worst region in England for chemical quality. Of the rivers and canals which flow through England, 93 per cent were graded fair or better in 2005.

Table 5.3

Rivers and canals: by chemical¹ quality

	Percentages											
	Good				Fair				Poor E		Bad F	
	A		B		C		D		1990	2005	1990	2005
	1990	2005	1990	2005	1990	2005	1990	2005	1990	2005	1990	2005
North East	20	42	50	42	15	10	6	3	6	3	2	0
North West	22	36	20	26	17	19	15	11	20	6	7	2
Yorkshire and The Humber	19	28	33	35	12	21	12	7	19	8	5	1
East Midlands	2	15	18	44	37	24	23	10	18	5	2	1
West Midlands	6	24	34	35	25	24	18	9	16	7	2	1
East	2	7	20	38	38	29	22	13	16	12	2	-
London	0	1	13	36	31	20	27	21	28	20	1	1
South East	8	18	32	43	31	23	13	9	14	6	1	-
South West	25	41	37	38	20	13	11	5	6	3	1	-
England	14	27	30	37	25	20	15	9	14	7	3	1
Wales	52	76	34	19	8	3	4	1	2	2	1	-
Scotland ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Ireland ³	6	14	38	49	41	23	10	9	4	4	1	1

1 England, Wales and Northern Ireland data are based on the chemical quality grade of the General Quality Assessment (GQA) scheme. See Notes and Definitions.

2 Scottish data are based on a different classification scheme. See Notes and Definitions.

3 1990 data for Northern Ireland relate to 1991.

Source: Environment Agency; Environment and Heritage Service, Northern Ireland

Table 5.4

Rivers and canals: by biological¹ quality

	Percentages											
	Good				Fair				Poor E		Bad F	
	A		B		C		D		1990	2005	1990	2005
	1990	2005	1990	2005	1990	2005	1990	2005	1990	2005	1990	2005
North East	30	45	39	35	15	9	8	8	7	2	2	-
North West	12	20	32	35	17	21	9	13	19	10	12	1
Yorkshire and the Humber	34	38	22	26	15	16	11	11	9	7	10	2
East Midlands	12	25	28	39	41	24	11	8	6	3	2	-
West Midlands	21	25	27	33	26	20	16	11	6	8	4	3
East	20	39	37	36	31	17	8	4	3	2	1	-
London	1	5	10	22	27	33	27	28	28	10	7	3
South East	31	43	36	35	21	16	7	4	4	2	1	-
South West	41	59	40	29	12	9	4	2	2	1	1	-
England	26	37	34	34	21	17	9	7	7	4	4	1
Wales	37	28	41	52	14	16	5	3	2	1	-	0
Scotland ²	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Ireland ³	33	15	43	41	19	30	5	12	-	2	0	-

1 Based on the River Invertebrate Prediction and Classification System (RIVPACS). See Notes and Definitions.

2 Scottish data are based on a different classification scheme. See Notes and Definitions.

3 1990 data for Northern Ireland relate to 1991.

Source: Environment Agency; Scottish Environment Protection Agency; Environment and Heritage Service, Northern Ireland

Table 5.4 shows the biological quality of rivers and canals. This is assessed by the River Invertebrate Prediction and Classification System (RIVPACS). This is a system based on the small animals (invertebrates) that live in, or on the beds of, rivers and canals. Its results can be expressed in bands (grades A to F) that parallel those of the chemical assessment. Although the biological quality of London's rivers and canals has improved considerably, rising from 65 per cent being fair or better in 1990 to 88 per cent fair or better in 2005, London is still the worst region in England for biological quality.

As part of the water quality management strategy for the Thames estuary, the Environment Agency has established water quality objectives that include dissolved oxygen standards to support the passage of migratory fish and to sustain the resident fish population. Water quality in the tidal waters of the estuary is most vulnerable during the summer when the water temperature is elevated and incoming freshwater flows are low. During summer storms the estuary receives a large pollution load from storm sewage discharges that causes deterioration in dissolved oxygen concentrations. The

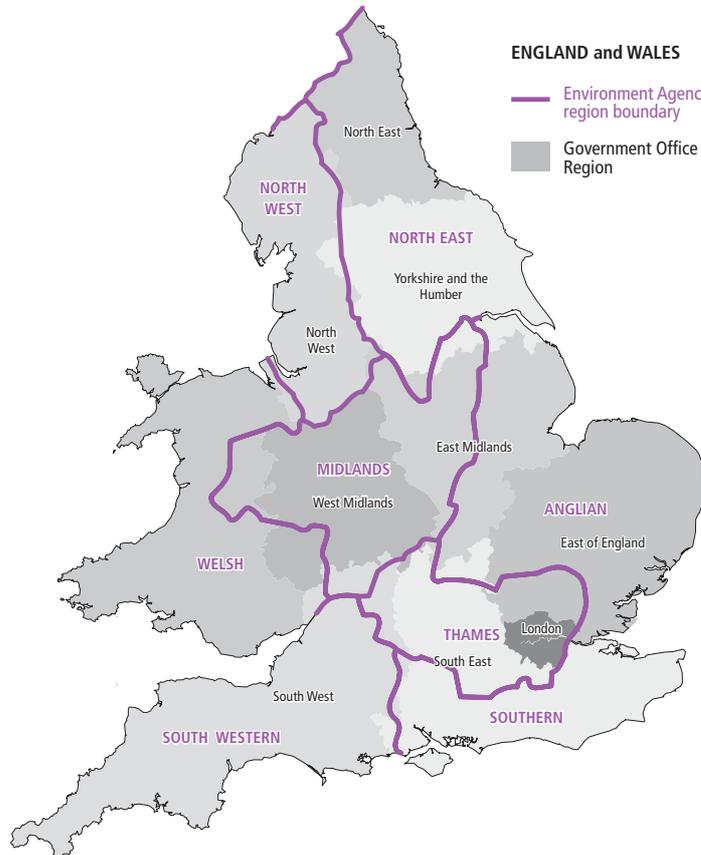
Environment Agency's water quality management strategy for the tidal Thames incorporates a formal operating agreement with Thames Water Utilities. This is necessary to ensure that the dissolved oxygen levels do not fall low enough to endanger fish or other wildlife. Under the operating agreement the Environment Agency can request extra treatment of sewage during the summer. It can also require reduced abstraction of water for public supply in order to increase freshwater flows into the estuary. Thames Water Utilities also operate two oxygenation vessels, 'Thames Bubbler' and 'Thames Vitality', which inject oxygen into the river to counter the effects of storm sewage. In critical situations the Environment Agency can also inject hydrogen peroxide directly into the river from sites at Barnes and Chelsea.

Water abstraction

London's water supply comes from areas other than those covered by the London GOR (used for most statistics) and therefore the Thames Environment Agency (EA) regions are used for water abstraction figures (see Map 5.5). The Thames EA region spans the London area covering the Thames basin.

Map 5.5

Environment Agency Regions



Source: Environment Agency

Table 5.6

Estimated abstractions from non-tidal surface and groundwaters: by purpose, 2004¹

	Megalitres per day								
	Public water supply	Spray irrigation	Agriculture (excluding spray irrigation)	Electricity supply ^{4,5,6,8}	Other industry ²	Fish farming, etc. ⁷	Private water supply ³	Other ⁵	Total
Environment Agency Regions⁶									
England and Wales	17,208	225	122	11,572	4,558	4,068	30	77	37,860
North East	2,231	11	9	3,110	842	492	4	5	6,705
North West	1,646	7	15	675	763	98	0	8	3,213
Midlands	2,542	40	11	1,388	1,688	21	6	17	5,711
Anglian	2,153	126	14	18	155	69	5	2	2,541
Thames	4,190	10	9	112	128	278	9	5	4,743
Southern	1,216	16	5	2	143	1,249	2	28	2,661
South West	1,217	11	52	693	274	1,644	4	10	3,904
England	15,194	221	115	5,999	3,993	3,851	30	75	29,478
Wales	2,014	6	7	5,575	563	218	1	0	8,383

1 Some regions report licensed and actual abstractions for financial rather than calendar years. As figures represent an average for the whole year expressed in daily amounts, differences between amounts reported for financial and calendar years are small.

2 In 1999, mineral washing was not reported as a separate category. Licences for mineral washing are contained in "Other industry".

3 Private abstractions for domestic use by individual households.

4 Under estimates of actual abstraction due to licences being assigned as industrial cooling rather than electricity supply (North East region).

5 3 licences re-assigned to other industry from electricity supply (Midlands region).

6 No returns received for private water supply licence in 2002 and 2003 led to over estimate in figures in these years (Midlands region).

7 Increased number of returns received for fish farming licences in South Wessex area (South West region).

8 Reduced abstraction at Dinorwig and Ffestiniog power stations (hydropower) Wales region.

Source: Environment Agency

This is the area surrounding the river Thames where the rain falls and runs into the river. The Thames flows for 205 miles from Thames Head near Cirencester in the Cotswolds to where it joins the North Sea at Shoeburyness in Essex. On its course the Thames passes through the large towns of Oxford, Reading and Maidenhead and the historic centres of Windsor and Henley. The region is diverse ranging from dense urban areas to open rural landscapes both of which impact upon the state of the environment.

The Thames EA region is among the driest of all UK regions. It receives an average of 690mm of rainfall per year, compared with an annual national average of 897mm. The low rainfall, combined with high levels of development and population, makes the management of water resources a major issue. Pressure on water resources may be made worse in the future by the demands of an increasing population, from new housing and economic development and by global warming and climate change. Excessive water abstraction could cause environmental damage and careful monitoring of licences is necessary to allow abstraction of water from the rivers and groundwater.

In the Thames EA region, 88 per cent of estimated abstractions from surface and groundwaters are used for public water supply compared with 45 per cent for England and Wales. In 2004 this accounted for 4,190 megalitres per day and was greater than for any other region. Abstractions for electricity supply, fish farming and for other industries were common uses in some other regions (such as the North East and the Midlands) but together only accounted for 11 per cent in the Thames region (see Table 5.6).

Household water consumption

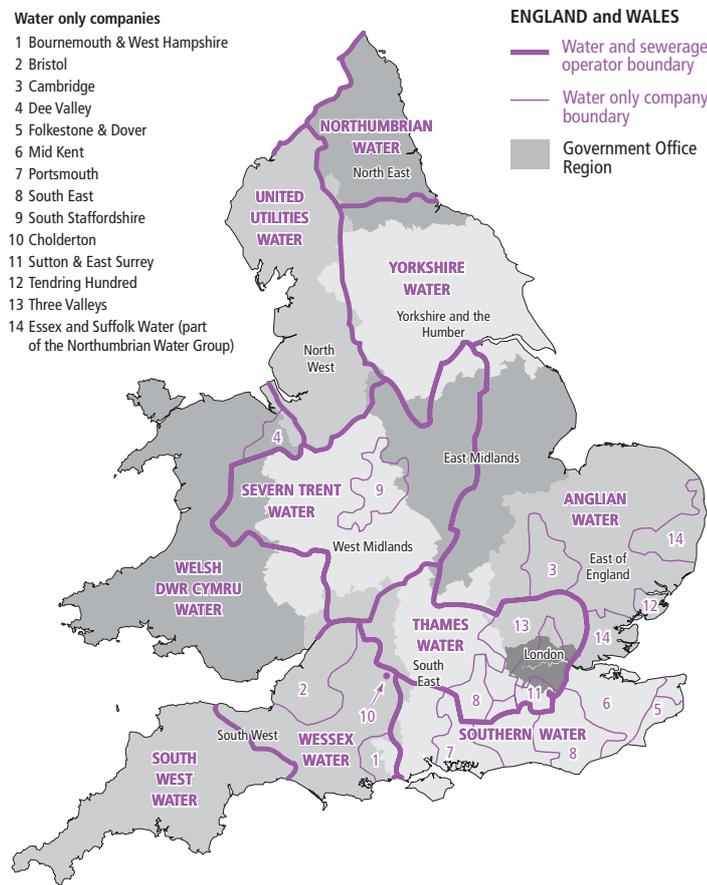
Thames Water covers the majority of London boroughs with the exception of the following: Barnet, Barking and Dagenham, Harrow, Havering, Hillingdon and Sutton together with some parts of Brent, Merton and Redbridge. [Map 5.7](#) shows the boundaries of the area covered by Thames Water.

[Table 5.8](#) shows that water consumption in unmetered households within the Thames Water area has grown from 164 litres per household per day in 2003/04 to 167 litres per household per day in 2005/06. In contrast, consumption in

metered households has remained around 154 litres per head across the same period. In comparison with other water and sewerage companies across England and Wales, Thames Water has one of the lowest percentages of billed households that are metered (21 per cent in 2005/06 compared with 55 per cent for Anglian and 51 per cent in South West). Thames Water also shows one of the smallest increases in metered households, up from 20 per cent in 2003/04 and 2005/06, compared with an average increase nationally from 24 per cent to 28 per cent.

Map 5.7

Water and Sewerage operators



Source: OFWAT

Table 5.8
Estimated household water consumption¹

Litres per head per day and percentages

	Unmetered households			Metered households			Percentage of billed households metered		
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Water and sewerage companies									
England and Wales ²	157.9	153.6	154.4	140.6	139.0	136.4	24	26	28
United Utilities	150.5	144.1	144.5	131.9	129.3	131.8	15	17	19
Northumbrian North	150.0	146.7	148.1	145.9	142.6	142.7	10	11	13
Northumbrian South	167.8	160.1	163.4	152.4	151.9	150.7	33	35	37
Yorkshire	149.5	146.7	148.5	138.0	139.5	134.4	25	27	29
Severn Trent	136.6	131.4	136.5	134.6	133.2	118.0	23	24	26
Anglian	163.2	160.1	159.6	126.5	124.8	128.3	51	54	55
Thames	164.0	160.6	166.8	153.6	152.9	154.3	20	20	21
Southern	165.5	161.8	156.9	148.6	139.9	139.1	25	27	30
Wessex	156.8	149.8	157.2	134.8	137.5	136.0	31	33	35
South West	170.7	174.0	164.5	141.5	140.7	138.7	41	46	51
Dwr Cymru	152.7	155.9	154.3	122.4	120.7	128.6	17	19	23
Water only companies									
Bournemouth and West Hampshire	172.5	170.5	159.2	158.7	160.0	154.7	32	37	41
Bristol	159.1	157.7	161.6	150.5	135.6	129.7	21	23	24
Cambridge	158.0	154.7	154.0	141.1	141.0	141.3	52	54	55
Dee Valley	161.7	154.4	159.3	120.8	121.8	118.1	31	34	37
Folkestone and Dover	169.7	165.0	161.8	159.9	145.6	139.5	38	41	45
Mid Kent	181.2	178.2	174.4	150.3	139.8	142.6	30	33	35
Portsmouth	161.3	159.2	160.6	177.0	162.2	149.3	4	5	6
South East	178.1	172.8	166.3	177.2	175.0	166.3	27	29	31
South Staffordshire	153.2	147.6	152.1	132.7	134.2	127.1	14	15	17
Sutton and East Surrey	190.2	178.1	177.1	154.9	147.4	142.5	17	19	20
Tendring Hundred	143.0	135.7	135.1	115.6	115.3	116.0	59	61	64
Three Valleys	191.2	181.7	182.4	158.2	162.2	157.6	21	23	26

1 Excluding underground supply pipe leakage.

2 Figures for England and Wales are industry averages; these include both the 10 water and sewerage companies, and the 12 water only companies.

Source: OFWAT

Recycling, waste generation and disposal

The management of waste continues to be a major environmental challenge. The total quantity of household waste per household has remained fairly constant over the past four years in all regions (Table 5.9). London households produce over 100 kilograms (kg) of waste less per year than those in the North East and about 250 kg per year less than the highest region – the North West. The difference could partly be due to smaller household units in London. The amount produced per London household per week in 2005/06 (20.5 kg) is the lowest throughout England and Wales, with

the North East producing the next smallest amount of waste – 22.6 kg per household per week.

In 2005/06 London and the North East region recycled the lowest proportions of household waste whereas the East of England region recycled the most. Activity in household recycling has increased across all of the English regions, possibly aided by the provision of civic amenity sites and kerbside collection schemes. London recycled 21 per cent of household waste in 2005/06, increasing from 18 per cent in 2004/05 and 11 per cent in 2002/03. Over the same period the North East region showed the highest increase in recycling.

Londoners recycled the least amount of glass at 22.2 kg per household per year while the South West recycled the most at 51.9 kg per household per year (Table 5.10). The East region recycled the most compost (170.4 kg per household per year). Overall London recycled the least of any region in all categories

except 'other materials' which includes wood, furniture, oils, batteries, aluminium foil, books, paint and co-mingled collections.

Generally in London there are fewer opportunities to roll out kerbside collections, for example, London has a transient

Table 5.9
Household waste¹ and recycling

Kilograms per household per week and percentages

	Household waste				Percentage recycled			
	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05 ²	2005/06
North East	24.1	24.0	23.3	22.6	7	12	15	21
North West	26.6	25.8	24.9	25.3	11	14	19	24
Yorkshire and The Humber	23.0	22.3	23.0	22.7	11	15	19	22
East Midlands	24.3	24.1	24.2	23.4	15	19	26	32
West Midlands	23.7	23.2	23.3	23.1	13	16	20	25
East	23.8	23.0	23.9	23.7	19	23	30	34
London	20.2	19.7	20.3	20.5	11	13	18	21
South East	24.2	23.7	24.3	23.9	20	23	26	29
South West	23.8	23.2	23.3	23.4	19	21	27	31
England	23.7	23.1	23.4	23.2	15	18	23	27
Wales	23.8	24.1	24.4	23.3	12	17	18	22

1 Table grossed-up from reported data with estimates for missing values.

2 Revised 2004/05 based on 60% of local authorities completing 4 clean quarterly returns, as at July 2006.

Source: Department for Environment, Food, and Rural Affairs; Welsh Assembly Government.

Table 5.10
Recycling of household waste,¹ 2005/06

Kilograms per household per year

	Glass	Paper and card	Total cans	Plastics	Textiles	Scrap metal/white goods	Compost	Other materials ²	Total
North East	30.0	60.4	5.0	1.9	3.5	18.6	85.6	43.0	248.1
North West	32.2	74.6	3.6	2.0	4.0	24.5	121.2	51.2	313.1
Yorkshire and The Humber	28.2	59.8	2.5	1.3	3.2	22.5	87.8	51.8	257.0
East Midlands	40.1	64.5	3.4	2.3	3.7	25.9	155.3	92.6	387.7
West Midlands	31.5	78.7	3.7	1.3	4.1	22.6	123.4	37.0	302.1
East	45.3	68.0	4.8	2.3	4.8	27.8	170.4	97.6	421.0
London	22.2	52.6	2.1	1.2	3.0	15.3	55.7	68.6	220.8
South East	43.7	72.1	1.9	1.3	4.9	32.8	121.1	86.2	364.1
South West	51.9	98.7	6.6	3.2	5.4	34.7	131.1	50.9	382.6
England	36.1	70.0	3.5	1.8	4.1	25.3	115.8	66.1	322.7

1 Materials recycled by local authorities through civic amenity and bring/drop-off sites and kerbside collection schemes for household wastes.

2 Other materials includes oils, batteries, aluminium foil, books, shoes and co-mingled collections.

Source: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Table 5.11

Sources of air pollutant emissions, 2003

Sources of emissions	Percentages					
	Inner London		Central London		Outer London	
	Oxides of nitrogen	Fine particulates ¹	Oxides of nitrogen	Fine particulates ¹	Oxides of nitrogen	Fine particulates ¹
Agriculture - Nature	0.2	1.9	0.1	0.5	0.3	3.0
Airport	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4	6.0
Boilers	0.4	0.4	1.0	2.4	0.2	0.4
Gas ²	49.7	15.0	59.1	25.6	32.6	9.5
Oil	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Part A Processes ³	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	0.0
Part B Processes ⁴	0.5	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	8.7
Rail	5.3	4.2	0.3	0.3	5.0	4.2
Road Transport	39.7	65.7	39.3	70.3	41.3	67.3
Ships	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0
Solvents- Building	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1 Particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter, also referred to as PM₁₀.

2 Gas consumption and gas leakage.

3 Large industries regulated by the Environment Agency.

4 Smaller industrial processes regulated by the local authorities.

Source: Greater London Authority; London Atmospheric Emissions Inventory, Transport for London

population often with many flats and rental properties making effective kerbside recycling schemes difficult to implement and maintain. London boroughs also tend to have less opportunity to collect and compost green waste than other regions because a smaller proportion of homes have gardens. There are also variations in performance within regions – two of the ten English authorities awarded beacon status for waste and recycling were in London.

Air quality and greenhouse gas emissions

Air pollution affects the quality of life for a large number of Londoners especially for the very young, the old and those with respiratory or cardiovascular conditions. At the UK level, the intensity of greenhouse gas emissions fell in most sectors of the economy between 1990 and 2004. Overall emissions per unit of output from the non-domestic sector fell 8.2 per cent between 2003 and 2004 and in 2004 were 47 per cent lower than their 1990 level.

Overall, air quality in the Thames EA region continues to gradually improve; measured air pollutants are either compliant with the Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs' annual Air Quality Strategy objectives or remain lower than annual levels recorded in the early 1990s. However, some areas of London are predicted to exceed standards for nitrogen dioxide and particulates for some time to come. Sulphur

dioxide levels are generally low except during occasional localised episodes.

Table 5.11 shows that gas consumption and leakage was the major source of oxides of nitrogen in Central London and Inner London in 2003 contributing about 50 per cent of the total emissions (see [Notes and Definitions](#)). Outer London showed a greater variation of sources with road transport, gas, large industrial (Part A) processes, airports and rail making significant contributions to emissions of nitrogen oxides. Road transport was also the major source of fine particulates across all areas of London. Additional sources in Inner and Outer London included smaller industrial (Part B) processes, airports, gas and rail.

Emission intensities for oxides of nitrogen, benzene, particulate matter and sulphur dioxide are relatively high for most of Inner London. These data are shown as emission intensity scores at Middle Layer Super Output Area (MSOA) level (see [Notes and Definitions](#)), which are ranked across the whole of England and Wales. They can be used as part of a local air quality assessment to consider the sources of air pollution within an MSOA.

The emission intensity scores are calculated from emission intensities (tonnes per km²) for each MSOA in 2004. The MSOAs have been classified into 8 groups of equal size

Figure 5.12a

Concentration of nitrogen oxides: selected areas, 2004

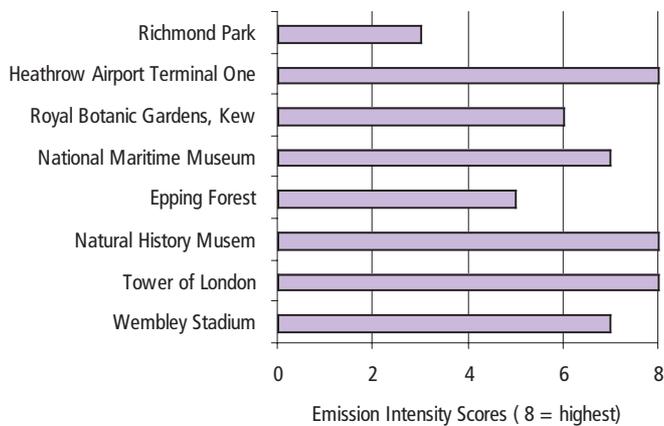


Figure 5.12c

Concentration of particulate matter: selected areas, 2004

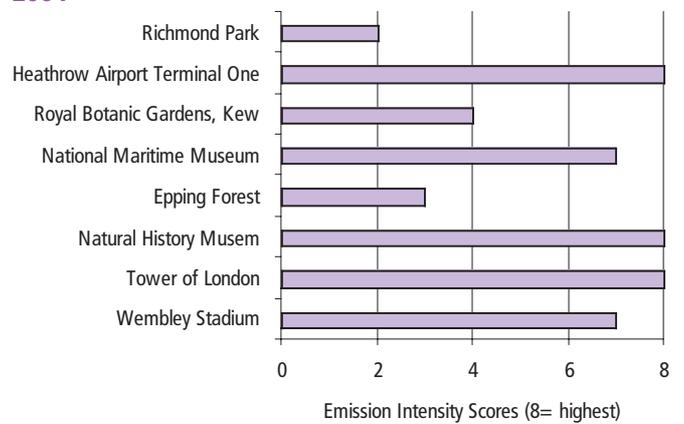


Figure 5.12b

Concentration of benzene: selected areas, 2004

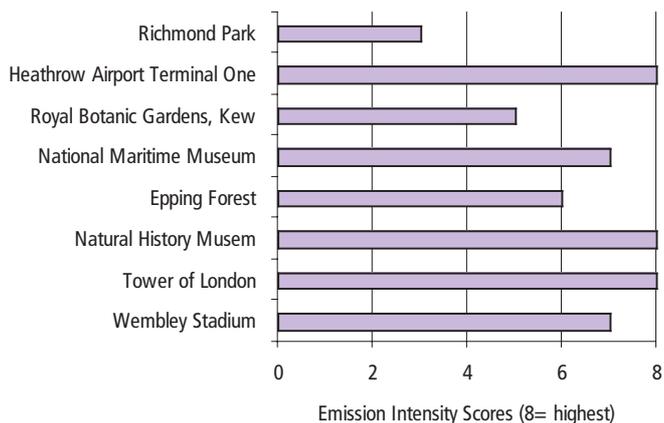
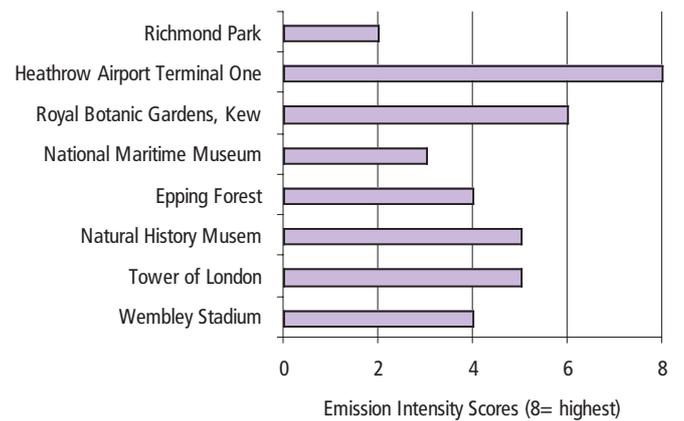


Figure 5.12d

Concentration of sulphur dioxide: selected areas, 2004



Source: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

according to the emission intensities (for details see [Notes and Definitions](#)).

A score of 1 means that an MSOA lies within the lowest eighth in England and Wales in terms of emission intensities while a score of 8 means that an MSOA lies within the highest eighth. Similar scoring techniques have been applied to each pollutant. It should be noted that high and low scores should not be compared across different pollutants due to the difference in levels. For example, there is less variation in emission intensities for Sulphur Dioxide than for other pollutants (see [Notes and Definitions](#)).

Examples of emission intensity scores are illustrated for some of the typical tourist attractions or sites most frequently visited in Inner and Outer London. These are shown in [Figures 5.12a to d](#). Central London sites such as the Tower of London and the Natural History Museum have among the highest emission intensities in the country for Benzene and Particulate Matter

whereas the open spaces of Epping Forest and Richmond Park show relatively low emission scores for Particulate matter. Heathrow Airport consistently shows the highest emission intensities for all four pollutants whereas the picture at the Royal Botanic Gardens in Kew only six miles east is somewhat different, with emission intensities in the middle of the national range.

Noise pollution

Noise can be defined as 'unwanted sound' and is classified as a pollutant in the European Directive on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control. According to the Mayor of London's Ambient Noise Strategy 2004, noise was cited as an issue for 46 per cent of Londoners polled in late 2003; and 24 per cent included noise as one of their top priorities for improving the quality of the environment in London. In the 2002 Greater London Authority London Household Survey, 8,000 London householders were questioned on a range of issues. When

Table 5.13

Noise complaints¹ by type, 2004/2005, in London²

Source	Industrial	Commercial / Leisure	Domestic	Construction / Demolition Sites	Vehicles, Machinery & Equipment in Streets	Miscellaneous ³	All complaints
Noise incidents complained of	743	13,411	76,250	5,604	5,928	5,185	107,121
Percentage of total complaints	1	13	71	5	6	5	100
Complaints per million population	162	2,920	14,985	1,269	1,291	1,169	21,796

1 Figures grossed where necessary.

2 Responding local authorities = 24 of 33 (73%).

3 Miscellaneous sources include public buildings, places of worship, military facilities and traffic.

Source: Chartered Institute of Environmental Health

asked what created noise problems for them where they lived, 13 per cent of respondents said road traffic and 6 per cent said aircraft. Other reasons included noisy neighbours, road works, construction or demolition, trains or tubes, pubs, clubs or entertainment and industrial or commercial premises.

Measuring the true scale of noise problems London-wide is difficult because only limited monitoring of noise is carried out. Some London boroughs measure noise levels at only a small number of sites across the local area. As a result it is not feasible to collect comprehensive data on noise levels for the whole of London at present. The Chartered Institute of

Environmental Health annually requests noise complaint data from local authorities around England and Wales including the Corporation of London and the London boroughs. However as response rates vary between local authorities it is unrealistic to provide a time series on noise complaints. Not all complaints to local authorities regarding noise are determined by the authority to be a nuisance (within the legal constraints within which the authorities operate).

Table 5.13 shows that 71 per cent of all noise complaints in 2004/2005 were domestic while commercial and leisure complaints accounted for 13 per cent. Complaints to local authorities in London totalled just over 2 for every 100 people.

Part B



Economy and Industry

Transport

Housing

Crime and Justice

Health and Care

Income and Lifestyles

London Government

Economy and Industry

- London's gross value added (GVA), on a workplace basis, per head of population was 53 per cent above the average for the United Kingdom in 2004. (Table 6.1)
- On a workplace basis in 2004, Inner London had the highest GVA per head of population; nearly two and a half times the UK average. (Table 6.1)
- Between 2004 and 2005, before allowing for inflation, total GVA on a residence basis increased by 4.4 per cent in London. Overall, UK growth in 2005 was 3.9 per cent. (Table 6.3)
- GVA per person employed within manufacturing during 2004 was highest in London at £53,294. (Table 6.5)
- Compared with the other countries and regions of the UK, London had the highest number of business registrations in 2005 at 33,900. London also had the highest number of business de-registrations at 30,200. (Table 6.6)
- The overall stock of VAT registered businesses in London at the end of 2005 stood at 288,400. This was slightly less than the South East which numbered 291,800. (Table 6.6)

Table 6.1
Gross value added (GVA), workplace basis¹ at current basic prices

	GVA £ million				GVA £ per head				GVA £ per head index (UK=100)			
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2001	2002	2003	2004	2001	2002	2003	2004
United Kingdom ²	862,123	910,374	965,850	1,024,088	14,584	15,346	16,218	17,115	100	100	100	100
England	738,592	780,485	828,186	878,247	14,936	15,721	16,612	17,532	102	102	102	102
London	161,197	172,442	183,455	195,087	22,014	23,394	24,832	26,262	151	152	153	153
Inner London	99,330	108,590	116,403	124,244	34,739	37,550	40,076	42,389	238	245	247	248
Inner London – West	64,828	70,177	74,553	79,228	63,772	67,240	70,106	72,485	437	438	432	424
Inner London – East	34,502	38,413	41,850	45,015	18,723	20,784	22,731	24,491	128	135	140	143
Outer London	61,867	63,852	67,051	70,843	13,862	14,255	14,956	15,752	95	93	92	92
Outer London – East and North East	15,745	16,204	17,071	18,089	10,043	10,291	10,802	11,420	69	67	67	67
Outer London – South	14,754	15,394	16,347	17,389	12,796	13,328	14,149	14,978	88	87	87	88
Outer London – West and North West	31,368	32,255	33,633	35,366	18,004	18,433	19,245	20,178	123	120	119	118

1 Estimates of workplace-based GVA allocated to the region in which commuters work. Data are consistent with headline series published in December 2006. Components may not sum to totals due to rounding.

2 Excluding extra-regio GVA, comprising compensation of employees and gross operating surplus which cannot be assigned to regions.

Source: Office for National Statistics

Table 6.2
Gross value added (GVA), residence basis by components of income at current basic prices¹

	Percentages and £ million			
	London		United Kingdom ²	
	2000	2005 ³	2000	2005 ³
Compensation of employees	66.6	64.2	64.8	64.1
Operating surplus /mixed income ⁴	33.4	35.8	35.2	35.9
Total GVA (£million) ⁵	133,113	180,991	819,114	1,064,322

1 The headline regional GVA series for this publication have been calculated using a five-period moving average.

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

3 Provisional.

4 Including taxes on production.

5 Excluding extra-regio GVA, comprising compensation of employees and gross operating surplus which cannot be assigned to regions.

Source: Office for National Statistics

Table 6.3
Headline¹ gross value added^{2,3} (GVA) at current basic prices

	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 ⁴
Total GVA (£ million)							
United Kingdom	640,416	840,979	882,753	930,297	985,558	1,044,165	1,086,859
North East	23,396	27,996	29,352	30,707	32,428	34,419	35,940
North West	67,114	83,684	87,763	91,859	96,828	102,366	106,142
Yorkshire and The Humber	48,179	60,637	63,758	67,221	71,187	75,260	78,079
East Midlands	41,923	53,076	56,126	59,418	63,634	67,884	70,841
West Midlands	53,143	67,402	70,526	73,678	77,490	81,741	84,838
East	60,916	81,432	86,247	90,541	95,811	101,145	104,918
London	95,487	133,113	139,917	151,188	162,056	173,323	180,991
South East	93,297	130,078	137,382	144,301	152,385	160,786	166,346
South West	47,755	63,736	67,520	71,572	76,368	81,322	84,554
England	531,210	701,153	738,592	780,485	828,186	878,247	912,651
Wales	26,254	31,744	33,416	35,024	37,115	39,316	40,867
Scotland	55,498	67,113	70,050	73,917	78,331	82,952	86,324
Northern Ireland	14,406	19,104	20,066	20,948	22,218	23,573	24,480
United Kingdom less extra-regio ⁵ and statistical discrepancy	627,369	819,114	862,123	910,374	965,850	1,024,088	1,064,322
Extra-regio ⁵	13,048	21,865	20,630	19,923	19,709	20,077	23,460
Statistical discrepancy (income adjusted)	0	0	0	0	0	0	-917
As a percentage of United Kingdom less extra-regio and statistical discrepancy							
United Kingdom	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
North East	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
North West	10.7	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.0	10.0	10.0
Yorkshire and The Humber	7.7	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.3
East Midlands	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.7
West Midlands	8.5	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.0
East	9.7	9.9	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9
London	15.2	16.3	16.2	16.6	16.8	16.9	17.0
South East	14.9	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.8	15.7	15.6
South West	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9
England	84.7	85.6	85.7	85.7	85.7	85.8	85.7
Wales	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Scotland	8.8	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1
Northern Ireland	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3

Continued

1 The headline regional GVA series for this publication have been calculated using a five-period moving average.

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

3 Components may not sum to totals as a result of rounding.

4 Provisional.

5 Excluding extra-regio GVA, comprising of compensation employees and gross operating surplus which cannot be assigned to regions.

Source: Office for National Statistics

Table 6.3 continued

Headline¹ gross value added^{2,3} (GVA) at current basic prices

	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 ⁴
GVA per head (£)							
United Kingdom	11,037	14,281	14,933	15,682	16,549	17,451	18,051
North East	9,059	11,007	11,556	12,099	12,770	13,524	14,048
North West	9,829	12,353	12,958	13,542	14,230	14,994	15,504
Yorkshire and The Humber	9,712	12,229	12,811	13,463	14,211	14,936	15,419
East Midlands	10,246	12,734	13,396	14,070	14,965	15,862	16,451
West Midlands	10,109	12,791	13,355	13,891	14,566	15,325	15,812
East	11,702	15,150	15,970	16,698	17,538	18,419	18,933
London	13,812	18,394	19,108	20,511	21,935	23,332	24,075
South East	12,018	16,279	17,123	17,939	18,859	19,825	20,375
South West	9,987	12,962	13,659	14,408	15,276	16,141	16,685
England	10,979	14,241	14,936	15,721	16,612	17,532	18,097
Wales	9,089	10,920	11,482	11,980	12,633	13,316	13,813
Scotland	10,874	13,256	13,832	14,623	15,488	16,334	16,944
Northern Ireland	8,735	11,352	11,878	12,347	13,049	13,782	14,196
United Kingdom less extra-regio ⁵	10,812	13,910	14,584	15,346	16,218	17,115	17,677
GVA per head indices (UK less extra-regio=100)							
United Kingdom	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
North East	84	79	79	79	79	79	79
North West	91	89	89	88	88	88	88
Yorkshire and The Humber	90	88	88	88	88	87	87
East Midlands	95	92	92	92	92	93	93
West Midlands	93	92	92	91	90	90	89
East	108	109	110	109	108	108	107
London	128	132	131	134	135	136	136
South East	111	117	117	117	116	116	115
South West	92	93	94	94	94	94	94
England	102	102	102	102	102	102	102
Wales	84	79	79	78	78	78	78
Scotland	101	95	95	95	96	95	96
Northern Ireland	81	82	81	80	80	81	80

1 The headline regional GVA series for this publication have been calculated using a five-period moving average.

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

3 Components may not sum to totals as a result of rounding.

4 Provisional.

5 Excluding extra-regio GVA, comprising compensation employees and gross operating surplus which cannot be assigned to regions.

Source: Office for National Statistics

Table 6.4

Regional gross value added (GVA)¹, workplace basis by industry groups

	£ million					
	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 ²
London						
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	68	33	54	53	50	62
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	355	192	170	141	124	128
Other mining and quarrying	37	41	44	40	50	62
Manufacturing	12,738	14,632	14,206	13,464	12,941	12,976
Electricity, gas and water supply	1,499	1,584	1,558	1,432	1,340	1,323
Construction	4,193	6,163	6,774	7,242	7,815	8,402
Wholesale and retail trade (including motor trade)	12,515	16,979	17,832	18,038	18,900	19,916
Hotels and restaurants	3,138	5,304	5,551	5,896	6,207	6,828
Transport, storage and communication	12,788	18,413	18,131	18,028	18,354	18,755
Financial intermediation	16,919	18,315	18,906	28,805	33,265	37,006
Real estate, renting and business activities	29,687	52,857	57,230	59,424	63,140	67,033
Public administration, national defence and compulsory social security	7,070	7,702	8,222	8,803	9,602	10,336
Education	4,978	6,883	7,369	7,918	8,556	9,249
Health and social work	5,948	7,947	8,582	9,303	10,191	10,884
Other services	7,538	11,847	12,355	13,262	14,214	15,456
Adjustment for financial services (FISIM ⁴)	-10,240	-15,438	-15,785	-19,407	-21,295	-23,328
Total	109,233	153,456	161,197	172,442	183,455	195,087
United Kingdom³						
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	12,261	8,789	8,566	9,218	10,032	10,323
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	2,658	1,992	1,869	1,668	1,422	1,341
Other mining and quarrying	1,443	1,795	1,761	1,473	1,524	1,646
Manufacturing	138,959	150,819	149,852	146,621	144,830	147,468
Electricity, gas and water supply	15,386	15,942	15,826	16,084	16,482	17,103
Construction	33,057	45,975	50,903	55,020	59,855	64,747
Wholesale and retail trade (including motor trade)	74,711	103,911	110,659	113,989	120,605	127,520
Hotels and restaurants	16,108	26,005	27,384	29,023	30,509	33,074
Transport, storage and communication	51,140	69,299	70,502	72,980	76,485	79,279
Financial intermediation	42,578	46,093	46,957	68,120	77,851	86,144
Real estate, renting and business activities	120,228	194,525	211,609	222,931	240,765	258,370
Public administration, national defence and compulsory social security	37,768	41,749	44,016	46,476	50,181	54,092
Education	36,156	48,069	51,617	55,025	58,247	61,786
Health and social work	40,996	55,389	59,622	64,552	70,630	75,817
Other services	27,135	42,227	44,628	48,330	51,802	55,543
Adjustment for financial services (FISIM ⁴)	-23,215	-33,465	-33,648	-41,136	-45,370	-50,165
Total	627,369	819,114	862,123	910,374	965,850	1,024,088

1 Estimates of regional GVA in this table are on a workplace basis, where the income of commuters is allocated to where they work rather than their place of residence. See Notes and Definitions.

2 Provisional.

3 Excluding extra-regio GVA, comprising compensation of employees and gross operating surplus which cannot be assigned to regions.

4 Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured.

Source: Office for National Statistics

Table 6.5

Turnover, expenditure and gross value added in manufacturing¹, 2004

£ million and £ per person employed

	Total turnover (£ million)	Purchases of goods and services (£ million)	Total employment costs		Net capital expenditure		Gross value added at basic prices	
			£ million	£ per person employed	£ million	£ per person employed	£ million	£ per person employed
United Kingdom	451,830	287,541	82,388	24,940	11,775	3,564	146,302	44,287
North East	22,380	15,008	3,648	25,968	730	5,197	6,648	47,330
North West	61,049	38,493	11,032	25,710	1,846	4,303	18,670	43,512
Yorkshire and The Humber	42,254	28,555	7,878	23,492	1,188	3,542	13,617	40,607
East Midlands	37,656	22,418	7,385	22,762	1,041	3,209	13,586	41,874
West Midlands	46,232	31,077	9,167	22,923	1,073	2,682	14,868	37,178
East	40,047	26,496	7,398	25,275	994	3,397	12,888	44,034
London	36,032	23,059	6,906	29,956	655	2,841	12,287	53,294
South East	56,793	35,152	10,133	28,159	1,312	3,645	18,561	51,578
South West	33,199	19,623	6,607	24,708	947	3,543	11,679	43,674
England	375,641	239,880	70,154	25,237	9,786	3,521	122,804	44,178
Wales	28,444	19,442	4,177	22,411	812	4,355	7,054	37,852
Scotland	33,987	21,461	6,147	25,466	781	3,237	12,446	51,561
Northern Ireland	13,757	6,758	1,910	19,900	396	4,121	3,998	41,649

¹ Based on Standard Industrial Classification 2003 Section D. See Notes and Definitions.

Source: *Annual Business Inquiry, Office for National Statistics*

Table 6.6
Business registrations and deregistrations¹

Thousands and rates

	2004						2005					
	Regist-rations	Deregist-rations	Net change	End-year stock	Regist-ration rates ²	Deregist-ration rates ²	Regist-rations	Deregist-rations	Net change	End-year stock	Regist-ration rates ²	Deregist-ration rates ²
United Kingdom	183.8	163.4	20.4	1,828.2	38	34	177.9	152.9	25.0	1,853.2	37	31
North East	4.5	3.9	0.6	46.0	22	19	4.5	3.6	0.9	46.9	22	17
North West	18.1	15.7	2.4	173.6	33	29	17.5	14.3	3.2	176.8	32	26
Yorkshire and The Humber	13.1	11.2	1.8	131.4	32	28	12.7	10.7	1.9	133.3	31	26
East Midlands	12.4	10.6	1.8	125.3	36	31	12.0	9.8	2.3	127.6	34	28
West Midlands	15.2	13.9	1.3	152.8	36	33	14.6	12.6	2.0	154.8	34	29
East	17.8	16.0	1.8	184.5	40	36	17.8	14.7	3.1	187.6	40	33
London	35.3	32.1	3.2	284.7	59	54	33.9	30.2	3.7	288.4	56	50
South East	28.8	25.9	2.9	288.7	44	40	27.7	24.6	3.1	291.8	42	37
South West	15.5	13.7	1.8	171.9	38	33	14.9	12.7	2.2	174.1	36	31
England	160.6	142.9	17.7	1,559.0	40	35	155.6	133.2	22.4	1,581.4	38	33
Wales	7.0	6.0	1.0	80.7	30	25	6.4	5.6	0.9	81.5	27	23
Scotland	12.0	10.9	1.1	127.8	29	26	11.5	10.2	1.4	129.2	28	24
Northern Ireland	4.2	3.6	0.6	60.8	32	27	4.3	4.0	0.3	61.1	32	30

1 Enterprises registered for VAT. See Notes and Definitions.

2 Registrations and deregistrations during the year per 10,000 of the resident adult population. Each year's rate is based on the same year's mid-year population estimate.

Source: DTI Small Business Service

Transport

- Between 2004 and 2005 new registrations of motor cars in London fell by 11 per cent. Over the same period the number of cars currently registered in London rose by 1.5 per cent, the lowest increase of any region. (Table 7.1)
- Nearly 40 per cent of households in London did not have the use of a car in 2004. (Table 7.2)
- Of all the regions, London had the largest percentage of journeys to work taking over one hour, 15 per cent in 2005 compared with 4 per cent on average in Great Britain. (Table 7.3)
- Compared with the average for 2000 to 2002, the average speed of traffic in Central London in 2003 to 2006 has increased. The biggest increase of 17 per cent (1.5 miles per hour) was during the daytime off-peak period. (Table 7.4)
- People in London walked further per year than in any other region. They also travelled further by public transport. (Table 7.5)
- The number of road casualties in London has decreased by over 30 per cent compared with the UK average for 1994 to 1998. This was the second largest decrease in the United Kingdom behind Northern Ireland at 35 per cent. (Table 7.7)
- Between 2004 and 2005 all London airports showed an increase in passenger numbers on scheduled international flights. Luton had the largest proportional increase at 35 per cent although Gatwick had the largest numerical increase of almost 1.9 million. (Table 7.8)

Table 7.1
Motor cars currently licensed and new registrations¹

Thousands and percentages

	Currently licensed			Percentage company cars			New registrations		
	1999	2004	2005	1999	2004	2005	1999	2004	2005
United Kingdom ²	23,975	27,028	27,520	10	8	9	..	2,599	2,443
North East	843	982	1,006	..	6	6	78	96	82
North West	2,689	3,056	3,140	12	12	13	269	329	329
Yorkshire and The Humber	1,858	2,110	2,161	9	8	8	170	201	192
East Midlands	1,741	2,001	2,064	8	7	8	149	213	209
West Midlands	2,320	2,675	2,723	16	17	17	257	342	322
East	2,493	2,757	2,812	9	6	6	221	255	231
London	2,402	2,523	2,562	10	6	6	221	216	192
South East	3,814	4,248	4,344	10	9	9	369	430	402
South West	2,308	2,571	2,612	10	7	7	175	190	181
England	20,468	22,921	23,425	10	9	9	1,909	2,273	2,140
Wales	1,170	1,357	1,392	7	5	6	93	102	93
Scotland	1,823	2,076	2,139	9	7	8	182	218	203
Northern Ireland	608	737	765	9	..	..	89	85	69

1 At 31 December.

2 Totals for the United Kingdom include motor vehicles where the country of the registered keeper is unknown, that are under disposal or from countries unknown within Great Britain (but not Northern Ireland).

Source: Annual Vehicle Census/Vehicle Information Database, Department for Transport; Department of the Environment, Northern Ireland

Table 7.2

Households with regular use of a car¹

Percentages

	1997			2004		
	No car	One car	Two or more cars	No car	One car	Two or more cars
Great Britain	30	45	26	25	44	31
North East	42	41	16	35	42	24
North West	31	44	25	26	44	30
Yorkshire and The Humber	34	44	23	27	46	26
East Midlands	27	45	28	22	46	32
West Midlands	32	41	27	24	44	32
East	23	49	29	17	45	37
London	39	43	19	39	43	18
South East	19	44	36	18	43	39
South West	24	48	28	16	47	37
England	29	44	26	25	44	31
Wales	31	45	24	25	44	32
Scotland	35	46	18	31	43	26
Northern Ireland	30	47	23	24	43	32

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

Source: General Household Survey and Expenditure and Food Survey, Office for National Statistics; National Travel Survey, Department for Transport; Continuous Household Survey, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

Table 7.3

Time taken to travel to work by workplace, autumn 2005

	Percentages and minutes					
	Up to 20 minutes	21 to 40 minutes	41 to 60 minutes	61 to 80 minutes	over 80 minutes	Mean time (minutes)
Great Britain	58	25	13	1	3	26
North East	65	24	9	1	1	22
Tyne & Wear ¹	57	27	13	1	2	25
Rest	72	21	6	1	1	19
North West	61	26	11	1	2	24
Greater Manchester ¹	54	28	14	1	3	27
Merseyside ¹	63	25	11	1	1	23
Rest	66	24	8	1	1	22
Yorkshire and The Humber	61	26	10	1	2	24
South Yorkshire ¹	60	27	11	0	1	24
West Yorkshire ¹	55	29	13	1	2	26
Rest	69	23	6	0	2	21
East Midlands	67	23	8	1	1	21
West Midlands	62	24	11	1	2	23
West Midlands ¹	56	26	15	1	2	26
Rest	69	22	7	1	1	21
East	63	24	10	1	2	24
London	29	27	28	5	10	43
South East	62	23	11	1	3	25
South West	64	24	9	1	2	22
England	57	25	13	2	3	26
Wales	68	22	9	0	1	20
Scotland	60	26	11	1	2	24
Northern Ireland	63	27	8	1	1	22

¹ Data relate to former Metropolitan Counties.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Table 7.4
Average traffic speeds¹

	Miles per hour					
	1977-1982	1983-1990	1990-1997	1997-2000	2000-2002	2003-2006
Morning peak, 7.45am to 9.15am						
Central area	12.2	11.7	10.6	10.0	9.9	10.6
Rest of Inner London	14.1	12.7	13.3	12.0	11.6	11.7
Outer London	19.2	18.6	17.2	18.2	16.9	16.3
London average	17.2	16.5	15.7	15.9	15.0	14.8
Evening peak, 4.45pm to 6.15pm						
Central area	12.1	11.3	10.6	10.2	9.6	10.6
Rest of Inner London	13.8	12.4	13.0	11.4	11.3	12.3
Outer London	20.3	20.0	19.3	19.1	18.4	17.9
London average	17.6	16.9	16.8	16.2	15.7	16.0
Daytime off-peak, 10.00 am to 4.00 pm						
Central area	12.1	11.5	10.7	10.0	9.0	10.5
Rest of Inner London	17.3	15.5	15.4	14.8	13.7	14.1
Outer London	25.0	24.0	22.7	21.9	21.4	21.3
London average	20.8	19.9	19.2	18.5	17.7	18.3

¹ For the purposes of estimating traffic speeds, London is divided into three areas. See Notes and Definitions.

Source: *Transport for London*

Table 7.5

Distance travelled per person¹ per year: by mode of transport, 2004-2005²

	Walk	Pedal cycle	Cars and other private road vehicles	Public transport			All public transport	All modes of transport
				Bus	Rail	Taxi and other		
Great Britain	200	37	5,918	279	515	207	1,001	7,157
North East	182	24	5,032	324	261	380	965	6,203
North West	216	34	5,630	258	304	129	690	6,569
Yorkshire and The Humber	204	36	6,073	285	348	235	869	7,182
East Midlands	209	53	6,221	222	251	169	642	7,125
West Midlands	177	17	5,969	289	227	193	709	6,872
East	192	46	7,049	153	703	198	1,054	8,341
London	230	50	3,081	507	1,236	210	1,952	5,313
Inner London	254	61	1,824	686	1,304	292	2,282	4,421
Outer London	198	42	4,557	307	1,072	139	1,517	6,315
South East	199	41	6,940	136	727	152	1,015	8,194
South West	192	49	7,203	197	311	165	673	8,117
England	203	40	5,872	264	545	190	999	7,113
Wales	164	18	6,861	250	163	137	549	7,593
Scotland	196	26	5,831	436	422	422	1,280	7,333

1 Within Great Britain only. Figures relate to region of residence of the traveller and include trips undertaken outside of this region. They include trips of less than one mile; these were excluded from the table in Regional Trends 32 and earlier editions. See Notes and Definitions.

2 Data are averaged over a 2 year period. See Notes and Definitions.

Source: National Travel Survey, Department for Transport

Table 7.6

Road traffic and distribution of accidents on major¹ roads, 2005

	Motorway		Urban 'A'		Rural 'A'		All major ¹ roads		All roads	
	Motor vehicle traffic on major roads (percentages)	Total accidents on major roads (percentages)	Motor vehicle traffic on major roads (percentages)	Total accidents on major roads (percentages)	Motor vehicle traffic on major roads (percentages)	Total accidents on major roads (percentages)	Motor vehicle traffic (=100%) (billion vehicle kilometres)	Total accidents on major roads (=100%) (numbers) ¹	Motor vehicle traffic (billion vehicle kilometres)	Total accidents (numbers) ²
Great Britain	30.3	8.9	25.5	56.4	44.1	34.7	320.1	97,218	499.4	198,735
North East	9.8	3.2	35.1	50.3	55.1	46.5	11.1	3,516	19.9	7,738
North West	46.2	12.3	29.0	63.8	24.7	23.8	37.3	12,612	56.4	25,447
Yorkshire and The Humber	33.9	9.0	27.5	58.1	38.6	32.8	26.9	7,793	41.8	17,223
East Midlands	24.9	8.4	17.6	40.6	57.5	51.0	27.2	7,239	40.6	14,820
West Midlands	40.6	10.7	26.0	59.7	33.4	29.5	30.4	8,288	49.0	18,561
East	24.9	11.6	16.0	40.2	59.1	48.2	34.0	9,185	55.0	19,523
London	10.2	1.5	86.6	97.2	3.2	1.3	20.0	16,563	32.7	26,812
South East	38.6	15.6	18.0	43.1	43.3	41.4	57.2	13,839	86.4	28,495
South West	27.4	7.5	16.5	36.1	56.1	56.4	30.6	7,800	47.8	18,019
England	31.9	9.1	26.5	58.5	41.6	32.4	274.9	86,835	429.6	176,638
Wales	19.2	6.5	19.4	36.5	61.5	56.8	17.2	4,109	27.3	8,715
Scotland	22.0	7.0	19.5	39.6	58.6	53.3	28.0	6,274	42.5	13,382

1 Includes accidents on unallocated A roads. See Notes and Definitions for details of road classifications.

2 Includes B,C and unclassified roads. See Notes and Definitions.

Source: Department for Transport

Table 7.7

Road casualties¹: by age and type of road user, 2005

	Percentage of all road casualties								Percentages and numbers	
	Who were aged ²			Type of road user					All road casualties (=100%) (numbers)	Percentage change compared with 1994-1998 average ⁴
	0 to 15	16 to 59	60 or over	Pedestrians	Pedal cyclists	Motor cyclists	Car occupants ³	Other road users		
United Kingdom	10.4	77.0	9.9	12.2	6.0	9.0	66.1	6.7	279,176	-16.0
North East	12.6	77.2	10.1	13.3	4.9	6.2	67.8	7.8	10,890	-9.8
North West	12.6	77.3	9.7	13.0	5.6	6.7	68.1	6.6	36,426	-19.4
Yorkshire and The Humber	11.6	77.6	10.0	12.4	5.5	7.8	66.8	7.6	24,940	-13.4
East Midlands	10.7	76.7	9.0	10.0	5.9	9.3	67.9	6.9	20,807	-10.0
West Midlands	10.9	76.2	9.0	12.1	5.0	7.3	69.5	6.1	25,681	-10.2
East	9.0	79.5	10.4	8.1	6.4	9.5	70.0	5.9	27,138	-10.1
London	8.1	75.5	8.3	18.9	9.1	16.1	47.8	8.1	31,905	-30.3
South East	9.2	77.3	10.4	9.4	6.9	10.1	67.9	5.7	38,414	-14.5
South West	8.5	75.2	11.1	10.3	6.7	10.6	67.4	5.0	24,283	0.8
England	10.2	76.9	9.8	12.0	6.4	9.6	65.5	6.6	240,484	-15.0
Wales	11.0	78.7	10.3	11.1	3.4	5.5	74.8	5.3	12,738	-14.3
Scotland	12.1	75.3	12.3	17.1	4.4	6.1	63.4	9.1	17,795	-20.2
Northern Ireland	11.2	80.1	8.6	8.2	1.8	5.3	76.6	8.1	8,159	-34.7

1 Casualties in accidents occurring on a public highway in which a road vehicle is involved. See Notes and Definitions.

2 Excludes age not reported.

3 Includes occupants of taxis and minibuses.

4 Used as the baseline for the government targets for reducing road casualties in Great Britain, and fatal and serious road casualties in Northern Ireland by 40 per cent by the year 2010.

Source: Department for Transport; The Police Service of Northern Ireland

Table 7.8
Activity at major airports¹

Thousands and thousand tonnes

	2004					2005				
	Air passengers (thousands) ²				Freight handled ³ (thousands tonnes)	Air passengers (thousands) ²				Freight handled ³ (thousands tonnes)
	Domestic ³	International		Total		Domestic ³	International		Total	
Scheduled		Non-scheduled	Scheduled		Non-scheduled					
All UK airports ⁴	48,515	130,832	36,334	215,681	2,371	50,200	143,756	34,258	228,214	2,363
Newcastle	1,688	1,333	1,686	4,708	1	1,846	1,738	1,603	5,187	-
Manchester	3,271	8,619	9,080	20,969	149	3,388	9,761	8,934	22,083	147
Leeds/Bradford	562	1,273	532	2,368	-	619	1,553	437	2,609	-
Liverpool	830	2,146	376	3,352	9	999	3,088	322	4,409	9
Nottingham East Midlands	812	2,011	1,552	4,375	253	661	2,026	1,496	4,183	267
Birmingham	1,336	4,519	2,942	8,797	10	1,519	5,122	2,671	9,312	13
Luton	1,635	5,015	871	7,520	26	1,609	6,764	762	9,135	23
Stansted	2,734	17,056	1,117	20,907	226	2,666	18,356	970	21,992	237
Heathrow	6,925	60,085	99	67,109	1,325	6,673	60,947	64	67,684	1,306
Gatwick	3,918	17,405	10,068	31,391	218	3,941	19,285	9,467	32,693	223
London City	549	1,125	1	1,675	-	580	1,416	1	1,997	-
Bristol	1,304	2,008	1,291	4,603	-	1,401	2,486	1,312	5,199	-
Southampton	..	..	..	..	..	1,219	569	47	1,835	-
Cardiff	313	643	918	1,873	3	295	668	803	1,766	3
Aberdeen	1,629	535	470	2,634	4	1,727	616	508	2,851	4
Edinburgh	5,838	1,726	428	7,992	27	6,116	1,991	341	8,448	30
Glasgow	4,640	1,633	2,284	8,557	8	4,604	2,081	2,090	8,775	9
Prestwick	..	..	..	..	..	635	1,609	160	2,404	29
Belfast City	2,069	21	1	2,091	1	2,195	40	1	2,236	1
Belfast International	3,213	314	876	4,403	32	3,431	676	712	4,819	38
Other UK airports	5,248	3,365	1,742	10,356	78	4,076	2,964	1,558	8,598	26

1 Airports handling one million passengers or more in 2004. Passengers are recorded at both airport of departure and arrival. Includes British Government/armed forces on official business and travel to/from oil rigs.

2 Arrivals and departures.

3 Domestic traffic is counted at airports on arrival and departure.

4 Including airports handling fewer than one million passengers.

Source: Civil Aviation Authority

Housing

- The stock of dwellings in London increased by 178,000 (6%) between 1995 and 2005, out of a total UK increase of 1.9 million (7.6 per cent). (Table 8.1)
- In London annual completions of dwellings built by private enterprise increased from 9,500 in 1994/95 to 13,600 in 2005/06. This represents the largest increase of any English region. (Table 8.2)
- The average property price in Inner London - West was £478,000 which was more than twice that in Outer London - East and North East (£218,000). (Table 8.3)
- In London 68 per cent of properties were in Council Tax bands C to E. This was the highest of all the regions. (Table 8.4)
- Mortgage possession orders made in London have almost trebled since 2002 when there were 2,300. At 6,700, the 2005 figure is well over double many of the regions, making it the largest in England. (Table 8.5)
- Half of households accepted as homeless in London are placed in this position because they are no longer willing to remain with parents, relatives or friends. This figure is higher than for any other region or country in the UK. (Table 8.6)

Table 8.1
Stock of dwellings¹

Thousands and percentages

	Thousands			Percentage increase 1995-2005
	1995	2000	2005	
United Kingdom	24,341	25,283	26,194	7.6
North East	1,091	1,112	1,131	3.7
North West	2,855	2,934	3,007	5.3
Yorkshire and The Humber	2,076	2,144	2,202	6.1
East Midlands	1,700	1,782	1,860	9.4
West Midlands	2,141	2,211	2,274	6.2
East	2,182	2,290	2,389	9.5
London	2,990	3,074	3,168	6.0
South East	3,219	3,366	3,503	8.8
South West	2,051	2,161	2,269	10.6
England	20,305	21,075	21,804	7.4
Wales	1,224	1,267	1,306	6.7
Scotland	2,230	2,322	2,407	7.9
Northern Ireland	597	674	695	16.4

1 On 1 April each year, except for Scotland (and Northern Ireland up to 2001) where the figure is the one for 31 December the previous year. The figure shown for the United Kingdom is the sum of the component countries for these periods. See Notes and Definitions.

Source: Communities and Local Government; Welsh Assembly Government; Scottish Executive; Department for Social Development, Northern Ireland

Table 8.2
Housebuilding: permanent dwellings completed: by tenure

Thousands

	Private enterprise ¹		Registered Social Landlords		Local authorities ²	
	1994/95	2005/06	1994/95	2005/06	1994/95	2005/06
United Kingdom	156.5	188.9	37.7	24.4	3.0	0.3
North East	6.0	7.1	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.1
North West	16.5	19.9	4.5	0.8	0.1	0.0
Yorkshire and The Humber	12.0	15.8	2.9	0.3	0.0	0.0
East Midlands	14.0	15.6	2.7	1.2	0.0	0.1
West Midlands	13.3	14.9	3.6	1.3	0.2	0.0
East	18.6	17.6	3.2	2.6	0.1	0.0
London	9.5	13.6	5.4	5.2	0.2	0.0
South East	22.0	23.6	4.8	4.6	0.1	0.0
South West	13.8	16.9	2.8	1.8	0.1	0.0
England	125.7	144.9	31.4	18.2	0.9	0.3
Wales ³	7.3	7.9	2.9	0.3	0.1	0.0
Scotland	18.2	19.5	2.8	5.1	1.1	0.0
Northern Ireland	5.4	16.6	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.0

1 Includes private landlords (persons or companies) and owner-occupiers.

2 Northern Ireland Housing Executive in Northern Ireland.

Source: Communities and Local Government; Welsh Assembly Government; Scottish Executive; Department for Social Development, Northern Ireland

Table 8.3
Average dwelling prices¹, 2005

£ thousands and percentages

	Average sale price				All dwellings		
	Detached houses	Semi-detached houses	Terraced houses	Flats/maisonettes	Average price 2004	Average price 2005	Percentage increase 2004-2005
England and Wales	294	175	151	175	183	192	4.6
London	571	325	299	250	275	289	5.3
Inner London	869	536	419	298	324	343	5.7
Inner London – West	1,801	950	715	390	447	478	6.8
Inner London – East	500	351	286	225	245	251	2.5
Outer London	542	300	242	188	244	254	3.8
Outer London – East and North East	454	263	214	169	212	218	2.9
Outer London – South	500	292	233	178	244	250	2.5
Outer London – West and North West	638	335	294	211	278	294	5.6

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

Source: Land Registry

Table 8.4
Dwellings in council tax bands, 2005/06¹

Percentages

	Council Tax Bands ²							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
North East	57.2	14.3	14.3	7.6	3.9	1.7	1.0	0.1
North West	42.7	19.2	17.4	9.9	5.8	2.8	1.9	0.2
Yorkshire and The Humber	44.7	19.6	16.4	9.1	5.7	2.7	1.6	0.1
East Midlands	38.1	22.3	17.9	10.6	6.3	3.0	1.7	0.2
West Midlands	31.7	25.0	19.1	11.0	6.9	3.7	2.3	0.2
East	14.3	21.2	26.3	17.4	10.6	5.8	3.9	0.5
London	3.4	13.6	26.8	25.4	15.3	7.6	6.2	1.7
South East	8.7	16.5	25.8	20.1	13.4	8.1	6.5	0.9
South West	17.2	24.4	23.1	15.8	10.6	5.4	3.1	0.3
England	25.2	19.3	21.6	15.2	9.5	5.0	3.6	0.6

1 Based on the number of dwellings on the valuation list on 18 September 2006.

2 For council tax band definitions see Notes and Definitions.

Source: Valuation Office Agency of HM Revenue & Customs

Table 8.5

County Court mortgage possession orders¹

Thousands

	1991			1998			2002			2005		
	Actions entered	Suspended orders	Orders made	Actions entered	Suspended orders	Orders made	Actions entered	Suspended orders	Orders made	Actions entered	Suspended orders	Orders made
England and Wales	186.6	69.1	73.9	84.8	40.8	25.3	61.7	23.5	16.2	115.4	37.7	33.1
North East	6.0	2.9	1.9	4.3	2.3	1.2	3.1	1.2	0.8	5.6	1.8	1.4
North West	22.3	8.6	7.5	14.2	6.4	3.7	10.7	4.5	3.0	11.9	3.8	3.3
Yorkshire and The Humber	14.1	5.1	5.7	8.2	4.3	3.1	6.2	2.5	1.7	10.2	3.5	2.9
East Midlands	13.5	4.5	5.2	6.4	3.1	1.7	4.7	1.8	1.4	8.7	2.8	2.7
West Midlands	17.7	6.5	6.9	8.1	3.8	2.4	6.3	2.5	1.7	12.2	4.2	3.4
East	18.6	6.0	8.4	8.5	3.9	2.6	5.4	2.0	1.3	11.3	3.8	3.3
London	35.3	13.1	14.4	11.4	5.3	3.5	8.7	2.7	2.3	21.2	6.4	6.7
South East	32.2	13.2	13.2	11.2	5.8	3.4	8.0	2.9	1.8	16.6	5.4	4.7
South West	16.7	5.8	6.5	7.3	3.0	2.1	4.1	1.7	1.0	7.9	2.7	2.3
England	176.4	65.6	69.9	79.6	37.9	23.7	57.1	21.7	15.0	108.8	35.6	31.3
Wales	10.2	3.5	4.0	5.4	2.8	1.7	4.7	1.9	1.2	6.6	2.1	1.8
Northern Ireland ²	3.1	..	..	..	..	..	1.6	0.2	0.5	2.6	0.5	1.6

¹ Local authority and private. See Notes and Definitions.

² Mortgage possession actions are heard in Chancery Division of Northern Ireland High Court.

Source: *The Court Service; Northern Ireland Court Service*

Table 8.6

Households accepted as homeless¹: by reason, 2005/06

Percentages and numbers

	Reasons for homelessness							Total ³ (=100%) (numbers)
	No longer willing or able to remain with:			Break- down of relation- ship with partner	Mortgage arrears	Rent arrears or other reason for loss of rented or tied accom- modation	Other reasons ²	
	Parents	Relatives or friends	Parents, relatives or friends					
England and Wales	23	15	38	20	3	21	19	101,791
North East	24	11	35	28	4	19	16	5,970
North West	18	11	29	25	3	19	25	13,180
Yorkshire and The Humber	20	13	33	24	2	18	24	9,450
East Midlands	22	15	36	24	3	21	16	6,890
West Midlands	23	13	36	24	3	19	18	11,960
East	27	13	40	18	4	24	15	8,260
London	26	25	51	10	1	19	19	21,140
South East	27	12	39	16	3	25	17	9,320
South West	24	10	35	18	2	27	18	7,820
England	23	15	38	19	3	21	19	93,980
Wales	22	9	30	23	2	24	21	7,811
Scotland ⁴	21	14	35	23	1	12	28	32,245
Northern Ireland	..	..	21	10	1	13	56	9,749

1 See Notes and Definitions for further details of homelessness.

2 A large proportion of the Northern Ireland total is classified as 'Other reasons' due to differences in the definitions used. For Wales 'Other reasons' includes 'Violence/harassment' 3% and 'In institution/care' 8%.

3 Percentages may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

4 In Scotland, the basis of these figures is households assessed by the local authorities as unintentionally homeless, or potentially homeless, and in priority need, as defined in section 24 of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1987. The figures for Scotland relate to the financial year 2004/05.

Source: Communities and Local Government; Welsh Assembly Government; Scottish Executive; Department for Social Development, Northern Ireland

Crime and Justice

- The rate of recorded crime in London was nearly 30 per cent higher than for the whole of England and Wales. This is based on crimes recorded by the police. (Table 9.1)
- Vehicle-related thefts were higher in London than in other areas of the country with 1,368 thefts per 10,000 households. This was over 40 per cent higher than the average for England and Wales. (Table 9.3)
- The overall rate of detection (24 per cent) of recorded crime being cleared up by the police in London was the lowest of all the UK regions. (Table 9.4)
- Over seven per cent of London's police officers were from an ethnic minority - higher than any other region and over twice the UK percentage of 3.3 per cent. (Table 9.5)
- The number of Community Support Officers in London, at 2,326, was by far the highest of any region. This is over three times the next largest, the North West (722) where the population served is about 10 per cent lower. (Table 9.5)
- Compared with others of the same sex in England and Wales, a higher percentage of Londoners are 'very' worried about crimes of burglary, mugging, rape and theft of or from a car. (Table 9.6)
- In London 36 per cent of females aged 60 or over felt very unsafe at night when walking alone. This is double the figure (18 per cent) of the lowest area - the South West. (Table 9.6)

Table 9.1

Recorded crimes^{1,2}: by offence group, 2005/06

Rates per 100,000 population

	Violence against the person	Sexual offences	Burglary ³	Robbery	Theft and handling stolen goods	Theft of and from vehicles	Fraud and forgery	Criminal damage	Drugs and other ⁴ offences	Total ⁴
England and Wales	1,971	115	1,214	181	3,733	1,351	436	2,209	471	10,331
North East	1,816	112	1,178	81	3,328	1,203	274	2,823	489	10,100
North West	2,114	111	1,410	176	3,805	1,526	393	2,888	582	11,478
Yorkshire and The Humber	2,224	121	1,649	103	4,121	1,607	408	2,775	444	11,846
East Midlands	1,859	120	1,340	127	3,662	1,340	404	2,302	392	10,207
West Midlands	1,940	116	1,258	197	3,225	1,246	450	2,094	492	9,771
East	1,504	109	950	88	3,236	1,101	424	1,961	318	8,590
London	2,668	139	1,398	610	5,451	1,858	716	1,651	726	13,360
South East	1,735	113	983	73	3,317	1,090	401	2,006	356	8,984
South West	1,701	101	956	72	3,115	1,041	383	1,900	372	8,602
England	1,982	117	1,233	189	3,772	1,355	447	2,211	472	10,424
Wales	1,783	90	891	38	3,069	1,281	253	2,177	447	8,749
Scotland ⁵	200	99	615	70	2,755	739	255	2,510	1,696	8,200
Northern Ireland ⁴	1,795	99	744	101	1,710	471	296	2,018	381	7,144

1 Recorded crime statistics broadly cover the more serious offences. See Notes and Definitions.

2 Crimes recorded by the British Transport police are not included in this table.

3 Figures include domestic and non-domestic or commercial burglaries.

4 The Northern Ireland figure includes 'offences against the state'.

5 Figures for Scotland are not comparable with those for England and Wales because of the differences in the legal systems, recording practices and classifications.

Source: Home Office; Scottish Executive; The Police Service of Northern Ireland

Table 9.2

Selected recorded crimes by Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships, 2005/06¹

	Rates per 10,000 population						
	Violence against the person	Sexual offences	Robbery	Domestic Burglary ²	Theft of a motor vehicle	Theft from a motor vehicle	Total offences
England and Wales	197	12	18	57	40	95	418
England	198	12	19	58	40	95	422
London	266	14	61	86	59	127	613
Inner London	328	19	84	103	62	154	749
Camden	340	21	58	116	50	167	751
City of London	1,095	64	45	29	86	207	1,526
City of Westminster	411	32	69	74	40	143	768
Hackney	361	22	90	119	84	176	852
Hammersmith and Fulham	285	13	73	127	44	185	726
Haringey	309	19	90	127	85	138	767
Islington	389	19	79	127	66	260	940
Kensington and Chelsea	181	11	49	85	42	127	495
Lambeth	335	22	112	106	51	121	747
Lewisham	343	15	93	93	71	98	714
Newham	340	16	101	108	93	189	847
Southwark	356	18	117	96	61	154	802
Tower Hamlets	356	19	80	101	75	174	805
Wandsworth	222	12	60	78	45	112	529
Outer London	226	11	46	76	56	119	534
Barking and Dagenham	321	16	47	68	86	114	652
Barnet	196	9	38	86	61	132	521
Bexley	199	9	22	55	48	80	413
Brent	308	12	88	96	59	121	684
Bromley	184	10	30	71	52	110	456
Croydon	228	10	54	67	53	79	492
Ealing	260	11	66	108	66	149	660
Enfield	188	10	52	87	64	89	491
Greenwich	342	16	54	86	71	111	681
Harrow	143	7	41	76	30	102	399
Havering	185	9	20	48	65	123	451
Hillingdon	252	12	35	74	60	122	555
Hounslow	303	13	40	87	57	143	642
Kingston upon Thames	213	12	22	41	22	62	372
Merton	191	11	33	53	43	77	406
Redbridge	161	8	54	90	64	116	493
Richmond upon Thames	128	8	25	76	26	80	343
Sutton	178	11	23	38	44	88	381
Waltham Forest	308	13	108	88	74	142	733

¹ Caution needs to be taken when considering crime rates of city centre areas, due to the very small population and household levels in these areas. The very high reported crime rates in city centres are partly due to the use of small resident population and household figures as the denominator of the crime rate. The 'transient population' that migrates into these areas on a daily basis, either for work or leisure, will not be reflected in the resident population figures. Changes in population estimates between years must also be borne in mind when comparing changes in crime rates.

² Figures do not include non domestic or commercial burglaries.

Source: Home Office

Table 9.3

Offences committed against households¹, 2005/06²

Rates per 10,000 households and percentages

	Offences per 10,000 households ³				Percentage of households ³ victimised at least once			
	Vandalism	Burglary ⁴	Vehicle thefts ⁵	All household offences ⁶	Vandalism	Burglary ⁴	Vehicle thefts ⁵	All household offences ⁶
England and Wales	1,182	317	957	2,939	7.6	2.4	7.5	18.1
North East	1,447	346	907	3,221	9.2	2.6	7.0	18.6
North West	1,209	365	1,048	3,053	7.9	3.0	7.7	19.0
Yorkshire and The Humber	1,157	348	1,100	3,241	7.1	3.0	8.5	19.8
East Midlands	1,335	347	908	3,186	7.9	2.4	7.3	18.8
West Midlands	1,262	336	958	2,992	8.0	2.5	7.3	18.4
East	1,124	271	785	2,675	7.2	2.1	6.1	16.5
London	1,037	411	1,368	3,023	7.1	3.1	11.0	19.5
South East	1,129	226	837	2,702	7.7	1.8	6.7	17.3
South West	1,258	267	759	2,776	7.5	1.9	6.1	16.5
England	1,191	321	962	2,953	7.6	2.5	7.5	18.2
Wales	1,037	261	870	2,713	6.7	1.8	6.3	16.5
Scotland	1,374	291	..	2,660	7.7	2.0	5.4	15.2
Northern Ireland	1,013	241	360	2,107	6.9	1.8	3.1	13.2

1 See Notes and Definitions for details of surveys.

2 Data for Scotland relate to 2004. Data for Northern Ireland relate to the period January to December 2005 and the recall periods referred to the 12 full months prior to interview (excluding the month of interview).

3 Data for vehicle thefts are based on vehicle-owning households only.

4 The term used in Scotland is housebreaking. The figures include attempts at burglary/housebreaking.

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

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

Source: British Crime Survey, Home Office; Scottish Crime Survey, Scottish Executive; Northern Ireland Crime Survey, Northern Ireland Office

Table 9.4

Recorded crimes detected¹ by the police: by offence group, 2005/06²

Percentages

	Violence against the person	Sexual offences	Burglary	Robbery	Theft and handling stolen goods	Fraud and forgery	Criminal damage	Drugs	Other ³ offences	Total ³
England and Wales	54	35	14	18	18	29	15	96	72	27
North East	61	41	15	24	24	50	16	97	81	32
North West	57	36	13	20	19	32	13	97	77	28
Yorkshire and The Humber	53	32	15	27	21	33	14	95	74	27
East Midlands	54	36	12	20	17	27	14	97	73	26
West Midlands	57	35	12	21	20	28	15	96	71	29
East	62	40	13	23	19	31	15	95	71	28
London	45	35	16	14	11	16	15	95	57	24
South East	52	31	12	21	17	32	15	97	72	27
South West	49	30	15	22	19	40	15	95	70	28
England	53	35	13	18	18	29	14	96	71	27
Wales	66	39	18	33	22	40	19	92	78	34
Scotland ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Ireland ³	57	43	13	16	20	34	15	75	66	31

1 See Notes and Definitions.

2 Some offences cleared up may have been recorded initially in an earlier year.

3 The Northern Ireland figure includes offences against the state.

4 Figures for Scotland are not comparable with those for England and Wales, because of the differences in the legal systems, recording practices and classifications.

Source: Home Office; Scottish Executive; The Police Service of Northern Ireland

Table 9.5

Police service strength: by type, March 2006¹

	Police officers on ordinary duty ²			Special constables and civilian staff (rates per 1,000 officers on ordinary duty)		Community support officers (numbers)	Traffic wardens (numbers)	
	Number	Percentage of which Minority ethnic groups	Women officers	Population per officer ³	Special constables ⁴			Police staff ⁵
United Kingdom	166,304	3.3	22.0	..	92	543	6,767	1,417
North East	7,485	1.5	20.9	342	59	453	295	48
North West	19,491	2.8	22.4	351	78	510	722	76
Yorkshire and The Humber	12,874	2.8	23.3	393	95	609	673	71
East Midlands	9,435	3.4	20.7	456	144	601	408	45
West Midlands	13,918	4.8	24.6	385	138	521	471	66
East	11,043	2.4	23.9	502	144	688	568	51
London	31,822	7.4	20.1	236	41	518	2,326	411
South East	16,831	2.3	24.4	485	89	674	639	74
South West	11,024	1.2	22.0	460	143	637	394	103
England	133,923	3.8	22.3	377	93	572	6,496	945
Wales	7,599	1.2	21.3	389	98	528	271	110
Scotland ⁶	16,221	1.2	21.0	314	83	432	0	275
Northern Ireland ⁷	8,579	0.2	18.9	..	95	330	0	87

1 Full-time equivalents as at 31 March 2006 for England and Wales and for Scotland. Actual numbers (whether full or part-time) for Northern Ireland. For England and Wales, not comparable to previous years' data. Includes staff on career breaks or maternity / paternity leave.

2 Includes full-time reserves in Northern Ireland.

3 Based on mid-2006 population estimates for England & Wales. Based on mid-2005 population estimates for Scotland. Northern Ireland figures not available.

4 Part-time reserves in Northern Ireland.

5 Includes community support officers but excludes traffic wardens.

6 Civilian staff and traffic wardens are shown as full-time equivalent. (Based on number of hours worked).

7 Civilian staff and traffic wardens, part-time staff are counted as half full-time.

Source: Home Office; Scottish Executive; The Police Service of Northern Ireland

Table 9.6

Fear of crime and feelings of insecurity, 2005/06¹

Percentages

	Percentage feeling 'very' worried about					Feeling 'very' unsafe at night when walking alone ²	
	Burglary ³	Mugging ⁴	Theft of car ⁵	Theft from car ⁵	Rape ⁶	Aged 16 to 59	Aged 60 and over
Males							
England and Wales	10	7	12	11	4	3	7
North East	9	6	12	11	5	3	6
North West	12	8	13	12	5	3	9
Yorkshire and The Humber	10	7	13	11	3	2	6
East Midlands	11	8	13	12	4	2	6
West Midlands	13	9	16	14	5	4	9
East	8	5	9	9	4	1	5
London	16	14	17	16	7	4	12
South East	7	4	9	8	3	2	4
South West	7	5	10	9	4	2	4
England	11	8	13	11	4	3	7
Wales	7	4	10	8	2	1	5
Scotland ¹	13	9	11	11	4	6	14
Northern Ireland ¹	16	10	16	11	6	4	8
Females							
England and Wales	15	16	14	10	19	13	25
North East	15	15	15	11	19	15	28
North West	17	18	17	12	23	15	31
Yorkshire and The Humber	15	15	17	11	17	12	26
East Midlands	16	17	16	11	21	14	28
West Midlands	19	20	17	13	24	15	25
East	12	12	11	8	16	11	22
London	19	22	17	13	26	17	36
South East	11	11	11	7	15	11	21
South West	11	11	10	8	15	9	18
England	15	16	14	10	20	13	26
Wales	12	11	15	10	16	10	21
Scotland ¹	17	14	12	10	13	16	28
Northern Ireland ¹	18	15	18	12	17	9	17

1 Data for Scotland relate to 2004, for Northern Ireland relate to 2005. Results exclude don't knows and refusals. See Notes and Definitions.

2 The figures also include people who never go out.

3 In Scotland classed as housebreaking.

4 In Scotland being mugged and robbed.

5 Based on vehicle owners only except in Northern Ireland where it is based on respondents residing in households owning, or with regular use of, a vehicle.

6 In Scotland being sexually assaulted.

Source: British Crime Survey, Home Office; Scottish Crime Survey, Scottish Executive; Northern Ireland Crime Survey, Northern Ireland Office

Health

- Rates of infant mortality continue to decline in most areas of the country. In London there were 5.1 deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births in 2005, less than half the rate in 1981 (10.7 per 1,000 live births). (Table 10.1)
- Perinatal mortality rate has reduced in London, as in many of the regions, over the last decade and in 2005 stood at 8.5 deaths of infants under 1 week per 1,000 live and still births. However, the rate in London remains one of the highest, behind the West Midlands and Yorkshire and The Humber (9.9 and 9.4 per 1,000 live and still births respectively). (Table 10.1)
- The notification rate for tuberculosis was highest in London at 42.1 cases per 100,000 population, more than twice the rate of 18.3 in the West Midlands and ten times the rate in Northern Ireland (3.9). The statutory recording system is thought to underestimate figures in some areas, London being one of them, where an enhanced surveillance system indicated a rate of 46.3 cases per 100,000 population in 2005. See Notes and Definitions for more details. (Table 10.2)
- London had the lowest proportion of adults who drank alcohol in the week previous to survey, 62 per cent for men and 47 per cent for women compared with averages for Great Britain of 72 per cent and 57 per cent respectively in 2005. (Table 10.4)
- A patient's average length of stay in hospital has been reduced between 1 and 2 days in each health authority in London compared with 2003/04. A stay now ranges from 6.1 days in South East London to 7.1 days in North Central London in 2005/06. (Table 10.5)
- There has been a 25 per cent rise in London in the number of accident and emergency attendances in the two years between 2003/04 and 2005/06, compared with an overall increase in England of 14 per cent. (Table 10.5)

Table 10.1
Still births, perinatal mortality and infant mortality¹

	Rates							
	Still births ^{2,3}		Still births ^{2,3}				Perinatal mortality ^{3,4}	
	1981	1993	1993	2003	2004	2005	1981	1993
United Kingdom	6.6	4.4	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.3	12.0	7.6
North East	7.5	4.6	5.9	5.5	5.9	5.7	12.6	7.9
North West	7.0	4.5	5.8	6.0	5.6	5.5	12.7	7.7
Yorkshire and The Humber	7.8	4.6	5.9	6.0	6.4	6.2	13.5	8.0
East Midlands	6.2	3.9	5.4	6.1	5.5	5.0	11.4	7.2
West Midlands	7.0	4.4	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.9	12.9	8.4
East	5.5	3.9	5.2	4.9	5.3	4.3	10.0	6.8
London	6.3	4.9	6.1	6.8	6.7	6.0	10.3	8.2
South East	5.8	4.0	5.4	4.8	5.0	4.8	10.5	7.0
South West	6.3	4.0	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.3	10.8	6.9
England	6.5	4.3	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.4	11.7	7.6
Wales	7.3	4.5	5.8	5.1	5.7	5.3	14.1	7.0
Scotland	6.3	4.8	6.4	5.6	5.8	5.3	11.6	8.0
Northern Ireland	8.8	4.1	5.2	5.0	5.0	4.0	15.3	7.7

	Perinatal mortality ^{3,4}				Infant mortality ⁵				
	1993	2003	2004	2005	1981	1993	2003	2004	2005
United Kingdom	9.0	8.5	8.2	8.0	11.2	6.3	5.3	5.1	5.1
North East	9.2	7.7	8.0	7.8	10.4	6.7	4.7	4.9	4.5
North West	9.0	9.1	8.4	8.2	11.3	6.5	5.9	5.4	5.8
Yorkshire and The Humber	9.4	9.0	9.3	9.4	12.1	7.3	5.8	5.5	6.1
East Midlands	8.7	9.4	8.3	7.6	11.0	6.6	5.9	5.1	4.7
West Midlands	9.9	10.1	9.7	9.9	11.7	7.1	7.3	6.8	6.4
East	8.1	7.3	7.6	6.4	9.7	5.4	4.5	4.2	4.0
London	9.5	9.5	9.3	8.5	10.7	6.5	5.4	5.2	5.1
South East	8.3	6.9	7.0	6.9	10.3	5.3	4.3	3.9	3.9
South West	7.9	7.0	7.3	6.8	10.4	5.8	4.0	4.7	4.5
England	8.9	8.5	8.4	8.0	10.9	6.3	5.3	5.1	5.0
Wales	8.3	7.5	8.1	7.4	12.6	5.5	4.1	5.1	4.3
Scotland	9.6	8.0	8.1	7.7	11.3	6.5	5.1	4.9	5.2
Northern Ireland	8.8	8.0	8.1	8.1	13.2	7.1	5.2	5.5	6.1

1 See Notes and Definitions for the Population chapter.

2 Rate per 1,000 live and still births.

3 On 1 October 1992 the legal definition of a still birth was altered from a baby born dead after 28 completed weeks gestation or more to one born dead after 24 weeks gestation or more. Figures are given on both the old and new definitions for continuity.

4 Still births and deaths of infants under 1 week of age per 1,000 live and still births.

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

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

Table 10.2
Notification rates of tuberculosis

	Rates per 100,000 population										
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
United Kingdom	10.6	10.7	10.9	11.3	11.4	12.1	12.2	12.2	11.7	12.1	13.3
North East	6.9	6.6	6.9	6.5	5.8	5.6	7.6	6.3	6.1	6.7	6.1
North West	9.5	8.7	9.3	10.2	10.6	9.9	9.9	9.4	9.0	9.3	10.9
Yorkshire and The Humber	12.0	11.5	11.7	12.0	11.4	12.1	12.3	10.8	11.4	12.0	12.8
East Midlands	10.1	10.6	9.3	10.4	10.6	10.6	11.1	11.9	7.9	9.9	7.7
West Midlands	12.4	12.4	11.6	12.8	13.5	13.7	13.1	14.9	15.0	16.2	18.3
East	5.1	5.0	4.4	5.1	4.3	4.7	6.0	6.1	6.2	7.5	8.8
London	29.5	31.4	34.4	34.6	34.8	39.2	39.4	38.5	37.2	34.6	42.1
South East	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.3	6.1	6.6	7.3	7.4	7.3	8.2
South West	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.0	4.8	4.5	5.3	5.6
England	11.2	11.3	11.6	12.1	12.1	13.0	13.3	13.3	12.8	13.1	14.8
Wales	6.2	5.6	6.7	5.9	7.1	6.6	4.9	4.3	4.6	6.1	5.4
Scotland	9.4	10.0	8.5	9.0	9.8	9.3	8.7	8.3	8.3	9.1	6.3
Northern Ireland	5.5	4.5	4.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	2.8	4.0	2.2	4.3	3.9

Source: Centre for Infections, Health Protection Agency; Information and Statistics Division, NHS Scotland; Communicable Disease Surveillance Centre, Northern Ireland

Table 10.3
Cigarette smoking among people aged 16 or over: by sex, 2005¹

	Current cigarettes smoked per day			All current smokers	Ex-regular cigarette smokers	Never or only occasionally smoked cigarettes
	0 to 9	10 to 19	20 or more			
Percentages						
Males						
Great Britain	7	10	8	25	27	47
North East	5	12	11	28	20	52
North West	6	12	7	26	27	47
Yorkshire and The Humber	8	11	8	27	25	48
East Midlands	8	9	8	25	25	50
West Midlands	5	9	9	23	29	48
East of England	6	10	8	25	30	46
London	10	9	6	25	23	52
South East	7	9	8	24	31	45
South West	9	11	6	26	31	43
England	7	10	8	25	27	48
Wales	6	9	9	24	31	45
Scotland	7	10	12	28	24	48
Northern Ireland ²	5	9	13	27	34	38
Females						
Great Britain	7	10	6	24	21	57
North East	6	14	10	30	17	54
North West	7	11	5	23	21	56
Yorkshire and The Humber	7	9	7	23	22	54
East Midlands	8	12	5	25	18	57
West Midlands	5	10	5	21	18	62
East of England	8	8	4	21	22	57
London	8	7	5	20	15	65
South East	7	9	5	21	24	55
South West	10	9	6	25	23	53
England	7	10	5	22	20	57
Wales	5	9	6	21	23	56
Scotland	6	10	9	25	20	54
Northern Ireland ²	6	11	8	25	24	51

¹ Includes data for the last quarter of 2004/05 due to survey change from financial to calendar year.

² Figures for Northern Ireland relate to 2004/05.

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

Table 10.4

Alcohol consumption among people aged 16 and over: by sex, 2005¹

Units and percentages

	Average weekly consumption (units of alcohol)	Percentage drinking last week			
		Drank on 5 or more days last week	Drank up to 4 units ²	Drank more than 4 and up to 8 units ²	Drank more than 8 units ²
Males					
Great Britain	15.8	22	37	16	19
North East	17.6	20	31	21	21
North West	18.0	22	34	18	24
Yorkshire and The Humber	18.4	22	37	17	25
East Midlands	14.8	20	36	17	19
West Midlands	14.6	22	40	15	16
East	17.3	21	39	16	17
London	13.6	20	36	14	12
South East	14.2	25	44	16	15
South West	15.9	26	42	14	19
England	15.8	22	39	16	18
Wales	14.7	21	41	16	18
Scotland	15.9	16	30	16	22
Northern Ireland ³	..	..	19	9	6
Females					
Great Britain	6.5	13	37	12	8
North East	6.6	11	32	16	9
North West	7.4	12	34	15	11
Yorkshire and The Humber	7.6	13	36	14	13
East Midlands	6.0	12	38	12	7
West Midlands	6.7	14	36	11	6
East	6.0	12	41	11	7
London	4.9	10	34	8	5
South East	6.7	17	43	12	6
South West	7.1	15	41	14	8
England	6.5	13	38	12	8
Wales	6.2	11	37	10	8
Scotland	6.1	9	30	12	9
Northern Ireland ³	..	..	21	9	7

1 Includes data for the last quarter of 2004/05 due to survey change from financial to calendar year. Comparative consumption levels are different for males and females. See Notes and Definitions.

2 On the heaviest drinking day last week.

3 Northern Ireland figures relate to 2004/05.

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

Table 10.5

NHS hospital activity¹: by Strategic Health Authority and region, 2005/06

	In-patients (all specialties)						Consultant out-patient attendances		
	Average daily available beds ² per 1,000 population	Admissions ² treated per available bed ³	Admissions ³ per 1,000 population	Finished consultants episodes ⁴ ('000s)	Average length of stay ³ (days)	Day cases ('000s)	Total accident & emergency attendances ('000s)	Total ('000s)	Of which: new ⁵ outpatients (percentages)
North East	4.4	46	207	881	..	267	987	2,688	30.6
County Durham and Tees Valley	4.0	50	201	366	5.9	98	408	1,037	31.1
Northumberland, Tyne and Wear	4.8	44	211	514	8.2	169	579	1,651	30.2
North West	3.9	51	197	2,151	..	515	3,133	7,213	28.4
Cheshire and Merseyside	4.0	52	206	766	6.2	145	1,220	2,758	28.0
Cumbria and Lancashire	3.6	47	168	530	6.3	144	660	1,472	31.8
Greater Manchester	4.0	53	210	854	6.1	225	1,253	2,982	27.2
Yorkshire and The Humber	3.6	50	182	1,569	..	486	1,805	4,786	28.8
North and East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	3.1	49	153	441	6.8	141	507	1,255	29.7
South Yorkshire	4.5	48	215	490	6.4	165	540	1,712	29.8
West Yorkshire	3.5	53	185	638	5.9	181	758	1,819	27.3
East Midlands	3.2	47	149	1,152	..	363	1,152	3,201	29.3
Leicestershire, Northamptonshire and Rutland	3.1	52	162	443	6.9	136	396	1,231	30.6
Trent	3.2	44	141	709	7.0	228	756	1,971	28.6
West Midlands	3.5	51	175	1,564	..	461	1,913	4,959	29.8
Birmingham and the Black Country	4.0	52	206	769	6.0	209	914	2,737	27.5
Shropshire and Staffordshire	3.1	50	154	423	6.6	161	458	1,047	33.3
West Midlands South	3.1	49	150	371	7.0	91	542	1,176	32.0

(continued...)

1 See Notes and Definitions.

2 Excluding cots for healthy new-born babies except in Northern Ireland.

3 Admissions and length of stay exclude day cases.

4 Finished consultant episodes in England and discharges and deaths in Wales. Data for Scotland relate to discharges and deaths and transfers to other specialities and hospitals. Data for Northern Ireland relate to discharges and deaths and transfers to another hospital. Healthy new-born babies are included for Northern Ireland and England but excluded for the other countries.

5 In Northern Ireland data refer to GP referrals, not first attendances.

Source: The Information Centre for Health and Social Care; Welsh Assembly Government; Information and Statistics Division, NHS Scotland; Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety, Northern Ireland

Table 10.5 continued

NHS hospital activity¹: by Strategic Health Authority and region, 2005/06

	In-patients (all specialties)						Total accident & emergency attend- ances (^{000s})	Consultant out-patient attendances	
	Average daily available beds ² per 1,000 population	Admissions ² treated per available bed ³	Admissions ³ per 1,000 population	Finished consultants episodes ⁴ (^{000s})	Average length of stay ³ (days)	Day cases (^{000s})		Total (^{000s})	Of which: new ⁵ outpatients (percentages)
East	3.0	48	147	1,435	..	421	1,629	4,069	32.7
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	2.6	47	122	314	6.5	81	463	974	34.5
Essex	3.0	47	139	391	6.8	115	548	1,247	31.1
Norfolk, Suffolk and Cambridgeshire	3.4	50	171	731	6.7	224	618	1,848	32.8
London	3.7	48	178	2,171	..	587	3,849	8,187	29.2
North Central London	4.6	44	200	420	7.1	127	698	1,867	27.8
North East London	3.7	47	176	435	7.0	105	997	1,406	30.4
North West London	3.5	50	175	515	6.5	130	874	1,943	27.9
South East London	3.7	50	182	453	6.1	130	684	1,654	31.5
South West London	3.4	47	162	348	6.9	95	597	1,317	28.8
South East	2.9	50	146	1,938	..	552	2,534	6,040	32.8
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	3.0	48	142	429	7.0	110	480	1,321	31.7
Kent and Medway	2.8	51	142	352	6.7	85	555	1,201	31.8
Surrey and Sussex	3.1	47	146	628	7.3	203	906	1,900	32.5
Thames Valley	2.7	56	152	528	6.0	155	595	1,617	34.8
South West	3.6	47	172	1,565	..	461	1,757	3,988	33.2
Avon, Gloucestershire and Wiltshire	3.6	47	170	680	6.7	207	811	1,804	31.5
Dorset and Somerset	3.7	43	162	360	7.2	113	351	913	36.9
South West Peninsula	3.6	51	183	525	6.0	141	595	1,271	33.0
England	3.5	49	170	14,424	..	4,113	18,759	45,131	30.3
Wales	4.7	36	170	502	6.9	..	1,061	2,882	26.9
Scotland	3.4	49	..	..	6.1	387	..	3,956	31.7
Northern Ireland	4.8	42	199	343	6.4	158	699	1,523	37.5

1 See Notes and Definitions.

2 Excluding cots for healthy new-born babies except in Northern Ireland.

3 Admissions and length of stay exclude day cases.

4 Finished consultant episodes in England and discharges and deaths in Wales. Data for Scotland relate to discharges and deaths and transfers to other specialities and hospitals. Data for Northern Ireland relate to discharges and deaths and transfers to another hospital. Healthy new-born babies are included for Northern Ireland and England but excluded for the other countries.

5 In Northern Ireland data refer to GP referrals, not first attendances.

Source: The Information Centre for Health and Social Care; Welsh Assembly Government; Information and Statistics Division, NHS Scotland; Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety, Northern Ireland

Income and Lifestyles

- In London, 72 per cent of average gross weekly household income was from wages and salaries. (Table 11.1)
- Twenty five per cent of all households in London had a gross weekly income of over £1000, compared with 15 per cent of the United Kingdom as a whole. (Table 11.2)
- Over one quarter (28 per cent) of individuals in London in the period 2002 to 2005 were ranked in the top fifth of household income after housing costs were taken into account; 26 per cent were ranked in the bottom fifth. (Table 11.3)
- In London the average weekly expenditure on housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels was £60.90. This was almost 50 per cent more than the UK average, £41.20. (Table 11.4)
- In London, the proportion of households with a washing machine (92 per cent) was the lowest of all UK regions and countries. London also had the lowest proportion for those with a tumble drier (45 per cent), compared with the UK average of 57 per cent. (Table 11.5)
- London had the highest proportion of households with Internet access in 2003/04 to 2005/06, at 58 per cent. (Table 11.6)

Table 11.1

Household income: by source, 2003/04 - 2005/06¹

Percentages and £

	Percentage of average gross weekly household income						Average gross weekly household income ³ (=100%) (£)
	Wages and salaries	Self-employment	Investments	Annuities and pensions ²	Social security benefits ³	Other income	
United Kingdom	68	8	3	7	13	1	596
North East	65	5	1	8	20	2	455
North West	68	7	2	8	15	1	539
Yorkshire and The Humber	68	7	2	7	15	1	529
East Midlands	70	6	3	7	13	1	564
West Midlands	67	9	2	7	13	1	563
East	68	10	3	7	11	1	652
London	72	10	4	4	9	1	766
South East	67	10	4	8	10	1	687
South West	64	8	4	10	13	1	568
England	68	9	3	7	12	1	610
Wales	65	7	2	7	17	1	492
Scotland	68	6	2	8	15	1	544
Northern Ireland	63	10	2	6	19	1	498

1 Combined data from the 2003/04, 2004/05 and 2005/06 Expenditure and Food Surveys. See Notes and Definitions.

2 Other than social security benefits.

3 Excluding Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit (rates rebate in Northern Ireland).

Source: Expenditure and Food Survey, Office for National Statistics

Table 11.2

Distribution of household income, 2003/04 - 2005/06¹

Percentages and £

	Percentage of households in each weekly income group							Over £1000	Average gross weekly income ² per person (£)
	Under £150	£150 but under £250	£250 but under £350	£350 but under £450	£450 but under £600	£600 but under £750	£750 but under £1000		
United Kingdom	13	14	11	10	13	11	12	15	252
North East	17	19	13	9	15	10	9	8	195
North West	14	14	13	11	13	11	13	11	228
Yorkshire and The Humber	14	16	12	12	13	10	11	12	228
East Midlands	12	14	12	12	16	12	11	12	236
West Midlands	14	15	12	10	14	10	13	13	234
East	11	13	11	9	13	11	14	18	273
London	14	11	8	8	10	10	12	25	304
South East	10	13	11	9	13	11	13	20	301
South West	12	13	11	12	15	11	13	13	250
England	13	14	11	10	13	11	12	16	258
Wales	15	17	13	11	13	11	11	9	209
Scotland	13	15	13	10	15	10	12	12	235
Northern Ireland	14	16	13	12	14	11	11	9	188

1 Combined data from the 2003/04, 2004/05 and 2005/06 Expenditure and Food Surveys. See Notes and Definitions.

2 Excluding Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit (rates rebate in Northern Ireland).

Source: Expenditure and Food Survey, Office for National Statistics

Table 11.3

Income¹ distribution of individuals : by region², 2002/03 - 2004/05

Percentages

	Quintile groups of individuals ranked by net equivalised ³ household income									
	Before housing costs					After housing costs ⁴				
	Bottom fifth	Next fifth	Middle fifth	Next fifth	Top fifth	Bottom fifth	Next fifth	Middle fifth	Next fifth	Top fifth
Great Britain	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
North East	25	24	21	19	12	22	23	23	19	13
North West	22	22	21	20	16	20	22	21	20	17
Yorkshire and The Humber	22	23	22	18	14	21	23	22	19	15
East Midlands	21	22	20	21	16	20	21	21	21	17
West Midlands	24	21	20	19	16	22	21	21	20	16
East	17	18	20	21	24	17	19	20	20	24
London	20	16	15	18	31	26	15	14	17	28
South East	14	16	19	22	28	16	17	18	21	27
South West	18	21	23	21	17	18	21	22	21	18
England	20	20	20	20	21	20	20	20	20	21
Wales	23	25	21	19	12	20	25	23	19	13
Scotland	21	19	21	21	18	19	19	21	22	19

1 Total income of all members of the household after deductions of income tax and other contributions. See Notes and Definitions.

2 Estimates shown for regions are three-year averages for the years 2002/03, 2003/04, 2004/05. The estimates for Great Britain are shown for the year 2004/05 only and are not three-year averages.

3 See Notes and Definitions.

4 This includes rent, water rates, mortgage interest payments (net of tax relief), structural insurance premiums, ground rent and service charges.

Source: *Households Below Average Income, Department for Work and Pensions*

Table 11.4

Household expenditure: by commodity and service, 2003/04 - 2005/06¹£ per week and percentages²

	Food and non-alcoholic drinks		Alcoholic drinks tobacco and narcotics		Clothing and footwear		Housing ³ , water electricity gas and other fuels		Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house		Health		Transport	
	(£)	(%) ²	(£)	(%) ²	(£)	(%) ²	(£)	(%) ²	(£)	(%) ²	(£)	(%) ²	(£)	(%) ²
United Kingdom	44.50	10	11.30	3	23.10	5	41.20	10	30.90	7	5.20	1	60.70	14
North East	39.90	11	10.60	3	21.70	6	30.30	9	26.10	7	3.20	1	46.70	13
North West	43.10	11	12.40	3	22.40	6	35.80	9	30.40	7	4.10	1	56.70	14
Yorkshire and The Humber	40.20	10	11.60	3	22.10	5	36.80	9	30.00	7	4.60	1	58.30	14
East Midlands	44.80	11	10.70	3	21.60	5	35.20	9	30.40	7	4.10	1	63.40	15
West Midlands	42.50	10	10.30	3	21.10	5	37.00	9	29.00	7	5.20	1	56.70	14
East	48.20	10	10.40	2	24.40	5	42.90	9	35.40	7	6.20	1	68.70	15
London	46.50	9	10.50	2	27.30	5	60.90	12	30.00	6	6.10	1	62.10	12
South East	46.80	10	10.70	2	22.70	5	46.70	10	34.70	7	7.50	2	70.20	15
South West	44.90	10	10.90	3	20.90	5	40.70	9	29.60	7	5.30	1	65.90	15
England	44.50	10	10.90	2	22.90	5	42.30	10	31.10	7	5.40	1	62.20	14
Wales	43.20	12	11.10	3	22.10	6	35.90	10	30.10	8	3.60	1	50.10	13
Scotland	43.80	11	14.30	4	23.40	6	36.20	9	29.30	7	4.00	1	54.40	14
Northern Ireland	48.90	12	13.70	3	31.20	8	32.40	8	33.10	8	3.90	1	54.10	13

	Communication		Recreation and culture		Education		Restaurants and hotels		Miscellaneous goods and services		Other expenditure		Average household expenditure	Average expenditure per person
	(£)	(%) ²	(£)	(%) ²	(£)	(%) ²	(£)	(%) ²	(£)	(%) ²	(£)	(%) ²	(£)	(£)
United Kingdom	11.60	3	57.90	13	6.10	1	35.90	8	34.40	8	69.10	16	432.00	182.50
North East	9.40	3	57.90	16	2.70	1	31.40	9	26.10	7	46.20	13	352.30	151.30
North West	10.60	3	58.30	14	4.20	1	34.60	8	33.00	8	62.00	15	407.50	172.90
Yorkshire and The Humber	10.40	3	58.30	14	5.10	1	36.30	9	32.00	8	59.30	15	404.90	174.70
East Midlands	11.60	3	58.20	14	4.60	1	36.50	9	32.20	8	59.40	14	412.60	172.50
West Midlands	11.10	3	57.30	14	3.90	1	32.90	8	34.20	8	68.90	17	409.90	169.90
East	12.20	3	65.50	14	6.10	1	35.60	8	37.70	8	80.40	17	473.60	198.30
London	14.90	3	53.80	11	12.20	2	45.40	9	37.60	8	92.80	19	500.10	198.50
South East	12.00	3	61.00	13	8.70	2	36.30	8	39.90	8	84.00	17	481.00	210.80
South West	11.70	3	61.10	14	6.80	2	34.00	8	34.70	8	66.80	15	433.20	191.00
England	11.80	3	59.00	13	6.60	1	36.40	8	35.10	8	71.90	16	440.10	186.10
Wales	10.30	3	52.10	14	3.60	1	31.30	8	29.00	8	49.50	13	372.00	158.10
Scotland	10.60	3	53.70	14	3.80	1	32.60	8	30.20	8	57.70	15	393.80	169.80
Northern Ireland	12.20	3	48.20	12	3.00	1	39.20	10	35.60	9	56.20	14	411.60	155.50

1 Combined data from the 2003/04, 2004/05 and the 2005/06 Expenditure and Food Surveys. See Notes and Definitions.

2 As a percentage of average weekly household expenditure.

3 Excluding mortgage interest payments, council tax and Northern Ireland rates.

Source: Expenditure and Food Survey, Office for National Statistics

Table 11.5

Percentage of households with selected durable goods, 2003/04 - 2005/06¹

	Percentages								
	Micro-wave oven	Washing machine	Dish-washer	Fridge-freezer or deep freezer	Tumble drier	Video recorder	Compact-disc player	Digital Television Service ²	Mobile phone
United Kingdom	90	95	33	96	57	88	87	57	77
North East	92	96	20	98	56	91	86	59	73
North West	92	94	28	96	60	87	87	62	78
Yorkshire and The Humber	93	95	26	96	57	88	86	56	80
East Midlands	91	96	34	97	62	89	88	56	84
West Midlands	91	93	31	97	60	87	85	53	79
East	90	96	40	97	59	90	89	57	80
London	85	92	34	95	45	85	85	55	72
South East	89	95	40	97	58	89	89	57	81
South West	88	94	36	95	58	88	88	55	81
England	90	94	33	96	57	88	87	57	79
Wales	94	95	29	98	61	88	83	64	68
Scotland	91	97	33	96	62	89	89	60	77
Northern Ireland	90	96	38	94	54	86	76	64	54

1 Combined data from the 2003/04, 2004/05 and 2005/06 Expenditure and Food Surveys. See Notes and Definitions.

2 Includes digital, satellite and cable receivers.

Source: Expenditure and Food Survey, Office for National Statistics

Table 11.6

Households with Internet access, 2000/01 - 2002/03¹ and 2003/04 - 2005/06²

	Percentages	
	2000-2003	2003-2006
United Kingdom	39	52
North East	32	44
North West	37	49
Yorkshire and The Humber	35	47
East Midlands	40	52
West Midlands	36	50
East	43	55
London	46	58
South East	46	57
South West	38	55
England	40	53
Wales	30	45
Scotland	34	49
Northern Ireland	28	41

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

2 Combined data from the 2003/04, 2004/05 and 2005/06 Expenditure and Food Surveys. See Notes and Definitions.

Source: Expenditure and Food Survey, Office for National Statistics

London Government

- The GLA was formed in 2000 and comprises a directly elected Mayor and a separately elected assembly. Elections are held every four years.
- There are 25 members of the Assembly – 14 are elected in 'first-past-the-post' elections and the remaining 11 are elected on a London-wide basis from party lists and independent candidates.
- General elections for the 32 London boroughs are held every four years.
- After 12 years of continuously reducing turnout at London borough elections from the peak in 1990, the poll was higher at 37.9 per cent in 2006 compared with 31.8 per cent in 2002.
- Other than the GLA, the Mayor oversees Transport for London (TFL), the Metropolitan Police Authority (MPA), the London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority (LFEPA) and the London Development Agency (LDA). In 2005/06 the total expenditure by the GLA group was over £5.8 billion broken down as £61 million by GLA, £401 million by LDA, £410 million by LFEPA, £2.2 billion by TFL and £2.8 billion by MPA.

Table 12.1

London elections, 2004 to 2006

Party	Percentages and numbers		
	Percentage of votes	Number of seats	Percentage of seats
2004 GLA Assembly Constituency Election¹			
Conservative	31.2	9	64.3
Labour	24.7	5	35.7
Liberal Democrats	18.4	0	0.0
Others	25.7	0	0.0
(Percentage poll 37.0)			
2005 Parliamentary General Election			
Conservative	31.9	21	28.4
Labour	38.9	44	59.5
Liberal Democrats	21.9	8	10.8
Others	7.3	1	1.4
(Percentage poll 57.8)			
2006 London Borough Elections			
Conservative	37.8	785	42.2
Labour	30.1	685	36.8
Liberal Democrats	21.0	317	17.0
Others	11.1	74	4.0
(Percentage poll 37.9)			

¹ The data shown are for the elections for the GLA constituencies, which were on a first-past-the-post basis. There were also London-wide assembly elections and the Mayoral election. The party shares for these are shown in Table 12.2

Source: Greater London Authority

Table 12.2

Other London elections¹, 2004

Party	Percentages	
	Percentage of votes	
2004 London Mayoral Election		
– 1st preference		
Conservative	29.1	
Labour	36.8	
Liberal Democrats	15.3	
Others	18.8	
(Percentage poll 36.9)		
2004 GLA Assembly		
– London Members Election		
Conservative	28.5	
Labour	25.0	
Liberal Democrats	16.9	
Others	29.6	
(Percentage poll 37.0)		

¹ This Table shows details for the London-wide assembly elections and the Mayoral election. Data for the GLA Constituencies elections, which were on a first-past-the-post basis, are shown in Table 12.1

Source: Greater London Authority

Table 12.3

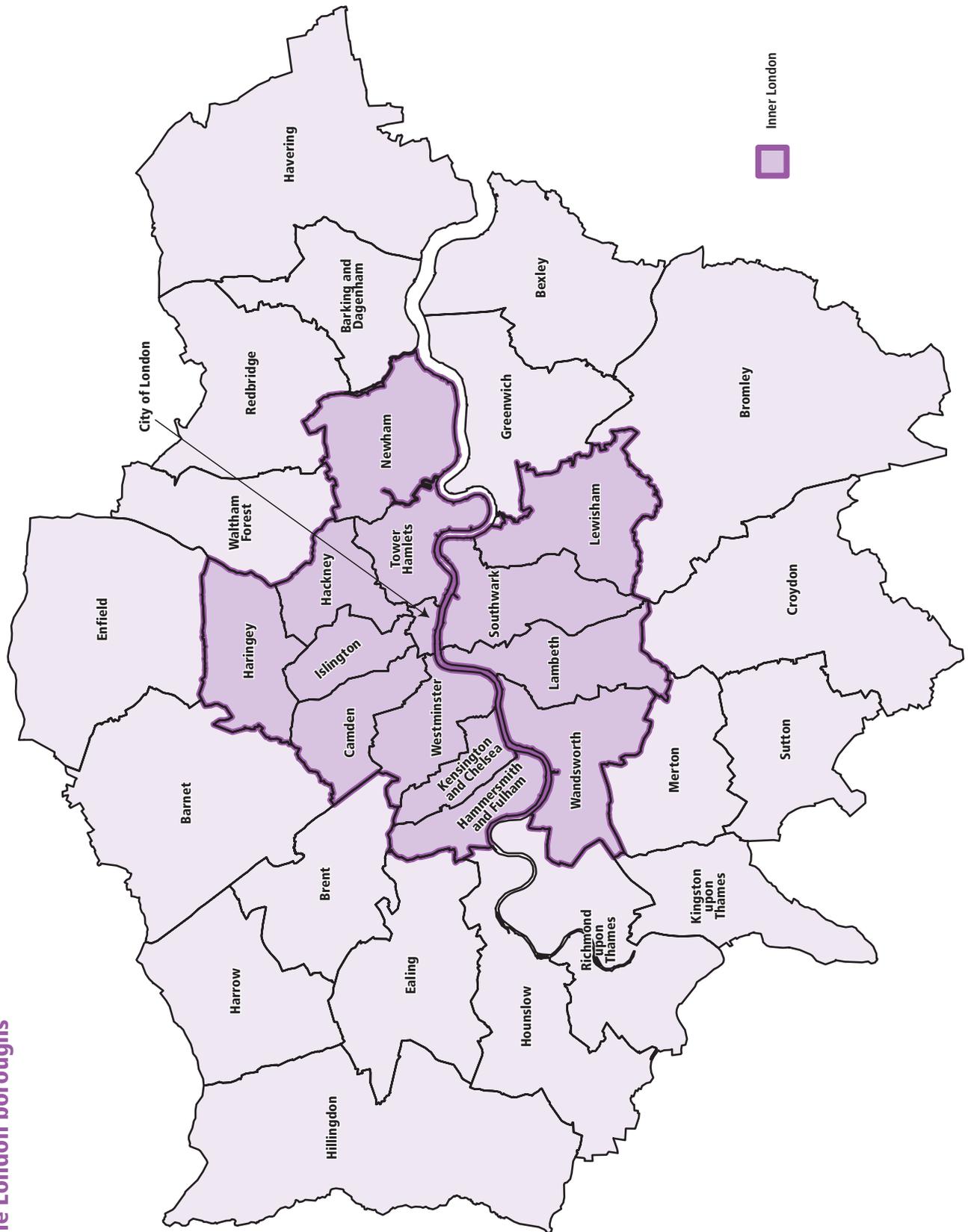
Turnout at London borough elections

Year	Percentages ¹
	Percentage
1968	35.8
1971	38.7
1974	36.3
1978	42.9
1982	43.8
1986	45.4
1990	48.1
1994	46.1
1998	34.7
2002	31.8
2006	37.9

¹ As a percentage of the electorate.

Source: Greater London Authority

The London boroughs



Notes and Definitions

Boundaries

Regional geography

The primary regional classification used in *Focus on London 2007* is the Government Office Region (GOR). The GORs were established in England in 1994 and are now the standard regional geography for statistical purposes.

Local Authority geography

Since 2000, London has had a two-tier structure of local government. There are 32 London boroughs, together with the Corporation of the City of London. The Greater London Authority has responsibility for a range of citywide policies.

The 33 areas are generally combined into Inner and Outer London as follows: (See opposite)

Inner London

City of London, Camden, Hackney, Hammersmith and Fulham, Haringey, Islington, Kensington and Chelsea, Lambeth, Lewisham, Newham, Southwark, Tower Hamlets, Wandsworth and City of Westminster.

Outer London

Barking and Dagenham, Barnet, Bexley, Brent, Bromley, Croydon, Ealing, Enfield, Greenwich, Harrow, Havering, Hillingdon, Hounslow, Kingston upon Thames, Merton, Redbridge, Richmond upon Thames, Sutton and Waltham Forest.

Within Inner London, certain tables in Chapters 5 and 7 show a Central London area separately. These areas are defined in the relevant sections below.

Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics (NUTS)

Certain tables in Chapters 1 and 6 use the Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics (NUTS). This provides a single, uniform breakdown of territorial units for producing regional statistics across the European Union. It has been used since 1988 in community legislation for determining the distribution of the Structural Funds. The current NUTS nomenclature includes the main levels of spatial disaggregation used within the United Kingdom for statistical purposes.

Level 1 of the classification (12 areas for the United Kingdom) represents Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the Government Office Regions of England.

Level 2 (37 areas) represents individual or groups of old counties in England, groups of unitary authorities in Wales, groups of councils or Local Enterprise Company areas in Scotland and the whole of Northern Ireland. Level 2 was

devised purely for European purposes and to date has been used very little for internal UK purposes.

Level 3 (133 areas for the UK) represents smaller areas which, in England, are generally either (a) individual counties or unitary authorities, or (b) groups of adjacent unitary authorities/London boroughs/metropolitan districts. In Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, level 3 represents groups of unitary authority or district areas.

For London, the revised structure means that London as a whole is a NUTS-1 area. There are two NUTS-2 areas (Inner London and Outer London) and five NUTS-3 areas (Inner London - West, Inner London - East, Outer London - East & North East, Outer London - South, Outer London - West & North West).

Middle Layer Super Output Areas (MSOAs)

Chapters 1 and 5 include some data for Middle Layer Super Output Areas (MSOAs). Super Output Areas are a new geographic hierarchy designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales. These are based on Census Output Areas which are based on postcode areas.

There are three layers of Super Output Areas - Lower, Middle and Upper. For the middle SOA, the areas will have a minimum population of 5,000 constrained by 2003 Local Authority boundaries used for 2001 Census Outputs. See link below for a detailed description;

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

Chapter 1: Population and Migration

(Tables 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.10, 1.12, 1.13 and 1.14)

The estimated resident population of an area includes all people who usually live there, whatever their nationality. Members of UK and non-UK armed forces stationed in the UK are included in their respective countries and UK forces stationed outside the UK are excluded. Students are taken to be resident at their term time address. Population estimates do not include people who are in the UK for less than 6 months. Figures for the United Kingdom do not include the population of the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man.

The population estimates for mid-2001 to mid-2005 are based on results from the 2001 Census and have been updated to reflect subsequent births, deaths, net migration, and other changes. Details on the calculation of population estimates for 1992 to 2000 can be found in *Population Trends Issue 122* from the following link:

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=6303&pos=&ColRank=1&Rank=422>

Births and deaths

(Tables 1.1, 1.2, 1.13, 1.14, 1.15, 1.16 and Figure 1.4)

Within England and Wales, births are assigned to areas according to the usual residence of the mother at the date of birth, as stated at registration. If the address of usual residence is outside England and Wales, the birth is included in any aggregate for England and Wales as a whole (and hence in the UK total), but excluded from the figures for any individual region or area.

Birth figures for Scotland include births to both resident and non-resident mothers. Where sub-national data are given, births have been allocated to the usual residence of the mother if this was in Scotland and to the area of occurrence if the mother's usual residence was outside Scotland.

All figures given for Northern Ireland exclude births to mothers not usually resident in Northern Ireland. However, the UK total includes such births.

As with births, within England and Wales, a death is normally assigned to the area of usual residence of the deceased. If this is outside England and Wales, the death is included in any aggregate for England and Wales as a whole (and hence in the UK total), but excluded from the figures for any individual region or area.

Death figures for Scotland and Northern Ireland include deaths of both residents and non-residents. Where sub-national data are given, deaths of Scottish or Northern Irish residents have been allocated to the usual area of residence, while deaths of non-residents have been allocated to the area of occurrence.

Birth and death rates and rate of natural change

(Tables 1.2 and 1.14)

Tables 1.2 and 1.14 relate to population change from mid-year to mid-year, the numbers shown in the tables relate to calendar years. Crude birth/death rates and natural change are affected by the age and sex structure of the population. For example, for any given levels of fertility and mortality, a population with a relatively high proportion of persons in the younger age groups will have a higher crude birth rate and consequently a higher rate of natural change than a population with a higher proportion of elderly people.

Total Fertility Rate

(Tables 1.13, 1.15 and Figure 1.4)

Age-specific birth rates for the United Kingdom figures have been calculated on all births registered in the UK, i.e. including births to mothers usually resident outside the UK apart from those to the non-residents of Northern Ireland, which are excluded. The England and Wales figures have been calculated on all births registered in England and Wales apart from the non-residents. Data relate to year of occurrence in England and Wales, and year of registration in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

The total fertility rate (TFR) is the average number of live children that a woman would bear if the female population experienced the Age Specific Fertility Rate (ASFRs) of the

calendar year in question throughout their childbearing lifespan.

Standardised mortality ratio

(Tables 1.13 and 1.16)

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

Migration

(Tables 1.5, 1.6, 1.7 and 1.17)

Inter-regional migration

Estimates for internal population movements are based on the movement of NHS doctors' patients between former Health Authorities (HAs) in England and Wales and Area Health Boards (AHBs) in Scotland and Northern Ireland. These transfers are recorded at the NHS Central Registers (NHSCRs), Southport and Edinburgh, and at the Central Services Agency, Belfast.

The figures have been adjusted to take account of differences in recorded cross-border flows between England and Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland and provide a detailed indicator of population movement within the UK. However, they should not be regarded as a perfect measure of migration as there is variation in the delay between a person moving and registering with a new doctor. Additionally, some moves may not result in a re-registration, i.e. individuals may migrate again before registering with a doctor. Conversely, there may be others who move and re-register several times in a year. Not everyone registers with a doctor so their movement will not be recorded.

International migration

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

Estimates of international migration are derived from several data sources:

- Migration data from the International Passenger Survey (IPS). This is the principal source that provides data on the number of migrants entering and leaving the country.
- Estimates of migration between the UK and the Irish Republic based on data provided by the Irish Central Statistics Office (CSO).
- Other data sources allow for the estimation of adjustments to the IPS migrant and Irish data. That is, an adjustment for asylum seekers not counted by the IPS (using data from the Home Office (HO)) and adjustments for visitor and migrant switchers (people who change their intentions and, therefore, their migratory status).

The IPS is a continuous voluntary sample survey that provides information on passengers entering and leaving the UK by the

principal air, sea and tunnel routes. It excludes routes between the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man and the rest of the world. It has been running since 1961 and is used to collect information on tourism and the balance of payments, as well as on migration. In 2004, the main sample was over a quarter of a million interviews and had an overall response rate of 81%. Of the main sample, just over 3,500 were international migrants.

The IPS is a sample survey and is, therefore, subject to some uncertainty. Figures obtained from the IPS are subject to both sampling and non-sampling errors. For 2004, the overall standard error for the estimated total inflow of 518,000 migrants was 3.8 per cent and for outflow of 310,000 migrants was 4.7 per cent. As a guide, the standard error for an estimated 1,000 migrants will be in the region of 40 per cent. This reduces to about 10 per cent for an estimate of 40,000 migrants. Thus, generally speaking, the larger the sample supporting a particular estimate, the proportionately smaller is its sampling error.

The IPS is based on intentions to migrate and intentions are liable to change. Adjustments are made for visitor switchers (those who intend to stay in the UK or abroad for less than one year but subsequently stay for longer and become migrants) and migrant switchers (those who intend to stay in the UK or abroad for one year or more but then return earlier so are no longer migrants). These adjustments are primarily based on IPS data, but for years prior to 2001, Home Office data on short-term visitors who were subsequently granted an extension of stay for a year or longer for other reasons have been incorporated. The Irish CSO makes estimates of outflows from the UK to the Irish Republic using data from the Irish Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS) each April. The QNHS defines in-migrants as those who have arrived in the Irish Republic from the UK since the previous April.

The Irish CSO also provides estimates of migrants from the Irish Republic to the UK. In the QNHS an out-migrant is defined as a person who was usually living in the household in the previous April but is living in the UK at the time of the survey. Given that wholly emigrating households may be under-estimated using this method, estimates of out-migration may be adjusted by CSO in the light of data from other sources including the National Health Service Central Register (NHSCR), the Census of Population and the Country of Residence Survey.

Home Office provides data on the numbers of applications, refusals, withdrawals, appeals allowed and removals of asylum seekers and their dependants. These data are used to estimate the migration of asylum seekers and their dependants that is not captured by the IPS. HO also provides data on the numbers of asylum seekers and their dependants who are removed from the UK within a year of their application. These data are used to make adjustments to exclude those who were in the UK for less than a year as they do not meet the definition of a migrant.

Data on dependants between 1991 and 2001 were estimates as these data were not collected explicitly during this period. Data from the National Asylum Support Service are used to distribute asylum seeker inflows and outflows between the constituent countries of the UK, and between the GORs within England.

A consistent methodology has been used to derive international migration estimates for the constituent countries of the UK and GORs within England. This methodology is currently under review as part of the National Statistics Quality Review of International Migration. Given the small sample size of the IPS for residents of Scotland and Northern Ireland, adjustment of these estimates using data from administrative records is currently made for the purposes of population estimation in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Population Turnover Rate

(Map 1.8)

To help users who wish to compare different areas the internal migration estimates are converted into rates using the population estimates at the end of the year. An inflow rate of 97 therefore means that for every 1,000 people estimated to be living in the area at the end of the year, 97 people lived outside the area, elsewhere in England and Wales, one year previously.

International migrants (people moving to or from England and Wales) are not included in the turnover estimates.

Population turnover rates have been produced for the MSOA geography (see 'Boundaries') and more information relating to these points can be found in the metadata that accompany the data on the Neighbourhood Statistics website.

<http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/>

Ethnicity

(Table 1.9)

Population estimates by ethnic group

The population estimates by ethnic group are experimental statistics. This means that they have not yet been shown to meet the quality criteria for National Statistics, but are being published to involve users in the development of the methodology and to help build quality at an early stage. They are fully consistent with published mid-year population estimates for the same year. More information on Experimental Statistics and National Statistics is provided in the National Statistics Code of Practice: Protocol on Data Presentation, Dissemination and Pricing available at:

http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/national_statistics/cop/protocols_published.asp.

The Fractionalisation Index of Diversity

The index produces scores that represent the probability that two people chosen at random within a given area will belong to different groups. The index has values from 0 to 1 with 0 indicating no diversity (everyone from the same group) and 1 indicating total diversity (everyone from a different group). For this analysis, scores are classed as highly diverse if they are 0.5 or higher, as this indicates a 50 per cent chance or above that two people drawn at random would be from a different ethnic group.

Chapter 2: Education and Training

Types of school

(Table 2.1)

Academies and City Technology Colleges are publicly funded independent schools. Academies in particular were originally intended to reverse educational under-achievement in deprived inner city areas, but can now be established in rural areas and in any area where there is a need for additional school places. Pupil Referral Units (PRUs) provide education on a temporary basis for children of compulsory school age who are not able to attend a full-time school. This may be because the child has been excluded from school or because of persistent truanting or special educational needs which cannot be coped with in mainstream or special schools. In community schools, the local authority owns the land and the buildings, provides the funding, employs the staff, and determines and administers school admissions arrangements. Voluntary controlled schools are in a similar position, except that a voluntary organisation, usually a church, owns the land and the buildings. In voluntary aided schools, a voluntary organisation, again usually a church, owns the land and the buildings, and also part-funds the school. Additionally, staff are employed by the governing body, which is also responsible, in consultation with the local authority, for school admissions policy. In foundation schools, the governing body owns the land and the buildings, employs the staff and, in consultation with the local authority, determines school admissions policy.

Pupils and teachers by type of school

(Table 2.2)

The pupil-teacher ratio in a school is the ratio of all pupils on the register to all qualified teachers employed within the schools during the census week. Part-time teachers and part-time pupils are included on a full-time equivalent basis.

Post-compulsory and Further (including adult) Education

(Table 2.4)

Further Education (FE) includes home students on courses in further education institutions. The FE sector includes all provision outside schools that is below higher education (HE) level. This ranges from courses in independent living skills for students with severe learning difficulties up to GCE A level, and level 3 NVQ/SVQ and other vocational courses. The FE sector also includes many students pursuing recreational courses not leading to a formal qualification. Most FE students are in FE colleges and (in England) sixth form colleges that were formerly maintained by Local Education Authorities (LEAs) but in April 1993 became independent self-governing institutions receiving funding through the Further Education Funding Council (FEFC). However, from April 2001, the Learning and Skills Council (LSC) took over the responsibility for funding the FE sector in England. There are also a small number of FE students in HE institutions, and conversely some HE students in FE institutions.

Students may be of any age from 16 upwards and full- or part-time. Full-time students aged under 19 are exempt from tuition fees and are fully funded by the respective further education

funding bodies in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Students are eligible to apply for support (bursary); the policy for eligibility is at the discretion of the colleges. For other students, tuition fees are payable but may be remitted for students in receipt of certain social security benefits. In some cases discretionary grants may be available from Local Authorities (LAs) or the colleges themselves. LAs continue to make some FE provision (often referred to as 'adult education') exclusively part-time and predominantly recreational. The majority of LAs make part or all of this provision directly themselves, but some pay other organisations (usually FE colleges) to do so on their behalf, i.e. 'contracted out' provision.

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

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

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

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

Foundation - broadly equivalent to four GCSEs at grades D-G.

Intermediate - broadly equivalent to five GCSEs at grades A*-C.

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

Since 1996/97, figures for FE students in England have been extracted from the Individualised Student Record (ISR) - until 1995/96, figures were taken from the Further Education Statistical Record (FESR). Due to differences in data collection and methodology between the two sources, the ISR figures are not directly comparable with figures derived from the FESR. Since April 2001, the publication of data on further education in England has been the responsibility of the Learning and Skills Council (LSC), which has taken over the funding of further education from the FEFC.

The participation rates for regions in England have been calculated in the following way:

- the number of pupils in independent schools *attending* schools in the area;
- the number of maintained school pupils *resident* in the area, regardless of where they study;
- the number of full-time and part-time further education students *resident* in the area regardless of where they study;

- trainees on Government-supported training, according to the area with which their training is contracted;
- divided by the estimated total population of the area in January of the latest year shown who were 16 or 17 respectively at the previous 31 August.

Pupil absence from maintained primary and secondary schools in England

(Table 2.8)

In law, parents of children of compulsory school age (5 to 16) are required to ensure that they receive a suitable education by regular attendance at school or otherwise. Failure to comply with this statutory duty can lead to prosecution. Local Authorities (LAs) are responsible in law for making sure that pupils attend school.

Schools are required to take attendance registers twice a day: once at the beginning of the morning session and once during the afternoon session. In their register, schools are required to distinguish whether pupils are present, engaged in an approved educational activity, or are absent. Where a day pupil of compulsory school age is absent, schools have to indicate in their register whether the absence is authorised by the school or unauthorised.

Authorised absence is absence with permission from a teacher or other authorised representative of the school. This includes instances of absences for which a satisfactory explanation has been provided (for example, illness). Unauthorised absence is absence without permission from a teacher or other authorised representative of the school. This includes all unexplained or unjustified absences.

The National Curriculum: Assessments and Tests

(Table 2.9)

Under the *Education Reform Act (1988)* a National Curriculum has been progressively introduced into primary and secondary schools in England and Wales. This consists of English (or the option of Welsh as a first language in Wales), mathematics and science as core subjects, with a modern language, history, geography, information technology, design and technology, music, art and physical education (and Welsh as a second language in Wales) as foundation subjects. The *Education Act 2002* extended the National Curriculum for England to include the foundation (i.e. early years education) stage, for suitable areas of learning.

Measurable local targets have been defined for four key stages, corresponding to ages 7, 11, 14 and 16. Pupils are assessed formally at the ages of 7, 11 and 14 by a mixture of teacher assessments and by national tests in the core subjects of English, mathematics and science (and in Welsh in Welsh-speaking schools in Wales), though the method varies between subjects and countries. Sixteen-year-olds are assessed by means of the General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE) examination. Statutory authorities have been set up for England and Wales to advise government on the National Curriculum and promote curriculum development generally. Northern Ireland has its own common curriculum, which is similar, but not identical to, the National Curriculum in England and Wales. Assessment arrangements in Northern Ireland

became statutory from September 1996, and Key Stage 1 pupils are assessed at the age of 8. Pupils in Northern Ireland are not assessed in science at Key Stages 1 and 2.

The Key Stage 1, 2 and 3 figures for England cover all types of school (e.g. maintained and independent). The Government Office Region figures cover LA maintained schools only.

Examination achievements

(Figure 2.10, Map 2.11, Tables 2.12, 2.13 and 2.14)

The main examination for pupils at the minimum school-leaving age in England, Wales and Northern Ireland is the GCSE, which is awarded in eight grades, A*-G. GCSE figures relate to achievements by 16-year-olds at the end of the academic year and are shown as percentages of 16-year-olds in school.

General Certificate of Education (GCE) A levels are usually taken after a further two years of post-compulsory education, passes being graded from A-E. The A level data shows the proportion of *candidates* aged 16-18 in schools and FE colleges in England. Average GCE/VCE A/AS points scores are shown. Points scores are determined by totalling pupils' individual GCE/VCE A/AS results: an A level pass and an AS examination pass are classified at grade E or above. Each grade at AS examination is counted as half that grade at A level. Vocational Certificate of Education (VCE) A level double awards count as 2 A levels. The number of points assigned to grades within GCE/VCE qualifications, in England reflects the Universities and Colleges Admissions Service (UCAS) Tariff. Scores are calculated as shown below:

GCE/VCE AS level:

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

GCE/VCE A level:

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

VCE A level double award:

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

Advanced GNVQ scores are calculated as follows:

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

Also see the National Curriculum notes above.

Higher education

(Tables 2.15 and 2.18)

HE students are those on courses that are of a standard that is higher than GCE A level, Scottish NQ Higher Grade, GNVQ/NVQ level 3 or the BTEC or SCOTVEC National Certificate or Diploma. HE in publicly funded institutions is funded by block grants from the three Higher Education Funding Councils (HEFCs) in Great Britain and the Department for Employment and Learning in Northern Ireland (DELNI). Some HE activity takes place in FE sector institutions, some of which is funded by the HEFCs and some by the FE funding bodies.

The figures for HE students in FE colleges in England and Wales have been extracted from the Individualised Student Record (ISR). Figures for England include LSC funded students studying in FE institutions who were undergoing learning at 1 November. Figures for Wales refer to students at 1 December.

Population of working age by highest qualification

(Table 2.16)

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

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

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

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

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

School meal arrangements

(Table 2.17)

Information is collected for the numbers of full and part-time pupils (up to and including and above minimum school leaving age) on each school's register known to be eligible for a free school meal and those who took a free school meal. Prior to 2001, the numbers eligible for a free school meal were those pupils who had, or whose parents had, satisfied the relevant authority that they were receiving Income Support or income-based Jobseeker's Allowance or support provided under Part 6 of the *Immigration and Asylum Act 1999*.

Chapter 3: Labour Market

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

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/data/guides/LabourMarket/default.asp>

Labour Force Survey (LFS)

LFS estimates are prone to sampling variability. For example, in the March to May 2003 period, unemployment in the United Kingdom according to the ILO definition (seasonally adjusted) stood at 1,474,000. If another sample for the same period were drawn, a different result might be achieved. In theory, many samples could be drawn, each giving a different result. This is because each sample would be made up of different people giving different answers to the questions. The spread of these results is the sampling variability. Sampling variability is determined by a number of factors including the sample size, the variability of the population from which the sample is drawn and the sample design. Once the sampling variability is known, it is possible to calculate a range of values about the sample estimate that represents the expected variation with a given level of assurance. This is called a confidence interval. For a 95 per cent confidence interval, widely used within ONS and elsewhere, we expect that in 95 per cent of the samples (19 times out of 20) the confidence interval will contain the true value that would be obtained by surveying the entire population. For the example given above, we can be 95 per cent confident that the true value was in the range 1,422,000 to 1,526,000.

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

regional estimates is, proportionately, around three times that for national estimates.

Sampling variability also affects changes over time. Changes over time are best viewed using changes in rates rather than levels in order to view them in a wider context of changes in the overall population. Rates are also subject to sampling variability.

The LFS began in 1973. From 1992 the LFS was conducted on a seasonal quarter basis. This meant that quarterly results were published for spring (March to May), summer (June to August), autumn (September to November) and winter (December to February). In May 2006, the LFS changed to collecting information on a calendar quarter basis and the results refer to Quarter 1 (January to March), Quarter 2 (April to June), Quarter 3 (July to September) and Quarter 4 (October to December). In this publication from 2007, the period used is usually the second quarter. This has been chosen as two of the months are the same as the spring quarter, making the latest tables as comparable as possible with those published previously. However, when comparing new versions of tables with previously published spring (or other seasonal quarter) estimates there may be some differences caused by seasonal factors. For example, the moving Easter holidays always fell in the spring (March to May) quarter but now may occur in either the second quarter (April to June) or, occasionally, in the first quarter (January to March). During 2007, some tables published may still use spring quarter (March to May) 2006.

LFS estimates are consistent with post-2001 Census UK population estimates. Unadjusted estimates are consistent with the population estimates published in spring 2003. Seasonally adjusted estimates are updated annually to be in line with the latest population estimates, using the interim reweighting adjustment methodology developed to take account of the 2001 Census results. Details of this methodology were published in an article, which is available on the website at:

http://www.statistics.gov.uk/articles/labour_market_trends/Interim_lfs_estimates_Dec2002.pdf

Annual Business Inquiry, Short-term Employment Survey and Quarterly Employment Survey

The Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) is a sample survey which ran for the first time in 1998 and replaced the Annual Employment Survey. The ABI is the only source of employment statistics for Great Britain analysed by local area and by detailed industrial classification. The sample is drawn from the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR), and the ABI 2004 sample comprised some 81,000 reporting units. A reporting unit is roughly defined as a combination of local units (i.e. individual workplaces with PAYE schemes or registered for VAT) under common ownership. These reporting units covered 0.5 million local units and 17.5 million employees (out of a total population of roughly 26.5 million employees in employment). The ABI results are used to benchmark the monthly/quarterly employment surveys (STES) which measure 'movements', by region and industrial group, between the annual survey dates.

The Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) for Northern Ireland is a voluntary survey which covers all employers with at least 25 employees, all public sector employers and a representative sample of smaller firms. Data are collected for both male and female, full-time and part-time employees. Estimates for

Northern Ireland are produced on a quarterly basis with unadjusted figures available at the two-digit or division level of the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification and seasonally adjusted figures available at a broad sector level.

Glossary of terms

Claimant count:

A count, derived from administrative sources, of those people who are claiming unemployment-related benefits at Jobcentre Plus local offices, primarily Jobseeker's Allowance.

Claimant count rate:

The claimant count rate shown is calculated by expressing the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits (the numerator) as a percentage of the resident working-age population of the area (the denominator).

Economically active/labour force:

The labour force (otherwise known as the economically active population) consists of those in employment *plus* the unemployed.

Economic activity rate:

The percentage of the population which is in the labour force.

Economically inactive:

People who are neither part of the labour force in employment nor unemployed (according to the ILO definition - see Unemployed). For example, all people under 16, those retired or looking after a home, or those permanently unable to work.

Employees (Labour Force Survey):

A household-based measure of people aged 16 or over who regard themselves as paid employees. In this publication, people are counted only once in their main job.

Employee jobs (Employer Surveys):

A measure, obtained from surveys of employers, of jobs held by civilians. People with two or more jobs are counted in each job.

Unemployed:

An International Labour Organisation (ILO) recommended measure, used in household surveys such as the LFS, which counts as unemployed those aged 16 or over who are without a job, are available to start work in the next two weeks and who have been seeking a job in the last four weeks, or were waiting to start a job already obtained in the next two weeks.

Unemployment rate:

The percentage of the economically active who are unemployed.

Population of working age:

Currently, men aged 16 to 64 years and women aged 16 to 59 years.

Self-employed:

A household-based measure (from the LFS) of people aged 16 or over who regard themselves as self-employed in their main job.

Workforce jobs:

A measure of employee jobs (obtained from employer surveys), self-employment jobs (obtained from the LFS), all HM Forces, and government-supported trainees (obtained from the Department for Work and Pensions and its Scottish and Welsh counterparts).

Average weekly earnings and hours

(Tables 3.6 and 3.17)

These tables contain some of the regional results of the ASHE, 2006 which has replaced the New Earnings Survey. Fuller details of this are at:

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=13101>

Gross earnings are measured before tax, National Insurance or other deductions. They include overtime pay, bonuses and other additions to basic pay but exclude any payments for earlier periods (for example, back pay), income in kind, tips and gratuities. Results relate to full-time male and female employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence.

Data on average weekly earnings and hours shown here are generally classified to the employee's region of residence.

Full-time employees are defined as those who were paid for more than 30 hours per week during the survey pay period, (or more than 25 hours in the case of teachers).

Median figures have been used in these tables, where available. These are less affected than means by extremes of low and highly paid people. A median is a value where half of the given population earn less than this amount and half earn more. Previous editions of *Focus on London* used means.

Average earnings and average hours split between basic and overtime are means, not medians. Total pay includes basic pay, overtime pay, shift premiums, bonuses, commission, and all other incentive payments. Weekly hours are those hours that are paid for and exclude any unpaid overtime.

Unemployment and Claimant Count Statistics

(Figure 3.7, Tables 3.8 and 3.9 and Map 3.10)

The International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of unemployment is measured through the LFS and covers those people who are looking for work and are available for work (see Glossary of terms). An unemployment rate is the number of people (in a population group) who are unemployed, as a proportion of the economically active people (in the relevant population group) resident in the area concerned.

Counts of claimants of unemployment-related benefits are also published. There are advantages and disadvantages with both, but the two series are complementary. The claimant count has the advantage of being available down to small geographic areas. The disadvantages are that, as it measures only those who are receiving unemployment-related benefits, movements

over time can be affected by changes in the rules governing entitlement to benefit, and its level at any one time is not internationally comparable. These deficiencies are largely overcome by using the ILO definition when measuring unemployment, but it too has disadvantages. For example, survey results are subject to sampling error (see notes on LFS), and unemployment by the ILO definition can be increased by government measures to encourage people to seek employment actively or be decreased by measures to put more people on government training programmes.

From 7 October 1996, a new single benefit, the Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA), replaced Unemployment Benefit and Income Support for unemployed people. People who qualify for JSA through their National Insurance contributions are eligible for a personal allowance (known as contribution-based JSA) for a maximum of six months. People who do not qualify for contribution-based JSA, or whose needs are not met by it, are able to claim a means-tested allowance (known as income-based JSA) for themselves and their dependants for as long as they need it. All those eligible for and claiming JSA, as well as those claiming National Insurance credits, continue to be included in the monthly claimant count.

The claimant count rate used is the number of claimants in an area as a proportion of the resident working-age population of the area. In previous editions of *Focus on London*, and elsewhere in National Statistics, national and regional claimant count rates are calculated by expressing the number of claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of claimants, employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM Armed Forces and government-supported trainees). These are affected by employees who commute between areas.

Labour market summary: London boroughs

Local area labour market data for Great Britain, previously published from the Annual Local Area LFS (LLFS), is now obtained from the Annual Population Survey (APS). The APS comprises the quarterly LFS, plus data from the annual LLFS boosts for England, Scotland and Wales. Data shown for April 2005 to March 2006 include a further sample boost collected between January 2004 and December 2005 for England only. The size of the total APS sample in 2005 was approximately 500,000 people. Following the withdrawal of the England APS boost the sample in 2006 onwards is about 375,000.

As the LFS is a sample survey the estimates are subject to sampling variability. In general, the smaller the estimate, the greater the margin of error as a proportion of the estimate. For small areas such as local authorities, even the annual LLFS or APS have small samples. This means that estimates from the APS for these areas are likely to be less reliable than those for larger areas since the sampling variability is high. In particular this affects estimates of unemployment, for which estimates have not always been available for the smaller local authority districts. A statistical model was developed to provide reliable unemployment estimates for all local authorities in Great Britain. The model uses APS data, by age and sex, together with the claimant count to calculate the estimates. The claimant count is an administrative measure, and so is known accurately for all areas and is closely related (correlated) with unemployment.

Chapter 4: Child poverty

Households Below Average Income

See Notes and Definitions for Income and Lifestyles.

Labour Force Survey

See Notes and Definitions for Labour Market.

Families on key benefits

(Figures 4.4 and 4.5)

The Department for Work and Pensions have moved from using a 5 per cent sample to a 100 per cent sample in the Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study as this is a much more reliable way of measuring statistics on benefits. However, for detailed breakdowns specific to one benefit and for some criteria not yet included in the 100 per cent sample it is necessary to use a 5 per cent sample. The 5 per cent sample was used for Figures 4.4 and 4.5.

These analyses are based on information collected for the administration of benefits. This means that analyses of such things as family type are based mainly on those for whom some additional money via benefits or tax credits is payable. See the following link for more information:

http://193.115.152.21/5pc/wa5popg/tabtool_wa5popg.html#links

Material deprivation

(Table 4.13 and Figure 4.14)

Material deprivation reflects aspects of poor living standards by indicating the inability to afford/access items including: food and meals; clothing and shoes; consumer durables; and leisure activities. A family is defined as deprived of an item if it did not have it and wanted it but could not afford it.

To account for the importance of different items and activities, a methodology that defines deprivation relative to the prevalence of the item among all families is used. This approach weights each item according to the proportion of families that own it. A higher weight is given to an item that is widely owned - so to go without this item implies more serious deprivation. This approach is based on the assumption that it is more serious to go without something that most other families have, such as a telephone, than to go without a less commonly held item, such as cable television.

The mean relative material deprivation score (RMDS) scores for each dimension of well-being. A higher score equals greater deprivation. The score can range from zero (family possesses all of the items) to one hundred (family possesses none of the items).

Glossary of terms

Household:

A household is defined as a single person or a group of people living at the same address as their only or main residence and either share one main meal a day or share the living accommodation or both.

Work-rich household:

All adults (men aged 16-64, women aged 16-59) are in employment.

Workless household:

No adults (men aged 16-64, women aged 16-59) are in employment.

Mixed household:

A mixed household is one that contains both employed and non-employed adults (those aged 16 and over). In this report, working households relate to working age households only.

Couple mother:

A married or cohabiting mother of a dependant child or children.

Couple father:

A married or cohabiting father of a dependant child or children.

Key benefits:

The key benefits included in these tables are;

Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA)

Incapacity Benefit (IB)

Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA)

Disability Living Allowance (DLA)

Income Support (IS)

Maternity Allowance and Child Benefit are not included.

Chapter 5: Environment

The Environment Agency

The Environment Agency for England and Wales was formally created on 8 August 1995 by the *Environment Act 1995*. It took up its statutory duties on 1 April 1996. The Agency brings together the functions previously carried out by the National Rivers Authority, Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Pollution, the waste regulatory functions of 83 local authorities and a small number of units from the then Department of the Environment dealing with the aspects of waste regulation and contaminated land. One of the key reasons for setting up the Agency was to promote a more coherent and integrated approach to environmental management.

Land Cover

(Map 5.1)

The data are derived from the Generalised Land Use Database (GLUD) 2001 produced by Communities and Local Government and uses experimental statistics to produce the underlying data for the map. The GLUD uses a methodology which allocates all identifiable land features on an Ordnance Survey map into nine simplified land categories. These are domestic buildings, gardens, non-domestic buildings, road, rail, path, greenspace, water and other (some of these areas have been amalgamated on the map). The land is analysed according to Local Authority Districts (2003) or Census Wards (2003).

Changes in land use

(Table 5.2)

Land is classified into 24 categories, which are then grouped into 'developed uses' and 'undeveloped uses'. Developed uses include: residential; transport and utilities; industry and commerce; community services; vacant previously-developed; minerals and landfill; defence. Undeveloped uses include: agriculture; forestry; open land and water; outdoor recreation; urban land not previously developed.

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

Water quality of rivers and canals

(Tables 5.3 and 5.4)

The quality of rivers and canal waters in the United Kingdom is monitored in a series of separate national surveys in England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. In England and Wales the National Rivers Authority (now superseded by the Environment Agency) developed and introduced the General Quality Assessment (GQA) scheme to provide a rigorous and objective method for assessing the basic chemical quality of rivers and canals based on three determinands: dissolved oxygen, biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) and ammoniacal nitrogen. The GQA scheme classifies stretches of river into six categories (A-F) of chemical quality, and these in turn have been grouped into the broader categories of good (classes A and B), fair (classes C and D), poor (E) and bad (F). GQA chemical classifications are based on a three year rolling dataset (for example, calculations for the year 2004 will be based on data from 2002-2004). In Northern Ireland, the grading of the 1991 and 1995 surveys is also based on the GQA scheme.

The biological quality of rivers and canals waters in England, Wales and Northern Ireland is assessed by the River Invertebrate Prediction and Classification System (RIVPACS). This is a computer program which measures quality by monitoring the small animals (invertebrates) that live in, or on the beds of, rivers and canals. Canals in Northern Ireland are also checked for compliance with the Freshwater Fish Directive.

In Scotland, the classification system is not directly comparable with either the GQA or RIVPACS; the same numeric quality band boundaries are applied, but resulting bands are differently combined and described. The Scottish River Classification Scheme results in a single classification class outcome which incorporates biological, chemical and aesthetic data.

Estimated household water consumption

(Table 5.8)

Household water consumption is calculated using litres per head per day. Household size is estimated using sample areas for each company. A range of data is collected using Census and local council information together with data from independent market research companies. Age profile, number of people per property and socio-economic groupings are some of the variables collected within the sample.

Sources of air pollutant emissions 2003

(Table 5.11)

Gas consumption and gas leakage

Table 5.11 uses data from the London Atmospheric Emissions Inventory (LAEI) 2003. The emissions estimates used in the LAEI are different from those in the National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory (NAEI). The two inventories employ different approaches to compiling the aggregated emission estimates for the source types. The LAEI is based largely on a bottom-up approach establishing the emission estimates for each individual source, whilst the NAEI generates national emissions estimates using a top-down approach which are disaggregated throughout the UK prior to being summarised for the LAEI area.

The data in Table 5.11 uses a base year of 2003 and are not directly comparable to data in Table 3.14 of *Focus on London 2003* which use a base year of 1999.

In the LAEI London is broken up into 1km grid squares for analysis. The Greater London area is subdivided into three geographical areas:

- Central Greater London - roughly corresponds to the boundary of the Central London Congestion Charging Zone (CCZ) and is made up of some of the 1km² grids in the London boroughs of Camden, City of London, Islington, Lambeth, Southwark, Tower Hamlets and Westminster.
- Inner Greater London - consists of some of the 1km² grids in the London boroughs of Camden, Greenwich, Hackney, Hammersmith and Fulham, Haringey, Barnet, Islington, Kensington and Chelsea, Lambeth, Lewisham, Newham, Southwark, Tower Hamlets, Wandsworth, Westminster, Waltham Forest and Redbridge.
- Outer Greater London - consists of some of the 1km² grids in the London boroughs of Enfield, Barking and Dagenham, Barnet, Bexley, Brent, Bromley, Croydon, Ealing, Harrow, Havering, Hillingdon, Hounslow, Kingston upon Thames, Merton, Richmond upon Thames, Redbridge, Sutton and Waltham Forest.

The data and methodology are taken from the LAEI 2003. The National Grid plc (formerly, National Grid Transco plc) provided the 2003 gas demand data (that is, annual quantities expressed in kilowatt hours and grouped as domestic and industrial-commercial sectors) and customer numbers by postcode sectors and Transco Local Distribution Zones. The 2003 gas demand data and the new 2003 emission factors provided by NETCEN were used to estimate and update atmospheric emissions from gas consumption and gas leakage.

Part A processes

The Part A processes category covers large industries regulated by the Environment Agency.

The Environment Agency (EA) provided the 2003 Pollution Inventory (PI) datasets for Part A processes. Details of the authorisations, locations, processes and stacks were obtained via the public register and annual average emissions were obtained from the EA.

Part B processes

The Part B processes category covers smaller industrial processes regulated by the local authorities.

They include blending; packing and loading of bulk cement; mobile concrete crushing and screening process; wood combustion; manufacture of timber and wood based products; power coating; incineration processes; recovery of petrol vapour at storage terminal and service station; treatment of processing of animal or vegetable matter production; re-spraying of road vehicles; print works; coating of metal and plastic; lead glass manufacture and production; gas turbine with 20-50 MW net rated thermal and waste oil burners with less than 0.4 MW. The methodology used to determine airborne emissions from Part B processes within the LAEI mirrors the methodology used in the LAEI 2002. Where monitoring datasets from the Part B processes were available, they were integrated into the LAEI 2003 and updated accordingly. However, in the majority of cases no up-to-date monitoring datasets were available. The US EPA's AP-42 emission factors were used to update the emission estimates of some of the Part B processes in the LAEI 2003 in order to maintain consistency. Some of the Part B processes remained the same as they were in the LAEI 2002.

Air quality objectives

Air quality objectives are set out in the UK National Air Quality Strategy (NAQS) and the EU Air Quality Directives. The Government's policies for tackling air pollution are set out in the Air Quality Strategy objectives for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs are responsible for this strategy. The Local Air Quality Management process places a statutory responsibility on local authorities to review local air quality for seven pollutants. If the objectives for these pollutants are not likely to be met, the local authority must declare a formal Air Quality Management Area and produce an Action Plan to work towards meeting the air quality objectives. All London boroughs have a statutory obligation to work towards the UK national and EU air quality objectives and limit values which are designed to protect human health. There are Air Quality Management Areas in every London borough and a significant number in local authorities elsewhere in the region. Almost all of these are due to pollution from traffic.

- The main pollutants of concern are Particulates (PM₁₀), Oxides of Nitrogen, Sulphur Dioxide and Ozone. Particulates measured as PM₁₀ are produced by vehicle exhaust, industrial combustion and construction, as well as natural sources. High concentrations are known to affect the heart and breathing and it is thought there is no safe level of particulate pollution - even low amounts can cause harm.

- Oxides of Nitrogen are produced by combustion in air, but especially by vehicle exhausts. It is the nitrogen dioxide component which causes health effects such as inflammation of airways and other respiratory problems. Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) and Nitric Oxide (NO) are both oxides of nitrogen and together are referred to as NO_x.
- Ozone is formed by a complex process that involves reactions of volatile organic compounds, produced by traffic and industry, in the presence of nitrogen oxides and sunlight. However, due to its chemistry, it generally does not form in large amounts where nitrogen pollution is high. Ozone is the most highly irritating of the common air pollutants and its effects may be chronic. Levels in London are associated with changes in daily mortality rates.
- Sulphur Dioxide is largely emitted by industry but at high traffic levels diesel engines can affect urban background levels. It also is an airway irritant, although effects are associated with occasional short term localised episodes rather than chronic exposure at the ambient concentrations seen in the UK.

Emission Intensity Scores of Air Pollutants

(Figures 5.12a, 12b, 12c, and 12d)

For Figures 5.12a, b, c and d the emission intensity scores are calculated from emissions intensities (tonnes per km²) for each MSOA (see 'Boundaries') in 2004. The intensities have been classified into 8 groups (8 subsets of equal numbers of MSOAs) as follows;

For Nitrogen Oxides

Score	NO _x Emission Intensity (tonnes per km ²) in 2004	
1	0 - 3.6	
2	>3.6 - 9.5	
3	>9.5 - 15.7	
4	>15.7 - 21.8	Median level = 21.8
5	>21.8 - 29	
6	>29 - 38.2	Mean level = 30.9
7	>38.2 - 55.7	
8	>55.7 - 2418.5	

For Benzene

Score	Benzene Emission Intensity (tonnes per km ²) in 2004	
1	0 - 0.5	
2	>0.05 - 0.1	
3	>0.11 - 0.18	
4	>0.18 - 0.25	Median level = 0.25
5	>0.25 - 0.31	Mean level = 0.29
6	>0.31 - 0.4	
7	>0.4 - 0.54	
8	>0.54 - 6.72	

For PM₁₀

Score	PM ₁₀ Emission Intensity (tonnes per km ²) in 2004	
1	0 - 0.6	
2	>0.6 - 1	
3	>1.0 - 1.5	
4	>1.5 - 2.0	Median level = 2.0
5	>2.0 - 2.5	
6	>2.5 - 3.2	Mean level = 2.6
7	>3.2 - 4.4	
8	>4.4 - 193.7	

For Sulphur Dioxide

Score	Sulphur Dioxide Emission Intensity (tonnes per km ²) in 2004	
1	0 - 0.3	
2	>0.3 - 0.5	
3	>0.5 - 0.8	
4	>0.8 - 1.1	Median level = 1.1
5	>1.1 - 1.5	
6	>1.5 - 2.1	
7	>2.1 - 3.5	
8	>3.5 - 5000.1	Mean level = 7.3

More information can be found in
www.neighbourhood.gov.uk

Chapter 6: Economy

Gross value added (GVA)

(Tables 6.1, 6.2, 6.3 and 6.4)

Regional GVA is measured as the sum of incomes earned from the production of goods and services in the region. Regional estimates are calculated for individual income components: compensation of employees (formerly known as income from employment); gross operating surplus; mixed income; and taxes (less subsidies) on production. The GVA estimates presented here are based on the European System of Accounts 1995 (ESA95). The figures for all United Kingdom NUTS1 areas are consistent with the UK National Accounts (Blue Book) 2006.

The industry definitions used are in accordance with the Standard Industrial Classification Revised 2003 (SIC2003).

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

Regional GVA is currently calculated both on a workplace and a residence basis. Residence-based GVA allocates the incomes of individuals to their place of residence, whereas workplace GVA allocates their incomes to where they work. The regional GVA estimates are provided on both a residence and

workplace basis; there are differences between the two bases only in London, the South East and the East of England.

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

GVA data for NUTS levels 2 and 3 areas, and by industry at NUTS 1, are currently only available up to 2004. The NUTS levels 2 and 3 GVA estimates are only produced on a workplace basis.

The industrial breakdown used is in accordance with SIC2003, for data for 2003 onwards. Data before that date is with the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Revised 1992. Agriculture, industry and services are broken down as follows:

AGRICULTURE:

Section A Agriculture, hunting and forestry
Section B Fishing

INDUSTRY:

Section C Mining and quarrying
Section D Manufacturing
Section E Electricity, gas and water supply
Section F Construction

SERVICES:

Section G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods
Section H Hotels and restaurants
Section I Transport, storage and communications
Section J Financial intermediation
Section K Real estate, renting and business activities
Section L Public administration and defence, compulsory social security
Section M Education
Section N Health and social work
Section O Other community, social and personal service activities

Annual Business Inquiry

The ONS Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) is a sample survey, which covers UK businesses including those engaged in the production and construction industries (formerly the Annual Inquiry into Production). Production and construction industries are Section C to F of the SIC Revised 1992 and SIC Revised 2003.

Businesses often conduct their activities at more than one address (local unit) but it is not usually possible for them to provide the full range of data for each. For this reason, data are usually collected at the enterprise level. GVA is estimated for each local unit by apportioning the total GVA for the business in proportion to the total employment at each local unit using employment from the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR).

More detailed background information can be found in the regional estimation section of the following web address:
www.statistics.gov.uk/abi/background_info.asp

GVA represents the amount that individual businesses, industries or sectors contribute to the economy. Broadly, this is measured by the income generated by the business, industry or sector less their intermediate consumption of goods and services used up in order to produce their output. GVA consists of labour costs (e.g. wages and salaries) and an operating surplus (or loss). The latter is a good approximation to profits, and out of which the cost of capital investment, financial charges and dividends to shareholders are met.

Data collected and published through the ABI are used to produce an approximate estimate of GVA at basic prices. This measure is approximate because it does not allow fully for certain types of National Accounts concepts/issues such as taxes or subsidies or income earned-in-kind.

The ABI forms a major data input in the production of Input-Output Annual Supply and Use Tables used to set the annual level of UK Gross Domestic Product. These tables also show industry estimates of GVA at basic prices but are different from those shown in the ABI. In producing the Input-Output based estimates of GVA at basic prices fully consistent with the European System of Accounts 1995, there are essentially four key adjustments required to the survey based data: coverage adjustments, conceptual and valuation adjustments, quality adjustments and coherence adjustments. Fuller details are available in the notes to the United Kingdom Input-Output Analyses.

Estimates of GVA shown here for regional data will also not be exactly the same as those published in the Regional Accounts for the same reasons. Further information is available at: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=7359>

Business registrations and de-registrations

(Table 6.6)

Annual estimates of registrations and de-registrations are compiled by the Department of Trade and Industry. They are based on VAT information held by the Office for National Statistics. The estimates are a good indicator of the pattern of business start-ups and closures, although they exclude firms not registered for VAT, either because their main activity is exempt from VAT; or because they have a turnover below the VAT threshold (£55,000 with effect from April 2002, £56,000 from April 2003, £58,000 from April 2004 and £60,000 from April 2005) and have not registered voluntarily. Large rises in the VAT threshold in 1991 and 1993 affected the extent to which the VAT system covers the small business population. This means that the estimates are not entirely comparable before and after these years. More detailed guidance and methodology relating to VAT registrations and de-registrations can be found at:

www.sbs.gov.uk/SBS_Gov_files/researchandstats/VATGuidance2005.pdf

Chapter 7: Transport

Households with regular use of cars

(Table 7.2)

The mid-year estimates of the percentage of households with regular use of a car or van are based on combined unweighted data from the National Travel Survey (NTS), the Expenditure and Food Survey (EFS) (previously the Family Expenditure Survey) and the General Household Survey (GHS), where available.

National Travel Survey

(Tables 7.2 and 7.5)

The NTS is designed to provide a databank of personal travel information for Great Britain. It has been conducted as a continuous survey since July 1988, following ad hoc surveys since the mid-1960s. The survey is designed to identify long-term trends and is not suitable for monitoring short-term trends.

For the first time, the annual Statistical Bulletin *National Travel Survey: 2005* contained weighted data, and data from 1995 onwards have now been weighted. The weighting methodology adjusts for non-response bias and also adjusts for the drop-off in the number of trips recorded by respondents during the course of the travel week. All results now published for 1995 onwards are based on weighted data, and direct comparisons cannot be made to earlier years or previous publications.

Cars are regarded as household cars if they are either owned by a member of the household, or available for the private use of household members. Company cars provided by an employer for the use of a particular employee (or director) are included, but cars borrowed temporarily from a company pool are not.

The Labour Force Survey

(Table 7.3)

See notes and definitions relating to the Labour Market.

Average traffic speeds: administrative areas

(Table 7.4)

London is divided into the following areas:

Central London: the Greater London Conurbation Centre or Central Statistical Area - an area roughly rectangular in shape, bounded by Regent's Park to the north, Whitechapel to the East, Elephant & Castle and Vauxhall to the South, and Kensington Gardens to the West. It is a larger area than the central London Congestion Charging zone, and includes the Inner Ring Road and Paddington, Marylebone, Euston and King's Cross rail stations.

Inner London: City of London, and the London boroughs of Camden, Hackney, Hammersmith and Fulham, Haringey, Islington, Kensington and Chelsea, Lambeth, Lewisham, Newham, Southwark, Tower Hamlets, Wandsworth and Westminster. A distinction is sometimes made between those

parts of these boroughs in central London, and the rest of Inner London.

Outer London: the London boroughs of Barking and Dagenham, Barnet, Bexley, Brent, Bromley, Croydon, Ealing, Enfield, Greenwich, Harrow, Havering, Hillingdon, Hounslow, Kingston upon Thames, Merton, Redbridge, Richmond upon Thames, Sutton and Waltham Forest.

Roads

(Table 7.6)

Principal roads: important regional or local roads for which local authorities are the highway authorities.

'A' roads: trunk and principal roads (excluding motorways).

Major roads: motorways and 'A' roads.

Minor roads: comprise B, C and unclassified roads.

The Department for Transport has introduced an Urban/Rural classification for roads, which replaces the previously used 'Built-up' and 'Non-built up' categories which are based on a speed limit of 40mph. This change in definition means that data for 2002 and subsequently can not be compared with earlier years. The urban/rural split of roads is largely determined by whether roads lie within the boundaries of urban areas with a population of 10,000 or more with adjustments in some cases for major roads at the boundary.

Urban Roads: major and minor roads within an urban area with a population of 10,000 or more.

Rural Roads: major and minor roads outside urban areas having a population of less than 10,000.

Road traffic

(Table 7.6)

Minor revisions have been made to the road traffic data for 2002 and 2003 because of: (i) some time delays in taking account of traffic on recently built major roads or re-classified roads (ii) the inclusion of some tunnels (under the river Mersey and Aldwych, London) from 2002 onwards (iii) resolution of some anomalies.

Improvements were made to the methodology used to estimate minor roads traffic in 2004. From 2000 to 2003, trends in traffic flow, derived from a relatively small number of Automatic Traffic Counters, were used to update 1999 base-year estimates. For the 2004 and 2005 estimates, the trends were derived from a set of some 4,200 manual traffic counts instead.

Details of the methodology used to compile the road traffic estimates are available at "How the Road Traffic Estimates are made" at:

www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/statistics/datatablespublications/roadstraffi c/notesdefinitions/

Road accidents

(Tables 7.6 and 7.7)

An accident is one involving personal injury occurring on the public highway (including footways) in which a road vehicle is involved and which becomes known to the police within 30 days. The vehicle need not be moving and it need not be in collision with anything. A fatal accident is one in which injuries were sustained which caused death within 30 days of the incident.

A serious injury is one for which a person is detained in hospital as an in-patient, or sustains any of the following injuries whether or not they are detained in hospital: fractures, concussion, internal injuries, crushing, severe cuts and lacerations, severe general shock requiring medical treatment, or injuries causing death 30 or more days after the accident. There are many reasons why accident rates per head of population (for all roads) and per 100 million vehicle kilometres (for major roads) vary from one area to another including the mix of pedestrian and vehicle traffic, and the considerable differences in vehicle ownership. In addition, an area that 'imports' large numbers of visitors or commuters will have a relatively high proportion of accidents related to vehicles or drivers from outside the area. A rural area of low population density but high road mileage can be expected, other things being equal, to have lower than average accident rates.

Chapter 8: Housing

Dwellings

(Tables 8.1 and 8.3)

In the 2001 Census, a dwelling was defined as a self-contained unit of accommodation: with all the rooms behind a door, which only that household can use. The figures in this table include vacant dwellings and temporary dwellings occupied as a normal place of residence. Estimates of the stock in England, Wales and Scotland are based on data from the 2001 Census and projected forward yearly. Series up to 2001 for England and the regions has been adjusted so that the 2001 estimates match the census. In addition, local authority and other public sector landlords' figures supplement the data for Wales and Scotland.

New Dwellings completed

(Table 8.2)

The figures in this table relate to new permanent dwellings only, i.e. dwellings with a life expectancy of 60 years or more. A dwelling is counted as completed when it becomes ready for occupation, whether actually occupied or not. The figures for private sector completions in Northern Ireland have been statistically adjusted to correct, as far as possible, the proven under-recording of private sector completions in Northern Ireland. The figures for private sector completions in Scotland include estimates for some local authorities in latter years.

Each local authority district figure includes the full 12 months of NHBC data plus the local authority reported data, which may not cover the full year as returns are not received from all LAs every quarter. Occasionally LAs may only submit partially complete information in their quarterly returns, so 4 quarters

of reported data does not necessarily mean that each tenure specific breakdown is provided each time. Both the region and county level figures are totals of the appropriate LAs and include estimates for missing or partial local authority returns. For this reason regional and county totals may not equal the sum of the districts' figures within those areas.

Average dwelling prices

(Table 8.3)

Average prices in this table are calculated from data collected by the Land Registry. Because of the time lag between the completion of a house purchase and its subsequent lodgement with the Land Registry, data for the final quarter of 2005 are not as complete as those for the final quarter of 2004. The table includes all sales registered up to 31 March 2006.

Dwellings in Council Tax bands

(Table 8.4)

Council Tax bands differ between England, Wales and Scotland. The bands are as follows:

Council Tax bands at 1 April 1991

Band	
Band A	Under £40,000
Band B	£40,001-£52,000
Band C	£52,001-£68,000
Band D	£68,001-£88,000
Band E	£88,001 -£120,000
Band F	£120,001-£160,000
Band G	£160,001-£320,000
Band H	Over £320,000

County Court actions for mortgage possessions

(Table 8.5)

The figures do not indicate how many houses have been repossessed through the courts; not all the orders will have resulted in the issue and execution of warrants of possession. The regional breakdown relates to the location of the court rather than the address of the property.

Actions entered: a claimant begins an action for an order of possession of residential property by way of a summons in a county court.

Orders made: the court, following a judicial hearing, may grant an order for possession immediately. This entitles the claimant to apply for a warrant to have the defendant evicted. However, even where a warrant for possession is issued, the parties can still negotiate a compromise to prevent eviction.

Suspended orders: frequently, the court grants the mortgage lender possession but suspends the operation of the order. Provided the defendant complies with the terms of the suspension, which usually require them to pay the current mortgage instalments plus some of the accrued arrears, the possession order cannot be enforced.

Households accepted as homeless: by reason

(Table 8.6)

In England, households are accepted as homeless on the basis that they are found to be eligible for assistance, unintentionally homeless and falling within a priority need group, and consequently owed a main homelessness duty by a local authority under the homelessness provisions of the *Housing Act 1996*.

In Wales, the basis for these figures is households accepted for re-housing by local authorities under the homelessness provisions of *Part III of the Housing Act 1985*, and *Part IV of the Housing Act 1996*.

In Scotland, the basis of these figures is households assessed by the local authorities as unintentionally homeless or potentially homeless and in priority need, as defined in *Section 24 of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1987*.

In Northern Ireland, the *Housing (Northern Ireland) Order 1988 (Part II)* defines the basis under which households (including one-person households) are classified as homeless. The figures relate to priority cases only.

Chapter 9: Crime and Justice

Offences

(Tables 9.1, 9.3 and 9.4)

Figures are compiled from police returns to the Home Office or directly from court computer systems; from police returns to the Scottish Executive Justice Department and from statistics supplied by the Police Service of Northern Ireland.

Recorded crime statistics broadly cover the more serious offences. Up to March 1998 most indictable and triable-either-way offences were included, as well as some summary ones; from April 1998, all indictable and triable-either-way offences were included, plus a few closely related summary ones. Recorded offences are the most readily available measures of the incidence of crime, but do not necessarily indicate the true level of crime. Many less serious offences are not reported to the police and cannot therefore be recorded while some offences are not recorded due to lack of evidence. Moreover, the propensity of the public to report offences to the police is influenced by a number of factors and may change over time.

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

England and Wales

In England and Wales, Home Office counting rules for recorded crime were revised with effect from 1 April 2002, principally to take account of the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) which was produced by the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) in consultation with the Home Office. The Standard aims to promote greater consistency between police forces in

recording crime and to take a more victim orientated approach to crime recording.

Scotland

In Scotland the term 'crimes' is generally used for the more serious criminal acts (roughly equivalent to indictable offences); less serious are termed 'offences'. In general, the Procurator Fiscal makes the decision as to which court a case should be tried in or, for lesser offences, whether alternatives to prosecution such as a fixed penalty might be considered. Certain crimes, such as rape and murder, must be tried by a jury in the High Court; cases can also be tried by jury in the Sheriff Court. The majority of cases (97 per cent) are tried summarily (without a jury), either in the Sheriff Court or in the lay District Court.

Cautions

If a person admits to committing an offence they may be given a formal police caution by, or on the instruction of, a senior police officer as an alternative to court proceedings. The figures exclude informal warnings given by the police, written warnings issued for motoring offences and warnings given by non-police bodies, e.g. a department store in the case of shoplifting. Cautions by the police are not available in Scotland, but warnings may be issued on behalf of the Procurator Fiscal.

Detection rates

(Table 9.2)

In England, Wales and Northern Ireland detected offences recorded by the police include offences for which individuals have been charged, summonsed or cautioned; those admitted and taken into consideration when individuals are tried for other offences, and others where the police can take no action for various reasons. In Scotland a revised definition of 'cleared up' came into effect from 1 April 1996. Under the revised definition a crime or offence is regarded as cleared up where there is sufficient evidence under Scots Law to justify consideration of criminal proceedings notwithstanding that a report is not submitted to the Procurator Fiscal because either:

- a) by standing agreement with the Procurator Fiscal, the police warn the accused due to the minor nature of the offence, or
- b) reporting is inappropriate due to the age of the accused, death of the accused or other similar circumstances.

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

In April 1999, there was a change in the way detections are counted, with some circumstances no longer qualifying as detections. The new instructions provide more precise and rigorous criteria for recording a detection, with the underlying emphasis on the successful result of a police investigation. The most significant of these criteria is that there must be significant evidence to charge the suspect with a crime (whether or not a charge is actually imposed) so that, if given

in court, it would be likely to result in a conviction. Detections obtained by the interview of a convicted prisoner are no longer included, and any detections where no further police action is taken generally have to be approved by a senior police officer or the Crown Prosecution Service. An offence is said to be cleared up in the following circumstances:

- a person has been charged or summonsed for the offence
- a person has been cautioned
- the offence has been taken into consideration (TIC) by the court
- or where no further action is taken and the case is not proceeded with because, for example, the offender is under the age of criminal responsibility, the offender has died, because the victim or an essential witness is permanently unable to give evidence, or no useful purpose would be served by proceeding with the charge.

Crime Surveys

(Tables 9.3 and 9.6)

The British Crime Survey (BCS) was conducted by the Home Office in 1982, 1984, 1988, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998 and 2000, and annually on a continuous basis from 2001. From 2001/02 the survey has measured crimes experienced by respondents in the 12 months prior to their interview including those not reported to the police. The survey also covers other matters of Home Office interest including fear of crime, contacts with the police, and drug misuse. The 2005/06 survey had a nationally representative sample of 47,796 respondents in England and Wales. The sample was drawn from the Small User Postcode Address File - a listing of all postal delivery points. The first results from the 2005/06 sweep of the BCS were published in July 2006.

Scotland participated in sweeps of the BCS in 1982 and 1988 and ran its own Scottish Crime Surveys (SCS) in 1993, 1996, 2000 and 2003 based on nationally representative samples of around 5,000 respondents aged 16 or over interviewed in their homes. For 2004 a smaller survey of 3,000 respondents was conducted as the Scottish Crime and Victimisation Survey (SCVS). The sample was drawn from addresses randomly generated from the Postcode Address File. Both the 1993 and 1996 surveys had response rates of 77 per cent, the 2000 survey had a response rate of 72 per cent, the 2003 survey had a response rate of 68 per cent and the response rate in 2004 was 67 per cent. The results of the 2004 SCVS were published in July 2006.

The Northern Ireland Crime Survey (NICS) was conducted on behalf of the Northern Ireland Office (NIO) in 1994/95, 1998, 2001 and 2003/04. Since January 2005 it has been running as a continuous survey. The survey is based on an annual sample of 6,420 addresses systematically selected at random from the Valuation and Lands Agency (VLA) list of domestic addresses. Interviews are carried out every month and at each cooperating address one person (16 or over) is chosen at random to take part in the survey.

In each of the surveys, respondents answered questions about offences against their household (such as theft or damage of household property) and about offences against them personally (such as assault or robbery). However, none of the surveys provides a complete count of crime. Many offence

types cannot be covered in a household victim oriented survey (for example shoplifting, fraud or drug offences). Crime surveys are also prone to various forms of error, mainly to do with the difficulty of ensuring that samples are representative, the frailty of respondents' memories, their reticence to talk about their experiences as victims, and their failure to realise an incident is relevant to the survey.

Chapter 10: Health and Care

On 1 April 2002 a new organisation was introduced for the National Health Service (NHS) in England, whereby Primary Care Trusts (PCTs) and Care Groups were created to become the lead NHS organisations in assessing need, planning and securing all health services, and improving health. These care trusts will forge new partnerships with local communities and lead the NHS contribution to joint work with local government and other partners.

In Wales the 5 Health Authorities were replaced by 22 Local Health Boards on 1 April 2003. These are responsible for commissioning, securing and delivering health care in partnership with local authorities and the voluntary sector. Their boundaries are co-terminus with Unitary Authorities.

NHS Trusts will continue to provide services, working within delivery agreements with PCTs. Trusts will be expected to devolve greater responsibility to clinical teams and to foster and encourage the growth of clinical networks across NHS organisations. High performing Trusts will earn greater freedoms and autonomy in recognition of their achievements. PCTs will be able to secure treatment for their patients from a range of providers who are best suited to deliver.

Twenty-eight Strategic Health Authorities (SHA) have replaced the old ninety-five Health Authorities. These will step back from service planning and commissioning to lead the strategic development of the local health service and performance manage PCTs and NHS Trusts on the basis of local accountability agreements. In February 2004 the Strategic Health Authority of Coventry, Warwickshire, Herefordshire and Worcestershire changed their name to West Midlands South.

The Department of Health will change the way it relates to the NHS, focusing on supporting the delivery of the NHS Plan. Four new Regional Directors of Health and Social Care who will oversee the development of the NHS and provide the link between NHS organisations and the central department have replaced Regional Offices of the Department of Health.

Notification rates of tuberculosis (TB)

(Table 10.2)

These data relate to the number of cases notified through the statutory Notification of Infectious Diseases (NOIDs) system. These data are therefore different from those published by the Health Protection Agency in a recent *Focus on Tuberculosis* report which used information from the Enhanced Tuberculosis Surveillance (ETS) system. This was introduced in 1999 to provide more detailed clinical information about the disease.

In the early years, the number of cases reported through the NOIDs system exceeded the numbers from ETS as the former included suspected cases and there were some possible duplications. Since 2002, the number of cases reported

through ETS has overtaken the statutory system. The apparent decline in cases reported through NOIDs is not uniform across the country and is most likely to be attributable to changes in surveillance practice at local level. In some areas, including London, electronic reporting systems linked to the ETS system have been associated with reduced reporting of cases through NOIDs.

As ETS involves a number of measures to validate reported cases, this system is likely to better reflect the true incidence of TB. However, because of the level of detail, data from this system are not quite as timely as from NOIDs.

Caution is therefore advised in the interpretation of recent NOIDs figures for tuberculosis. These issues are under review by the Health Protection Agency. The statutory requirement to notify all cases of tuberculosis remains in place and is vital for local control measures. For further information Chapter 2 of *Focus on Tuberculosis* referred to above may be of interest:

http://www.hpa.org.uk/publications/2006/tb_report/pdfs/chapter2.pdf

General Household Survey and Continuous Household Survey

(Tables 10.3 and 10.4)

The General Household Survey (GHS) and Continuous Household Survey (CHS) in respect of Northern Ireland are continuous surveys that have been running since 1971 for the GHS and 1983 for the CHS. They are based each year on samples of the general population resident in private (non-institutional) households in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. As multi-purpose surveys, they provide information on aspects of housing, employment, education, health and social services, health-related behaviour, transport, population and social security. Between 1988 and 2004, GHS fieldwork was based on a financial rather than calendar year and as a result data were not collected for the first quarter of 1988. Results for the 2005 GHS relate to the calendar year. From 2000/01, GHS data are weighted to compensate for non-response and to match known population distributions.

Care should be exercised when making comparisons between the regions or over time, as year-to-year fluctuations in the households sampled mean that small changes in value may not be significant. Both alcohol consumption and smoking are age-related and therefore the composition of the region affects the results. The proportion of minority ethnic population in each region also has an impact.

Smoking

(Table 10.3)

The apparent reduction in the proportion of adults smoking may mask a switch from cigarettes to cigars or pipes. Most of the decline during the 1990s has been due to a reduction in proportion of heavy smokers and reduced consumption among younger smokers.

Alcohol consumption

(Table 10.4)

A unit of alcohol is 8 grammes of pure alcohol, approximately equivalent to half a pint of ordinary strength beer, a glass of wine, or a pub measure of spirits. *Sensible Drinking*, the 1995 inter-departmental review of scientific and medical evidence on the effects of drinking alcohol, concluded that the daily benchmarks were more appropriate than the previously recommended weekly levels. The daily recommendations could help individuals decide how much to drink on single occasions and how to avoid episodes of intoxication with their attendant health and social risks. The report concluded that regular consumption of between three and four units a day for men, and two to three units for women, does not carry a significant health risk. However, consistently drinking more than four units a day for men, or more than three for women, is not advised as a sensible drinking level because of the progressive health risk it carries. The government's advice on sensible drinking is now based on these daily benchmarks.

NHS hospital activity

(Table 10.5)

Data for England are based on finished consultant episodes (FCEs). FCE is a completed period of care of a patient using a NHS hospital bed, under one consultant within one healthcare provider. If a patient is transferred from one consultant to another, even if this is within the same provider unit, the episode ends and another one begins. The transfer of a patient from one hospital to another with the same consultant and within the same NHS Trust does not end the episode. Data for Wales are based on discharges and deaths. Data for Scotland and Northern Ireland are based on a system where transfers between consultants do not count as a discharge. Although in Scotland figures include patients transferred from one consultant to another within the same hospital - provided there is a change of speciality (or significant facilities e.g. a change of ward) - but transfers from one hospital to another with the same consultant count as a discharge. New-born babies are included for Northern Ireland but excluded from England, Wales and Scotland. Deaths are included in all four.

For Scotland, figures include NHS beds/activity in joint-user and contractual hospitals; these hospitals account for a relatively small proportion of total NHS activity.

A day case is a patient who comes for investigation, treatment or operation under clinical supervision on a planned non-resident basis, who occupies a bed for part or all of that day, and returns home the same day. Scottish figures also include day cases that have been transferred to or from in-patient care.

An outpatient is a non-resident of a hospital seen by a consultant for treatment or advice at a clinical outpatient department. A new outpatient is one whose first attendance (or only attendance) is part of a continuous series for the same course of treatment falling within the period in question. Each outpatient attendance of a series is included in the year the attendance occurred. People attending more than one department are counted in each department.

In Northern Ireland, the outpatient figures are separated into referrals and consultant-initiated attendances. It is possible for

a first attendance to be initiated by a consultant. The number of attendances in 'new attendances' column refer to referrals only, and therefore may not include all new attendances. (Referrals can include self-referrals and requests from other consultants or from staff in Accident and Emergency Departments).

Mean duration of stay is calculated as the total bed-days divided by the number of ordinary admissions (finished consultant episodes in England and Wales, in-patient discharges (including transfers) in Scotland, and deaths and discharges in Northern Ireland). An ordinary admission is one where the patient is expected to remain in hospital for at least one night. Scottish figures exclude patients with learning disabilities and those requiring non-psychiatric specialities. Population figures are based on estimates for 2003 Strategic Health Authorities for people of all ages.

For Northern Ireland, mid-year population estimates for 2000 have been used. It should be noted that where figures are presented to the nearest whole number, this is to facilitate the calculation of rates and the aggregation of age bands. Cases treated per available bed are for ordinary admissions (in-patient discharges including transfers in Scotland) and do not include day case admissions.

Chapter 11: Income and Lifestyles

Expenditure and Food Survey

(Tables 11.1, 11.2, 11.4, 11.5 and 11.6)

The Expenditure and Food Survey (EFS) (formerly the Family Expenditure Survey) is a sample survey of private households in the United Kingdom. The sample is representative of all regions of the UK and of different types of households. The survey is continuous with interviews spread evenly over the year to ensure that estimates are not biased by seasonal variation. The survey results show how households spend their money; how much goes on food, clothing and so on; and how spending patterns vary depending upon income, household composition, and regional location of households.

Households selected for the EFS are asked to complete an interview covering information about the household, regular items of household expenditure and income details. Following this, all adults within the household are asked to keep a diary to record all items of expenditure in the following two weeks. Children aged 7 to 15 years are also asked to keep a record of their personal expenditure.

Since 2001-02, the Classification Of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP) system has been used to classify expenditure on the EFS. COICOP is the internationally agreed standard classification for reporting household consumption expenditure within National Accounts. COICOP is also used on Household Budget Surveys (HBS) across the European Union.

One of the main purposes of the EFS is to define the 'basket of goods' for the Retail Price Index (RPI) and the Consumer Price Index (CPI). The RPI has a vital role in the uprating of state pensions and welfare benefits, while the CPI is a key instrument of the government's monetary policy. Information from the survey is also a major source for estimates of Household Expenditure in the UK National Accounts. In addition, many other government departments use EFS data as

a basis for policy making, for example in the areas of housing and transport. The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) uses EFS data to report on trends in food consumption and nutrient intake within the UK. Users of the EFS outside government include independent research institutes, academic researchers, and business and market researchers.

In 2005/06, 6,785 households in the United Kingdom participated in the survey. The response rate was 57 per cent in Great Britain and 50 per cent in Northern Ireland. Like all surveys based on a sample of the population, the EFS results are subject to sampling variability, and potentially to some bias due to non-response. Regional data are averaged over three years (where possible) to reduce the volatility of the data.

Income distribution

(Table 11.3)

The measure of income used in compiling this table is that used in the Department for Work and Pensions, *Households Below Average Income* series which is derived from the Family Resources Survey (FRS).

No adjustment has been made in the income distribution table for any differences between regions in cost of living, as the necessary data for adjustment are not available. In the analysis of regions it is therefore assumed that there is no difference in the cost of living between regions, although the 'after housing costs' measure will partly take into account differences in housing costs. As this assumption is unlikely to be true, statements have been sensitivity tested where possible against alternative cost of living regimes. Results suggest that estimates of income before housing costs are not sensitive to regional price differentials, but results after housing costs are. In particular, for London and to a lesser extent the South West, living standards may be overstated, and in Wales, the North East, and in Yorkshire and The Humber living standards may be understated on the Before Housing Costs measure.

Household expenditure

(Table 11.4)

Expenditure excludes savings or investments (e.g. life assurance premiums), income tax payments, National Insurance contributions and the part of rent paid by housing benefit.

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

The table of expenditure by commodity and service shows total weekly household expenditure in the UK and expenditure by the 12 COICOP headings. COICOP is the internationally agreed classification system for reporting household consumption expenditure.

Total expenditure is made up from the total of the COICOP expenditure groups (1-12) plus 'Other expenditure items (13)'.

Definitions

Housing (net), fuel and power includes: rent, maintenance and repair, water, electricity, gas and other fuels. Mortgage capital repayments and amounts paid for the outright purchase of the dwelling or for major structural alterations are not included as housing expenditure under the COICOP classification.

Household goods and services includes: furnishings, textiles, appliances, tools and equipment for house and garden, goods and services for routine household maintenance.

Health includes: medicines, prescriptions, healthcare products, spectacles, lenses, accessories and repairs, hospital services.

Transport includes: purchase of vehicles; operation of personal transport i.e. fuel, servicing, spares, etc.; transport services (including rail, tube, bus and coach fares).

Communication includes: postal services, telephone and telefax equipment and services.

Recreation and culture includes: audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment (including TV, videos, computers, cd players); games, toys, hobbies, sport equipment, pets, gardens; recreational and cultural services (including cinema, TV licences, TV subscriptions, leisure class fees, internet); newspapers, books and stationery; package holidays (not including spending money).

Miscellaneous goods and services includes: personal care i.e. hairdressing, toiletries, personal effects; social protection; household, medical and vehicle insurances; other services (including moving house costs, banking charges and professional fees).

Other expenditure are those items excluded from COICOP classifications, such as mortgage interest payments; council tax and domestic rates; licences, fines and transfers; holiday spending; cash gifts and charitable donations; and interest on credit cards.

Households with Internet Access

(Table 11.6)

The data for 2003/04 to 2005/06 were all collected from the Expenditure and Food Survey; however, they are not directly comparable to the previous three-year average, which includes data from both the Family Expenditure Survey (2000/01) and the Expenditure and Food Survey (2001/02, 2002/03).

Households Below Average Income

The *Households Below Average Income* (HBAI) series is based on data from the FRS, a continuous survey of around 29,000 private households in the United Kingdom and is sponsored by the Department for Work and Pension (DWP). Results are based on weighted survey data which are adjusted for non-response. The overall response rate was 62 per cent for 2004/05, but varied regionally.

The income of a household before housing costs is defined as the total income of all members of the household after the deduction of income tax, National Insurance contributions, contributions to personal pension schemes, additional voluntary contributions to personal pensions,

maintenance/child support payments, parental contributions to students living away from home and Council Tax.

Income includes earnings from employment and self-employment, social security benefits including Housing Benefit, occupational and private pensions, investment income, maintenance payments, educational grants, scholarships and top-up loans and some in-kind benefits such as luncheon vouchers, and free TV Licences for the over 75s.

The income of a household after housing costs is derived by deducting a measure of housing costs from the above income measure. Housing costs include rent (gross of housing benefit), water rates, community water charges and council water charges, mortgage interest payments (net of tax relief), structural insurance premiums (for owner occupiers), ground rent and service charges.

The income measure used in HBAI is weekly net (disposable) equivalised household income. This comprises total income from all sources of all household members including dependants.

Income is adjusted for household size and composition by means of the McClements equivalence scale (see below). This reflects the common sense notion that a household of five will need a higher income than a single person living alone in order to enjoy a comparable standard of living. The total equivalised income of a household is used to represent the income level of every individual in that household; all individuals are then ranked according to this level. This adjusted income is referred to as **equivalised income**.

McClements equivalence scale

	Before housing costs	After housing costs
Household member:		
First adult (head)	0.61	0.55
Spouse of head	0.39	0.45
Other second adult	0.46	0.45
Third adult	0.42	0.45
Subsequent adults	0.36	0.40
Each dependent aged:		
0 to 1	0.09	0.07
2 to 4	0.18	0.18
5 to 7	0.21	0.21
8 to 10	0.23	0.23
11 to 12	0.25	0.26
13 to 15	0.27	0.28
16 or over	0.36	0.38

Disaggregation by geographical region is presented as three-year averages. This presentation has been used for the first time in the *Households Below Average Income* series for 2004/05, as single-year estimates are considered too volatile. The use of such three-year averages reduces year-on-year variation by smoothing out differences.

Symbols and conventions

Reference Years. Where, because of space constraints, a choice of years has to be made, the most recent year or a run of recent years is shown together. Other years may be added if they represent a peak or a trough in the series or for ten year comparisons.

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

Billion. This term is used to represent a thousand million.

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

Non-calendar years.

- *Financial year* - eg 1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006 would be shown as 2005/06
- *Academic year* - eg September 2005 / August 2006 would be shown as 2005/06
- *Combined Years* - eg 2004-06 shows data for more than one year have been combined

Units on tables. Figures are shown in italics when they represent percentages.

Symbols. The following symbols have been used throughout *Focus on London*:

..	not available
.	not applicable
-	negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
0	nil

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