

Region in Figures

East Midlands

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Region in Figures

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REGION IN FIGURES SUMMER 2001 - NAVIGATION INSTRUCTIONS

Overview

This PDF file of Region in Figures 2001 has been created from the pages of the book. The spreadsheets behind the tables are available in MS Excel. These brief instructions will help you find your way around the electronic publication.

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

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Spreadsheets

Clicking anywhere on a table number, table title or the main body of a table will launch an Excel file. Each file is a workbook consisting of spreadsheets for different regions. The tabs on the bottom of the Excel workbook are used to switch between these.

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Clicking on a footnote containing a reference to the "Notes and Definitions" will allow you to jump to the relevant point in the Notes and Definitions section of the book.

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Other

If the text looks blurry on screen, this may be improved by visiting File Menu, Preferences, General and switching 'Smooth Text and Monochrome images' off.

Contents

Chapter 1: The East Midlands

- 1.1 Map: The counties and unitary authorities of the East Midlands
- 1.2 Key statistics for the East Midlands
- 1.3 Map: The local authorities of the East Midlands

Chapter 2: Population

- 2.1 Population: by sub-region
- 2.2 Population: by age
- 2.3 Resident population: by ethnic group, 1999-2000
- 2.4 Components of population change: by sub-region, mid-1991 to mid-1999
- 2.5 Live births, deaths and natural change in population
- 2.6 Age-specific fertility rates and total fertility rates
- 2.7 Migration to and from the East Midlands
- 2.8 Inter-regional movements, 1999
- 2.9 Migration to and from the East Midlands: by age of migrant, 1999
- 2.10 Population: by local authority, 1999
- 2.11 Vital statistics: by local authority, 1998
- 2.12 Resident population: by age and gender, 1999

Chapter 3: Economy

- 3.1 Gross domestic product at current prices: by NUTS 1,2 and 3 areas
- 3.2 Gross domestic product at current basic prices
- 3.3 Gross domestic product: by industry groups at current basic prices, 1995 and 1998
- 3.4 EU regions which are similar to the East Midlands
- 3.5 Export and import trade with EU and non-EU countries, 2000
- 3.6 Regional share of UK export and import trade, 2000
- 3.7 Turnover, capital expenditure and gross value added in manufacturing: by sub-region, 1997
- 3.8 Expenditure on Research and Development, 1998
- 3.9 Classification of business sites: by sub-region, March 2000
- 3.10 Business sites: by number of employment and sub-region, March 2000
- 3.11 Business registrations and de-registrations
- 3.12 Business statistics: by local authority
- 3.13 VAT registered enterprises: by turnover size band, April 2000
- 3.14 Business survival rates
- 3.15 Agricultural holdings: by farm type and sub-region, June 1999
- 3.16 Livestock on agricultural holdings, 1991 and 1999

Chapter 4: The labour market

- 4.1 The labour force and employment rates: by sub-region, 1999-2000
- 4.2 Employees and the self-employed
- 4.3 The labour force: by age and sub-region, 1999-2000
- 4.4 Economic activity rates of the population of working age: by gender
- 4.5 Social class of working age population, Spring 2000
- 4.6 Population of working age in employment: by occupation and highest qualification, Spring 2000
- 4.7 Average gross weekly earnings: by gender and sub-region, April 2000
- 4.8 Average weekly hours: by gender and sub-region, April 2000
- 4.9 Full and part-time employment: by gender and sub-region, 1999-2000
- 4.10 Unemployment rates
- 4.11 Claimant count: by age and duration, March 2001
- 4.12 ILO unemployed: by highest qualification, Spring 2000
- 4.13 ILO unemployment rates: by ethnic origin
- 4.14 ILO unemployment rates for people of working age: by whether disabled, Spring 2000
- 4.15 Labour market statistics: by local authority
- 4.16 Industrial composition of employee jobs: by gender and sub-region, 1999

Chapter 5: Education and training

- 5.1 Under fives in school: by sub-region, 1999/00
- 5.2 Distribution of pupils: by size of school, 2000/01
- 5.3 Pupil/teacher ratios: by sub-region, 2000/01
- 5.4 Average class sizes
- 5.5 Eligibility for and take-up of free school meals by day pupils, January 2000
- 5.6 Local government expenditure per pupil at 1998-99 constant prices
- 5.7 16 and 17 year olds participating in post-compulsory education and government-supported training: by sub-region, 1998/99
- 5.8 Examination achievements of young people: by gender, 1999/00
- 5.9 Home domiciled higher education students: by region of study and domicile, 1999/00
- 5.10 Progress towards achieving the National Learning Targets for England for 2002
- 5.11 Population of working age: by highest qualification and sub-region, Winter 2000/01
- 5.12 Employers' provision of training and involvement with initiatives, 2000
- 5.13 Employees of working age receiving job-related training: by gender, Winter 2000/01

Chapter 6: Transport and the environment

- 6.1 Households with cars, 1999
- 6.2 Average daily motor vehicle flows: by major road class, 1999
- 6.3 Usual time taken by employees and the self-employed to travel to work: by region of residence, Autumn 2000
- 6.4 Usual time taken by employees and the self-employed to travel to work: by region of employment, Autumn 2000
- 6.5 Distance travelled per person per year: by mode of transport, 1997-1999
- 6.6 Trips per person per year: by journey purpose and gender, 1997-1999
- 6.7 Land cover by Broad Habitat and Standard Statistical Region, 1990
- 6.8 Agricultural land use: by sub-region, June 2000
- 6.9 Previous use of land changing to urban use in 1995
- 6.10 Designated areas, 2000
- 6.11 Rivers and canals: by chemical quality, 1988-1990 and 1997-1999
- 6.12 Rivers and canals: by biological quality, 1990 and 1995

Chapter 7: Living in the East Midlands

- 7.1 Households: by type, Spring 2000
- 7.2 Household numbers and projections
- 7.3 Distribution of gross household income, 1997-2000
- 7.4 Household income: by source, 1997-2000
- 7.5 Households in receipt of benefit: by type of benefit, 1999-00
- 7.6 Measures of deprivation: by local authority
- 7.7 Household expenditure: by commodity and service, 1997-2000
- 7.8 Households with selected durable goods, 1999-00
- 7.9 Tenure of dwellings
- 7.10 Type of dwellings: by sub-region, 1991
- 7.11 Average dwelling prices: by type of dwelling and sub-region, 2000
- 7.12 Housing: by local authority
- 7.13 Age-adjusted mortality rates: by cause and gender, 1999
- 7.14 Infant mortality: by sub-region
- 7.15 Consultations with NHS general medical practitioners and reports of limiting long-standing illness: by age, 1998-99
- 7.16 Prevalence of selected treated medical conditions: by gender, 1998
- 7.17 Cigarette smoking and alcohol consumption among adults, 1998-99
- 7.18 Recorded crimes and percentage cleared up, 1991 and 1999-00
- 7.19 Recorded crime: by offence group and police force area, 1999-00
- 7.20 Recorded crimes cleared up by the police: by offence group and police force area, 1999-00
- 7.21 Offences against households, 1999
- 7.22 Fear of crime, 2000
- 7.23 Persons found guilty of or cautioned for indictable offences: by age, gender and police force area, 1999
- 7.24 Persons sentenced for indictable offences: by type of sentence, 1999

Notes and Definitions

References and further reading

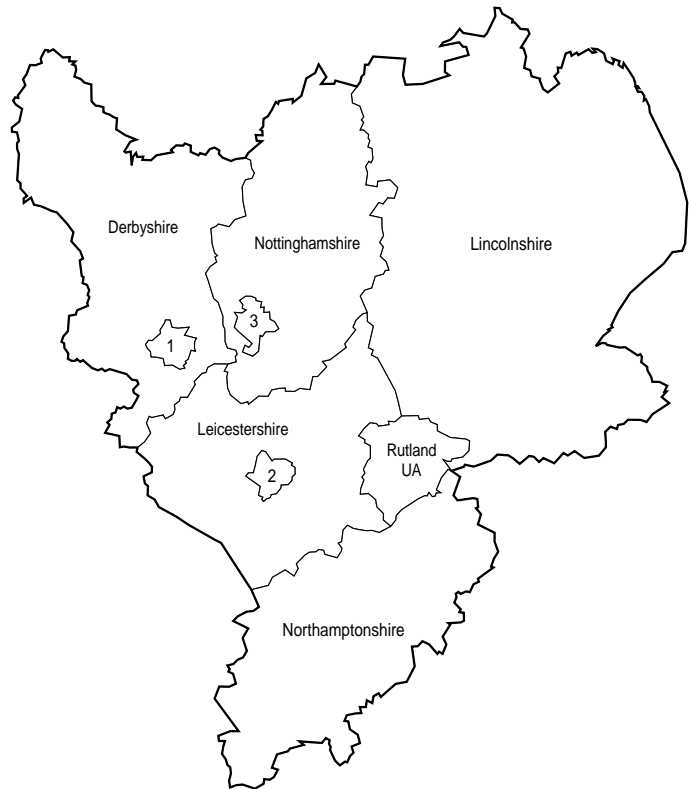
Contact points

1

The East Midlands

1.1 The counties and unitary authorities¹ of the East Midlands

- 1 Derby UA
- 2 Leicester UA
- 3 Nottingham UA



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

Source: Office for National Statistics.

1.2 Key statistics for the East Midlands

	East Midlands	United Kingdom
Population, 1999 (thousands)	4,191	59,501
Percentage aged under 16	20.1	20.4
Percentage of pension age or over	18.4	18.1
Standardised Mortality Ratio, 1998	100	100
Gross Domestic Product, 1999 (£ per head)	12,146	12,972
36 month survival rate for businesses registered in 1995 (percentages)	60.0	61.0
Economic activity rate for people of working age, Spring 2000 (percentages)	81.1	78.7
Employment rate, 1999-2000 (percentages)	75.9	73.8
ILO unemployment rate, Spring 2000 (percentages)	5.1	5.5
Average gross weekly earnings: males in full-time employment, April 2000 (£)	407.0	451.6
Average gross weekly earnings: females in full-time employment, April 2000 (£)	301.1	336.7
Average gross weekly household income, 1997-2000 (£)	439	455
Average household expenditure, 1997-2000 (£)	339	348
Average dwelling price, 2000 (£)	78,780	112,388 ¹
Recorded crime rate, 1999-00 (notifiable offences per 100,000 population)	10,182	10,112

¹ England

² England and Wales.

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

1.3 The local authorities¹ of the East Midlands



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

Source: Office for National Statistics.

2 Population

2.1 Population: by sub-region

	Thousands									
	1971	1981	1991	1999	2001 ¹	2006 ¹	2011 ¹	2016 ¹	2021 ¹	
UNITED KINGDOM	55,928	56,352	57,808	59,501	59,954	60,860	61,773	62,729	63,642	
EAST MIDLANDS	3,652	3,853	4,035	4,191	4,234	4,312	4,384	4,455	4,523	
Derby UA	220	217	225	236	239	243	248	253	257	
Leicester UA	285	283	285	291	302	310	317	324	332	
Nottingham UA	302	278	281	284	292	298	304	309	314	
Rutland UA	29	33	33	37	38	40	41	42	43	
Derbyshire	670	697	718	738	736	741	745	751	757	
Leicestershire	491	543	576	607	615	629	642	654	666	
Lincolnshire	508	553	591	629	641	661	679	697	713	
Northamptonshire	473	533	587	621	624	641	657	674	689	
Nottinghamshire	676	716	739	748	750	750	751	752	753	
Former county of Derbyshire	890	914	943	974	974	984	993	1,004	1,014	
Former county of Leicestershire	804	859	894	935	954	978	1,000	1,021	1,040	
Former county of Nottinghamshire	978	994	1,020	1,033	1,042	1,048	1,054	1,060	1,067	

1. 1998-based national UK projections. 1996-based subnational population projections for each GOR and local areas.

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

2.2 Population: by age

	Percentages and thousands									
	East Midlands					United Kingdom				
	1991	1999	2001 ¹	2011 ¹	2021 ¹	1991	1999	2001 ²	2011 ²	2021 ²
0-4	6.7	5.9	5.9	5.4	5.4	6.7	6.1	6.0	5.6	5.6
5-15	13.6	14.2	14.1	12.6	12.0	13.6	14.3	14.1	12.7	12.2
16-19	5.4	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.6	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.5
20-24	7.7	5.6	6.0	6.6	6.0	7.8	5.9	6.1	6.7	5.9
25-44	29.2	29.3	29.0	25.8	24.6	29.4	29.9	29.7	26.6	25.4
45-64 (males)/45-59 (females)	19.2	21.5	21.8	24.0	24.2	18.8	20.8	21.1	23.7	24.0
65 and over (males)/ 60 and over (females)	18.3	18.4	18.3	20.4	23.2	18.3	18.1	18.0	19.7	22.3
Pensionable age ³	18.3	18.4	18.3	20.0	20.0	18.3	18.1	18.0	19.3	19.2
All ages (=100%) (thousands)	4,035	4,191	4,234	4,384	4,523	57,814	59,501	59,954	61,773	63,642

1 Figures from the most recent long-term 1996-based subnational population projections. These are consistent with the 1996-based projections for England.

2 1998-based projections.

3 The pensionable age population is that over state retirement age. The 2011 and 2021 figures take account of planned changes in retirement age from 65 for men and 60 for women at present to 65 for both sexes. This change will be phased in between April 2010 and March 2020.

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

2.3 Resident population¹: by ethnic group, 1999-2000²

Percentages and thousands

	East Midlands	Great Britain
Ethnic group		
Black ³	1.2	2.1
Indian	2.7	1.7
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	0.6	1.6
Mixed/other	0.6	1.4
Total ethnic minority population	5.1	6.7
White	94.9	93.2
All persons (=100%) (thousands)	4,142	56,927

¹ Population in private households, students in halls of residence and those in NHS accommodation. See Notes and Definitions.

² Four quarter average Summer 1999 to Spring 2000.

³ Includes Black-mixed.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

2.4 Components of population change: by sub-region, mid-1991 to mid-1999

Thousands

	Resident population mid-1991	Births	Deaths	Net natural change	Net migration and other changes ¹	Total change	Resident population mid-1999
EAST MIDLANDS	4,035.4	403.2	352.0	51.1	104.7	155.8	4,191.2
Derby UA	225.4	25.3	19.8	5.5	5.5	11.0	236.4
Leicester UA	284.7	34.3	24.5	9.8	-3.6	6.2	290.9
Nottingham UA	280.9	31.5	24.7	6.9	-3.5	3.3	284.3
Rutland UA	33.2	2.7	2.4	0.3	3.4	3.7	37.0
Derbyshire	717.7	67.9	66.3	1.6	18.3	19.9	737.7
Leicestershire	576.4	55.2	44.4	10.8	19.5	30.4	606.8
Lincolnshire	591.0	54.3	58.4	-4.1	41.7	37.6	628.6
Northamptonshire	586.6	61.9	47.7	14.2	20.3	34.5	621.2
Nottinghamshire	739.3	69.9	63.9	6.0	3.1	9.1	748.4
Former county of Derbyshire	943.1	93.3	86.1	7.2	23.8	30.9	974.1
Former county of Leicestershire	894.4	92.3	71.3	20.9	19.4	40.3	934.7
Former county of Nottinghamshire	1,020.2	101.4	88.5	12.9	-0.4	12.5	1,032.7

¹ These include changes due to the use of a new migration data source from 1998 onwards.

Source: Office for National Statistics

2.5 Live births, deaths and natural change in population¹

	Rates per 1,000 population					
	East Midlands			United Kingdom		
	Live births	Deaths	Natural change	Live births	Deaths	Natural change
1976	12.3	11.5	0.8	12.0	12.1	-0.1
1981	12.8	11.1	1.7	13.0	11.7	1.3
1986	12.8	11.1	1.7	13.3	11.6	1.7
1991	13.4	10.9	2.5	13.7	11.2	2.5
1992	13.1	10.7	2.4	13.5	10.9	2.6
1993	12.7	11.1	1.6	13.1	11.3	1.8
1994	12.5	10.5	2.0	12.9	10.7	2.2
1995	12.0	10.7	1.3	12.5	11.0	1.5
1996	11.9	10.6	1.3	12.5	10.8	1.7
1997	11.6	10.5	1.1	12.3	10.7	1.6
1998	11.6	10.6	1.0	12.1	10.6	1.5
1999	11.2	10.6	0.6	11.8	10.6	1.2

¹ See Notes and Definitions.

Source: Office for National Statistics

2.6 Age-specific fertility rates and total fertility rates

Age group	Live births per 1,000 women					
	East Midlands			United Kingdom		
	1981	1991	1999	1981	1991	1999
Under 20 ¹	30	34	32	28	33	31
20-24	113	95	76	107	89	72
25-29	127	126	102	130	120	99
30-34	63	81	84	70	87	89
35-39	19	26	34	22	32	40
40 and over ²	4	4	6	5	5	8
Total Fertility Rate ³	1.79	1.83	1.67	1.81	1.82	1.69

¹ Population base is women aged 15-19.

² Population base is women aged 40-44.

³ See Notes and Definitions.

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

2.7 Migration to and from the East Midlands¹

	Thousands					
	Internal ²			International ³		
	Inflow	Outflow	Balance	Inflow	Outflow	Balance
1991	90	81	+8	14	8	6
1992	92	82	+10	13	12	1
1993	93	83	+10	12	11	2
1994	96	86	+10	14	10	5
1995	101	92	+9	11	11	-
1996	102	94	+8	15	10	5
1997	108	97	+10	16	14	2
1998	108	97	+11	15	9	6
1999	111	96	+15	13	16	-2

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

² Figures have been adjusted for minor changes caused by database realignment during HA reorganisation. See Notes and Definitions.

³ Subject to relatively large sampling errors where estimates are based on small numbers of contacts. See Notes and Definitions.

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

2.8 Inter-regional movements¹, 1999

Region of destination	Region of origin												
	United Kingdom	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
United Kingdom	.	44	115	97	96	102	126	228	209	111	53	55	12
North East	39	.	6	8	3	2	3	4	4	2	1	4	1
North West	105	7	.	18	10	13	7	11	12	8	9	8	2
Yorkshire and the Humber	95	10	19	.	16	8	8	8	11	6	3	5	1
East Midlands	111	4	11	18	.	16	17	11	18	8	3	4	1
West Midlands	94	3	13	8	14	.	8	10	14	13	8	3	1
East	148	3	8	8	14	8	.	59	29	10	3	5	1
London	163	5	13	10	10	11	29	.	54	16	5	8	2
South East	229	5	14	11	14	14	30	88	.	34	8	8	1
South West	143	2	10	7	9	17	14	22	47	.	10	5	1
Wales	58	1	12	3	3	10	4	6	9	9	.	2	-
Scotland	51	4	8	5	3	3	5	7	8	4	2	.	2
Northern Ireland	12	-	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	-	2	.

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

² Figures have been adjusted for minor changes caused by database realignment during HA reorganisation. See Notes and Definitions.

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

2.9 Migration to and from the East Midlands: by age of migrant, 1999¹

Thousands

	Internal ²			International ³		
	Inflow	Outflow	Balance	Inflow	Outflow	Balance
Under 15	18.3	13.9	4.4	1.0	0.8	0.1
15-24	37.4	37.1	0.2	2.8	5.0	2.2
25-34	24.1	21.9	2.3	5.4	4.8	0.5
35-44	12.4	9.7	2.7	0.8	1.7	-1.0
45-54	7.3	5.8	1.5	1.1	2.0	-0.9
55-64	5.4	3.5	2.0	0.1	-	0.1
65-74	3.2	2.3	0.9	0.1	-	0.1
75 and over	3.0	2.2	0.9	-	-	-
All ages	111.3	96.4	14.9	11.1	14.4	-3.3

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

2 Figures have been adjusted for minor changes caused by database realignment during HA reorganisation. See Notes and Definitions..

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

Source: National Health Service Central Register; International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics

2.10 Population¹: by local authority, 1999

	Persons per sq km	Population (thousands)			Total population percentage change 1981-1999	Percentage of population aged				Percentage in ethnic minority groups 1991
		Males	Females	Total		Under 5	5-15	16 up to pension age ²	Pension age ² or over	
UNITED KINGDOM	245	29,299	30,202	59,501	5.6	6.1	14.3	61.6	18.1	5.5 ³
EAST MIDLANDS	268	2,076	2,115	4,191	8.8	5.9	14.2	61.5	18.4	5.0
Derby UA	3,031	118	119	236	8.8	6.3	14.6	61.3	17.8	9.8
Leicester UA	3,985	145	146	291	2.8	6.9	16.0	61.4	15.7	28.5
Nottingham UA	3,790	141	144	284	2.2	6.2	15.3	61.9	16.6	10.7
Rutland UA	94	18	19	37	12.0	5.1	15.1	62.0	17.7	0.8
Derbyshire	289	366	372	738	5.9	5.7	13.7	61.7	19.0	0.7
Amber Valley	446	59	59	118	8.0	5.6	12.8	62.2	19.4	0.6
Bolsover	446	35	36	71	0.4	6.0	13.3	60.5	20.2	0.4
Chesterfield	1,514	49	51	100	2.0	5.6	13.5	61.6	19.3	1.2
Derbyshire Dales	90	35	36	71	5.0	5.1	13.4	60.2	21.4	0.3
Erewash	987	53	54	108	3.9	6.1	14.4	61.1	18.4	1.6
High Peak	165	44	45	89	8.3	6.0	14.8	62.4	16.7	0.7
North East Derbyshire	357	49	50	99	2.8	5.3	13.3	61.3	20.1	0.4
South Derbyshire	240	41	41	81	18.6	5.9	13.8	63.9	16.4	1.7
Leicestershire	291	302	304	607	11.8	5.8	13.9	62.5	17.9	3.6
Blaby	672	44	43	87	13.1	6.2	14.0	63.0	16.7	3.4
Charnwood	565	79	79	158	12.6	5.4	13.8	63.1	17.6	6.2
Harborough	128	38	38	76	23.5	5.8	14.4	62.2	17.6	1.0
Hinckley and Bosworth	332	49	49	99	12.0	5.8	13.2	62.7	18.3	1.3
Melton	99	24	24	47	9.1	6.2	13.6	62.0	18.1	0.8
North West Leicestershire	308	43	43	86	8.5	5.7	13.9	62.6	17.8	0.7
Oadby and Wigston	2,240	27	27	54	1.3	5.5	14.3	60.3	19.9	8.9

2.10 Population¹: by local authority, 1999 (continued)

	Persons per sq km	Population (thousands)			Total population percentage change 1981-1999	Percentage of population aged				Percentage in ethnic minority groups 1991 ³
		Males	Females	Total		Under 5	5-15	16 up to pension age ²	Pension age ² or over	
Lincolnshire	106	307	321	629	13.7	5.4	13.5	59.2	21.9	0.8
Boston	150	27	28	54	3.5	5.3	13.0	59.1	22.6	0.7
East Lindsey	72	61	66	126	19.8	5.0	12.7	56.3	26.1	0.5
Lincoln	2,306	41	42	83	8.5	6.1	13.7	61.9	18.2	1.3
North Kesteven	98	44	46	90	12.7	5.5	13.3	59.3	21.9	0.8
South Holland	100	36	38	74	19.0	4.9	12.2	58.4	24.5	0.5
South Kesteven	131	60	63	123	25.1	5.9	14.7	60.8	18.6	0.9
West Lindsey	67	38	39	77	-0.5	5.2	14.4	59.1	21.2	0.7
Northamptonshire	262	308	313	621	16.7	6.3	15.0	62.4	16.3	3.4
Corby	641	25	26	51	-2.5	6.5	16.1	60.6	16.8	1.1
Daventry	103	34	34	69	18.1	6.4	14.6	63.1	15.9	1.0
East Northamptonshire	147	37	38	75	20.1	6.2	15.2	61.6	17.0	0.8
Kettering	356	41	42	83	16.1	6.3	14.5	62.1	17.2	2.4
Northampton	2,420	97	99	196	23.4	6.4	15.2	63.2	15.3	6.0
South Northamptonshire	124	40	39	79	22.3	6.0	15.1	63.1	15.8	1.3
Wellingborough	421	34	35	69	6.0	6.6	14.6	61.2	17.6	7.1
Nottinghamshire	359	371	378	748	4.5	5.7	13.8	61.6	18.9	1.5
Ashfield	988	54	55	109	1.9	6.2	13.6	61.6	18.6	0.6
Bassetlaw	168	53	54	107	3.7	5.9	14.0	61.2	18.9	0.9
Broxtowe	1,358	55	55	110	5.3	5.3	13.5	62.4	18.8	2.2
Gedling	924	54	56	111	2.5	5.5	13.4	61.7	19.4	2.4
Mansfield	1,296	49	50	100	-0.2	5.8	14.7	61.2	18.3	1.1
Newark and Sherwood	162	52	53	106	4.8	5.7	14.0	61.0	19.3	0.7
Rushcliffe	261	53	54	107	14.6	5.5	13.3	62.3	19.0	2.3
<i>Former county of Derbyshire</i>	371	484	490	974	6.5	5.9	13.9	61.6	18.7	2.7
<i>Former county of Leicestershire</i>	366	466	469	935	8.8	6.1	14.6	62.1	17.2	11.1
<i>Former county of Nottinghamshire</i>	478	511	522	1,033	3.9	5.8	14.2	61.7	18.3	3.9

¹ See Notes and Definitions.

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

³ Great Britain.

Source: Office for National Statistics

2.11 Vital statistics: by local authority, 1998

	Live birth rate per 1,000 population	Total Fertility Rate ¹	Live births outside marriage		Births under 2,500 grams as a percentage of all births ²	Death rate per 1,000 population	Standardised Mortality Ratio ¹ (UK=100)	Percentage of all persons with limiting long-standing illness 1991
			Percentage of all live births	Jointly registered at same address				
UNITED KINGDOM	12.1	1.71	37.6	59.9	5.3 ³	10.6	100	13.1 ⁴
EAST MIDLANDS	11.6	1.69	38.8	65.2	7.6	10.6	100	12.6
Derby UA	12.8	1.74	41.6	57.7	8.5	10.4	100	13.2
Leicester UA	13.7	1.82	40.0	54.2	9.9	9.9	105	13.6
Nottingham UA	12.4	1.54	55.3	52.3	9.2	10.5	108	14.9
Rutland UA	8.7	1.11	25.1	70.5	7.7	7.5	75	9.0
Derbyshire	11.1	1.69	38.6	71.3	6.7	11.2	103	13.6
Amber Valley	11.1	1.75	37.8	71.8	7.6	11.3	97	13.6
Bolsover	11.7	1.76	43.1	71.6	6.7	12.1	112	16.9
Chesterfield	10.8	1.63	45.5	68.7	6.3	12.8	119	15.1
Derbyshire Dales	9.8	1.70	29.2	75.9	5.2	11.7	90	12.3
Erewash	12.1	1.79	39.7	71.7	7.2	10.5	97	12.6
High Peak	11.7	1.70	39.2	70.8	6.5	10.1	101	12.1
North East Derbyshire	10.3	1.69	36.5	70.8	6.5	11.3	103	13.7
South Derbyshire	11.2	1.49	34.2	72.1	7.2	9.7	108	12.7
Leicestershire	11.3	1.70	31.0	72.6	6.9	9.5	91	10.1
Blaby	12.3	1.83	29.1	68.8	7.1	8.3	90	9.3
Charnwood	10.9	1.64	31.3	68.9	6.7	9.3	87	10.2
Harborough	10.5	1.59	24.3	72.4	4.8	8.8	83	8.9
Hinckley and Bosworth	11.8	1.82	32.4	79.4	7.4	10.0	88	10.4
Melton	11.7	1.90	27.1	74.8	7.9	9.9	97	9.9
North West Leicestershire	11.4	1.74	39.5	71.8	7.5	10.6	104	12.0
Oadby and Wigston	10.9	1.87	29.6	75.9	7.7	9.7	90	9.4
Lincolnshire	10.7	1.70	37.1	68.1	7.3	12.0	98	13.3
Boston	11.1	1.76	43.9	65.0	7.8	12.1	95	13.0
East Lindsey	9.6	1.73	40.9	68.6	6.6	14.4	100	15.8
Lincoln	13.0	1.80	48.0	64.7	7.4	11.9	110	14.2
North Kesteven	10.9	1.71	24.9	73.6	7.0	11.8	94	12.9
South Holland	10.1	1.69	37.7	71.0	6.9	12.3	94	13.3
South Kesteven	10.9	1.56	33.6	65.4	7.5	9.9	94	10.8
West Lindsey	9.6	1.72	31.1	73.6	8.5	11.7	103	12.6

2.11 Vital statistics: by local authority, 1998 (continued)

	Live birth rate per 1,000 population	Total Fertility Rate ¹	Live births outside marriage		Births under 2,500 grams as a percentage of all births ²	Death rate per 1,000 population	Standardised Mortality Ratio ¹ (UK=100)	Percentage of all persons with limiting long-standing illness 1991
			Percentage of all live births	Jointly registered at same address				
Northamptonshire	12.2	1.74	38.3	67.3	5.3	9.8	100	10.6
Corby	13.2	2.14	53.3	61.8	7.8	9.4	102	11.3
Daventry	11.9	1.75	27.9	71.6	5.6	10.0	105	9.3
East Northamptonshire	11.2	1.68	33.9	72.4	5.3	10.7	102	10.7
Kettering	11.6	1.67	39.8	69.8	7.8	10.5	103	11.3
Northampton	12.8	1.74	42.8	65.2	9.3	9.5	103	11.1
South Northamptonshire	11.5	1.68	22.9	77.9	5.2	9.3	95	8.9
Wellingborough	12.7	1.91	41.1	64.0	7.6	9.5	91	10.9
Nottinghamshire	11.1	1.75	39.2	66.2	7.2	10.9	101	13.5
Ashfield	12.0	1.80	44.8	68.7	7.2	11.7	110	15.1
Bassetlaw	12.0	2.02	42.4	63.0	7.7	12.0	111	14.6
Broxtowe	10.8	1.64	34.6	69.0	5.2	10.5	97	12.0
Gedling	10.4	1.71	39.9	66.5	8.5	10.5	92	12.0
Mansfield	11.5	1.88	50.9	61.2	8.5	10.7	106	16.3
Newark and Sherwood	10.8	1.71	36.8	66.6	7.3	11.1	103	13.2
Rushcliffe	10.3	1.59	23.2	73.0	5.7	9.8	88	11.1
<i>Former county of Derbyshire</i>	11.5	1.70	39.4	67.4	7.2	11.0	102	13.5
<i>Former county of Leicestershire</i>	12.0	1.71	34.1	64.7	8.0	9.5	94	11.1
<i>Former county of Nottinghamshire</i>	11.5	1.66	44.0	61.0	7.8	10.8	102	13.9

¹ See Notes and Definitions.

² Number of live births under 2,500 grams as a percentage of all live births for which the birth weight was stated.

³ England, Wales and Elsewhere.

⁴ Great Britain.

Source: Office for National Statistics

2.12 Resident population¹: by age and gender, 1999

	0-4	5-15	16-19	20-24	25-44	45-59	60-64	65-79	80 and over	All ages
Males (thousands)										
UNITED KINGDOM	1,858.0	4,352.7	1,517.9	1,803.3	9,067.7	5,453.7	1,400.5	3,124.9	720.3	29,298.9
EAST MIDLANDS	127.5	306.5	108.3	122.1	624.2	402.6	101.5	231.6	51.6	2,075.9
Derby UA	7.7	17.6	6.4	8.0	38.1	19.5	5.2	12.5	2.8	117.8
Leicester UA	10.4	24.1	8.2	15.7	43.0	21.4	5.5	13.5	3.2	145.1
Nottingham UA	9.2	22.5	8.4	15.8	41.3	20.6	5.4	14.2	3.1	140.5
Rutland UA	1.0	3.2	1.0	0.9	5.3	3.4	0.9	2.0	0.4	18.2
Derbyshire	21.7	51.5	17.1	15.7	113.8	76.7	18.5	41.9	9.1	366.0
Amber Valley	3.3	7.7	2.7	2.8	18.5	12.5	2.9	6.8	1.5	58.8
Bolsover	2.2	4.8	1.5	1.6	11.0	7.0	1.8	4.5	0.8	35.2
Chesterfield	3.0	6.9	2.3	2.2	15.5	10.0	2.4	5.8	1.2	49.3
Derbyshire Dales	1.9	4.9	1.5	1.5	9.9	8.3	2.0	4.3	1.1	35.4
Erewash	3.4	7.9	2.5	2.0	17.2	10.5	2.6	5.9	1.4	53.4
High Peak	2.7	6.7	2.0	1.7	14.2	9.5	2.1	4.3	0.8	44.2
North East Derbyshire	2.7	6.8	2.5	2.0	14.4	10.7	2.8	6.0	1.3	49.2
South Derbyshire	2.5	5.8	2.1	1.9	13.1	8.2	1.9	4.2	0.8	40.6
Leicestershire	18.0	43.2	17.1	17.9	88.3	62.5	15.2	32.8	7.6	302.4
Blaby	2.8	6.4	2.3	1.7	13.8	9.2	2.2	4.5	0.9	43.9
Charnwood	4.4	11.0	5.1	7.6	21.0	15.5	3.8	8.2	2.1	78.6
Harborough	2.3	5.7	2.0	1.5	10.9	8.3	1.9	4.0	1.0	37.6
Hinckley and Bosworth	2.9	6.6	2.5	2.3	15.2	10.4	2.5	5.4	1.3	49.1
Melton	1.5	3.2	1.1	0.9	7.5	4.9	1.1	2.7	0.7	23.6
North West Leicestershire	2.6	6.3	2.1	2.1	13.3	8.9	2.1	4.7	1.0	43.1
Oadby and Wigston	1.4	4.0	2.0	1.8	6.5	5.2	1.5	3.4	0.7	26.5
Lincolnshire	17.6	43.3	15.3	13.0	87.7	61.1	17.5	42.3	9.3	307.2
Boston	1.5	3.6	1.2	1.1	7.8	5.4	1.5	3.8	0.9	26.8
East Lindsey	3.2	8.4	2.9	2.3	14.6	12.9	3.9	10.3	2.3	60.8
Lincoln	2.6	5.8	2.2	2.6	13.8	6.7	1.7	4.4	1.1	40.8
North Kesteven	2.7	6.2	2.4	1.4	12.7	8.9	2.6	6.1	1.3	44.4
South Holland	1.9	4.7	1.6	1.5	10.3	7.4	2.3	5.7	1.2	36.5
South Kesteven	3.7	9.2	3.0	2.7	18.3	11.6	3.1	6.8	1.5	59.8
West Lindsey	1.9	5.5	2.1	1.6	10.2	8.3	2.3	5.2	1.1	38.1
Northamptonshire	20.1	48.3	16.1	17.1	94.6	60.8	14.1	30.0	6.9	308.1
Corby	1.7	4.3	1.5	1.1	7.7	4.4	1.3	2.6	0.6	25.1
Daventry	2.3	5.3	1.8	1.6	9.9	7.7	1.6	3.4	0.8	34.3
East Northamptonshire	2.4	5.8	2.0	1.4	11.3	7.9	1.8	3.8	0.9	37.3
Kettering	2.6	6.1	1.8	2.1	13.1	8.2	1.8	4.2	1.0	40.9
Northampton	6.4	15.4	5.2	7.7	30.5	17.2	3.9	8.8	2.0	97.1
South Northamptonshire	2.4	6.4	2.1	1.5	11.8	9.0	1.9	3.6	0.9	39.5
Wellingborough	2.3	5.1	1.7	1.7	10.4	6.5	1.7	3.7	0.8	33.9
Nottinghamshire	21.7	52.9	18.7	18.0	112.1	76.5	19.3	42.4	9.2	370.6
Ashfield	3.4	7.5	2.7	2.0	16.9	11.1	2.8	6.2	1.2	53.8
Bassetlaw	3.2	7.6	2.6	2.2	16.2	10.9	2.9	6.1	1.4	53.2
Broxtowe	3.0	7.7	2.6	3.5	16.5	11.1	2.7	6.1	1.4	54.7
Gedling	3.1	7.5	2.8	2.4	16.5	11.5	3.0	6.4	1.4	54.5
Mansfield	2.9	7.6	2.7	2.3	15.3	9.6	2.4	5.5	1.1	49.5
Newark and Sherwood	3.2	7.7	2.6	2.4	15.7	10.7	2.8	6.1	1.2	52.4
Rushcliffe	3.0	7.3	2.7	3.1	14.9	11.6	2.7	6.0	1.4	52.5
<i>Former county of Derbyshire</i>	29.4	69.0	23.5	23.7	151.9	96.3	23.6	54.4	11.9	483.8
<i>Former county of Leicestershire</i>	29.5	70.4	26.3	34.6	136.6	87.3	21.6	48.3	11.2	465.7
<i>Former county of Nottinghamshire</i>	30.9	75.3	27.1	33.8	153.4	97.1	24.7	56.5	12.3	511.1

2.12 Resident population¹: by age and gender, 1999 (continued)

	0-4	5-15	16-19	20-24	25-44	45-59	60-64	65-79	80 and over	All ages
Females (thousands)										
UNITED KINGDOM	1,766.6	4,136.6	1,438.1	1,713.2	8,742.5	5,497.0	1,460.2	3,859.3	1,588.6	30,202.0
EAST MIDLANDS	120.3	289.7	102.0	114.3	604.5	398.1	103.2	274.6	108.6	2,115.4
Derby UA	7.2	16.9	6.0	8.0	34.5	19.3	5.3	15.3	6.1	118.7
Leicester UA	9.8	22.5	8.2	15.4	40.3	20.7	5.8	16.3	6.9	145.9
Nottingham UA	8.5	21.0	8.6	15.1	40.6	20.1	5.8	17.2	6.9	143.8
Rutland UA	0.9	2.4	1.1	0.8	5.8	3.7	1.0	2.4	0.8	18.8
Derbyshire	20.4	49.2	15.8	14.6	108.9	73.9	18.9	49.9	20.0	371.6
Amber Valley	3.3	7.4	2.6	2.2	17.1	12.2	3.0	8.0	3.6	59.4
Bolsover	2.1	4.7	1.5	1.4	10.7	6.6	1.9	5.3	1.8	36.1
Chesterfield	2.6	6.6	2.2	2.1	15.0	9.8	2.5	7.2	2.5	50.6
Derbyshire Dales	1.8	4.6	1.2	1.2	9.3	8.0	2.1	5.1	2.6	35.9
Erewash	3.2	7.6	2.2	2.1	16.5	10.2	2.6	7.0	2.9	54.2
High Peak	2.6	6.6	2.0	1.7	13.6	8.8	2.1	5.3	2.4	45.1
North East Derbyshire	2.6	6.4	2.1	1.8	13.6	10.6	2.7	7.2	2.6	49.7
South Derbyshire	2.2	5.4	1.9	2.1	12.9	7.8	1.9	4.8	1.5	40.6
Leicestershire	16.9	41.0	15.0	15.0	87.1	61.3	15.2	37.9	15.0	304.4
Blaby	2.6	5.8	1.8	1.4	13.4	9.2	2.3	5.2	1.7	43.5
Charnwood	4.0	10.9	4.2	6.1	21.2	15.2	3.8	9.6	4.2	79.1
Harborough	2.1	5.3	1.9	1.2	11.6	7.8	1.8	4.5	2.1	38.3
Hinckley and Bosworth	2.8	6.5	2.3	2.0	14.4	10.3	2.3	6.3	2.7	49.5
Melton	1.5	3.2	1.1	0.8	7.0	4.9	1.2	3.0	1.1	23.9
North West Leicestershire	2.3	5.6	2.0	1.8	12.8	8.7	2.0	5.5	2.1	42.8
Oadby and Wigston	1.5	3.8	1.7	1.7	6.7	5.2	1.6	3.8	1.2	27.3
Lincolnshire	16.5	41.6	14.7	12.5	86.6	63.6	18.0	49.3	18.7	321.4
Boston	1.4	3.4	1.2	1.2	7.4	5.4	1.5	4.4	1.7	27.6
East Lindsey	3.1	7.7	2.8	2.2	15.7	13.7	4.1	11.8	4.4	65.5
Lincoln	2.5	5.6	2.7	2.4	12.5	6.9	1.9	5.5	2.3	42.2
North Kesteven	2.2	5.8	2.0	1.7	12.6	9.3	2.6	7.0	2.8	46.0
South Holland	1.7	4.4	1.5	1.5	9.6	7.6	2.4	6.5	2.3	37.6
South Kesteven	3.5	9.0	2.7	2.5	18.7	12.2	3.2	8.2	3.2	63.3
West Lindsey	2.1	5.6	1.8	1.2	10.0	8.3	2.3	5.8	2.0	39.2
Northamptonshire	19.3	44.9	15.3	17.3	92.2	60.2	13.5	36.1	14.5	313.1
Corby	1.6	4.0	1.4	1.0	7.9	4.7	1.3	3.3	0.9	26.2
Daventry	2.1	4.7	1.5	1.3	10.3	7.5	1.5	3.8	1.5	34.2
East Northamptonshire	2.3	5.6	1.8	1.4	11.2	7.3	1.7	4.5	1.9	37.7
Kettering	2.6	5.9	2.0	2.0	12.5	8.0	1.9	5.1	2.1	42.1
Northampton	6.1	14.3	5.3	8.5	28.3	17.4	3.8	10.8	4.5	99.0
South Northamptonshire	2.3	5.5	1.7	1.5	12.0	8.4	1.7	4.4	1.9	39.3
Wellingborough	2.2	4.9	1.7	1.5	10.0	6.8	1.6	4.2	1.8	34.8
Nottinghamshire	20.9	50.3	17.4	15.6	108.5	75.3	19.7	50.3	19.8	377.8
Ashfield	3.3	7.3	2.4	2.5	16.0	10.6	2.7	7.2	2.8	54.9
Bassetlaw	3.2	7.3	2.3	1.7	15.6	10.9	2.9	7.1	2.6	53.6
Broxtowe	2.9	7.2	2.3	2.9	16.0	10.9	3.0	7.3	2.8	55.3
Gedling	3.0	7.4	2.5	1.9	16.0	11.9	3.0	7.5	3.2	56.5
Mansfield	2.9	7.1	2.8	2.2	14.5	9.2	2.5	6.9	2.3	50.3
Newark and Sherwood	2.9	7.1	2.3	1.9	15.5	10.5	2.9	7.3	2.9	53.2
Rushcliffe	2.8	6.9	2.8	2.5	14.8	11.3	2.7	7.0	3.2	54.0
<i>Former county of Derbyshire</i>	27.6	66.1	21.8	22.6	143.4	93.2	24.2	65.2	26.0	490.3
<i>Former county of Leicestershire</i>	27.5	65.9	24.3	31.1	133.3	85.7	21.9	56.5	22.7	469.0
<i>Former county of Nottinghamshire</i>	29.4	71.3	26.0	30.7	149.0	95.4	25.5	67.5	26.6	521.5

2.12 Resident population¹: by age and gender, 1999 (continued)

	0-4	5-15	16-19	20-24	25-44	45-59	60-64	65-79	80 and over	All ages
All persons (percentages)										
UNITED KINGDOM	6.1	14.3	5.0	5.9	29.9	18.4	4.8	11.7	3.9	100.0
EAST MIDLANDS	5.9	14.2	5.0	5.6	29.3	19.1	4.9	12.1	3.8	100.0
Derby UA	6.3	14.6	5.2	6.8	30.7	16.4	4.4	11.8	3.8	100.0
Leicester UA	6.9	16.0	5.6	10.7	28.6	14.5	3.9	10.2	3.5	100.0
Nottingham UA	6.2	15.3	6.0	10.9	28.8	14.3	3.9	11.0	3.5	100.0
Rutland UA	5.1	15.1	5.7	4.7	30.0	19.1	5.0	11.8	3.3	100.0
Derbyshire	5.7	13.7	4.5	4.1	30.2	20.4	5.1	12.5	3.9	100.0
Amber Valley	5.6	12.8	4.5	4.2	30.1	20.9	5.0	12.6	4.3	100.0
Bolsover	6.0	13.3	4.3	4.2	30.4	19.1	5.2	13.8	3.7	100.0
Chesterfield	5.6	13.5	4.5	4.3	30.5	19.8	4.9	13.0	3.7	100.0
Derbyshire Dales	5.1	13.4	3.8	3.8	27.0	22.8	5.7	13.2	5.2	100.0
Erewash	6.1	14.4	4.3	3.8	31.3	19.2	4.8	12.0	4.0	100.0
High Peak	6.0	14.8	4.6	3.8	31.2	20.5	4.7	10.8	3.6	100.0
North East Derbyshire	5.3	13.3	4.6	3.9	28.4	21.5	5.6	13.4	3.9	100.0
South Derbyshire	5.9	13.8	4.9	4.9	32.1	19.7	4.7	11.1	2.9	100.0
Leicestershire	5.8	13.9	5.3	5.4	28.9	20.4	5.0	11.6	3.7	100.0
Blaby	6.2	14.0	4.7	3.5	31.2	21.1	5.2	11.1	3.0	100.0
Charnwood	5.4	13.8	5.9	8.7	26.8	19.4	4.8	11.3	4.0	100.0
Harborough	5.8	14.4	5.2	3.6	29.6	21.3	4.9	11.1	4.0	100.0
Hinckley and Bosworth	5.8	13.2	4.8	4.3	30.0	21.0	4.9	11.8	4.1	100.0
Melton	6.2	13.6	4.7	3.6	30.7	20.6	4.8	12.0	3.6	100.0
North West Leicestershire	5.7	13.9	4.8	4.4	30.4	20.6	4.8	11.9	3.5	100.0
Oadby and Wigston	5.5	14.3	6.8	6.6	24.6	19.4	5.9	13.4	3.5	100.0
Lincolnshire	5.4	13.5	4.8	4.1	27.7	19.8	5.6	14.6	4.5	100.0
Boston	5.3	13.0	4.4	4.2	27.8	20.0	5.5	15.1	4.7	100.0
East Lindsey	5.0	12.7	4.5	3.5	24.0	21.1	6.4	17.5	5.3	100.0
Lincoln	6.1	13.7	5.8	5.9	31.7	16.4	4.4	11.9	4.1	100.0
North Kesteven	5.5	13.3	4.8	3.4	28.0	20.1	5.8	14.5	4.5	100.0
South Holland	4.9	12.2	4.2	3.9	26.9	20.2	6.4	16.5	4.7	100.0
South Kesteven	5.9	14.7	4.6	4.2	30.1	19.3	5.1	12.2	3.8	100.0
West Lindsey	5.2	14.4	5.0	3.5	26.2	21.5	5.9	14.2	4.0	100.0
Northamptonshire	6.3	15.0	5.0	5.5	30.1	19.5	4.4	10.6	3.5	100.0
Corby	6.5	16.1	5.6	4.1	30.4	17.8	5.2	11.4	2.8	100.0
Daventry	6.4	14.6	4.9	4.2	29.5	22.2	4.6	10.4	3.3	100.0
East Northamptonshire	6.2	15.2	5.1	3.8	30.0	20.3	4.6	11.1	3.7	100.0
Kettering	6.3	14.5	4.6	5.0	30.9	19.5	4.4	11.2	3.7	100.0
Northampton	6.4	15.2	5.3	8.3	30.0	17.6	3.9	10.0	3.3	100.0
South Northamptonshire	6.0	15.1	4.8	3.7	30.1	22.0	4.6	10.2	3.5	100.0
Wellingborough	6.6	14.6	4.9	4.7	29.7	19.5	4.7	11.5	3.7	100.0
Nottinghamshire	5.7	13.8	4.8	4.5	29.5	20.3	5.2	12.4	3.9	100.0
Ashfield	6.2	13.6	4.7	4.1	30.2	20.0	5.1	12.4	3.7	100.0
Bassetlaw	5.9	14.0	4.6	3.7	29.8	20.4	5.4	12.3	3.8	100.0
Broxtowe	5.3	13.5	4.4	5.9	29.6	20.0	5.2	12.2	3.9	100.0
Gedling	5.5	13.4	4.7	3.9	29.3	21.1	5.4	12.5	4.1	100.0
Mansfield	5.8	14.7	5.6	4.5	30.0	18.8	4.9	12.4	3.5	100.0
Newark and Sherwood	5.7	14.0	4.7	4.0	29.5	20.1	5.4	12.7	3.8	100.0
Rushcliffe	5.5	13.3	5.1	5.3	27.9	21.4	5.1	12.2	4.2	100.0
Former county of Derbyshire	5.9	13.9	4.6	4.8	30.3	19.5	4.9	12.3	3.9	100.0
Former county of Leicestershire	6.1	14.6	5.4	7.0	28.9	18.5	4.7	11.2	3.6	100.0
Former county of Nottinghamshire	5.8	14.2	5.1	6.2	29.3	18.6	4.9	12.0	3.8	100.0

¹ See Notes and Definitions.

Source: Office for National Statistics

3 Economy

3.1 Gross domestic¹ product at current basic prices: by NUTS 1, 2 and 3 areas^{2,3,4}

£ million and £ per head

	£ million				£ per head				£ per head (UK=100)			
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1995	1996	1997	1998	1995	1996	1997	1998
UNITED KINGDOM ⁵	622,389	657,775	700,567	743,314	10,619	11,185	11,871	12,548	100	100	100	100
EAST MIDLANDS	40,976	44,184	47,261	49,413	9,944	10,673	11,371	11,848	94	95	96	94
Derbyshire &												
Nottinghamshire	18,818	20,369	21,595	22,674	9,451	10,209	10,801	11,318	89	91	91	90
Derby	2,779	3,057	3,227	3,452	12,000	13,108	13,736	14,629	113	117	116	117
East Derbyshire	2,151	2,239	2,288	2,378	7,921	8,255	8,456	8,802	75	74	71	70
S & W Derbyshire	4,086	4,362	4,719	4,821	8,989	9,543	10,260	10,404	85	85	86	83
Nottingham	4,209	4,566	4,708	4,993	14,840	16,054	16,464	17,373	140	144	139	138
North Nottinghamshire	3,284	3,643	4,036	4,267	7,775	8,638	9,593	10,176	73	77	81	81
South Nottinghamshire	2,308	2,502	2,616	2,763	7,053	7,641	7,999	8,448	66	68	67	67
Leicestershire,												
Rutland & Northants	16,651	17,829	19,281	20,047	10,956	11,656	12,534	12,978	103	104	106	103
Leicester City	3,841	4,067	4,090	4,115	13,019	13,752	13,877	13,973	123	123	117	111
Leicester CC & Rutland	6,369	6,633	7,453	7,722	10,165	10,511	11,733	12,139	96	94	99	97
Northamptonshire	6,440	7,129	7,738	8,211	10,767	11,825	12,718	13,369	101	106	107	107
Lincolnshire	5,507	5,986	6,385	6,692	9,031	9,734	10,319	10,751	85	87	87	86

1 Consistent with the National Accounts (Blue Book) 2000. See Notes and Definitions.

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

3 Estimates for all years are provisional.

4 Includes taxes less subsidies on production.

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

Source: Office for National Statistics

3.2 Gross domestic product¹ at current basic prices

£ million and £ per head

	£ million		£ per head	
	East Midlands	United Kingdom ²	East Midlands	United Kingdom ²
1989	30,439	452,437	7,621	7,888
1990	32,708	491,291	8,149	8,535
1991	34,131	513,308	8,464	8,880
1992	35,368	535,772	8,722	9,236
1993	37,124	562,857	9,102	9,671
1994	39,023	593,931	9,519	10,170
1995	40,976	622,389	9,944	10,619
1996	44,184	657,775	10,673	11,185
1997	47,261	700,567	11,371	11,871
1998	49,413	743,314	11,848	12,548
1999	50,906	771,849	12,146	12,972

1 Consistent with the National Accounts (Blue Book) 2000. See Notes and Definitions.

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

Source: Office for National Statistics

3.3 Gross domestic product: by industry groups¹ at current basic prices, 1995 and 1998

£ million and percentages

	£ million				Percentages			
	East Midlands		United Kingdom ²		East Midlands		United Kingdom ²	
	1995	1998 ⁴	1995	1998 ⁴	1995	1998 ⁴	1995	1998 ⁴
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1,160	974	11,714	9,731	2.8	2.0	1.8	1.5
Mining, quarrying of energy producing materials	176	121	2,581	2,301	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3
Other mining and quarrying	185	182	1,437	1,678	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2
Manufacturing	12,118	14,237	136,747	151,197	29.6	28.8	21.6	21.3
Electricity, gas and water supply	1,035	966	15,562	15,851	2.5	2.0	2.7	2.3
Construction	2,236	2,620	32,948	38,945	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.3
Wholesale and retail trade (including motor trade)	5,427	6,408	74,148	91,405	13.2	13.0	12.0	12.3
Hotels and restaurants	1,010	1,388	18,409	24,246	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.2
Transport, storage and communication	2,811	3,359	52,297	62,200	6.9	6.8	8.6	8.3
Financial intermediation	1,463	1,789	42,726	46,199	3.6	3.6	7.7	6.3
Real estate, renting and business activities	6,001	8,418	116,348	159,348	14.6	17.0	18.4	20.1
Public administration and defence ³	1,983	1,993	38,859	38,722	4.8	4.0	6.4	5.5
Education	2,250	2,671	34,212	41,187	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.6
Health and social work	2,787	3,165	42,481	49,918	6.8	6.4	6.7	6.6
Other services	1,327	2,191	27,421	38,116	3.2	4.4	4.3	4.9
Adjustment for financial services	-994	-1,068	-25,499	-27,732	-2.4	-2.2	-4.5	-3.7
Total⁵	40,976	49,413	622,389	743,314	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Based on SIC 1992.

² Excludes production from Extra-Regio.

³ Public administration, national defence and compulsory social security.

⁴ Provisional.

⁵ Components may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Source: Office for National Statistics

3.4 EU regions which are similar to the East Midlands

GDP per head,
Purchasing Power Standard¹
(EUR15=100), 1998

Limburg (Netherlands)	97
Vlaams Brabant (Belgium)	96
Luxembourg (Belgium)	95
Lisboa e Vale Do Tejo (Portugal)	95
East Midlands (UK)	95
South West (UK)	94
West Midlands (UK)	93
Rioja (Spain)	93

¹ See Notes and Definitions.

Source: Eurostat

3.5 Export and import trade with EU and non-EU countries¹, 2000²

	East Midlands	United Kingdom
Average number of companies		
exporting to:		
EU	1,030	14,282
non-EU countries	2,744	41,128
importing from:		
EU	1,390	17,701
non-EU countries	3,485	57,345
Value of exports/imports (£ million)		
To the EU	5,379	93,027
To non-EU countries	5,105	65,856
From the EU	4,471	100,843
From non-EU countries	4,915	106,678
Value as percentage of trade:		
To the EU	51.3	58.6
To non-EU countries	48.7	41.4
From the EU	47.6	48.6
From non-EU countries	52.4	51.4

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

2 Average of the four quarters of 2000.

Source: Customs and Excise

3.6 Regional share of UK export and import trade¹, 2000²

	East Midlands	United Kingdom
Exports as percentage of UK exports		
All exports	6.6	100.0
To EU	5.8	100.0
To non-EU countries	7.8	100.0
Imports as percentage of UK imports		
All imports	4.5	100.0
From EU	4.4	100.0
From non-EU countries	4.6	100.0

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

2 Average of the four quarters of 2000.

Source: Customs and Excise

3.7 Turnover, capital expenditure and gross value added in manufacturing¹: by sub-region, 1997

£ million and £ per person employed

	Total turnover (£ million)	Wages and salaries		Net capital expenditure		Gross value added at basic prices	
		(£ million)	£ per person employed	(£ million)	£ per person employed	(£ million)	£ per person employed
UNITED KINGDOM	451,877	73,475	17,564	20,091	4,673	144,519	33,615
EAST MIDLANDS	36,968	6,760	16,073	1,662	3,850	13,637	31,595
Derby UA	2,310	398	18,322	82	3,685	993	44,760
Leicester UA	2,758	631	14,547	118	2,625	1,092	24,212
Nottingham UA	4,041	497	16,927	100	3,310	1,058	34,974
Rutland UA	201	40	15,925	11	4,100	74	28,778
Derbyshire	6,753	1,250	15,949	507	6,317	2,651	33,036
Leicestershire	6,436	1,176	16,522	229	3,127	2,402	32,856
Lincolnshire	3,723	706	15,353	153	3,263	1,375	29,251
Northamptonshire	5,875	1,108	16,728	251	3,705	2,130	31,383
Nottinghamshire	4,870	955	15,430	210	3,323	1,862	29,422
Former county of Derbyshire	9,063	1,647	16,463	589	5,747	3,644	35,575
Former county of Leicestershire	9,396	1,847	15,777	358	2,961	3,568	29,542
Former county of Nottinghamshire	8,911	1,452	15,912	310	3,319	2,920	31,218

¹ Based on SIC 1992. See Notes and Definitions.

Source: Annual Business Inquiry, Office for National Statistics

3.8 Expenditure on Research & Development, 1998

£ million and percentages

	East Midlands	United Kingdom
Expenditure (£ million)		
Businesses	775	10,261
Government ¹	58	2,079
Higher education institutions	159	3,040
Total	992	15,379
As a percentage of GDP at market prices		
Businesses	1.6	1.4
Government ¹	0.1	0.3
Higher education institutions	0.3	0.4
Total	2.0	2.1

¹ Figures include estimates of NHS and local authorities' R&D.

Source: Office for National Statistics

3.9 Classification of business sites¹: by sub-region, March 2000

Percentages and thousands

	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarrying, energy, water supply & manufacturing	Construction	Distribution, Hotels & catering; repairs	Transport & communication	Financial intermediation, real estate renting & business activities	Education & health	Public administration & other services	Total business sites (=100%) (thousands)
UNITED KINGDOM	7.2	8.1	8.7	28.9	4.3	26.0	6.9	9.9	2,488.4
EAST MIDLANDS	8.1	11.1	9.5	30.1	4.8	21.1	6.4	9.0	165.8
Derby UA	0.6	11.4	8.0	34.7	3.5	24.1	10.0	7.7	7.2
Leicester UA	0.3	20.5	5.2	34.4	3.2	21.4	7.1	8.0	11.2
Nottingham UA	0.3	10.7	6.2	34.6	3.0	27.2	8.3	9.7	10.6
Rutland UA	12.8	7.8	9.4	27.5	2.9	25.1	6.4	8.0	1.9
Derbyshire	8.8	12.1	9.5	30.2	5.7	19.6	6.1	8.0	28.1
Leicestershire	7.8	12.1	10.4	28.4	5.7	22.1	5.2	8.4	25.7
Lincolnshire	18.0	7.3	10.0	29.3	4.5	15.7	6.9	8.3	28.9
Northamptonshire	6.3	10.2	10.0	27.4	5.0	23.9	6.0	11.3	27.5
Nottinghamshire	6.7	10.4	11.2	30.8	4.8	21.2	5.3	9.6	24.7
<i>Former county of Derbyshire</i>	7.2	11.9	9.2	31.2	5.2	20.5	6.9	7.9	35.3
<i>Former county of Leicestershire</i>	5.9	14.3	8.8	30.0	4.9	22.0	5.8	8.3	38.8
<i>Former county of Nottinghamshire</i>	4.8	10.5	9.7	32.0	4.3	23.0	6.2	9.6	35.3

¹ Based on SIC 1992. Registered for VAT and/or PAYE, local unit basis eg an individual factory or shop.

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

3.10 Business sites¹: by number of employment² and sub-region, March 2000

Percentages and thousands

	Percentage of business sites with an employment sizeband of:					Total business sites (=100%) (thousands)
	1-9	10-19	20-49	50-199	200+	
UNITED KINGDOM	84.2	8.2	4.8	2.3	0.6	2,488.4
EAST MIDLANDS	83.6	8.5	5.0	2.4	0.6	165.8
Derby UA	78.9	10.3	6.7	3.3	1.0	7.2
Leicester UA	78.5	11.2	6.3	3.1	0.8	11.2
Nottingham UA	75.6	12.1	7.6	3.8	1.0	10.6
Rutland UA	88.8	6.4	2.9	1.3	0.5	1.9
Derbyshire	84.4	7.9	5.0	2.2	0.5	28.1
Leicestershire	85.1	7.6	4.5	2.2	0.5	25.7
Lincolnshire	85.2	8.2	4.4	1.8	0.4	28.9
Northamptonshire	84.2	7.9	4.7	2.5	0.6	27.5
Nottinghamshire	85.1	7.9	4.4	2.0	0.6	24.7
<i>Former county of Derbyshire</i>	83.2	8.4	5.4	2.4	0.6	35.3
<i>Former county of Leicestershire</i>	83.4	8.6	5.0	2.5	0.6	38.8
<i>Former county of Nottinghamshire</i>	82.3	9.2	5.4	2.5	0.7	35.3

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

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

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

3.11 Business registrations and de-registrations¹

Thousands and rates

	East Midlands		United Kingdom	
	1998	1999	1998	1999
Registrations	11.9	11.3	186.3	178.5
Deregistrations	10.7	11.5	155.9	172.0
Net change	1.2	-0.2	30.3	6.5
End-year stock	111.2	111.0	1,651.6	1,658.1
Registration rates ²	36	34	40	38
Deregistration rates ²	32	35	33	37

¹ Enterprises registered for VAT. See Notes and Definitions.

² Registrations and deregistrations during the year per 10,000 of the resident adult population.

Source: Department of Trade and Industry

3.12 Business statistics: by local authority

	Businesses registered for VAT, 1999		Stock of businesses end-1999 (numbers)
	Registration rates ¹	Deregistration rates ¹	
UNITED KINGDOM	11	10	1,658,125
EAST MIDLANDS	10	10	110,970
Derby UA	11	13	3,995
Leicester UA	12	14	7,270
Nottingham UA	12	17	5,285
Rutland UA	10	9	1,335
Derbyshire	9	9	19,665
Amber Valley	9	9	3,085
Bolsover	11	10	1,290
Chesterfield	11	12	2,180
Derbyshire Dales	6	8	3,450
Erewash	8	9	2,440
High Peak	9	9	2,735
North East Derbyshire	10	9	2,475
South Derbyshire	9	8	2,040
Leicestershire	10	10	18,085
Blaby	11	10	2,290
Charnwood	10	11	4,040
Harborough	10	14	2,790
Hinckley and Bosworth	10	9	3,305
Melton	8	7	1,705
North West Leicestershire	10	9	2,625
Oadby and Wigston	11	10	1,310
Lincolnshire	8	9	19,450
Boston	8	8	1,810
East Lindsey	7	9	4,350
Lincoln	10	10	1,715
North Kesteven	10	9	2,455
South Holland	7	8	2,835
South Kesteven	9	9	3,760
West Lindsey	8	9	2,545

3.12 Business statistics: by local authority (continued)

	Businesses registered for VAT, 1999		Stock of businesses end-1999 (numbers)
	Registration rates ¹	Deregistration rates ¹	
Northamptonshire	12	10	19,205
Corby	12	9	1,025
Daventry	9	8	2,965
East Northamptonshire	11	9	2,390
Kettering	11	9	2,080
Northampton	13	13	4,595
South Northamptonshire	10	9	3,240
Wellingborough	17	13	2,875
Nottinghamshire	10	9	16,670
Ashfield	11	10	2,020
Bassetlaw	8	9	2,700
Broxtowe	11	10	2,165
Gedling	9	9	2,280
Mansfield	10	9	1,795
Newark and Sherwood	10	9	2,980
Rushcliffe	10	11	2,740
<i>Former county of Derbyshire</i>	9	10	23,650
<i>Former county of Leicestershire</i>	11	11	26,700
<i>Former county of Nottinghamshire</i>	11	11	21,945

¹ Registrations/deregistrations during 1999 as a percentage of the stock at the end of 1998.

Source: Department of Trade and Industry

3.13 VAT registered enterprises¹: by turnover size band, April 2000

	Percentages in each turnover size band (size bands in £ thousands)							All VAT registered enterprises (=100%) (thousands)
	Percentages and thousands							
	1-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500-999	1,000-4,999	5,000 and over	
UNITED KINGDOM	22.2	26.5	24.6	11.1	6.8	6.6	2.2	1,616.8
EAST MIDLANDS	22.1	25.9	25.0	11.3	6.8	6.7	2.1	109.7
Derby UA	16.5	26.0	27.6	12.1	7.5	7.2	2.9	3.9
Leicester UA	15.0	21.6	26.4	14.6	10.0	9.8	2.7	7.1
Nottingham UA	14.9	23.9	26.5	12.8	8.7	9.6	3.6	5.7
Rutland UA	24.3	25.0	28.7	10.1	6.0	4.9	0.7	1.3
Derbyshire	23.5	26.8	25.3	10.6	6.0	5.9	1.9	19.1
Leicestershire	22.9	26.6	24.6	10.7	6.3	6.7	2.2	18.1
Lincolnshire	24.2	25.9	24.4	11.3	6.7	5.9	1.6	19.1
Northamptonshire	24.1	25.5	23.2	11.1	7.0	6.8	2.3	19.1
Nottinghamshire	21.7	27.5	25.7	11.2	6.3	5.9	1.8	16.3
<i>Former county of Derbyshire</i>	22.3	26.7	25.7	10.9	6.3	6.2	2.1	23.0
<i>Former county of Leicestershire</i>	20.8	25.2	25.3	11.7	7.3	7.5	2.3	26.5
<i>Former county of Nottinghamshire</i>	19.9	26.6	25.9	11.6	6.9	6.8	2.3	22.0

¹ Legal unit basis, ie by location of enterprise.

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

3.14 Business survival rates¹

	Percentages					
	East Midlands			United Kingdom		
	12 months	24 months	36 months	12 months	24 months	36 months
1993	86.5	71.7	60.4	85.8	70.8	59.9
1994	85.9	70.5	59.0	85.9	70.8	59.6
1995	86.5	72.4	62.0	87.2	72.9	62.3
1996	86.4	72.8	61.2	86.8	73.8	62.5
1997	88.8	75.7		89.2	76.2	
1998	89.2			90.1		

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

Source: SBS Performance Analysis and Statistics, Department of Trade and Industry

3.15 Agricultural holdings: by farm type and sub-region, June 1999

	Percentages and numbers									
	Cereals	General cropping	Horti-culture	Pigs and poultry	Dairy	Cattle and sheep (LFA ¹)	Cattle and sheep (Low-ground)	Mixed	Other	Total holdings (=100%) (numbers)
UNITED KINGDOM	10.7	5.8	3.9	2.9	11.2	22.1	17.1	6.3	20.1	239,538
EAST MIDLANDS	24.5	13.5	5.0	3.4	7.8	4.9	16.5	7.9	16.5	15,715
Derby UA	..	-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leicester UA	..	-	..	-	..	-	..	-	..	..
Nottingham UA	..	..	-	-	-	-	..	-	..	..
Rutland UA	42.2	..	..	..	..	-	22.4	..	15.6	263
Derbyshire	7.8	2.2	..	2.9	19.8	..	18.0	6.5	20.0	3,701
Leicestershire	21.1	2.7	2.3	2.4	10.7	-	28.8	11.2	20.7	2,517
Lincolnshire	31.0	30.1	9.6	4.0	1.4	-	6.8	5.6	11.4	5,319
Northamptonshire	34.6	2.0	2.4	2.7	3.0	-	26.6	10.5	18.2	1,992
Nottinghamshire	31.0	17.1	4.3	4.6	4.0	-	12.9	9.3	16.8	1,877
Former county of Derbyshire	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Former county of Leicestershire	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Former county of Nottinghamshire	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

¹ Less favoured areas. See Notes and Definitions.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

3.16 Livestock on agricultural holdings, 1991 and 1999

Thousands

	East Midlands		United Kingdom	
	1991	1999	1991	1999
Cattle and calves				
Total herd ¹	636	576	12,003	11,423
Dairy cows	151	127	2,771	2,440
Beef cows	64	79	1,700	1,924
Sheep and lambs	1,724	1,664	44,166	44,656
Pigs	621	624	7,695	7,284
Poultry	15,800	18,193	140,947	165,242
Total fowls ²	12,908	17,591	128,025	149,867
Total laying flock ³	4,387	5,736	33,416	38,841

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

2 Excludes ducks, geese and turkeys.

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

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

4 The labour market

4.1 The labour force¹ and employment rates: by sub-region, 1999-2000²

Percentages and thousands

	In employment			ILO unem- ployed	Total labour force ³ (=100%) (thousands)	Employ- ment rate ⁴ (percentages)
	Employees	Self- employed	Total ³			
UNITED KINGDOM	82.7	10.4	94.0	6.0	28,507	73.8
EAST MIDLANDS	83.8	10.2	94.7	5.3	2,053	75.9
Derby UA	85.6	7.6	93.5	6.5	103	70.4
Leicester UA	82.0	7.8	90.2	9.8	134	68.1
Nottingham UA	82.0	7.3	89.9	10.1	118	61.9
Rutland UA	80.7	..	96.1	..	16	80.7
Derbyshire	83.0	11.8	95.5	4.5	349	76.7
Leicestershire	85.4	10.0	95.9	4.1	335	82.1
Lincolnshire	82.8	12.1	95.7	4.3	309	77.0
Northamptonshire	85.8	9.6	96.0	4.0	317	79.6
Nottinghamshire	83.2	10.2	94.4	5.6	374	75.8
Former county of Derbyshire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Former county of Leicestershire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Former county of Nottinghamshire	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

² Annual average of March 1999 to February 2000.

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

⁴ Includes those on government-supported employment and training programmes, and unpaid family workers as a percentage of all persons of working age.

Source: Labour Force Survey Local Area Database, Office for National Statistics

4.2 Employees and the self-employed¹

Thousands and indices

	Employees				Self-employed			
	East Midlands		United Kingdom		East Midlands		United Kingdom	
	Thousands	Index (1992=100)	Thousands	Index (1992=100)	Thousands	Index (1992=100)	Thousands	Index (1992=100)
1995	1,655	103	22,235	101	213	101	3,361	104
1996	1,689	105	22,643	103	216	102	3,300	102
1997	1,729	107	23,121	105	212	100	3,351	104
1998	1,746	108	23,554	107	223	106	3,280	102
1999	1,752	109	23,976	109	227	108	3,202	99
2000	1,797	112	24,396	111	215	102	3,139	97

¹ At Spring of each year.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

4.3 The labour force: by age and sub-region, 1999-2000¹

	Percentages and thousands					
	16-24	25-34	35-44	Males	Males	All ages (=100%) (thousands)
				45-64/ females	65 or over/ females	
UNITED KINGDOM	15.3	25.9	25.2	30.9	2.8	29,343
EAST MIDLANDS	15.2	25.0	25.1	32.3	2.5	2,106
Derby UA	16.8	27.9	26.3	26.7	..	105
Leicester UA	20.6	27.1	26.5	24.7	..	135
Nottingham UA	18.6	29.0	25.7	23.7	..	122
Rutland UA	..	..	..	..	..	17
Derbyshire	13.2	26.2	25.0	34.0	..	354
Leicestershire	14.8	24.0	23.6	34.7	2.8	344
Lincolnshire	15.0	18.8	25.7	37.3	3.3	319
Northamptonshire	13.9	27.1	25.6	30.2	3.2	327
Nottinghamshire	14.9	25.8	24.4	32.9	2.0	382
Former county of Derbyshire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Former county of Leicestershire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Former county of Nottinghamshire	..	..	..	..	..	..

¹ Annual average of March 1999 to February 2000.

Source: Labour Force Survey Local Area Database, Office for National Statistics

4.4 Economic activity rates of the population of working age¹: by gender

	Percentages					
	East Midlands			United Kingdom		
	Males	Females	All persons	Males	Females	All persons
1995	86.1	72.4	79.6	84.7	70.6	78.0
1996	86.6	73.4	80.3	84.6	71.1	78.1
1997	85.8	74.5	80.4	84.4	71.4	78.2
1998	85.8	74.0	80.2	83.9	71.5	78.0
1999	85.3	74.3	80.1	84.1	72.1	78.4
2000	86.2	75.3	81.1	84.3	72.5	78.7

¹ At Spring each year. Based on the population of working age in private households, student halls of residence and NHS accommodation.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

4.5 Social class of working age population¹, Spring 2000

Percentages and thousands		
	East Midlands	United Kingdom
Professional	4.7	5.3
Managerial and technical	24.6	25.9
Skilled non-manual	19.1	20.4
Skilled manual	19.0	17.2
Partly skilled	16.7	14.1
Unskilled	5.0	4.4
Other ²	10.9	12.7
All of working age (=100%) (thousands)	2,569	36,312

¹ Males aged 16-64 and females aged 16-59, based on occupation. See Notes and Definitions.

² Includes members of the armed forces, those who did not state their social class and those whose previous occupation was more than eight years ago, or who had never had a job.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

4.6 Population of working age in employment¹: by occupation and highest qualification², Spring 2000

East Midlands										Percentages and thousands	
	Man- gerial & admin- istrators	Prof- essional	Associate prof- essional and technical	Clerical & secretarial	Craft & related	Personal & protective services	Sales	Plant & machine operative	Other	All of working age in employment ³ (=100%) (thousands)	
Degree or equivalent	23.7	42.1	17.5	9.0	..	..	..	..	..	298
Higher education	19.4	22.3	28.5	11.0	..	..	..	..	..	165
GCE A Level or equivalent	17.4	4.4	8.6	13.1	26.6	11.0	6.4	9.5	3.0	481	
GCSE grades A*-C or equivalent	13.0	2.2	6.3	22.1	10.3	14.8	11.9	10.7	8.7	470	
Other qualifications (level unknown)	7.6	..	..	14.4	10.6	12.7	10.1	25.0	14.0	272
No qualifications	10.4	..	..	9.6	16.6	10.2	10.8	18.7	22.1	260
Total ⁴	15.2	10.2	9.3	14.2	13.6	10.2	8.1	11.4	7.8	1,973	

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

² See Notes and Definitions for chapter 5.

³ Includes those who did not state their occupation.

⁴ Includes those who did not state their highest qualification.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

4.7 Average gross weekly earnings¹: by gender and sub-region, April 2000

£s and percentages

	Males				Females			
	Total (£)	Percentage earning under			Total (£)	Percentage earning under		
		£250	£350	£460		£190	£250	£350
UNITED KINGDOM	451.6	16.9	41.9	64.4	336.7	14.1	35.9	64.1
EAST MIDLANDS	407.0	19.4	48.5	72.0	301.1	19.4	45.4	71.9
Derby UA	471.6	14.2	34.4	57.1	334.7	18.4	39.5	59.9
Leicester UA	386.3	22.3	51.3	72.1	299.7	18.4	44.9	71.0
Nottingham UA	419.5	17.6	45.2	67.0	308.1	14.6	40.1	70.1
Rutland UA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Derbyshire	395.6	21.8	52.2	78.2	282.4	22.2	48.7	77.2
Leicestershire	416.2	15.8	46.0	71.8	303.6	18.2	45.7	70.9
Lincolnshire	376.8	21.4	55.0	77.5	283.0	27.1	55.3	73.8
Northamptonshire	431.4	16.0	41.9	69.1	309.2	13.5	38.6	72.6
Nottinghamshire	390.7	23.7	54.1	73.5	303.4	23.1	48.6	72.9
Former county of Derbyshire	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Former county of Leicestershire	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Former county of Nottinghamshire	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

Source: New Earnings Survey, Office for National Statistics

4.8 Average weekly hours¹: by gender and sub-region, April 2000

Hours

	Full-time male employees		Full-time female employees	
	Total hours including overtime		Total hours including overtime	
	Overtime	Overtime	Overtime	Overtime
UNITED KINGDOM	41.2	2.6	37.4	0.7
EAST MIDLANDS	41.8	2.9	37.6	0.8
Derby UA	41.4	2.7	37.5	0.8
Leicester UA	40.5	2.0	37.5	0.6
Nottingham UA	40.8	2.6	37.9	0.7
Rutland UA	..	..	..	..
Derbyshire	42.5	3.0	37.8	0.8
Leicestershire	41.7	2.8	37.2	0.6
Lincolnshire	43.4	4.2	38.1	1.0
Northamptonshire	42.1	3.0	37.7	0.9
Nottinghamshire	41.3	2.4	36.9	0.7
Former county of Derbyshire	..	..	..	..
Former county of Leicestershire	..	..	..	..
Former county of Nottinghamshire	..	..	..	..

¹ Including paid overtime only. See Notes and Definitions.

Source: New Earnings Survey, Office for National Statistics

4.9 Full and part-time employment: by gender and sub-region, 1999-2000¹

Percentages and thousands

	Males			Females		
	Full-time	Part-time	All in employment ² (=100%) (thousands)	Full-time	Part-time	All in employment ² (=100%) (thousands)
UNITED KINGDOM	91.1	8.9	15,259	55.8	44.2	12,340
EAST MIDLANDS	91.5	8.4	1,108	52.9	47.1	889
Derby UA	91.4	..	55	53.3	46.7	43
Leicester UA	88.4	11.6	69	55.7	44.3	53
Nottingham UA	91.6	..	58	56.8	43.2	52
Rutland UA	70.2	..	9	..	..	7
Derbyshire	93.3	6.7	189	50.6	49.4	150
Leicestershire	91.8	8.2	183	50.2	49.8	148
Lincolnshire	90.9	9.1	169	53.9	46.1	136
Northamptonshire	92.7	7.3	171	55.6	44.4	143
Nottinghamshire	91.1	8.7	204	52.7	47.3	157
Former county of Derbyshire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Former county of Leicestershire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Former county of Nottinghamshire	..	..	..	..	..	..

¹ Annual average of March 1999 to February 2000.

² Includes some people who did not state whether they worked full or part-time. Percentages are based on totals that exclude this group.

Source: Labour Force Survey Local Area Database, Office for National Statistics

4.10 Unemployment rates¹

Percentages

	East Midlands		United Kingdom	
	ILO rate	Claimant count rate	ILO rate	Claimant count rate
1995	7.4	7.1	8.6	7.6
1996	7.4	6.5	8.2	7.0
1997	6.3	4.7	7.1	5.3
1998	4.9	4.0	6.1	4.5
1999	5.2	3.7	6.0	4.2
2000	5.1	3.5	5.5	3.6

¹ Unadjusted averages for Spring (March to May) each year based on those aged 16 or over.

Source: Office for National Statistics

4.11 Claimant count¹: by age and duration, March 2001

	Percentages and thousands							
	Males				Females			
	18-24	25-49	50 or over	All ages ²	18-24	25-49	50 or over	All ages ²
2 weeks or less	12.7	8.6	7.7	9.6	12.6	11.4	8.4	11.3
Over 2 weeks, up to 8	30.5	18.8	16.3	21.5	32.6	23.1	20.9	26.3
Over 8 weeks, up to 13	16.0	11.5	11.5	12.6	17.0	14.1	13.8	15.0
Over 13 weeks, up to 26	26.5	20.7	20.1	21.9	24.3	21.9	19.8	22.0
Over 26 weeks, up to 1 year	13.0	16.9	14.4	15.4	12.5	13.9	15.0	13.4
Over 1 year, up to 2	1.3	13.2	12.3	10.0	1.0	9.5	11.6	7.0
Over 2 years, up to 3	0.1	4.6	5.7	3.7	0.1	3.2	4.1	2.3
Over 3 years, up to 5	-	4.0	5.7	3.3	-	2.2	3.4	1.7
Over 5 years	-	1.7	6.3	2.0	-	0.8	3.0	1.0
All claimants (=100%) (thousands)	12.7	30.2	8.9	52.3	5.4	8.1	3.5	17.4

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

² Includes some aged under 18.

Source: Office for National Statistics

4.12 ILO unemployed¹: by highest qualification², Spring 2000

	Percentages and thousands	
	East Midlands	United Kingdom
Higher education	10.1	13.6
Other qualifications	65.7	62.7
No qualifications	24.2	23.7
Total ³ (=100%) (thousands)	109	1,602

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

² See Notes and Definitions for chapter 5.

³ Includes those who did not state their qualifications.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

4.13 ILO unemployment rates: by ethnic origin¹

Percentages

	East Midlands			Great Britain		
	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001
All origins ²	5.1	5.4	4.8	6.2	5.9	5.3
White	4.9	5.1	4.6	5.8	5.5	4.9
Ethnic minority groups	11.4	11.2	9.3	13.4	12.9	12.2

¹ Annual average for the period March to February each year.

² Includes those who did not state their ethnic origin.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

4.14 ILO unemployment rates for people of working age¹: by whether disabled², Spring 2000

Percentages

	East Midlands			United Kingdom		
	Males	Females	All persons	Males	Females	All persons
All	5.7	4.6	5.2	6.1	4.9	5.6
Not disabled	5.3	4.1	4.8	5.4	4.3	5.0
Disabled	9.0	..	8.6	11.3	9.1	10.3

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

² Disabled are defined as those with a long-term health problem or a disability which is expected to last at least a year or more and which either affects the amount and/or kind of work the respondent might do and/or substantially affects their ability to carry out normal day to day activities.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

4.15 Labour market statistics: by local authority

	Economic activity rate ¹ 1999-2000 (percentages)	Total in employment ² 1999-2000 (thousands)	Claimant count, March 2001			
			Total (thousands)	Of which females (percentages)	Of which long-term unemployed ³ (percentages)	Claimant count rate
UNITED KINGDOM	78.5	27,599	1,041.1	23.4	19.6	3.5
EAST MIDLANDS	80.2	1,996	70.0	24.9	17.2	3.5
Derby UA	75.3	98	5.4	21.9	22.9	4.0
Leicester UA	75.5	122	8.2	24.5	17.2	4.8
Nottingham UA	68.9	110	8.4	20.9	24.5	4.7
Rutland UA	84.0	16	0.1	34.7	5.1	0.7
Derbyshire	80.3	339	12.2	23.8	17.9	3.7
Amber Valley	79.8	53	1.7	23.2	18.8	2.7
Bolsover	83.5	35	1.6	26.8	15.2	7.4
Chesterfield	75.5	39	2.7	22.8	21.2	5.0
Derbyshire Dales	81.6	34	0.6	22.3	15.4	1.5
Erewash	81.5	48	1.8	25.2	18.8	3.9
High Peak	82.3	47	1.0	23.8	11.4	2.5
North East Derbyshire	80.1	46	2.0	21.6	19.5	5.8
South Derbyshire	79.1	38	0.8	26.2	14.0	2.9
Leicestershire	85.6	330	6.5	29.7	13.7	2.4
Blaby	85.0	49	0.8	26.4	13.5	2.1
Charnwood	86.6	86	2.1	27.8	15.8	3.3
Harborough	88.1	40	0.5	30.4	11.2	1.5
Hinckley and Bosworth	88.4	58	1.1	37.6	12.6	2.4
Melton	82.4	26	0.4	29.0	8.3	1.9
North West Leicestershire	80.8	44	0.9	28.3	13.3	2.2
Oadby and Wigston	85.5	27	0.7	28.6	14.7	3.1
Lincolnshire	80.5	306	8.7	25.8	12.5	3.0
Boston	73.8	24	0.7	23.4	6.1	2.5
East Lindsey	79.0	58	2.1	26.5	8.9	4.3
Lincoln	80.9	40	2.0	21.5	15.5	3.6
North Kesteven	82.8	46	0.8	29.0	11.4	2.2
South Holland	79.4	35	0.6	27.7	9.5	1.6
South Kesteven	82.1	65	1.2	29.0	12.5	2.1
West Lindsey	82.5	37	1.3	26.9	19.3	5.0

4.15 Labour market statistics: by local authority *(continued)*

	Economic activity rate ¹ 1999-2000 (percentages)	Total in employment ² 1999-2000 (thousands)	Claimant count, March 2001			
			Total (thousands)	Of which females (percentages)	Of which long-term unemployed ³ (percentages)	Claimant count rate
Northamptonshire	83.0	314	7.7	27.1	14.8	2.3
Corby	83.1	26	1.0	26.4	9.9	3.0
Daventry	85.5	39	0.6	33.3	8.3	1.7
East Northamptonshire	87.5	39	0.8	29.3	10.6	2.6
Kettering	76.8	40	0.9	29.0	14.1	2.3
Northampton	82.2	97	3.0	24.5	19.8	2.4
South Northamptonshire	85.4	40	0.4	28.8	13.1	1.3
Wellingborough	82.7	33	1.0	27.8	13.4	2.6
Nottinghamshire	80.2	361	12.8	25.7	15.9	4.5
Ashfield	82.4	56	2.6	23.1	17.3	5.6
Bassetlaw	79.0	47	2.3	28.9	18.9	4.7
Broxtowe	81.2	54	1.4	27.4	17.7	3.9
Gedling	83.1	53	1.6	23.0	17.8	4.3
Mansfield	75.0	43	2.4	26.0	10.2	6.4
Newark and Sherwood	79.2	52	1.6	27.7	12.2	4.3
Rushcliffe	81.2	56	0.9	23.4	19.0	2.1
<i>Former county of Derbyshire</i>	..	..	17.6	23.3	19.4	3.8
<i>Former county of Leicestershire</i>	..	..	14.8	26.9	15.6	3.3
<i>Former county of Nottinghamshire</i>	..	..	21.2	23.8	19.3	4.5

¹ Based on the population of working age.

² Based on people aged 16 or over.

³ Persons who have been unemployed for more than 12 months as a percentage of all claimants.

Source: Office for National Statistics

4.16 Industrial composition of employee jobs: by gender and sub-region, 1999¹

Percentages and thousands

	Agriculture, hunting forestry & fishing	Mining, quarrying, (inc oil & Gas extraction)	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, water	Construction	Distribution, hotels & catering, repairs
Males						
GREAT BRITAIN	1.5	0.5	22.3	0.7	7.7	21.6
EAST MIDLANDS	2.0	0.7	31.2	0.7	8.0	20.7
Derby UA	-	-	36.9	0.6	9.1	16.5
Leicester UA	-	-	30.5	0.6	5.4	20.3
Nottingham UA	-	-	21.3	1.4	5.1	22.8
Rutland UA	4.2	0.2	26.9	-	4.8	22.6
Derbyshire	1.6	1.3	38.1	0.3	10.4	18.1
Leicestershire	1.8	0.5	34.5	0.4	5.7	21.9
Lincolnshire	7.6	0.4	27.2	0.7	9.2	21.8
Northamptonshire	1.1	0.2	27.3	0.3	9.1	22.1
Nottinghamshire	1.8	2.3	32.4	1.7	7.7	20.5
<i>Former county of Derbyshire</i>	1.1	0.9	37.8	0.4	10.0	17.6
<i>Former county of Leicestershire</i>	1.2	0.3	32.8	0.5	5.6	21.3
<i>Former county of Nottinghamshire</i>	1.1	1.4	28.1	1.6	6.7	21.4
Females						
GREAT BRITAIN	0.9	-	14.9	0.3	1.4	26.2
EAST MIDLANDS	-	-	10.7	0.1	1.5	24.2
Derby UA	-	-	17.1	0.3	0.9	19.8
Leicester UA	-	-	9.9	0.3	0.8	24.8
Nottingham UA	1.0	-	12.7	0.0	1.1	28.4
Rutland UA	1.5	-	12.4	-	1.5	24.7
Derbyshire	0.6	0.1	18.2	-	1.9	25.4
Leicestershire	1.2	-	18.0	0.5	1.5	27.7
Lincolnshire	3.5	-	11.1	0.2	1.5	29.9
Northamptonshire	0.4	-	14.3	0.1	1.6	26.4
Nottinghamshire	0.7	0.1	17.6	0.5	1.5	27.8
<i>Former county of Derbyshire</i>	0.4	0.1	16.0	-	1.8	25.1
<i>Former county of Leicestershire</i>	0.7	-	17.5	0.4	1.2	24.4
<i>Former county of Nottinghamshire</i>	0.4	-	14.3	0.4	1.2	26.5
All persons						
GREAT BRITAIN	1.1	0.3	15.7	0.5	4.5	24.2
EAST MIDLANDS	1.5	0.4	23.3	0.5	4.8	23.3
Derby UA	-	-	24.7	0.4	5.6	20.1
Leicester UA	-	-	23.6	0.4	3.1	20.0
Nottingham UA	-	-	15.3	0.8	2.8	23.8
Rutland UA	2.6	0.1	19.6	-	2.9	25.6
Derbyshire	1.1	0.8	28.6	0.2	6.3	21.6
Leicestershire	1.5	0.3	27.0	0.4	3.8	24.5
Lincolnshire	5.5	0.2	19.0	0.5	5.3	25.9
Northamptonshire	0.7	0.1	21.2	0.2	5.6	24.1
Nottinghamshire	1.3	1.2	25.2	1.1	4.7	24.0
<i>Former county of Derbyshire</i>	0.8	0.5	27.4	0.3	6.1	21.1
<i>Former county of Leicestershire</i>	1.0	0.2	25.4	0.4	3.5	22.8
<i>Former county of Nottinghamshire</i>	0.8	0.7	21.2	1.0	3.9	24.0

4.16 Industrial composition of employee jobs: by gender and sub-region, 1999¹ (continued)

Percentages and thousands

	Transport, storage & communication	Financial & business services	Public administration & defence	Education, social work & health service	Other Services	Whole economy (=100%) (thousands)
Males						
GREAT BRITAIN	8.5	19.5	5.1	8.0	4.6	12,524
EAST MIDLANDS	7.9	13.9	4.1	7.3	3.6	879
Derby UA	5.3	15.1	3.2	9.5	3.7	64
Leicester UA	6.8	16.1	6.3	10.3	3.6	73
Nottingham UA	7.5	21.5	5.0	11.1	4.2	77
Rutland UA	7.9	9.4	10.2	9.4	4.5	6
Derbyshire County	7.5	10.3	2.9	6.4	3.2	143
Leicestershire County	12.1	11.1	3.3	5.4	3.3	123
Lincolnshire	6.6	11.1	4.8	7.9	2.8	117
Northamptonshire	8.9	18.1	2.9	6.3	3.8	154
Nottinghamshire County	6.2	11.6	5.7	5.7	4.5	123
<i>Former county of Derbyshire</i>	6.8	11.8	3.0	7.4	3.3	206
<i>Former county of Leicestershire</i>	10.1	12.8	4.6	7.3	3.5	202
<i>Former county of Nottinghamshire</i>	6.7	15.4	5.4	7.8	4.4	200
Females						
GREAT BRITAIN	3.5	18.6	5.6	29.0	5.3	12,232
EAST MIDLANDS	2.9	13.3	5.1	30.1	4.8	829
Derby UA	2.2	13.5	3.8	39.2	4.6	56
Leicester UA	2.4	14.6	7.2	33.5	4.2	79
Nottingham UA	2.8	18.9	5.4	32.2	4.8	86
Rutland UA	2.8	8.5	8.5	33.3	3.7	6
Derbyshire County	2.7	9.0	3.8	33.8	4.3	130
Leicestershire County	5.2	11.9	3.9	25.8	4.4	103
Lincolnshire	2.0	12.5	4.1	31.0	4.0	119
Northamptonshire	3.1	18.2	3.9	27.2	4.8	135
Nottinghamshire County	2.7	9.2	8.5	24.0	7.3	115
<i>Former county of Derbyshire</i>	2.6	10.4	3.8	35.4	4.4	186
<i>Former county of Leicestershire</i>	3.9	12.9	5.5	29.3	4.3	188
<i>Former county of Nottinghamshire</i>	2.8	13.4	7.2	27.5	6.2	201
All persons						
GREAT BRITAIN	6.1	19.0	5.4	18.4	5.0	24,755
EAST MIDLANDS	5.5	13.6	4.6	18.4	4.2	1,708
Derby UA	3.9	14.3	3.5	23.3	4.1	119
Leicester UA	4.5	15.3	6.8	22.4	3.9	152
Nottingham UA	5.0	20.1	5.2	22.2	4.5	163
Rutland UA	5.2	8.9	9.3	21.7	4.1	12
Derbyshire County	5.2	9.7	3.3	19.5	3.7	273
Leicestershire County	9.0	11.4	3.6	14.7	3.8	226
Lincolnshire	4.3	11.8	4.4	19.6	3.4	236
Northamptonshire	6.2	18.1	3.3	16.1	4.3	289
Nottinghamshire County	4.5	10.5	7.0	14.5	5.8	238
<i>Former county of Derbyshire</i>	4.8	11.1	3.4	20.7	3.8	392
<i>Former county of Leicestershire</i>	7.1	12.9	5.0	17.9	3.8	390
<i>Former county of Nottinghamshire</i>	4.7	14.4	6.3	17.7	5.3	401

¹ At September. Figures based on SIC 1992. See Notes and Definitions.

Source: Annual Business Inquiry, Office for National Statistics

5 Education and training

5.1 Under fives in school: by sub-region, 1999/00

Thousands and percentages

	Numbers (thousands)	Participation rates ¹
UNITED KINGDOM	936.0	64
EAST MIDLANDS	63.2	63
Derby UA	4.6	77
Leicester UA	6.1	73
Nottingham UA	6.1	81
Rutland UA	0.4	52
Derbyshire	12.3	73
Leicestershire	4.5	32
Lincolnshire	8.2	58
Northamptonshire	9.2	59
Nottinghamshire	11.8	69
<i>Former county of Derbyshire</i>	..	..
<i>Former county of Leicestershire</i>	..	..
<i>Former county of Nottinghamshire</i>	..	..

¹ Pupils under five in education as a percentage of the three and four year old population.
As some pupils are aged two, this can lead to participation rates greater than 100 per cent.

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

5.2 Distribution of pupils¹: by size of school, 2000/01²

	Percentages and thousands	
	East Midlands	United Kingdom
Maintained primary schools		
100 pupils or fewer	6.2	4.8
101-200 pupils	18.5	16.3
201-300 pupils	33.9	32.5
Over 300 pupils	41.3	46.4
Total pupils in primary schools (=100%) (thousands)	379.1	5,306.5
Maintained secondary schools		
600 pupils or fewer	14.2	10.1
601-900 pupils	24.0	25.7
901-1,200 pupils	26.0	30.4
Over 1,200 pupils	35.7	33.8
Total pupils in secondary schools (=100%) (thousands)	289.9	3,911.9

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

² Provisional.

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

5.3 Pupil/teacher ratios¹: by Local Education Authority, 2000/01²

	Numbers	
	Primary schools	Secondary schools
UNITED KINGDOM	22.4	16.5
EAST MIDLANDS	23.5	17.3
Derby	23.7	17.1
Derbyshire	24.2	17.5
Leicester	22.7	16.7
Leicestershire	23.2	17.8
Lincolnshire	23.9	17.2
Northamptonshire	22.9	17.4
Nottingham	22.4	16.1
Nottinghamshire	24.0	17.5
Rutland	21.7	17.1

¹ Public sector schools only.

² Provisional.

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

5.4 Average class sizes¹

	Numbers	
	East Midlands	England
Primary schools		
1980/81	26.0	25.2
1990/91	26.1	26.3
1997/98	28.0	27.7
1998/99	27.6	27.5
1999/00	27.4	27.1
Secondary schools²		
1980/81	21.2	20.8
1990/91	20.0	20.3
1997/98	21.7	21.7
1998/99	21.8	21.9
1999/00	22.1	22.0

¹ One-teacher classes in maintained schools only.

² Excludes sixth form colleges.

Source: Department for Education and Employment

5.5 Eligibility for and take-up of free school meals by day pupils¹, January 2000²

	Maintained Nursery, Primary and middle deemed Primary schools ³			Maintained Secondary and middle deemed Secondary schools ³			All Special schools		
	Number on roll (thousands)	Percentage known to be eligible for free meals	Percentage taking free school meals	Number on roll (thousands)	Percentage known to be eligible for free meals	Percentage taking free school meals	Number on roll (thousands)	Percentage known to be eligible for free meals	Percentage taking free school meals
ENGLAND	4,481.7	18.3	15.0	3,178.0	16.5	11.6	91.5	40.4	33.5
EAST MIDLANDS	384.4	14.2	11.6	283.6	13.1	9.2	5.9	37.8	32.3
Derby UA	23.8	20.8	17.8	14.3	20.5	15.2	0.5	40.0	31.8
Leicester UA	29.9	23.8	20.4	18.0	22.2	16.8	0.9	36.6	30.4
Nottingham UA	28.3	33.4	26.5	13.8	37.3	24.1	0.4	49.4	41.1
Rutland UA	2.7	4.9	4.3	2.2	5.9	4.3	-	16.7	6.7
Derbyshire	69.1	13.2	11.4	46.8	11.0	7.7	0.9	38.7	32.2
Leicestershire	50.4	8.4	7.0	43.6	6.9	5.2	0.4	45.5	43.4
Lincolnshire	55.9	6.7	5.5	42.8	8.7	6.3	1.1	34.6	29.6
Northamptonshire	55.5	10.7	7.6	48.0	11.7	8.3	1.0	33.1	27.8
Nottinghamshire	68.6	14.6	11.7	54.1	13.7	9.1	0.8	38.5	35.3

¹ Excludes boarding pupils.

² Data for special schools relate to January 1999.

³ Includes Grant Maintained Secondary Schools.

Source: Department for Education and Employment

5.6 Local government expenditure per pupil at 1998-99 constant prices

£ thousand per full-time equivalent pupil

	Pre-primary/primary education		Secondary education	
	East Midlands	England	East Midlands	England
1994-95	1.8	1.8	2.5	2.5
1995-96	1.7	1.8	2.4	2.4
1996-97	1.7	1.8	2.4	2.4
1997-98	1.7	1.7	2.3	2.4
1998-99	1.8	1.9	2.4	2.5

Source: Department for Education and Employment

5.7 16 and 17 year olds participating in post-compulsory education and government-supported training: by sub-region, 1998/99¹

Percentages²

	16 year olds					17 year olds				
	In further education ^{1,3}			Government-supported training (GST)	All in education and GST ⁴	In further education ^{1,3}			Government-supported training (GST)	All in education and GST ⁴
	At school ¹	Full-time	Part-time			At school ¹	Full-time	Part-time		
UNITED KINGDOM	38	32	7	..	..	29	28	9	..	..
EAST MIDLANDS	37	29	7	11	82	30	25	9	13	74
Derby UA	24	34	10	..	..	19	29	11	..	..
Leicester UA	16	58	8	..	..	12	49	10	..	..
Nottingham UA	17	40	6	..	..	16	30	8	..	..
Rutland UA	55	35	3	..	..	49	35	3	..	..
Derbyshire County	35	26	7	..	..	29	21	10	..	..
Leicestershire County	49	23	7	..	..	39	22	10	..	..
Lincolnshire	40	26	6	..	..	33	22	7	..	..
Northamptonshire	46	24	5	..	..	36	20	7	..	..
Nottinghamshire County	38	28	10	..	..	30	23	11	..	..
Former county of Derbyshire	32	28	8	..	..	27	23	10	..	..
Former county of Leicestershire	39	35	7	..	..	31	31	10	..	..
Former county of Nottinghamshire	33	31	9	..	..	26	25	10	..	..

¹ See Notes and Definitions.

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

³ Including sixth form colleges and a small element of further education at higher education institutions.

⁴ Excluding the overlap between full-time education and government-supported training.

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

5.8 Examination achievements of young people: by gender, 1999/00¹

Percentages and thousands

	East Midlands		United Kingdom	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
GCSE or SCE Standard Grade:				
Percentage of Pupils in their last year of compulsory schooling achieving				
5 or more grades A* to C/1 to 3	42.7	53.1	44.9	55.8
1 to 4 grades A* to C/1 to 3	23.8	24.1	25.1	23.9
Grades D to G/4 to 7 only ²	26.9	17.9	23.7	15.7
No graded results	6.5	4.9	6.4	4.5
Total pupils (=100%) (thousands)	25.5	24.2	357.9	345.1
GCE A levels/SCE Highers or equivalent³:				
Percentage of Students in post-compulsory education⁴ achieving				
2 or more A levels/3 or more Highers	25.8	31.9	26.4	33.7
Total population aged 18 (=100%) (thousands)	26.1	24.8	377.3	356.9

¹ Provisional.

² No grades above D/4 and at least one in the D-G/4-7 range.

³ Two AS levels count as one A level pass.

⁴ Students in schools and Further Education colleges aged 17-19 at the end of the academic year as a percentage of the 18 year old population. See Notes and Definitions.

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

5.9 Home domiciled higher education students¹: by region of study and domicile, 1999/00

Percentages and thousands

Region of domicile	Region of study												
	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	All students (=100%) (thousands)
United Kingdom	4.4	11.6	9.9	6.7	8.3	5.7	14.9	10.6	6.7	5.3	13.1	2.9	1,656.8
North East	69.6	5.8	10.3	3.0	1.9	1.2	2.0	1.5	0.9	0.5	3.2	0.1	60.9
North West	3.5	65.9	11.1	3.5	5.0	1.2	2.3	2.0	1.4	1.9	2.0	-	171.0
Yorkshire and the Humber	5.9	7.8	67.3	5.7	3.3	1.5	2.4	1.9	1.3	1.0	1.8	-	119.9
East Midlands	2.6	6.5	16.6	47.5	9.0	3.6	4.4	4.3	2.6	1.6	1.1	-	95.8
West Midlands	1.2	6.9	5.9	7.6	59.3	1.9	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.1	0.9	-	131.5
East	1.8	3.8	6.3	9.2	5.0	41.5	15.4	9.8	4.3	1.7	1.3	-	125.7
London	0.8	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.8	5.1	69.0	9.6	3.1	0.9	1.1	-	219.9
South East	1.5	3.2	3.8	5.3	4.5	4.2	16.4	48.8	8.1	2.8	1.3	-	207.5
South West	1.1	3.2	3.2	3.8	5.4	2.5	6.8	13.4	52.4	6.9	1.2	-	115.7
England ²	5.3	13.9	12.1	8.2	10.1	7.0	18.5	13.0	8.1	2.4	1.5	-	1,314.1
Wales	0.6	6.8	2.7	2.6	4.1	1.2	3.1	3.8	5.6	68.6	0.8	-	80.2
Scotland	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.2	94.7	-	201.7
Northern Ireland	1.4	3.7	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.7	1.2	0.5	0.8	9.6	76.8	60.7

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

² Includes higher education students whose region of domicile was unknown.

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

5.10 Progress towards achieving the National Learning Targets for England for 2002¹

Percentages

	Targets for Young People ² : percentage of the population				Targets for Economically Active Adults ³ : percentage of economically active adults			
	Aged 19 qualified to at least NVQ level 2; Year 2002 target: 85		Aged 21 qualified to at least NVQ level 3; Year 2002 target: 60		Qualified to at least NVQ level 3 or equivalent; Year 2002 target: 50		Qualified to at least NVQ level 4 or equivalent; Year 2002 target: 28	
	East Midlands	England	East Midlands	England	East Midlands	England	East Midlands	England
1995	70	67	43	45	38	40	20	23
1996	62	68	45	44	38	41	22	24
1997	72	71	48	48	38	42	20	24
1998	75	72	51	51	41	44	21	25
1999	68	75	53	54	42	45	22	26
2000	71	75	50	54	43	47	24	27

¹ Spring quarter of each year. Changes in the LFS qualifications questions in 1996 mean that figures for 1995 and 1996 onwards are not directly comparable. See Notes and Definitions.

² The targets for young people relate to 19 and 21 year olds, but data relate to 19-21 and 21-23 year olds respectively to increase sample sizes.

³ Males aged 18-64 and females aged 18-59.

Source: Department for Education and Employment from the Labour Force Survey

5.11 Population of working age¹: by highest qualification² and sub-region, Winter 2000/01

Percentages and thousands

	East Midlands	United Kingdom
Degree or equivalent	12.6	15.3
Higher education below degree	7.9	8.5
GCE A Level or equivalent	24.3	24.3
GCSE grades A*-C or equivalent	23.2	22.2
Other qualifications	13.8	13.9
No qualifications	18.2	15.8
All people of working age ³ (thousands = 100%)	2,582	36,493

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

² See Notes and Definitions.

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

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

5.12 Employers' provision of training and involvement with initiatives, 2000

	Percentages	
	East Midlands	England
Proportion of employers:		
Reporting an increase in skill needs	62	61
With a training plan	50	39
With a training budget	32	27
Providing off-the-job training in the previous 12 months	46	41
Proportion of employers involved in the previous 12 months with:		
NVQs/SVQs	25	18
Time-off for studying or training	3	5
Modern Apprenticeship	5	6
Learning Partnerships	5	3

Source: Learning and Training at Work 2000, IFF Research Limited for the Department for Education and Employment

5.13 Employees of working age¹ receiving job-related training²: by gender, Winter 2000/01

	Percentages and hours					
	East Midlands			United Kingdom		
	Males	Females	All persons	Males	Females	All persons
Any job-related training	13.7	15.9	14.7	14.5	17.3	15.8
On-the-job training only	5.2	5.5	5.3	5.0	5.2	5.1
Off-the-job training only	6.3	7.5	6.8	6.8	8.9	7.8
Both on and off-the-job training	2.2	2.9	2.5	2.7	3.2	2.9
Average number of hours of training in the last week ³	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

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

³ Question is only asked during the Spring quarter.

Source: Department for Education and Employment from the Labour Force Survey

6 Transport and the environment

6.1 Households with cars¹, 1999

	Percentages	
	East Midlands	Great Britain
No car/van	26	28
One car/van	45	44
Two cars/vans	24	22
Three or more cars/vans	5	5

¹ Includes cars and vans normally available to the household.

Source: General Household Survey and Family Expenditure Survey, Office for National Statistics; National Travel Survey, Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions

6.2 Average daily motor vehicle flows¹: by major road class, 1999

	Thousand vehicles per day	
	East Midlands	England
Motorway	85.3	72.9
Major roads		
Non built-up ²	12.8	14.0
Built-up ³	14.0	16.2
Minor roads		
Non built-up ²	0.9	0.9
Built-up ³	1.7	2.1
All roads	3.4	3.8

¹ Average daily flow is the number of vehicles passing a point per year divided by 365.

² Non built-up roads: all those with a speed limit in excess of 40mph.

³ Built-up roads: all those having a speed limit of 40mph or less (irrespective of whether there are buildings or not).

Source: Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions

6.3 Usual time taken by employees and the self-employed to travel to work¹: by region of residence, Autumn 2000

	Percentages	
	East Midlands	United Kingdom
10 minutes or less	34.4	31.7
Between 11 and 20 minutes	33.6	28.8
Between 21 and 30 minutes	16.8	17.7
Between 31 and 40 minutes	5.1	5.4
Between 41 and 50 minutes	4.9	6.3
Between 51 minutes and one hour	2.7	5.6
More than one hour	2.4	4.5

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

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

6.4 Usual time taken by employees and the self-employed to travel to work¹: by region of employment, Autumn 2000

	Percentages	
	East Midlands	United Kingdom
10 minutes or less	35.8	31.7
Between 11 and 20 minutes	34.2	28.8
Between 21 and 30 minutes	16.8	17.7
Between 31 and 40 minutes	4.7	5.4
Between 41 and 50 minutes	4.5	6.3
Between 51 minutes and one hour	2.2	5.6
More than one hour	1.8	4.5

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

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

6.5 Distance travelled per person per year¹: by mode of transport, 1997-1999

	Miles	
	East Midlands	Great Britain
Walking	183	191
Pedal cycle	67	40
Cars and other private road vehicles	5,848	5,725
Public transport	743	851
All modes of transport	6,841	6,806

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

Source: National Travel Survey, Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions

6.6 Trips per person per year¹: by journey purpose and gender, 1997-1999²

	Percentages and numbers			
	Males		Females	
	East Midlands	Great Britain	East Midlands	Great Britain
Commuting	20	18	14	13
Business	4	5	2	2
Education	7	7	6	6
Shopping	18	19	22	23
Other personal business	20	20	27	25
Leisure	31	31	29	31
Average number of trips (=100%)(numbers)	1,045	1,056	1,024	1,037

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

² See Notes and Definitions.

Source: National Travel Survey, Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions

6.7 Land cover¹ by Broad Habitat² and Standard Statistical Region, 1990

Percentages and sq km

	East	
	Midlands	England
Percentage of land covered by:		
Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland	6.5	6.8
Coniferous woodland	1.4	2.7
Arable and horticultural	52.6	35.1
Improved grassland	22.9	31.1
Neutral and calcareous grassland	2.1	2.5
Acid grassland and bracken	1.9	4.3
Dwarf shrub heath	1.1	2.7
Fen, marsh, and swamp	0.3	0.7
Bogs	0.1	0.8
Standing open water and canals	1.0	0.8
Inland rock	0.1	0.2
Built up areas and gardens	7.1	7.1
(additional non-surveyed urban squares)	2.0	3.6
Supralittoral rock and sediment	0.9	1.4
Total area (=100%)(sq km)	15,173	127,888

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

² See Notes and Definitions.

Source: Countyside Survey 1990 database, Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions; Institute of Terrestrial Ecology

6.8 Agricultural land use¹: by sub-region, June 2000

Percentages and thousand hectares

	Percentage of agricultural land				Total area (thousand hectares) (=100%)
	Total arable land ²	Grass five years old and over (inc- luding sole right rough grazing)	Set aside land	Other land on agricultural hol- dings including woodland ^{3,4}	
ENGLAND	51.5	38.3	5.3	4.9	8,988.6
EAST MIDLANDS	65.4	24.0	7.2	3.4	1,214.5
Derby UA	50.8	43.3	4.5	1.4	0.9
Leicester UA	..	47.3	..	..	0.6
Nottingham UA	74.9	..	..	..	0.8
Rutland UA	..	20.1	..	..	30.5
Derbyshire	27.4	67.4	2.3	2.9	176.0
Leicestershire	58.5	31.8	6.4	3.3	156.3
Lincolnshire	80.2	8.3	8.1	3.5	513.1
Northamptonshire	60.1	27.3	8.8	3.8	186.7
Nottinghamshire	73.6	..	..	..	149.7
Former county of Derbyshire	..	..	..	..	..
Former county of Leicestershire	..	..	..	..	..
Former county of Nottinghamshire	..	..	..	..	..

¹ Figures for England include estimates for minor holdings.

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

³ Includes farm roads, yards, buildings (except glasshouses), ponds and derelict land.

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

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

6.9 Previous use of land changing to urban use in 1995¹

	East Midlands	England
Rural uses (percentages)		
Agriculture	46	31
Other rural uses	7	10
All rural uses	53	42
Urban uses (percentages)		
Previously developed ²	41	51
Vacant land not previously developed ³	6	7
All urban uses	47	58
All changes to urban uses		
Hectares (=100%)	1,600	13,320
Hectares per 100,000 population ⁴	39	27

¹ The information relates only to map changes recorded by the Ordnance Survey between 1995 and 1999 for which the year of change is judged to be 1995. See Notes and Definitions.

² Previously undeveloped land in urban uses is land which was in residential, transport and utilities, industrial and commercial or community uses or was developed vacant land.

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

⁴ The population figures refer to the mid-year population estimates for 1995.

Source: Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions

6.10 Designated areas¹, 2000²

	East Midlands	England
National Parks		
Area (sq km)	917	9,934
Percentage of total area	6	8
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty		
Area (sq km)	519	20,393
Percentage of total area	3	16
Green Belt land²		
Area (sq km)	799	16,500
Percentage of total area	5	13
Designated Heritage Coasts length (km)	0	1,041

¹ See Notes and Definitions. Some areas may be in more than one category.

² Designated at 1 April 1998, except for Green Belt land which relates to 1 January 1997.

Source: Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions; Countryside Commission

6.11 Rivers and canals¹: by chemical quality, 1988-1990 and 1997-1999

East Midlands	Percentages and kilometres			
	East Midlands		England	
	1988-1990	1997-1999	1988-1990	1997-1999
Classification²				
Good (Class A)	2	11	13	24
Good (Class B)	18	39	30	35
Fair (Class C)	37	31	25	22
Fair (Class D)	23	13	16	10
Poor (Class E)	18	5	14	8
Bad (Class F)	2	1	3	1
Total length surveyed (kilometres)	3,090	3,550	28,480	34,090

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

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

Source: Environment Agency

6.12 Rivers and canals¹: by biological quality, 1990 and 1995

East Midlands	Percentages and kilometres			
	East Midlands		England	
	1990	1995	1990	1995
Classification²				
Good (Class A)	9	14	23	33
Good (Class B)	20	31	31	31
Fair (Class C)	39	33	22	19
Fair (Class D)	18	16	10	9
Poor (Class E)	9	5	8	6
Bad (Class F)	4	2	6	2
Total length surveyed (kilometres)	2,790	3,390	24,400	31,710

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

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

Source: Environment Agency

7 Living in the East Midlands

7.1 Households: by type, Spring 2000

Percentages and thousands

	East Midlands	United Kingdom
Household types (percentages)		
One person	26.7	28.5
Two or more unrelated adults	2.7	3.1
Couple		
With dependent children	23.2	23.3
With non-dependent children only	6.9	6.6
With no children	31.8	28.5
Lone-parent		
With dependent children	5.0	6.3
With non-dependent children only	2.9	3.0
Two or more families	0.7	0.8
Total households (=100%)(thousands)	1,745	24,554

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

7.2 Household numbers and projections¹

Millions

	East Midlands	England
1981	1.410	17.306
1991	1.596	19.213
1997	1.704	20.364
1998	1.718	20.540
1999	1.732	20.743
2001	1.764	20.992
2006	1.833	21.733
2011	1.904	22.519
2016	1.973	23.313
2021	2.033	24.000

¹ 1996-based estimates. See Notes and Definitions.

Source: Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions

7.3 Distribution of gross household income¹, 1997-2000²

	Percentages and £	
	East Midlands	United Kingdom
Percentage of households in each weekly income group		
Under £100	9	11
£100 but under £150	10	10
£150 but under £250	14	16
£250 but under £350	14	13
£350 but under £450	12	11
£450 but under £600	15	14
£600 but under £750	10	9
£750 or more	15	16
Average gross weekly income (£)		
Per household	439	455
Per person	184	194

1 Excluding Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit.

2 Combined data from the 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000 surveys.

Source: Family Expenditure Survey, Office for National Statistics

7.4 Household income: by source, 1997-2000¹

	Percentages and £	
	East Midlands	United Kingdom
Wages and salaries	69	67
Self employment	7	8
Investments	4	4
Annuities and pensions ²	7	7
Social security benefits ³	12	12
Other income	1	1
Average gross weekly household income (£)	439	455

1 Combined data from the 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000 surveys.

2 Other than social security benefits.

3 Excluding Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit.

Source: Family Expenditure Survey, Office for National Statistics

7.5 Households in receipt of benefit¹: by type of benefit, 1999-00

	Per cent of all households	
	East Midlands	Great Britain
Family Credit/ WFTC ² or Income Support	14	16
Housing Benefit	14	18
Council Tax Benefit	19	22
Jobseeker's Allowance	3	4
Retirement Pension	29	30
Incapacity or Disablement Benefits ³	15	16
Child Benefit	28	29
Any benefit	68	70

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

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

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

Source: Family Resources Survey, Department of Social Security

7.6 Measures of deprivation: by local authority

	Indices of Deprivation ¹ 2000						Income Support beneficiaries ² February 2000 (percentages)
	Rank of employment scale	Rank of income scale	Rank of average of ward scores	Rank of average ward ranks	Extent rank	Local concentration rank	
UNITED KINGDOM	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
EAST MIDLANDS	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
Derby UA	52	48	84	104	65	39	10
Leicester UA	23	12	28	35	18	36	14
Nottingham UA	14	10	12	12	14	22	15
Rutland UA	352	352	337	337	158	348	4
Derbyshire	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
Amber Valley	153	158	158	159	158	177	8
Bolsover	152	176	30	20	41	44	11
Chesterfield	108	126	83	83	118	104	10
Derbyshire Dales	308	317	262	256	158	274	5
Erewash	157	152	143	138	155	157	8
High Peak	212	235	202	193	152	187	7
North East Derbyshire	155	174	146	151	122	118	9
South Derbyshire	229	277	218	216	158	228	7
Leicestershire	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Blaby	290	304	314	314	158	330	5
Charnwood	160	150	265	269	158	214	5
Harborough	326	326	338	338	158	346	4
Hinckley and Bosworth	256	263	269	265	158	296	5
Melton	349	344	302	298	158	306	5
North West Leicestershire	216	246	201	195	158	183	6
Oadby and Wigston	328	333	246	241	158	240	5

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

	Indices of Deprivation ¹ 2000						Income Support beneficiaries ² February 2000 (percentages)
	Rank of employment scale	Rank of income scale	Rank of average of ward scores	Rank of average ward ranks	Extent rank	Local concentration rank	
Lincolnshire	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
Boston	286	274	131	109	158	152	8
East Lindsey	105	109	78	79	59	67	10
Lincoln	133	136	61	47	158	146	12
North Kesteven	237	261	231	221	158	258	6
South Holland	273	282	196	179	158	249	7
South Kesteven	207	179	263	277	143	200	6
West Lindsey	213	234	147	153	121	100	8
Northamptonshire	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
Corby	246	266	92	82	158	167	11
Daventry	320	319	306	305	158	313	4
East Northamptonshire	306	291	272	270	158	289	5
Kettering	252	237	233	238	158	211	8
Northampton	89	80	151	168	158	149	8
South Northamptonshire	336	328	345	347	158	352	4
Wellingborough	264	247	155	182	158	151	8
Nottinghamshire	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
Ashfield	106	112	55	31	80	96	10
Bassetlaw	109	139	79	74	84	58	8
Broxtowe	177	188	216	219	158	192	6
Gedling	163	178	197	197	158	205	6
Mansfield	96	113	37	29	33	59	10
Newark and Sherwood	156	153	122	143	97	99	7
Rushcliffe	243	283	322	320	158	314	4
Former county of Derbyshire	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
Former county of Leicestershire	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
Former county of Nottinghamshire	.	.	.	.	.	.	9

¹ See Notes and Definitions.

² Claimants and their partners aged 16 or over as a percentage of the population aged 16 or over. Data are from the Income Support Quarterly Statistical Enquiry.

Source: Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions;
Department of Social Security

7.7 Household expenditure¹: by commodity and service, 1997-2000²

£ per week and percentages

	£ per week		As a percentage of average weekly household expenditure	
	East Midlands	United Kingdom	East Midlands	United Kingdom
	Housing	51.52	55.20	15	16
Fuel, light and power	11.90	11.90	4	3
Food	58.00	58.50	17	17
Alcoholic drink	14.50	14.50	4	4
Tobacco	5.90	6.00	2	2
Clothing and footwear	18.30	21.00	5	6
Household goods and services	47.30	47.60	14	14
Motoring and fares	60.00	59.20	18	17
Leisure goods and services	57.80	59.70	17	17
Personal goods and services	12.40	13.30	4	4
Miscellaneous	1.10	1.20	-	-
Average household expenditure	338.70	348.20	100	100
Average expenditure per person	141.50	148.30		

¹ See Notes and Definitions.

² Combined data from the 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000 surveys.

Source: Family Expenditure Survey, Office for National Statistics

7.8 Households with selected durable goods, 1999-00¹

Percentages

	East Midlands	United Kingdom
Microwave oven	84	81
Washing machine	94	91
Tumble drier	55	51
Dishwasher	23	24
Deep freezer ²	94	93
Telephone ³	96	96
Video	87	85
Compact disc player	72	71
Satellite dish ⁴	31	31
Home computer	36	37

¹ See Notes and Definitions.

² Includes fridge-freezers.

³ Includes mobile phones.

⁴ Includes access to cable TV.

Source: Family Resources Survey, Department of Social Security; Continuous Household Survey, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

7.9 Tenure of dwellings¹

	Percentages					
	East Midlands			England		
	1991	1995	2000	1991	1995	2000
Owner-occupied	71	71	73	67	68	68
Rented from local authority	19	18	15	20	18	14
Rented from private owners or with job or business	8	8	9	10	11	12
Rented from a registered social landlord	2	3	4	3	4	6

¹ As at 1 April each year. See Notes and Definitions.

Source: Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions

7.10 Type of dwellings: by sub-region, 1991

	Percentages and thousands						
	Unshared dwellings						Total dwellings (=100%) (thousands)
	Detached house	Semi-detached house	Terraced house	Purpose-built flat	In converted or partly converted accomodation	Shared dwellings	
GREAT BRITAIN	20.2	29.1	29.2	17.2	4.0	0.3	23,000
EAST MIDLANDS	29.2	35.5	25.3	8.4	1.5	0.1	1,634
Derby UA	20.6	39.1	27.9	10.5	1.7	0.2	92
Leicester UA	7.6	32.3	41.5	15.2	3.2	0.2	111
Nottingham UA	14.1	26.7	39.3	16.5	3.2	0.2	115
Rutland UA	44.5	27.3	20.9	5.6	1.6	0.1	13
Derbyshire County	29.0	39.8	23.6	6.3	1.2	0.1	294
Leicestershire County	34.3	40.2	18.4	6.2	0.8	0.1	226
Lincolnshire	43.2	29.1	19.5	6.3	1.7	0.1	249
Northamptonshire	25.3	32.8	32.3	8.5	1.0	0.1	235
Nottinghamshire County	32.9	39.0	19.2	7.7	1.0	0.1	299
Former county of Derbyshire	27.0	39.7	24.6	7.3	1.3	0.1	386
Former county of Leicestershire	26.2	37.2	25.8	9.0	1.6	0.1	350
Former county of Nottinghamshire	27.7	35.6	24.8	10.2	1.6	0.1	414

Source: 1991 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics

7.11 Average dwelling prices: by type of dwelling and sub-region, 2000¹

£ and percentages

	Average sale price (£)				All dwellings	
	Detached houses	Semi-detached houses	Terraced houses	Flats/maisonettes	Average price	Percentage increase 1999-2000
	ENGLAND	171,103	113,908	93,465	83,241	112,388	12.5
EAST MIDLANDS	118,923	61,879	49,729	53,464	78,780	8.4
Derby UA	108,770	52,827	40,885	37,931	63,026	4.2
Leicester UA	119,038	62,306	45,097	44,099	59,486	7.8
Nottingham UA	100,130	54,572	39,258	82,540	58,570	1.8
Rutland UA	176,644	113,224	89,267	84,885	142,974	32.4
Derbyshire	116,540	56,706	44,370	63,271	74,076	6.9
Leicestershire	136,928	69,234	58,752	45,213	90,888	9.5
Lincolnshire	96,102	55,100	45,789	42,732	73,325	13.8
Northamptonshire	144,191	76,240	62,359	47,274	93,216	9.8
Nottinghamshire	113,982	57,005	41,533	47,085	76,898	7.8
<i>Former county of Derbyshire</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Former county of Leicestershire</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Former county of Nottinghamshire</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..

¹ Excludes those bought at non-market prices. See Notes and Definitions.

Source: HM Land Registry

7.12 Housing: by local authority

	Stock of dwellings (thousands) 1991	Households that are owner occupiers (percentages) April 1991	Housing completions, 1999/2000 (numbers)		Local authority average weekly rents per dwelling (£) April 2000 ¹	Average council tax (£) April 2001 ²	Percentage of dwellings council tax bands, October 2000			
			Private enterprise	Social registered landlords & councils			A-B	C-D	E-F	G-H
ENGLAND	19,671	67.6	124,259	17,396	45.6	901	46	36	14	4
EAST MIDLANDS	1,638	70.6	15,199	1,193	39.7	939	62	28	9	2
Derby UA	..	68.9	407	-	37.0	873	72	22	5	1
Leicester UA	..	57.5	429	306	42.9	921	82	15	3	1
Nottingham UA	..	51.9	270	44	36.8	983	83	14	2	1
Rutland UA	..	66.5	111	-	46.5	1,088	36	33	23	8
Derbyshire	..	72.2	2,718	155	37.2	989	62	27	9	2
Amber Valley	47	77.0	237	15	42.0	990	62	28	8	3
Bolsover	29	67.1	355	1	33.4	1,020	80	16	3	-
Chesterfield	43	63.6	169	26	35.1	960	77	19	4	-
Derbyshire Dales	29	73.2	222	15	39.8	989	31	38	23	7
Erewash	44	76.0	336	32	36.2	974	69	25	6	1
High Peak	35	74.4	685	46	43.6	987	52	33	13	2
North East Derbyshire	39	69.0	197	20	34.5	1,024	63	26	9	2
South Derbyshire	29	76.9	517	-	40.5	972	54	31	13	3
Leicestershire	..	80.0	2,266	93	39.2	914	46	38	13	3
Blaby	32	85.7	407	14	37.2	926	48	39	12	1
Charnwood	57	78.5	287	60	37.5	911	45	40	12	3
Harborough	27	80.6	689	14	46.1	916	33	37	23	6
Hinckley and Bosworth	39	81.9	263	-	41.7	882	49	37	11	2
Melton	18	74.1	146	-	37.1	907	46	33	16	4
North West Leicestershire	32	73.5	362	-	39.0	937	58	30	10	2
Oadby and Wigston	20	85.8	79	-	35.9	925	42	46	10	2
Lincolnshire	250	70.4	3,510	183	38.7	879	62	30	7	1
Boston	23	66.9	156	45	..	879	71	26	3	-
East Lindsey	52	73.5	493	101	..	862	59	34	6	1
Lincoln	36	62.3	267	14	35.7	902	82	15	3	-
North Kesteven	33	72.9	948	-	39.0	893	55	37	7	1
South Holland	29	73.4	585	-	41.0	885	62	34	4	-
South Kesteven	45	69.6	561	14	40.9	855	54	32	12	2
West Lindsey	31	72.6	457	4	..	899	59	30	10	2

7.12 Housing: by local authority (continued)

	Stock of dwellings (thousands) 1991	Households that are owner occupiers (percentages) April 1991	Housing completions, 1999/2000 (numbers)		Local authority average weekly rents per dwelling (£) April 2000 ¹	Average council tax (£) April 2001 ²	Percentage of dwellings council tax bands, October 2000			
			Private enterprise	Social registered landlords & councils			A-B	C-D	E-F	G-H
Northamptonshire	236	71.2	2,844	187	44.0	860	55	31	11	3
Corby	21	57.0	62	-	40.1	856	83	13	3	1
Daventry	25	75.0	741	11	39.4	820	36	38	19	7
East Northamptonshire	28	73.1	764	-	44.3	864	56	27	14	4
Kettering	32	75.7	368	32	40.0	861	61	29	8	1
Northampton	75	70.4	411	26	48.2	886	58	33	8	1
South Northamptonshire	28	74.6	278	84	48.8	883	30	41	23	6
Wellingborough	28	70.5	220	-	40.8	806	61	30	8	1
Nottinghamshire	..	74.4	2,560	202	40.3	1,036	62	28	9	2
Ashfield	44	71.5	516	20	39.5	1,042	77	20	2	0
Bassetlaw	42	69.1	553	42	43.5	1,027	69	23	7	1
Broxtowe	45	77.7	65	0	35.8	1,034	59	34	7	1
Gedling	45	81.0	245	34	36.6	1,015	57	32	9	2
Mansfield	42	69.2	166	45	42.8	1,056	78	18	3	0
Newark and Sherwood	42	72.4	421	28	38.9	1,080	61	26	11	3
Rushcliffe	39	79.3	578	23	41.6	1,008	33	41	21	5
Former county of Derbyshire	387	71.4	3,125	155	..	964	64	26	8	2
Former county of Leicestershire	351	72.5	2,831	406	..	923	57	30	10	2
Former county of Nottinghamshire	414	68.2	2,842	262	..	1,024	68	24	7	1

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

2 Average Council Tax (Band D, occupied by two adults).

Source: Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions

7.13 Age-adjusted mortality rates¹: by cause² and gender, 1999

Rates per 100,000 population

	Trent NHS region		United Kingdom	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Circulatory diseases	385	405	380	412
Respiratory diseases	154	184	149	188
Cancer ³	256	232	255	241
Injury and poisoning	42	23	42	24
Other causes	128	196	129	185
All causes	965	1,041	956	1,049

1 Rates standardised to the mid-1991 UK population for males and females separately.

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

3 Malignant neoplasms only.

Source: Office for National Statistics

7.14 Infant mortality¹: by sub-region

	Rates	
	1991-1993	1997-1999
UNITED KINGDOM	6.8	5.8
EAST MIDLANDS	7.1	5.8
Derby UA	8.2	6.9
Leicester UA	9.1	7.8
Nottingham UA	9.9	6.9
Rutland UA	6.7	5.1
Derbyshire	5.3	5.0
Leicestershire	7.0	5.1
Lincolnshire	7.5	6.4
Northamptonshire	7.4	5.8
Nottinghamshire	5.4	5.0
Former county of Derbyshire	6.1	5.5
Former county of Leicestershire	7.8	6.1
Former county of Nottinghamshire	6.8	5.4

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

Source: Office for National Statistics

7.15 Consultations with NHS general medical practitioners¹ and reports of limiting long-standing illness²: by age, 1998-99

	Percentages			
	Persons who consulted an NHS general medical practitioner		Persons who reported limiting long-standing illness	
	East Midlands	United Kingdom	East Midlands	United Kingdom
0-15	9	12	6	7
16-44	11	13	10	13
45-64	14	16	31	28
65 or over	13	19	47	43
All ages	12	14	21	20

¹ In the 14 days before interview.

² See Notes and Definitions.

Source: General Household Survey, Office for National Statistics

7.16 Prevalence of selected treated medical conditions¹: by gender, 1998

Rates per 1,000 patients²

	Trent NHS region		England and Wales	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
	Coronary heart disease	35.9	21.8	35.8	21.3
Hypertension	56.6	67.0	56.2	66.5
Depression	24.7	61.2	24.9	61.3
Insulin treated diabetes	5.1	4.6	5.1	4.6
Non-insulin treated diabetes	9.5	7.2	9.9	7.2
Asthma	70.4	73.0	70.7	72.7

¹ Data are recorded in general practices. See Notes and Definitions. Patients are allocated to NHS regions according to the location of the practice at which they are registered.

² All ages. Age-standardised using the European Standard Population.

Source: General Practice Research Database, Office for National Statistics, from data supplied by the Medicines Control Agency

7.17 Cigarette smoking and alcohol consumption among adults¹, 1998-99

Percentages and numbers

	East Midlands		United Kingdom	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
	Cigarette smoking			
Never smoked	39	55	41	53
Ex-regular smoker	35	20	31	21
Smokers	26	25	28	26
Proportion of smokers smoking 20 or more daily	36	28	37	28
Average weekly consumption (numbers)	108	91	110	93
Alcohol consumption (maximum daily amount last week in units)				
Drank nothing last week	24	40	26	41
Up to 4 units for males; 3 units for females	35	40	36	38
More than 4, up to 8 for males; more than 3, up to 6 for females	21	12	17	13
More than 8 for males; more than 6 for females	20	7	21	8

¹ Aged 16 or over.

Source: General Household Survey, Office for National Statistics

7.18 Recorded crimes and percentage cleared up, 1991 and 1998-99¹

Rates and percentages

	Recorded crimes per 100,000 population				Percentage cleared up			
	East Midlands		England and Wales		East Midlands		England and Wales	
	1991	1999-00	1991	1999-00	1991	1999-00	1991	1999-00
Violence against the person	463	1,050	375	1,108	81	74	77	65
Sexual offences	65	71	58	72	81	62	76	59
Burglary	2,283	1,910	2,404	1,729	25	13	23	13
Robbery	54	97	89	161	33	27	23	18
Theft and handling stolen goods	5,653	4,306	5,444	4,241	28	19	28	18
Fraud and forgery	265	604	345	639	52	39	55	30
Criminal damage	1,313	1,821	1,223	1,804	19	17	19	15
Drug offences	13	171	22	232	98	96	97	97
Other	45	151	46	125	98	82	95	74
All notifiable offences	10,155	10,182	10,007	10,111	30	27	29	25

¹ See Notes and Definitions.

Source: Home Office

7.19 Recorded crime: by offence group and police force area, 1999-00

Rates per 100,000 population¹

	Violence against the person	Sexual offences	Burglary	Robbery	Theft and handling stolen goods	Fraud and forgery	Criminal damage	Drug offences	Other	Total
ENGLAND AND WALES	1,108	72	1,729	161	4,241	639	1,804	232	125	10,111
EAST MIDLANDS	1,050	71	1,910	97	4,306	604	1,821	171	151	10,182
Derbyshire	1,033	56	1,602	60	3,713	489	1,568	171	138	8,829
Leicestershire	1,201	86	1,683	110	4,011	904	1,819	159	211	10,184
Lincolnshire	620	52	1,720	29	3,138	263	1,347	156	84	7,409
Northamptonshire	833	47	1,835	78	4,248	686	1,906	188	128	9,945
Nottinghamshire	1,321	96	2,565	171	5,872	601	2,297	179	168	13,268

¹ See Notes and Definitions.

Source: Home Office

7.20 Recorded crimes cleared up by the police¹: by offence group and police force area, 1999-00

	Percentages									
	Violence against the person	Sexual offences	Burglary	Robbery	Theft and handling stolen goods	Fraud and forgery	Criminal damage	Drug offences	Other	Total
ENGLAND AND WALES	65	59	13	18	18	30	15	97	74	25
EAST MIDLANDS	74	62	13	27	19	39	17	96	82	27
Derbyshire	79	63	11	30	17	42	18	94	77	28
Leicestershire	73	54	14	29	21	42	19	98	89	30
Lincolnshire	82	80	12	43	22	56	20	90	84	28
Northamptonshire	91	85	19	39	25	44	21	101	91	33
Nottinghamshire	63	54	11	21	15	23	13	96	75	21

¹ Some offences cleared up in 1999-00 may have been initially recorded in an earlier year; hence figures can be higher than 100 per cent.

See Notes and Definitions.

Source: Home Office

7.21 Offences against households, 1999¹

	Rates and percentages	
	East Midlands	England and Wales
Offences per 10,000 households²		
Vandalism	1,116	1,300
Burglary	628	585
Vehicle thefts ³	1,431	1,741
All offences ⁴	3,870	4,287
Percentage of households victimised at least once²		
Vandalism	6.6	7.8
Burglary	4.6	4.3
Vehicle thefts ³	10.0	12.6
All offences ⁴	23.1	24.6

¹ See Notes and Definitions.

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

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

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

Source: British Crime Survey, Home Office

7.22 Fear of crime, 2000

	Percentages			
	East Midlands		England and Wales	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Percentage feeling 'very' worried about				
Burglary	17	24	16	22
Mugging	11	24	11	23
Theft of car ¹	21	24	19	22
Theft from a car ¹	19	16	16	16
Rape	8	31	7	29
Feelings of insecurity, walking alone at night; percentage feeling 'very' or 'fairly' unsafe				
16 to 59	12	42	12	43
60 or over	28	58	26	58

¹ Based on vehicle owners only.

Source: British Crime Survey, Home Office

7.23 Persons found guilty of or cautioned for indictable offences: by age, gender and police force area, 1999

	Rates per 100,000 population						
	10-11	12-14	15-17	18-20	21 and over	All males	All females
ENGLAND AND WALES	384	1,870	4,040	4,663	766	1,844	400
EAST MIDLANDS	292	1,687	3,515	4,367	655	1,597	354
Derbyshire	208	1,424	2,702	3,984	520	1,114	221
Leicestershire	213	1,294	3,356	3,551	627	1,318	269
Lincolnshire	205	1,666	3,502	5,063	442	1,274	256
Northamptonshire	83	913	3,142	5,310	797	1,356	323
Nottinghamshire	620	2,785	4,653	4,636	792	1,661	452

Source: Home Office

7.24 Persons sentenced for indictable offences: by type of sentence, 1999

	Percentages and numbers			
	Crown Court		Magistrates' Court	
	East Midlands	England and Wales	East Midlands	England and Wales
Absolute or conditional discharge	3	3	22	21
Fine	2	3	27	33
Any community sentence	25	27	34	29
Fully suspended sentence	4	3	-	-
Immediate custodial sentence	64	63	13	13
Otherwise dealt with	2	2	5	3
Total persons sentenced (=100%) (numbers)	6,306	73,852	18,792	266,452

Source: Home Office

Notes and Definitions

CHAPTER 1: THE EAST MIDLANDS

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

By legal definition all UAs in England are counties. However, for many purposes the UAs are treated as districts. For the majority of UAs their establishment has been achieved without geographical change. However for a few, there were some boundary changes at District and Ward levels. Full details of these changes are given in the *Gazetteer of the old and new geographies of the United Kingdom* available from NS Direct Tel. 01633 812078, price £20.

Local government reorganisation summary for the East Midlands

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER 2: POPULATION

Resident population

The estimated population of an area includes all those usually resident in the area, whatever their nationality. HM Forces stationed outside the United Kingdom are excluded but foreign forces stationed here are included. Students are taken to be resident at their term-time address. Estimates are based upon information from the 1991 population census, with appropriate adjustments for undercounting, and timing and definitional changes. Allowances are made for subsequent births, deaths, migration, and other changes, and ageing of the population.

Live births, deaths and natural change

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

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

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

Total Fertility Rate

The total fertility rate (TFR) is the average number of children which would be born to a woman if she experiences the current age-specific fertility rates throughout her child-bearing years. It is sometimes called the total period fertility rate (TPFR).

Internal migration

Estimates for internal population movements are based on the movement of NHS doctors' patients between Family Health Services Authorities (FHSA) in England and Wales and Area Health Boards (AHBs) in Scotland and Northern Ireland. These transfers are recorded at NHS Central Registers (NHSCRs), at 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. They have also been adjusted for small differences caused by HA database realignment during implementation of HA reorganisation.

The figures provide a detailed indicator of population movement within the United Kingdom. However, as there is no registration of migration within the UK these data are inevitably a proxy, and are dependent on the assumption that people will re-register with a GP soon after moving house. Nevertheless they provide the best available indicator of population movement at this level.

International migration

There are three main sources of data on international migration:

- the International Passenger Survey;
- Home Office data on asylum seekers, and people who entered the UK as short-term visitors but were subsequently granted an extension of stay for a year or longer for other reasons, for example as asylum seekers, students or on the basis of marriage; and
- estimates of migration between the UK and the Irish Republic.

The richest source of information on international migrants is the International Passenger Survey (IPS). However, some types of migrant are not covered by the IPS as until recently it has not covered routes between the UK and the Irish Republic. Also the IPS excludes nearly all asylum seekers and is assumed to exclude other visitor switchers - other persons admitted as short-term visitors who are subsequently granted a stay for a year or longer. Therefore estimates of these three types of migrants need to be combined with the result of the IPS to give total international migration to and from the UK. This year this total international migration is illustrated in table 2.7 showing the combination of all three data sources to provide a more detailed picture of all migrants. Table 2.9 provides international migrants derived from the International Passenger Survey only.

Notes and Definitions

The International Passenger Survey (IPS), is a continuous voluntary sample survey covering the principal air, sea and tunnel routes between the United Kingdom and overseas. Routes between the United Kingdom and the Irish Republic, and those between the Channel Islands, Isle of Man and the rest of the world are excluded.

The proportion of passengers sampled in the IPS varies and in 1999 it covered around 261 thousand travellers. Of these approximately 1 per cent were migrant interviews. In view of the small number of migrants in the sample, it should be noted that the estimates of migration, in particular the differences between inflow and outflow, are subject to large sampling errors. As a rough guide, the standard error for an estimate of 1 thousand migrants is around 40 per cent, whilst that for an estimate of 40 thousand migrants reduces to about 10 per cent, but on occasions these standard errors can be higher. However, the structure of the sample is such that estimates based on the sampling of passengers on certain routes have much larger standard errors associated with them.

For demographic purposes, a migrant into the United Kingdom is defined as a person who has resided abroad for a year or more and states the intention to stay in the United Kingdom for a year or more, and vice versa for a migrant from the United Kingdom.

CHAPTER 3: ECONOMY

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Regional GDP estimates for years back to 1989 were published in a News Release on 27 February 2001. A pdf copy of the News Release can be viewed on the National Statistics web-site www.statistics.gov.uk. Further revisions to estimates for later years will be published when Inland Revenue data for wages and salaries and other new data become available. The sources and methodology used to compile the regional accounts are given 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)*.

Regional GDP 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); operating surplus; mixed income; and taxes (less subsidies) on production. The GDP estimates presented here are based on the European System of Accounts 1995 (ESA95). The figures for all UK regions are consistent with the UK National Accounts (Blue Book) 2000.

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

Under the European System of Accounts 1995 (ESA95), the term gross value added (GVA) is used to denote estimates that were previously known as 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. To avoid confusion, the term GDP is used as synonymous with GVA at basic prices in this release, thereby maintaining continuity with the earlier regional GDP releases. From 2002, the term GVA will be used throughout.

Regional GDP can be calculated both on a workplace and on a residence basis. Residence based GDP allocates the incomes of commuters to where they live, whereas workplace GDP allocates their incomes to where they work. The GDP estimates for all UK regions given here are on a workplace basis.

Purchasing Power Standard

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

Annual Business Inquiry

The Annual Business Inquiry covers UK businesses; including those engaged in the production and construction industries (formerly the Annual Inquiry into Production). Production and construction industries are Divisions 1-5 of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Revised 1980 and Section C to F of the SIC Revised 1992. Regional information is available only for manufacturing industry: ie Divisions 2-4 of the SIC 1980 and Section D of the SIC 1992.

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 census data for each. For this reason, data are usually collected at the enterprise level. Gross Value Added (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 IDBR.

Gross value added (GVA) at basic prices is defined as:

The value of total sales and work done, adjusted by any changes during the year in work in progress and goods on hand for sale

- Less: the value of purchases, adjusted by any changes in the stocks of material, stores and fuel etc.
- Less: payments for industrial services received
- Less: net duties and levies etc.
- Less: the cost of non-industrial services, rates and motor vehicle licences.

It includes: taxes on production (like business rates), net of subsidies but excludes taxes less subsidies on production (for example, VAT and excise duty).

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

The data include estimates for businesses not responding, or not required to respond, to the inquiry.

Inter-Departmental Business Register

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

Business registrations and deregistrations

Annual estimates of registrations and deregistrations are compiled by the Department of Trade and Industry. They are based on VAT information which the Office for National Statistics holds. The estimates are a good pattern of business start-ups and closures, although they exclude firms not registered for VAT, either because they have a turnover below the VAT threshold (£51,000 with effect from 1 April 1999) and have not registered voluntarily; or because they trade in VAT exempt goods or services. 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.

Less Favoured Areas

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

CHAPTER 4: THE LABOUR MARKET**The Labour Force Survey**

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a sample survey of about 60,000 private households in the United Kingdom each quarter, with questions also being asked about students living away from home in halls of residence; a sample of people living in NHS accommodation is also interviewed. The survey poses a series of questions about respondents' personal circumstances and their activity in the labour market. The survey results are grossed up to give the correct population total and reflect the distributions by gender, age and region shown by the population figures. All LFS estimates have been rounded to the nearest thousand, and those based on less than 10,000 taken from one quarter's survey (and averages of four quarters based on less than 6,000) are not given because they are likely to subject to high sampling error and are therefore considered unreliable.

The labour force, employment, unemployment and economic activity rates

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

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

The ILO unemployment rate is the percentage of economically active people aged 16 and over who are ILO unemployed.

The claimant count rate is calculated by expressing the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of claimants, employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM armed forces and government-supported trainees).

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

Annual Business Inquiry and Short-term Employment Survey

The Annual Business Inquiry (ABI/1) is a sample survey of 78,000 enterprises.

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

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

When published in April 2001, the ABI/1 1999 data will be made fully compatible with the employee jobs back-series.

Social Class

The six occupational social classes in the classification are as follows:

- I Professional occupations (including doctors, solicitors, chemists, university professors and clergymen)
- II Managerial and technical occupations (including school teachers, computer programmers, personnel managers, nurses, actors and laboratory technicians)
- III Skilled occupations
 - (N) Non-manual (including typists, clerical workers, photographers, sales representatives and shop assistants)
 - (M) Manual (including cooks, bus drivers, railway guards, plasterers, bricklayers, hairdressers and carpenters)
- IV Partly skilled occupations (including bar staff, waitresses, gardeners and caretakers)
- V Unskilled occupations (including refuse collectors, messengers, lift attendants, cleaners and labourers).

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

Notes and Definitions

New Earnings Survey

These tables contain some of the regional results from the New Earnings Survey (NES) 2000, published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). Fuller geographical details are given in parts A and E of the report. Results for Northern Ireland are published in a UK volume, first published by ONS in 1998, and separately by the Department of Economic Development, Northern Ireland. The survey measured gross earnings of a 1 per cent sample of employees, most of whom were members of Pay-As-You-Earn (PAYE) schemes for a pay-period which included 4 April 2000. The earnings information collected was converted to a weekly basis where necessary, and to an hourly basis where normal basic hours were reported.

Figures are given where the number of employees reporting in the survey were 30 or more and the standard error of average weekly earnings was 5 per cent or less. 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 (e.g. back pay), most benefits in kind, tips and gratuities. The results generally relate to full-time employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence. Employees were classified to the region in which they worked (or were based if mobile) using post code information, and to manual or non-manual occupations on the basis of the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). Part A of the report for Great Britain gives full details of definitions used in the survey.

Unemployment

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

CHAPTER 5: EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Local Education Authorities (LEAs)

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

Educational qualification levels

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

Higher education qualification below degree level includes NVQ level 4, higher education below degree level, 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 and Scottish Certificate of Sixth Year Studies and trade apprenticeships.

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

Other qualifications at NVQ level 1 or below include GNVQ, 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.

Examination achievements

In England the main examination for school pupils at the minimum school-leaving age is the General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE) which can be taken in a wide range of subjects. This replaced the GCE O Level and CSE examinations in the summer examinations of 1988. The GCSE is awarded in eight grades, A* to G, the highest four (A* to C) being regarded as equivalent to O Level grades A to C or CSE grade 1.

GCE A levels are usually taken after a further two years of study in a sixth form or equivalent, passes being graded from A (the highest) to E (the lowest). Average GCE A/AS level points scores are determined by totalling pupils' individual GCE A/AS results: GCE A level grades A to E count as 10 to 2 points respectively; and GCE AS grades A to E count as 5 to 1 respectively.

GCSE and equivalent 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. GCE A level and equivalent figures for pupils aged between 17 and 19 at the end of the school year are based on the 18 year old population. The age spread in the examination result figures takes account of those pupils sitting examinations a year early or re-sitting them.

Pupils may sit non-GCSE/GCE examinations such as BTEC, City and Guilds, RSA, Pitman and GNVQ part one, foundation, intermediate and advanced. Inevitably, a proportion of pupils who are recorded as achieving no GCSE or A or AS level qualification will have passes in one or more of these other examinations.

School classifications

Schools are generally classified according to the ages for which they cater, or the type of education they provide. Nursery education is for children below compulsory school age. Pupils in England generally undertake six of their 11 years of compulsory education in primary schools and five in secondary. Primary education generally consists of infants' schools (children up to age 7) and junior schools for children aged 7-11. Some local education authorities in England operate a middle schools system which caters for pupils on either side of the transition age between primary and secondary and these are deemed either primary or secondary according to the age of the pupils. Special schools provide education for children with special educational needs who cannot be educated satisfactorily in an ordinary school.

Participation rates

The participation rates in Table 5.7 have been calculated in the following way:

- a) the number of pupils in maintained, special and independent schools *attending* schools in the area;

- b) the number of full-time and part-time further education students *resident* in the area regardless of where they study;
- c) trainees on Government-supported training, according to the TEC area with which their training is contracted;

divided by the estimated total population of the area in January 1999 who were 16 or 17 respectively at 31 August 1998.

Further (including adult) and higher education

Further education (FE) includes home students on courses of further education 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, advanced GNVQ and level 3 NVQ courses. There are also a number of FE students in HE institutions, and HE students in FE institutions. The FE sector also includes many students pursuing recreational courses not leading to a formal qualification. Students are counted once only, irrespective of the number of courses for which a student has enrolled.

Higher education (HE) students are those students on courses that are of a standard that is higher than GCE A level or equivalent, GNVQ/NVQ level 3 or the BTEC National Certificate or Diploma.

Government-supported training

Work-based Training for young people (WBTYP) consists of Advanced Modern Apprenticeships (AMA) (formerly Modern Apprenticeships (MA)), Foundation Modern Apprenticeships (FMA) (formerly National Traineeships (NT)) and Other training for young people (OT) (formerly known as Youth Training (YT)). These programmes aim to provide the participants with training towards a recognised National Vocational Qualification at levels 2 and 3 or above.

MA were introduced in 1995 as a high quality training programme for young people capable of NVQ level 3 or above. It is intended to increase the supply of skilled employees at practical, technician, craft and supervisory levels. Apprenticeships are undertaken in conjunction with a full-time job.

NT were introduced in 1997 as a high quality training programme for young people capable of NVQ level 2 or above.

OT aims to deliver broadly based training in order to provide better qualified entrants into the labour market.

The Employment Training programme ran from 1990 until 1993 when it was replaced by Training for Work (TfW). In 1997-98 this was replaced by Work based training for adults (WBTA) which became Work based learning for adults (WBLA) in March 1999. It is a programme for long-term unemployed adults (people unemployed for six months or more), and is intended to help them find and stay in employment.

Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs) were responsible for the planning and delivery of all government-supported training (responsibility for delivery of the Government's programme on post-16 skills has been taken over by Learning Partnerships). A follow-up survey of trainees is carried out by the Department for Education and Employment six months after they leave training, to determine the level of qualification they achieved and whether they are in employment.

Learning and Training at Work 2000

Learning and Training at Work 2000 (LATW 2000) is a multi-purpose survey of employers that investigates the provision of learning and training at work. LATW was first carried out in 1999 and prior to that this information was previously collected in the annual Skills Needs in Britain (SNIB) surveys, along with information on recruitment difficulties, skill shortages and skill gaps.

CHAPTER 6: TRANSPORT AND THE ENVIRONMENT

The National Travel Survey

The National Travel Survey (NTS) is the only comprehensive national source of travel information for Great Britain which links different kinds of travel with the characteristics of travellers and their families. Since July 1988, the NTS has been conducted on a small scale continuous basis. The last of the previous ad hoc surveys was carried out in 1985/86.

From about 3,000 households in Great Britain each year, every member provides personal information (e.g. age, gender, working status, driving licence, season ticket) and details of trips carried out in a sample week, including purpose of trip, method of travel, time of day, length, duration, and cost of any tickets bought. Travel included in the NTS covers all trips by GB residents, living in private households, within Great Britain for personal reasons, including travel in the course of work (e.g. a doctor on their rounds or a businessman travelling to a meeting), but not travel by people whose work is to travel (such as bus drivers, postmen and delivery men).

Most personal travel over 50 yards is included, including walking. However, to reduce the burden on respondents, short walks of less than a mile are only recorded on the last day of the diary. These walks are grossed up by a factor of 7 when publishing data.

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

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

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

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

Land cover by Broad Habitat

Land cover specifically refers to the make-up of the land surface, eg woods, grassland and buildings. The estimates used for this table are taken from the Countryside Survey 1990 database and have been derived using translation software that more or less matches the Broad Habitats (BHs) developed within the UK Biodiversity Action Plan.

Notes and Definitions

Change in land use

Land use refers to the main activity taking place on an area of land, e.g. agriculture, housing. Details of changes in land use are recorded for the Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions by Ordnance Survey as part of its map revision programme. Under this programme, physical development (e.g. housing) tends to be recorded relatively earlier than changes between other uses (e.g. agriculture and forestry), some of which may not be recorded for some years. Hence the statistics are best suited to analyses of changes to urban uses and recycling of land already in urban uses.

Land is classified into 24 categories which are then grouped into 'urban uses' and 'rural uses'. Urban uses include: residential; transport and utilities; industry and commerce; community services; vacant land (classified according to whether it was previously developed or within a built-up area, but not previously developed). Rural uses include: agriculture; forestry; open land and water; minerals and landfill; outdoor recreation; defence.

Designated and protected areas

National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty in England and Wales, Defined Heritage Coasts in England are the major areas designated by legislation to protect their landscape importance. Other areas, such as National Nature Reserves, Special Protection Areas, Marine Nature Reserves are protected for their value as wildlife habitat, in particular for endangered species. Special Protected Areas are designated by the European Union. Sites in the United Kingdom are protected by sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) status. Green Belts have been designated in England, Scotland and Northern Ireland to restrict the sprawl of built up areas onto previously undeveloped land and to preserve the character of historic towns.

Rivers and canals: by biological and chemical quality

The chemical quality of rivers and canal waters in the United Kingdom are monitored in a series of separate national surveys in England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. In England and Wales, the National Rivers Authority (now superseded by the Environment Agency) developed and introduced the General Quality Assessment (GQA) Scheme to provide a rigorous and objective method for assessing the basic chemical quality of rivers and canals based on three determinands: dissolved oxygen, biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) and ammoniacal nitrogen. The GQA grades river stretches into six categories (A-F) of chemical quality.

To provide a more comprehensive picture of the health of rivers and canals, biological testing has also been carried out. Biological grading is based on the monitoring of small animals (ie invertebrates) which live in or on the bed of the river. Research has shown that there is a relationship between species composition and water quality. Using a procedure known as the River Invertebrate Prediction and Classification System (RIVPACS), species groups recorded at a site were compared with those which would be expected to be present in the absence of pollution, allowing for the different environmental characteristics in different parts of the country. In England and Wales, two different summary statistics (known as ecological quality indices (EQI)) were calculated and the biological quality assigned to one of six bands (A-F) based on a combination of these two statistics.

CHAPTER 7: LIVING IN THE EAST MIDLANDS

Family Expenditure Survey

The Family Expenditure Survey (FES) is a continuous, random sample survey of private households in the United Kingdom and collects information about incomes as well as detailed information on expenditure. All members of the household aged 16 or more keep individual diaries of all spending for a period of two weeks. Over the three surveys held between 1997-98 and 1999-2000, a combined total of 20,136 households took part.

See the FES annual report, *Family Spending*, for a description of the concepts used and details of the definitions of expenditure and income.

Family Resources Survey

The Family Resources Survey (FRS) is a continuous survey of approximately 25,000 private households in Great Britain and is sponsored by the Department of Social Security. Results shown here are based on weighted survey data which are adjusted for non response. The overall response rate was 66 per cent for 1999-2000 but this varied regionally. In common with other surveys, there is evidence to suggest some problems of misreporting certain types of benefit, such as the under-reporting of Income Support, where respondents have stated that all money received comes from a single benefit eg Retirement Pension. See the FRS annual report, *Family Resources Survey Great Britain, 1999-2000*, for more information.

General Household Survey

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

Household projections

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

Household expenditure

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

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

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

Dwellings

The definition of dwelling used in recent estimates follows that adopted by the most recent Census unless specifically stated otherwise. This definition has changed between censuses. In the 1991 Census, it has been defined as "structurally separate accommodation". It is meant to refer to a building, or part of a building which forms a separate, or reasonably separate and self-contained, set of premises designed to be occupied by a single household.

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

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

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

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

Tenure

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

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

- a) Private Enterprise. This refers to dwellings built for owner occupiers or for private landlords, whether persons or companies.
- b) Registered Social Landlords (RSLs). Although Housing Associations' (HAs) not registered with the Housing Corporation/Scottish Homes are strictly not RSLs, for presentation of housing statistics throughout this publication and unless it is otherwise stated, RSLs represent all HAs owned dwellings whether they are registered or not, and Local Housing Companies.
- c) Local Authorities. This category represents all dwellings owned and built by local housing authorities under the Housing Act 1985. Although dwellings built by New Towns and Other Government Departments (eg Armed Forces such as Ministry of Defence and prison authorities etc) were collected separately their estimates have been included in this category for presentational purposes. It is considered reasonable to include these in the same category because either the numbers involved are insignificant or they are no longer in existence.

Average dwelling prices

Average prices for this table are calculated from data collected by the Land Registry. Because of the time lag between the completion of a house purchase and its subsequent lodgement with the Land Registry. The table includes all sales registered up to 31 September 2000.

Indices of Deprivation 2000

The Indices of Deprivation have been constructed by the Index Team at Oxford University for the Department for the Environment, Transport and the Regions. The Indices are measures of deprivation for every ward and local authority area in England. Thirty-three separate indicators of deprivation are combined into a single deprivation score for each ward. These indicators cover a range of domains: income; employment; health deprivation and disability; education skills and training; housing; and geographical access to services. The district scores presented in the table are a summary of the information from each district's constituent wards.

The six district level presentations are:

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

The summaries show the score and rank for each of the summary measures. The district with a rank of 1 is the most deprived, and 354 the least deprived, for each measure. Not all districts have an Extent score as only districts with one or more wards in the most deprived decile in England score on this measure. Where districts do not have a score on the Extent measure they have been assigned an equal rank of 158.

A full report about the Index (its components, the methodology and analysis of the Index) has been published by the DETR: *Measuring Multiple Deprivation at the Small Area Level. The Indices of Deprivation.*

Income Scale and Employment Scale

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

Average of Ward Scores

(Population weighted average of the combined scores for the wards in a district)
This measure describes the district as a whole, taking into account all ward scores across a district. The advantage of the Average of Ward Score measure is that it describes the wards by retaining the fact that the more deprived wards may have more 'extreme' scores, which is not revealed to the same extent if the ranks are used. This measure is calculated by averaging the ward scores in each district after they have been population weighted.

Average of Ward Ranks

(Population weighted average of the combined ranks for the wards in a district)
This measure summarizes the district taken as a whole, including both deprived and less deprived wards. All the wards in a district need to be included to obtain such an average, since each ward contributes to the character of that district. The ward ranks are first of all population weighted within a district to take account of the fact that ward size can vary significantly in that district. For the purposes of calculating this score the wards were ranked with the most deprived ward given

Notes and Definitions

the rank of 8,414.

Extent

(Proportion of a district's population living in the wards which rank within the most deprived 10% of wards in the country.)

The aim of this measure is to portray how widespread high levels of deprivation are in a district. It is the proportion of a district's population living in the wards which rank within the most deprived 10 per cent of wards in England. In many cases this was not always a whole number of wards. Since it includes only districts which fall within the top 10 per cent of the most deprived areas in England, some districts will not have an overall score for this measure. A rank of 158 indicates a district with no score.

Local Concentration

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

Local Concentration (formerly 'Intensity') is an important way of identifying districts' 'hot spots' of deprivation. The Local Concentration measure defines the 'hot spots' by reference to a percentage of the district's population. This is the mean of the population weighted rank of a district's most deprived wards that capture exactly 10 per cent of the district's population. In many cases this was not always a whole number of wards.

For the purposes of calculating this score the wards were ranked with the most deprived ward given the rank of 8,414.

Limiting long-standing illness

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

General Practice Research Database (GPRD)

The GPRD is a large data collection system of continuous data on patients registered with participating general practices in the UK. The practices follow an agreed guidelines for the recording of clinical data and submit anonymised, patient based clinical records on a regular basis to the database. Practices were originally recruited to GPRD on a volunteer basis rather than as a statistically representative sample. Data from 211 practices and over 1.4 million patients in England and Wales are included in this analysis, representing nearly 2.6% of the population of England and Wales in 1998. There is some variation in coverage between regions from 1.4% in North Thames to 3.6% in West Midlands.

Recorded crime statistics

Recorded crime statistics broadly cover the more serious offences. Up to March 1998 most indictable and triable-either-way offences were included, as well as some summary ones; from April 1998, all indictable and triable-either-way offences were included, plus a few closely related summary ones. This change in counting rules particularly affected the violence against the person, fraud and forgery, and 'other' offence groups. A 'drugs' offence group was introduced at this time; only drugs trafficking had previously been counted, and included in with 'other' offences. The change in counting rules on 1 April 1998 had a significant effect on the number of drugs offences counted.

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

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 a 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.

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

Offences cleared up by the police

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

The clear-up rate is the ratio of offences cleared up in the year to offences recorded in the year. Some offences cleared up may relate to offences recorded in previous years. There is a considerable 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 clear-up rate.

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

The British Crime Survey

The British Crime Survey (BCS) is conducted by the Home Office and in 2000 asked approximately 23,000 people aged 16 or over in England and Wales (including an ethnic boost) about their experiences of crime in the year preceding that of the survey. The sample size is being increased to 40,000 in 2001. The response rate in the core sample was 74% per cent.

Respondents are asked about offences against their household (such as theft or damage of household property) and against them personally (such as assault or robbery). The BCS, therefore, provides a count of crime that includes offences not reported to the police and not recorded by the police. The survey does not provide a complete count of crime as many offence types cannot be covered in a household survey (eg shoplifting, drugs offences and murder). The survey also does not cover fraud. Crime surveys are prone to various forms of error, mainly to do with the difficulty of ensuring that samples are representative, the frailty of respondents' memories, their reticence to talk about their experiences as victims, and their failure to realise an incident is relevant to the survey.

In addition to measuring crime, the BCS also asks respondents about their use of a range of illegal drugs. The drugs questions are contained within a special computer self-completion component. The laptop computer used by the interviewer is turned to the respondent to allow them to self-key their answers directly. The drugs self-completion component was completed by those aged 16 - 59. Only 2 per cent of eligible respondents refused to complete it.

The Symbols and Conventions

Rounding of figures

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

Billion

This term is used to represent a thousand million.

Provisional and estimated data

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

Non-calendar years

Financial year - eg 1 April 1998 - 31 March 1999 would be shown as 1998-99.

Academic year - eg September 1999 - September 2000 would be shown as 1999/00

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

Units

Figures are shown in italics where they represent percentages.

Symbols

The following symbols have been used throughout:

. .	Not available
.	Not applicable
-	Negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
0	Nil

References and further reading

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The Economy

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Contact points

General information about *Region in Figures* can be obtained from Darren Stillwell at the Office for National Statistics; tel: 020 7533 5804 or email at regional.publications@ons.gov.uk.

Other contacts are given below.

British Tourist Authority

General enquiries 020 8846 9000

Civil Aviation Authority

General enquiries 020 7379 7311

Department for Education and Employment

General enquiries 01325 392 754

Employment Training 0114 259 4350

GCSE/GCE examinations 020 7273 5938

Higher education 01325 392 687

National Learning Targets for England 2002 0114 259 3787

Participation in education and
government-supported training 020 7273 5982

Schools 01325 392 589

Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions

General enquiries

Housing 020 7944 3303

House building 0117 987 8055

Transport 020 7944 4847

Annual Vehicle Census, new vehicle
registration, and motor vehicles licences 020 7944 6386

Environmental statistics 020 7944 6497

Households 020 7944 3303

House prices 020 7944 3325

Construction statistics 020 7944 5587

Indices of Deprivation 2000 020 7944 3105

Maritime statistics 020 7944 4443

National Travel Survey 020 7944 3097

Planning and land use statistics 020 7944 5536

Road accidents 020 7944 3078

Council Tax enquiries 020 7944 4166

Department of Health

General enquiries 020 7972 5597

Department of Social Security

Family Resources Survey 020 7962 8991

Households Below Average Income 020 7962 8214

Statistics on Social Security Benefits 0191 225 7373

Department of Trade and Industry

Business registrations and de-registrations 0114 259 7538
 Regional Competitiveness Indicators 020 7215 3279

Further Education Funding Council

General enquiries 024 7686 3000

Government Actuary's Department

National population projections 020 7211 2622

Home Office

General enquiries 020 7273 2084
 Cautions and court proceedings 020 8760 8270

HM Land Registry

House price enquiries 0151 473 6010

HM Land Registry

UK Regional Trade Statistics 01702 366087

Inland Revenue

General enquiries 020 7438 7370

Institute of Terrestrial Ecology

General enquiries 01487 773381

Investors in People UK

General enquiries 020 7636 1626

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

Agricultural Censuses and Surveys 01904 455332

National Training Awards Competition

General enquiries 0114 259 3419

Office for National Statistics

Annual Business Inquiry 01633 812435
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 Fertility 01329 813758
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 General Practice Research Database 020 7533 5244
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Labour Market Statistics:

Annual Employment Survey	01928 792690
Average Earnings Index	01633 819002
Detailed information, including On-line Nomis (on-line statistics database)	0191 374 2468
Short-term employment statistics	01928 792563
SPSS-MR (on-line access to the LFS)	01633 812079
Headline statistics (recorded message)	020 7533 6176
Labour Force Projections	020 7533 6089
Labour Market Enquiries Helpline	020 7533 6094
New Earnings Survey	01633 819011/819024
Redundancies	020 7533 6142

Migration statistics

General	01329 813447
Internal	01329 813889
International	01329 813255

Mortality 01329 813758

National Health Service Central Register 0151 471 4202

Infant mortality 01329 813758

Population estimates 01329 813318

Population projections (sub-national) 01329 813 865

Regional Accounts 020 7533 5793

Region in figures 020 7533 5739