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Regional Competitiveness & State of the Regions

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I Introduction

This is the fourth edition of *Regional Competitiveness and State of the Regions*, formed by the amalgamation of two separate publications: the *Regional Competitiveness Indicators* and the Regional Development Agency (RDA) *'State of the Region' Core Indicators*.

At the same time as combining these two publications a number of changes were introduced. Consultants (SQW Ltd and Oxford Economic Forecasting) recommended 11 core indicators for RDA Evaluation and Performance Monitoring. Those incorporated in the combined indicator set (with their table numbers) are:

Gross Value Added (on a workplace basis) per head of population	1(a)ii
Manufacturing GVA per head	2
Business formations per 10,000 adults	12(b)i
Unemployment rate (ILO definition)	7
Percentage of adults with NVQ level 4 skills/equivalent	9(b)i ¹
Percentage of adults with no qualifications	9(b)iv ²
Percentage of residents within families dependent on Income Support benefits	11
Road congestion	15(c) ³
Stock of derelict land	17

Recommended for inclusion but not incorporated in this set are:

Waste – volume of non-recycled waste
Wildlife – population of birds

Information on these is included in the Department of the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) publication *Regional Quality of Life Counts* at www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/indicators/regional.

Statistics which previously appeared in the *State of the Region Core Indicators*, but which do not appear in the combined set (either because they were not recommended by SQW for inclusion, or were not already part of the *Regional Competitiveness Indicators*) are:

Proportion of the population with above average living conditions
Percentage of dwellings built on previously developed land
Percentage of Employers with Current Hard to Fill Vacancies
Percentage of Employees undertaking work-related training in the last 13 weeks
Percentage of Medium/Large Organisations recognised as Investors in People (see below)

Following a consultation exercise carried out during winter 2001/2002 further small changes were made. The most significant change was dropping figures for

¹ Statistic presented is proportion of economically active adults (aged 18-59/64) qualified to NVQ level 4 and above.

² Statistic presented is proportion of economically active adults with no qualifications.

³ Statistic presented is average daily vehicle flows.

Investors in People (IIP), which were reported to be among those least used. Statistics on regional recognitions for IIP can be found at www.iipuk.co.uk.

For sub-regional information, the *Business Competitiveness Indicators* can be accessed via the DTI website (www.dti.gov.uk/sd/bci). These break down a selection of the statistics contained in this publication to Learning and Skills Council Areas, Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics level 3 (NUTS3), or Local Authority/Unitary Authority level, depending on the availability of data.

A further consultation on productivity indicators at the national and regional level outlined a revised set of 12 indicators based on the five key drivers of productivity, in relation to the Regional Economic Performance Public Service Agreement (REP PSA) target, responsibility for which is held jointly by DTI, HMT and ODPM. Those incorporated in the combined indicator set (by relevant driver and with table number) are:

Productivity	Gross Value Added (GVA) per head and per hour	1(a)ii, 2(b)ii
Investment	Business investment as a per cent of GVA	3(c)iv
Innovation	Business Enterprise Research & Development as a per cent of GVA	14(a)
	Gross Domestic Expenditure on Research & Development as per cent of GVA	14(c)
	Proportion of enterprises with co-operation arrangements on technological innovation activities with other enterprises or institutions	14(d)
	Proportion of turnover accounted for by new or improved products	14(e)
Skills	Highest qualifications of adults	9(b) ⁴
	16 to 19 year olds qualified to NVQ Level 2 and 19 to 21 year olds qualified to NVQ level 2 and 3	9(a)
	Proportion of employees receiving training in last 4 weeks	9(c)
Enterprise	Total entrepreneurial activity	13
	Business start-ups (VAT registrations) per 10,000 adult population	12(b)i
Competition	Exports as a per cent of GVA	4(a)ii

These indicators will also be made available at www.iggi.gov.uk/regind/default.asp.

Further comments on the content and layout of *Regional Competitiveness and State of the Regions* are welcome and should be sent to Mukund Lad, at the address given on the first page of this report.

⁴ Statistic presented is economically active adults qualified to at least NVQ level 2, at least level 3 and at least level 4, and those with no qualifications. Also available in the DfES Statistical First Release 'The Level of Highest Qualification Held by Young People and Adults'

II Aims

The aim of the *Regional Competitiveness Indicators* was to present statistical information that illustrated the factors that contributed to regional competitiveness. They were not intended to measure the performance of the Government Offices or the devolved administrations, but were designed to assist those responsible for developing regional economic strategies. The '*State of the Region*' *Core Indicators* (as developed by SQW) were originally designed to measure progress towards sustainable economic development, skills and social regeneration and to provide monitoring and evaluation guidance for the RDAs.

There are 17 indicators in this publication, intended to give a balanced picture of all the statistical information relevant to regional competitiveness and the state of the regions.

The DTI also publishes *UK Productivity and Competitiveness Indicators*. These are designed to compare our economic performance with that of other advanced economies and to measure the UK's progress in meeting the challenges of raising productivity. They are used in the DTI to inform policy analysis including policies aimed at meeting the joint HM Treasury and DTI target of reducing the productivity gap. The latest edition can be found at www.dti.gov.uk/competitiveness.

III General Comments

Where data are available on a consistent basis they are presented for Government Office Regions and for Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. For ease of expression, the term 'region' is sometimes used in the text to refer both to Government Office Regions and to the devolved administrations.

Each of the indicators is described in turn, including explanations as to how it is compiled and what it measures. The tables relating to each indicator can be found in Annex 3. Technical and methodological issues associated with the indicators are described in *Definitions* (Annex 1).

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Section 1 Overall Competitiveness

1. Gross Value Added (workplace basis) and gross disposable household income per head

Gross Value Added (GVA) and gross disposable household income (GDHI) measure different aspects of a region's income. GVA gives an indication of the value of the economic activity generated within an area, while GDHI provides an indication of the income received by resident households and non-profit organisations that serve households.

Workplace-based GVA allocates the incomes of commuters to where they work, rather than where they live. Workplace and residence estimates differ only in the East of England, London and the South East.

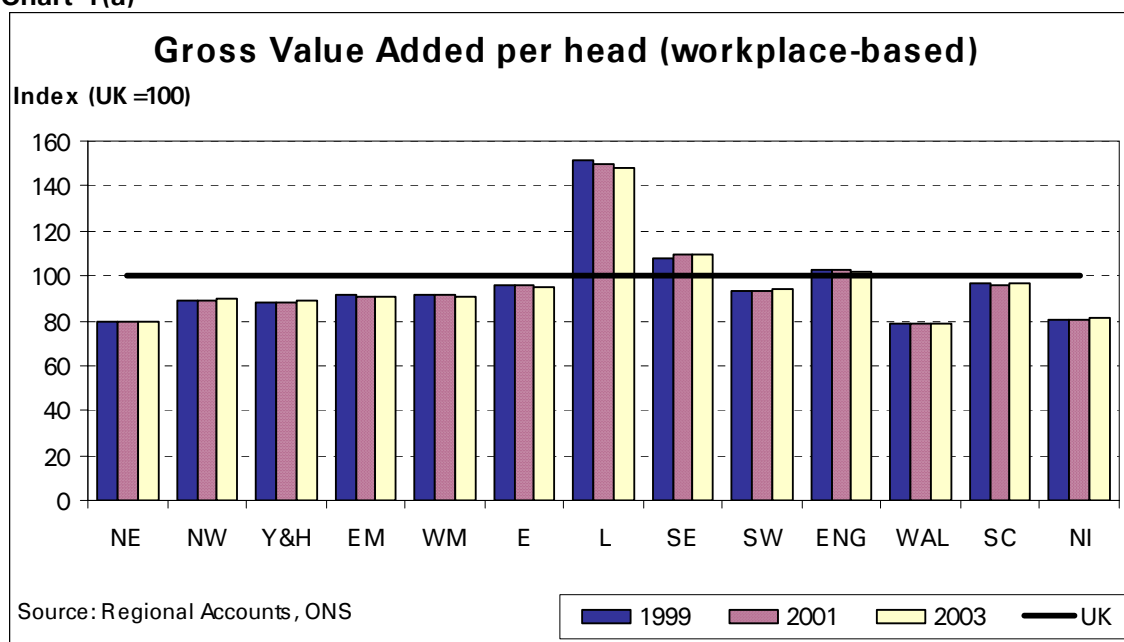
The regional GVA estimates included in this publication are those published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) on 22nd December 2004.

GVA (workplace basis) per head

GVA measures the economic activity generated within a region through the production of new goods and services. Table 1(a)i and 1(a)ii detail GVA at current prices in £ per head indexed to the UK average, and £ per head.

Between 1989 and 2003, London consistently had the highest GVA per head of population, growing from £11,988 in 1989 to £23,579 in 2003 (varying between 146 and 152 per cent of the UK average during these years). Map 1(a) shows that the South East and Northern Ireland had the greatest percentage increase during this time, at about 122 per cent and 120 per cent respectively. By contrast, East Midlands and Wales were the slowest growing, increasing by 90 per cent and 88 per cent respectively between 1989 and 2003. Over the same period, the all items Retail Price Index (RPI) increased by 62 per cent.

Chart 1(a)

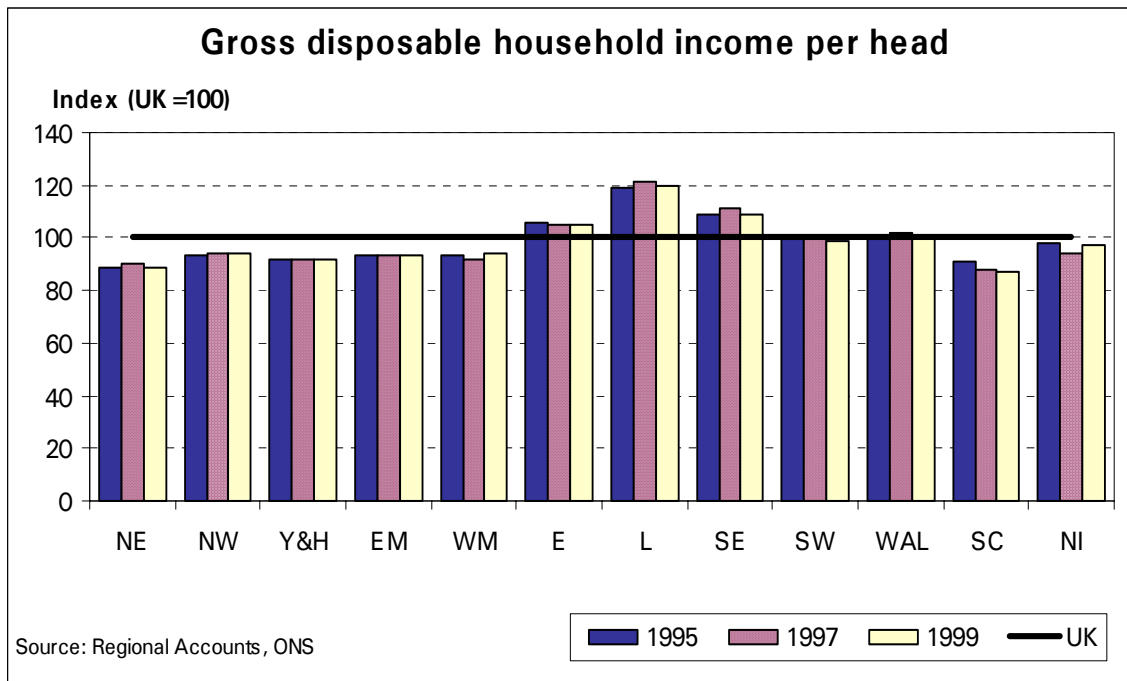


Gross disposable household income per head

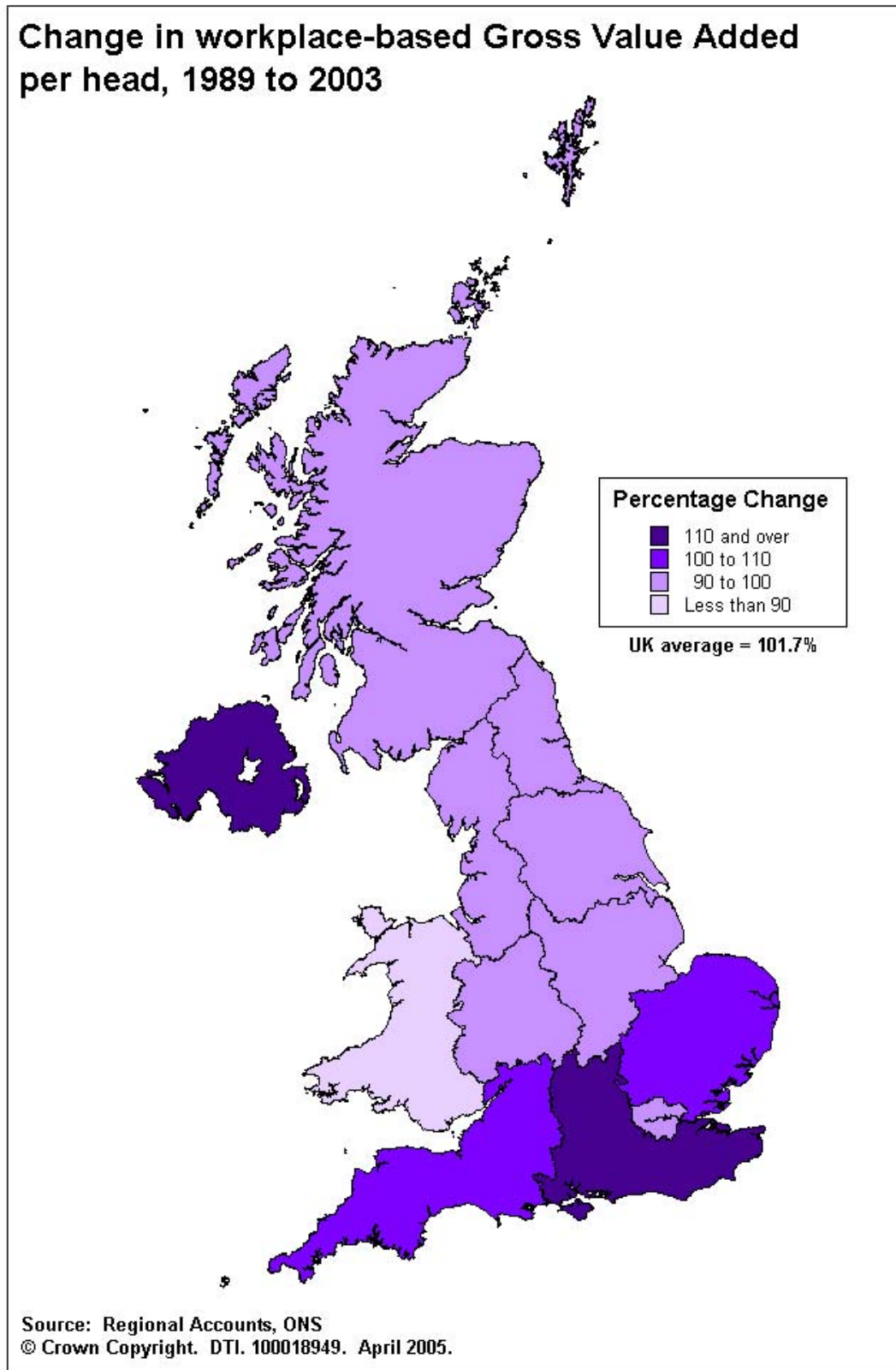
Disposable household income is defined as total household income (including benefits) less current taxes on income, wealth and other social contributions. While GVA gives an indication of the value of all economic activity in a given area, gross disposable household income (GDHI), (Tables 1(b)i and 1(b)ii), measures what financial resources households have available to spend on goods and services. GDHI estimates using the most recent regional GVA figures were not available at the time of going to press.

During 1999, GDHI per head of population in London, at £12,207, was 20 percentage points above UK income per head (£10,142). Wales had the lowest relative income at £8,870 per head, 13 percentage points below the UK average. Between 1995 and 1999, the index of income per head for Wales fell by 4 points, the largest fall in any UK region or country during this time. More recent data on GDHI was not available at the time of going to press.

Chart 1(b)



Map 1(a)



2. Labour productivity

This is an indicator of competitiveness within the manufacturing, services and other sectors (including agriculture, forestry and fishing, fuel extraction, electricity and gas supply and construction). Table 2(a) is calculated as GVA per workforce job.

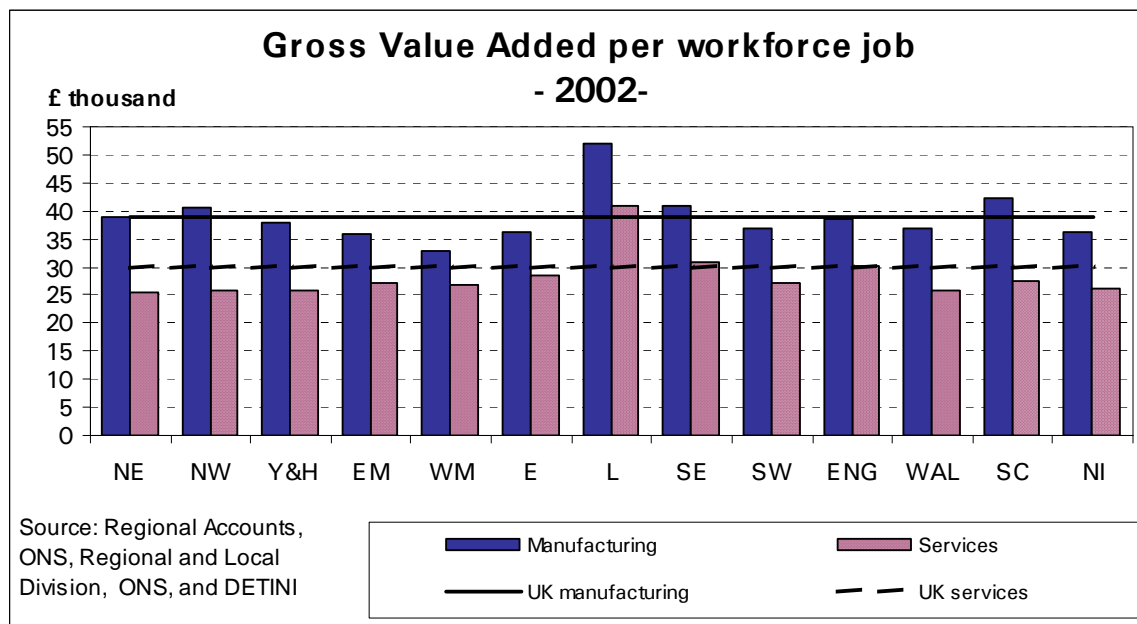
Northern Ireland figures are not available on a comparable basis with other regions due to methodological differences; therefore a UK total cannot be calculated. A supplementary column is included in Table 2(a) containing GVA per workforce job figures for Northern Ireland. These estimates use mid-year estimates of employee jobs, rather than annual averages (used for all other regions) and therefore must always be used separately and must not be combined with other regional figures.

Growth in GVA per workforce job in manufacturing between 1996 and 2002 was highest in Yorkshire and the Humber at 23 per cent, closely followed by the North East, South East and South West, all at 22 per cent. In most regions growth in the manufacturing sector was above the all item Retail Price Index (RPI) inflation (15.4 per cent over this period), except for the East of England (14 per cent), Wales (11 per cent) and Scotland (12 per cent).

In the services sector, the fastest growing region was the South East at over 38 per cent growth between 1996 and 2002. The North East and Scotland experienced the slowest growth at just under 25 per cent and just under 28 per cent respectively. The remaining ("other") sectors show more variation between regions: the North East increased by over 28 per cent between 1996 and 2002, while the East Midlands experienced growth of just under 9 per cent.

It is important to consider the value of these indicators in the context of the mix of industries between regions. Some industries are highly labour intensive and so may have relatively low productivity figures when compared with the more capital-intensive industries. Chart 2(a) illustrates the value of GVA per workforce job for manufacturing and services in the UK regions.

Chart 2(a)



GVA per job filled and per hour worked

The estimates in Tables 2(b)i and 2(b)ii along with Charts 2(b)i and 2(b)ii overcome two of the issues affecting GVA per head of population as an indicator. The GVA generated within a region - Table 1(a) - is workplace-based, while the population estimate is based on persons residing within a region. Thus commuting may artificially inflate the GVA per head estimates for regions with a high level of inward commuting, such as London.

GVA in table 2(b)i is shown relative to the number of jobs filled in the region and is used as a proxy for GVA per worker. This measure allows fairer comparison of productivity across regions, taking into account total numbers of filled jobs within an area. In 2003 London (at 121 percent) had the highest GVA per job filled when compared to the average (UK = 100). The difference between the other regions was less marked than GVA per head of population (table 1(a)) with all indices being within 10 per cent of the average.

In Table 2(b)ii, GVA is presented relative to the number of hours worked in the region. Similar patterns to table 2(b)i emerge with London being the highest, at 115 per cent of the UK average in 2003, and the differences between regions are not as marked as for GVA per head of population. The lowest figure for relative GVA per hour during 2003 was for Northern Ireland, at just over 84 per cent of the UK average. Of the English regions, the lowest figures were recorded in the Yorkshire and Humber at 93.7 per cent, followed by the North West as the next lowest at 94.4 per cent.

Chart 2(b)i

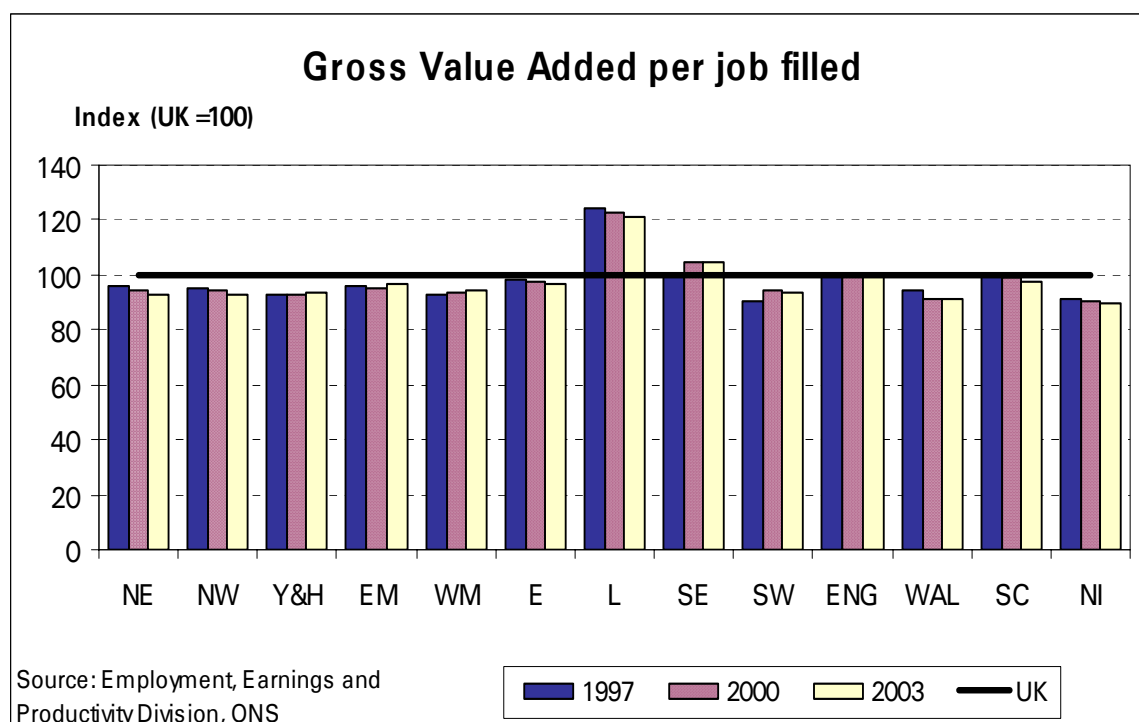
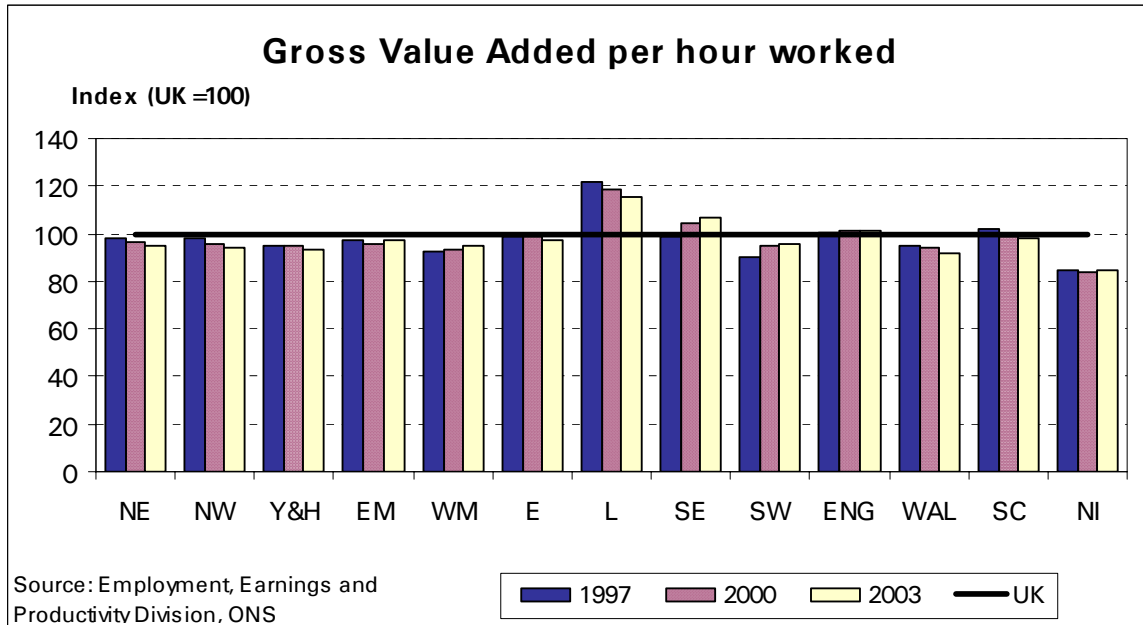


Chart 2(b)ii



3. Investment and output by UK and foreign-owned companies by broad industry sector

This series is included as an indicator of the importance of both domestic and foreign investment to the industrial base of each region. Tables 3(a) and 3(b) show the trends in the figures for the investment and output of foreign- and UK-owned companies between 1998 and 2002. Investment and output data for Northern Ireland in 2002 was unavailable at time of going to press; therefore UK totals could not be calculated.

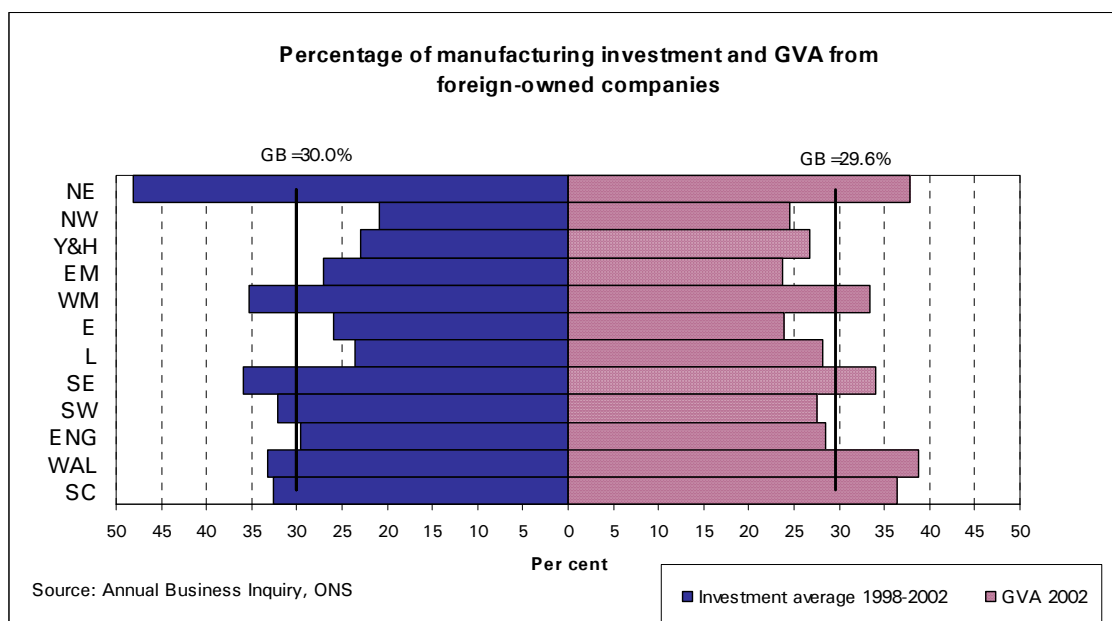
Net Capital Expenditure of firms is used as a proxy for investment. The estimates for individual years should be treated with caution as large, one-off investment decisions by companies can make significant differences to total investment figures in a particular region or year. To help overcome this, manufacturing investment from foreign-owned companies in Chart 3 is shown as an average for the years 1998 to 2002.

Over this period, an average of £16.5 billion per year was invested in manufacturing in Great Britain, and 30 per cent of this was from foreign-owned companies. During the same time, an average of £54.5 billion per year was invested in services in Great Britain of which 12 per cent was from foreign-owned companies. In total, approximately £83.0 billion was invested per year across the regions of Great Britain, 18 per cent from foreign-owned companies.

GVA is used as a proxy for output. These GVA data are taken from the Annual Business Inquiry and do not correspond to those in the Regional GVA Release published by Regional Accounts, ONS. See *Definitions* for further details.

In 2002, 30 per cent of GB output (as measured by GVA) in the manufacturing sector was from foreign-owned companies. Output from foreign-owned companies, as a proportion of total output, was highest in Wales and the North East at 39 and 38 per cent respectively.

Chart 3



4. Exports of goods

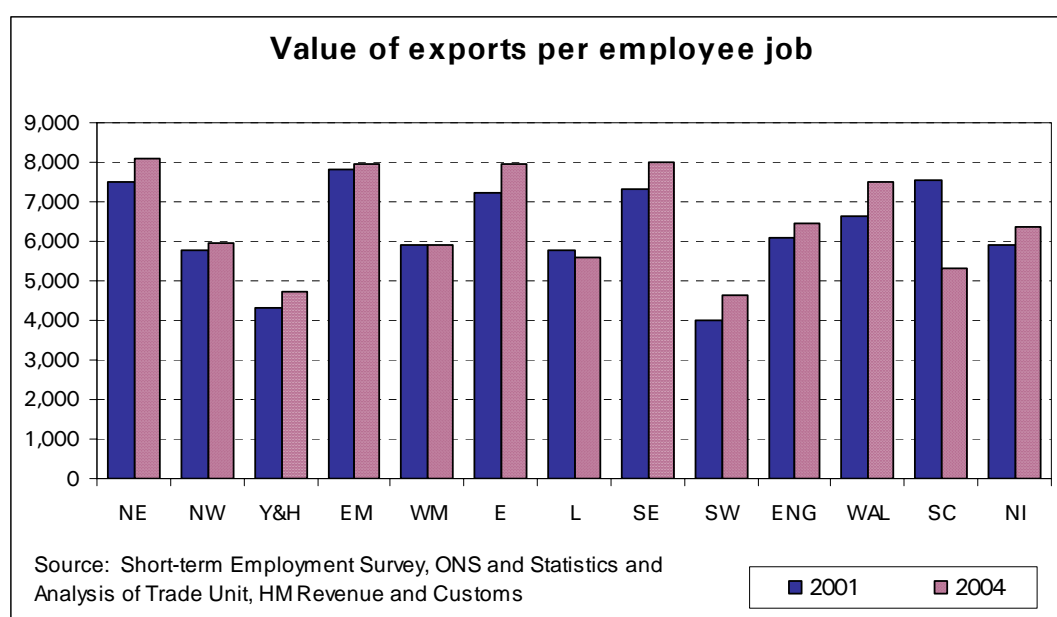
The value of exports produced is dependent on the size of a region's economy. It is important to note that the production of some goods (for example motor vehicles) can involve several separate stages of production that may take place across more than one region, so these figures should be interpreted carefully.

Table 4(a)i provides the *value* of exports of goods from each region in each quarter between 2001 and 2004 and table 4(a)ii presents these as a proportion of headline regional GVA. Table 4(b)(i) provides an estimate of the total number of companies in each region exporting outside the UK from 2001 to 2004. Table 4(b)(ii) shows the number of companies in each region exporting to the European Union (EU25) and outside the EU25. As traders may export to both EU and non-EU countries, the sum of the two does not correspond to the totals in table 4(b)(i). As well as this, the counts of companies exporting to the EU and the Rest of the World in Table 4(b)(ii) are not wholly comparable. See *Definitions* for further details.

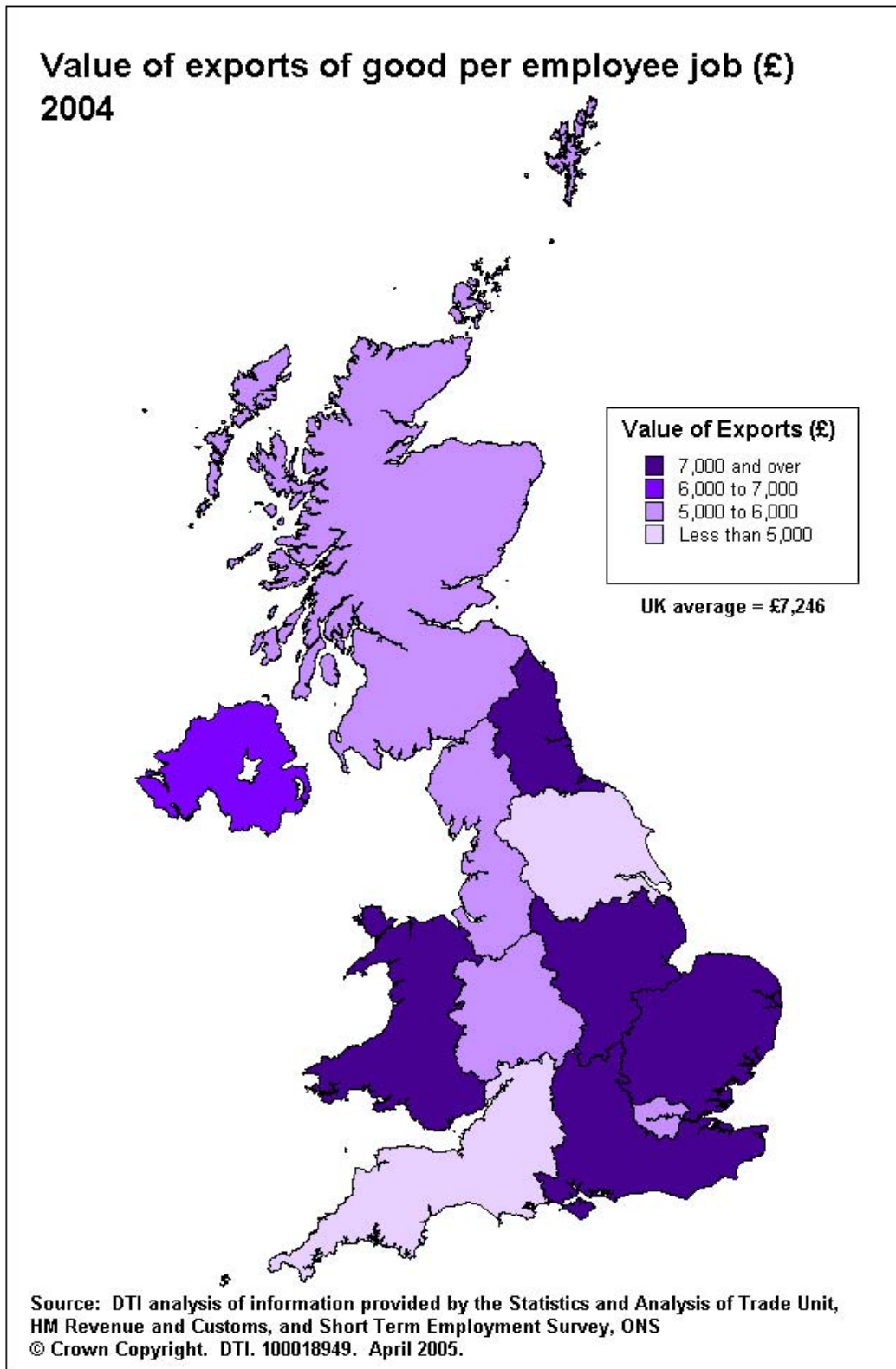
Chart 4(a) illustrates the value of exports per employee job from 2001 to 2004 within each region. Map 4(b) shows the same information for 2004 only. In 2004, the value of exports per employee job was highest in the North East and the South East at £8,100 and £8,000 respectively. Yorkshire and the Humber and the South West yielded the lowest value at around £4,700 and £4,600 per employee job respectively.

Table 4(c) shows the distribution of regional exports to the main world regions. During 2004, the EU was the largest recipient of exported goods in all of the UK regions with 58 per cent (by value) of UK exports received by EU countries. This was more than 3 times the value of the goods exported to the UK's next largest recipient, North America.

Chart 4(a)



Map 4(b)



Section 2 Labour Market

5. Average earnings

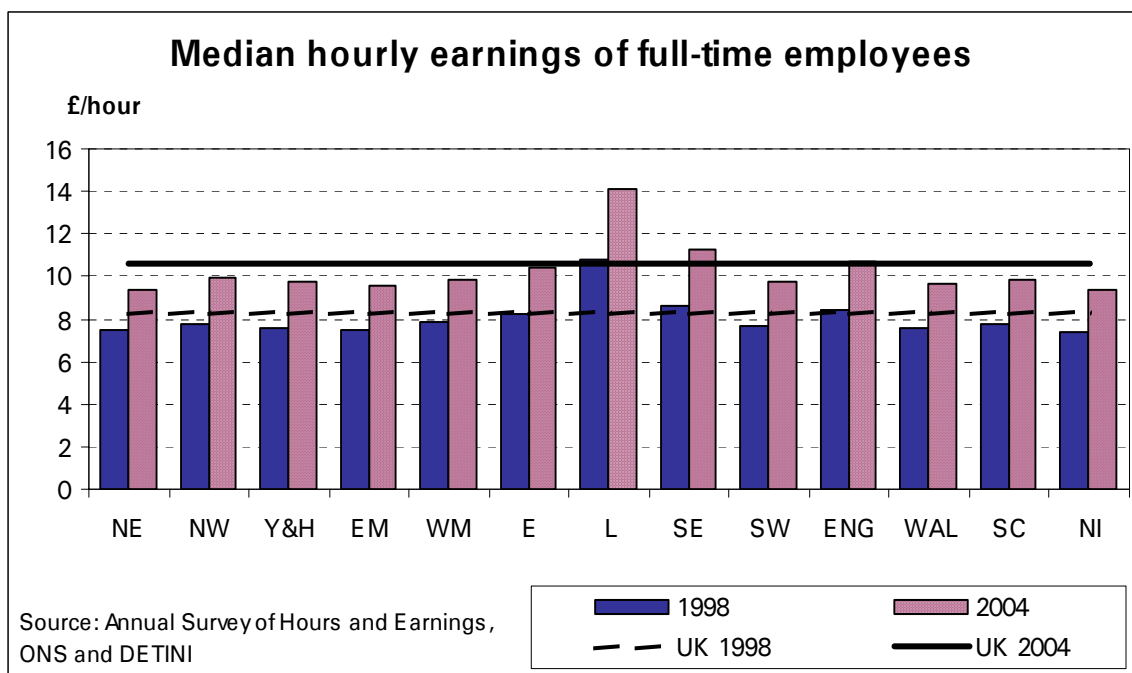
Tables 5(a), 5(b) and 5(c) display the gross median hourly earnings for full-time employees for all industries, and for manufacturing and service industries separately. Figures are given for male, female and all employees. Chart 5 illustrates the changes in median hourly earnings of full-time employees between 1998 and 2004.

During 2004, the hourly earnings (including overtime and shift pay) of full-time employees in London were higher than any other UK region at £14.14. Earnings in the South East were next highest at £11.28 per hour. This compares to an average of £10.56 per hour for the UK as a whole. The lowest earnings during 2004 were recorded in the North East at £9.40 per hour and Northern Ireland at £9.38 per hour, however these were also the regions with the highest earnings growth over 2003, each at 7 per cent compared to the UK average of 5 per cent.

Growth in earnings between 1998 and 2004 was highest in London and the South East, with both regions increasing by over 30 per cent during the period. Earnings in the West Midlands grew at the slowest rate, with a rise of just over 25 per cent.

However, comparisons of the value of hourly earnings between regions as well as over time should be interpreted with caution. These estimates do not take account of regional variations in the cost of living and, to that extent, do not represent the true 'buying power' of these earnings.

Chart 5



6. Employment

Chart and Table 6(a) detail the number of people of working age who are in employment (by their region of residence) while Chart and Table 6(b) illustrate this as a proportion of working age people (aged 16 to 59[women]/64[men]).

During autumn 2004, about three-quarters of working age people in the UK were in employment. The largest proportions of the resident working age population in employment were in the East and South East of England, each at just over 79 per cent. Throughout the period in Table 6(b), the South East, South West and East of England consistently have the largest proportion of working age people in employment of all UK regions. The smallest proportion during autumn 2004 was in Northern Ireland, at just over 68 per cent (almost 7 percentage points below the UK rate).

Table 6(c) and Chart 6(c) cover total number of employee jobs in the UK and each region's share of this total. London is the biggest single labour market with around 15 per cent of all UK employee jobs. The level of employee jobs grew most quickly in Northern Ireland, with an increase of nearly 5 per cent between September 2001 and September 2004. The North East showed the next largest rise, of about 4.5 per cent.

High levels of commuting should be taken into consideration when looking at London's share of the UK labour market. The LFS indicates that in autumn 2003 approximately 20 per cent of employees in London commuted in from another region.

Chart 6(a)

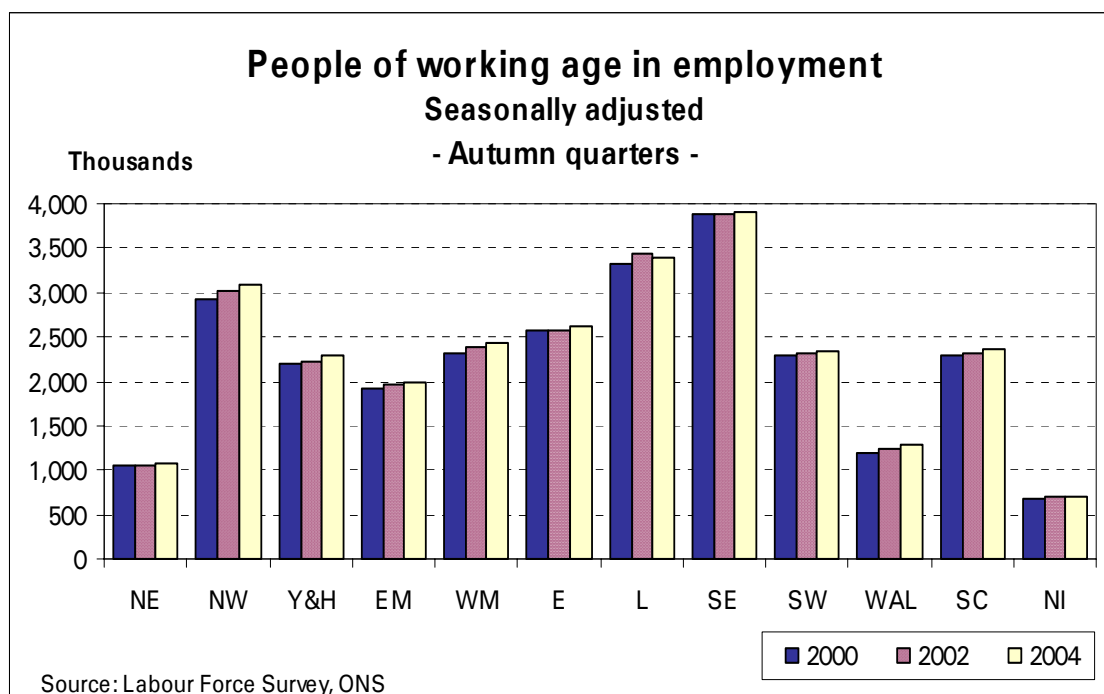


Chart 6(b)

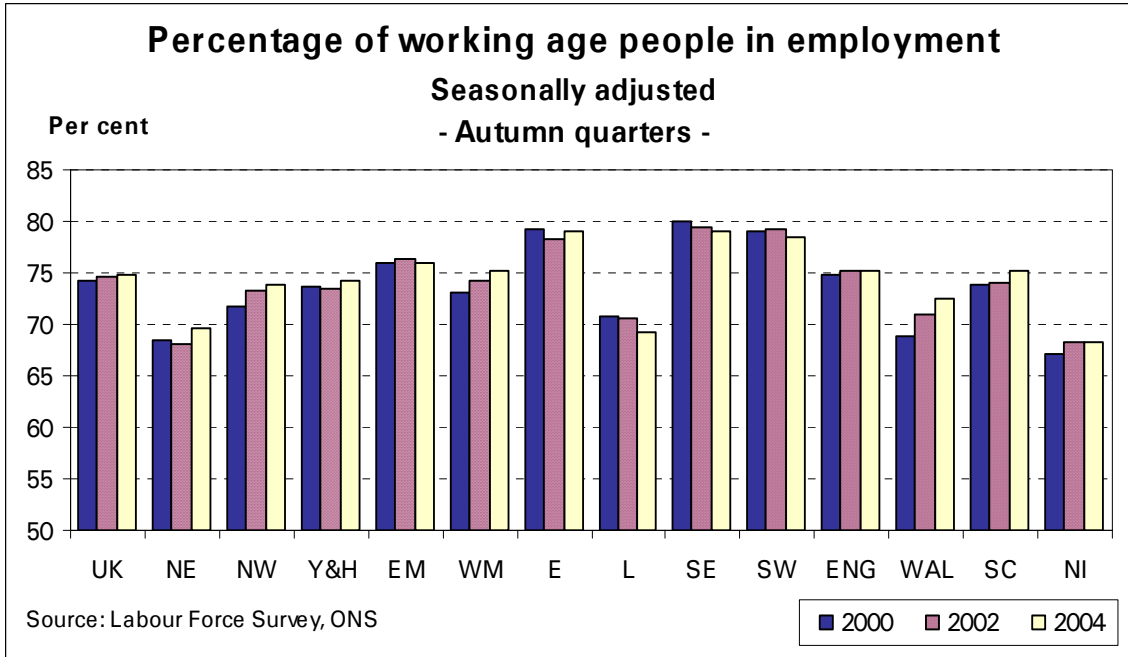
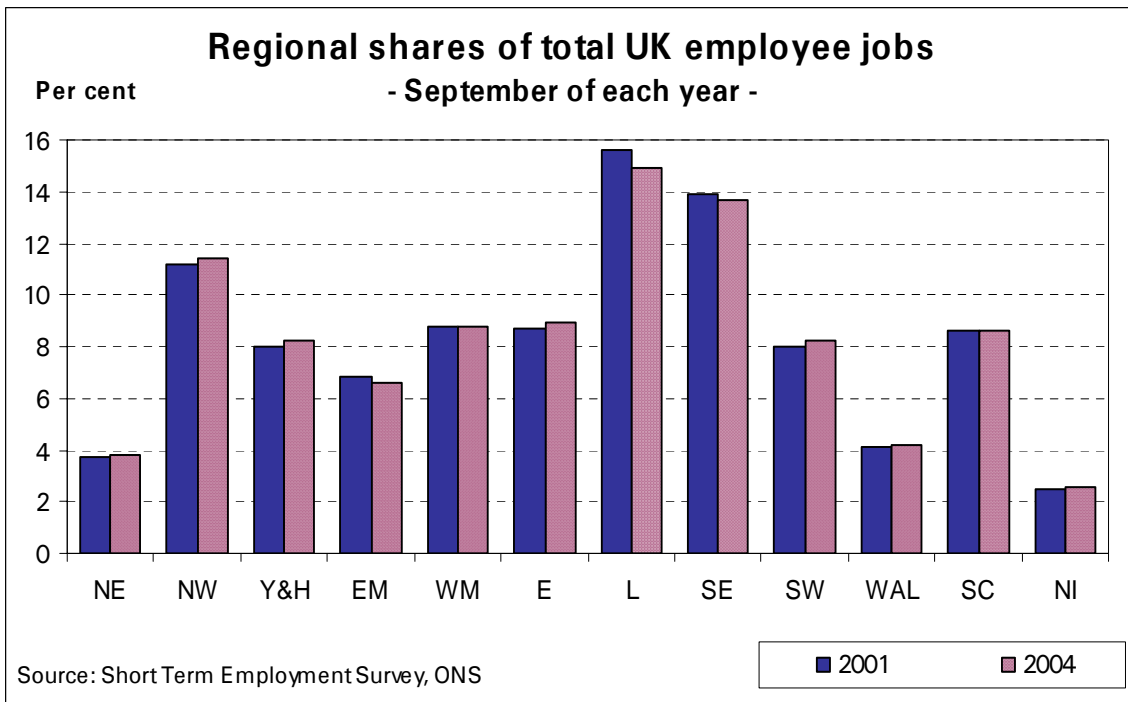


Chart 6(c)



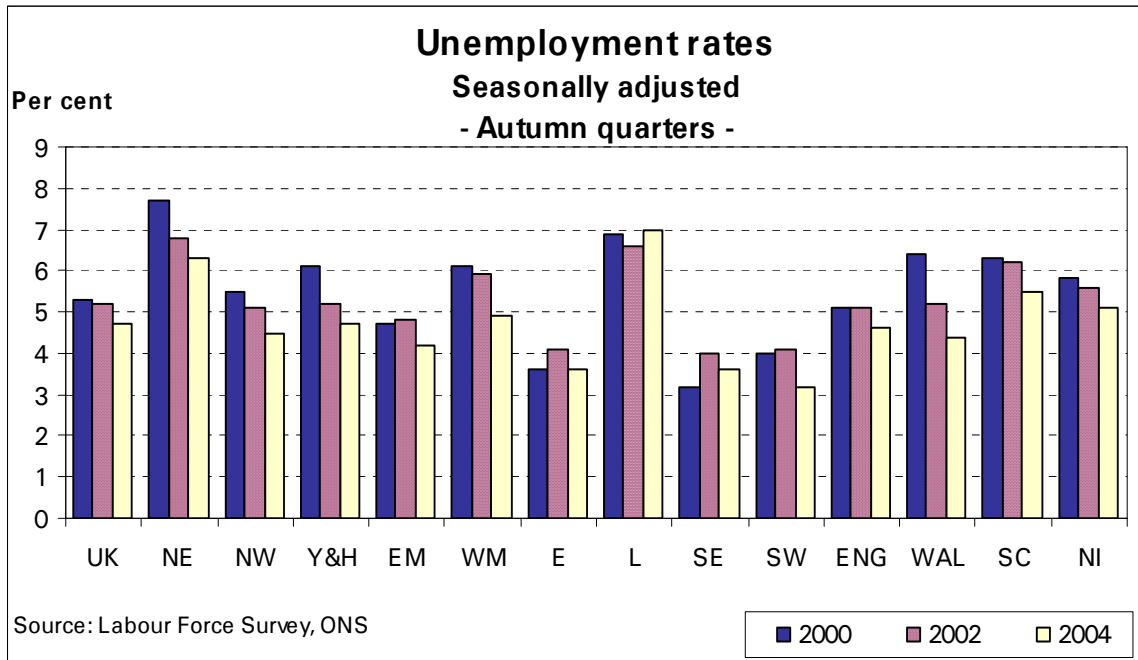
7. Unemployment

UK unemployment is measured by the Labour Force Survey (LFS). Chart 7(a) shows the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate between 1999 and 2004 (autumn quarters).

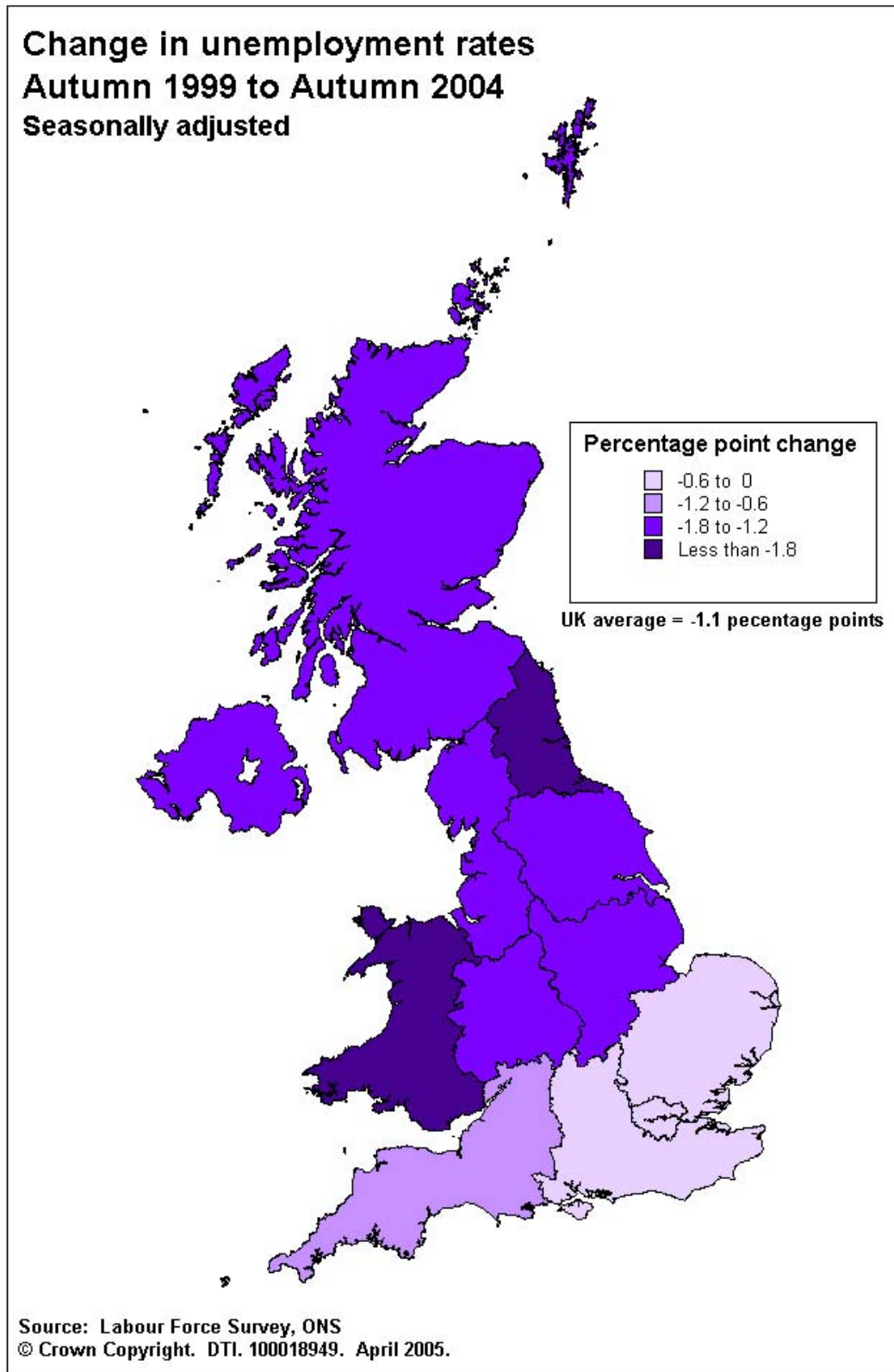
During autumn 2004, the unemployment rate was lowest in the South West at 3.2 per cent, as compared to a rate for the UK as a whole of 4.7 per cent. During this time, London had the highest rate of unemployment of any UK region at 7.0 per cent.

Map 7(b) shows that unemployment rates decreased in every UK region between autumn 1999 and autumn 2004. The largest falls were 2.9 percentage points in Wales and 2.6 percentage points in the North East – compared with an overall decrease across the UK of 1.1 percentage points.

Chart 7(a)



Map 7(b)



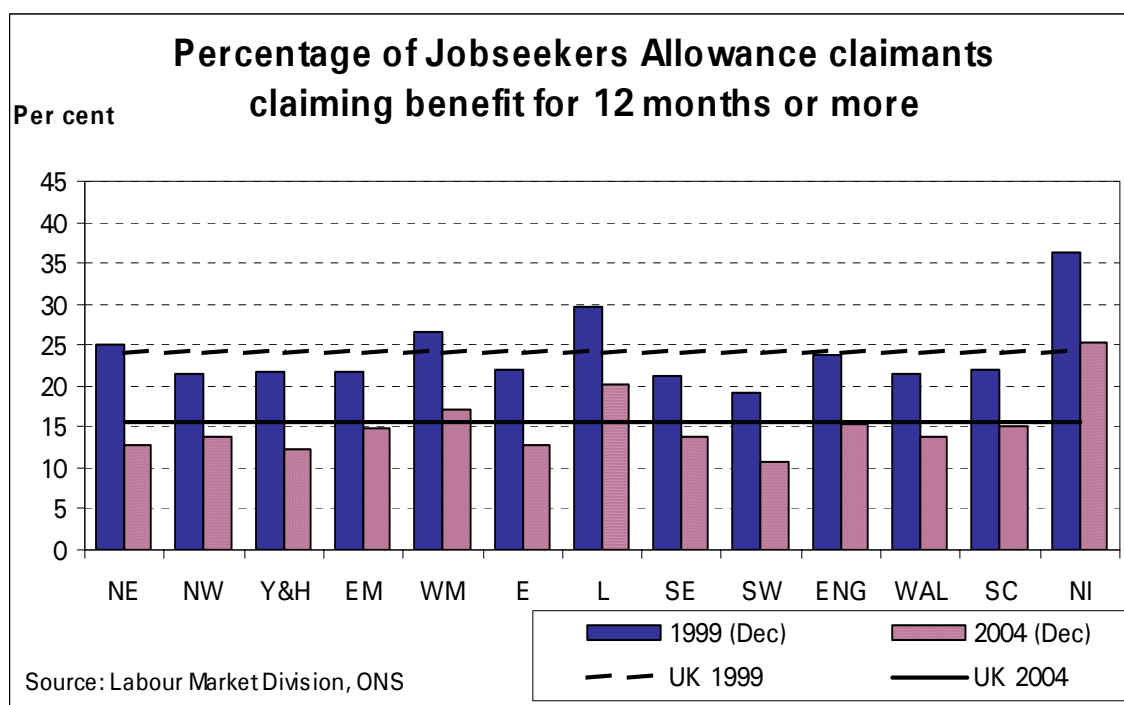
8. Claimant count

The claimant count is the number of people claiming unemployment related benefits, such as Job Seeker's Allowance, taken from monthly records. Table 8(a) gives the claimant count rate as a proportion of workforce jobs (plus claimants) in the region.

Claimant count rates during December 2004 were highest in the North East with a rate of 3.8 per cent, and lowest in the South East and the South West, at 1.5 and 1.6 per cent respectively.

Table and Chart 8(b) detail the percentage of all claimants in receipt of the Job Seeker's Allowance benefit for a year or more (computerised claims only; approximately 1 per cent of claims are dealt with manually, and these are excluded from the figures). Over the UK as a whole, this proportion has fallen from about 24 per cent of all claimants in December 1999 to 15.6 per cent in December 2004. The highest percentage of long-term claimants during December 2004 was in Northern Ireland, where just over 25 per cent of benefit recipients had been claiming for a year or more.

Chart 8(b)



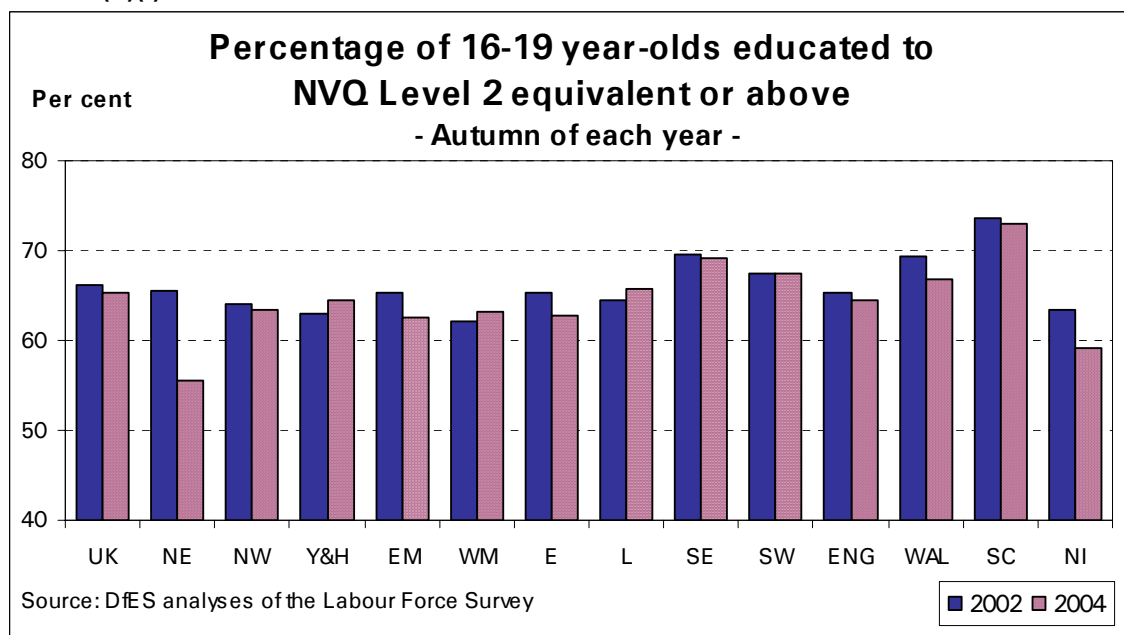
9. Educational and vocational attainment

The indicators included within this section relate to the Department for Education and Skills' (DfES) PSA and Learning and Skills Council (LSC) targets for England, although data are also provided for Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Refer to *Definitions* for a full description of these targets.

Table and Chart 9(a)i detail the percentage of 16-19 year olds qualified to the equivalent of NVQ level 2 (e.g. 5 GCSE passes at grade A*-C) or above. By autumn 2004 across the UK as a whole, Scotland had the highest proportion of 16-19 year olds qualified to NVQ level 2 or above at 73.1 per cent and the North East had the lowest proportion at 55.6 per cent.

The figures in Table 9(a)i are based on a relatively small sample of people and so can be subject to high sampling variation. In light of this, the DfES has developed a new method to measure the attainment level of 16-19 year olds using administrative data, rather than sample surveys⁵. Using this method, the proportion of 19 year olds in 2004 qualified to NVQ level 2 or above in England was 67.0 per cent, compared to 64.6 per cent from the sample survey (the LFS). The DfES and the LSC share a PSA target to increase the proportion of 19 year olds in England who achieve at least NVQ level 2 by 3 percentage points between 2004 and 2006, and a further 2 percentage points between 2006 and 2008. At the time of going to press, the new method would not cover the whole of the UK and was not disaggregated to English regions.

Chart 9(a)(i)



Tables and Charts 9(a)ii and 9(a)iii show the proportions of young adults (19-21 year olds) educated to NVQ level 2 or higher and educated to NVQ level 3 (equivalent to 2 A level passes at grade A-C) or higher. By the autumn of 2004, the

⁵ Methodology and baseline measure detailed in 'Level 2 and 3 Attainment by Young People in England measured using Matched Administrative Data: Attainment by Age 19 in 2004' available at <http://www.dfes.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/s000561/index.shtml>

proportion at level 2 or above was highest in the South East with 81.6 per cent and the highest proportion at level 3 and above was in Scotland at 60.3 per cent. The North East had the lowest proportion in both instances with 67.1 per cent of 19-21 year olds at level 2 or above and 44.6 per cent at level 3 or above.

Chart 9(a)ii

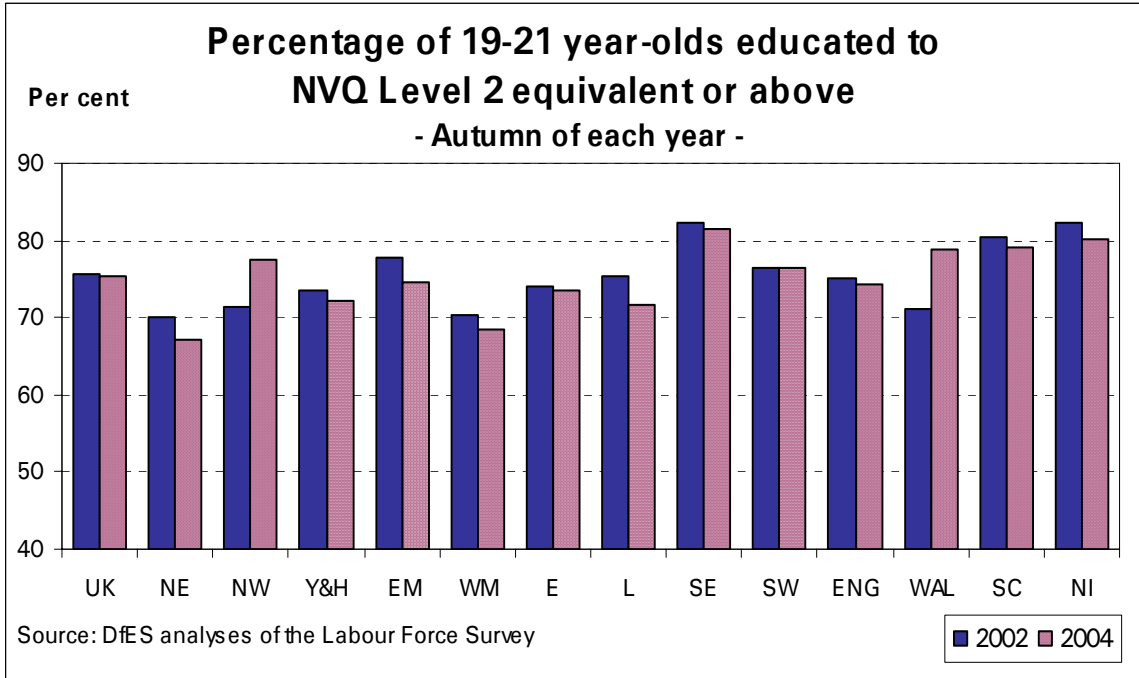
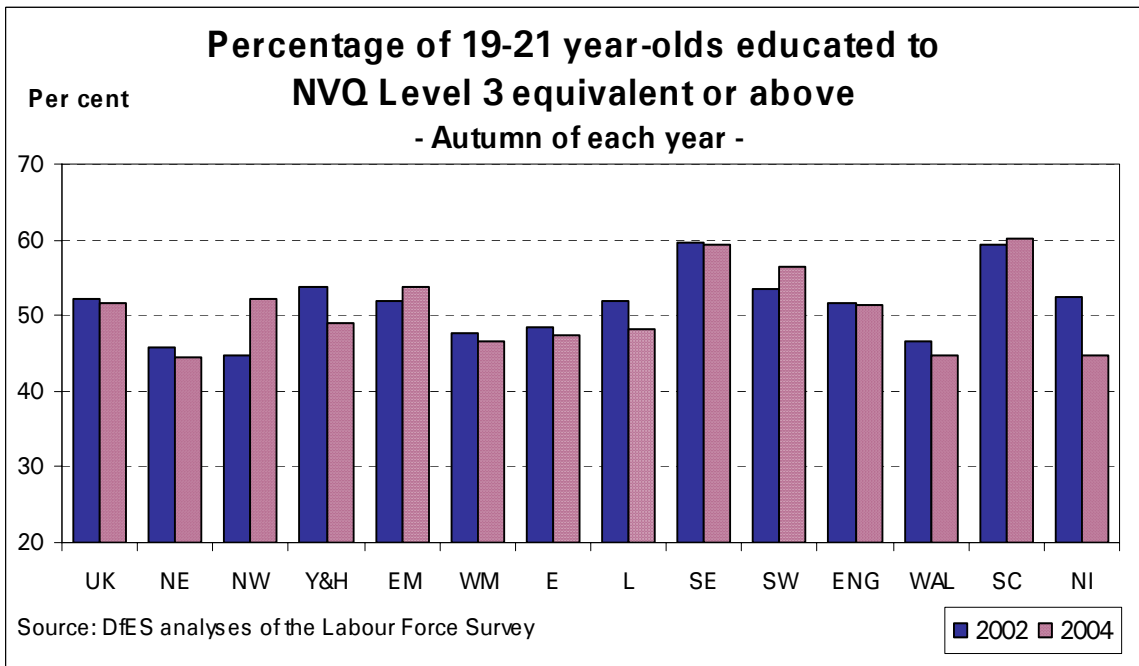


Chart 9(a)iii



Tables and Charts 9(b)i to 9(b)iii display the proportions of economically active adults qualified to at least NVQ level 4 (equivalent to degree level), level 3 and level 2 respectively. Across the UK, in autumn 2004, over 30 per cent of economically active adults were qualified to NVQ level 4 or above. However, the achievement profile across regions is uneven; London and Scotland perform especially well (38.6 and 36.3 per cent respectively) but the North East relatively poorly (24.8 per cent). Achievement at NVQ level 3 displays a similar pattern. Over half (51.4 per cent) of economically active adults in the UK have level 3 or above, with the highest proportion in Scotland (58.5 per cent) and the lowest in the North East (46.3 per cent). Table 9(b)iii shows Scotland having the highest proportion of adults qualified to NVQ level 2 or above (76.9 per cent) and the West Midlands as having the lowest (68.9 per cent).

Between the autumns of 1998 and 2004, the proportion of adults with level 2 or higher grew fastest in the West Midlands and Scotland (6.9 and 6.8 percentage point respectively). In the same period, these two regions displayed the highest growth in the proportion of adults with level 3 or higher (7.2 and 7.7 percentage points respectively). Scotland also showed the highest growth in proportion of adults at level 4 or above with a 7.0 percentage point increase in the same period.

Chart 9(b)i

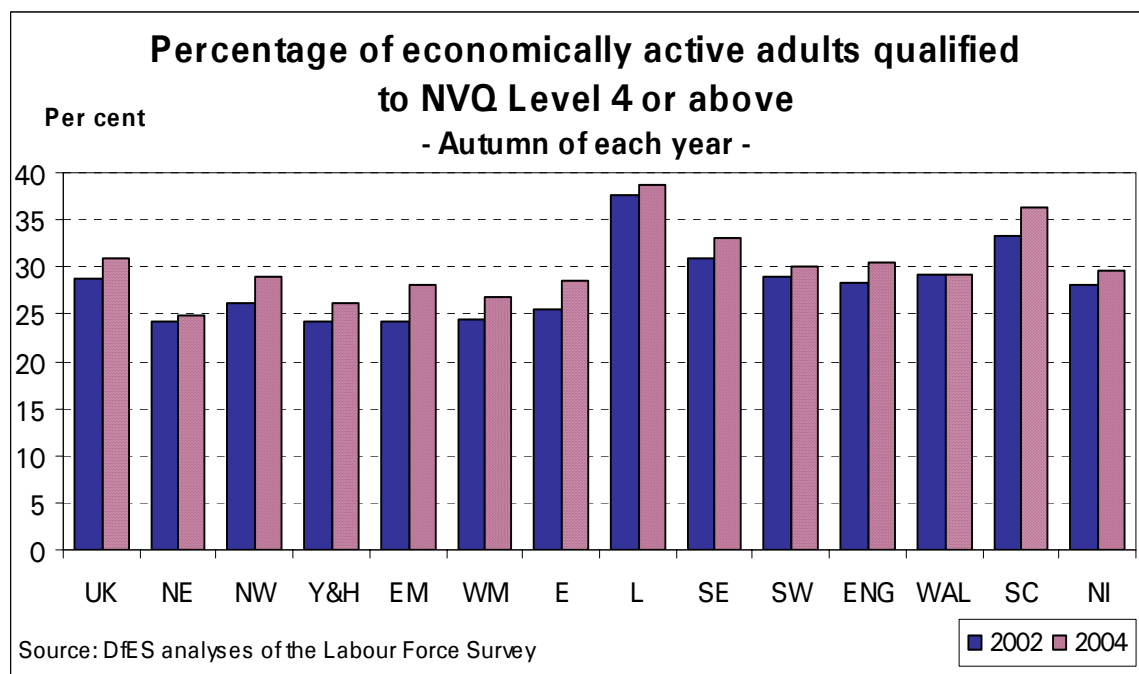


Chart 9(b)ii

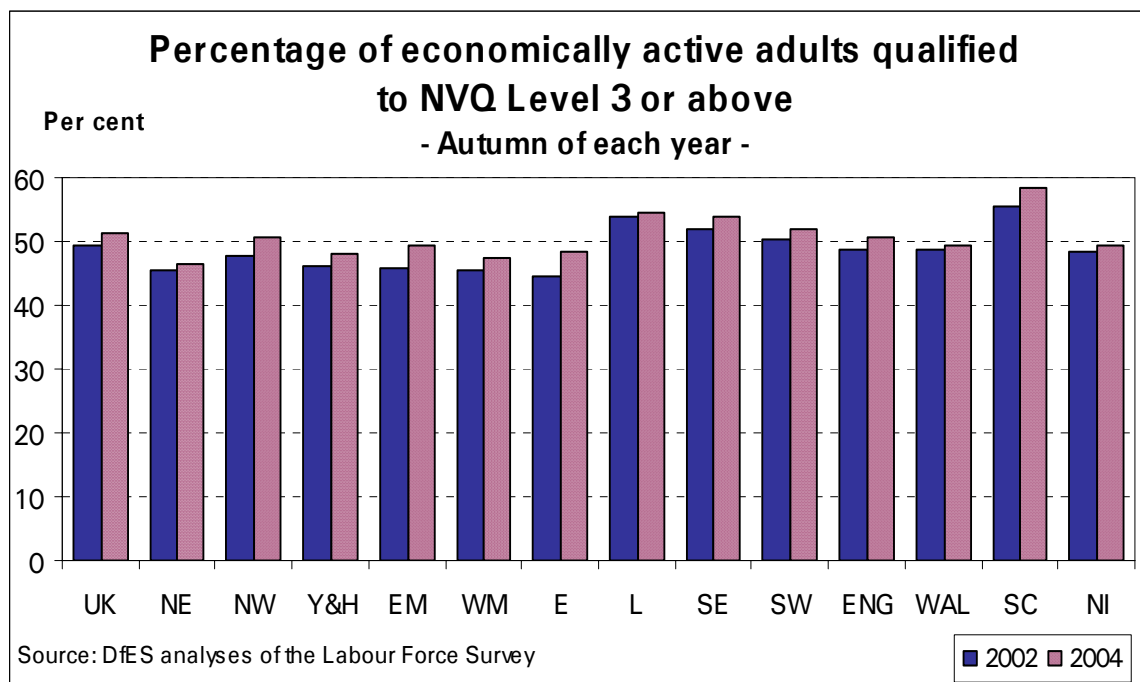


Chart 9(b)iii

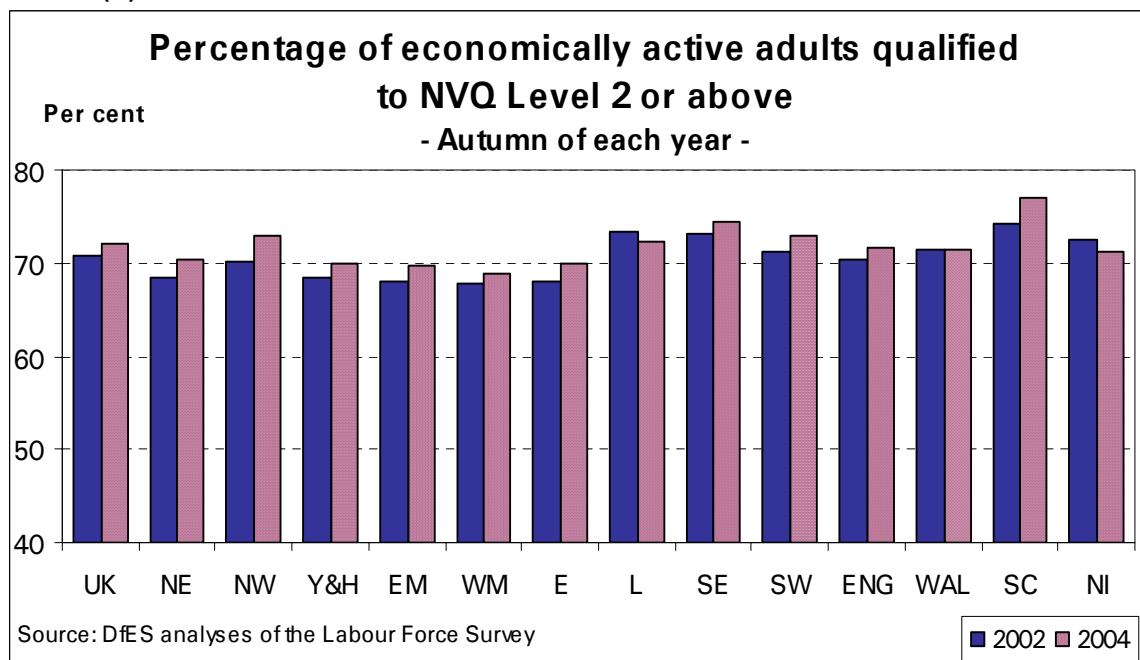
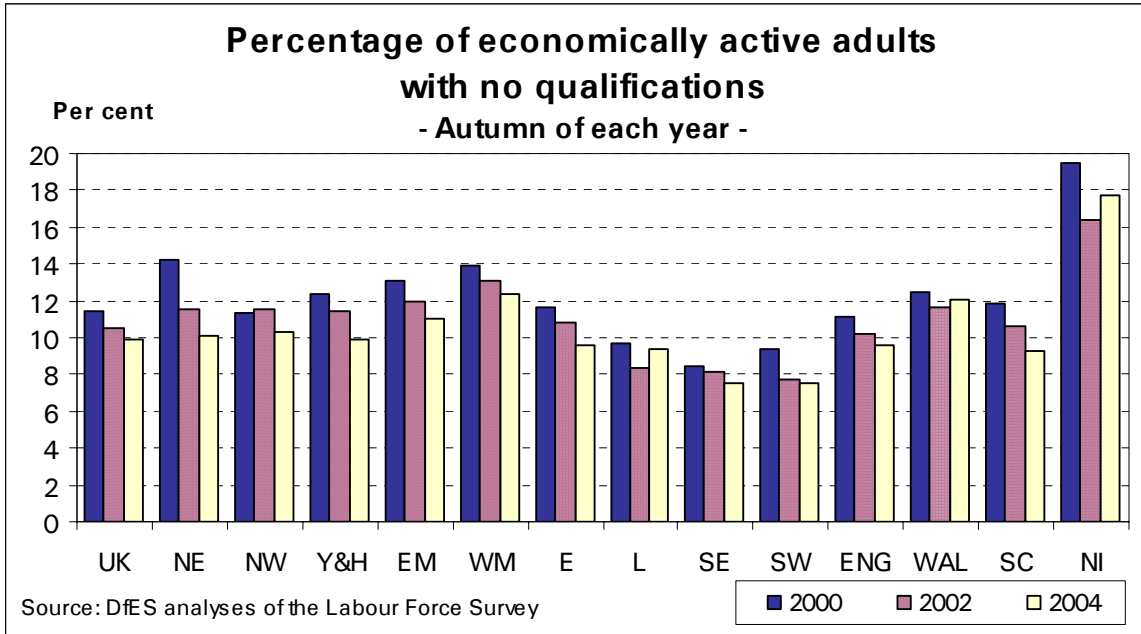


Chart and Table 9(b)iv show the proportion of economically active adults in each region who have no qualifications. In the autumn of 2004, around 1 in 10 adults in the UK had no qualifications. This proportion was broadly repeated across the English regions, Scotland and Wales but was exceeded in Northern Ireland where more than 1 in 6 adults had no qualifications (17.8 per cent). The lowest figure was in the South East and South West, with just 7.5 per cent of adults with no qualifications. Between the autumns of 1998 and 2004, the North East saw the greatest drop in proportion of adults without qualifications (4.1 percentage points).

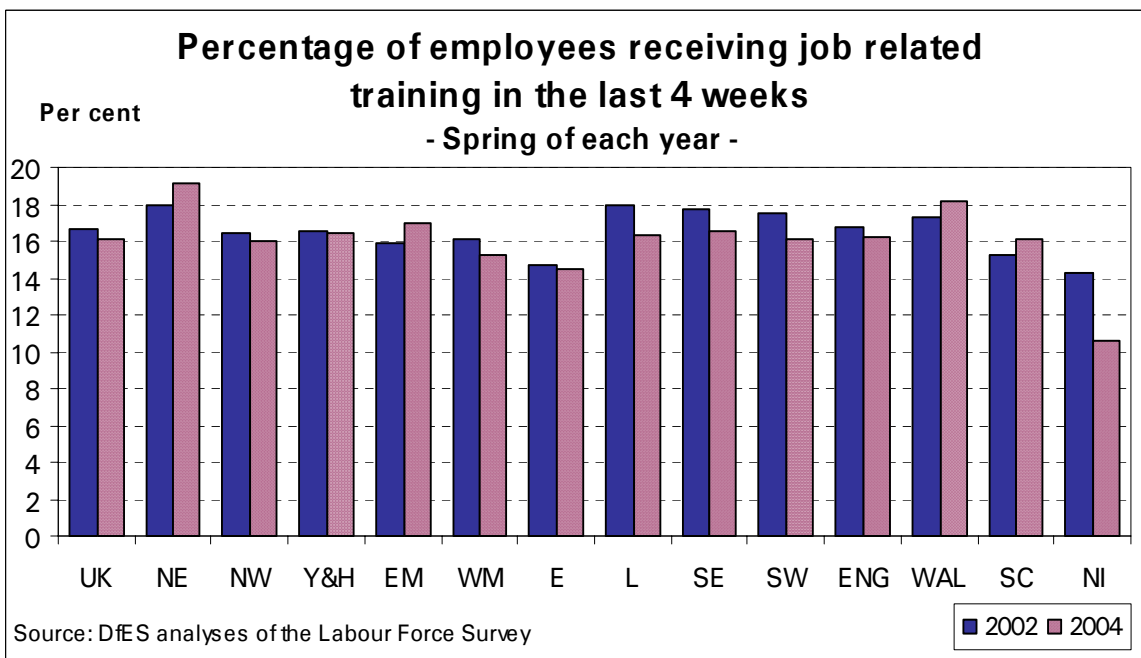
These estimates should be interpreted with care. In particular, the results for London and the South East say as much about the economic 'pull' of these regions and the mobility of people with certain qualifications, as they do about the social and demographic characteristics of other regions.

Chart 9(b)iv



Around 1 in 6 employees in the UK received job related training in the previous 4 weeks (16.1 per cent) as shown in Table and Chart 9(c). This pattern is broadly repeated across all regions, except for the North East, where 1 in 5 received training (19.2 per cent) and Northern Ireland, where only 1 in 10 received training (10.6 per cent).

Chart 9(c)



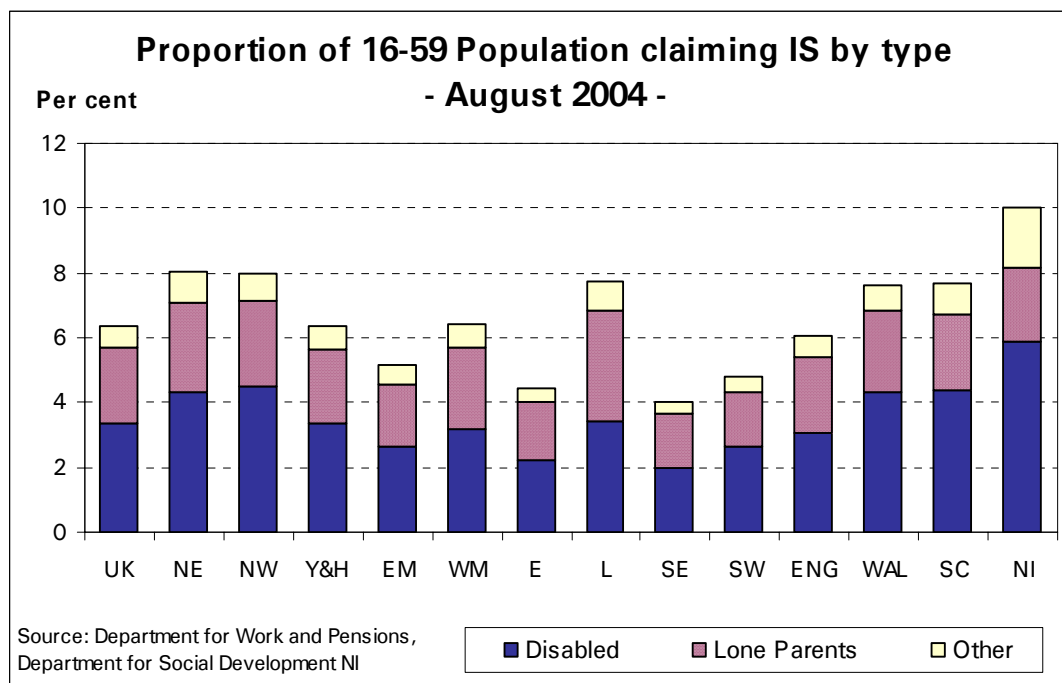
Section 3 Deprivation

10. Income Support claimants

Tables 10(a) to 10(e) break down the proportion of people claiming Income Support (IS) benefit. Table 10(a) covers the number of IS claimants as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over for all quarters between February 2001 and August 2003, and as a proportion of 16-59 year olds from November 2003 onwards (due to the introduction of Pension Credit for 60+ year olds). Tables 10(b)(i) and 10(c) to 10(e) break down the claims for IS by broad client group, namely, Minimum Income Guarantee (MIG), Disabled, Lone Parents and 'Other' claimants. Pension Credit claimants are shown in Table 10(b)(ii). Please see *Definitions* for further details of the introduction of Pension Credit in October 2003. Northern Ireland figures (and therefore UK totals) for November 2004 were not available at time of going to press.

In August 2004, Northern Ireland had a higher proportion of the 16-59 population claiming IS than any other UK region or country, at 10.0 per cent. The next highest proportions were in the North East and North West, with 8.1 and 8.0 per cent respectively. Chart 10 shows that the broad client groups show a similar pattern across regions, with the exception of Lone Parent IS. Here, London had the highest proportion of claimants, at 3.4 per cent of 16-59 year olds. Since February 2001, the South East has consistently had the lowest proportion of IS claimants, with the figure standing at 4.1 per cent of the 16-59 population during August 2004. These patterns have been prevalent among the regions before and after the introduction of Pension Credit in the autumn of 2003.

Chart 10



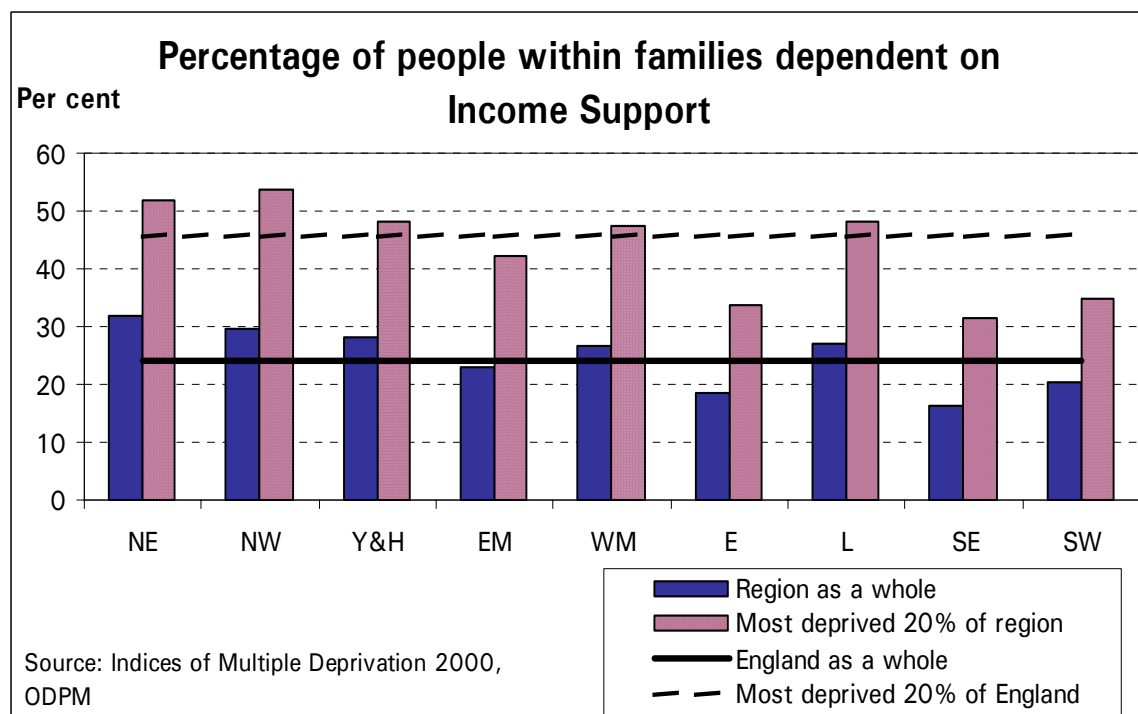
11. Income deprivation

The information included in Table and Chart 11 provide an indication of the distribution of *income* deprivation within each of the English regions. The percentage of the population dependent on Income Support (IS) benefits is used as a proxy for this. These estimates are drawn from the Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2000 (IMD 2000) for England. See *Definitions* for further details.

The electoral wards in each region have been ranked according to their overall deprivation score in the IMD 2000. The percentage of the population within families that are dependent on IS benefits has been calculated for the region as a whole as well as for the 20 per cent of the population resident in the most deprived wards within the region.

These results should be interpreted with some caution. The estimates deal with the number and percentage of people in families that are dependent on IS benefits, and not the *value* of the IS benefits being claimed. While IS dependent families may occur with some frequency in many of the wards within each region, it may well be that the average value claimed in the most deprived wards is higher than in the less deprived wards. This could mean that the difference between the poorest areas in each region and the region as a whole may be greater than is indicated here.

Chart 11



Section 4 Business Development

12. Business registrations and survival rates

This measure reflects an aspect of entrepreneurial activity in the formation rate of new firms and their ability to survive their first three years of trading.

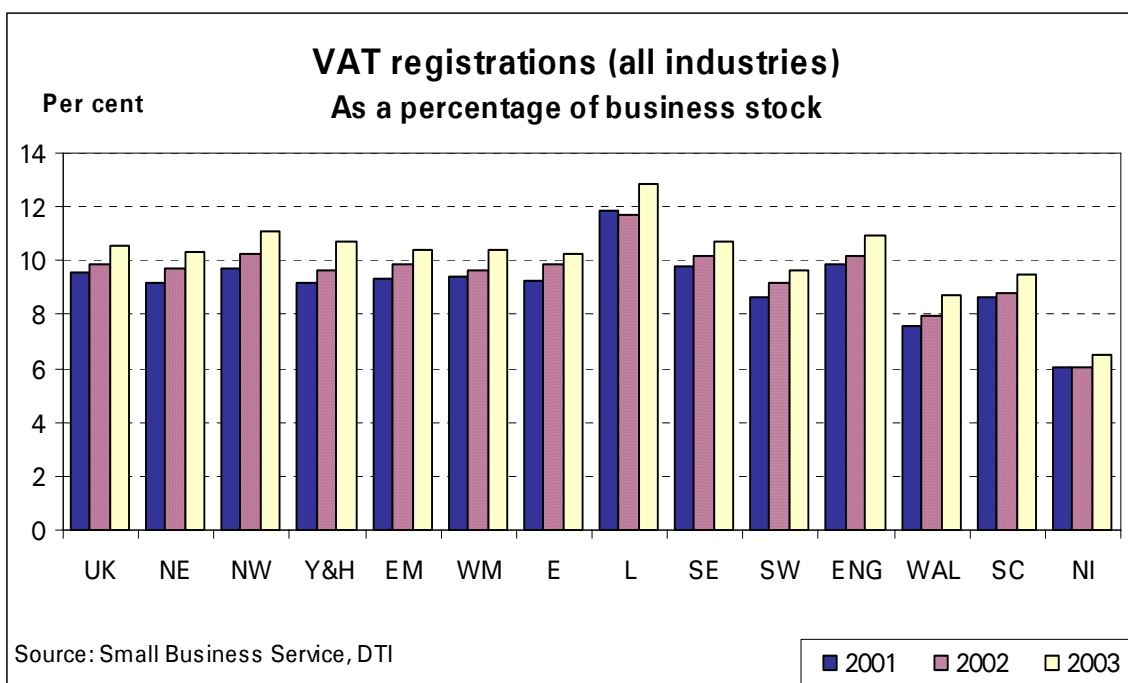
VAT registrations as a percentage of business stock

An indicator of business formations is the number of new Value Added Tax (VAT) registrations each year as a percentage of enterprises registered for VAT at the end of that year.

The figures in Table 12(a) detail VAT registrations for manufacturing, services and the rest of the economy, while Chart 12(a) illustrates total VAT registrations as a proportion of business stock. Registration rates in service industries were lower in all regions of the UK during 2002 than in 1998. However, in 2003, the most recent year for which data are available, service industry registrations have increased in all regions above their 2002 rate. The same pattern can be seen in manufacturing industries, rates falling in every region between 1998 and 2002, then increasing in most regions in 2003. The impact of these changes on the UK rate for all industries is a drop from 11 per cent of business stock in 1998 to 9.5 per cent in 2001, then increasing to 10.6 per cent in 2003 (an overall drop of 0.4 percentage points).

London had the highest business formation rates in all the years shown for manufacturing, services, and other industries. The relative positions of the other regions and countries did not change markedly between 1998 and 2003, but it is evident that the gap between London and the rest of the UK has narrowed in recent years as registration rates in London have declined more quickly than in other regions.

Chart 12(a)



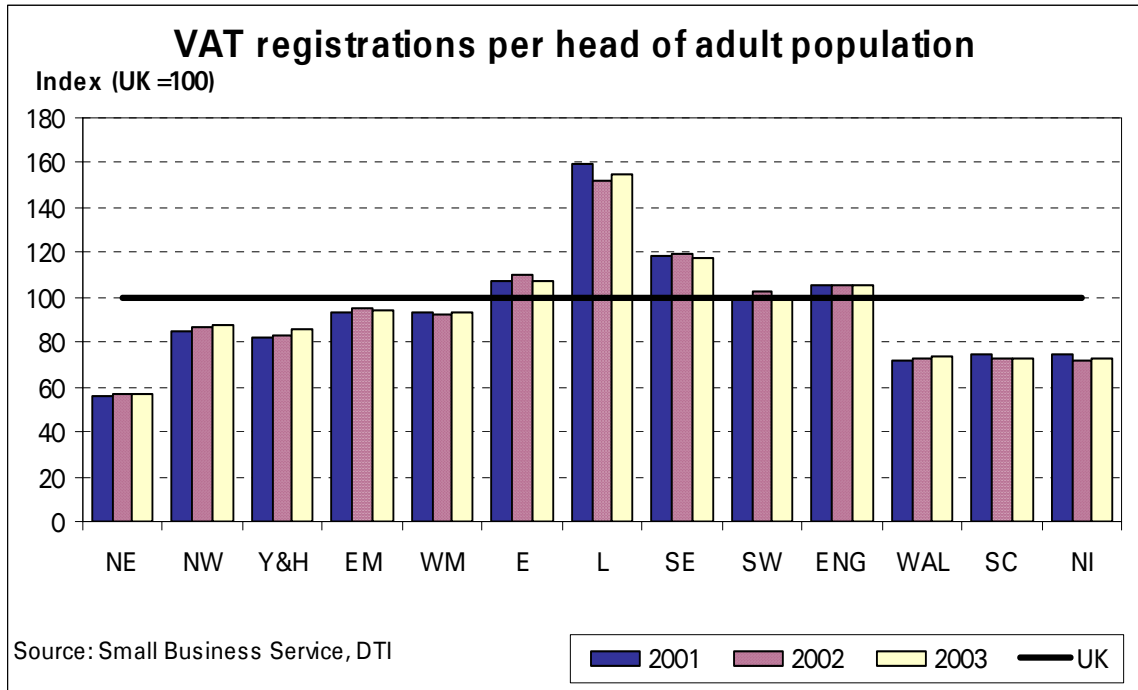
VAT registrations as a percentage of the adult population

Table 12(b)(i) details business VAT registration per 10,000 adults resident in each region while Table 12(b)(ii) presents registrations per head of adult population in the form of an index where UK=100. Chart 12(b) compares the indices for 1999 through to 2003.

London had the highest rate of VAT registrations in 2003 at 155 per cent of the UK average. Between 1998 and 2003, registrations per head were lowest in the North East (between 20 and 23 registrations per 10,000 adults each year), at just over half of the UK rate in 2003. However, between 1998 and 2003 the London index fell by almost 20 points, while it rose in most other regions, with Yorkshire and the Humber displaying the biggest increase of almost 9 points.

The very high registrations/population rate for London is likely to be, at least in part, a result of the high concentration of business in Central London and in-commuting of workers from other regions.

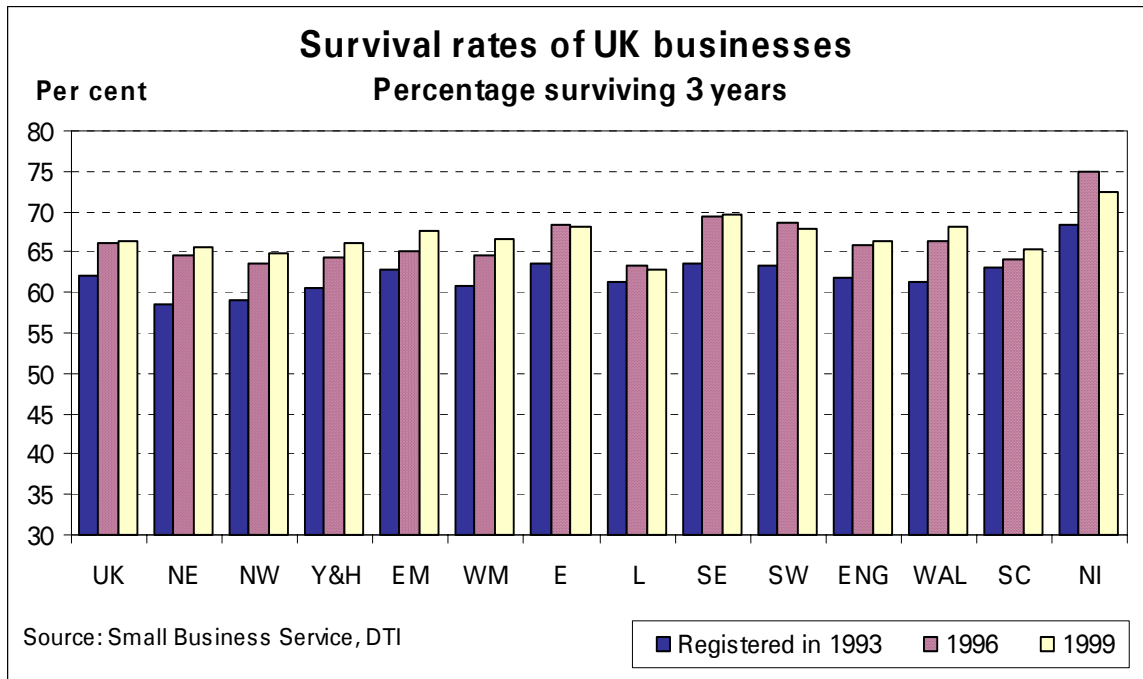
Chart 12(b)



Business survival

Business survival rates detail the proportion of businesses remaining registered for VAT three years after their initial registration, that is, the year shown in Table 12(c) plus 3. Survival rates for the UK have been rising since 1993. Three-year survival rates were just over 62 per cent for firms first registered during 1993, and increased over the years to a high of 67.4 per cent for businesses registered during 1997, with a slight fall to 66.5 per cent for businesses registered in 1999. Chart 12(c) indicates that this overall pattern has been repeated in most of the English regions, as well as in Wales and Scotland.

Chart 12(c)

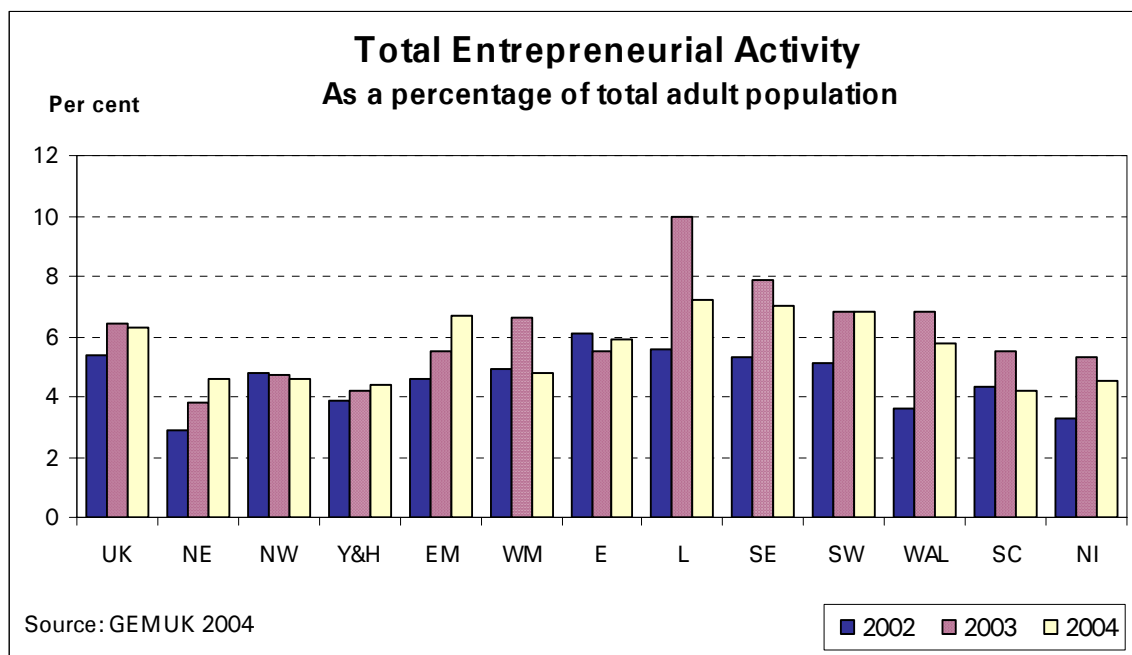


13. Entrepreneurship

In addition to business start-up and business survival rates, a general measure of Total Entrepreneurial Activity (TEA) is an indicator of the enterprise within a region. Individuals adding value to the work they do by acting entrepreneurially can contribute to overall competitiveness and productivity. See *Definitions* section.

TEA (as a proportion of the total adult population) in the UK increased from 5.4 per cent in 2002 to 6.4 per cent in 2003 and dropped slightly in 2004 to 6.3 per cent. Most regions have shown variable rates of TEA, with only three regions (North East, Yorkshire and Humber and East Midlands) showing growth in both years up to 2004. London had the highest levels of entrepreneurial activity in 2004 at 7.2 per cent.

Chart 13



14. Innovation through Research and Development, Co-Operation and New/Improved Products

Expenditure on Research & Development (R&D) measures the extent to which sectors are innovating by developing and exploiting new technology, software and ideas. R&D activity can be a stimulant to the competitiveness of firms within a region.

Research and Development and employment in high and medium-high technology industries

Chart 14(a) represents the value of business R&D as a proportion of regional GVA for 1997 to 2002. The R&D data used in this chart and in Table 14(a) are taken from the Survey of Business Enterprise Research and Development and the regional economic accounts, both produced by the ONS (see *Definitions*).

It is evident that R&D as a proportion of GVA is significantly higher in the East of England than any other region, at 3.4 per cent in 2002, with proportions relatively low in the North East, Yorkshire and the Humber and London as well as in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Across regions, expenditure on R&D is higher, as a proportion of output, in the manufacturing sector than in the services sector. R&D expenditure in manufacturing in the East of England was 14.9 per cent of GVA in 2002, while the next highest spend was in the South East, at 13.7 per cent of GVA. Yorkshire and the Humber, Wales and the North East had the lowest proportional spend on R&D, at 2.2 per cent, 2.2 per cent and 1.6 per cent of GVA respectively.

Chart 14(a)

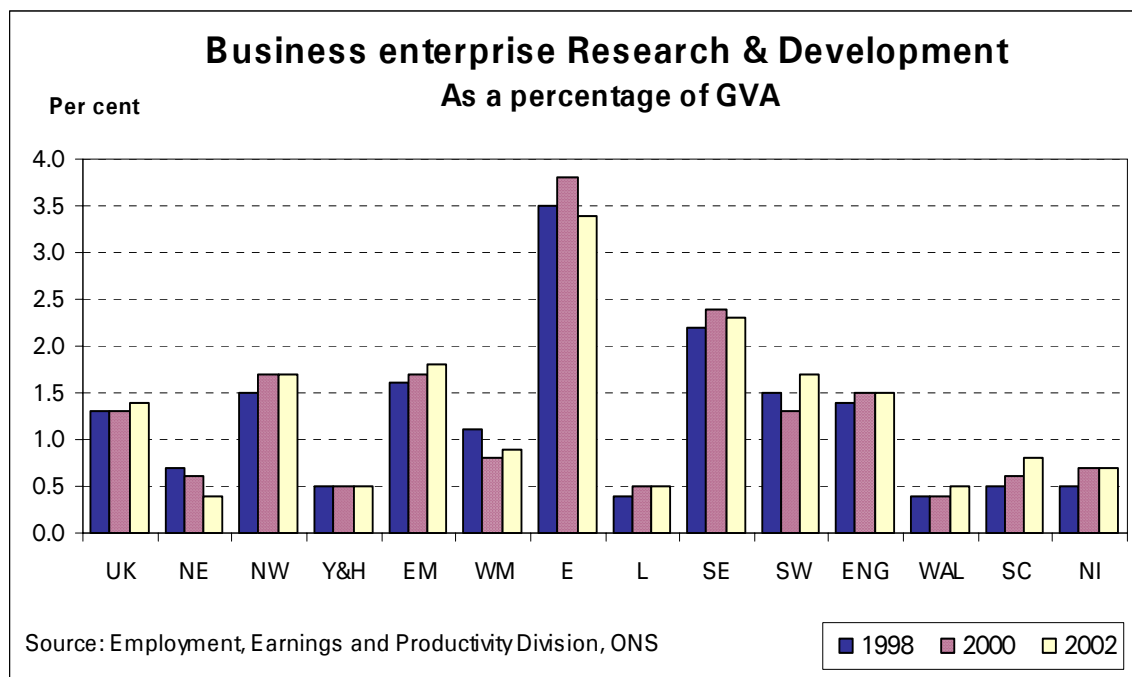
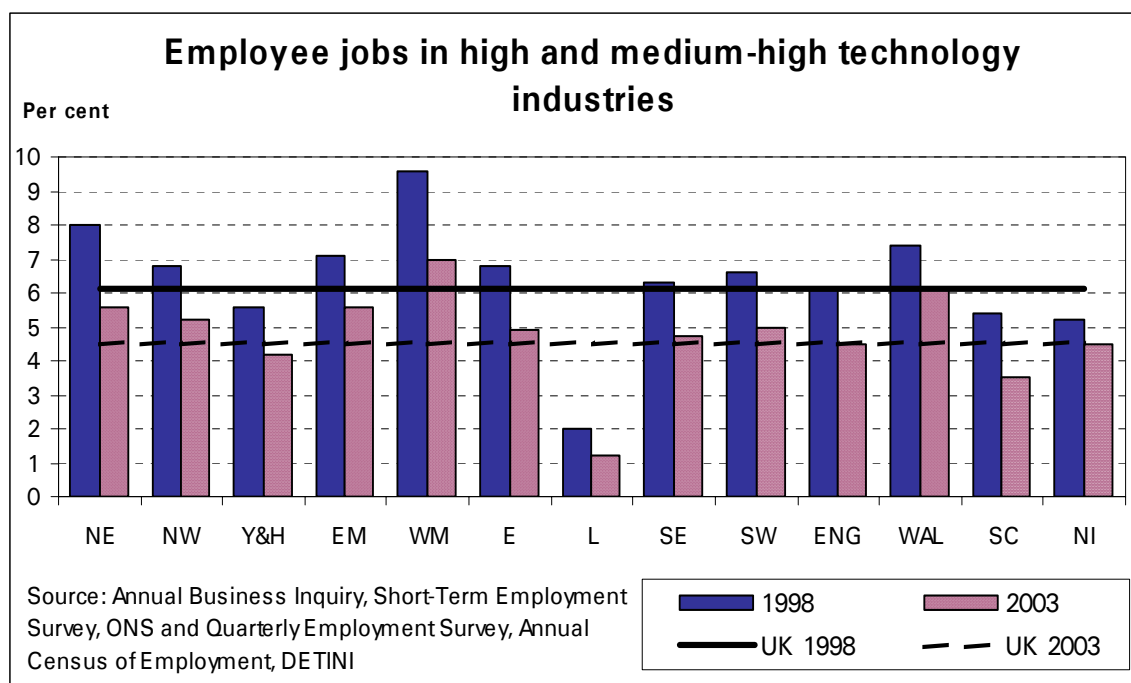


Chart and Table 14(b) show the proportion of employee jobs in high and medium-high technology manufacturing industries. Across the UK, 4.5 per cent of all employee jobs were classified as high or medium-high technology industries during 2003, a fall of over 1.5 percentage points from the 1998 figure. This fall is due to two factors: a decrease of over 20 per cent in the number of UK high and medium-high technology jobs as well as some growth in other sectors of the economy over the 1998 to 2003 period. During 2003, the West Midlands had the highest proportion of this type of job (at 7.0 per cent of all employee jobs), with the lowest in London (at 1.2 per cent).

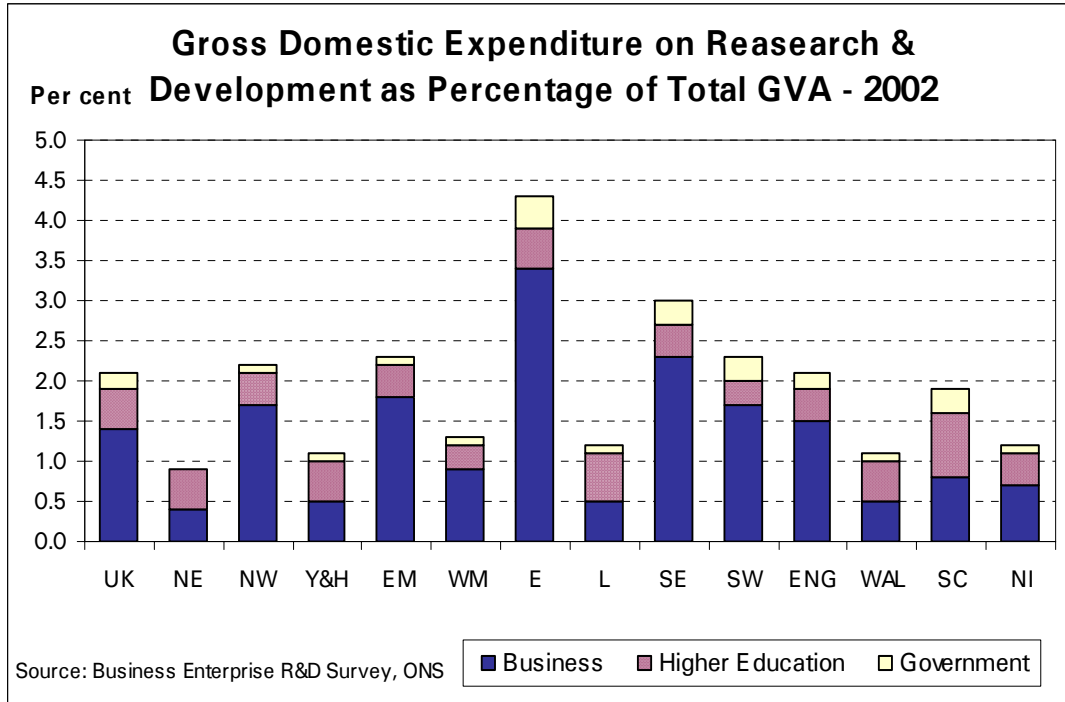
The fall in the level of high and medium-high technology jobs between 1998 and 2003 occurred in every region and country. London and Scotland have been particularly affected, with decreases in the level of these jobs of 36 and 30 per cent respectively.

Chart 14(b)



Gross Domestic Expenditure on Research and Development (GERD) as a percentage of total GVA is a measure commonly used for international comparisons. Table 14(c) draws together information on research and development spending in public and private sectors, incorporating Government and Higher Education sectors as well as business enterprises. Between 1998 and 2002 in the UK, GERD in each sector has remained fairly constant at around 1.4 per cent for business, around 0.2 per cent for Government and around 0.4 per cent for Higher Education. In the same period, the North East has seen the largest decrease in business GERD (0.3 percentage points), with the South East and South West having the largest decrease in government GERD (0.3 percentage points each). Higher education GERD has remained fairly flat across all regions.

Chart 14(c)



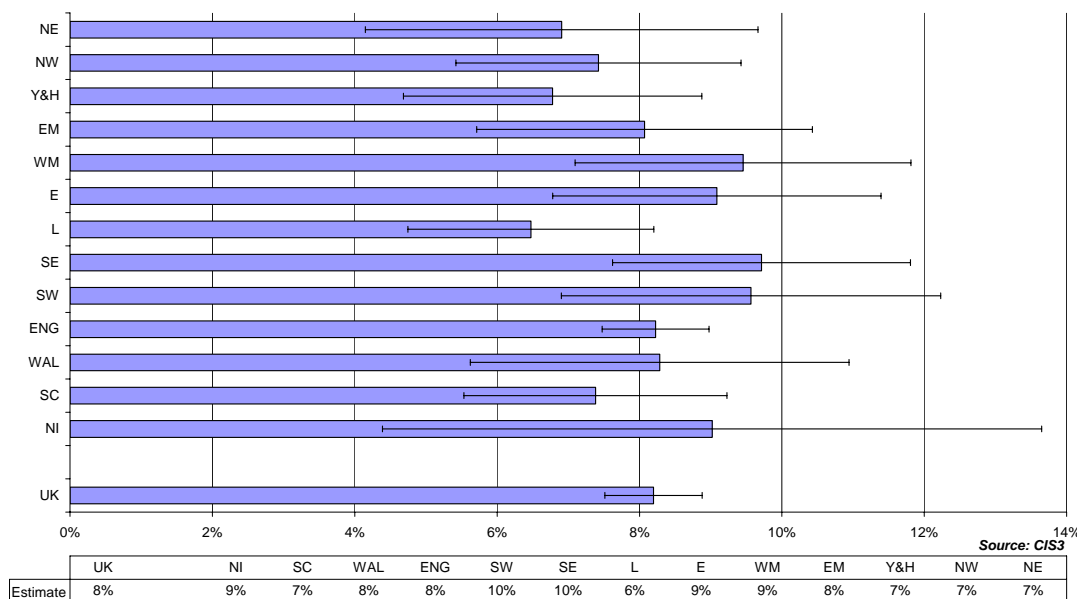
Co-operation and new or improved products

Innovation co-operation is the extent to which firms actively participate in joint innovation projects (including research and development) with other organisations. Chart 14(c) shows the percentage of firms within each region reporting co-operation agreements on innovation activities. These figures are based on a sample survey of businesses and are subject to sampling error and the estimates are therefore shown with 95% confidence intervals. As can be seen from the chart, confidence intervals for most regions overlap making it difficult to form firm conclusions. However, using the point estimates with caution, the South West and South East have the largest proportion of firms reporting co-operation agreements (almost 10 per cent) and London has the lowest (at around 6 per cent). The overall UK figure, of around 8 per cent of firms, represents a fairly robust estimate with small confidence intervals.

A further indicator of the level of innovation within industry is the proportion of turnover that can be attributable to new, improved and novel products. This can be used to signify the value added by a firm's innovation practices (e.g. through research and development). Table 14(e) shows that across the UK, 25 per cent of turnover in the manufacturing of electrical and optical equipment can be attributable to new, improved or novel products. This ranges from 49 per cent of turnover in the North West to 4 per cent of turnover in Northern Ireland.

Chart 14(d)

Percentage of Firms Reporting Co-operation Agreements on Innovation Activities, 1998-2000 (including 95% confidence intervals)



Section 5 Land and Infrastructure

15. Transport

Two indicators are used to assess the transport infrastructure in the regions and devolved administrations:

- a) Mode of transport to work
- b) Average speed and vehicle flows on roads.

Travel to work patterns

Table and Chart 15(a) provide data on the main mode of transport used to travel to work. During autumn 2003 it was estimated that nearly three-quarters of people travelling to work in the UK used private transport (car, van, minibus or motorcycle), while more than 10 per cent walked to work. The chart illustrates that people working in London make much more use of public transport than those working in other regions, with nearly 45 per cent of all those who work in London using public transport to get there.

Tables 15(b) and 15(c) cover two further aspects of transport: the average speed of traffic on major English roads (motorways and 'A' roads only) and daily vehicle flows on all roads in Great Britain. In showing this information it is recognised that conditions within regions are often affected by conditions in other regions. For example, congestion in one region can often spill over to the roads in another. The figures show that average speeds in England increased by 3.7 km/hour between 1998 and 2003, with the largest regional increase in the East of England at 7.9 km/hour. Traffic flows rose in every region in Great Britain between 1993 and 2003.

Chart 15(a)

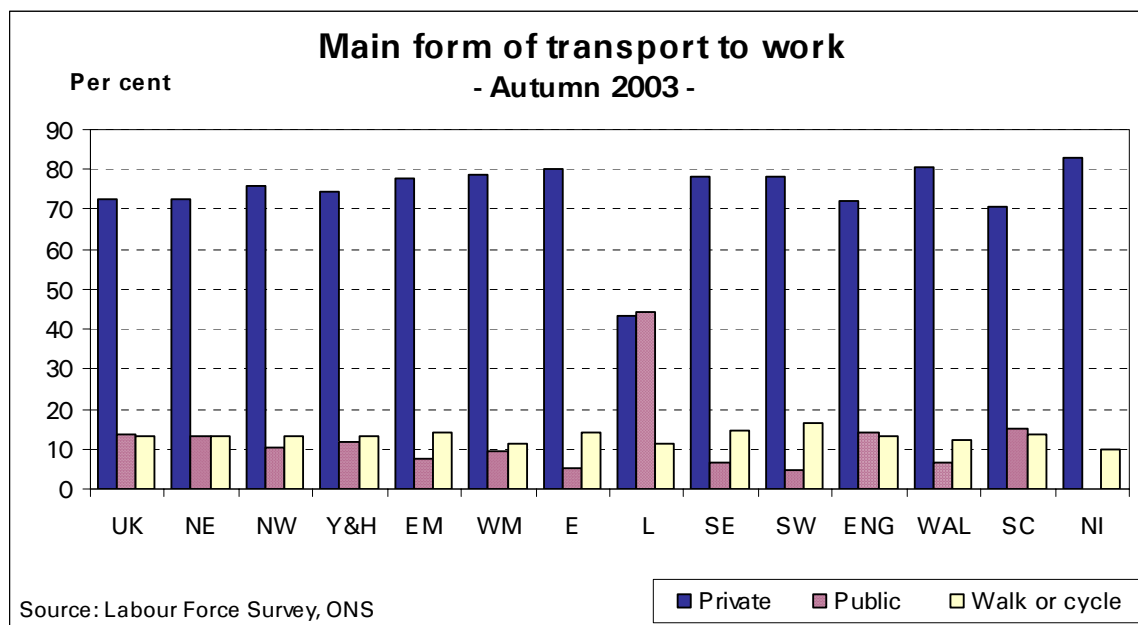


Chart 15(b)

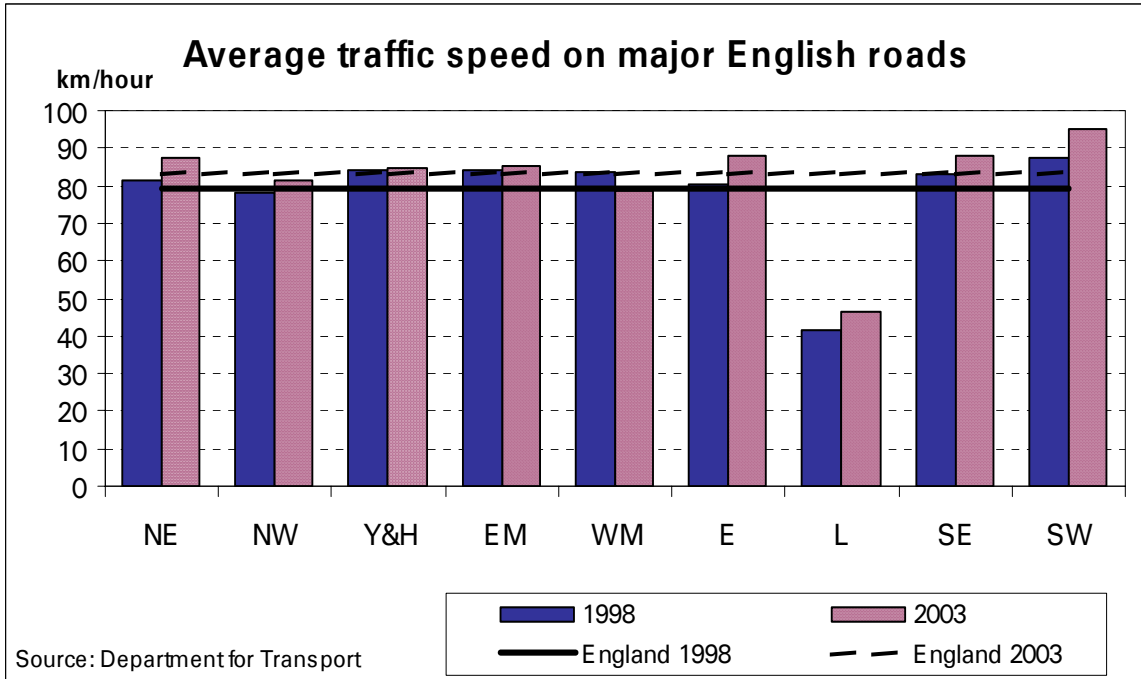
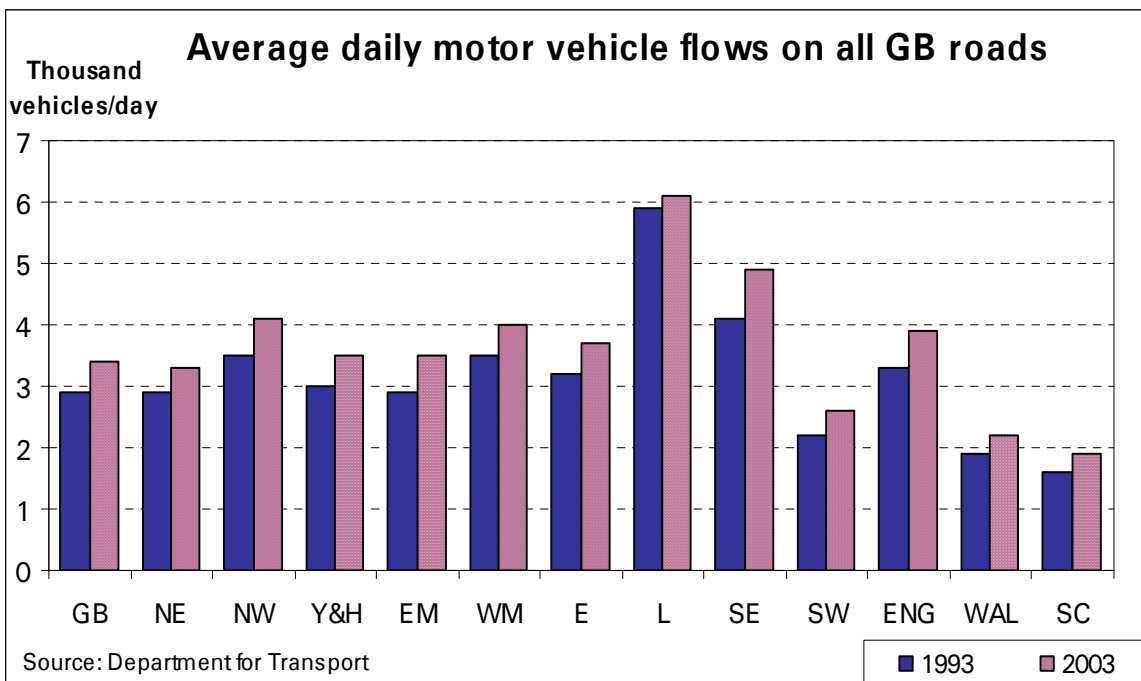


Chart 15(c)



16. Industrial property and office rental costs

This is a measure of property costs by region. The estimates are based on Inland Revenue valuations from a sample of different locations within each region. From 2004, the publication of these data has changed from April and October to January and July of each year. Due to this transition, there are no figures for October 2003.

Chart and Table 16(a) illustrate the capital value index of industrial/warehouse property, with Chart and Table 16(b) detailing the average rental costs index for Type 1 office accommodation. Descriptions of the types of industrial accommodation used in this section are provided in *Definitions*.

The relatively high cost of industrial and office accommodation in London and the South East is evident from the tables and charts. However, while the index of industrial property value in London increased slightly (by 12 points), whereas the index of rental value of Type 1 office accommodation in London fell by 51 points between April 2001 and January 2005. During the same period office rental costs in most other areas of the UK were stable, with the exception of the North East experiencing an increase of 22 points and the East Midlands with an increase of 17 points.

The Index of (Type 3) Industrial property value shows that while Yorkshire and the Humber showed the largest rise between April 2003 and January 2005 of 12 points, over the seven years between 1998 and 2005 the greatest growth in the relative value of industrial accommodation was in London, with a rise of 31 points.

Chart 16(a)

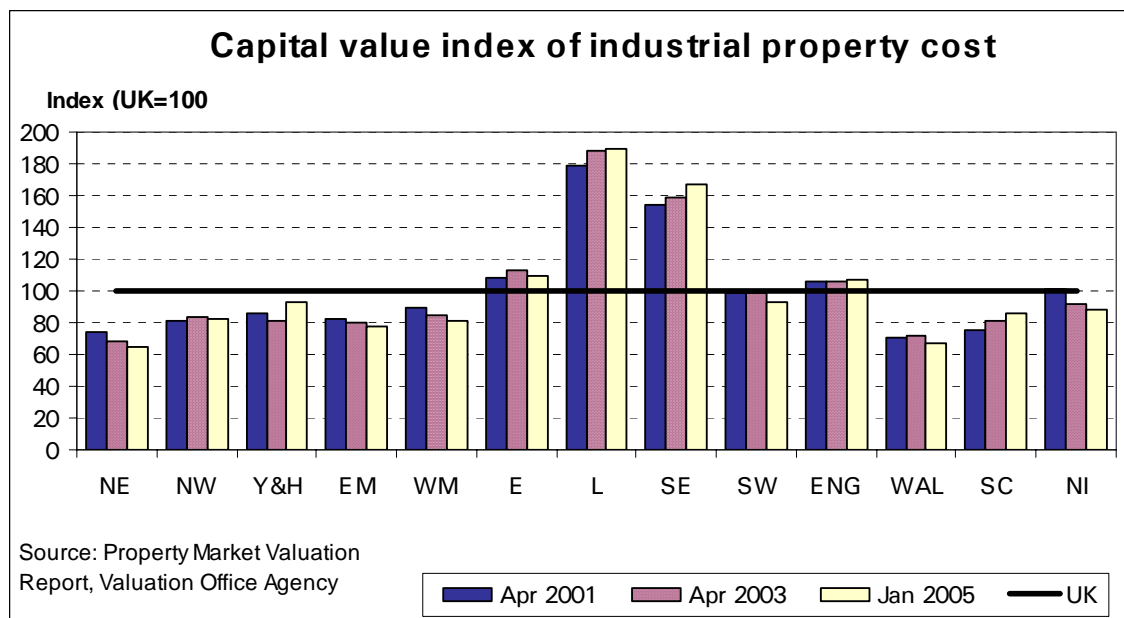
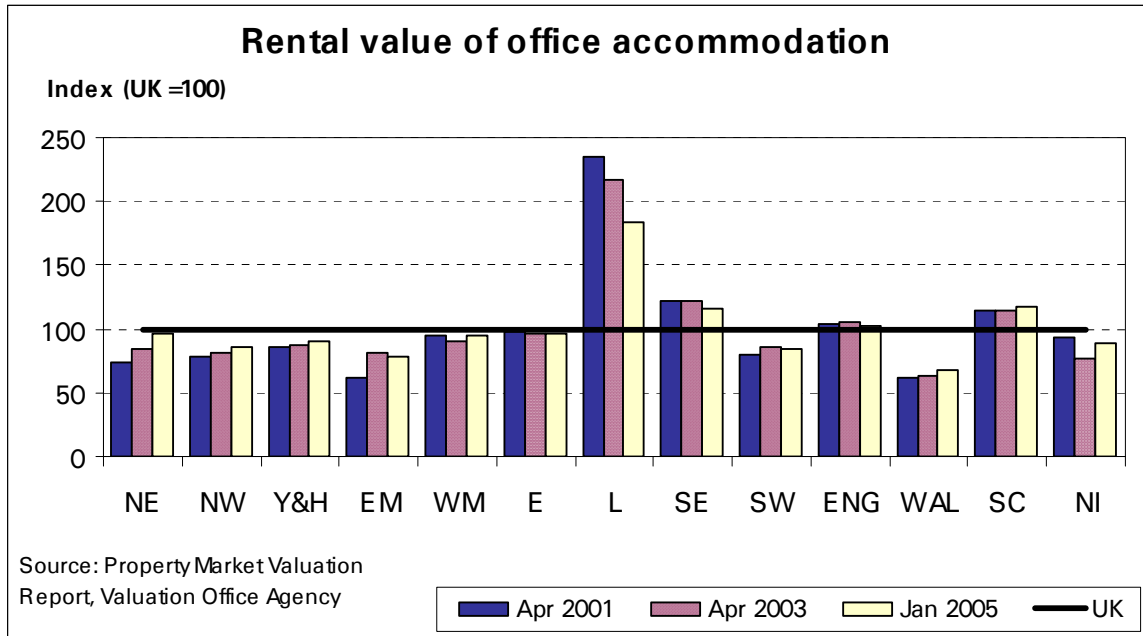


Chart 16(b)



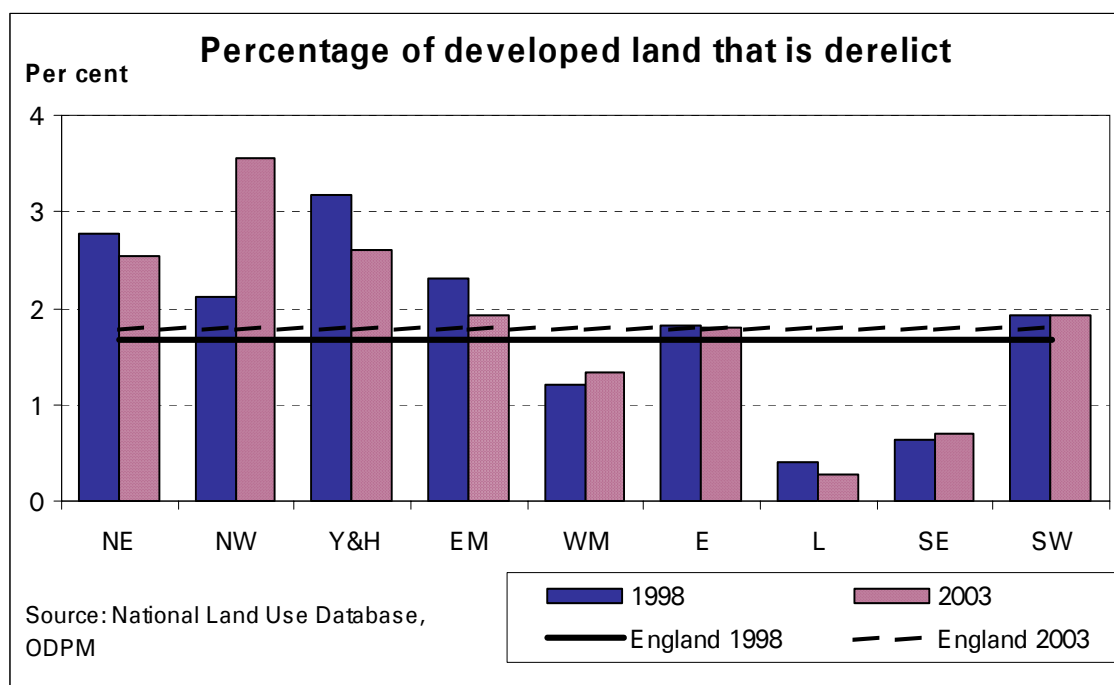
17. Re-use of vacant and derelict land

Table 17 provides estimates of the proportion of previously developed land that is derelict or vacant and the proportion of land that has potential for redevelopment. Chart 17 illustrates the proportion of derelict land in 1998 and 2003. For the definitions of *vacant* and *derelict* land refer to the *Definitions* section.

In 1998, Yorkshire and the Humber had the highest percentage of previously developed land that was vacant (3.1 per cent) in addition to the highest percentage of developed land that was derelict (3.2 per cent). By 2003, this pattern had changed, with the North East having the highest percentage of previously developed vacant land (at 3.0 per cent of total stock) and the North West the highest proportion of derelict land (3.6 per cent – an increase of 1.5 percentage points on the 1998 figure).

The lowest percentage of developed land left unused and/or derelict during both 1998 and 2003 was in London (around 1 per cent of the total stock during this time). The profile of land redevelopment for London is unsurprising, with commercial pressures driving up land values and speeding up the redevelopment of unused, derelict land.

Chart 17



Definitions**ANNEX 1****General – Interim adjusted Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates**

Revised national and regional mid-year population estimates (MYE) for 2003 were published by ONS in September 2005. In November 2003, ONS published new provisional estimates for Manchester for the years 2001 and 2002. To maintain consistency in LFS time series, only population data for which consistent back series are available can be used in the LFS estimation process. Therefore, while the population data released in September 2005 are used in the LFS interim estimates, the revisions to allow for the new Manchester figures cannot, as yet, be used. When revised population figures for 1992 to 2000 are published, interim revised LFS series for these years will be published as soon as possible afterwards. By 2005, it is planned that modernised LFS processing systems will enable the new MYE for 2004 to be incorporated into revised LFS microdata much more swiftly than is now possible. The revised LFS time series to be released in September 2005 should therefore be produced entirely consistently with the LFS microdata, without the need for any interim adjustment procedure.

1. Gross Value Added and household disposable income per head**Gross Value Added (GVA)**

The estimates published here have been calculated on the basis of the European System of Accounts 1995 (ESA95). GVA is the major component of gross domestic product (GDP). Under ESA95 the difference between GVA and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is that GDP includes taxes (less subsidies) on products (mainly Value Added Tax) while GVA does not. ONS does not presently regionalise taxes on products.

These indicators contain two separate measures of economic activity that fall under the broad definition of 'GVA'. The data termed GDP in previous publications are taken from the regional economic accounts, produced by ONS, which are calculated based on a series of economic and labour market surveys. The second set of GVA data that appear in Tables 3(a), 3(b) and 3(c) are based on a single survey: the Annual Business Inquiry/2 (ABI/2). The GVA estimates taken from the regional economic accounts are a much broader measure of regional economic activity than the ABI series. More information can be obtained from www.statistics.gov.uk/abi/variable_info.asp.

Regional GVA data are subject to adjustments in three key areas: adjustments for coverage; adjustments needed to move the accounts onto an ESA 95 basis; and adjustments for balancing purposes. GVA estimates used in UK figures include ex-regio.

Gross disposable household income (GDHI)

The household sector includes traditional households within the UK, in addition to people living in institutions such as retirement homes, hospitals and prisons. This sector also includes the activity of the non-profit making units that provide a service to households, for example charities and most universities.

GDHI is defined as total household income less payments of current taxes on income and wealth (such as income and property taxes) and social contributions such as pension and National Insurance deductions. This series is compiled under the latest ESA95 framework.

It should be noted that neither GVA or GDHI are the same as 'wealth'. It is possible for a household to possess substantial material wealth and assets while receiving a comparatively low level of income.

2. Labour Productivity in Manufacturing and Other Industries

This is calculated by dividing residence-based GVA for manufacturing, services and the 'other industries' sector by the number of workforce jobs within each sector.

Estimates of the total number of workforce jobs are calculated by summing employee jobs (mainly collected through postal surveys of employers), self-employment jobs from the Labour Force Survey, those in HM Forces and Government-supported trainees. These same sources are used to calculate the total number of jobs filled. The count of jobs includes both full- and part-time jobs. The estimates of number of hours worked, used in calculations for Table 2(b)ii, have been taken from the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) conducted by the ONS. For a further description of ASHE, please refer to section 5 of the *Definitions*.

The estimates of GVA are drawn from the regional economic accounts produced by the Regional Accounts branch in ONS. These differ from the GVA estimates included in Indicator 1 as they are residence-based: the earnings of employees who commute across regions are allocated to the region where they live and not where they work. In practice, residence and workplace-based GVA differ only in London, the South East, and the East of England, as ONS does not make adjustments for other regions.

3. Manufacturing investment and output by UK and foreign-owned companies

Gross Value Added (GVA) from the Annual Business Inquiry is used to gauge the output of foreign-owned companies. For a further description of GVA, please refer to section 1 of the *Definitions*.

Net Capital Expenditure is used as a proxy for investment and is calculated by adding the value of new building work acquisitions, less disposals of land, and existing buildings, vehicles and plant and machinery.

Since 1998 the data are taken from the Annual Business Inquiry/2 (ABI/2), an integrated survey of accounting information from businesses and other establishments. This survey was launched at a regional level by ONS during September 2002, amalgamating a number of existing ONS business surveys, namely; Annual Census of Production, Annual Retail Inquiry, Annual Motor Trades Inquiry, Annual Catering Inquiry, Annual Property Inquiry and the Annual Service Trades Inquiry.

4. Exports of goods

The counts in Table 4(b)ii of companies exporting to EU and outside the EU are not fully comparable. Company details for businesses' export transactions with non-EU countries are mandatory and are automatically recorded by HM Revenue and Customs. The counts for exports to non-EU countries are taken from these. However, because of the Single European Market, there is far less recording of companies exporting to the EU. Supplementary declarations for companies exporting to the EU are recorded through the *Intrastat* system, which only picks up businesses exporting goods with a value in excess of (during 2004) £221,000 to the EU. Hence, the company counts of EU exporters will be artificially low as compared to the count for exporters to the rest of the world. Note that companies

who export to both EU countries and the rest of the world will appear more than once in the company count, that is, in both parts of table 4(b).

Comparisons between regions should be interpreted with care because the *value added* of an export product may have been generated in areas other than the region from which the item was actually exported.

Export trade is assigned to a region through the postcode associated with a company's VAT registration. Some adjustments have been necessary for exports to the EU to ensure that manufacturing that takes place at branch premises is properly allocated to the region where the branch is situated. Exports to countries outside the EU already contain a regional coding.

Exports of goods by employee job are DTI estimates using HM Revenue and Customs data for value of exports of goods and employee jobs as a denominator. The employee jobs data were drawn from the workplace-based Short-Term Employment Survey (STES) produced by ONS.

5. Average earnings

Estimates of average earnings to 2003 were drawn from the New Earnings Survey (NES) and include remuneration for overtime worked during the survey period and shift pay, but not other payments such as profit shares or annual bonuses. NES data are collected in April of each year. The estimates may be affected by seasonality.

In 2004, a new survey was developed by ONS to replace the NES called the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE). The ASHE includes improvements to the coverage of employees and to the weighting of earnings estimates. The data variables collected remain broadly the same, although an improved questionnaire will be introduced for the 2005 survey. The change in methodology means that statistics on pay and hours published from the ASHE, including the calculation of ONS's low pay statistics, are discontinuous with previous NES surveys.

To improve coverage and make the survey more representative, supplementary information was collected for the 2004 ASHE on businesses not registered for VAT and for people who changed or started new jobs between sample selection and the survey reference period. The 2004 ASHE results are therefore discontinuous with the results for 2003, for which no supplementary information was collected. However, for 2004 two sets of results are available; the headline results that include supplementary information and results that exclude this information. These second set of results are given solely for comparison to earlier results. Growth rates between 2004 and 2003 are only given for the data that exclude supplementary information.

Estimates of average earnings from the NES are arithmetic means, which can be distorted by a few extremely high or low values. There tend to be a small number of individuals at the top end of the distribution with extremely high earnings, therefore the mean can become unrepresentative. Average earnings estimates from the ASHE are now presented as medians. This can be thought of as the 'middle value' if all hourly earnings are placed in order of magnitude, therefore the median is not skewed by extreme values and, in many respects, can be considered representative.

6. Employment and employee jobs

Tables 6(a) and 6(b) detail the number and percentage of people of working age in employment who are resident in each region or country. The data contained in both tables are drawn from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and are seasonally adjusted. People aged 16 and over are classed as employed by the LFS if they have worked for at least one hour in the reference week or are temporarily away from a job (e.g. on holiday).

The data contained in Table 6(c) are drawn from the Short-Term Employment Survey (STES) carried out by ONS and show the number and percentage of employee jobs on a workplace basis. The STES measures the number of employee jobs on a quarterly basis and unlike the data in Tables 6(a) and 6(b) does not include self-employed people. Additionally, the data for regions in Table 6(c) may not sum to UK or England totals because of approximations in allocating national estimates to regions.

7. Unemployment

This is based on the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of unemployment which includes as unemployed all those who are out of work, want a job, have actively sought work in the last four weeks prior to interview and are available to start work within the next fortnight, or are out of work and have accepted a job they are waiting to start in the next fortnight. The data are seasonally adjusted.

The unemployment rate is the percentage of economically active people who are unemployed. To be economically active, a person must either be in employment (see definition under **6. Employment and employee jobs**) or unemployed (ILO definition).

8. Claimant count

The claimant count is based on the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) and National Insurance credits at Jobcentre Plus local offices on a particular day each month. People claiming JSA must declare they are out of work, available for, capable of and actively seeking employment during the week in which the claim is made. Claimant count rates express the number of JSA claimants as a percentage of the sum of claimants and workforce jobs in the area. The number of workforce jobs is comprised of employee jobs, agricultural jobs, HM armed forces, self-employed and persons on government-supported training schemes.

The figures for long-term JSA claimants (12 months or more) only account for computerised claims – around 1 per cent of claims are dealt with manually, and these are excluded.

9. DfES Public Service Agreement targets (England only)

In July 2004, the Department for Education and Skills (DfES) launched a 'Five Year Strategy for Children and Learners'. This, along with the Spending Review in 2004, outlined a number of objectives for the Department, two of which are relevant to the statistics in this publication, along with associated milestones and targets for delivery:

DfES Objective 3 (England)

All young people to reach age 19 ready for skilled employment or higher education.

Relevant Targets/Milestones

Raise standards in schools and colleges so that:

- By 2008, 60 per cent of those aged 16 to achieve the equivalent of 5 GCSEs at grade A* to C; and in all schools at least 20 per cent of pupils to achieve this standard by 2004, rising to 25 per cent by 2006 and 30 per cent by 2008;
- Increase the proportion of 19 year olds who achieve at least level 2 by 3 percentage points between 2004 and 2006, and a further 3 percentage points between 2006 and 2008, and increase the proportion of young people who achieve level 3; and
- Reduce the proportion of young people not in education, employment or training by 2 percentage points by 2010.

DfES Objective 4 (England)

Tackle the adult skills gap.

Relevant Targets/Milestones

Increase the number of adults with skills required for employability and progression to higher levels of training through:

- Improving the basic skill levels of 2.25 million adults between the launch of Skills for Life in 2001 and 2010, with a milestone of 1.5 million in 2007; and
- Reduce by at least 40 per cent the number of adults in the workforce who lack NVQ 2 or equivalent qualifications by 2010 (baseline is Autumn 2001 figure of 71.6%). Working towards this, one million adults in the workforce to achieve level 2 between 2003 and 2006

The Learning and Skills Council also share these targets with the DfES.

10. Proportion of Income Support Claimants

Income Support (IS) claimants can be grouped into Minimum Income Guarantee (MIG – for those over 60 and their partners), Disabled, Lone Parents and Other. From October 2003, IS can be paid to a person who is aged 16 to 59 years old, is not working 16 hours or more a week and whose income is less than what is considered necessary to live on.

Pension Credit was introduced in October 2003 for those aged 60 and over, replacing the Minimum Income Guarantee benefit. This leads to the termination of Table 10(b)(i) at August 2003, and the addition of Table 10(b)(ii): Pension Credit claimants as a proportion of the 60+ population. Former MIG claimants are all entitled to Pension Credit, but Pension credit also brings in pensioner households whose incomes are slightly above the eligibility levels for MIG and who have saved money in an occupational or personal pension, or a savings account, or both. As a result, the proportions in Table 10(b)(ii) are higher than those in Table 10(b)(i).

While MIG allowed either partner to claim, Pension Credit needs the partner aged 60 or over to be the claimant. Households where the partner aged under 60 was the MIG claimant were invited to make a new claim with the partner aged 60 or over as the Pension Credit claimant. For about 15,000 of these households, no new claim was received as of November 2003. They continue to receive IS, but are not

currently included in Table 10(a), Table 10(b)(i) or Table 10(b)(ii). Over time, new claims will be made for all these households and they will move into Table 10(b)(ii).

As a result of the introduction of Pension Credit, the population base for Table 10(a) changes from 16+ up to and including August 2003, to 16-59 year olds from November 2003 onwards.

11. Income deprivation

Table 11 and Chart 11 provide the percentage of the population within families that are dependent on Income Support (IS) benefit. The percentage for each of the English regions is included alongside the proportion for the 20 per cent of the population living within the 'most deprived' wards within each region and England.

For this indicator ward level deprivation has been defined according to the Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2000 (IMD 2000). The IMD 2000 is an index for areas in England consisting of 33 indicators of deprivation that fall under 6 broad dimensions: income, employment, health and disability, education training/skills, housing and access to services.

For this indicator, the number of IS 'dependants' reflect the number of persons living in families where at least one member is receiving income support benefit. The information are derived by the DTI using the Income Strand of the IMD 2000 as well as mid-1998 population estimates taken from the Neighbourhood Statistics web site. The ward level IS estimates used in this indicator were supplied by the Department for Work and Pensions.

12. Business registration and survival rates

VAT registrations are not synonymous with business start-ups; some registrations are the results of changes in ownership or legal status of a business. In Great Britain the total number of business start-ups is estimated to be around twice the number of registrations for VAT. It is estimated that between 1995 and 1999 there were around 530,000 businesses created.

Businesses with annual turnover below the VAT threshold (£55,000 at the end of 2002) may decide not to register for VAT for a variety of reasons, and so would not be included in these estimates.

The data are compiled from the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR). The IDBR is a structured list of around 2 million units in the UK available for the selection, mailing and grossing of statistical inquiries. It is supplied by the ONS and is mainly used as a sampling frame for official business surveys. The estimates refer to the location of the head office or main centre of business activity. If a new factory owned by a business is located elsewhere in the UK then it does not appear as a new registration. Industry sectors have been divided using Standard Industrial Classification⁶ (SIC) codes, where service industries are SIC sections G to O, manufacturing industry is SIC section D and other industries are SIC sections A, B, C, E & F.

Care should be taken when comparing the rates of VAT registrations/population or stock of businesses between regions since the estimates can be influenced by variations in commuting, industry mix and differences the profile of businesses between regions as well as 'actual' changes over time. In addition, there are areas

⁶ More detail on SIC codes available at www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=10378&Pos=1&ColRank=1&Rank=224

where the stock of businesses is relatively low, so the rate of business formations could be artificially inflated.

The 'survival' rates contained in the Table 12(c) are not derived from actual business closures. Firms can be removed from the VAT register for a variety of reasons including: falling turnover, mergers, take-over and relocation in addition to the business actually ceasing trading. However, registrations and de-registrations are strongly correlated with the underlying trends in business 'birth' and 'death' rates.

13. Entrepreneurship

The Global Entrepreneurship Monitor UK (GEM UK) is part of a study comparing rates of Total Entrepreneurial Activity (TEA) internationally. The survey interviews a stratified representative sample of individuals across the UK on various aspects of entrepreneurship.

The survey takes a broad definition of entrepreneurship as *'any attempt at new business or new venture creation, such as self-employment, a new business organisation or the expansion of an existing business by an individual, teams of individuals, or established business'*.

14. Research & Development, and employment in high and medium-high technology industries

The survey of Business Enterprise Research & Development (BERD) is conducted by the ONS annually. It is based on a sample of around 4,000 businesses across the UK that are identified as performing Research & Development (R&D) activity by the Annual Business Inquiry. Included are all 'large' R&D performers, plus a sample of smaller businesses that are deemed as 'lesser' R&D performers. Government organisations, higher education establishments and registered charities are not included within the survey sample. Gross Domestic Expenditure on Research and Development (GERD) is the most reliable estimate of national R&D spending, drawing together information on R&D spending in the public and private sectors.

It is important to note that this survey assesses the value of R&D performed by businesses in the UK, irrespective of where the funding for the R&D activity came from (i.e. business, government or foreign funding). It also covers the R&D activity by UK firms on UK territory outside of the mainland (i.e. North Sea oil exploration). The sample size and response rates (at around 94 per cent) are sufficient to allow dissemination of R&D activity within businesses down to regional and sector level.

High and medium-high technology industry employee jobs

These estimates are drawn from the Annual Business Inquiry and the Northern Ireland Census of Employment (carried out every two years). The definition of high technology industry itself is based on that specified by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in 1997. The following table shows the sectors covered by the definition 'high technology' and 'medium-high technology' and which SIC92 class or sub-class corresponds to each.

Sector	SIC92
High technology	
Pharmaceuticals	24.4
Office machinery and computers	30.0
Aerospace	35.3
Electronics-communications	32.0
Medium-high technology	
Scientific Instruments	33.0
Motor Vehicles	34.0
Electrical Machinery	31.0
Chemicals	24.0 (excluding 24.4)
Other Transport Equipment	35.2, 35.4, 35.5
Non-Electrical Machinery	29.0

Co-operation and new/improved products

The Community Innovation Survey (CIS) is a survey conducted every 4 years by EU member states. The latest UK version was conducted by the DTI in 2001 (CIS3). Approximately 8,000 businesses responded to a postal questionnaire on their innovation activities between 1998-2000. The survey covers aspects of innovation including the constraints faced by businesses, the impact of innovation on businesses and features of the wider innovation process.

15. Transport

In Chart 15(a), the mode of transport used to travel to work is defined as follows:

Private - car, van, mini-bus, motorcycle.

Public - bus, coach, national rail and other rail (including underground).

In Table 15(b), the estimates are for those roads surveyed in all three years (1998, 2001 and 2003), rather than the full sample for each individual year.

16. Industrial property and office rental costs

Type 3 - Industrial / Warehouse units: Steel framed on concrete base, concrete block or brickwork to 2m, metal PVC covered cladding above. Eaves height 4.3-5.5m with lined roof. 10-15 per cent office content. Detached on own site with private parking & loading facilities.

Type 1 Office Accommodation: Town Centre location. Self contained suite over 1,000 m² in office block erected in last 10 years, good standard of finish with a lift and good quality fittings to common parts. Limited car parking available.

17. Derelict and vacant land

The information covering previously developed land now vacant or derelict are drawn from the National Land Use Database (NLUD) (www.nlud.org.uk). These data are based on a periodic survey of unitary and local authorities covering vacant and derelict sites and other previously developed land and buildings that may be available for redevelopment. Latest data refer to 2003.

Table 17 covers several distinct types of vacant or derelict land:

Previously developed vacant land: Land previously developed and is now vacant which could be developed without treatment. Treatment includes: demolition, clearing of fixed structures, foundations levelling etc.

Derelict land and buildings: Land so damaged by previous industrial or other development that it is incapable of beneficial use without treatment. This includes abandoned or unoccupied buildings in an advanced state of disrepair.

All land that is unused or may be available for redevelopment: Comprises previously developed vacant and derelict land: vacant buildings; land or buildings currently in use, which are allocated in a local plan for any developed use, have planning permission for any use (including single residential dwellings with planning permission for at least one additional dwelling) or with known potential for redevelopment.

Sources

ANNEX 2

Tables 1(a), 1(b), and 2(a)

Regional Accounts, Office for National Statistics (ONS)

www.statistics.gov.uk/cci/nscl.asp?ID=6008

Table 2(b)

Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS

www.statistics.gov.uk/cci/nugget.asp?ID=133&pos&ColRank=1&Rank=278

Tables 3(a) to 3(c)

Annual Business Inquiry (ABI), ONS

www.statistics.gov.uk/abi/contents.asp

Tables 4(a) to 4(c)

Statistics and Analysis of Trade Unit, HM Revenue and Customs

www.uktradeinfo.com

Tables 5(a) to 5(c)

New Earnings Survey, ONS

www.statistics.gov.uk/cci/nscl.asp?ID=8242

Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, ONS

www.statistics.gov.uk/CCI/article.asp?ID=985&Pos=1&ColRank=2&Rank=704

Department of Enterprise, Trade & Investment (Northern Ireland)

www.statistics.detini.gov.uk

Tables 6(a) to 6(c)

Labour Market Division, ONS

www.statistics.gov.uk/cci/nscl.asp?ID=6584

Information can be downloaded free of charge from www.nomisweb.co.uk

Tables 7 to 8(b)

Labour Market Division, ONS

www.statistics.gov.uk/cci/nscl.asp?ID=6682

Information can be downloaded free of charge from www.nomisweb.co.uk

Tables 9(a) to 9(c)

Department for Education and Skills analyses of the Labour Force Survey.

www.dfes.gov.uk/rsgateway/contents.shtml

Information can be downloaded free of charge from www.nomisweb.co.uk

Tables 10(a) to 10(e)

Department for Work and Pensions

www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/isqse.asp

Department for Social Development (Northern Ireland)

www.dsdni.gov.uk/statistics-research/benefit-pub.asp

Table 11

Neighbourhood Statistics, ONS

www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk

Tables 12(a) to 12(c)

Small Business Service, DTI

www.sbs.gov.uk

Table 13

GEM UK 2004

www.london.edu/facultyresearch4342.html

Tables 14(a) to 14(c)

Regional Accounts (Regional GVA), ONS

www.statistics.gov.uk/CCI/nscl.asp?ID=6008

Financial and Accounting Surveys Division (Regional Research and Development), ONS

www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=8206

Chart 14(d) and Table 14(e)

Community Innovation Survey, DTI

www.dti.gov.uk/iese/cis.htm

Table 15(a)

Labour Market Division, ONS

www.statistics.gov.uk/CCI/nscl.asp?ID=5001

Tables 15(b) and 15(c)

Department for Transport

www.dft.gov.uk/stellent/groups/dft_transstats/documents/sectionhomepage/dft_transstats_page.hcsp

Tables 16(a) and 16(b)

Valuation Office Agency, Inland Revenue

www.voa.gov.uk

Table 17

National Land Use Database

www.nlud.org.uk

GROSS VALUE ADDED

ANNEX 3

Table 1(a)(i) - Headline¹ Gross Value Added² (Workplace Basis) per Head Indices

GVA Index (UK = 100)	UK ³	GO Region/Country										ENG	WAL	SC	NI
		NE	NW	Y&H	EM	WM	E	L	SE	SW					
1989	100	84.2	91.5	90.8	96.3	92.8	95.8	151.3	99.8	93.0	102.0	84.8	97.8	74.4	
1990	100	84.0	91.5	90.6	95.6	92.7	96.4	150.2	100.5	92.9	101.9	84.2	98.5	75.0	
1991	100	84.5	90.9	90.5	95.1	92.0	96.2	149.5	101.5	93.0	101.8	83.3	99.8	76.6	
1992	100	84.8	91.0	90.0	94.6	91.8	96.3	149.3	102.0	92.5	101.7	83.3	100.2	77.6	
1993	100	84.2	90.9	89.4	94.1	92.1	96.5	149.3	102.7	92.4	101.7	83.0	100.2	78.6	
1994	100	83.8	90.9	89.1	94.1	92.9	96.6	147.9	103.1	92.2	101.6	83.3	100.8	78.8	
1995	100	83.6	90.8	89.7	94.4	93.3	96.8	145.7	103.4	92.4	101.6	83.7	100.9	80.1	
1996	100	82.4	90.1	89.9	94.4	93.0	96.7	146.0	104.0	93.3	101.7	82.5	100.2	80.8	
1997	100	81.4	89.6	89.8	94.1	93.2	96.2	147.7	105.1	93.2	101.9	81.2	99.1	80.3	
1998	100	79.9	88.9	88.9	92.5	92.4	96.0	151.0	106.9	93.0	102.2	79.4	97.4	80.3	
1999	100	79.3	88.9	88.1	91.6	91.8	95.7	151.6	108.2	93.0	102.3	78.6	96.6	80.7	
2000	100	79.1	88.6	87.9	91.1	91.7	95.6	151.0	109.1	93.0	102.3	78.4	96.4	81.1	
2001	100	79.3	89.0	88.1	90.9	91.3	95.5	149.8	109.7	93.6	102.4	78.7	95.6	80.7	
2002	100	79.1	89.0	88.4	90.0	90.4	95.0	151.0	109.7	93.5	102.4	78.4	95.9	80.4	
2003	100	79.7	89.8	89.0	90.8	91.0	95.1	147.6	109.9	94.1	102.2	79.0	96.4	81.2	

Source: Office for National Statistics

Table 1(a)(ii) - Headline¹ Gross Value Added² (Workplace Basis)

£ per Head	UK ³	GO Region/Country										ENG	WAL	SC	NI
		NE	NW	Y&H	EM	WM	E	L	SE	SW					
1989	7,921	6,667	7,246	7,196	7,632	7,352	7,586	11,988	7,906	7,364	8,079	6,716	7,748	5,896	
1990	8,585	7,209	7,854	7,775	8,206	7,962	8,278	12,897	8,632	7,973	8,752	7,233	8,460	6,438	
1991	8,945	7,555	8,135	8,094	8,505	8,227	8,607	13,374	9,080	8,317	9,107	7,455	8,925	6,851	
1992	9,313	7,895	8,478	8,382	8,814	8,554	8,970	13,902	9,498	8,616	9,474	7,762	9,332	7,230	
1993	9,776	8,226	8,883	8,739	9,201	9,004	9,432	14,593	10,044	9,037	9,944	8,109	9,795	7,687	
1994	10,299	8,630	9,364	9,174	9,694	9,563	9,949	15,237	10,616	9,500	10,468	8,577	10,383	8,118	
1995	10,786	9,015	9,790	9,678	10,183	10,063	10,442	15,717	11,154	9,965	10,953	9,031	10,885	8,644	
1996	11,400	9,397	10,274	10,254	10,763	10,607	11,019	16,649	11,860	10,639	11,591	9,409	11,428	9,214	
1997	12,085	9,834	10,826	10,849	11,366	11,258	11,630	17,850	12,695	11,268	12,313	9,809	11,980	9,705	
1998	12,807	10,238	11,379	11,384	11,845	11,830	12,293	19,333	13,695	11,904	13,085	10,166	12,476	10,282	
1999	13,337	10,571	11,858	11,754	12,213	12,246	12,759	20,219	14,425	12,405	13,641	10,487	12,883	10,761	
2000	13,867	10,974	12,292	12,192	12,629	12,716	13,258	20,937	15,126	12,902	14,185	10,869	13,366	11,239	
2001	14,545	11,530	12,952	12,821	13,226	13,285	13,894	21,793	15,950	13,609	14,889	11,440	13,909	11,737	
2002	15,273	12,078	13,599	13,508	13,746	13,803	14,512	23,068	16,758	14,286	15,633	11,971	14,651	12,282	
2003	15,980	12,736	14,346	14,222	14,505	14,538	15,201	23,579	17,565	15,038	16,339	12,629	15,409	12,971	

Source: Office for National Statistics

- 1: The headline regional GVA series for this publication have been calculated using a five-period moving average.
- 2: Estimates of workplace based GVA allocate income to the region in which commuters work. Regional GVA figures from 1989 to 2002 have been revised due to revisions to national controls (Blue Book 2004) and the introduction of the Inland Revenue data going back to 1997.
- 3: Excluding Extra-Region income.

GROSS VALUE ADDED AND HOUSEHOLD DISPOSABLE INCOME PER HEAD

Table 1(b)(i) - Gross disposable household sector income per head¹

Index (UK = 100)	GO Region/Country													
	UK	NE	NW	Y&H	EM	WM	E	L	SE	SW	ENG	WAL	SC	NI
1995	100	89	93	92	93	93	106	119	109	101	101	91	98	90
1996	100	89	93	93	94	93	106	119	110	100	101	90	96	88
1997	100	90	94	92	93	92	105	121	111	100	102	88	94	88
1998	100	89	93	94	92	93	105	122	110	100	102	88	94	88
1999	100	89	94	92	93	94	105	120	109	99	101	87	97	89

Table 1(b)(ii) - Gross disposable household income - £ per head¹

£ per head	GO Region/Country													
	UK ²	NE	NW	Y&H	EM	WM	E	L	SE	SW	ENG	WAL	SC	NI
1995	8,497	7,522	7,874	7,780	7,869	7,939	9,011	10,102	9,282	8,606	8,592	7,742	8,287	7,678
1996	8,938	7,972	8,334	8,323	8,401	8,313	9,484	10,650	9,814	8,915	9,070	8,056	8,541	7,834
1997	9,513	8,554	8,900	8,776	8,835	8,748	10,025	11,485	10,579	9,511	9,674	8,389	8,977	8,365
1998	9,696	8,585	9,008	9,106	8,935	8,981	10,147	11,811	10,698	9,725	9,862	8,529	9,154	8,500
1999	10,142	9,018	9,501	9,325	9,409	9,541	10,638	12,207	11,055	10,073	10,284	8,870	9,870	8,998

1: GVA data used are February 1998 estimates and are not consistent with Table 1(a)(i) and Table 1(a)(ii)

2: Excluding Extra-Regio income.

Source: *Regional Accounts, ONS*

LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

Table 2(a) - Gross Value Added¹ per workforce job² by broad industry sector

£ thousand		GO Region/Country														Ni ³
		UK	NE	NW	Y&H	EM	WM	E	L	SE	SW	ENG	WAL	SC	NI	
All industries	1996	..	23.2	23.4	22.8	23.5	22.5	24.1	31.5	24.1	22.5	24.7	22.6	24.6	..	22.6
	1997	..	24.7	24.8	24.3	24.7	24.4	25.6	33.4	26.2	23.9	26.4	24.4	26.6	..	23.2
	1998	..	25.1	25.1	24.6	24.6	24.6	25.7	34.8	27.2	24.8	27.0	24.6	26.5	..	24.2
	1999	..	25.0	25.4	25.3	25.7	25.0	27.0	34.8	27.4	25.5	27.5	24.8	27.1	..	24.9
	2000	..	26.6	26.7	26.4	26.8	26.5	27.8	36.4	28.9	26.8	28.9	25.6	27.9	..	25.5
	2001	..	27.7	27.6	27.3	27.9	27.5	28.8	38.6	30.6	27.4	30.2	26.6	28.2	..	26.6
	2002	31.8	28.2	28.4	28.3	29.1	28.5	29.8	41.6	32.0	28.7	31.6	27.8	29.9	27.1	27.5
Manufacturing	1996	..	32.0	34.2	30.7	29.7	27.9	31.8	44.4	33.5	30.4	32.3	33.5	37.7	..	28.2
	1997	..	34.6	34.9	31.8	31.2	29.4	33.3	45.4	35.6	31.7	33.7	34.8	39.2	..	29.5
	1998	..	35.1	34.6	32.8	30.8	29.5	33.3	44.3	36.5	33.1	34.0	35.4	38.0	..	30.2
	1999	..	35.2	33.9	31.5	30.4	28.2	32.4	41.5	35.1	32.3	33.0	32.8	38.0	..	32.9
	2000	..	37.2	36.4	34.5	32.6	31.6	35.2	48.1	39.4	36.8	36.4	35.7	40.2	..	35.6
	2001	..	38.9	39.1	35.8	34.8	32.9	35.0	50.7	40.8	36.4	37.9	37.0	41.4	..	36.5
	2002	38.8	39.0	40.6	37.8	35.9	32.7	36.2	52.1	40.8	37.0	38.7	37.0	42.4	36.1	36.2
Services	1996	..	20.3	20.5	20.1	20.6	20.2	21.9	30.4	22.4	20.3	22.8	19.5	21.5	..	21.0
	1997	..	21.9	22.2	21.8	22.1	22.5	23.6	32.4	24.7	22.1	24.8	21.7	23.4	..	21.8
	1998	..	22.3	22.7	22.3	22.6	22.6	24.0	34.1	25.9	23.1	25.6	22.4	24.1	..	23.0
	1999	..	22.3	23.2	23.4	23.8	23.5	25.6	34.3	26.1	24.0	26.3	22.9	24.8	..	23.7
	2000	..	23.7	24.4	24.0	24.7	24.6	26.1	35.6	27.5	24.7	27.4	23.7	25.3	..	24.2
	2001	..	24.7	25.1	25.1	26.0	25.7	27.3	37.8	29.4	25.7	28.8	24.4	25.6	..	25.3
	2002	29.8	25.3	25.8	25.9	27.2	26.9	28.6	41.1	31.0	27.1	30.3	25.7	27.5	26.2	26.6
Other industries	1996	..	27.2	25.0	26.6	28.1	26.3	27.8	30.7	25.6	26.3	26.9	23.4	29.1	..	24.3
	1997	..	25.7	25.6	27.0	27.4	25.6	28.2	31.9	25.3	25.4	26.8	22.9	31.2	..	22.7
	1998	..	27.2	26.8	27.2	24.8	27.5	27.5	31.1	26.6	24.8	27.0	21.1	27.9	..	23.1
	1999	..	27.5	27.5	28.1	28.5	29.4	28.9	32.7	27.5	26.4	28.5	22.9	28.8	..	22.3
	2000	..	30.7	28.5	30.8	29.4	31.3	30.9	34.6	28.0	29.1	30.2	22.8	31.3	..	21.5
	2001	..	33.7	30.0	30.0	28.6	31.6	31.2	37.2	28.8	28.9	30.8	26.0	32.5	..	23.2
	2002	39.9	34.9	31.9	32.9	30.6	33.3	31.3	39.0	32.0	31.1	32.8	28.6	35.5	23.3	23.4

1: Estimates for the United Kingdom include ex-regio GVA data which are excluded from other areas shown in the table.

2: Workforce jobs are calculated by summing employee jobs, self-employment jobs from the Labour Force Survey, HM Forces and government-supported trainees.

3: In order to compare Northern Ireland data over time, these estimates use workforce jobs calculated from June estimates of employee jobs rather than annual averages used in the rest of the table.

Source: Regional and Local Division, ONS and Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment, Northern Ireland

LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

Table 2(b)(i) - Gross Value Added per filled job

Index UK = 100	GO Region/Country													
	UK	NE	NW	Y&H	EM	WM	E	L	SE	SW	ENG	WAL	SC	NI
1996	100	96.9	95.8	92.0	97.0	91.9	98.3	124.5	100.3	91.3	100.5	94.2	100.3	92.4
1997	100	95.6	95.5	92.6	95.9	92.9	98.0	124.0	100.1	90.6	100.5	94.4	100.7	91.1
1998	100	92.2	95.1	92.2	95.1	92.2	99.0	123.5	102.6	91.4	100.7	93.5	99.4	90.6
1999	100	94.3	93.3	93.1	93.6	92.7	97.4	123.3	104.2	93.1	100.8	91.7	99.3	91.0
2000	100	94.3	94.2	92.6	94.8	93.7	97.3	122.5	104.6	94.2	100.8	91.4	99.0	90.3
2001	100	95.2	93.9	94.1	95.4	94.0	97.4	121.7	104.4	93.5	101.1	92.2	96.4	89.3
2002	100	93.1	92.4	93.9	94.9	92.9	96.4	124.2	103.6	93.0	101.1	91.2	96.9	89.3
2003	100	92.5	92.8	93.3	96.7	94.0	96.4	121.2	105.0	93.8	101.0	90.9	97.5	89.6

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS

Table 2(b)(ii) - Gross Value Added per hour worked

Index UK = 100	GO Region/Country													
	UK	NE	NW	Y&H	EM	WM	E	L	SE	SW	ENG	WAL	SC	NI
1996	100	100.9	96.9	94.4	99.4	92.0	98.7	120.3	99.9	90.2	100.6	94.1	101.7	86.6
1997	100	97.7	97.8	94.6	97.1	92.3	98.6	121.5	99.1	90.0	100.6	94.7	101.7	85.0
1998	100	96.3	96.8	93.5	96.0	91.4	100.6	120.2	102.3	90.8	100.8	93.3	99.9	86.0
1999	100	97.7	95.5	94.5	94.8	93.8	98.6	117.8	104.1	93.2	100.9	93.6	99.4	85.0
2000	100	96.4	95.4	94.6	95.4	93.6	98.5	118.5	104.7	95.2	101.0	93.8	98.6	84.2
2001	100	99.3	95.5	96.4	96.6	94.6	97.5	116.5	104.7	93.5	101.1	92.8	96.8	86.2
2002	100	95.8	94.3	94.6	96.0	93.4	98.1	118.7	103.7	93.4	101.1	92.6	97.2	85.5
2003	100	95.1	94.4	93.7	96.9	94.6	97.1	115.4	106.5	95.4	101.1	91.9	98.1	84.3

Note: The annual hours figure that is used in the compilation of the GVA per hour worked index is an average of the four quarters and includes Employees, Self employed and Government Supported Trainees data provided by the Labour Force Survey, and HM Forces data provided by the Ministry of Defence.

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS

INVESTMENT AND OUTPUT BY UK AND FOREIGN-OWNED COMPANIES

Table 3(a)(i) - Manufacturing investment¹ by UK and foreign-owned companies

£ million		UK	GO Region/Country									ENG	WAL	SC	NI
			NE	NW	Y&H	EM	WM	E	L	SE	SW				
Foreign	1998	5,960	610	548	251	554	805	347	323	727	374	4,540	466	753	201
	1999	4,517	425	450	304	333	446	353	412	615	334	3,673	338	345	160
	2000	4,959	284	483	332	322	614	326	329	828	447	3,966	269	543	182
	2001	5,857	633	421	440	341	888	398	196	883	638	4,837	354	497	169
	2002	..	421	494	409	307	466	289	172	651	321	3,529	283	273	..
Average (1998-2002)		..	475	479	347	371	644	343	286	741	423	4,109	342	482	..
UK	1998	14,220	651	2,356	1,610	1,129	1,380	1,128	910	1,540	1,015	11,719	925	1,148	428
	1999	13,229	552	2,084	1,222	1,234	1,494	868	1,050	1,592	1,027	11,123	687	1,049	371
	2000	11,665	452	1,652	1,104	967	1,242	1,093	861	1,356	858	9,586	691	1,034	355
	2001	10,436	507	1,561	969	940	923	1,012	934	1,093	754	8,693	501	960	282
	2002	..	393	1,452	946	753	858	794	875	1,046	818	7,936	634	786	..
Average (1998-2002)		..	511	1,821	1,170	1,005	1,179	979	926	1,325	894	9,811	688	995	..

Table 3(a)(ii) - Services investment¹ by UK and foreign-owned companies

£ million		UK	GO Region/Country									ENG	WAL	SC	NI
			NE	NW	Y&H	EM	WM	E	L	SE	SW				
Foreign	1998	3,979	175	244	113	135	272	1,062	389	1,151	188	3,729	54	158	39
	1999	4,617	228	186	161	148	326	462	1,207	1,400	215	4,333	86	136	62
	2000	8,902	416	462	459	322	532	1,100	1,788	2,881	423	8,384	127	332	59
	2001	7,318	218	533	290	367	544	640	1,812	1,729	404	6,536	108	590	84
	2002	..	557	491	330	321	488	634	1,166	1,917	470	6,374	117	440	..
Average (1998-2002)		..	319	383	271	259	432	780	1,272	1,816	340	5,871	98	331	..
UK	1998	48,389	1,762	5,168	3,076	2,508	3,776	3,159	12,809	6,507	3,038	41,803	1,472	4,182	932
	1999	50,456	1,942	5,278	2,964	2,911	2,908	4,291	11,854	7,996	3,687	43,832	1,646	4,032	946
	2000	50,599	1,649	4,701	3,361	2,283	3,509	4,182	12,998	7,630	4,414	44,727	1,153	3,809	910
	2001	49,640	1,735	5,673	3,242	2,217	4,021	3,951	11,107	7,502	4,016	43,466	1,478	3,657	1,039
	2002	..	1,493	5,256	4,075	1,915	3,505	3,921	8,100	8,062	4,118	40,444	1,153	4,443	..
Average (1998-2002)		..	1,716	5,215	3,344	2,367	3,544	3,901	11,374	7,539	3,855	42,854	1,380	4,025	..

1. Please see ABI section of the National Statistics website for an explanation of methodology (www.statistics.gov.uk/abi).

Source: Figures for the years 1998 to 2002 were derived from the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI), ONS

INVESTMENT AND OUTPUT BY UK AND FOREIGN-OWNED COMPANIES

Table 3(a)(iii) - Other investment¹ by UK and foreign-owned companies

£ million		GO Region/Country													
		UK	NE	NW	Y&H	EM	WM	E	L	SE	SW	ENG	WAL	SC	NI
Foreign	1998	4,062	73	11	11	37	5	197	837	896	85	2,152	7	1,899	3
	1999	3,123	67	13	8	45	17	372	784	293	3	1,601	12	1,506	4
	2000	2,823	16	21	110	39	33	437	346	164	81	1,248	47	1,526	3
	2001	3,587	135	40	12	39	20	172	1,110	261	67	1,856	6	1,722	3
	2002	..	123	21	10	81	23	204	1,154	279	222	2,116	68	1,863	..
Average (1998-2002)		..	83	21	30	48	20	276	846	379	92	1,795	28	1,703	..
UK	1998	9,947	351	780	720	616	673	691	1,628	1,073	588	7,120	438	2,111	277
	1999	9,226	513	810	726	566	616	500	699	1,372	1,047	6,850	395	1,594	388
	2000	7,819	535	675	425	520	608	698	610	1,176	729	5,975	211	1,202	430
	2001	8,438	332	805	678	535	590	468	587	1,362	724	6,082	389	1,461	506
	2002	..	310	862	650	632	868	519	681	2,060	634	7,217	554	1,158	..
Average (1998-2002)		..	408	786	640	574	671	575	841	1,409	744	6,649	397	1,505	..

Table 3(a)(iv) - Total Investment¹ by UK and foreign-owned companies

£ million		GO Region/Country													
		UK ²	NE	NW	Y&H	EM	WM	E	L	SE	SW	ENG	WAL	SC	NI ²
Foreign	1998	14,001	859	802	375	726	1,082	1,607	1,548	2,774	647	10,420	527	2,810	243
	1999	12,258	721	649	473	526	789	1,187	2,403	2,308	552	9,607	436	1,988	227
	2000	16,685	716	965	901	683	1,179	1,863	2,464	3,873	952	13,597	443	2,401	243
	2001	16,762	985	993	742	747	1,452	1,210	3,118	2,872	1,109	13,229	468	2,809	257
	2002	..	1,101	1,007	749	709	976	1,126	2,491	2,847	1,013	12,019	468	2,577	..
Average (1998-2002)		..	876	883	648	678	1,096	1,399	2,405	2,935	855	11,774	468	2,517	..
UK	1998	72,556	2,765	8,304	5,406	4,252	5,830	4,978	15,347	9,120	4,641	60,643	2,835	7,441	1,637
	1999	72,911	3,008	8,173	4,912	4,711	5,017	5,659	13,603	10,961	5,761	61,804	2,728	6,675	1,705
	2000	70,084	2,636	7,029	4,889	3,770	5,358	5,973	14,469	10,162	6,001	60,288	2,056	6,046	1,695
	2001	68,514	2,575	8,039	4,890	3,692	5,534	5,431	12,629	9,958	5,494	58,241	2,368	6,078	1,827
	2002	..	2,196	7,571	5,671	3,300	5,230	5,234	9,656	11,169	5,570	55,597	2,341	6,387	..
Average (1998-2002)		..	2,636	7,823	5,154	3,945	5,394	5,455	13,141	10,274	5,493	59,315	2,466	6,525	..

1. Please see ABI section of the National Statistics website for an explanation of methodology (www.statistics.gov.uk/abi).

2. For 2002, Total investment by UK and foreign-owned companies combined was £1,765m for Northern Ireland and £81,154m for the United Kingdom

Source: Figures for the years 1998 to 2002 were derived from the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI), ONS

INVESTMENT AND OUTPUT BY UK AND FOREIGN-OWNED COMPANIES

Table 3(b)(i) - Manufacturing output (Gross Value Added (GVA)^{1,2}) from UK and foreign-owned companies

£ million		GO Region/Country													
		UK	NE	NW	Y&H	EM	WM	E	L	SE	SW	ENG	WAL	SC	NI
Foreign	1998	33,353	1,674	3,534	1,809	2,484	3,591	2,901	3,287	4,590	2,270	26,140	2,028	4,118	1,068
	1999	35,788	2,153	4,087	2,528	2,585	3,956	3,010	3,524	5,048	2,738	29,629	1,950	3,439	771
	2000	36,930	2,217	3,992	2,822	2,345	5,126	2,634	3,145	4,898	2,952	30,131	2,623	3,282	894
	2001	41,479	2,237	4,866	3,102	2,779	5,821	3,099	3,666	6,235	2,858	34,665	2,290	3,193	1,331
	2002	..	2,086	4,751	3,520	2,997	4,905	2,839	3,699	6,077	3,032	33,907	2,476	4,258	..
UK	1998	112,567	4,404	14,880	11,363	9,951	13,068	10,168	10,118	13,980	8,519	96,451	5,119	8,544	2,453
	1999	111,813	3,927	16,100	10,143	10,146	12,247	9,492	10,750	14,236	8,536	95,577	5,009	7,998	3,228
	2000	109,898	3,911	15,335	10,089	10,400	12,048	10,103	9,905	13,621	8,193	93,607	4,973	8,029	3,289
	2001	102,401	3,556	14,563	9,851	9,975	10,221	9,489	9,811	12,266	7,876	87,607	4,225	7,884	2,685
	2002	..	3,434	14,672	9,640	9,611	9,776	9,077	9,429	11,761	7,998	85,398	3,924	7,424	..

Table 3(b)(ii) - Services output (Gross Value Added (GVA)^{1,2}) from UK and foreign-owned companies

£ million		GO Region/Country													
		UK	NE	NW	Y&H	EM	WM	E	L	SE	SW	ENG	WAL	SC	NI
Foreign	1998	35,441	622	2,569	1,238	1,180	2,017	11,660	2,423	10,051	1,529	33,289	332	1,488	332
	1999	40,753	783	2,598	1,433	1,117	2,993	3,433	14,105	11,011	1,604	39,077	413	936	327
	2000	50,228	972	3,101	1,942	1,749	3,016	3,798	17,352	12,836	2,107	46,873	772	2,242	341
	2001	62,085	1,381	4,290	2,126	2,188	3,221	5,205	19,410	16,290	3,445	57,557	756	3,305	468
	2002	..	2,042	4,572	2,550	2,062	3,831	5,936	19,155	17,863	3,619	61,631	875	3,625	..
UK	1998	309,422	8,114	28,113	19,094	18,494	21,640	18,517	92,452	49,245	19,917	275,586	7,577	21,820	4,440
	1999	335,293	8,740	30,984	21,208	17,530	24,007	29,052	91,038	55,905	22,204	300,669	8,004	21,545	5,075
	2000	349,683	8,929	30,299	21,235	17,959	23,078	31,610	98,475	57,641	24,536	313,762	8,072	21,768	6,081
	2001	364,183	9,864	34,528	21,843	18,598	24,919	33,207	98,673	56,613	25,335	323,582	8,663	25,591	6,348
	2002	..	9,688	35,952	23,067	19,609	26,086	33,567	100,324	57,826	24,458	330,577	8,715	25,605	..

1: Please see ABI section of the National Statistics website for an explanation of methodology (www.statistics.gov.uk/abi).

2: Estimates of GVA shown here are from the ABI and are not the same as regional GVA published by ONS as part of the Regional Accounts. See Definitions for further details.

Source: Figures for the years 1998 to 2002 were derived from the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI), ONS

INVESTMENT AND OUTPUT BY UK AND FOREIGN-OWNED COMPANIES

Table 3(b)(iii) - Other output (Gross Value Added (GVA)^{1,2}) from UK and foreign-owned companies

£ million		UK	GO Region/Country									ENG	WAL	SC	NI
			NE	NW	Y&H	EM	WM	E	L	SE	SW				
Foreign	1998	8,415	275	196	95	99	89	488	1,995	1,741	262	5,241	30	3,116	28
	1999	11,246	330	164	102	142	102	1,063	3,613	1,278	59	6,855	44	4,316	32
	2000	13,550	117	304	515	203	218	1,407	2,621	1,156	380	6,923	287	6,299	40
	2001	16,992	367	377	127	310	291	1,068	5,216	2,029	466	10,250	78	6,623	41
	2002	..	437	275	159	406	273	916	5,407	1,917	859	10,648	265	6,269	..
UK	1998	51,953	2,109	5,016	4,507	3,773	4,337	4,254	5,948	7,100	3,391	40,434	2,174	8,051	1,293
	1999	56,601	2,539	5,499	4,912	3,622	4,588	4,184	6,208	8,266	4,487	44,306	2,390	8,456	1,450
	2000	62,762	2,561	5,375	5,539	4,317	4,545	5,370	8,768	8,944	4,344	49,762	2,138	9,272	1,590
	2001	64,033	2,279	5,854	6,324	4,547	4,633	5,199	6,487	9,428	5,395	50,147	2,480	8,982	2,424
	2002	..	2,374	6,496	6,140	4,481	5,495	5,841	5,970	10,843	4,953	52,593	2,810	7,722	..

Table 3(b)(iv) - Total output (Gross Value Added (GVA)^{1,2}) from UK and foreign-owned companies

£ million		UK ³	GO Region/Country									ENG	WAL	SC	NI ³
			NE	NW	Y&H	EM	WM	E	L	SE	SW				
Foreign	1998	77,209	2,572	6,299	3,141	3,763	5,697	15,048	7,704	16,383	4,062	64,670	2,389	8,722	1,428
	1999	87,787	3,266	6,849	4,063	3,844	7,051	7,506	21,242	17,338	4,401	75,560	2,406	8,691	1,130
	2000	100,707	3,306	7,396	5,279	4,297	8,361	7,839	23,118	18,890	5,439	83,926	3,682	11,823	1,275
	2001	120,556	3,985	9,533	5,355	5,277	9,334	9,371	28,293	24,554	6,769	102,471	3,124	13,120	1,840
	2002	..	4,565	9,598	6,229	5,465	9,009	9,691	28,261	25,857	7,511	106,186	3,617	14,152	..
UK	1998	473,942	14,627	48,009	34,964	32,218	39,045	32,939	108,518	70,325	31,827	412,471	14,870	38,415	8,186
	1999	503,707	15,206	52,583	36,263	31,298	40,843	42,729	107,996	78,407	35,227	440,552	15,402	37,999	9,753
	2000	522,343	15,402	51,009	36,862	32,676	39,671	47,083	117,148	80,207	37,073	457,131	15,184	39,068	10,960
	2001	530,617	15,699	54,945	38,019	33,120	39,773	47,895	114,971	78,308	38,606	461,336	15,368	42,456	11,457
	2002	..	15,497	57,121	38,846	33,701	41,357	48,484	115,723	80,431	37,409	468,569	15,449	40,751	..

1: Please see ABI section of the National Statistics website for an explanation of methodology (www.statistics.gov.uk/abi).

2: Estimates of GVA shown here are from the ABI and are not the same as regional GVA published by ONS as part of the Regional Accounts. See Definitions for further details.

3. For 2002, Total output GVA by UK and foreign-owned companies combined was £13,195m for Northern Ireland and £661,918m for the United Kingdom.

Source: Figures for the years 1998 to 2002 were derived from the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI), ONS

TOTAL INVESTMENT FROM UK AND FOREIGN-OWNED COMPANIES AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL REGIONAL GROSS VALUE ADDED

Table 3(c)(i) - Total manufacturing investment¹ by UK and foreign-owned companies as proportion of regional GVA

Per cent		GO Region/Country													
		UK	NE	NW	Y&H	EM	WM	E	L	SE	SW	ENG	WAL	SC	NI
Foreign	1998	0.8	2.3	0.7	0.4	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.6	1.2	1.1
	1999	0.5	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.9
	2000	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.9
	2001	0.6	2.1	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.8
	2002	..	1.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.4	..
UK	1998	1.8	2.4	3.0	2.8	2.3	2.2	1.7	0.6	1.4	1.7	1.8	3.1	1.8	2.4
	1999	1.6	2.0	2.5	2.0	2.4	2.3	1.2	0.7	1.4	1.7	1.6	2.2	1.6	2.0
	2000	1.3	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.5	0.5	1.1	1.3	1.3	2.1	1.5	1.8
	2001	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.3	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.4
	2002	..	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.8	1.0	..

Table 3(c)(ii) - Total services investment¹ by UK and foreign-owned companies as proportion of regional GVA

Per cent		GO Region/Country													
		UK	NE	NW	Y&H	EM	WM	E	L	SE	SW	ENG	WAL	SC	NI
Foreign	1998	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.6	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2
	1999	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3
	2000	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.5	1.1	2.3	0.6	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.3
	2001	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.3	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.4
	2002	..	1.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6	1.4	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.6	..
UK	1998	6.1	6.6	6.5	5.3	5.0	5.9	4.7	8.6	5.9	5.1	6.3	4.9	6.4	5.3
	1999	6.1	7.1	6.4	5.0	5.7	4.4	6.1	7.6	6.8	5.9	6.3	5.3	6.0	5.2
	2000	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.4	4.3	5.1	5.7	7.8	6.1	6.7	6.1	3.6	5.5	4.7
	2001	5.4	5.8	6.3	4.9	3.9	5.6	5.1	6.3	5.7	5.8	5.7	4.4	5.0	5.1
	2002	..	4.8	5.5	5.8	3.2	4.7	4.8	4.3	5.8	5.6	5.0	3.2	5.8	..

1: Please see ABI section of the National Statistics website for an explanation of methodology (www.statistics.gov.uk/abi).

Source: Figures for the years 1998 to 2002 were derived from the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI), ONS

TOTAL INVESTMENT FROM UK AND FOREIGN-OWNED COMPANIES AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL REGIONAL GROSS VALUE ADDED

Table 3(c)(iii) - Total other investment¹ by UK and foreign-owned companies as proportion of regional GVA

Per cent		GO Region/Country											WAL	SC	NI
		UK	NE	NW	Y&H	EM	WM	E	L	SE	SW	ENG			
Foreign	1998	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.0	2.9	0.0
	1999	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.2	0.0
	2000	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.2	0.0
	2001	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	2.4	0.0
	2002	..	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	2.4	..
UK	1998	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.5	3.2	1.6
	1999	1.1	1.9	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.4	1.2	1.7	1.0	1.3	2.4	2.1
	2000	0.9	1.9	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.7	2.2
	2001	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.3	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.1	2.0	2.5
	2002	..	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.6	0.4	1.5	0.9	0.9	1.6	1.5	..

Table 3(c)(iv) - Total Investment¹ by UK and foreign-owned companies as proportion of regional GVA

Per cent		GO Region/Country											WAL	SC	NI
		UK	NE	NW	Y&H	EM	WM	E	L	SE	SW	ENG			
Foreign	1998	1.8	3.2	1.0	0.6	1.5	1.7	2.4	1.0	2.5	1.1	1.6	1.8	4.3	1.4
	1999	1.5	2.6	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.5	2.0	0.9	1.4	1.4	3.0	1.2
	2000	1.9	2.5	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.7	2.5	1.5	3.1	1.5	1.9	1.4	3.4	1.3
	2001	1.8	3.3	1.1	1.1	1.3	2.0	1.6	1.8	2.2	1.6	1.7	1.4	3.9	1.3
	2002	..	3.5	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.3	3.4	..
UK	1998	9.2	10.4	10.5	9.3	8.5	9.1	7.4	10.3	8.2	7.8	9.1	9.4	11.4	9.3
	1999	8.8	11.0	9.9	8.2	9.2	7.6	8.1	8.7	9.3	9.3	8.9	8.8	10.0	9.3
	2000	8.0	9.3	8.2	7.8	7.0	7.8	8.2	8.7	8.1	9.2	8.3	6.4	8.7	8.8
	2001	7.5	8.6	8.9	7.4	6.6	7.7	7.1	7.2	7.6	7.9	7.6	7.0	8.4	9.0
	2002	..	7.0	8.0	8.1	5.6	7.0	6.5	5.1	8.0	7.6	6.8	6.6	8.3	..

1: Please see ABI section of the National Statistics website for an explanation of methodology (www.statistics.gov.uk/abi).

Source: Figures for the years 1998 to 2002 were derived from the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI), ONS

EXPORTS OF GOODS

Table 4(a)(i) - Value of exports of goods

		UK ¹	GO Region/Country									ENG	WAL	SC	NI	
			NE	NW	Y&H	EM	WM	E	L	SE	SW					
£ per employee job	2001	7,370	7,506	5,764	4,302	7,821	5,907	7,250	5,756	7,332	4,003	6,113	6,628	7,550	5,916	
	2002	7,248	7,242	5,903	4,426	7,397	6,032	7,229	6,541	7,155	3,602	6,195	6,157	6,904	5,048	
	2003	7,246	7,995	5,760	4,416	8,117	5,782	7,916	5,973	7,908	4,391	6,407	6,675	5,914	6,093	
	2004	7,246	8,100	5,969	4,739	7,953	5,915	7,944	5,612	8,002	4,636	6,443	7,505	5,296	6,374	
£ million	2001	Q1	49,770	1,836	4,195	2,481	3,366	3,335	4,373	6,196	6,897	2,259	34,937	1,830	4,840	1,046
		Q2	47,871	1,853	4,083	2,177	3,407	3,435	4,050	5,916	6,528	2,049	33,498	1,872	4,548	998
		Q3	44,906	1,655	3,920	2,137	3,394	3,039	3,750	5,639	6,166	1,884	31,585	1,721	3,576	898
		Q4	46,829	1,763	4,028	2,106	3,393	3,623	3,943	5,640	6,608	1,972	33,075	1,677	3,722	868
	2002	Q1	45,787	1,751	4,079	2,295	3,195	3,396	3,742	6,350	6,497	1,847	33,151	1,587	3,948	792
		Q2	49,546	1,837	4,406	2,486	3,363	3,685	4,074	7,238	6,673	1,957	35,720	1,653	3,909	850
		Q3	46,090	1,710	4,290	2,147	3,152	3,287	4,121	6,279	6,185	1,820	32,990	1,574	3,920	817
		Q4	45,553	1,640	4,095	2,149	3,153	3,433	4,293	6,114	6,390	1,911	33,178	1,805	3,840	883
	2003	Q1	45,611	1,829	3,723	2,264	3,176	3,113	4,355	6,551	6,776	2,022	33,809	1,797	3,425	870
		Q2	47,039	2,064	4,483	2,325	3,664	3,426	4,473	5,606	6,955	2,350	35,346	1,841	3,248	1,031
		Q3	47,126	2,049	4,391	2,349	3,722	3,198	4,453	5,721	7,283	2,404	35,570	1,730	3,219	1,034
		Q4	48,607	2,077	4,429	2,419	3,635	3,631	4,546	5,490	7,803	2,345	36,375	1,828	3,308	1,123
	2004	Q1	45,101	1,937	4,296	2,402	3,339	3,299	4,167	5,648	6,671	2,303	34,062	1,942	2,712	1,027
		Q2	46,609	2,032	4,393	2,438	3,256	3,556	4,510	5,558	7,030	2,397	35,169	2,009	2,971	1,099
		Q3	47,197	2,034	4,448	2,512	3,494	3,224	4,383	5,653	7,379	2,490	35,614	2,035	2,980	1,055
		Q4	50,476	2,097	4,609	2,757	3,757	3,568	4,878	5,416	8,081	2,522	37,686	2,232	3,201	1,160

1: UK figures include trade and GVA that cannot be allocated to regions.

Source: DTI analysis of information provided by the Statistics and Analysis of Trade Unit, HM Revenue and Customs and Short Term Employment Survey, ONS

Table 4(a) (ii) - Value of exports of goods as a percentage of headline regional GVA^{2,3}

Per cent		UK ¹	GO Region/Country									ENG	WAL	SC	NI
			NE	NW	Y&H	EM	WM	E	L	SE	SW				
	2001	21.5	24.3	18.5	13.9	24.5	19.1	21.5	14.7	20.5	12.1	18.1	21.3	23.7	19.2
	2002	20.0	22.9	17.5	12.9	23.1	18.4	19.7	13.8	19.1	10.9	16.9	19.6	21.3	17.1
	2003	19.2	21.7	16.8	12.7	21.6	17.8	18.7	14.3	18.3	10.2	16.4	17.9	19.4	15.4
	2004 ⁴	19.4	25.0	18.2	14.2	22.4	17.6	21.6	12.8	20.5	12.9	17.5	22.1	15.2	19.7

1: UK figures include trade and GVA that cannot be allocated to regions.

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

3: Estimates of workplace based GVA allocate income to the region in which commuters work

4: Uses 2003 regional GVA estimates

Source: DTI analysis of information provided by the Statistics and Analysis of Trade Unit, HM Revenue and Customs and Short Term Employment Survey, ONS

EXPORTS OF GOODS

Table 4(b)(i) - Total number of exporting companies ¹

Levels	UK	GO Region/Country										ENG	WAL	SC	NI
		NE	NW	Y&H	EM	WM	E	L	SE	SW					
2001	Q1	44,679	934	4,173	3,234	3,546	4,391	4,777	8,453	7,950	2,949	40,407	1,154	2,168	950
	Q2	44,579	968	4,217	3,226	3,510	4,373	4,783	8,322	7,857	3,024	40,280	1,168	2,200	931
	Q3	44,406	951	4,206	3,217	3,524	4,365	4,788	8,286	7,830	2,905	40,072	1,170	2,204	960
	Q4	45,459	947	4,297	3,285	3,535	4,463	4,892	8,666	7,995	3,023	41,103	1,164	2,218	974
2002	Q1	44,477	940	4,234	3,248	3,496	4,366	4,828	8,322	7,727	2,996	40,157	1,147	2,153	1,020
	Q2	45,335	973	4,346	3,348	3,622	4,415	4,925	8,311	7,843	3,081	40,864	1,187	2,249	1,035
	Q3	45,520	970	4,330	3,314	3,656	4,491	5,019	8,324	7,856	3,080	41,040	1,195	2,247	1,038
	Q4	45,624	932	4,406	3,410	3,669	4,545	4,988	8,299	7,756	3,076	41,081	1,206	2,282	1,055
2003	Q1	44,079	912	4,236	3,269	3,468	4,360	4,823	7,930	7,606	3,030	39,634	1,171	2,189	1,085
	Q2	48,339	1,016	4,588	3,577	3,847	4,688	5,248	8,867	8,454	3,342	43,627	1,252	2,361	1,099
	Q3	49,989	1,037	4,675	3,650	4,011	4,786	5,376	9,262	8,815	3,467	45,079	1,293	2,480	1,137
	Q4	49,760	1,026	4,706	3,666	3,901	4,838	5,400	9,091	8,722	3,506	44,856	1,305	2,475	1,124
2004	Q1	47,836	999	4,507	3,495	3,780	4,617	5,190	8,676	8,471	3,313	43,048	1,227	2,419	1,142
	Q2	48,978	1,045	4,652	3,595	3,814	4,772	5,340	8,719	8,673	3,484	44,094	1,248	2,452	1,184
	Q3	48,897	1,036	4,627	3,604	3,805	4,711	5,283	8,780	8,652	3,425	43,923	1,273	2,499	1,202
	Q4	50,168	1,056	4,674	3,664	3,920	4,832	5,486	9,013	8,875	3,571	45,091	1,321	2,551	1,205

1: The figures exclude traders that cannot be allocated to regions.

Source: *Statistics and Analysis of Trade Unit, HM Revenue and Customs*

Table 4(b)(ii) - Total number of companies exporting to the European Union and outside the European Union ^{1,2}

Levels	UK	GO Region/Country										ENG	WAL	SC	NI
		NE	NW	Y&H	EM	WM	E	L	SE	SW					
EU25	2003 Q1	20,133	514	2,170	1,622	1,685	2,049	2,132	2,678	3,378	1,332	17,560	659	974	940
	Q2	20,498	511	2,195	1,653	1,749	2,102	2,174	2,783	3,464	1,308	17,939	643	1,002	914
	Q3	21,027	518	2,279	1,713	1,814	2,168	2,209	2,811	3,535	1,391	18,438	654	1,007	928
	Q4	21,167	508	2,271	1,722	1,792	2,209	2,294	2,778	3,566	1,387	18,527	678	1,043	919
2004	Q1	21,053	520	2,249	1,693	1,797	2,187	2,260	2,746	3,553	1,384	18,389	658	1,034	972
	Q2	19,775	504	2,147	1,588	1,646	2,073	2,124	2,530	3,316	1,297	17,225	606	976	968
	Q3	17,013	450	1,836	1,374	1,460	1,723	1,786	2,099	2,830	1,097	14,655	548	831	979
	Q4	17,055	453	1,823	1,377	1,454	1,737	1,795	2,067	2,850	1,116	14,672	551	841	991
Outside EU25	2004 Q1	41,138	847	3,835	2,997	3,223	3,956	4,550	7,748	7,559	2,901	37,616	1,026	2,122	374
	Q2	43,023	908	4,047	3,166	3,336	4,162	4,764	7,943	7,860	3,145	39,331	1,083	2,179	430
	Q3	43,979	923	4,147	3,251	3,385	4,277	4,858	8,168	7,980	3,141	40,130	1,136	2,292	421
	Q4	45,169	936	4,195	3,278	3,504	4,384	5,054	8,394	8,195	3,309	41,249	1,179	2,330	411

1: Traders may export to both EU and non-EU countries. Therefore, the sum of companies exporting to EU and non-EU countries will not add up to the total number of exporting companies in table 4b(i).

2: The figures exclude traders that cannot be allocated to regions.

Source: *Statistics and Analysis of Trade Unit, HM Revenue and Customs*

EXPORTS OF GOODS

Table 4(c) - Destination of export goods - 2004

Per cent	GO Region/Country													
	UK ¹	NE	NW	Y&H	EM	WM	E	L	SE	SW	ENG	WAL	SC	NI
EU	57.6	65.0	53.3	60.0	56.2	56.5	59.1	41.4	55.6	62.0	55.0	65.6	52.6	61.5
North America	17.2	11.5	18.0	13.5	16.2	21.2	17.0	23.6	18.5	13.5	18.0	17.2	19.2	21.3
Asia and Oceania	11.2	10.3	13.3	11.8	13.6	10.4	10.6	15.2	11.1	12.2	12.2	9.8	13.1	8.8
Other Europe	5.6	7.7	4.3	5.7	5.0	4.3	5.5	8.1	6.1	5.3	5.8	2.6	6.5	1.8
Middle East and Africa	7.1	4.6	9.5	6.7	7.8	6.6	6.5	11.1	7.8	5.8	7.9	3.8	7.0	5.6
Latin America and Caribbean	1.2	1.0	1.6	2.3	1.1	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.1
World	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1: UK figures include trade that cannot be allocated to regions.

Source: *Source: DTI analysis of information provided by the Statistics and Analysis of Trade Unit, HM Revenue and Customs*

EARNINGS

Table 5(a) -Median Full-Time Hourly Earnings¹ - All Industries

£s Per Hour	GO Region/Country															
	UK	NE	NW	Y&H	EM	WM	E	L	SE	SW	ENG	WAL	SC	GB	NI	
1998	Male	8.90	8.19	8.55	8.19	8.06	8.54	8.83	11.64	9.55	8.52	9.01	8.17	8.50	8.92	7.88
	Female	7.26	6.36	6.79	6.66	6.32	6.74	7.32	9.87	7.55	6.70	7.37	6.70	6.83	7.27	6.64
	Total	8.26	7.47	7.80	7.60	7.50	7.88	8.23	10.78	8.65	7.70	8.39	7.56	7.76	8.29	7.42
1999	Male	9.21	8.51	8.87	8.43	8.41	8.79	9.18	12.06	9.80	8.67	9.25	8.47	8.82	9.24	8.12
	Female	7.63	6.68	7.06	6.95	6.65	7.04	7.56	10.28	7.90	6.91	7.68	6.96	7.27	7.64	6.96
	Total	8.60	7.78	8.13	7.84	7.86	8.19	8.56	11.23	8.98	7.92	8.64	7.86	8.19	8.63	7.68
2000	Male	9.56	8.90	9.14	8.74	8.57	9.05	9.48	12.80	10.15	9.06	9.68	8.77	9.14	9.59	8.31
	Female	7.89	7.01	7.33	7.14	6.94	7.36	7.78	10.66	8.26	7.20	8.00	7.25	7.41	7.91	7.21
	Total	8.91	8.22	8.41	8.13	8.06	8.38	8.78	11.84	9.38	8.24	9.04	8.15	8.37	8.94	7.88
2001	Male	9.99	9.16	9.47	9.00	8.97	9.49	10.02	13.41	10.63	9.48	10.13	8.96	9.50	10.01	8.54
	Female	8.28	7.17	7.74	7.45	7.27	7.73	8.17	11.43	8.68	7.57	8.42	7.47	7.84	8.31	7.58
	Total	9.32	8.36	8.77	8.45	8.37	8.86	9.24	12.46	9.85	8.65	9.47	8.43	8.79	9.35	8.14
2002	Male	10.40	9.29	9.87	9.32	9.46	9.80	10.41	14.11	11.40	9.90	10.56	9.33	10.03	10.45	8.83
	Female	8.70	7.53	8.19	7.91	7.58	8.03	8.46	12.04	9.26	7.91	8.82	7.71	8.35	8.71	7.97
	Total	9.74	8.61	9.21	8.78	8.76	9.12	9.65	13.13	10.45	9.00	9.88	8.65	9.28	9.78	8.52
2003	Male	10.75	9.50	10.10	9.84	9.86	10.01	10.79	14.65	11.74	10.27	10.94	9.60	10.12	10.80	9.01
	Female	9.07	7.91	8.62	8.36	8.06	8.30	8.91	12.44	9.65	8.35	9.21	8.11	8.67	9.10	8.19
	Total	10.07	8.76	9.49	9.29	9.21	9.34	10.02	13.61	10.83	9.43	10.24	9.06	9.50	10.10	8.75
exc supp surveys	2004 Male	11.24	10.06	10.64	10.33	10.24	10.47	11.25	15.27	12.13	10.45	11.42	10.38	10.44	11.28	9.57
	Female	9.55	8.43	8.87	8.75	8.34	8.80	9.31	12.97	10.04	8.72	9.64	8.60	9.21	9.57	8.90
	Total	10.56	9.40	9.96	9.71	9.60	9.86	10.46	14.14	11.28	9.72	10.72	9.64	9.89	10.60	9.38
inc supp surveys ²	2004 Male	11.18	10.01	10.63	10.28	10.14	10.39	11.15	15.19	12.09	10.41	11.37	10.25	10.41	11.23	9.49
	Female	9.49	8.40	8.81	8.77	8.28	8.71	9.21	12.89	9.98	8.72	9.60	8.57	9.15	9.50	8.90
	Total	10.51	9.35	9.92	9.67	9.51	9.75	10.39	14.07	11.24	9.66	10.66	9.57	9.87	10.54	9.33

1. Full-time employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey pay period was unaffected by absence.

2 The 2004 ASHE survey also included supplementary information and therefore is not fully comparable with previous estimates from the NES. See *Definitions* section.

Source: ONS; Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment, Northern Ireland

EARNINGS

Table 5(b) - Median Full Time Manufacturing Sector Earnings¹

£s Per Hour	GO Region/Country														
	UK	NE	NW	Y&H	EM	WM	E	L	SE	SW	ENG	WAL	SC	GB	NI
1998 Males	8.70	8.57	8.74	8.33	8.06	8.48	9.03	10.46	9.58	8.76	8.76	8.75	8.65	8.75	6.92
Females	6.26	5.79	6.25	5.87	5.69	5.88	6.87	9.11	7.00	6.27	6.37	6.11	5.64	6.29	5.26
All	8.15	8.09	8.10	7.75	7.50	7.91	8.54	10.14	8.83	8.14	8.22	8.19	7.88	8.19	6.48
1999 Males	8.96	8.87	9.01	8.48	8.39	8.63	9.30	10.96	9.86	8.90	9.01	8.92	8.84	9.00	7.09
Females	6.58	6.09	6.44	6.03	5.92	6.10	7.00	9.75	7.55	6.51	6.69	6.38	6.11	6.62	5.57
All	8.43	8.39	8.45	7.95	7.86	8.10	8.84	10.60	9.21	8.42	8.51	8.33	8.13	8.47	6.74
2000 Males	9.25	9.16	9.36	8.83	8.57	8.78	9.74	11.06	9.88	9.30	9.32	9.08	9.21	9.30	7.64
Females	6.86	6.20	6.75	6.10	6.14	6.40	7.55	9.99	7.89	6.84	7.01	6.45	6.38	6.90	5.86
All	8.71	8.71	8.80	8.25	7.99	8.22	9.21	10.86	9.40	8.79	8.81	8.43	8.42	8.76	7.16
2001 Males	9.62	9.33	9.67	9.09	8.97	9.24	10.33	11.97	10.71	9.61	9.73	9.40	9.43	9.68	7.80
Females	7.20	6.59	7.03	6.62	6.31	6.95	7.68	10.88	8.35	7.40	7.34	6.34	6.61	7.23	6.25
All	9.11	8.88	9.21	8.53	8.26	8.76	9.78	11.64	10.12	9.14	9.23	8.70	8.66	9.16	7.45
2002 Males	9.92	9.52	10.06	9.30	9.35	9.54	10.35	12.37	11.02	9.80	10.01	9.56	10.15	10.00	8.13
Females	7.56	7.01	7.48	6.77	6.59	6.93	8.29	11.89	8.89	7.58	7.71	6.52	6.69	7.58	6.79
All	9.41	9.03	9.58	8.75	8.75	8.98	9.94	12.28	10.44	9.37	9.54	8.81	9.13	9.47	7.81
2003 Males	10.33	9.45	10.39	9.88	9.87	9.87	10.89	13.81	11.61	10.30	10.42	9.89	10.27	10.38	8.70
Females	7.95	7.41	7.95	7.27	6.98	7.33	8.53	12.70	9.27	8.04	8.15	6.88	7.38	7.97	7.00
All	9.83	9.02	9.90	9.32	9.17	9.42	10.33	13.40	11.00	9.89	9.97	9.25	9.49	9.89	8.29
2004 Males	10.77	10.53	10.87	10.14	10.43	10.32	11.28	14.13	12.02	10.58	10.91	10.63	10.20	10.86	9.01
exc supp surveys	8.43	7.58	8.31	7.75	7.38	7.84	9.09	13.21	10.24	8.08	8.64	7.71	7.68	8.48	6.79
All	10.33	10.07	10.52	9.65	9.79	9.88	10.86	13.86	11.57	10.07	10.46	9.76	9.69	10.39	8.63
2004 Males	10.74	10.47	10.83	10.14	10.36	10.26	11.23	14.08	12.09	10.57	10.87	10.54	10.15	10.81	9.06
inc supp surveys²	8.39	7.60	8.27	7.76	7.41	7.84	8.97	13.16	10.20	8.06	8.62	7.61	7.57	8.43	6.75
All	10.27	10.00	10.45	9.63	9.74	9.80	10.82	13.77	11.57	10.00	10.43	9.65	9.63	10.34	8.68

¹ Full-time employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey pay period was unaffected by absence.

² Includes supplementary information, results are not therefore comparable with earlier years.

Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, ONS; Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment, Northern Ireland

EARNINGS

Table 5(c) - Median Full Time Service Sector Earnings¹

£s Per Hour	GO Region/Country														
	UK	NE	NW	Y&H	EM	WM	E	L	SE	SW	ENG	WAL	SC	GB	NI
1998 Males	9.20	8.10	8.52	8.13	8.14	8.68	8.93	12.00	9.76	8.54	9.36	7.91	8.52	9.20	9.30
Females	7.49	6.55	6.93	6.82	6.69	7.04	7.45	9.93	7.70	6.80	7.64	6.78	6.99	7.50	7.08
All	8.38	7.22	7.64	7.48	7.51	7.83	8.20	10.93	8.65	7.60	8.52	7.28	7.68	8.39	7.96
1999 Males	9.58	8.34	8.87	8.47	8.54	9.06	9.29	12.48	9.92	8.70	9.71	8.25	8.95	9.59	9.27
Females	7.84	6.82	7.19	7.11	6.94	7.31	7.75	10.31	7.95	6.99	7.92	7.14	7.52	7.85	7.40
All	8.70	7.52	7.98	7.75	7.84	8.22	8.54	11.33	8.94	7.78	8.83	7.65	8.23	8.72	8.24
2000 Males	9.92	8.45	9.18	8.75	8.75	9.34	9.52	13.19	10.42	9.19	10.09	8.82	9.22	9.93	9.40
Females	8.12	7.14	7.45	7.30	7.29	7.56	7.89	10.73	8.40	7.29	8.22	7.47	7.64	8.13	7.60
All	9.05	7.80	8.26	8.00	8.13	8.44	8.70	11.97	9.44	8.14	9.20	8.12	8.39	9.06	8.42
2001 Males	10.35	8.78	9.35	8.96	9.08	9.88	10.09	13.76	10.90	9.54	10.54	8.95	9.67	10.38	9.52
Females	8.51	7.26	7.83	7.65	7.68	7.97	8.25	11.48	8.76	7.68	8.63	7.69	8.09	8.53	7.91
All	9.46	7.94	8.59	8.34	8.40	8.97	9.13	12.61	9.84	8.53	9.60	8.28	8.83	9.47	8.64
2002 Males	10.87	9.06	9.85	9.34	9.61	10.13	10.70	14.49	11.76	10.19	11.04	9.34	10.12	10.89	9.93
Females	8.92	7.61	8.33	8.08	7.80	8.19	8.53	12.06	9.33	7.96	9.02	7.96	8.59	8.94	8.20
All	9.89	8.36	9.08	8.76	8.69	9.16	9.60	13.24	10.53	8.96	10.07	8.62	9.35	9.92	9.02
2003 Males	11.08	9.32	10.07	9.83	9.84	10.09	10.79	14.97	11.99	10.36	11.32	9.48	10.19	11.10	9.90
Females	9.26	7.94	8.70	8.55	8.30	8.44	9.00	12.44	9.73	8.40	9.36	8.37	8.83	9.28	8.38
All	10.18	8.57	9.32	9.22	9.16	9.24	9.94	13.66	10.85	9.34	10.36	9.05	9.46	10.21	9.05
2004 Males	11.58	9.71	10.61	10.43	10.15	10.52	11.33	15.57	12.38	10.58	11.79	10.56	10.58	11.62	10.56
exc supp surveys	9.69	8.53	8.91	8.87	8.57	8.94	9.38	12.97	10.03	8.79	9.80	8.79	9.27	9.70	9.26
All	10.66	9.13	9.73	9.67	9.46	9.75	10.40	14.22	11.26	9.68	10.83	9.73	9.89	10.69	10.01
2004 Males	11.52	9.71	10.61	10.38	10.01	10.48	11.18	15.53	12.31	10.54	11.76	10.30	10.57	11.55	10.38
inc supp surveys ²	9.64	8.48	8.88	8.87	8.52	8.87	9.29	12.89	9.98	8.78	9.72	8.74	9.25	9.64	9.17
All	10.61	9.10	9.71	9.64	9.35	9.65	10.29	14.16	11.22	9.64	10.76	9.64	9.87	10.62	9.91

1 Full-time employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey pay period was unaffected by absence.

2 Includes supplementary information, results are not therefore comparable with earlier years.

Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, ONS; Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment, Northern Ireland

EMPLOYMENT

Table 6(a) - All People of Working Age in Employment^{1,2} - Residence Based

Thousands	GO Region/Country													
	UK	NE	NW	Y&H	EM	WM	E	L	SE	SW	ENG	WAL	SC	NI
1999 Spring	26,235	1,007	2,893	2,166	1,916	2,344	2,505	3,265	3,823	2,233	22,152	1,179	2,222	671
Summer	26,352	1,026	2,919	2,177	1,919	2,348	2,527	3,304	3,820	2,226	22,266	1,177	2,229	671
Autumn	26,441	1,033	2,943	2,177	1,924	2,346	2,513	3,304	3,845	2,249	22,334	1,194	2,233	671
Winter	26,480	1,036	2,930	2,175	1,935	2,330	2,517	3,322	3,863	2,256	22,363	1,191	2,245	672
2000 Spring	26,602	1,041	2,961	2,203	1,946	2,325	2,530	3,322	3,886	2,267	22,482	1,200	2,254	658
Summer	26,729	1,048	2,971	2,219	1,940	2,330	2,555	3,334	3,887	2,287	22,571	1,200	2,287	666
Autumn	26,675	1,054	2,926	2,206	1,926	2,320	2,571	3,333	3,872	2,287	22,497	1,188	2,303	680
Winter	26,819	1,052	2,962	2,223	1,930	2,339	2,596	3,380	3,877	2,284	22,642	1,188	2,304	678
2001 Spring	26,872	1,057	2,975	2,211	1,927	2,365	2,587	3,392	3,892	2,292	22,699	1,180	2,303	685
Summer	26,859	1,050	2,953	2,208	1,935	2,360	2,568	3,418	3,894	2,298	22,684	1,183	2,290	698
Autumn	26,901	1,050	2,937	2,202	1,965	2,379	2,585	3,413	3,889	2,300	22,720	1,197	2,294	686
Winter	26,922	1,054	2,966	2,210	1,953	2,373	2,599	3,413	3,899	2,299	22,766	1,191	2,278	683
2002 Spring	26,974	1,058	2,956	2,208	1,966	2,379	2,584	3,434	3,896	2,310	22,791	1,194	2,295	693
Summer	27,037	1,061	2,962	2,219	1,980	2,380	2,584	3,435	3,888	2,312	22,822	1,217	2,302	692
Autumn	27,118	1,052	3,016	2,230	1,970	2,382	2,569	3,427	3,884	2,324	22,854	1,240	2,317	703
Winter	27,158	1,050	3,023	2,241	1,971	2,389	2,565	3,404	3,884	2,323	22,847	1,253	2,333	718
2003 Spring	27,225	1,056	3,037	2,255	1,974	2,380	2,584	3,405	3,883	2,310	22,883	1,277	2,338	718
Summer	27,213	1,060	3,051	2,261	1,968	2,368	2,585	3,415	3,874	2,306	22,888	1,281	2,333	705
Autumn	27,254	1,074	3,048	2,264	1,971	2,356	2,611	3,418	3,869	2,329	22,940	1,281	2,327	701
Winter	27,426	1,083	3,073	2,270	1,992	2,396	2,631	3,432	3,873	2,354	23,104	1,274	2,334	708
2004 Spring	27,388	1,077	3,056	2,284	2,008	2,387	2,616	3,445	3,856	2,334	23,063	1,286	2,341	694
Summer	27,398	1,088	3,065	2,284	1,989	2,387	2,630	3,413	3,879	2,338	23,073	1,261	2,358	701
Autumn	27,498	1,084	3,084	2,284	1,994	2,427	2,626	3,394	3,900	2,332	23,125	1,286	2,367	713

1 Seasonally adjusted.

2 Including self-employed people.

Source: Labour Force Survey, ONS

EMPLOYMENT

Table 6(b) - Percentage of People of Working Age in Employment^{1,2} - Residence Based

Per Cent	GO Region/Country													
	UK	NE	NW	Y&H	EM	WM	E	L	SE	SW	ENG	WAL	SC	NI
1999 Spring	73.8	65.3	71.1	72.7	76.1	73.9	77.9	71.5	79.7	78.2	74.5	68.6	71.2	66.9
Summer	74.0	66.6	71.7	73.0	76.1	74.0	78.5	71.9	79.5	77.8	74.8	68.5	71.4	66.9
Autumn	74.1	67.1	72.3	73.0	76.2	74.0	78.0	71.6	79.9	78.4	74.9	69.4	71.6	66.7
Winter	74.1	67.3	71.9	72.9	76.5	73.4	77.9	71.6	80.2	78.4	74.9	69.1	72.0	66.8
2000 Spring	74.4	67.6	72.6	73.8	76.9	73.3	78.2	71.2	80.5	78.7	75.2	69.6	72.3	65.2
Summer	74.6	68.1	72.8	74.3	76.6	73.4	78.8	71.1	80.5	79.1	75.3	69.5	73.4	65.9
Autumn	74.3	68.5	71.7	73.7	75.9	73.1	79.2	70.7	80.0	79.0	74.9	68.8	73.8	67.1
Winter	74.6	68.3	72.5	74.1	75.9	73.6	79.8	71.3	80.0	78.8	75.3	68.8	73.8	66.7
2001 Spring	74.6	68.7	72.8	73.6	75.7	74.3	79.5	71.2	80.2	78.9	75.3	68.2	73.7	67.3
Summer	74.4	68.2	72.2	73.4	75.8	74.1	78.8	71.3	80.1	79.0	75.1	68.4	73.2	68.4
Autumn	74.4	68.1	71.7	73.0	76.8	74.5	79.2	71.0	79.9	78.9	75.1	69.0	73.3	67.1
Winter	74.4	68.3	72.3	73.2	76.1	74.2	79.5	70.8	80.1	78.8	75.1	68.5	72.8	66.7
2002 Spring	74.4	68.5	71.9	73.0	76.5	74.3	79.0	71.1	79.9	79.1	75.1	68.6	73.4	67.5
Summer	74.5	68.7	72.0	73.3	76.8	74.2	78.9	70.9	79.7	79.0	75.1	69.8	73.6	67.3
Autumn	74.6	68.0	73.2	73.5	76.3	74.2	78.3	70.6	79.5	79.3	75.1	71.0	74.1	68.2
Winter	74.6	67.9	73.2	73.7	76.1	74.3	78.0	70.1	79.4	79.1	74.9	71.6	74.5	69.6
2003 Spring	74.7	68.2	73.5	74.1	76.1	74.0	78.5	70.0	79.3	78.5	75.0	72.8	74.7	69.4
Summer	74.6	68.4	73.7	74.2	75.7	73.5	78.3	70.1	79.0	78.3	74.9	72.9	74.4	68.0
Autumn	74.6	69.2	73.5	74.2	75.7	73.1	79.1	70.1	78.8	78.9	74.9	72.8	74.2	67.5
Winter	74.9	69.8	74.0	74.2	76.3	74.3	79.6	70.3	78.8	79.6	75.4	72.2	74.4	68.1
2004 Spring	74.7	69.4	73.4	74.5	76.8	74.0	79.0	70.5	78.4	78.8	75.1	72.7	74.5	66.6
Summer	74.7	70.0	73.5	74.4	76.0	74.0	79.3	69.7	78.8	78.7	75.1	71.2	75.0	67.2
Autumn	74.8	69.7	73.9	74.3	76.0	75.1	79.1	69.3	79.1	78.4	75.1	72.5	75.2	68.3

1 Figures are seasonally adjusted.

2 Including self-employed people.

Source: Labour Force Survey, ONS

EMPLOYMENT

Table 6(c) - Total Employee Jobs^{1,2} and Shares of Total UK Jobs - Workplace Based

Thousands	UK ³	GO Region/Country										WAL	SC	NI
		NE	NW	Y&H	EM	WM	E	L	SE	SW	ENG ³			
2001 March	25,690	950	2,843	2,056	1,735	2,275	2,287	4,042	3,537	2,019	21,746	1,076	2,219	649
June	25,873	953	2,864	2,066	1,751	2,277	2,285	4,049	3,587	2,064	21,896	1,078	2,249	650
September	25,955	959	2,903	2,076	1,763	2,288	2,261	4,047	3,611	2,076	21,984	1,076	2,244	651
December	26,110	985	2,905	2,087	1,770	2,307	2,254	4,039	3,661	2,089	22,097	1,079	2,270	665
2002 March	25,902	977	2,890	2,069	1,759	2,300	2,247	3,964	3,633	2,081	21,921	1,072	2,248	661
June	25,965	983	2,917	2,076	1,763	2,301	2,256	3,940	3,640	2,101	21,977	1,084	2,241	664
September	26,013	993	2,938	2,094	1,769	2,312	2,259	3,917	3,638	2,097	22,017	1,093	2,239	665
December	26,164	997	2,966	2,114	1,766	2,331	2,281	3,941	3,657	2,105	22,159	1,088	2,242	675
2003 March	25,920	992	2,940	2,096	1,741	2,305	2,273	3,893	3,620	2,082	21,942	1,084	2,227	669
June	26,070	1,000	2,954	2,129	1,757	2,315	2,296	3,894	3,621	2,106	22,073	1,090	2,239	673
September	26,117	999	2,967	2,141	1,763	2,309	2,311	3,886	3,600	2,122	22,097	1,105	2,245	673
December	26,322	1,002	2,984	2,167	1,770	2,323	2,333	3,936	3,604	2,141	22,260	1,111	2,268	682
2004 March	26,114	993	2,963	2,150	1,742	2,306	2,312	3,917	3,578	2,128	22,088	1,097	2,249	679
June	26,226	991	2,973	2,158	1,750	2,308	2,330	3,929	3,593	2,145	22,178	1,108	2,262	678
September	26,267	1,002	2,983	2,164	1,743	2,310	2,342	3,922	3,595	2,154	22,215	1,107	2,262	682
Percentage of Total UK Employee Jobs														
2001 March	100	3.7	11.1	8.0	6.8	8.9	8.9	15.7	13.8	7.9	84.6	4.2	8.6	2.5
June	100	3.7	11.1	8.0	6.8	8.8	8.8	15.6	13.9	8.0	84.6	4.2	8.7	2.5
September	100	3.7	11.2	8.0	6.8	8.8	8.7	15.6	13.9	8.0	84.7	4.1	8.6	2.5
December	100	3.8	11.1	8.0	6.8	8.8	8.6	15.5	14.0	8.0	84.6	4.1	8.7	2.5
2002 March	100	3.8	11.2	8.0	6.8	8.9	8.7	15.3	14.0	8.0	84.6	4.1	8.7	2.6
June	100	3.8	11.2	8.0	6.8	8.9	8.7	15.2	14.0	8.1	84.6	4.2	8.6	2.6
September	100	3.8	11.3	8.0	6.8	8.9	8.7	15.1	14.0	8.1	84.6	4.2	8.6	2.6
December	100	3.8	11.3	8.1	6.7	8.9	8.7	15.1	14.0	8.0	84.7	4.2	8.6	2.6
2003 March	100	3.8	11.3	8.1	6.7	8.9	8.8	15.0	14.0	8.0	84.7	4.2	8.6	2.6
June	100	3.8	11.3	8.2	6.7	8.9	8.8	14.9	13.9	8.1	84.7	4.2	8.6	2.6
September	100	3.8	11.4	8.2	6.8	8.8	8.8	14.9	13.8	8.1	84.6	4.2	8.6	2.6
December	100	3.8	11.3	8.2	6.7	8.8	8.9	15.0	13.7	8.1	84.6	4.2	8.6	2.6
2004 March	100	3.8	11.3	8.2	6.7	8.8	8.9	15.0	13.7	8.1	84.6	4.2	8.6	2.6
June	100	3.8	11.3	8.2	6.7	8.8	8.9	15.0	13.7	8.2	84.6	4.2	8.6	2.6
September	100	3.8	11.4	8.2	6.6	8.8	8.9	14.9	13.7	8.2	84.6	4.2	8.6	2.6

1 Not seasonally adjusted.

2 Not including self-employed people.

3 Regions may not sum to UK or England totals.

Source: Short Term Employment & Turnover Survey, Employment, Earnings & Productivity Division, ONS

UNEMPLOYMENT

Table 7 - Unemployment Rate^{1,2}

Per Cent	GO Region/Country													
	UK	NE	NW	Y&H	EM	WM	E	L	SE	SW	ENG	WAL	SC	NI
1999 Spring	6.1	9.9	6.3	6.5	5.3	6.8	4.3	7.8	3.7	4.9	5.9	7.2	7.4	7.4
Summer	5.9	9.4	6.2	6.0	5.5	6.6	3.7	7.4	4.0	4.3	5.7	7.6	7.0	7.5
Autumn	5.8	8.9	6.0	6.3	5.5	6.5	4.2	7.3	3.9	4.1	5.6	7.3	7.1	6.7
Winter	5.8	8.5	6.4	6.4	5.2	6.1	4.0	7.3	3.7	4.2	5.6	6.7	7.5	6.8
2000 Spring	5.6	9.0	5.5	6.0	5.2	6.2	3.7	7.4	3.4	4.2	5.4	6.3	7.6	7.1
Summer	5.2	9.1	5.1	5.9	4.6	5.8	3.6	7.0	3.1	4.0	5.1	6.0	6.3	5.8
Autumn	5.3	7.7	5.5	6.1	4.7	6.1	3.6	6.9	3.2	4.0	5.1	6.4	6.3	5.8
Winter	5.2	7.7	5.4	5.7	4.7	5.9	3.4	6.7	3.5	3.9	5.0	6.4	5.9	6.0
2001 Spring	4.9	7.3	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.1	3.7	6.2	3.1	3.6	4.7	5.9	5.8	6.3
Summer	5.1	7.3	5.3	5.3	4.7	5.3	3.9	6.3	3.3	3.7	4.8	5.8	6.6	5.9
Autumn	5.1	7.2	5.4	5.1	4.3	5.4	3.9	7.1	3.5	3.4	4.9	5.2	6.6	6.1
Winter	5.1	7.5	5.1	5.2	4.8	5.6	3.7	7.0	3.5	3.5	4.9	5.6	6.5	5.9
2002 Spring	5.2	6.8	5.5	5.3	4.4	5.6	3.6	7.0	4.0	3.6	5.0	6.1	6.9	5.5
Summer	5.2	6.3	5.4	5.4	4.5	6.0	3.7	6.9	3.8	3.8	5.1	5.2	6.4	6.1
Autumn	5.2	6.8	5.1	5.2	4.8	5.9	4.1	6.6	4.0	4.1	5.1	5.2	6.2	5.6
Winter	5.1	6.6	5.0	5.0	4.4	5.9	4.4	7.0	3.9	3.6	5.0	4.8	6.0	5.5
2003 Spring	5.0	6.5	5.0	5.4	4.3	5.7	4.1	7.1	3.8	3.8	5.0	4.6	5.5	5.3
Summer	5.0	6.3	4.8	5.0	4.6	5.7	3.8	7.4	4.0	3.4	5.0	4.6	5.8	5.6
Autumn	4.9	6.4	4.9	5.0	4.5	5.8	3.5	7.2	3.8	2.7	4.8	4.8	5.8	6.0
Winter	4.8	5.8	4.7	5.1	4.5	5.4	3.3	6.8	3.9	3.1	4.7	4.6	5.6	5.2
2004 Spring	4.8	5.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	5.6	4.0	6.8	3.8	3.3	4.7	4.6	6.0	5.0
Summer	4.7	6.0	4.3	4.3	3.8	5.4	3.5	6.9	3.6	3.4	4.6	4.6	5.7	4.7
Autumn	4.7	6.3	4.5	4.7	4.2	4.9	3.6	7.0	3.6	3.2	4.6	4.4	5.5	5.1

1 All aged 16 and over.

2 Seasonally adjusted.

Source: Labour Force Survey, ONS

CLAIMANT COUNT

Table 8(a) - Claimant Count Rate^{1,2,3}

Per Cent	GO Region/Country													
	UK	NE	NW	Y&H	EM	WM	E	L	SE	SW	ENG	WAL	SC	NI
1999 March	4.3	7.3	4.7	5.3	3.8	4.6	3.0	4.7	2.4	3.2	4.1	5.2	5.2	7.0
June	4.2	7.2	4.6	5.1	3.7	4.5	2.9	4.5	2.3	3.1	4.0	5.1	5.1	6.5
September	4.0	7.0	4.5	4.9	3.6	4.4	2.8	4.4	2.2	2.9	3.8	4.8	5.0	6.1
December	3.8	6.6	4.3	4.7	3.4	4.2	2.7	4.2	2.1	2.7	3.6	4.6	4.7	5.7
2000 March	3.8	6.6	4.3	4.6	3.5	4.1	2.6	4.0	2.0	2.7	3.6	4.5	4.8	5.5
June	3.6	6.4	4.1	4.4	3.4	4.0	2.4	3.7	1.9	2.5	3.4	4.4	4.5	5.3
September	3.4	6.1	4.0	4.2	3.3	3.9	2.2	3.6	1.8	2.4	3.2	4.3	4.4	5.2
December	3.4	5.9	3.9	4.1	3.2	3.9	2.2	3.5	1.7	2.2	3.2	4.3	4.3	5.3
2001 March	3.2	5.8	3.8	4.1	3.2	3.8	2.1	3.3	1.6	2.1	3.0	4.2	4.1	5.0
June	3.1	5.5	3.7	3.9	3.1	3.7	2.0	3.2	1.5	2.1	3.0	3.9	3.9	5.0
September	3.1	5.4	3.6	3.8	3.0	3.6	2.0	3.2	1.5	2.0	2.9	3.8	3.9	4.8
December	3.2	5.5	3.7	3.8	2.9	3.6	2.0	3.4	1.6	2.0	3.0	3.8	4.0	4.8
2002 March	3.1	5.2	3.5	3.7	2.9	3.5	2.0	3.5	1.6	2.0	2.9	3.6	3.9	4.7
June	3.1	5.2	3.5	3.6	2.8	3.5	2.1	3.6	1.6	2.0	2.9	3.6	3.9	4.6
September	3.1	5.0	3.4	3.6	2.8	3.5	2.1	3.6	1.7	1.9	2.9	3.6	3.8	4.4
December	3.0	4.8	3.4	3.6	2.8	3.5	2.1	3.6	1.7	1.9	2.9	3.5	3.8	4.4
2003 March	3.0	4.7	3.3	3.4	2.8	3.5	2.1	3.6	1.7	1.9	2.9	3.5	3.8	4.3
June	3.1	4.6	3.3	3.4	2.9	3.5	2.2	3.7	1.7	1.9	2.9	3.4	3.8	4.3
September	3.0	4.5	3.2	3.3	2.9	3.5	2.1	3.6	1.7	1.9	2.9	3.3	3.8	4.2
December	2.9	4.3	3.1	3.2	2.8	3.4	2.1	3.6	1.7	1.8	2.8	3.2	3.7	4.2
2004 March	2.8	4.1	3.0	3.1	2.6	3.4	2.1	3.5	1.7	1.7	2.7	3.1	3.7	4.0
June	2.7	3.9	2.9	2.9	2.5	3.3	2.0	3.5	1.6	1.6	2.6	3.0	3.5	3.8
September	2.7	3.9	2.8	2.9	2.5	3.2	2.0	3.4	1.6	1.6	2.6	3.0	3.5	3.6
December	2.7	3.8	2.8	2.8	2.5	3.2	2.0	3.4	1.5	1.6	2.6	3.0	3.3	3.6

1 Seasonally adjusted.

2 The LFS-derived elements of workforce jobs, which are used in the calculation of rates, have not been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Census population estimates

3 Rate figures for dates from 2004 onwards are calculated using workforce estimates for 2003

Source: Labour Market Division, ONS

CLAIMANT COUNT

Table 8(b) - Percentage of People Claiming the Jobseeker's Allowance Benefit for a Year or More^{1,2}

Per Cent		UK	GO Region/Country										ENG	WAL	SC	NI
			NE	NW	Y&H	EM	WM	E	L	SE	SW					
1999	March	24.9	25.1	22.2	23.1	21.1	26.1	22.4	31.5	22.0	20.7	24.6	21.9	21.7	43.1	
	June	25.6	25.7	22.7	23.9	22.9	26.5	23.6	31.4	23.3	22.4	25.4	22.7	22.4	41.8	
	September	24.3	25.2	21.5	22.7	22.0	25.4	22.4	29.5	21.8	20.4	24.1	22.0	22.1	37.4	
	December	24.1	25.0	21.5	21.8	21.7	26.7	22.1	29.6	21.2	19.1	23.9	21.4	22.0	36.2	
2000	March	22.2	22.7	19.8	20.2	19.6	25.4	20.3	28.2	19.7	17.4	22.2	19.8	19.9	33.0	
	June	23.1	23.4	20.8	21.1	20.6	25.7	21.3	28.3	20.8	18.6	23.1	20.7	21.0	32.4	
	September	22.2	23.1	20.4	20.3	20.0	24.3	20.3	26.9	19.5	17.8	22.1	19.5	20.9	30.3	
	December	21.1	22.1	19.4	19.2	18.9	23.5	18.8	26.0	18.1	16.1	21.0	18.6	20.0	30.8	
2001	March	19.7	21.3	18.1	17.8	17.3	21.7	16.6	24.7	16.8	14.8	19.5	17.5	18.3	31.3	
	June	20.6	22.4	19.2	18.7	18.4	22.7	17.6	24.3	17.3	15.9	20.3	19.7	18.9	32.2	
	September	19.7	21.3	18.9	18.1	18.2	21.8	16.1	22.9	15.5	14.8	19.4	18.9	18.0	30.7	
	December	18.0	18.7	17.7	16.9	16.9	20.7	14.2	21.0	13.0	13.0	17.7	17.0	15.9	30.8	
2002	March	16.3	17.4	16.1	15.4	15.1	18.9	12.4	19.8	11.3	11.8	16.1	15.3	14.0	27.6	
	June	16.7	18.1	16.6	15.7	16.1	19.0	12.8	19.6	11.8	13.1	16.6	16.3	14.1	26.2	
	September	16.1	18.1	16.3	14.9	15.4	17.7	12.3	19.2	11.7	12.6	16.0	15.2	14.2	23.3	
	December	15.7	17.0	15.8	14.3	14.5	17.1	12.2	19.3	11.9	11.7	15.6	14.8	14.1	22.8	
2003	March	14.6	15.1	14.6	13.0	13.1	15.6	11.1	18.9	11.0	10.8	14.5	13.5	13.0	22.0	
	June	15.2	15.2	15.1	13.7	13.6	15.9	12.0	19.3	12.2	11.8	15.2	14.5	13.2	21.8	
	September	15.4	14.5	15.3	13.7	14.5	16.0	12.7	19.6	12.5	11.9	15.4	14.3	13.7	21.5	
	December	15.8	14.2	15.4	13.9	15.4	16.7	13.3	19.9	13.0	11.9	15.7	13.8	13.9	24.5	
2004	March	15.2	13.7	14.5	13.0	15.0	16.3	12.4	19.7	12.9	11.3	15.2	12.9	13.5	25.3	
	June	16.4	14.8	15.2	13.8	16.3	17.4	13.7	20.3	14.6	12.9	16.3	14.4	14.9	26.2	
	September	16.1	13.9	14.3	13.1	16.0	17.2	13.6	20.1	14.5	12.2	15.9	14.0	15.3	25.0	
	December	15.6	12.8	13.8	12.3	14.9	17.1	12.9	20.1	13.9	10.8	15.3	13.9	15.2	25.2	

1 Not seasonally adjusted.

2 People who have been claiming a year or more (computerised claims only), as a percentage of total computerised claimants.

Source: Labour Market Division, ONS

EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Table 9(a)(i) - Percentage of 16 to 19 year olds educated to Level 2 or higher

Per cent	GO Region/Country													
	UK	NE	NW	Y&H	EM	WM	E	L	SE	SW	ENG	WAL	SC	NI
1999 Spring	57.9	54.1	57.3	52.7	54.2	54.0	60.0	59.6	61.9	54.6	57.1	55.8	66.8	55.8
Autumn	64.1	58.4	62.8	61.9	61.4	60.3	65.0	62.7	69.4	66.2	63.7	59.2	71.0	63.3
2000 Spring	58.2	50.7	55.7	53.4	55.5	51.6	56.4	59.7	65.9	60.0	57.4	56.7	66.5	57.9
Autumn	65.6	64.8	64.0	57.6	63.4	62.6	65.2	65.1	70.3	68.8	64.9	69.3	71.5	62.1
2001 Spring	59.2	59.3	58.9	53.4	57.2	58.3	58.0	56.8	59.9	62.0	58.2	59.9	70.0	53.8
Autumn	65.5	64.4	61.5	60.8	63.2	62.8	64.5	65.5	68.4	71.7	64.8	64.1	71.9	66.7
2002 Spring	58.0	54.9	50.8	58.3	57.4	54.4	60.0	55.2	60.7	59.5	56.7	59.6	69.8	57.3
Autumn	66.1	65.6	64.0	62.9	65.3	62.0	65.3	64.4	69.6	67.5	65.3	69.4	73.7	63.5
2003 Spring	59.3	56.5	55.0	55.9	56.9	56.2	60.2	59.6	58.5	63.0	58.0	60.3	72.5	58.4
Autumn	65.4	60.1	64.2	61.8	60.3	59.5	67.7	67.4	68.4	68.3	64.7	64.8	74.0	59.8
2004 Spring	57.5	48.7	57.8	55.4	57.5	49.0	58.9	56.3	58.4	58.3	56.1	57.4	71.2	58.1
Autumn	65.2	55.6	63.5	64.4	62.5	63.2	62.7	65.8	69.2	67.5	64.6	66.9	73.1	59.2

Table 9(a)(ii) - Percentage of 19 to 21 year olds educated to Level 2 or higher

Per cent	GO Region/Country													
	UK	NE	NW	Y&H	EM	WM	E	L	SE	SW	ENG	WAL	SC	NI
1999 Spring	74.7	74.7	80.0	73.4	68.3	68.8	76.0	74.7	78.1	74.6	74.9	68.6	76.2	78.1
Autumn	75.3	74.2	76.1	76.4	72.5	73.5	78.3	72.8	77.8	73.4	75.2	73.5	76.2	78.5
2000 Spring	75.5	74.2	76.4	73.0	71.3	72.2	74.3	73.5	81.1	76.4	75.1	75.0	78.2	79.7
Autumn	75.5	74.5	78.1	72.8	73.6	70.8	77.7	74.9	78.9	76.4	75.6	69.6	76.0	80.8
2001 Spring	76.4	75.7	76.4	73.6	75.6	72.8	78.2	75.6	77.9	79.4	76.2	76.5	78.7	75.2
Autumn	75.9	76.1	76.5	69.9	74.2	72.6	73.3	75.3	77.4	79.0	75.0	75.2	82.4	82.7
2002 Spring	75.7	73.0	72.5	71.0	78.7	70.2	72.0	76.4	79.7	78.7	75.0	75.8	80.0	82.0
Autumn	75.7	70.2	71.3	73.6	77.7	70.2	74.1	75.5	82.3	76.4	75.2	71.1	80.4	82.4
2003 Spring	76.4	73.5	73.2	77.6	77.8	75.2	74.3	73.2	79.7	78.2	75.9	78.0	79.6	76.5
Autumn	76.7	77.9	77.1	76.0	75.2	76.2	79.1	73.8	78.6	76.8	76.6	74.8	79.0	75.2
2004 Spring	75.3	70.8	75.0	74.8	71.9	69.0	76.2	70.4	79.9	80.7	74.5	76.8	81.6	76.5
Autumn	75.2	67.1	77.5	72.1	74.7	68.6	73.6	71.5	81.6	76.5	74.4	78.8	79.2	80.2

Table 9(a)(iii) - Percentage of 19 to 21 year olds educated to Level 3 or higher

Per cent	GO Region/Country													
	UK	NE	NW	Y&H	EM	WM	E	L	SE	SW	ENG	WAL	SC	NI
1999 Spring	50.1	49.1	52.2	50.9	43.1	45.8	47.7	50.2	54.6	48.7	49.8	44.0	56.3	50.1
Autumn	50.1	41.0	50.1	52.5	47.9	48.6	51.2	51.2	52.0	48.9	50.0	47.7	53.9	46.4
2000 Spring	50.0	43.8	49.8	46.1	44.6	46.8	51.1	52.9	56.3	51.1	50.0	46.0	53.7	46.5
Autumn	51.3	46.1	54.4	47.0	50.1	47.0	49.1	50.1	59.0	53.2	51.4	46.2	51.8	55.6
2001 Spring	52.7	47.3	52.8	50.9	55.0	49.6	50.0	51.2	57.6	57.8	52.8	51.1	54.5	49.2
Autumn	51.2	49.8	49.8	45.2	51.3	46.5	46.3	52.5	55.2	56.8	50.6	53.3	55.4	49.0
2002 Spring	51.0	48.6	47.2	45.2	54.3	45.3	46.3	53.2	56.5	53.0	50.4	55.2	53.9	49.7
Autumn	52.0	45.9	44.8	53.7	51.9	47.8	48.4	52.0	59.7	53.4	51.6	46.7	59.3	52.5
2003 Spring	52.0	49.3	45.7	53.3	55.9	48.6	49.6	49.7	57.0	54.3	51.5	50.8	59.4	47.2
Autumn	52.3	54.5	49.6	52.0	54.3	49.3	53.9	48.6	54.2	53.2	51.8	52.0	57.6	49.6
2004 Spring	51.3	47.3	50.6	53.1	49.1	49.3	48.4	45.7	56.5	55.7	50.9	47.2	59.6	45.8
Autumn	51.7	44.6	52.3	49.0	53.6	46.5	47.4	48.1	59.5	56.4	51.4	44.8	60.3	44.8

Source: Department for Education and Skills analyses of the ONS Labour Force Survey

EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Table 9(b)(i) - Percentage of economically active adults (18-59/64) qualified to at least NVQ Level 4

Per cent	GO Region/Country													
	UK	NE	NW	Y&H	EM	WM	E	L	SE	SW	ENG	WAL	SC	NI
1998 Spring	25.2	19.8	23.9	23.1	20.9	21.4	22.4	33.8	27.6	25.0	25.1	23.6	27.1	23.8
Autumn	26.2	21.2	24.2	22.9	22.5	21.5	23.9	34.5	29.3	25.9	26.0	24.8	29.3	23.5
1999 Spring	26.4	21.3	24.4	22.5	22.2	22.2	24.1	34.9	29.7	25.8	26.2	24.7	29.6	24.4
Autumn	26.8	20.9	24.6	23.3	23.4	22.7	24.3	35.2	29.7	26.7	26.6	25.3	30.0	24.7
2000 Spring	27.2	21.5	25.4	23.8	23.6	24.6	24.7	35.8	29.3	26.6	27.1	26.3	29.2	24.6
Autumn	27.8	21.6	26.2	24.4	24.6	25.3	24.3	36.7	29.4	27.3	27.6	27.3	31.0	24.2
2001 Spring	27.7	23.1	26.1	24.2	23.4	24.0	24.4	37.9	28.9	27.7	27.5	26.8	31.1	24.5
Autumn	28.1	22.6	25.6	24.2	23.0	23.9	25.7	39.2	29.6	27.4	27.9	26.0	32.4	25.5
2002 Spring	28.2	22.7	24.7	24.3	23.2	24.9	25.2	38.2	30.6	26.9	27.8	26.4	32.9	27.8
Autumn	28.8	24.1	26.2	24.3	24.2	24.5	25.6	37.6	30.9	29.1	28.3	29.3	33.2	28.1
2003 Spring	29.1	25.1	25.9	24.8	24.2	25.2	26.7	37.1	31.9	29.3	28.7	29.1	33.9	26.5
Autumn	29.8	25.8	27.0	26.8	25.6	26.0	26.3	37.5	32.5	29.6	29.4	28.7	35.3	27.7
2004 Spring	30.5	26.3	28.1	27.6	28.0	26.9	27.5	38.0	33.2	29.0	30.2	28.5	34.1	30.7
Autumn	30.8	24.8	28.9	26.2	28.0	26.8	28.6	38.6	33.2	30.0	30.4	29.3	36.3	29.5

Table 9(b)(ii) - Percentage of economically active adults (18-59/64) qualified to at least NVQ level 3

Per cent	GO Region/Country													
	UK	NE	NW	Y&H	EM	WM	E	L	SE	SW	ENG	WAL	SC	NI
1998 Spring	43.7	39.2	43.9	41.1	40.6	39.0	40.3	48.8	46.7	44.3	43.4	42.0	48.2	42.0
Autumn	45.3	41.2	44.7	42.1	42.5	40.3	42.5	50.2	48.6	46.0	45.0	43.4	50.9	42.4
1999 Spring	45.2	42.2	44.9	42.2	41.5	40.7	42.9	50.9	49.3	44.9	45.2	42.5	51.2	43.2
Autumn	46.4	41.5	45.7	44.5	42.8	41.5	43.8	51.7	49.4	46.3	46.1	43.6	52.2	43.5
2000 Spring	46.8	41.4	46.8	44.6	42.9	43.1	44.2	52.4	49.3	46.2	46.5	44.1	51.8	43.4
Autumn	47.5	42.3	48.2	45.0	44.2	43.8	44.3	52.9	49.7	47.4	47.2	44.8	53.0	44.4
2001 Spring	47.5	43.5	47.8	45.3	43.8	43.2	44.7	54.1	48.3	47.2	47.2	44.9	53.4	43.5
Autumn	48.2	44.1	47.8	44.9	44.2	43.3	46.0	55.5	48.9	48.7	47.8	45.3	54.3	44.5
2002 Spring	48.3	45.4	45.8	45.9	44.7	44.2	45.5	54.6	50.5	48.0	47.9	45.8	54.7	47.1
Autumn	49.2	45.4	47.8	46.3	45.9	45.5	44.6	54.0	51.9	50.4	48.7	48.6	55.4	48.3
2003 Spring	49.4	47.3	47.6	46.0	46.1	45.7	45.8	53.6	52.1	50.6	48.9	48.3	56.1	47.4
Autumn	50.3	47.5	48.0	47.8	48.7	46.1	46.4	53.9	52.8	51.7	49.7	50.5	56.4	47.8
2004 Spring	50.8	47.4	49.8	47.8	49.3	47.3	47.3	54.5	53.7	51.2	50.4	49.5	55.5	48.6
Autumn	51.4	46.3	50.7	48.2	49.4	47.5	48.4	54.5	54.0	52.0	50.8	49.3	58.5	49.5

Source: Department for Education and Skills analyses of the ONS Labour Force Survey

EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Table 9(b)(iii) - Percentage of economically active adults (18-59/64) qualified to at least NVQ level 2

Per cent	GO Region/Country													
	UK	NE	NW	Y&H	EM	WM	E	L	SE	SW	ENG	WAL	SC	NI
1998 Spring	65.7	62.5	66.1	62.7	62.5	61.0	64.1	68.8	68.9	66.6	65.4	65.2	69.0	66.0
Autumn	66.8	64.7	66.9	63.4	63.5	62.0	64.9	69.6	70.2	68.2	66.5	66.4	70.2	65.4
1999 Spring	67.6	65.6	68.4	64.2	63.3	63.1	65.8	70.5	71.0	68.1	67.3	66.3	71.4	66.9
Autumn	68.0	66.1	68.5	66.4	64.4	63.2	66.7	70.5	71.0	68.8	67.8	66.0	71.8	66.8
2000 Spring	68.5	66.3	69.3	66.8	64.8	64.7	66.6	71.2	71.1	68.9	68.3	67.3	71.4	66.6
Autumn	69.0	65.0	70.4	66.7	65.2	65.8	66.6	72.0	71.4	70.4	68.8	67.8	72.4	66.8
2001 Spring	69.0	67.2	70.2	66.2	65.2	65.7	67.2	72.3	70.3	69.9	68.7	66.6	73.2	66.9
Autumn	69.5	67.2	69.4	66.8	66.6	66.1	68.4	73.4	70.3	70.7	69.2	66.8	74.0	69.1
2002 Spring	70.0	68.6	68.8	68.2	67.8	67.0	69.2	72.9	71.5	70.5	69.7	67.7	73.5	71.4
Autumn	70.8	68.4	70.2	68.5	68.1	67.9	68.0	73.3	73.2	71.1	70.3	71.5	74.2	72.5
2003 Spring	70.9	69.0	69.6	68.3	68.2	68.1	68.9	72.9	72.9	71.6	70.3	71.6	74.9	72.9
Autumn	71.5	69.3	70.5	70.0	69.2	68.0	69.6	73.3	73.8	72.5	71.1	72.9	74.7	71.6
2004 Spring	71.8	70.2	71.9	69.7	70.4	68.5	70.3	73.2	74.1	72.3	71.5	72.5	74.2	71.9
Autumn	72.1	70.4	73.0	70.0	69.7	68.9	69.9	72.4	74.5	72.9	71.7	71.5	76.9	71.2

Table 9(b)(iv) - Percentage of economically active adults (18-59/64) with no qualifications

Per cent	GO Region/Country													
	UK	NE	NW	Y&H	EM	WM	E	L	SE	SW	ENG	WAL	SC	NI
1998 Spring	13.0	15.2	13.2	14.7	14.9	17.0	12.1	11.0	9.9	10.7	12.7	15.6	12.5	19.0
Autumn	12.4	14.2	12.7	13.9	13.8	15.9	11.6	10.5	9.4	10.8	12.1	14.2	12.4	19.2
1999 Spring	12.1	13.2	12.1	13.0	14.2	15.0	11.4	10.0	9.3	10.8	11.8	14.4	12.1	19.5
Autumn	12.0	13.0	12.4	12.2	13.3	14.7	12.0	10.2	9.2	9.8	11.5	14.5	12.4	19.6
2000 Spring	11.7	13.0	11.3	11.9	13.5	14.4	12.0	9.8	8.9	9.5	11.2	13.1	13.0	19.3
Autumn	11.4	14.3	11.4	12.4	13.0	13.9	11.6	9.7	8.4	9.4	11.1	12.5	11.9	19.5
2001 Spring	11.5	12.5	11.5	12.7	13.7	13.9	10.5	9.6	9.3	9.0	11.1	14.4	11.9	18.2
Autumn	11.3	12.0	11.9	12.9	13.3	13.4	9.8	9.2	9.6	8.6	10.9	14.2	11.6	17.5
2002 Spring	10.9	11.7	11.8	12.5	12.3	13.2	10.1	9.1	8.9	8.1	10.6	13.1	11.6	15.8
Autumn	10.5	11.5	11.6	11.4	11.9	13.1	10.9	8.3	8.2	7.7	10.2	11.7	10.6	16.3
2003 Spring	10.4	12.0	11.9	11.7	12.8	12.3	10.7	8.5	7.8	7.3	10.2	11.7	10.4	16.1
Autumn	10.0	10.3	11.4	10.3	11.4	11.9	10.5	8.0	7.5	7.3	9.6	11.3	11.2	17.2
2004 Spring	10.1	9.1	11.0	9.7	11.2	12.7	9.6	8.4	8.1	7.7	9.6	12.2	11.2	16.9
Autumn	9.9	10.1	10.3	9.9	11.0	12.4	9.6	9.4	7.5	7.5	9.6	12.1	9.2	17.8

Source: Department for Education and Skills analyses of the ONS Labour Force Survey

EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Table 9(c) - Percentage of employees¹ receiving job related training² in the last 4 weeks

Per cent	GO Region/Country													
	UK	NE	NW	Y&H	EM	WM	E	L	SE	SW	ENG	WAL	SC	NI
1999 Spring	15.9	16.7	14.8	17.7	14.7	15.9	15.8	16.1	17.4	16.4	16.2	14.8	15.0	12.8
Autumn	15.5	13.7	14.9	16.7	14.6	15.3	15.8	16.1	16.5	16.5	15.7	13.0	15.6	12.9
2000 Spring	16.1	15.4	16.8	16.4	15.7	16.0	15.7	16.9	16.0	17.7	16.4	15.9	15.4	10.7
Autumn	16.2	15.2	17.7	16.2	14.9	15.9	16.8	17.0	15.7	18.0	16.5	15.5	15.3	12.5
2001 Spring	16.4	15.6	17.3	16.9	14.4	16.7	16.1	17.8	16.7	17.1	16.7	16.1	15.3	13.2
Autumn	16.6	17.8	16.7	17.2	14.5	15.9	15.4	18.5	16.8	17.8	16.8	15.1	15.9	15.6
2002 Spring	16.6	18.0	16.4	16.6	15.8	16.1	14.7	18.0	17.7	17.5	16.8	17.3	15.3	14.2
Autumn	16.6	17.5	15.8	17.3	15.9	16.1	14.5	18.5	16.6	17.1	16.6	18.9	15.3	15.1
2003 Spring	15.7	15.9	15.8	16.6	14.0	15.2	14.7	16.5	15.6	16.1	15.6	18.3	15.1	13.9
Autumn	17.4	18.8	16.8	18.1	17.3	17.6	15.5	18.5	18.1	16.8	17.5	18.1	16.8	13.2
2004 Spring	16.1	19.2	16.0	16.5	17.0	15.3	14.5	16.3	16.5	16.1	16.2	18.2	16.2	10.6

1 Employees are those working age (defined as Males aged 16-64 and Females aged 16-59) in employment excluding the self-employed, unpaid family workers and those on government programmes

2 Job-related training includes both on and off-the-job training.

These figures have been revised in line with Census 2001 results by ONS.

Source: LFS Spring and Autumn quarters from 1999 to 2004

INCOME SUPPORT CLAIMANTS

Table 10(a) - Total Income Support claimants as a percentage of the 16+ (16-59)¹ population

Per cent		GO Region/Country													
		UK	NE	NW	Y&H	EM	WM	E	L	SE	SW	ENG	WAL	SC	NI
2001	Feb	8.6	11.0	10.6	9.1	7.3	8.9	6.3	9.8	5.6	6.8	8.2	10.1	10.1	13.6
	May	8.7	11.2	10.8	9.1	7.5	9.0	6.4	9.8	5.7	6.9	8.3	10.2	10.2	13.6
	Aug	8.8	11.3	10.9	9.2	7.6	9.1	6.4	9.8	5.7	6.9	8.4	10.2	10.3	13.7
	Nov	8.7	11.3	10.8	9.2	7.6	9.1	6.4	9.7	5.7	6.9	8.3	10.1	10.3	13.7
2002	Feb	8.7	11.2	10.8	9.1	7.5	9.1	6.4	9.6	5.6	6.8	8.3	10.1	10.2	13.5
	May	8.7	11.3	10.7	9.1	7.5	9.1	6.3	9.6	5.6	6.8	8.3	10.0	10.2	13.5
	Aug	8.7	11.4	10.8	9.1	7.5	9.1	6.4	9.6	5.6	6.8	8.3	10.1	10.4	13.7
	Nov	8.7	11.4	10.7	9.2	7.5	9.2	6.4	9.7	5.6	6.8	8.3	10.0	10.4	13.7
2003	Feb	8.7	11.3	10.6	9.0	7.4	9.1	6.3	9.6	5.6	6.8	8.2	9.9	10.4	13.8
	May	8.8	11.3	10.7	9.1	7.5	9.2	6.3	9.7	5.6	6.8	8.3	10.0	10.4	13.8
	Aug	8.8	11.4	10.7	9.2	7.6	9.3	6.4	9.8	5.7	6.9	8.4	10.1	10.5	13.9
	Nov ¹	6.5	8.4	8.2	6.6	5.3	6.5	4.5	7.7	4.1	4.9	6.2	7.9	7.9	10.0
2004	Feb	6.5	8.4	8.2	6.6	5.3	6.5	4.5	7.7	4.1	4.9	6.2	7.8	7.9	10.0
	May	6.4	8.2	8.1	6.5	5.2	6.4	4.5	7.7	4.1	4.8	6.1	7.6	7.7	10.0
	Aug	6.6	8.1	8.0	6.4	5.2	6.4	4.5	7.7	4.1	4.9	6.1	7.6	7.7	10.0
	Nov ²	..	8.0	7.9	6.3	5.1	6.4	4.5	7.7	4.0	4.8	6.0	7.6	7.6	..

1: Figures up to and including August 2003 are a proportion of 16+ population, and include Income Support claimants aged 60+. Figures from November 2003 onwards exclude Pension Credit claimants and are as a proportion of 16-59 year olds, due to the introduction of Pension Credit for Income Support claimants aged 60 and over.

2: Northern Ireland (and therefore UK) figures unavailable at time of going to press.

Source: Information Directorate, Department for Work and Pensions, and Department for Social Development in Northern Ireland

INCOME SUPPORT CLAIMANTS

Table 10(b)(i) - Minimum Income Guarantee¹ Income Support claimants as a percentage of the 60+ population²

Per cent		UK	GO Region/Country										ENG	WAL	SC	NI
			NE	NW	Y&H	EM	WM	E	L	SE	SW					
2001	Feb	14.3	17.5	16.6	15.6	12.8	15.7	11.1	17.6	9.6	10.9	13.8	14.7	16.3	25.7	
	May	14.7	17.9	17.0	15.9	13.2	16.0	11.3	17.7	9.9	11.1	14.1	15.1	16.7	25.7	
	Aug	14.8	18.3	17.2	16.1	13.5	16.3	11.4	17.8	9.9	11.3	14.3	15.2	16.9	25.9	
	Nov	14.9	18.3	17.3	16.1	13.5	16.4	11.4	17.8	10.0	11.3	14.3	15.2	17.0	26.1	
2002	Feb	14.7	18.3	17.1	16.0	13.3	16.3	11.2	18.0	9.8	11.2	14.2	15.1	16.8	25.7	
	May	14.8	18.4	17.2	16.1	13.5	16.4	11.3	18.1	9.8	11.1	14.2	15.1	17.0	25.7	
	Aug	14.9	18.8	17.2	16.0	13.6	16.6	11.4	18.2	9.8	11.2	14.3	15.3	17.2	25.9	
	Nov	15.0	18.8	17.4	16.3	13.6	16.7	11.5	18.3	9.9	11.2	14.4	15.2	17.3	26.0	
2003	Feb	15.0	18.7	17.1	16.1	13.4	16.6	11.2	18.2	9.8	11.1	14.3	15.0	17.3	26.1	
	May	15.1	18.8	17.3	16.1	13.5	16.7	11.3	18.3	9.8	11.2	14.3	15.1	17.4	26.2	
	Aug	15.3	19.2	17.4	16.2	13.7	16.9	11.4	18.6	10.0	11.4	14.5	15.5	17.6	26.6	

1: Minimum Income Guarantee (MIG) claimants are defined as a benefit unit where the claimant and/or partner are aged 60 or over. Therefore, MIG claimants includes claimants who are under 60 where their partner is 60 or over.

2: MIG was replaced with Pension Credit in October 2003.

Table 10(b)(ii) - Pension Credit claimants as a percentage of the 60+ population

Per cent		UK	GO Region/Country										ENG	WAL	SC	NI
			NE	NW	Y&H	EM	WM	E	L	SE	SW					
2003	Nov	17.2	22.4	19.8	18.9	15.6	19.2	12.6	20.1	11.8	14.0	16.6	17.8	20.2	25.9	
2004	Feb	18.8	24.7	21.4	20.6	17.5	21.1	14.6	21.3	13.2	15.5	18.3	19.3	21.7	27.0	
	May	20.7	26.8	23.2	22.8	19.6	23.0	16.8	22.8	14.7	17.0	20.1	21.4	23.8	28.4	
	Aug	21.6	27.8	24.1	23.8	20.7	24.0	17.6	23.9	15.5	17.8	21.0	22.5	24.8	29.1	
	Nov ¹	..	28.1	24.4	24.1	20.9	24.3	18.0	24.3	15.7	18.1	21.3	22.8	25.2	..	

1: Northern Ireland (and therefore UK) figures unavailable at time of going to press.

Source: Information Directorate, Department for Work and Pensions, and Department for Social Development in Northern Ireland

INCOME SUPPORT CLAIMANTS

Table 10(c) - Disabled¹ Income Support claimants as a percentage of 16-59 year olds

Per cent		UK	GO Region/Country									ENG	WAL	SC	NI
			NE	NW	Y&H	EM	WM	E	L	SE	SW				
2001	Feb	3.0	4.1	4.2	3.0	2.5	2.9	2.0	3.0	1.7	2.3	2.8	4.2	4.0	5.0
	May	3.1	4.2	4.3	3.0	2.5	2.9	2.0	3.0	1.7	2.3	2.8	4.3	4.1	5.1
	Aug	3.1	4.2	4.4	3.1	2.5	3.0	2.0	3.1	1.8	2.3	2.9	4.3	4.1	5.2
	Nov	3.1	4.3	4.4	3.1	2.6	3.0	2.1	3.2	1.8	2.3	2.9	4.3	4.2	5.2
2002	Feb	3.1	4.3	4.4	3.1	2.6	3.0	2.1	3.1	1.8	2.4	2.9	4.4	4.2	5.3
	May	3.2	4.4	4.4	3.2	2.6	3.1	2.1	3.1	1.9	2.5	2.9	4.3	4.2	5.3
	Aug	3.2	4.4	4.5	3.2	2.6	3.1	2.1	3.2	1.9	2.5	3.0	4.3	4.2	5.3
	Nov	3.2	4.4	4.5	3.2	2.6	3.1	2.1	3.2	1.9	2.6	3.0	4.4	4.3	5.4
2003	Feb	3.3	4.4	4.4	3.2	2.6	3.1	2.1	3.3	1.9	2.6	3.0	4.4	4.3	5.5
	May	3.3	4.4	4.5	3.3	2.7	3.1	2.1	3.3	1.9	2.6	3.0	4.4	4.3	5.5
	Aug	3.3	4.4	4.5	3.3	2.7	3.1	2.2	3.3	1.9	2.6	3.0	4.4	4.4	5.6
	Nov	3.3	4.4	4.5	3.3	2.7	3.1	2.2	3.4	2.0	2.6	3.1	4.4	4.4	5.7
2004	Feb	3.3	4.4	4.5	3.4	2.7	3.1	2.2	3.4	2.0	2.6	3.1	4.4	4.4	5.7
	May	3.3	4.3	4.5	3.4	2.7	3.1	2.2	3.4	2.0	2.6	3.1	4.3	4.4	5.8
	Aug	3.3	4.3	4.5	3.4	2.7	3.2	2.2	3.4	2.0	2.6	3.1	4.3	4.4	5.9
	Nov ²	..	4.3	4.5	3.4	2.7	3.2	2.2	3.5	2.0	2.6	3.1	4.3	4.4	..

1: 'Disabled' are defined as claimants with a disability premium who are not in receipt of a pensioner premium.

2: Northern Ireland (and therefore UK) figures unavailable at time of going to press.

Table 10(d) - Lone Parent¹ Income Support claimants as a percentage of 16-59 year olds

Per cent		UK	GO Region/Country									ENG	WAL	SC	NI
			NE	NW	Y&H	EM	WM	E	L	SE	SW				
2001	Feb	2.7	3.3	3.1	2.7	2.2	2.7	2.0	3.6	1.8	2.0	2.6	3.0	2.7	3.3
	May	2.6	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.2	2.6	2.0	3.6	1.8	2.0	2.6	2.9	2.7	3.3
	Aug	2.6	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.2	2.7	2.0	3.6	1.8	2.0	2.6	2.9	2.7	3.2
	Nov	2.6	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.1	2.6	2.0	3.5	1.8	1.9	2.5	2.8	2.6	3.1
2002	Feb	2.5	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.1	2.6	2.0	3.5	1.8	1.9	2.5	2.8	2.6	3.1
	May	2.5	3.2	3.0	2.6	2.1	2.6	1.9	3.4	1.7	1.9	2.5	2.8	2.6	3.0
	Aug	2.5	3.2	3.0	2.6	2.1	2.6	1.9	3.5	1.8	1.9	2.5	2.8	2.6	3.0
	Nov	2.5	3.1	2.9	2.5	2.0	2.5	1.9	3.4	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.7	2.5	3.0
2003	Feb	2.5	3.0	2.8	2.4	2.0	2.5	1.9	3.4	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.7	2.5	3.0
	May	2.5	3.1	2.9	2.4	2.0	2.6	1.9	3.4	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.7	2.6	3.0
	Aug	2.5	3.0	2.8	2.4	2.0	2.6	1.9	3.4	1.7	1.8	2.4	2.7	2.5	3.0
	Nov	2.4	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.0	2.5	1.9	3.4	1.7	1.7	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.8
2004	Feb	2.4	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.0	2.6	1.8	3.4	1.7	1.7	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.8
	May	2.4	2.9	2.7	2.3	1.9	2.5	1.8	3.4	1.7	1.7	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.4
	Aug	2.3	2.8	2.7	2.3	1.9	2.5	1.8	3.4	1.7	1.7	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.3
	Nov ²	..	2.7	2.5	2.2	1.9	2.5	1.8	3.4	1.6	1.6	2.3	2.4	2.3	..

1: 'Lone Parents' are defined as single people with dependants where the claimant does not receive a pensioner or a disability premium.

2: Northern Ireland (and therefore UK) figures unavailable at time of going to press.

Source: Information Directorate, Department for Work and Pensions, and Department for Social Development in Northern Ireland

INCOME SUPPORT CLAIMANTS

Table 10(e) - Other Income Support claimants as a percentage of 16-59 year olds

Per cent		GO Region/Country											WAL	SC	NI
		UK	NE	NW	Y&H	EM	WM	E	L	SE	SW	ENG			
2001	Feb	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.6
	May	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.6
	Aug	0.9	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.6
	Nov	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.6
2002	Feb	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.6
	May	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.5
	Aug	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.6
	Nov	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.6
2003	Feb	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.7
	May	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.6
	Aug	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.5
	Nov	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.5
2004	Feb	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.5
	May	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.8
	Aug	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.9
	Nov ²	..	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	..

1: 'Others' are IS claimants who are not defined as MIG, Disabled or Lone Parents.

2: Northern Ireland (and therefore UK) figures unavailable at time of going to press.

Source: Information Directorate, Department for Work and Pensions, and Department for Social Development in Northern Ireland

DEPRIVATION

Table 11 - Distribution of people within families¹ that are dependent on Income Support in England

Thousands and per cent		ENG	GO Region								
			NE	NW	Y&H	EM	WM	E	L	SE	SW
Level	Population ²	49,500	2,590	6,892	5,043	4,169	5,333	5,379	7,189	8,006	4,899
Level ¹	Persons dependent on IS Benefits	11,893	823	2,044	1,419	952	1,414	988	1,943	1,315	995
Per cent	Dependants / Population	24.0	32	30	28	23	27	18	27	16	20
Per cent	Dependants / Most deprived 20% of population	45.4	52	54	48	42	47	34	48	32	35

1: The number of people within families dependent on Income Support is a DTI estimate derived from the Income strand of the Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2000

2: Populations are mid-1998 estimates and are not consistent with 2001 Census results.

Source: Calculations based on the Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2000, Neighbourhood Renewal Unit, ODPM

BUSINESS REGISTRATION AND SURVIVAL RATES

Table 12(a) - VAT registrations by broad industry sector, as a percentage of VAT registered business stock

Per cent		GO Region/Country											WAL	SC	NI
		UK	NE	NW	Y&H	EM	WM	E	L	SE	SW	ENG			
All industries	1998	11.0	9.7	10.9	9.8	10.2	10.5	10.6	15.1	11.6	10.0	11.4	7.9	9.7	6.7
	1999	10.4	9.7	10.3	9.5	9.7	10.1	9.9	13.9	10.8	9.5	10.8	7.8	9.2	6.4
	2000	10.3	9.7	10.4	9.6	9.9	10.0	10.1	13.4	10.6	9.3	10.7	8.0	9.0	5.9
	2001	9.5	9.2	9.7	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.3	11.8	9.8	8.7	9.8	7.6	8.7	6.1
	2002	9.9	9.7	10.2	9.6	9.9	9.7	9.9	11.7	10.1	9.2	10.2	8.0	8.8	6.1
	2003	10.6	10.4	11.1	10.7	10.4	10.4	10.3	12.8	10.7	9.6	10.9	8.7	9.5	6.5
Manufacturing	1998	8.0	8.1	7.2	7.0	7.5	7.5	8.1	11.3	8.2	7.5	8.2	7.3	6.7	6.1
	1999	7.6	7.6	7.1	7.0	7.9	7.1	7.3	10.2	7.5	7.3	7.7	6.9	6.6	6.8
	2000	7.4	6.9	6.9	7.5	7.4	6.5	7.1	9.9	7.2	7.2	7.5	7.2	6.5	5.7
	2001	6.5	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.7	5.7	6.3	7.8	6.5	6.1	6.6	6.0	6.3	5.7
	2002	6.4	6.8	6.4	6.4	6.8	5.6	5.5	7.4	6.4	6.8	6.4	7.3	6.2	5.3
	2003	6.8	7.1	6.8	7.0	6.3	5.8	6.5	8.5	6.5	6.6	6.8	7.7	7.1	5.2
Services	1998	12.7	10.9	12.4	11.5	11.9	12.3	11.9	15.6	12.8	11.9	12.9	10.3	12.0	9.2
	1999	11.9	11.0	11.6	11.1	11.2	11.8	11.1	14.3	11.8	11.4	12.1	10.1	11.2	8.8
	2000	11.8	11.2	11.7	11.1	11.5	11.9	11.5	13.9	11.6	11.0	12.0	10.3	11.0	8.1
	2001	10.8	10.4	10.8	10.3	10.8	11.1	10.3	12.2	10.6	10.1	10.9	9.7	10.6	7.9
	2002	11.1	10.8	11.3	11.0	11.3	11.2	11.1	12.0	10.9	10.7	11.2	10.3	10.4	7.9
	2003	11.8	11.4	12.3	11.9	12.0	12.0	11.3	13.2	11.5	11.2	12.0	10.8	11.1	9.0
Other industries	1998	6.6	6.1	7.1	5.7	6.6	6.9	7.4	13.0	8.4	5.9	7.4	4.1	4.8	4.2
	1999	6.4	6.1	7.0	5.8	6.2	6.3	6.9	12.5	8.5	5.5	7.1	4.1	5.2	3.9
	2000	6.2	5.8	6.6	5.9	6.3	6.0	6.9	11.4	8.0	5.8	6.9	4.1	4.7	3.6
	2001	6.3	6.0	6.5	6.4	6.2	5.9	7.1	11.7	7.9	5.7	7.0	4.0	4.5	4.1
	2002	6.9	6.7	7.8	6.8	7.0	6.6	7.8	12.4	8.5	6.1	7.7	3.9	5.2	4.2
	2003	7.6	8.1	8.2	8.4	7.5	7.6	8.4	13.1	9.1	6.6	8.4	5.2	5.7	4.1

Table 12(b)(i) - VAT registrations per 10,000 of the adult population

Registrations (per 10,000 adult population)		GO Region/Country											WAL	SC	NI
		UK	NE	NW	Y&H	EM	WM	E	L	SE	SW	ENG			
	1998	40	20	33	31	35	36	42	69	47	40	42	27	29	29
	1999	38	21	32	30	34	35	40	65	45	39	40	26	28	28
	2000	38	21	32	31	35	35	41	64	45	38	40	27	28	26
	2001	36	20	30	29	33	33	38	57	42	36	37	26	27	27
	2002	37	21	32	31	35	34	41	56	44	38	39	27	27	27
	2003	40	23	35	34	37	37	42	62	47	40	42	29	29	29

Source: Inter-Departmental Business Register, ONS, and Small Business Service, DTI

BUSINESS REGISTRATION AND SURVIVAL RATES

Table 12(b)ii - Index of VAT registrations per head of adult population

Index (UK = 100)	GO Region/Country													
	UK	NE	NW	Y&H	EM	WM	E	L	SE	SW	ENG	WAL	SC	NI
1998	100	51.5	83.7	77.1	89.2	90.0	106.1	174.4	119.4	101.4	105.6	67.6	73.2	73.5
1999	100	54.4	83.4	79.2	89.2	91.0	104.7	170.9	118.6	101.9	105.4	69.3	73.4	74.5
2000	100	55.0	84.1	80.2	91.9	91.2	107.9	167.8	117.8	100.2	105.7	70.5	72.1	68.7
2001	100	56.3	84.8	82.1	93.3	93.3	107.0	159.5	118.0	100.1	105.1	71.7	74.3	74.7
2002	100	57.0	86.4	83.2	95.2	92.4	110.3	152.3	119.2	102.7	105.3	72.9	72.7	71.9
2003	100	56.9	87.2	86.0	94.0	92.9	107.0	155.1	117.7	100.3	105.2	73.7	73.0	72.4

Table 12(c) - Survival rates of businesses

Businesses still registered for VAT three years after registering

Year of registration Per cent	GO Region/Country													
	UK	NE	NW	Y&H	EM	WM	E	L	SE	SW	ENG	WAL	SC	NI
1993	62.1	58.5	59.2	60.6	62.7	60.9	63.6	61.4	63.5	63.4	61.9	61.3	63.0	68.5
1994	62.5	58.6	59.8	61.3	61.9	61.9	64.2	60.8	64.3	64.6	62.2	63.6	62.2	73.7
1995	65.3	62.4	62.7	64.3	65.0	63.1	67.1	62.6	68.3	68.1	65.0	65.5	64.9	76.1
1996	66.0	64.7	63.6	64.3	65.2	64.7	68.5	63.3	69.5	68.6	66.0	66.5	64.0	75.0
1997	67.4	66.4	64.2	66.7	67.1	65.9	69.8	64.2	70.7	70.2	67.3	67.7	66.5	75.0
1998	66.3	66.2	65.1	65.1	66.6	66.4	68.8	62.5	69.6	68.7	66.3	66.5	64.5	72.4
1999	66.5	65.5	64.9	66.1	67.7	66.5	68.1	62.8	69.7	68.0	66.4	68.0	65.3	72.4

Source: Inter-Departmental Business Register, ONS, and Small Business Service, DTI

ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Table 13 - Total Entrepreneurial Activity

Per cent of adult population	UK	GO Region/Country											
		NE	NW	Y&H	EM	WM	E	L	SE	SW	WAL	SC	NI
2002	5.4	2.9	4.8	3.9	4.6	4.9	6.1	5.6	5.3	5.1	3.6	4.3	3.3
2003	6.4	3.8	4.7	4.2	5.5	6.6	5.5	10.0	7.9	6.8	6.8	5.5	5.3
2004	6.3	4.6	4.6	4.4	6.7	4.8	5.9	7.2	7.0	6.8	5.8	4.2	4.5

Source: *Global Entrepreneurship Monitor UK 2004*

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, AND EMPLOYMENT IN HIGH AND MEDIUM-HIGH TECHNOLOGY INDUSTRIES

Table 14(a) - Business Enterprise R&D by broad industry sector, as a percentage of total workplace based GVA

Per Cent		GO Region/Country											WAL	SC	NI
		UK	NE	NW	Y&H	EM	WM	E	L	SE	SW	ENG			
Total (all industries)	1995	1.4	1.0	1.6	0.6	1.5	1.2	3.6	0.7	2.4	1.5	1.6	0.4	0.5	0.4
	1996	1.3	0.8	1.6	0.5	1.6	1.1	3.6	0.6	2.4	1.4	1.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
	1997	1.3	0.6	1.5	0.5	1.5	1.1	3.8	0.5	2.3	1.4	1.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
	1998	1.3	0.7	1.5	0.5	1.6	1.1	3.5	0.4	2.2	1.5	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
	1999	1.4	0.6	1.8	0.5	1.6	1.1	3.7	0.5	2.5	1.4	1.5	0.7	0.6	0.5
	2000	1.3	0.6	1.7	0.5	1.7	0.8	3.8	0.5	2.4	1.3	1.5	0.4	0.6	0.7
	2001	1.3	0.4	1.7	0.5	1.7	0.9	3.8	0.4	2.5	1.5	1.5	0.4	0.7	0.7
	2002	1.4	0.4	1.7	0.5	1.8	0.9	3.4	0.5	2.3	1.7	1.5	0.5	0.8	0.7
Manufacturing	1995	5.1	2.7	4.7	1.8	4.0	3.5	12.6	5.2	10.4	6.1	5.8	1.1	1.8	2.0
	1996	5.0	2.6	5.2	1.7	4.4	3.4	12.5	3.3	10.5	5.6	5.6	1.2	1.8	2.4
	1997	5.0	2.2	5.1	1.6	4.2	3.4	13.8	3.0	10.6	5.5	5.6	1.3	1.6	2.2
	1998	5.3	2.4	5.4	1.7	4.6	3.7	13.7	2.9	11.0	6.3	6.0	1.5	1.9	2.1
	1999	5.9	2.2	6.8	1.9	5.4	3.8	14.2	3.2	12.1	6.3	6.5	2.4	2.4	2.3
	2000	6.1	2.3	7.0	1.9	5.9	3.1	15.6	3.7	12.4	5.9	6.7	1.7	2.8	2.8
	2001	6.5	1.6	7.3	1.8	6.0	3.4	16.4	3.6	13.3	7.3	7.1	1.6	3.7	3.4
	2002	6.9	1.6	8.0	2.2	6.5	3.8	14.9	4.7	13.7	8.2	7.5	2.2	4.6	3.0
Services	1995	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.4	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0
	1996	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.4	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0
	1997	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0
	1998	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1
	1999	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
	2000	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
	2001	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.4	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
	2002	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.4	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other	1995	0.4	1.3	0.7	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0
	1996	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.2	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1
	1997	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
	1998	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0
	1999	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.1
	2000	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.8	0.1	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0
	2001	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0
	2002	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0

Source: GVA: Office for National Statistics; R&D: Business Enterprise R&D Survey, ONS

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, AND EMPLOYMENT IN HIGH AND MEDIUM-HIGH TECHNOLOGY INDUSTRIES

Table 14(b) - Numbers and Percentages of Total Employee Jobs in the High and Medium High Technology Sectors^{1,2}

Numbers and per cent	UK ^{1,2}	GO Region/Country										ENG	WAL	SC	NI ²
		NE	NW	Y&H	EM	WM	E	L	SE	SW					
1998 level	1,518,107	75,235	189,551	114,476	124,851	220,039	149,663	74,619	214,272	129,354	1,292,060	77,273	116,574	32,200	
per cent	6.1	8.0	6.8	5.6	7.1	9.6	6.8	2.0	6.3	6.6	6.1	7.4	5.4	5.2	
1999 level	1,462,359	68,325	187,009	105,652	115,173	205,798	132,564	77,058	218,385	125,860	1,235,823	81,056	113,680	31,800	
per cent	5.7	7.1	6.6	5.1	6.7	8.9	6.2	1.9	6.1	6.3	5.7	7.6	5.2	5.1	
2000 level	1,435,707	68,355	180,500	104,865	113,069	192,361	138,943	71,886	211,158	126,758	1,207,894	78,394	114,919	34,500	
per cent	5.6	7.1	6.3	5.0	6.5	8.4	6.2	1.8	5.8	6.2	5.5	7.3	5.1	5.4	
2001 level	1,364,961	65,988	175,869	101,929	110,197	184,407	135,679	65,648	192,258	123,943	1,155,918	71,167	103,376	34,500	
per cent	5.2	6.7	6.1	4.8	6.3	8.0	6.0	1.6	5.2	5.9	5.2	6.5	4.5	5.3	
2002 level	1,279,221	64,373	163,249	95,526	103,089	175,851	131,946	57,193	182,637	113,280	1,087,145	68,830	90,646	32,600	
per cent	4.9	6.4	5.5	4.4	5.9	7.6	5.8	1.5	5.0	5.3	4.9	6.3	4.0	4.9	
2003 level	1,185,159	57,117	154,398	91,020	99,038	162,128	114,871	47,543	171,793	108,391	1,006,297	67,502	81,160	30,200	
per cent	4.5	5.6	5.2	4.2	5.6	7.0	4.9	1.2	4.7	5.0	4.5	6.1	3.5	4.5	

1 Great Britain components of estimates are for December each year and are not seasonally adjusted.

2 Northern Ireland estimates refer to September of each year and are calculated using a combination of Census of Employment and Quarterly Employment Survey data.

Source: *Annual Business Inquiry, ONS; Northern Ireland Census of Employment and Quarterly Employment Survey, DETINI*

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, AND EMPLOYMENT IN HIGH AND MEDIUM-HIGH TECHNOLOGY INDUSTRIES

Table 14(c) - Gross domestic expenditure on R&D, as a percentage of Total Gross Value Added

Per Cent		GO Region/Country													
		UK	NE	NW	Y&H	EM	WM	E	L	SE	SW	ENG	WAL	SC	NI
Business	1998	1.3	0.7	1.5	0.5	1.6	1.1	3.5	0.4	2.3	1.5	1.4	0.4	0.7	0.5
	1999	1.4	0.6	1.8	0.5	1.6	1.1	3.7	0.5	2.5	1.4	1.5	0.7	0.6	0.5
	2000	1.3	0.6	1.7	0.5	1.7	0.8	3.8	0.5	2.4	1.3	1.5	0.4	0.6	0.7
	2001	1.4	0.4	1.7	0.5	1.7	0.9	3.8	0.4	2.8	1.5	1.6	0.4	0.7	0.7
	2002	1.4	0.4	1.7	0.5	1.8	0.9	3.4	0.5	2.3	1.7	1.5	0.5	0.8	0.7
Government	1998	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1
	1999	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
	2000	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
	2001	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
	2002	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
Higher Education	1998	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3
	1999	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3
	2000	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4
	2001	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4
	2002	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.4
Total	1998	1.9	1.1	1.9	1.0	2.0	1.7	4.2	1.1	3.3	2.3	2.1	1.0	1.5	0.9
	1999	2.0	1.0	2.2	1.0	2.1	1.6	4.3	1.1	3.4	2.1	2.1	1.2	1.5	1.0
	2000	2.0	1.0	2.1	1.0	2.2	1.4	4.6	1.2	3.3	2.0	2.1	1.1	1.5	1.2
	2001	2.0	0.9	2.1	1.0	2.2	1.3	4.6	1.1	3.6	2.1	2.2	1.0	1.7	1.2
	2002	2.0	0.9	2.2	1.1	2.3	1.3	4.2	1.2	3.1	2.3	2.1	1.1	1.9	1.2

Source: Business Enterprise R&D Survey, ONS

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, AND EMPLOYMENT IN HIGH AND MEDIUM-HIGH TECHNOLOGY INDUSTRIES

Table 14 (e) - Percentage of turnover attributable to new/improved/novel products

Per Cent Industry	GO Region/Country													
	UK	NE	NW	Y&H	EM	WM	E	L	SE	SW	ENG	WAL	SC	NI
Mining and quarrying	15	0	6	0	14	13	0	29	0	15	17	2	12	*
Manufacturing of:														
food, clothing, wood, paper, publishing and printing	4	7	4	9	1	9	10	4	4	6	4	3	7	6
fuels, chemicals, plastics metals & minerals	9	12	11	10	8	8	15	3	4	13	8	9	15	15
electrical and optical equipment	25	10	49	18	16	41	23	5	24	18	25	16	32	4
transport equipment	10	24	4	8	16	16	10	6	12	4	9	15	31	*
not elsewhere classified	8	15	9	2	13	2	2	34	14	1	8	2	1	12
Electricity, gas and water supply	1	*	*	*	*	0	*	1	2	7	1	*	*	*
Construction	11	2	1	27	1	1	3	4	3	0	14	0	1	1
Wholesale & commission trade (not cars & bikes)	5	5	3	2	6	9	3	2	12	5	5	9	3	0
Transport, storage and communications	13	2	2	4	4	13	5	13	29	4	14	2	1	0
Financial Intermediation	15	3	3	1	11	0	6	3	4	2	3	0	72	0
Real estate, renting and business activities	10	5	2	1	6	26	13	7	15	11	9	4	41	5
Total	9	8	6	13	4	14	9	6	12	5	9	4	15	4

Note:

1. * : disclosive data
2. turnover has been calculated using employment weightings on turnover per head
3. Total excludes the financial intermediation sector

Source: CIS3

TRANSPORT

Table 15(a) - Main mode of transport to work by region of workplace, autumn 2003

Per cent	GO Region/Country of workplace													
	UK	NE	NW	Y&H	EM	WM	E	L	SE	SW	ENG	WAL	SC	NI
Car, van or minibus	71.3	71.6	74.6	73.5	76.8	78.0	78.8	41.4	77.1	76.4	70.6	80.1	69.9	82.3
Motorcycle	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.1	1.9	1.2	*	0.5	*
Bicycle	2.9	1.8	2.2	3.2	3.2	2.4	4.6	2.6	4.0	3.6	3.2	1.6	1.4	*
Bus, coach	7.7	10.8	8.1	9.8	6.9	7.8	3.8	12.9	4.0	4.2	7.5	4.7	11.5	4.8
National rail	3.7	*	1.9	1.6	0.6	1.5	1.4	16.5	2.3	0.8	3.9	1.6	3.4	*
Other rail	2.3	1.7	0.5	*	*	*	*	14.9	*	*	2.6	*	*	*
Walk	10.4	11.3	10.7	10.0	10.7	8.8	9.7	8.6	10.7	12.9	10.2	10.7	12.0	9.5
Taxi	0.5	*	0.7	*	*	*	*	1.0	*	*	0.5	*	0.5	*
Other method	0.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.4	0.3	*	0.2	*	0.5	*

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

Source: Labour Force Survey, ONS

Table 15(b) - Average traffic speed on major English roads¹

Average speed km/h	GO Region/Country of workplace										
	NE	NW	Y&H	EM	WM	E	L	SE	SW	ENG	
1998	81.3	78.3	84.2	83.9	83.7	80.3	41.8	83.3	87.5	79.4	
2001	87.8	83.1	87.0	85.0	80.9	83.9	44.3	86.3	92.9	82.2	
2003	87.2	81.3	84.5	85.5	78.9	88.2	46.6	87.8	95.2	83.1	

1: The estimates are for those roads surveyed in all three years.

Table 15(c) - Average daily motor vehicle flows¹, all roads²

Thousand vehicles per day	GO Region/Country of workplace													
	GB	NE	NW	Y&H	EM	WM	E	L	SE	SW	ENG	WAL	SC	
1993	2.9	2.9	3.5	3.0	2.9	3.5	3.2	5.9	4.1	2.2	3.3	1.9	1.6	
1994	3.0	2.9	3.6	3.1	3.0	3.6	3.3	5.9	4.2	2.2	3.4	1.9	1.7	
1995	3.0	2.9	3.7	3.1	3.0	3.6	3.4	5.9	4.3	2.3	3.4	1.9	1.7	
1996	3.1	3.0	3.7	3.2	3.1	3.7	3.4	5.9	4.4	2.3	3.5	2.0	1.7	
1997	3.2	3.1	3.8	3.2	3.2	3.8	3.5	6.0	4.6	2.3	3.6	2.0	1.8	
1998	3.2	3.1	3.9	3.3	3.2	3.8	3.6	6.0	4.6	2.4	3.6	2.0	1.8	
1999	3.3	3.2	3.9	3.3	3.3	3.9	3.6	6.1	4.7	2.4	3.7	2.1	1.8	
2000	3.3	3.1	3.9	3.3	3.3	3.9	3.6	6.1	4.7	2.4	3.7	2.1	1.8	
2001	3.3	3.2	4.0	3.4	3.3	3.9	3.7	6.1	4.8	2.5	3.8	2.1	1.8	
2002	3.4	3.3	4.1	3.5	3.4	4.0	3.7	6.1	4.9	2.5	3.8	2.2	1.9	
2003	3.4	3.3	4.1	3.5	3.5	4.0	3.7	6.1	4.9	2.6	3.9	2.2	1.9	

1: Average daily flow is estimated by dividing the annual traffic estimate by the road length and the number of days in year.

2: From 1993 the traffic estimates have been estimated using new expansion factors and new methodology for measuring road lengths.

Source: Transport Statistics, Department for Transport

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY RENTAL COST

Table 16(a) - Capital Value of Type 3 Industrial Property (Index)

Index (UK = 100)		GO Region/Country													
		UK	NE	NW	Y&H	EM	WM	E	L	SE	SW	ENG	W	SC	NI
1998	April	100	74	87	98	95	98	112	159	140	101	107	76	91	69
	October	100	71	85	95	89	95	110	154	146	102	105	79	87	87
1999	April	100	75	84	93	88	95	111	151	145	100	105	79	85	94
	October	100	73	83	90	88	95	111	156	147	100	105	77	82	97
2000	April	100	77	80	88	84	91	109	167	147	100	105	74	78	103
	October	100	76	79	88	84	91	110	174	148	99	105	73	76	103
2001	April	100	74	81	86	83	89	108	178	155	99	106	71	75	101
	October	100	74	80	85	81	90	107	185	157	97	106	70	74	99
2002	April	100	72	83	87	80	88	111	183	157	99	107	69	73	97
	October	100	72	83	82	79	87	116	184	158	100	107	69	75	96
2003	April	100	68	83	81	80	85	113	188	158	99	106	72	81	92
2004	January ¹	100	68	83	81	77	86	111	183	162	99	106	70	88	91
2004	July	100	68	84	81	77	85	112	187	166	97	106	69	87	89
2005	January	100	65	82	93	78	81	110	190	167	93	106	67	86	88

Table 16(b) - Rental Cost of Type 1 Office Accommodation (Index)

Index (UK = 100)		GO Region/Country													
		UK	NE	NW	Y&H	EM	WM	E	L	SE	SW	ENG	W	SC	NI
1998	April	100	82	81	91	79	98	94	174	120	89	101	70	125	97
	October	100	78	86	88	75	93	96	195	121	85	102	67	120	97
1999	April	100	77	86	87	75	94	95	199	121	84	102	66	119	95
	October	100	80	86	87	72	93	100	202	120	82	103	66	118	93
2000	April	100	76	85	85	65	95	103	203	125	83	102	65	121	93
	October	100	77	81	83	68	96	98	221	126	81	103	64	117	97
2001	April	100	75	78	85	62	95	98	235	122	80	103	62	115	93
	October	100	76	77	82	65	93	97	235	117	77	102	60	113	107
2002	April	100	81	77	81	75	93	99	239	115	83	105	60	111	87
	October	100	86	79	86	76	93	101	212	117	84	104	59	110	93
2003	April	100	85	81	88	81	91	97	216	121	85	105	64	115	77
2004	January ¹	100	84	86	87	82	93	96	195	124	83	103	66	113	91
2004	July	100	96	85	87	78	94	94	185	121	85	103	68	117	89
2005	January	100	97	85	90	79	95	96	184	116	85	103	68	117	88

¹ From 2004 the data are compiled for January and July of each year

Source: Indices calculated by DTI based on information from the Property Market Report, Valuation Office, Inland Revenue

RE-USE OF VACANT AND DERELICT LAND

Table 17 - Previously developed land that is vacant or derelict, as a percentage of all developed land

		GO Region									ENG
		NE	NW	Y&H	EM	WM	E	L	SE	SW	
Approximate total area of developed land (hectares) ¹	2001	60,200	160,300	121,000	100,900	129,200	134,900	130,500	205,100	116,700	1,158,900
Previously developed vacant land and buildings (per cent)	1998	2.5	2.2	3.1	1.5	1.5	1.2	0.6	1.3	1.6	1.7
	2001	3.5	2.0	2.8	1.7	1.7	1.4	0.7	1.1	1.6	1.7
	2002	3.6	2.3	2.4	1.9	2.1	1.4	0.5	1.4	1.7	1.8
	2003	3.0	2.1	2.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.6	1.5	1.7	1.7
Derelict land and buildings (per cent)	1998	2.8	2.1	3.2	2.3	1.2	1.8	0.4	0.6	1.9	1.7
	2001	3.1	3.5	3.1	2.1	1.3	1.9	0.5	0.6	1.6	1.8
	2002	2.7	3.5	2.7	2.5	1.3	1.3	0.4	0.7	1.4	1.7
	2003	2.5	3.6	2.6	1.9	1.3	1.8	0.3	0.7	1.9	1.8
All vacant and derelict land and buildings (per cent)	1998	5.2	4.3	6.3	3.8	2.7	3.0	1.0	1.9	3.6	3.3
	2001	6.6	5.5	5.9	3.7	3.0	3.4	1.2	1.8	3.2	3.5
	2002	6.3	5.8	5.1	4.3	3.4	2.7	0.9	2.1	3.1	3.5
	2003	5.5	5.6	5.1	3.4	2.9	3.2	0.8	2.2	3.6	3.4

1: See Definitions for description.

Source: Office of the Deputy Prime Minister and National Land Use Database