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# Regional Competitiveness & State of the Regions

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This publication is available online: [www.dtistats.net/sd/rci](http://www.dtistats.net/sd/rci)

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## I Introduction

This is the fifth 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) <sup>1</sup>
Percentage of adults with no qualifications	9(b)(iv) <sup>2</sup>
Percentage of residents within families dependent on Income Support benefits	11
Road congestion	15(c) <sup>3</sup>
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 waste indicators is available on the Department of the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) website

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/waste/index.htm> and bird population statistics are available from the Sustainable Development Unit's website <http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/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 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](http://www.iipuk.co.uk).

For sub-regional information, the *Business Competitiveness Indicators* can be accessed via the DTI website ([www.dtistats.net/sd/bci](http://www.dtistats.net/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.

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

<sup>2</sup> Statistic presented is proportion of economically active adults with no qualifications.

<sup>3</sup> Statistic presented is average daily vehicle flows.

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 DCLG. 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)<sup>4</sup>

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 available at <http://62.73.191.157/regind/search.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.

<sup>4</sup> 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:

<http://reporting.dti.gov.uk/cgi-bin/rr.cgi/http://www.dti.gov.uk/files/file28173.pdf> .

## 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).

## Contents

	Page
<b>Section 1 Overall Competitiveness</b>	
1 Gross Value Added and gross disposable household income per head	6
2 Labour productivity	9
3 Investment and output by UK and foreign-owned companies	12
4 Exports of goods and services	13
<b>Section 2 Labour Market</b>	
5 Earnings	17
6 Employment	18
7 Unemployment	20
8 Claimant count	22
9 Educational and vocational attainment	23
<b>Section 3 Deprivation</b>	
10 Income support claimants	28
11 Income deprivation	29
<b>Section 4 Business Development</b>	
12 Business registrations and survival rates	30
13 Total Entrepreneurship Activity	33
14 Research & Development, and employment in high and medium-high technology industries	34
<b>Section 5 Land and Infrastructure</b>	
15 Transport	38
16 Industrial property and office rental costs	40
17 Re-use of vacant and derelict land	42
<b>Annex 1 Definitions</b>	43
<b>Annex 2 Sources</b>	52
<b>Annex 3 Tables</b>	54

## 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.

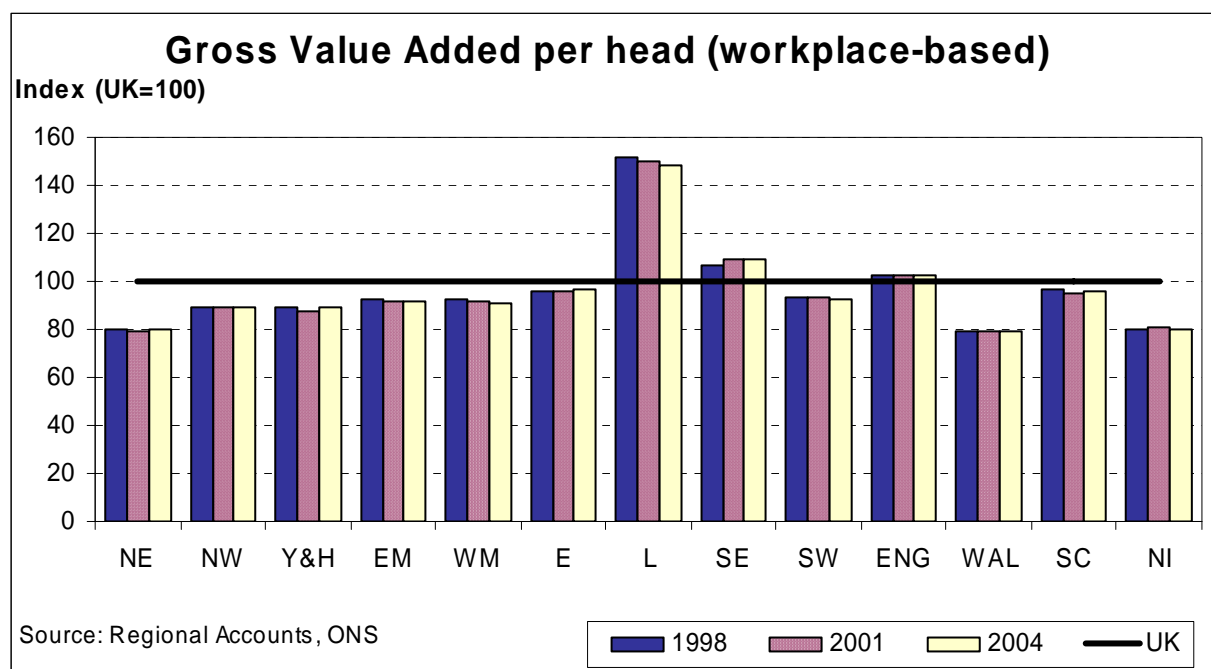
The regional GVA estimates included in this publication are those published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) on 21<sup>st</sup> December 2005.

#### 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 2004, London consistently had the highest GVA per head of population, growing from £11,877 in 1989 to £24,955 in 2004 (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 130 per cent and 128 per cent respectively. By contrast, East Midlands, North East and Wales were the slowest growing, increasing by 102 per cent, 102 per cent and 98 per cent respectively between 1989 and 2004. Over the same period, the all items Retail Price Index (RPI) increased by 62 per cent.

Chart 1(a)



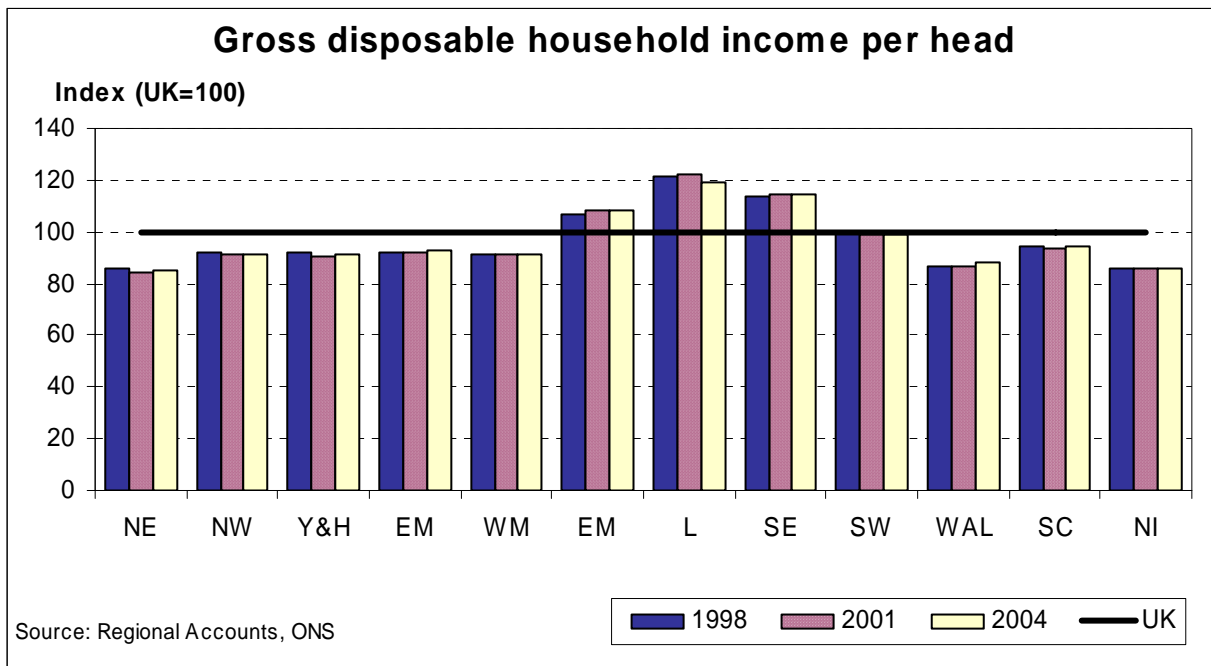
### Gross disposable household income per head

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.

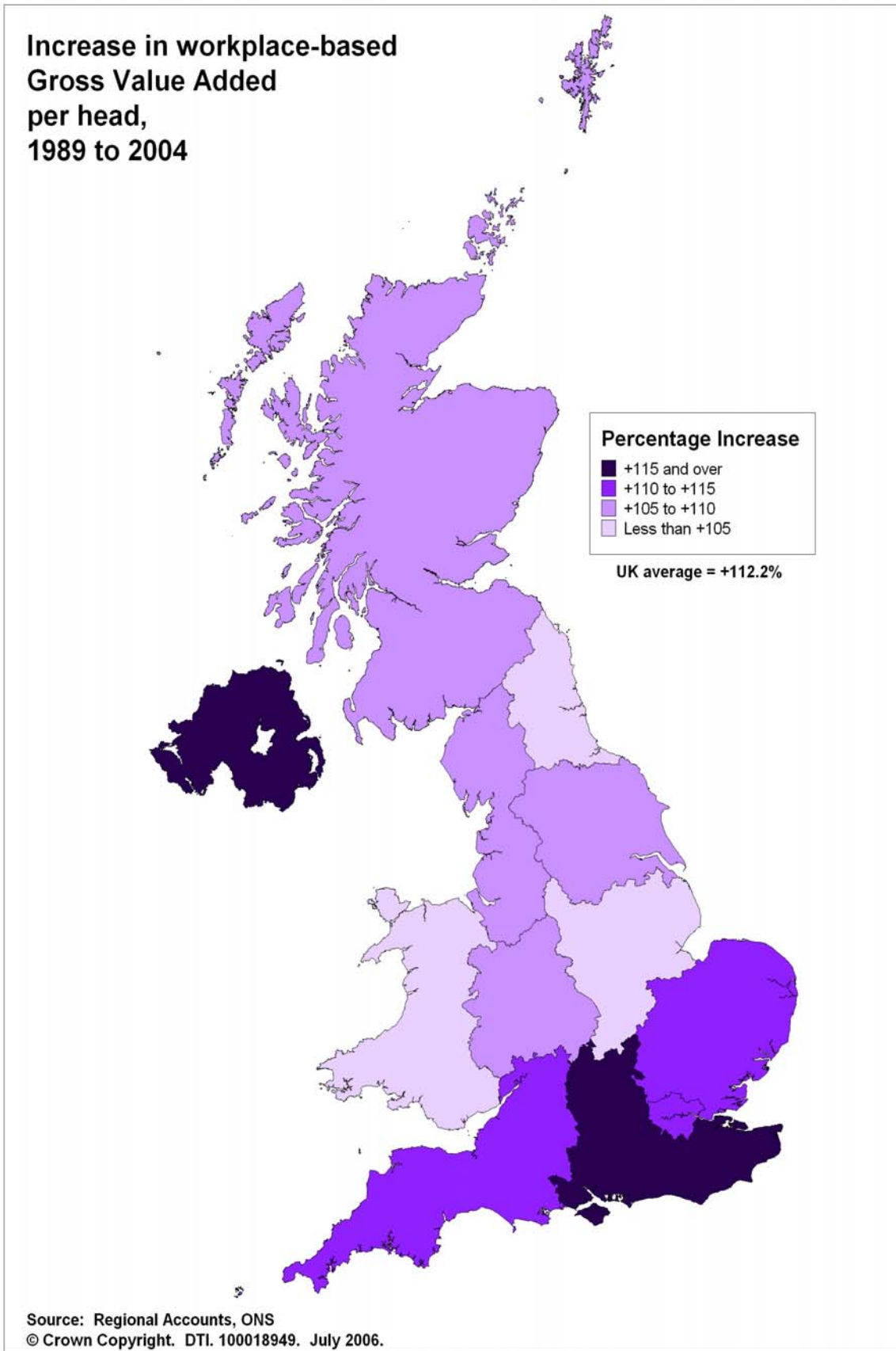
During 2004, GDHI per head of population in London, at £15,298, was 19 percentage points above UK income per head (£12,816). The North East and Northern Ireland had the lowest relative income at £10,906 and £10,988 per head respectively, 15 and 14 percentage points below the UK average. In 2004, regional GDHI was above the UK average in three regions: East of England (£13,889), London (£15,298) and South East (£14,656).

All the UK regions have experienced growth in GDHI. Between 1995 and 2004, the index of income per head for Northern Ireland fell by almost 3 points, the largest fall in any UK region or country during this time, whereas the index for the South East rose 3.6 points. The South East also had the highest growth at just over 54 per cent in the same period.

**Chart 1(b)**



Map 1(a)



## 2. Labour productivity

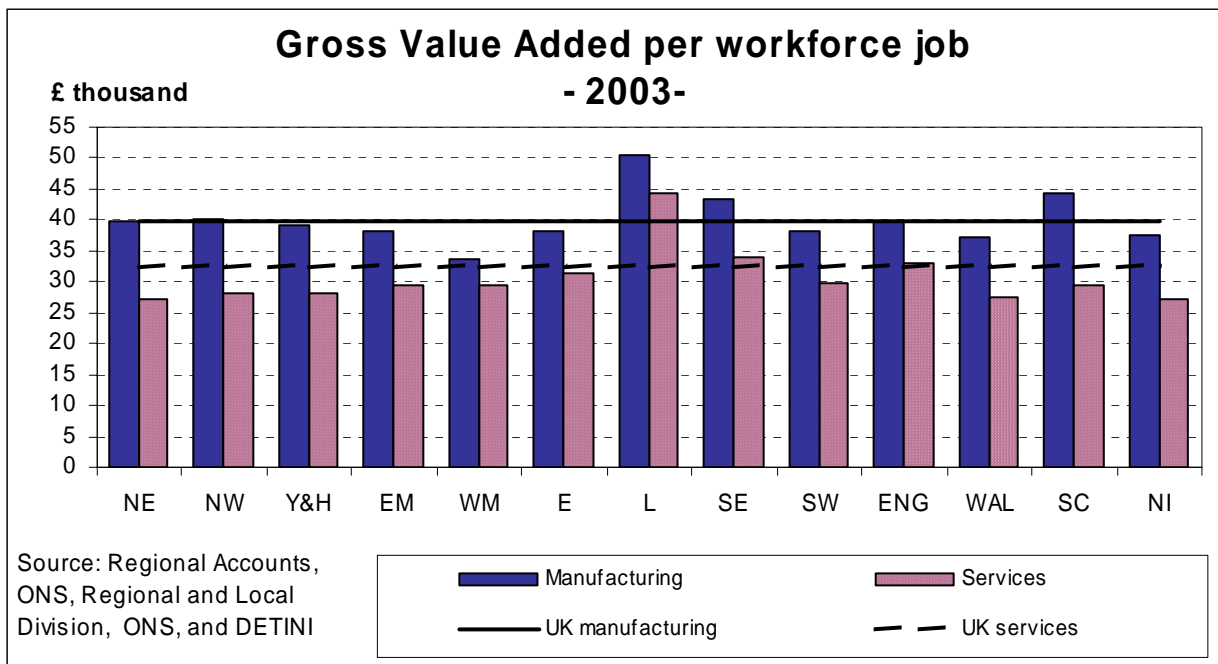
This is an indicator of competitiveness within the manufacturing, services and other sectors (including agriculture, forestry and fishing, fuel extraction, electricity and gas supply and construction). Table 2(a) is calculated as GVA per workforce job.

Growth in GVA per workforce job in manufacturing between 1996 and 2003 was highest in Northern Ireland at 37 per cent, followed by the South West, at 30 per cent. In most regions growth in the manufacturing sector was above the all item Retail Price Index (RPI) inflation (18.7 per cent over this period), except for the East of England (17 per cent) and Wales (9 per cent).

In the services sector, the fastest growing region was the West Midlands at over 46 per cent growth between 1996 and 2003. Northern Ireland experienced the slowest growth at just over 33 per cent, followed by Wales and the North East, both at just over 37 per cent. The remaining (“other”) sectors show more variation between regions: London increased by almost 47 per cent between 1996 and 2003, while Northern Ireland experienced growth of just 8.5 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 2004 London (at almost 125 per cent) 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 roughly 10 per cent of the average, except for Northern Ireland being 14 per cent lower than the UK 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 119 per cent of the UK average in 2004, 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 2004 was for Northern Ireland, at 82 per cent of the UK average. Of the English regions, the lowest figures were recorded in the Yorkshire and Humber at 91.4 per cent, followed by the North West as the next lowest at 92.5 per cent.

**Chart 2(b)(i)**

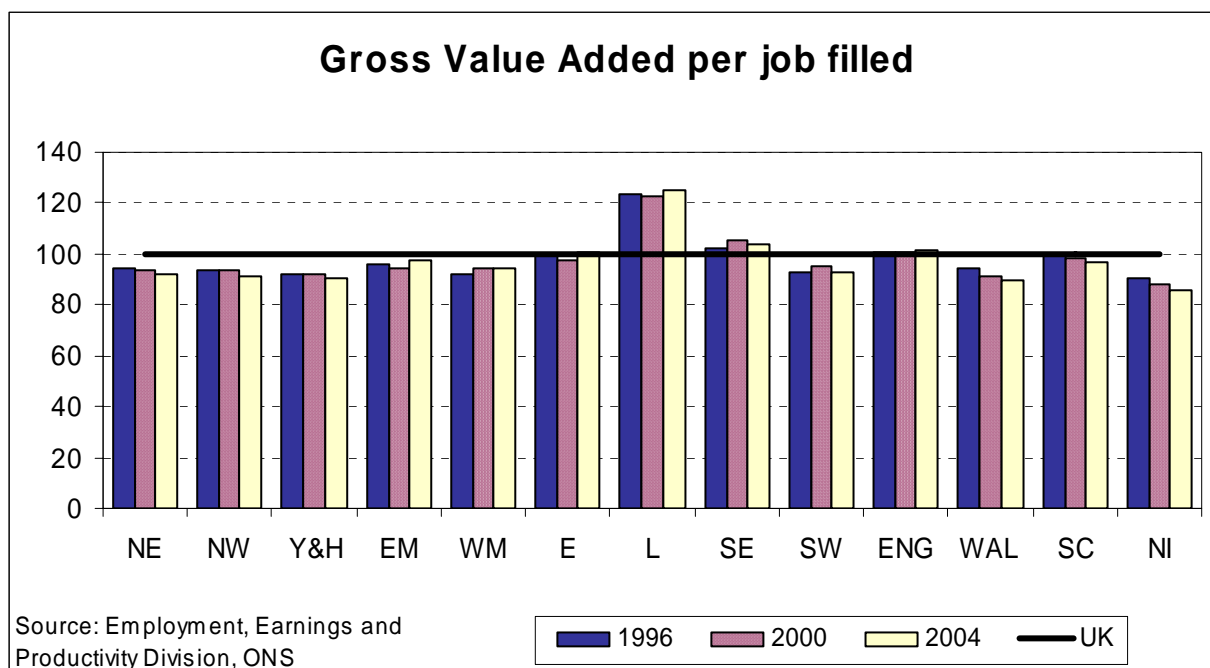
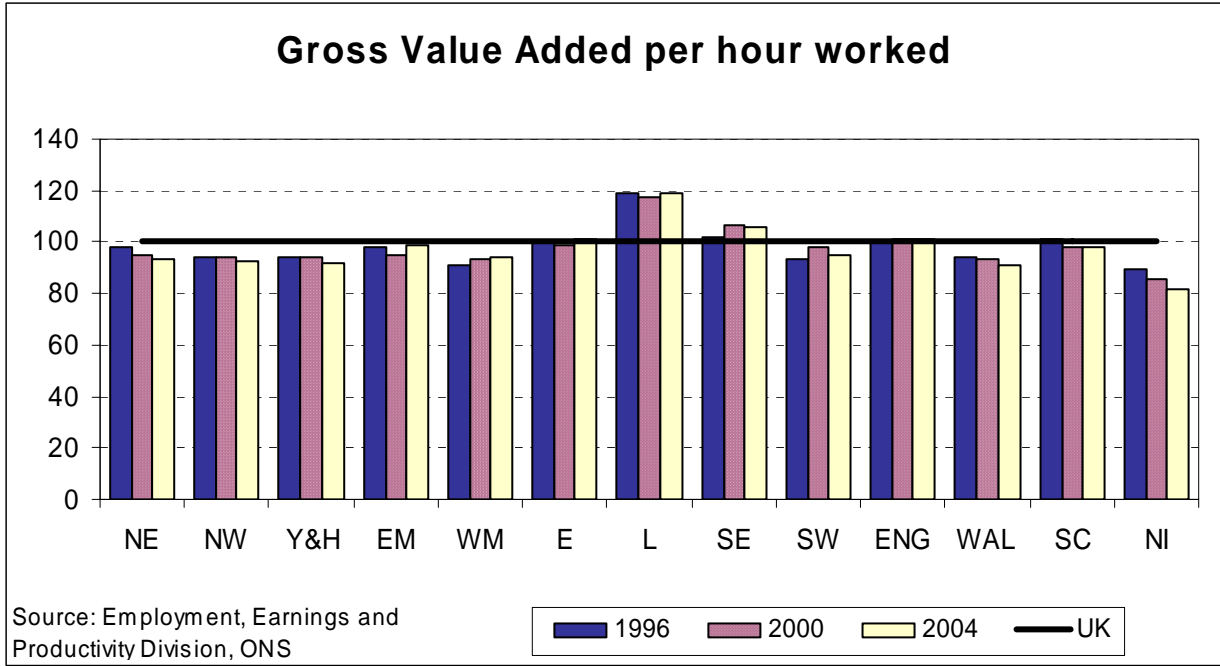


Chart 2(b)(ii)



### 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 2003.

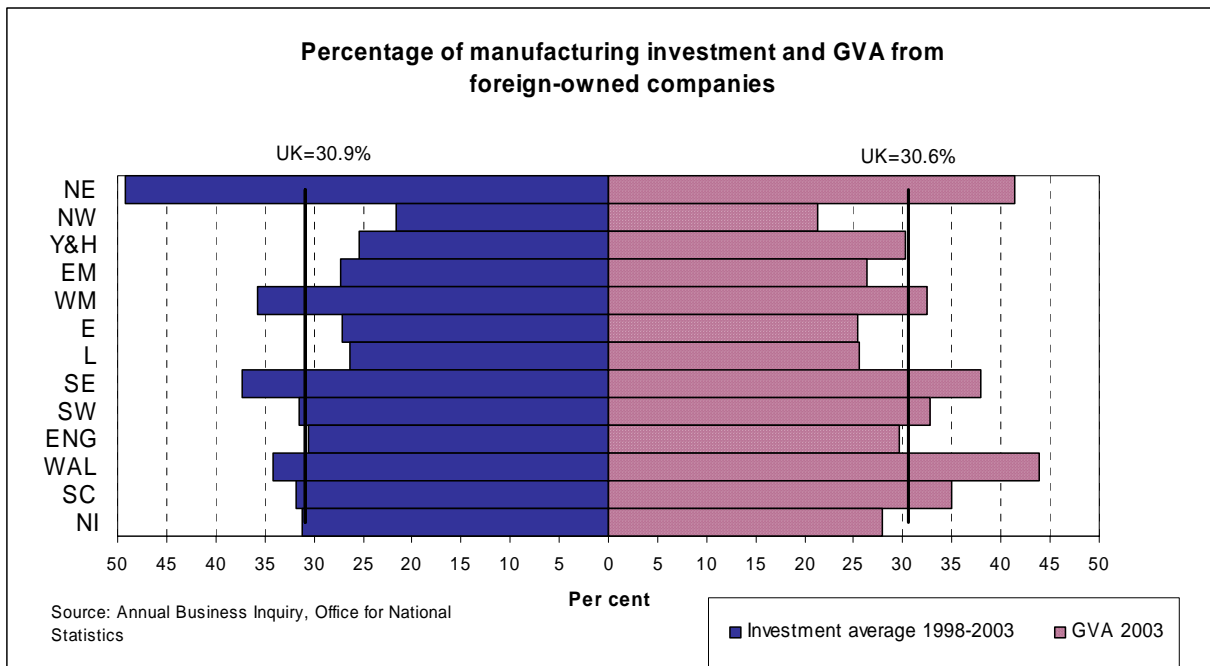
Net Capital Expenditure of firms is used as a proxy for investment. The estimates for individual years should be treated with caution as large, one-off investment decisions by companies can make significant differences to total investment figures in a particular region or year. To help overcome this, manufacturing investment from foreign-owned companies in Chart 3 is shown as an average for the years 1998 to 2003.

Over this period, an average of £16.2 billion per year was invested in manufacturing in the UK, and just over 30 per cent of this was from foreign-owned companies. During the same time, an average of £55.3 billion per year was invested in services in the UK of which 12 per cent was 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 2003, just over 30 per cent of UK 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 44 and 41 per cent respectively.

**Chart 3**



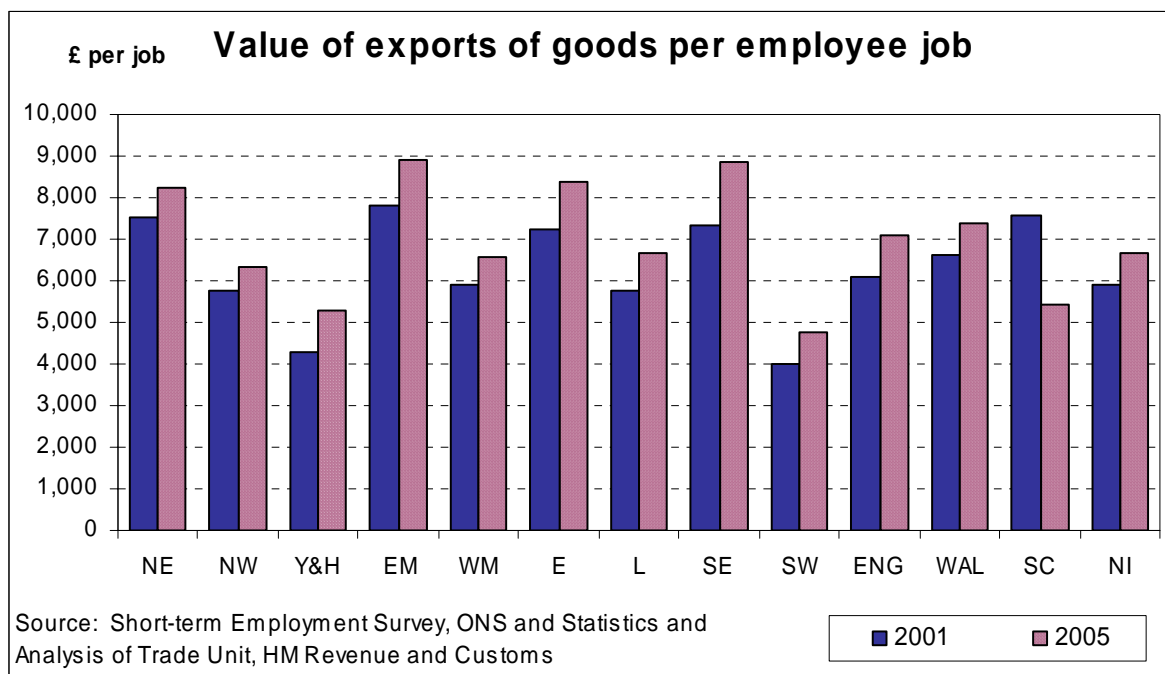
#### 4. Exports of goods

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.

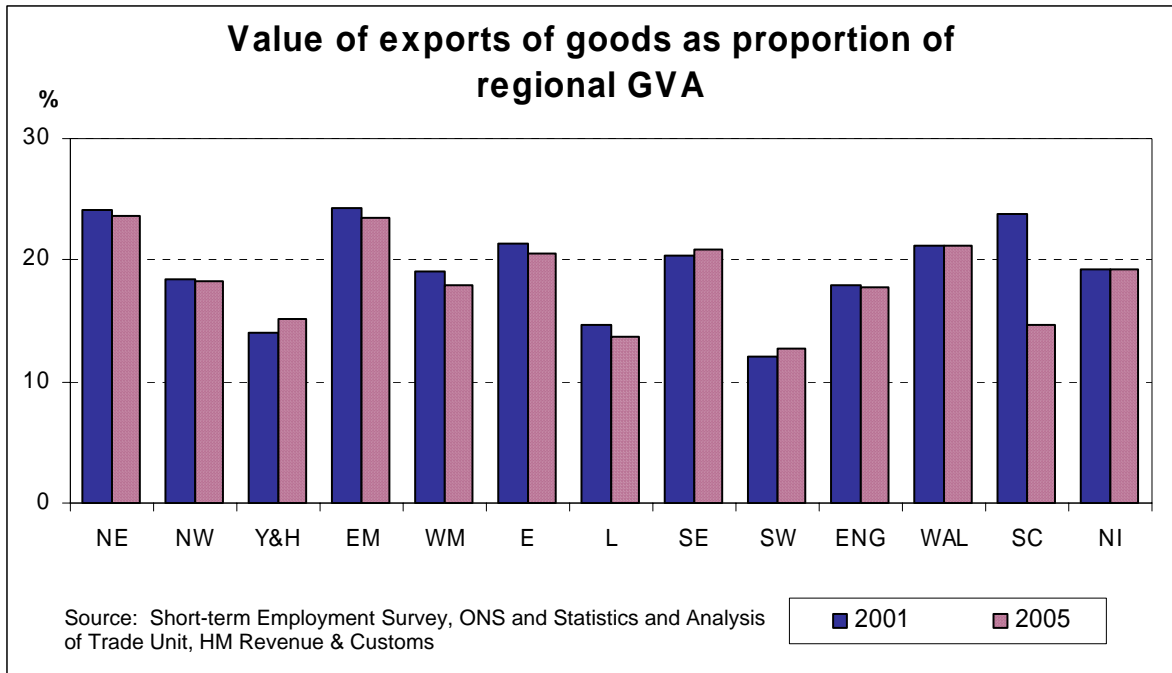
Table 4(a)(i) provides the *value* of exports of goods from each region in each quarter between 2001 and 2005 and table 4(a)(ii) presents these as a proportion of headline regional GVA. Table 4(b)(i) provides an estimate of the total number of companies in each region exporting outside the UK from 2001 to 2004. Table 4(b)(ii) shows the number of companies in each region exporting goods 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 2005 within each region. Map 4(b) shows the same information for 2005 only. In 2005, the value of exports per employee job was highest in the East Midlands and the South East, both at just under £8,900. The South West yielded the lowest value at around £4,750 per employee. Between 2001 and 2005 the value of exports per employee job in the UK increased by 8 per cent. Within the regions, there was a decrease of 28 per cent in Scotland and increase of 23 per cent in Yorkshire and the Humber in the same period. This difference between regions is also reflected in total value of exported goods where Scotland fell 12 per cent and Yorkshire and the Humber rose 48 per cent between the fourth quarters of 2001 and 2005. The value of exports from the UK increased by 23 per cent in this period.

**Chart 4(a)(i)**



**Chart 4(a)(ii)**



Between the fourth quarters of 2001 and 2005, the number of companies exporting goods increased in the UK by 14 per cent (from 45,500 to 51,800 exporting companies). Table 4(b)(i) shows that this pattern was reflected across all regions in this period, with the largest growth in Northern Ireland with 36 per cent more exporting companies. Table 4(b)(ii) shows that Northern Ireland also had the biggest increase in companies exporting to the EU in the fourth quarter of 2005 when compared to a year earlier (11 per cent). Numbers of companies exporting outside the EU increase modestly in all the English regions and Scotland between the fourth quarters of 2004 and 2005, whereas the numbers decreased in Wales and Northern Ireland.

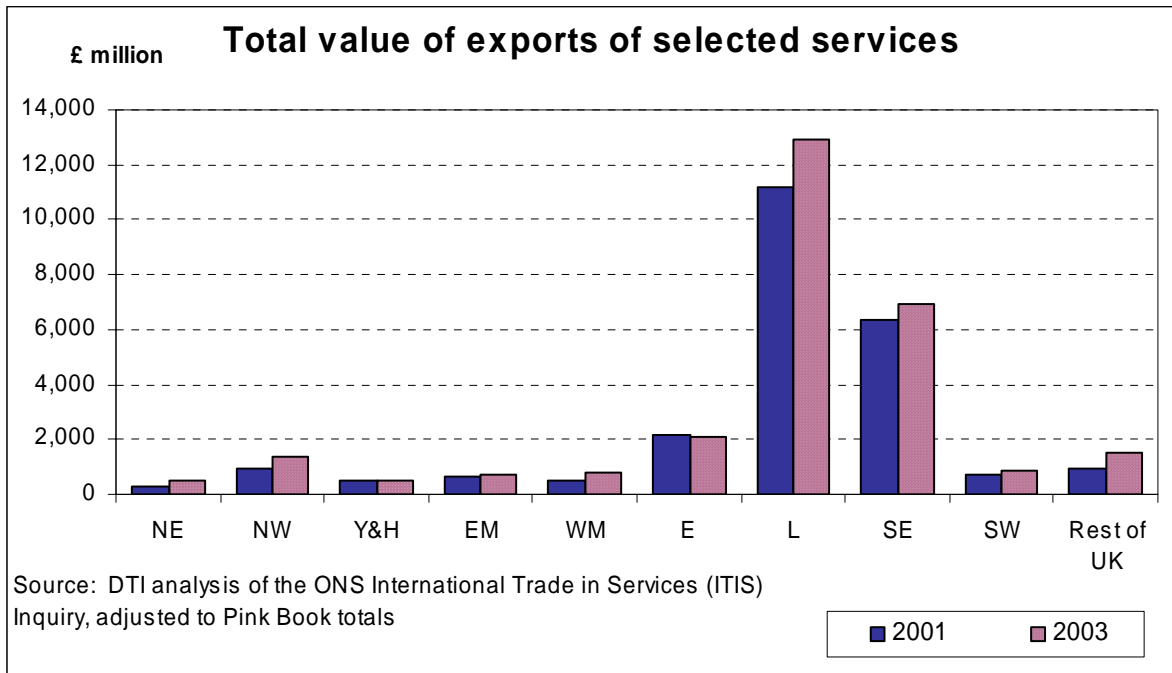
**Chart 4(b)**



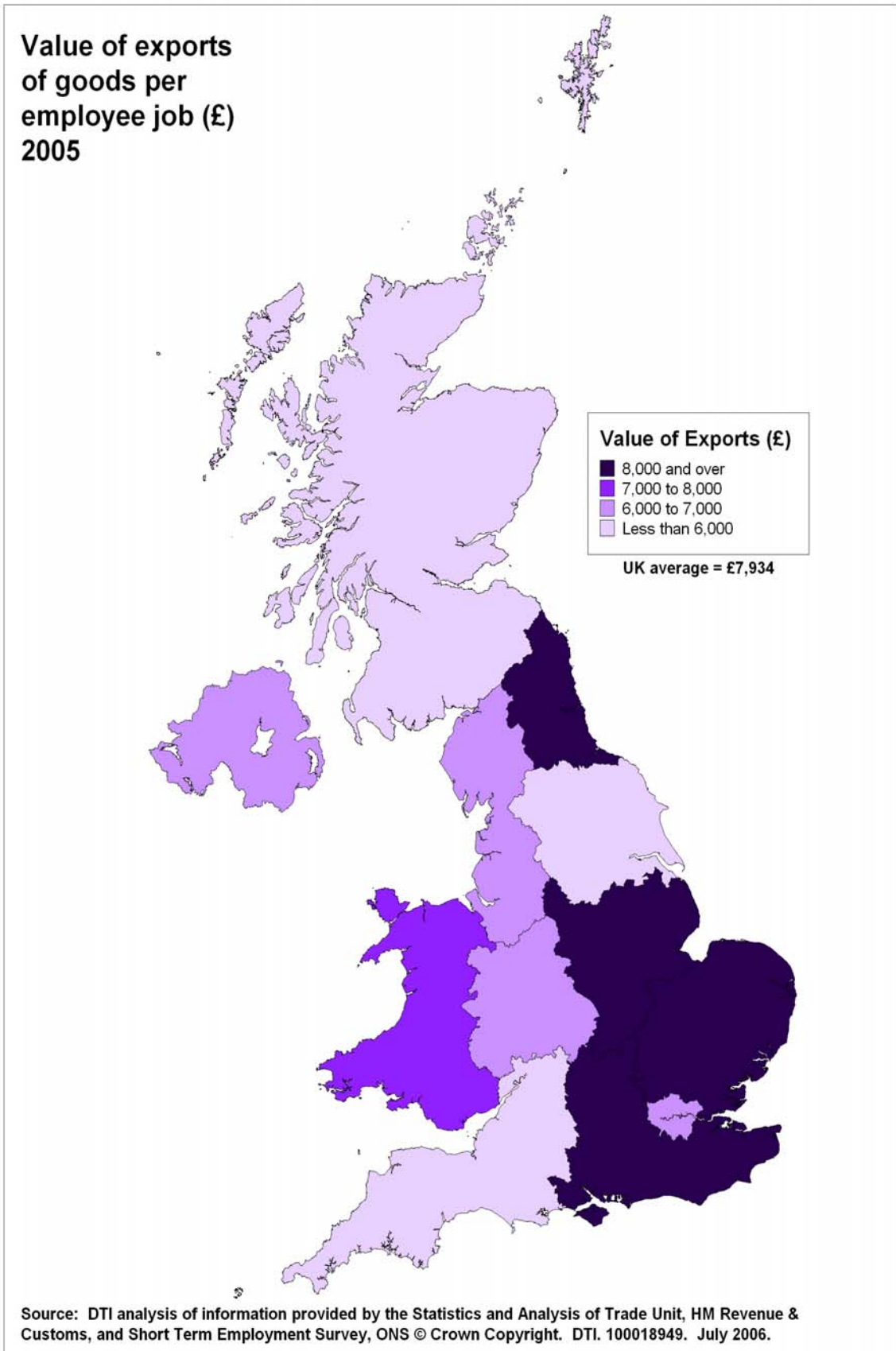
Table 4(c) shows the distribution of regional exports to the main world regions. During 2005, the EU was the largest recipient of exported goods in all of the UK regions; with an overall 56.5 per cent (by value) of UK exports were received by EU countries. This was more than 3 times the value of the goods exported to the UK's next largest recipient, North America.

Regional trade in services, taken from the International Trade in Services (ITIS) Inquiry, are shown in Table and Chart 4(d). London and the South East dominate in the value of service exports, respectively representing 46 and 25 per cent of total UK exports in 2003. Figures should be used with caution as the ITIS only covers roughly a third of all UK service exports.

**Chart 4(d)**



Map 4(b)



## Section 2 Labour Market

### 5. Average earnings

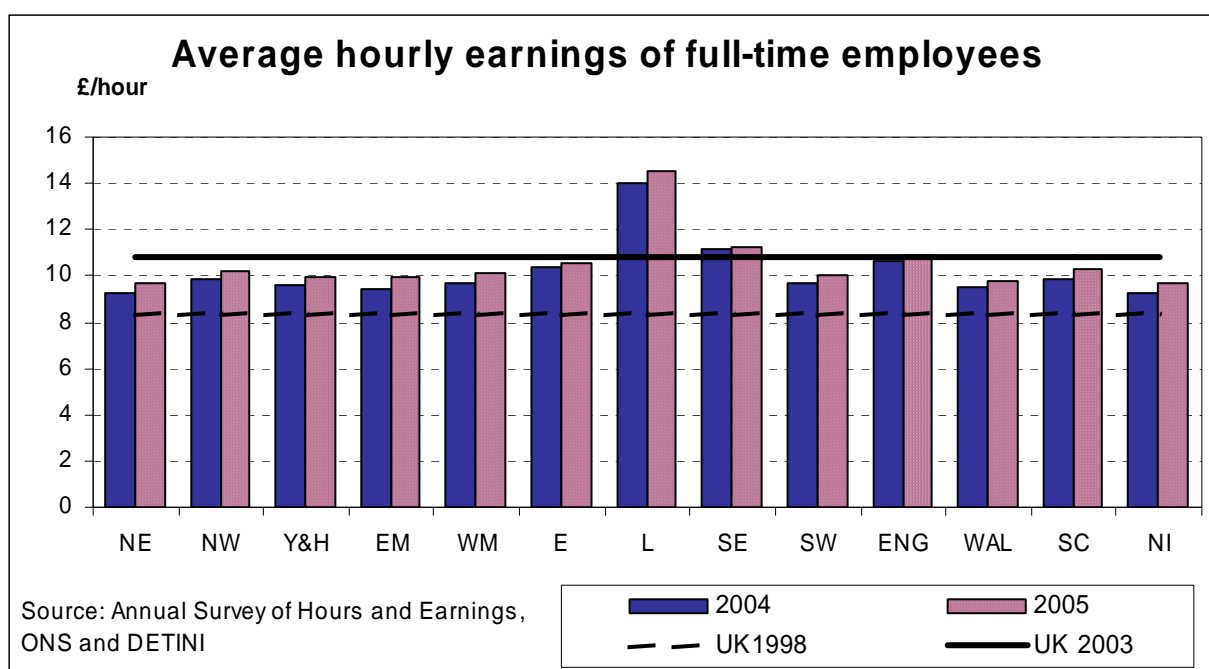
Tables 5(a), 5(b) and 5(c) display the gross median hourly earnings for full-time employees for all industries, and for manufacturing and service industries separately. Figures are given for male, female and all employees. Chart 5 illustrates the changes in median hourly earnings of full-time employees between 2004 and 2005.

During 2005, the hourly earnings (including overtime and shift pay) of full-time employees in London were higher than any other UK region at £14.51. Earnings in the South East were next highest at £11.28 per hour. This compares to an average of £10.79 per hour for the UK as a whole. The lowest earnings during 2005 were recorded in Northern Ireland at £9.67 per hour and the North East at £9.70 per hour. The highest earnings growth 2004 to 2005 was in the East Midlands at over 5 per cent compared to the UK average of 3.3 per cent.

The gender pay gap, in terms of the ratio between female and male hourly earnings, has been decreasing in all regions. In 2005, average female hourly earnings were 94 per cent of male earnings in Northern Ireland, compared with less than 90 per cent for each other region, and 86 per cent for the UK as a whole.

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 winter 2005, 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 South East and South West, with 79 and 78 per cent respectively. 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 proportions during winter 2005 were in London and Northern Ireland, at just under 70 per cent each (almost 5 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 Wales, with an increase of over 7 per cent between December 2001 and December 2005. Yorkshire and the Humber showed the next largest rise, of about 6.4 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)**

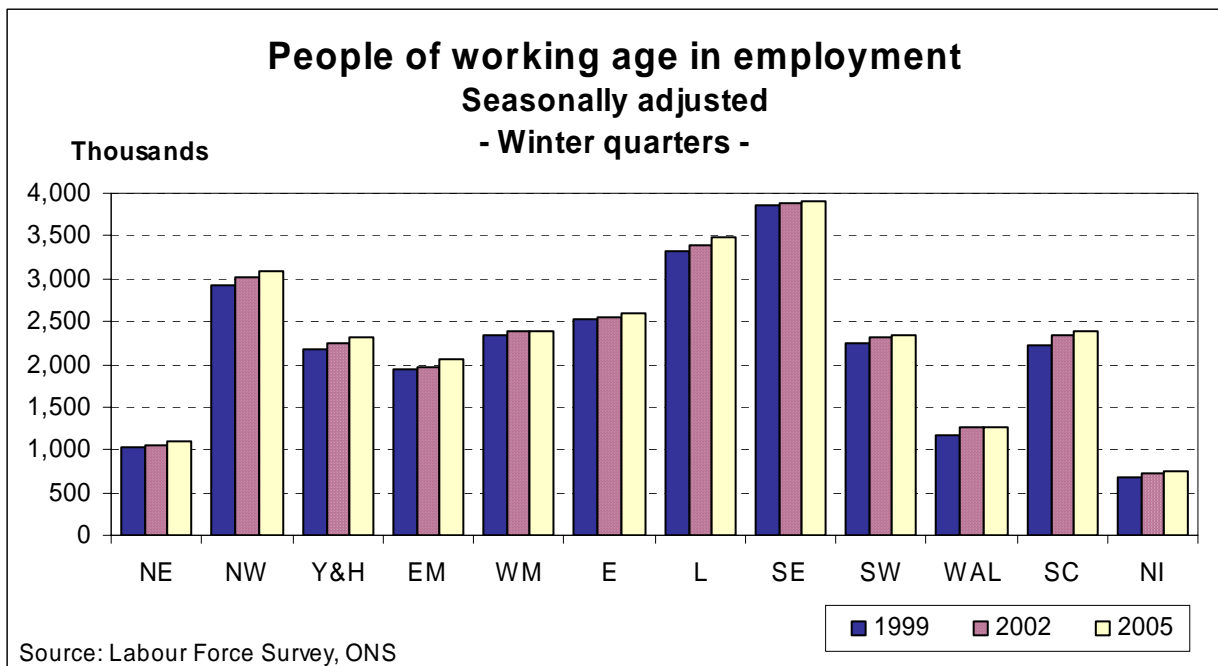


Chart 6(b)

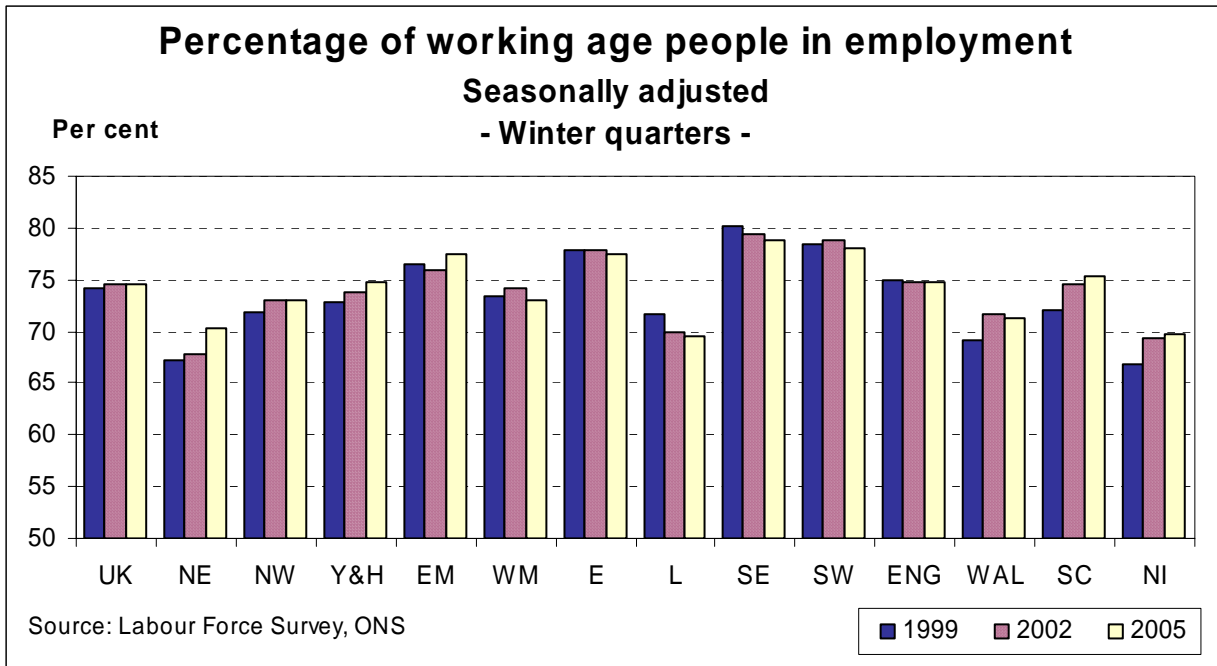
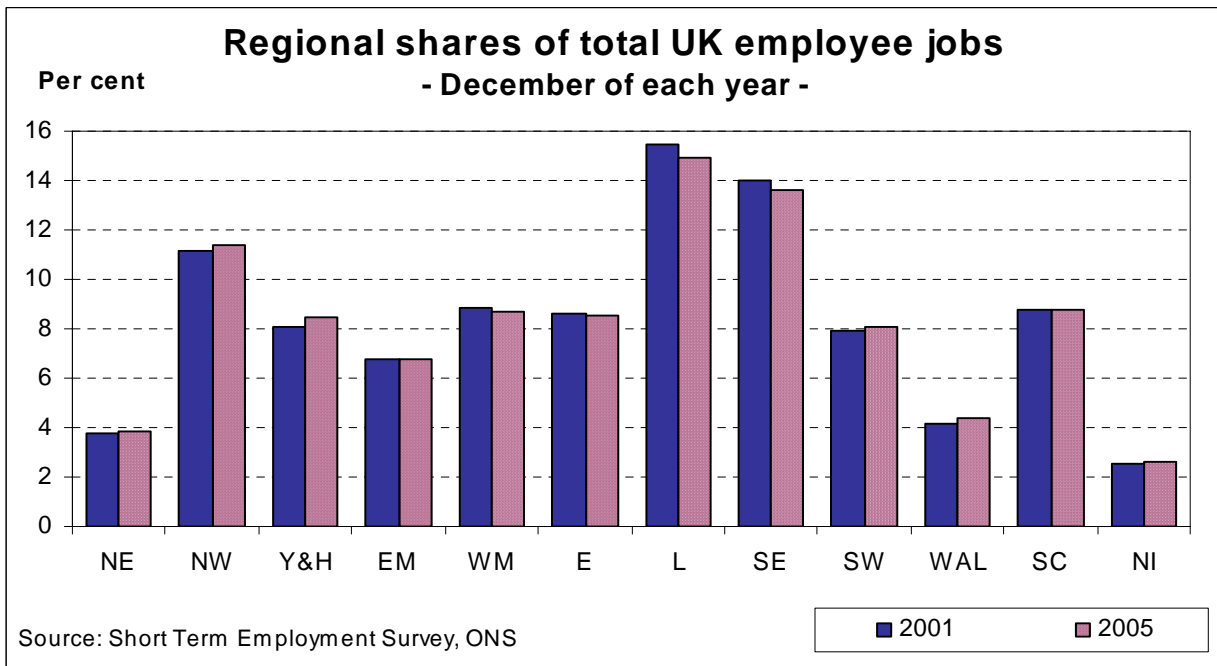


Chart 6(c)



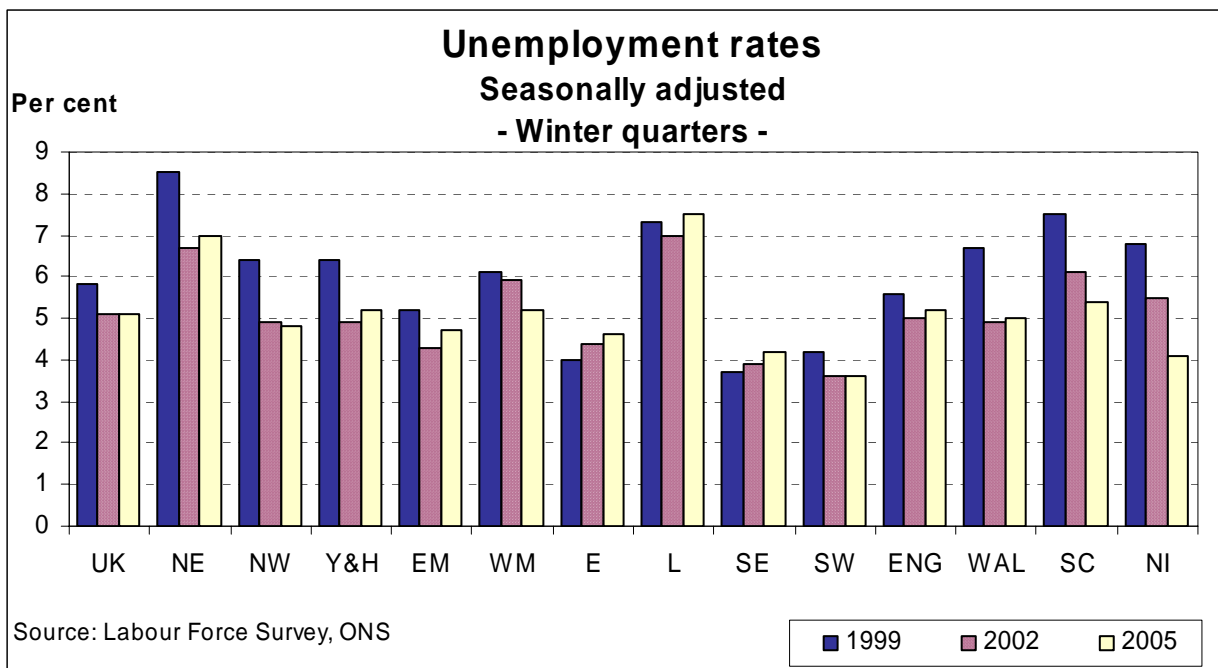
## 7. Unemployment

UK unemployment is measured by the Labour Force Survey (LFS). Chart 7(a) shows the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate between 1999 and 2005 (winter quarters).

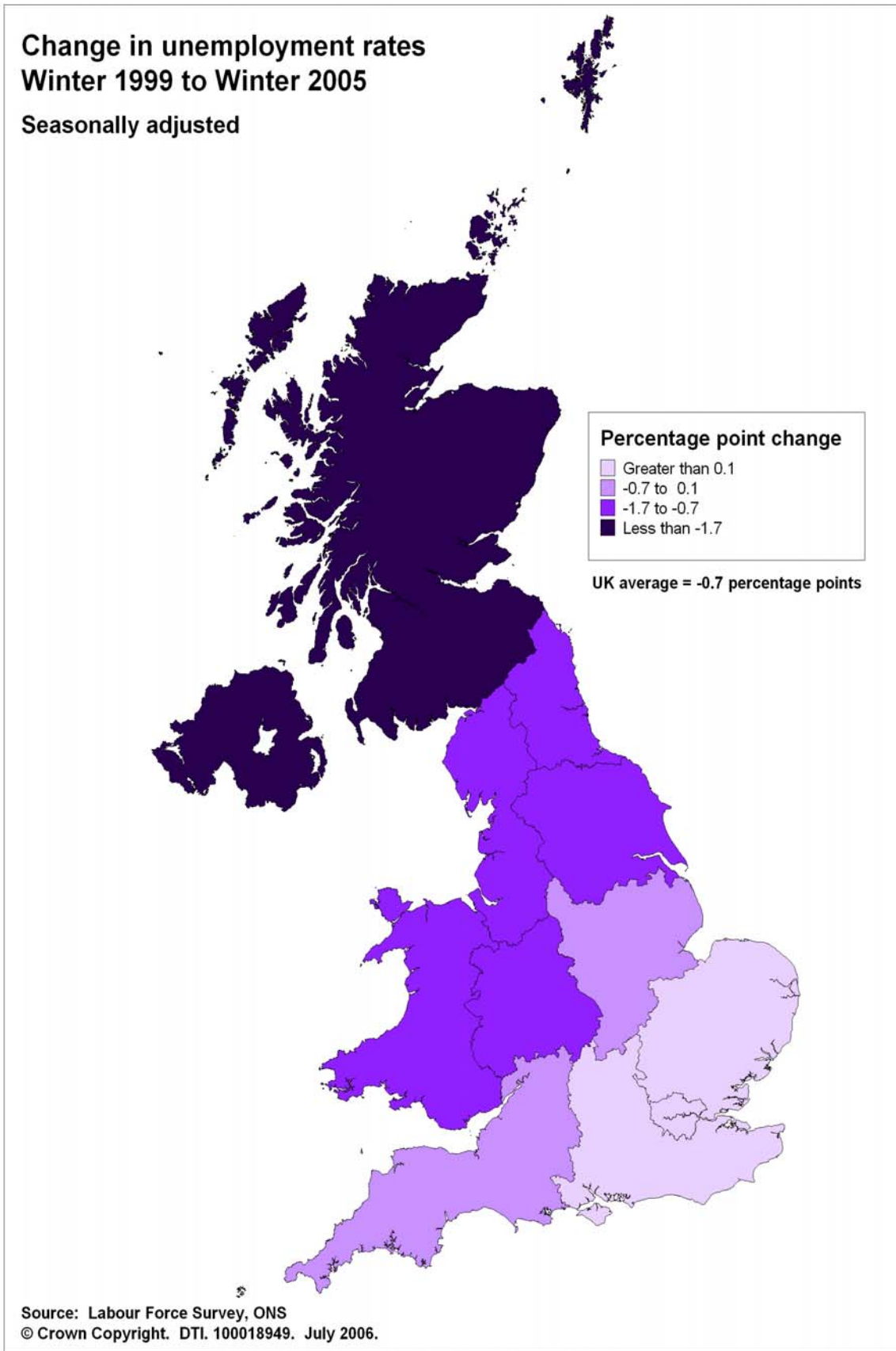
During winter 2005, the unemployment rate was lowest in the South West at 3.6 per cent, as compared to a rate for the UK at just over 5 per cent. During this time, London had the highest rate of unemployment of any UK region at 7.5 per cent.

Map 7(b) shows that between winter 1999 and winter 2005 unemployment rates decreased in most UK regions. The exceptions being London, South East and East of England where unemployment increased by 0.2, 0.5 and 0.6 percentage points respectively. The largest falls were 2.7 percentage points in Northern Ireland and 2.1 percentage points in Wales – compared with an overall decrease across the UK of 0.7 percentage points.

**Chart 7(a)**



Map 7(b)



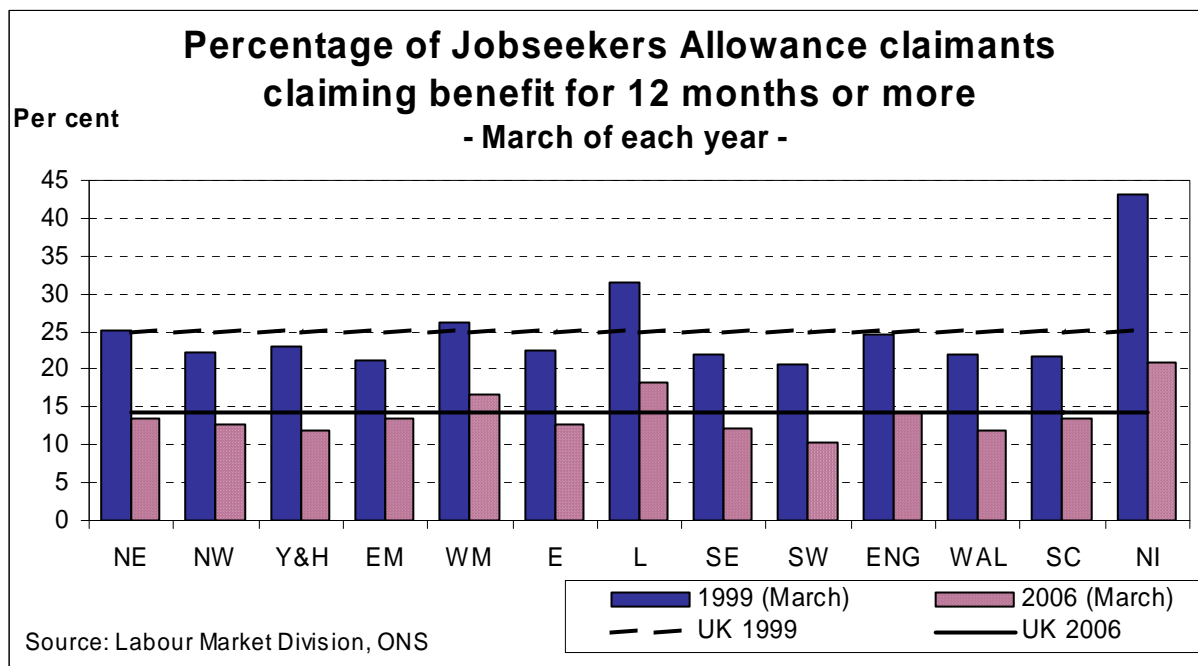
## 8. Claimant count

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 March 2006 were highest in the North East with a rate of 4.2 per cent, and lowest in the South East and the South West, at 1.9 and 1.8 per cent respectively. All regions show a decrease in the proportion of claimants in the workforce between March 1999 and March 2006, with the largest drop of 3.6 percentage points in Northern Ireland.

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 25 per cent of all claimants in March 1999 to just over 14 per cent in March 2006. Northern Ireland had the largest decrease during this period by over 22 percentage points. The highest percentage of long-term claimants during March 2006 was also in Northern Ireland, where just under 21 per cent of benefit recipients had been claiming for a year or more.

**Chart 8(b)**



## 9. Educational and vocational attainment

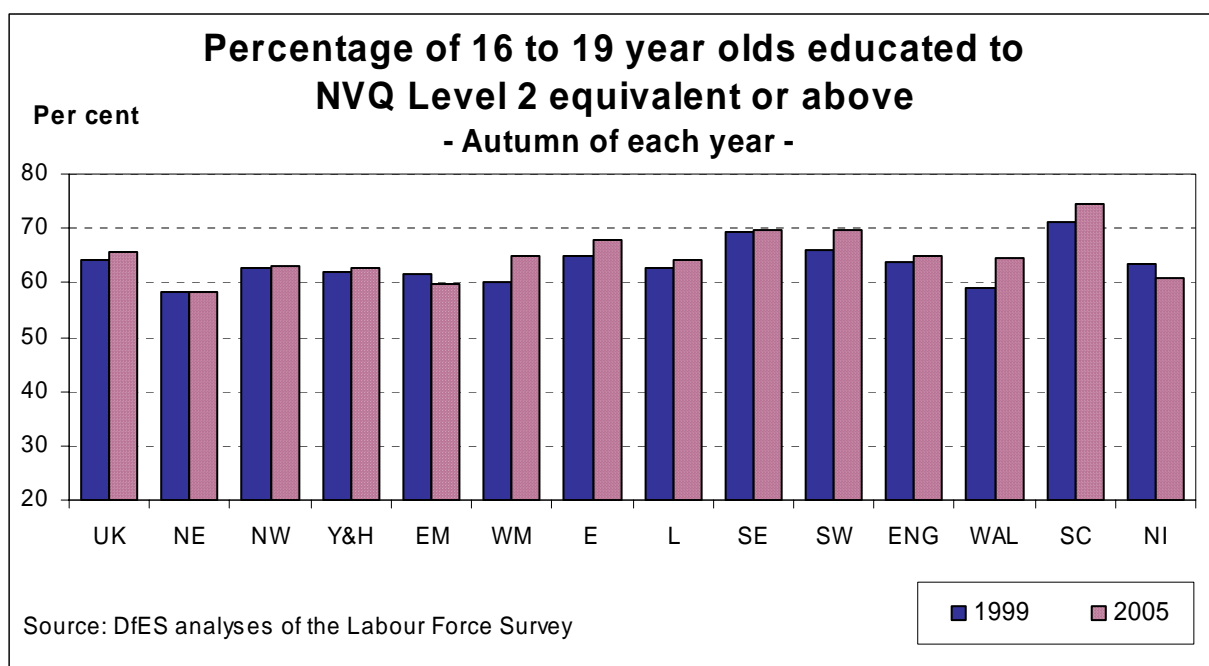
The indicators included within this section relate to the Department for Education and Skills' (DfES) PSA and Learning and Skills Council (LSC) targets for England, although data are also provided for Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Refer to *Definitions* for a full description of these targets.

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 2005 across the UK as a whole, Scotland had the highest proportion of 16-19 year olds qualified to NVQ level 2 or above at 74.4 per cent and the North East had the lowest proportion at 58.3 per cent.

Between the autumns of 1999 and 2005 Wales had the largest change in proportion of 16-19 year olds at level 2 or above with an increase of over 5 percentage points in comparison with a UK increase of 1.6 points.

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 matched administrative data, rather than sample surveys<sup>5</sup>. Using this method, the proportion of 19 year olds in 2005 qualified to NVQ level 2 or above in England was 69.8 per cent, compared to 65.1 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.

**Chart 9(a)(i)**

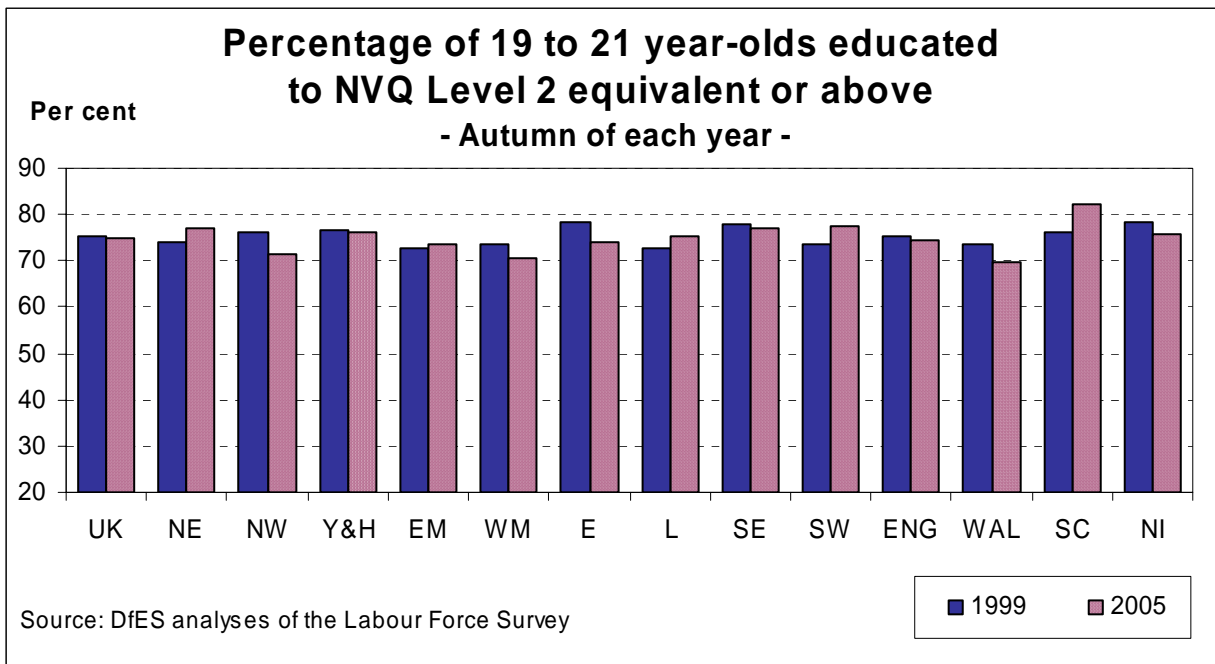


<sup>5</sup> Methodology and baseline measure detailed in 'Level 2 and 3 Attainment by Young People in England measured using Matched Administrative Data: Attainment by Age 19 in 2004' available at <http://www.dfes.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/s000561/index.shtml>

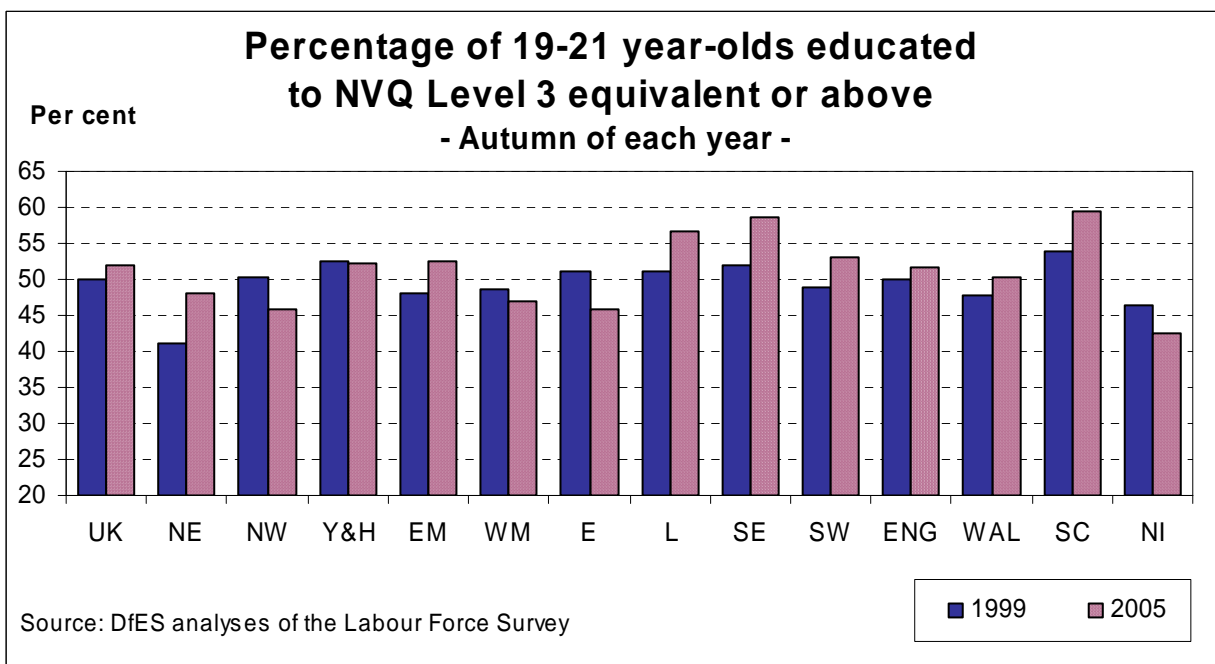
Tables and Charts 9(a)(ii) and 9(a)(iii) show the proportions of young adults (19-21 year olds) educated to NVQ level 2 or higher and educated to NVQ level 3 (equivalent to 2 A level passes at grade A-C) or higher. By the autumn of 2005, the proportion at level 2 or above was lowest in Wales with 69.7 per cent and the lowest proportion at level 3 or above was in Northern Ireland at 42.5 per cent. Scotland had the highest proportion in both instances with 82.2 per cent of 19-21 year olds at level 2 or above and 59.5 per cent at level 3 or above.

Wales had the largest change in proportion of young adults at level 2 or above with a 6 percentage point increase between the autumns of 1999 and 2005. Similarly, the North East had the largest change at level 3 or above with an increase of 7 percentage points in the same period.

**Chart 9(a)(ii)**



**Chart 9(a)(iii)**

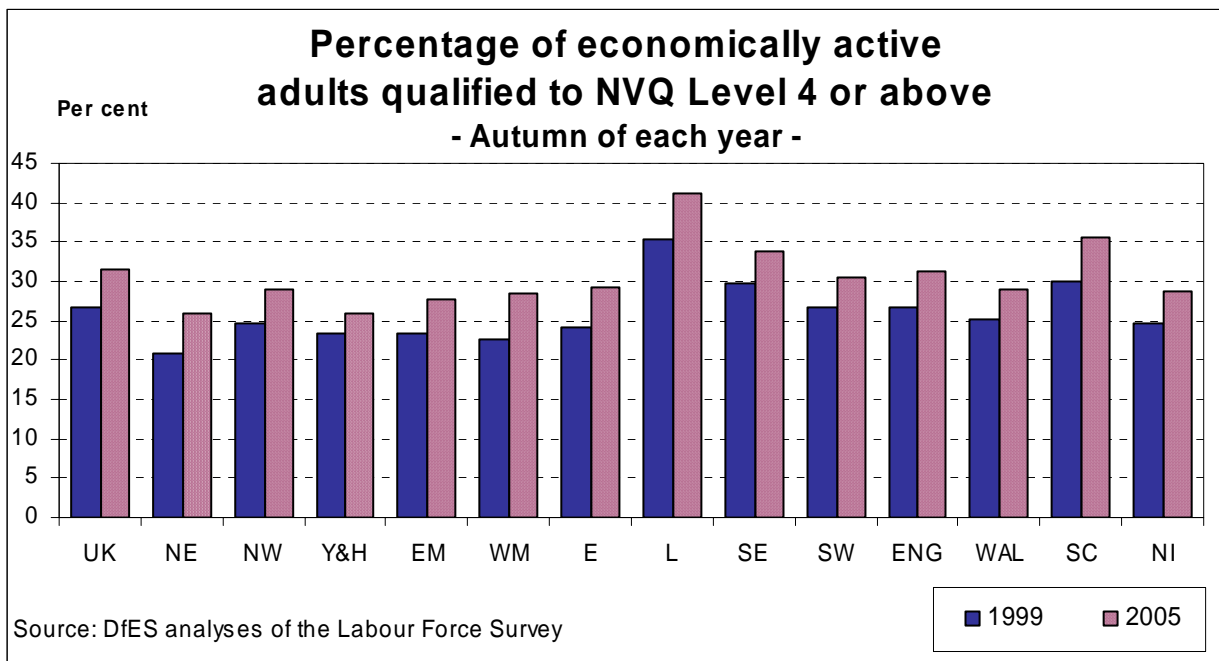


Tables and Charts 9(b)(i) to 9(b)(iii) display the proportions of economically active adults qualified to at least NVQ level 4 (equivalent to degree level), level 3 and level 2 respectively. Across the UK, in autumn 2005, over 31 per cent of economically active adults were qualified to NVQ level 4 or above. However, the achievement profile across regions is uneven; London and Scotland perform especially well (41.2 and 35.5 per cent respectively) but the North East and Yorkshire and the Humber relatively poorly (both 26 per cent).

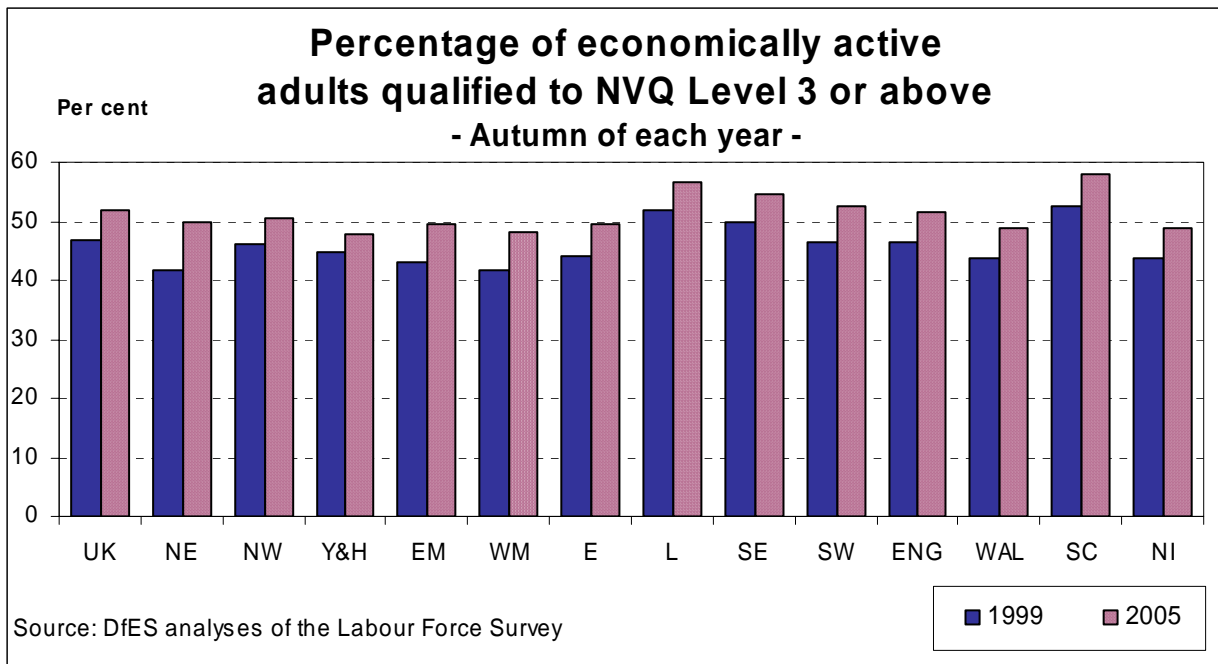
Achievement at NVQ level 3 displays a similar pattern. Over half (51.9 per cent) of economically active adults in the UK have level 3 or above, with the highest proportion in Scotland (58.1 per cent) and the lowest in Yorkshire and the Humber (47.8 per cent). Table 9(b)(iii) shows Scotland having the highest proportion of adults qualified to NVQ level 2 or above (77.5 per cent) and Yorkshire and the Humber as having the lowest (70.8 per cent).

Between the autumns of 1998 and 2005, the proportion of adults with level 2 or above grew fastest in the North East and West Midlands (9.8 and 9.1 percentage points respectively). In the same period, these two regions displayed the highest growth in the proportion of adults with level 3 or higher (8.6 and 7.5 percentage points respectively). The West Midlands also showed the highest growth in proportion of adults at level 4 or above with a 6.9 percentage point increase in the same period.

**Chart 9(b)(i)**



**Chart 9(b)(ii)**



**Chart 9(b)(iii)**

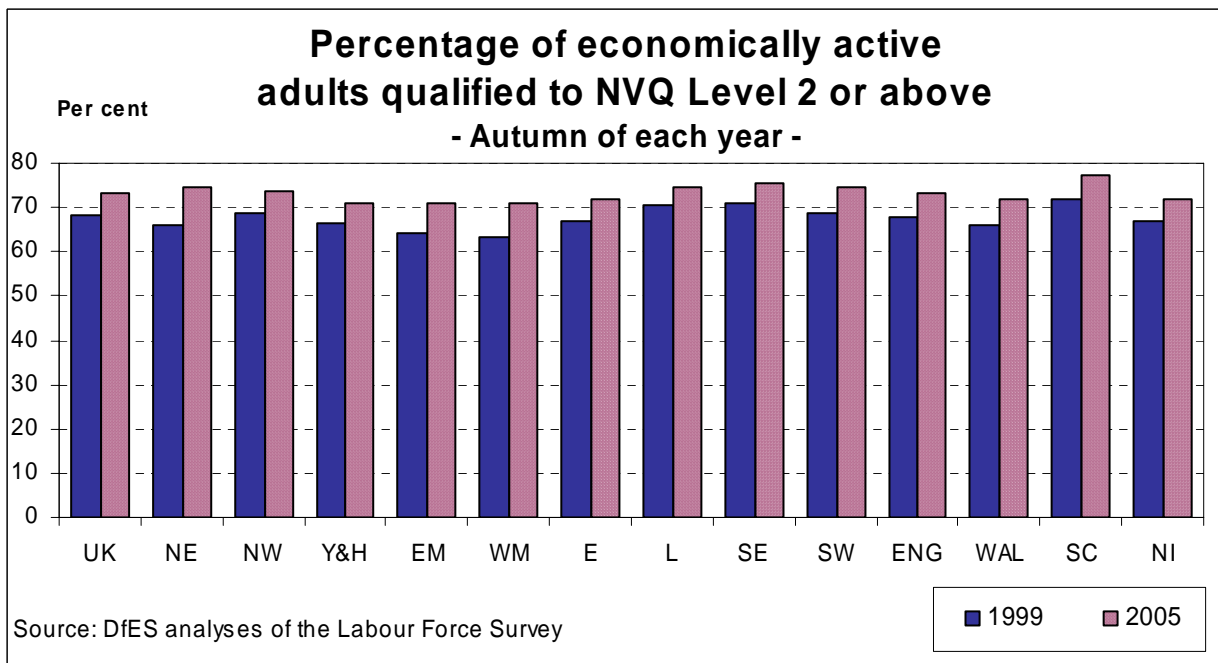
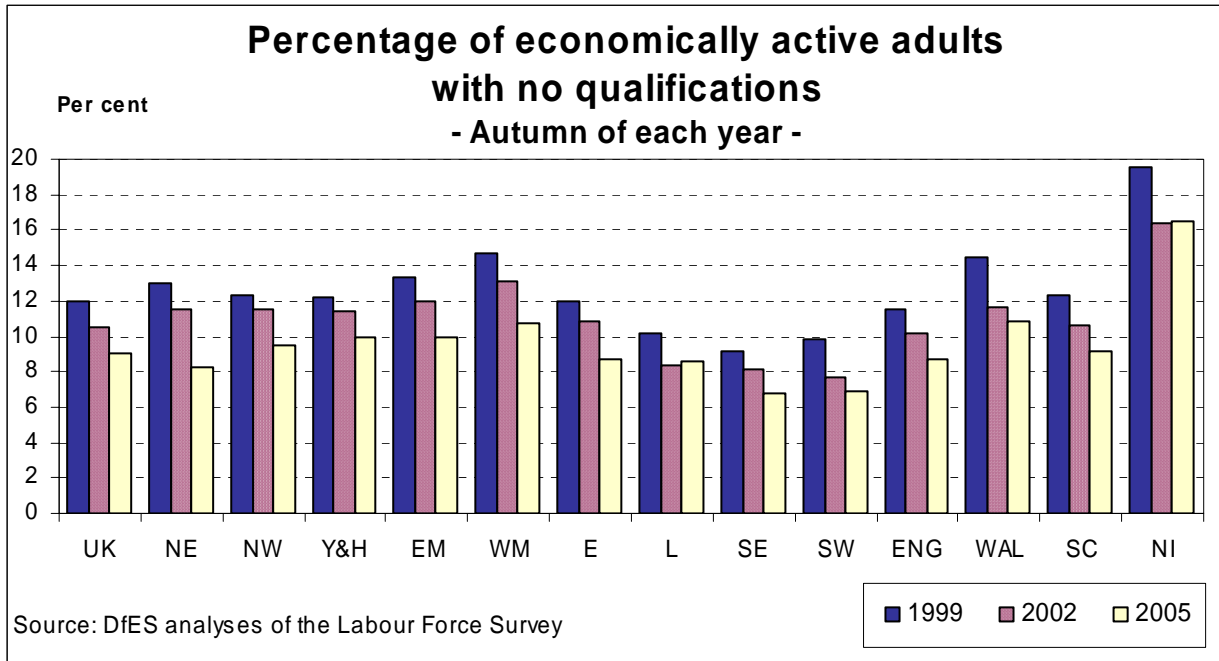


Chart and Table 9(b)(iv) show the proportion of economically active adults in each region who have no qualifications. In the autumn of 2005, fewer than 1 in 10 adults in the UK had no qualifications. This proportion was broadly repeated across the English regions, Scotland and Wales but was exceeded in Northern Ireland where roughly 1 in 6 adults had no qualifications (16.5 per cent). The lowest figures were in the South East and South West, where each respectively had just 6.8 and 6.9 per cent of adults with no qualifications. Between the autumns of 1998 and 2005, the North East saw the greatest drop in proportion of adults without qualifications (5.9 percentage points).

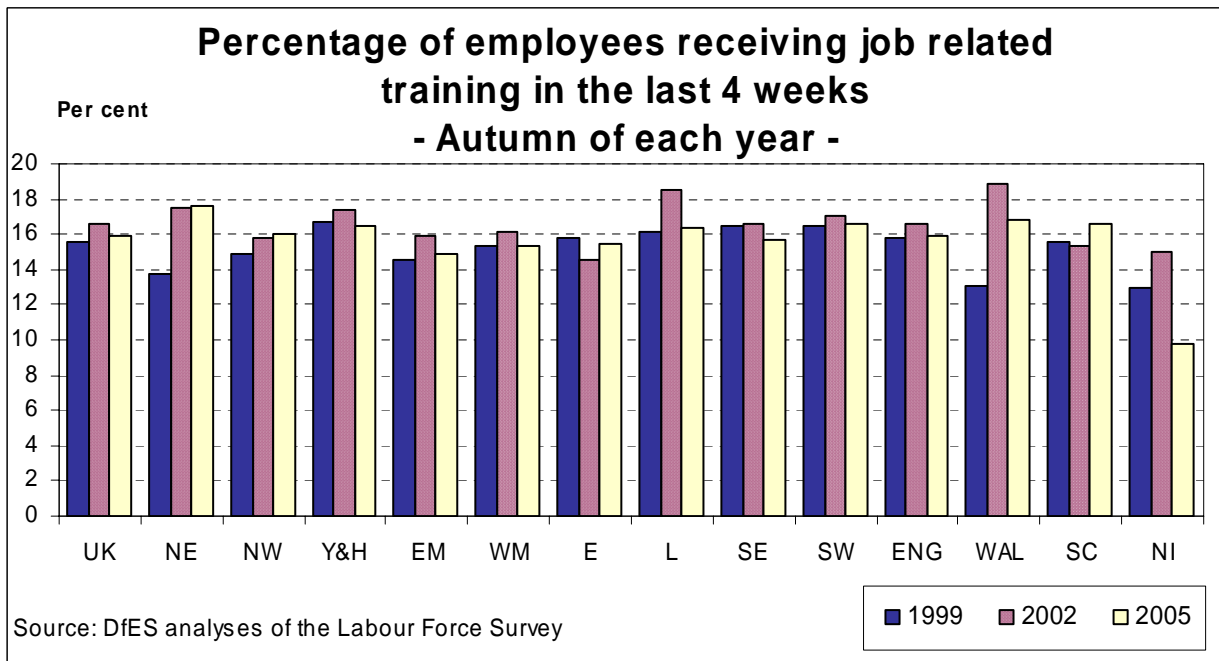
These estimates should be interpreted with care. In particular, the results for London and the South East say as much about the economic 'pull' of these regions and the mobility of people with certain qualifications, as they do about the social and demographic characteristics of other regions.

**Chart 9(b)(iv)**



Roughly 1 in 6 employees in the UK received job related training in the previous 4 weeks (15.9 per cent) as shown in Table and Chart 9(c). This pattern is broadly repeated across all regions, except for Northern Ireland, where only 1 in 10 received training (9.8 per cent).

**Chart 9(c)**



## Section 3 Deprivation

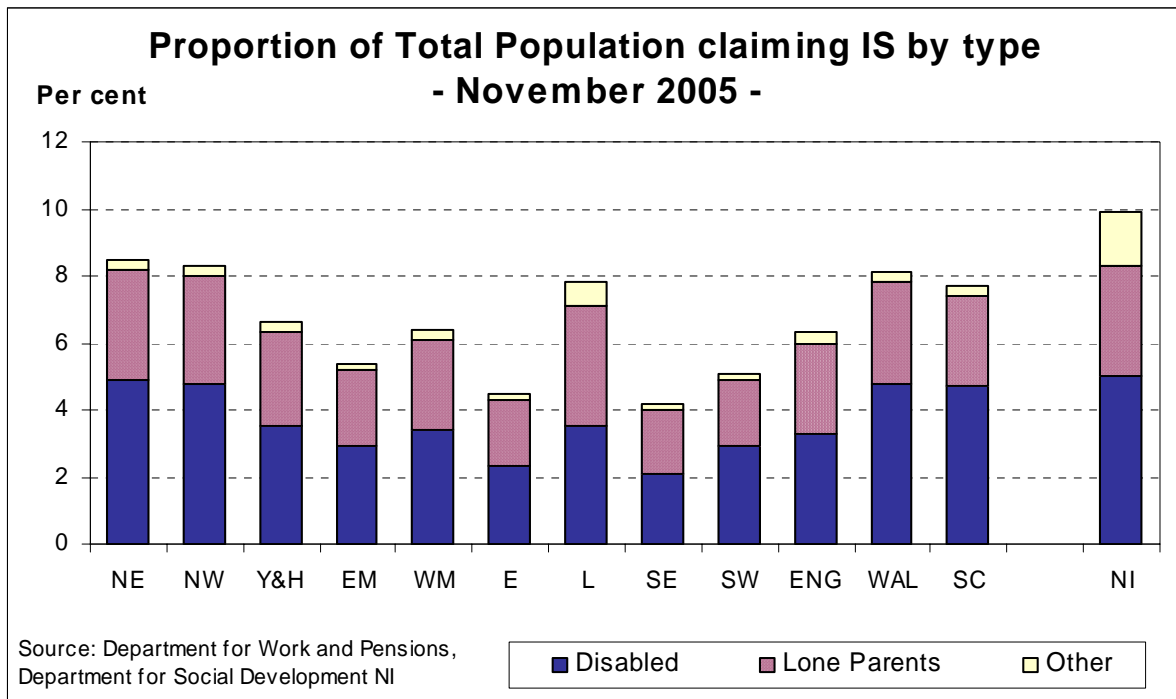
### 10. Income Support claimants

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 16-59 year olds from November 2003 onwards. Tables 10(b) to 10(e) break down the claims for IS by broad client group, namely, Pension Credit, Disabled, Lone Parents and 'Other' claimants. Northern Ireland figures are not directly comparable with the rest of the UK due to differences in data collection. Please see *Definitions* for explanation and for details of the introduction of Pension Credit in October 2003.

In November 2005, London had a higher proportion of the 16-59 population claiming IS than any other region in Great Britain, at 7.8 per cent. The next highest proportions were in the North East and North West, with 7.7 and 7.6 per cent respectively. The Northern Ireland figure was 10.1 per cent.

Chart 10 shows that the broad client groups display 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 November 2003, the South East has consistently had the lowest proportion of IS claimants, with the figure standing at 4 per cent of the 16-59 population during November 2005. These patterns have been prevalent among the regions before and after the introduction of Pension Credit in the autumn of 2003.

**Chart 10**



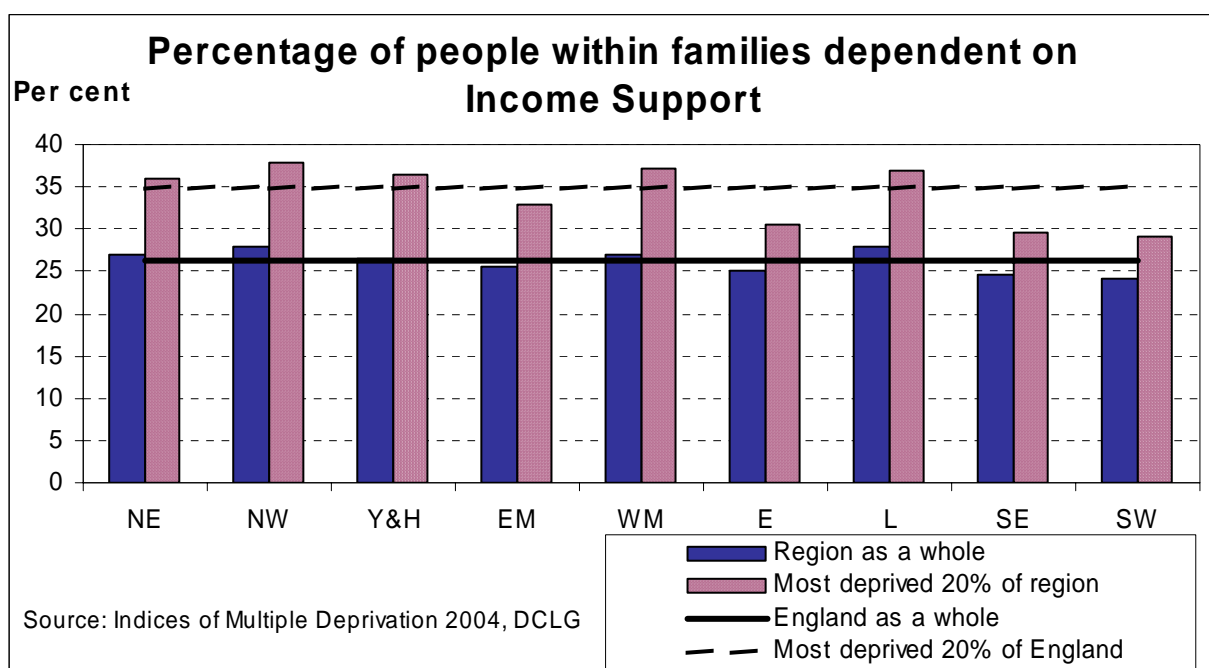
## 11. Income deprivation

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 2004 (IMD 2004) for England. See *Definitions* for further details.

Within each region, the lower layer of the Super Output Areas<sup>6</sup> (SOA) have been ranked according to their overall deprivation score in the IMD 2004. 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 SOAs 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 areas within each region, it may well be that the average value claimed in the most deprived areas is higher than in the less deprived areas. 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**



<sup>6</sup> Super Output Areas (SOAs) are a new geographic hierarchy designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales. More information is available from the ONS website: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/geography/soa.asp>

## 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

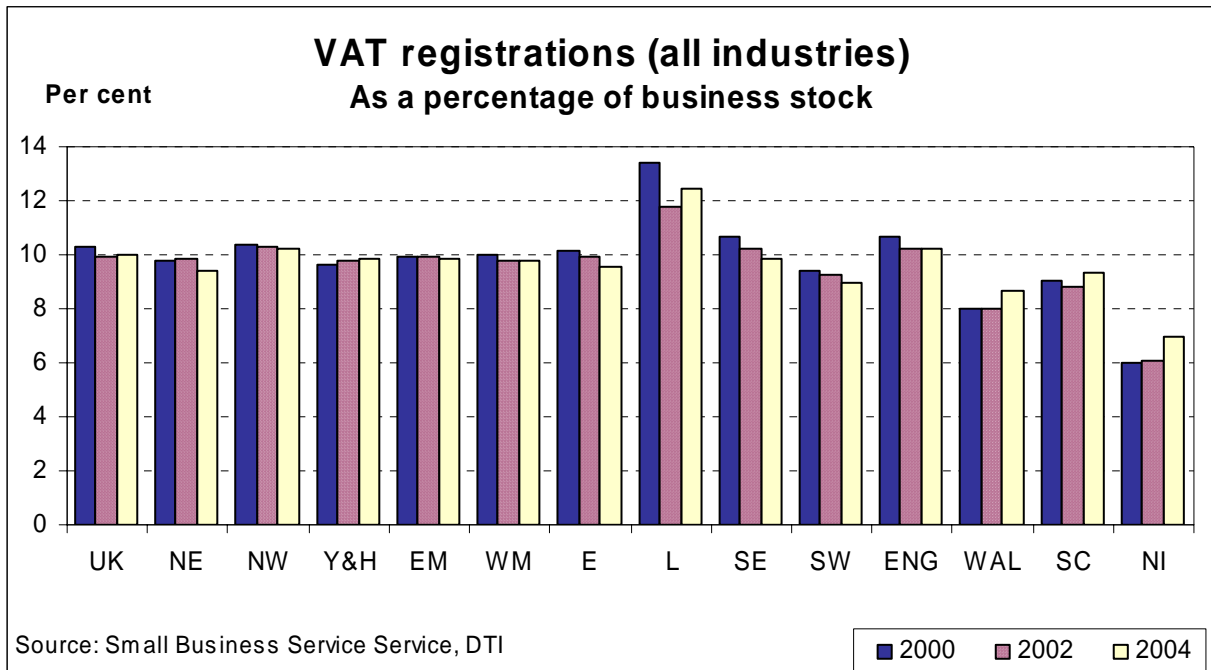
An indicator of business formations is the number of new Value Added Tax (VAT) registrations each year as a percentage of enterprises registered for VAT at the end of that year.

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 manufacturing industries were lower in all English regions (and Northern Ireland) during 2004 than in 1998. Registration rates in 2004 for Wales and Scotland have increased slightly on their 1998 figure. A similar pattern can be seen in service industries, rates falling in every English region (and Scotland) between 1998 and 2004, and with Wales and Northern Ireland showing a moderate increase in this period.

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 9.6 per cent in 2001, then increasing to 10.5 percent in 2003 followed by a decrease to 10 per cent in 2004. Between 2003 and 2004, the rate for all industries fell in all English regions.

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 2004, 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)



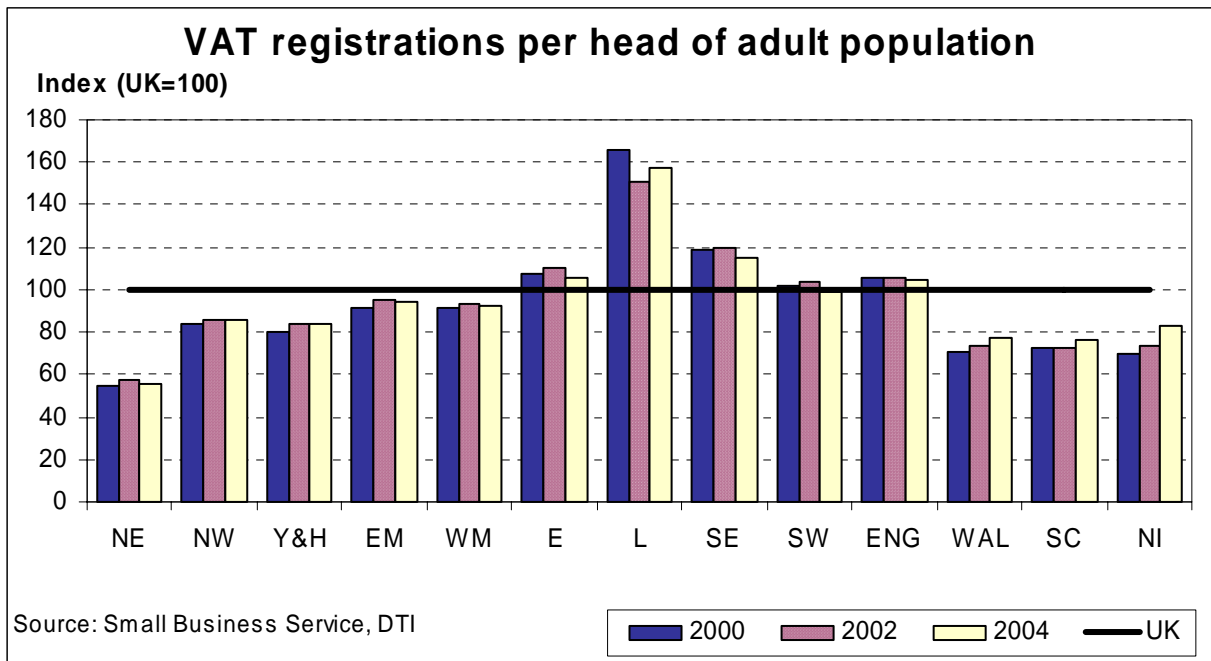
**VAT registrations as a percentage of the adult population**

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 2004.

London had the highest rate of VAT registrations in 2004 at over 157 per cent of the UK average. Between 1998 and 2004, 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 2004. However, between 1998 and 2004 the indices of all southern English regions fell, with the greatest drop in London of almost 15 points, while it rose in all northern regions, with Yorkshire and the Humber displaying the biggest increase of 7.4 points. The index in all the devolved administrations also increased during this period, with a 9 point increase in Wales.

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.

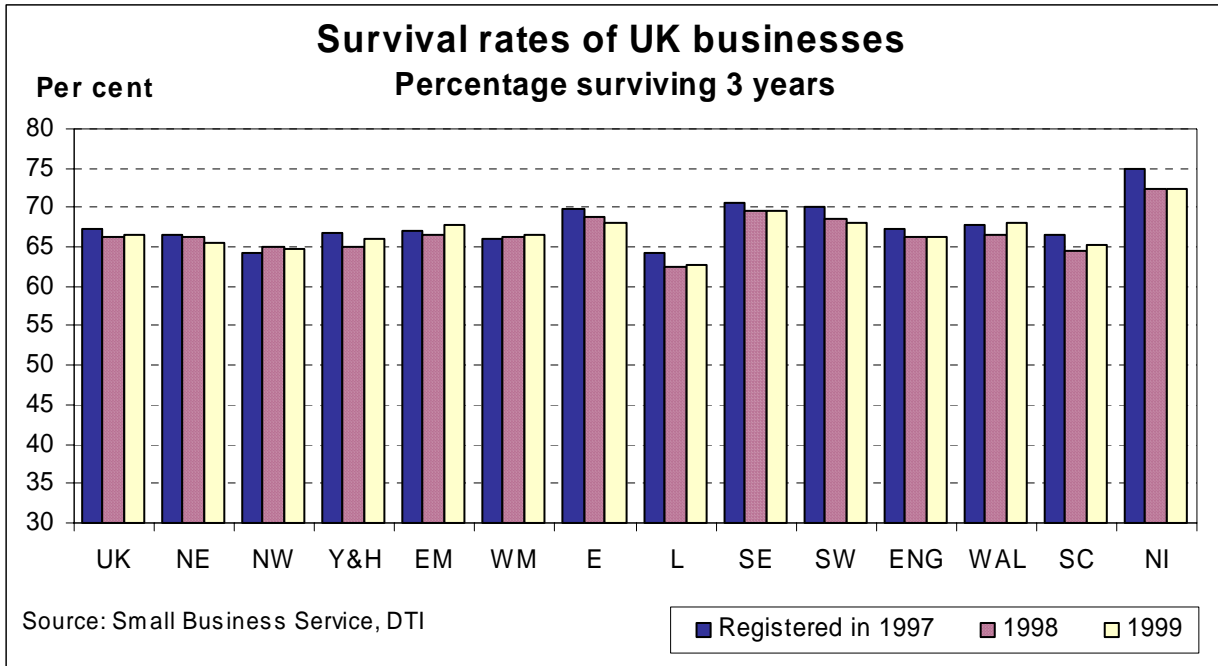
**Chart 12(b)**



**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 to 6.0 per cent in 2005. Most regions have shown variable rates of TEA, with only Yorkshire and the Humber showing growth in all years up to 2005. The rate of TEA increased in all regions between 2002 and 2005. London had both the biggest increase (2.7 percentage points over the three years to 2005) and the highest levels of entrepreneurial activity in 2005 at 8.3 per cent.

**Chart 13**

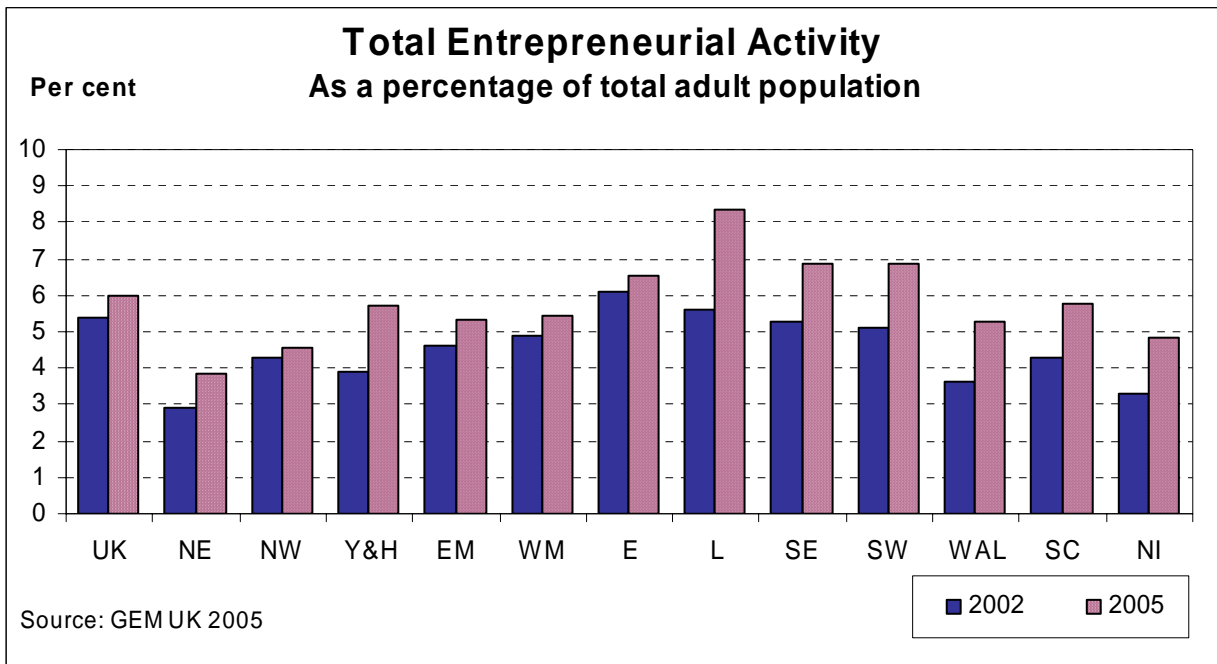


Table 13(b) details the proportion of adults who expect to start a business in the next three years. This can be used cautiously to gauge entrepreneurial intention across the UK. Between 2003 and 2005, the UK rate increased from 7 per cent to 8.7 per cent. This increase is reflected across the other regions except Wales and Scotland, where the rate decreased slightly.

### 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 2003. 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 4.1 per cent in 2003, with proportions relatively low in 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 18.4 per cent of GVA in 2002, while the next highest spend was in the South East, at 14 per cent of GVA. Northern Ireland and Yorkshire and the Humber had the lowest proportional spend on R&D in manufacturing, at 2.2 per cent and 2.3 per cent of GVA respectively.

Over the period 1995 to 2003, Wales has seen the proportion of GVA spent on manufacturing R&D increase three-fold, from 1.1 to 3.3 per cent. During the same period, the expenditure on R&D in the East of England has seen an almost 6 percentage point increase, from 12.6 to 18.4 per cent of GVA, the largest increase in the UK.

**Chart 14(a)**

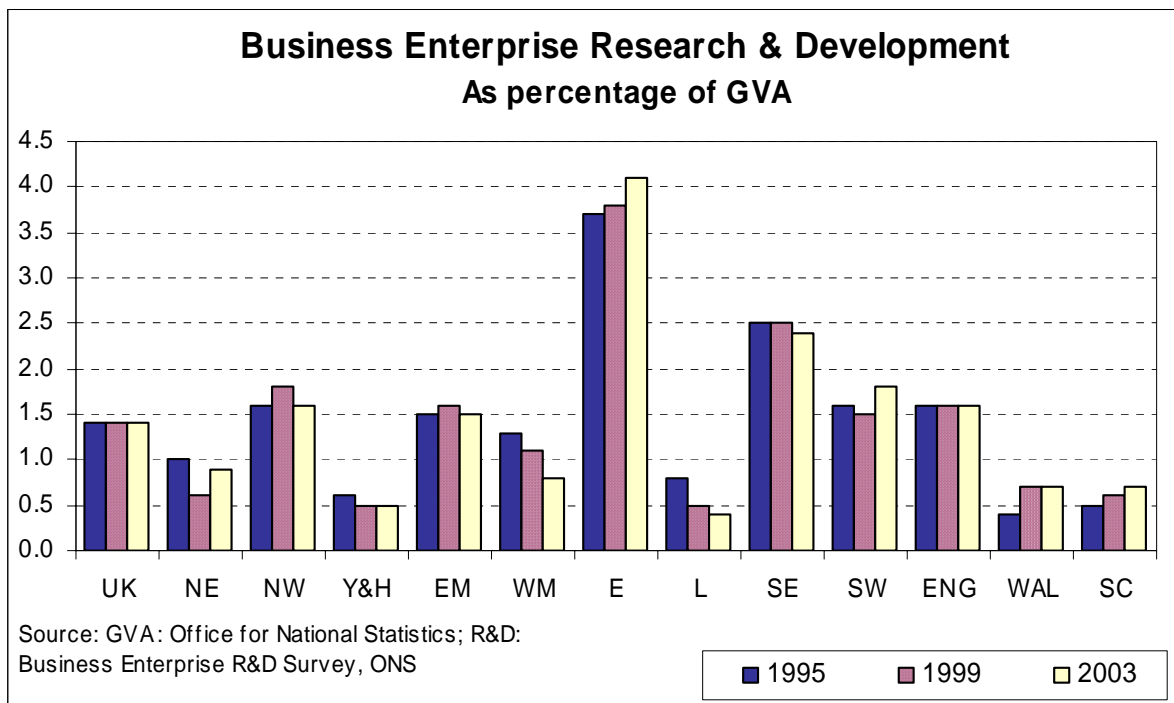
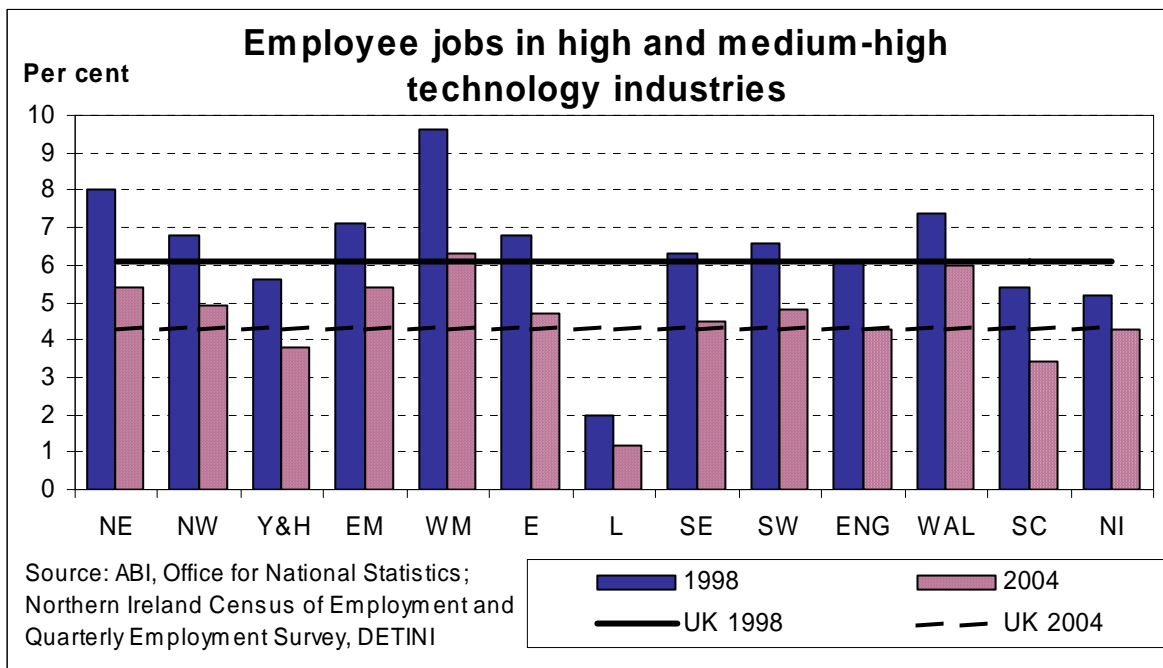


Chart and Table 14(b) show the proportion of employee jobs in high and medium-high technology manufacturing industries. Across the UK, 4.3 per cent of all employee jobs were classified as high or medium-high technology industries during 2004, a fall of 1.8 percentage points from the 1998 figure. This fall is due to two factors: a decrease of over 25 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 2004 period. During 2004, even though the West Midlands saw a reduction of over 30 per cent between 1998 and 2004, it still had the highest proportion of this type of job (at 6.3 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 2004 occurred in every region and country. London and Scotland have been particularly affected, with decreases in the level of these jobs of 37 and 32 per cent respectively.

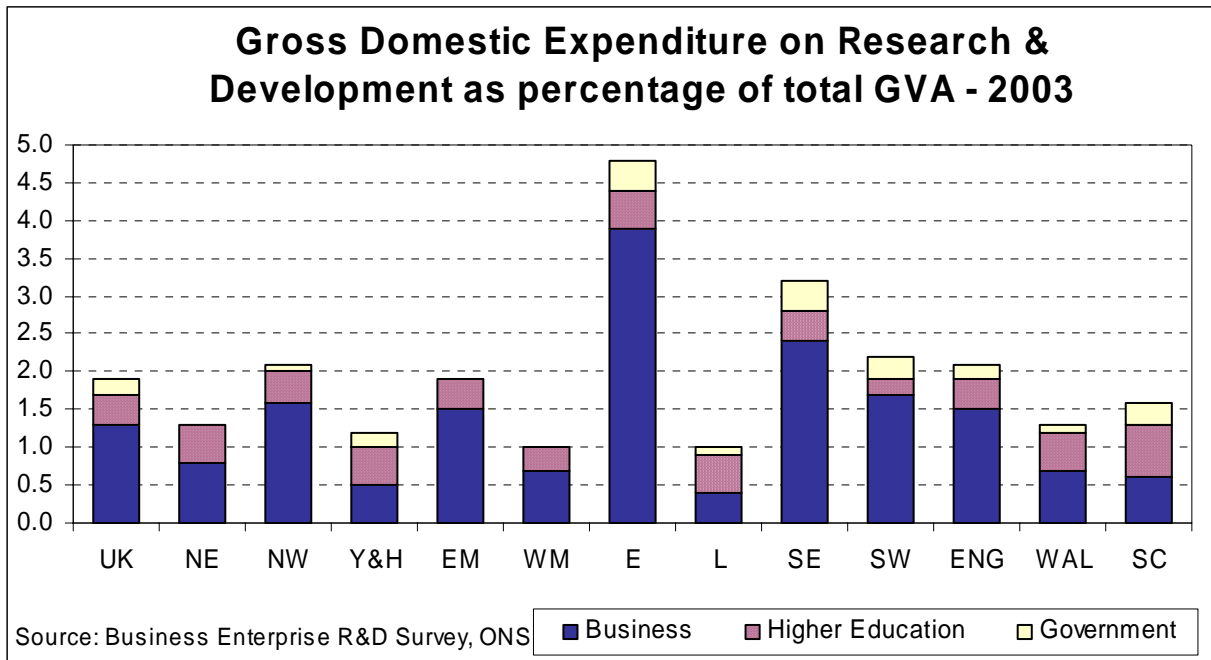
**Chart 14(b)**



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 2003 in the UK, GERD in each sector has remained fairly constant at around 1.3 per cent for business, around 0.2 percent for Government and around 0.4 per cent for Higher Education. In the same period, the West Midlands have seen the largest decrease in both business GERD (0.4 percentage points) and government GERD (0.3 percentage points). Higher education GERD has remained fairly flat across all regions.

**Chart 14(c)**

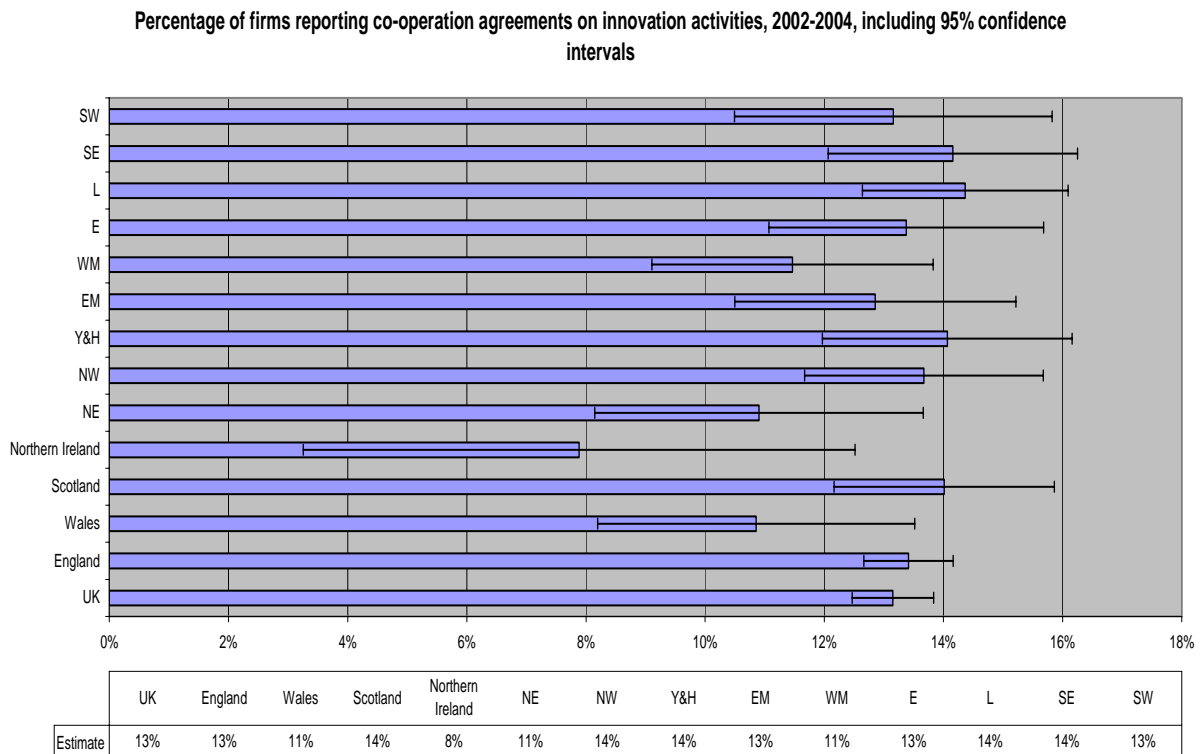


### Co-operation and new or improved products

Innovation co-operation is the extent to which firms actively participate in joint innovation projects (including research and development) with other organisations. Chart 14(d) 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. See *Definitions* section for more details on the Community Innovation Survey (CIS).

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, most of the regions have similar proportions of firms reporting co-operation agreements (roughly 13-14 per cent) with the exception of Northern Ireland, which has 8 per cent of firms with agreements. The overall UK figure, of around 13 per cent of firms, represents a fairly robust estimate with small confidence intervals.

**Chart 14(d)**



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, 35 per cent of turnover in the manufacturing of electrical and optical equipment can be attributable to new, improved or novel products. This ranges from 51 per cent of turnover in Northern Ireland and the South East to 16 per cent of turnover in Scotland.

## Section 5 Land and Infrastructure

### 15. Transport

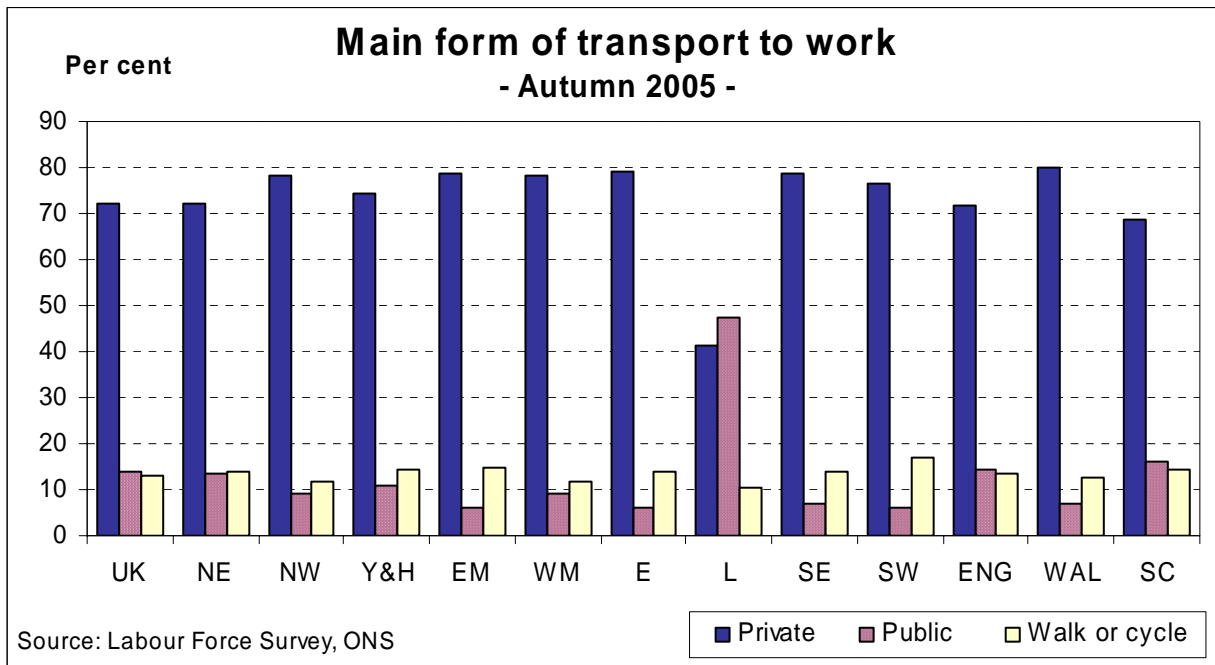
Two indicators are used to assess the transport infrastructure in the regions and devolved administrations:

- 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 2004 it was estimated that nearly three-quarters of people travelling to work in GB 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 over 45 per cent of all those who work in London using public transport to get there.

**Chart 15(a)**



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 increased in every region in Great Britain between 1993 and 2004, with the biggest increase in the South East of almost a thousand more vehicles a day.

Chart 15(b)

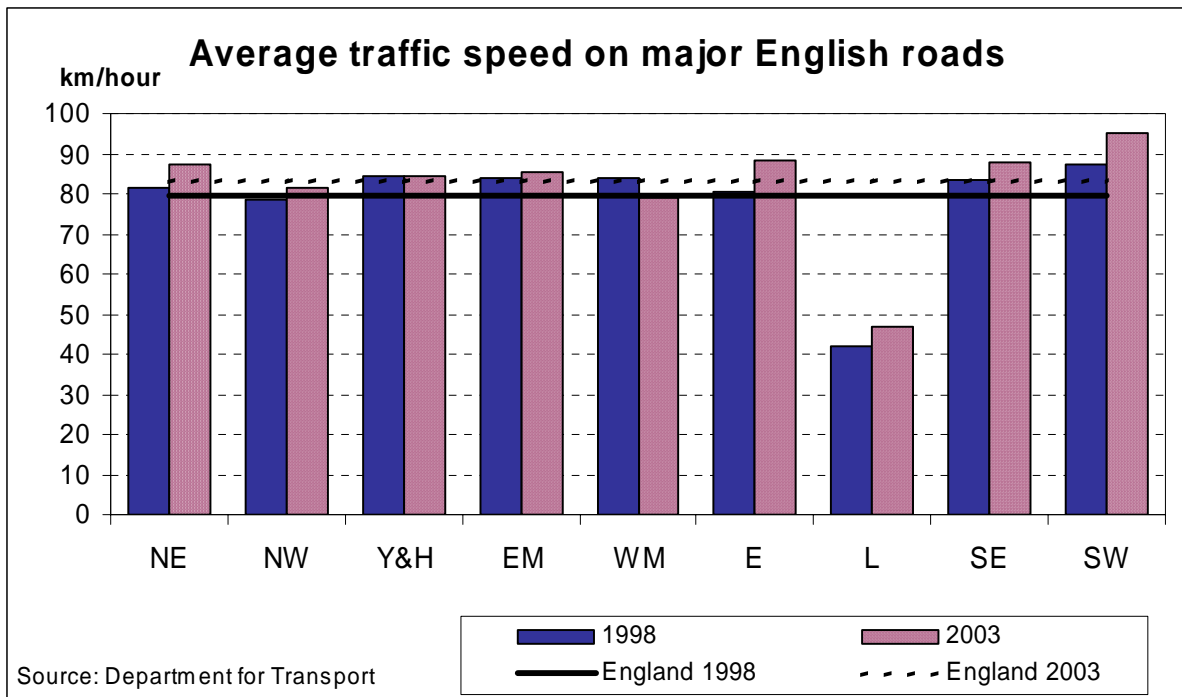
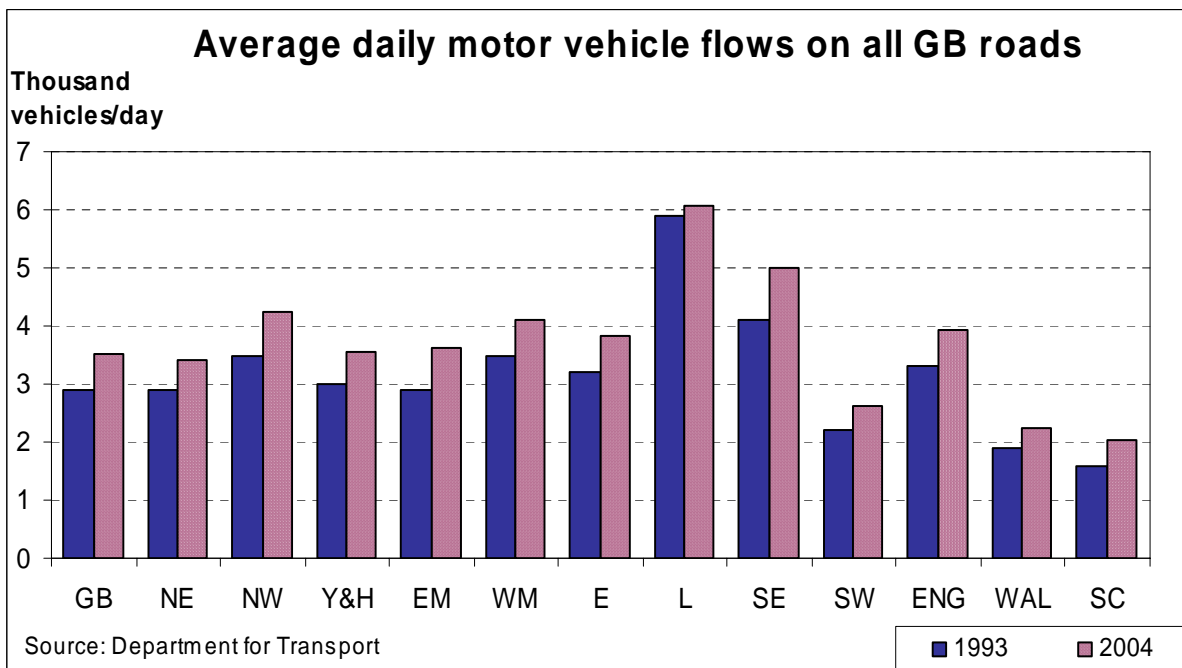


Chart 15(c)



### 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 with the index of industrial property increasing 28 and 30 points respectively between April 1998 and January 2006. In London, the rental cost of office accommodation increased dramatically since 1998, with the index reaching a peak of 239 per cent of the UK average in April 2002, and then dropping substantially to 189 per cent in 2006. The South East also displayed a similar pattern, reaching a peak of 126 per cent in October 2002, and falling to 113 percent in 2006.

During the same period office rental costs in most other areas of the UK were relatively stable, with the exception of the North East experiencing an increase of 14 points and Northern Ireland a decrease of 9 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 2006 of 20 points, over the eight years between 1998 and 2006 the greatest growth in the relative value of industrial accommodation was in the South East, with a rise of 30 points.

**Chart 16(a)**

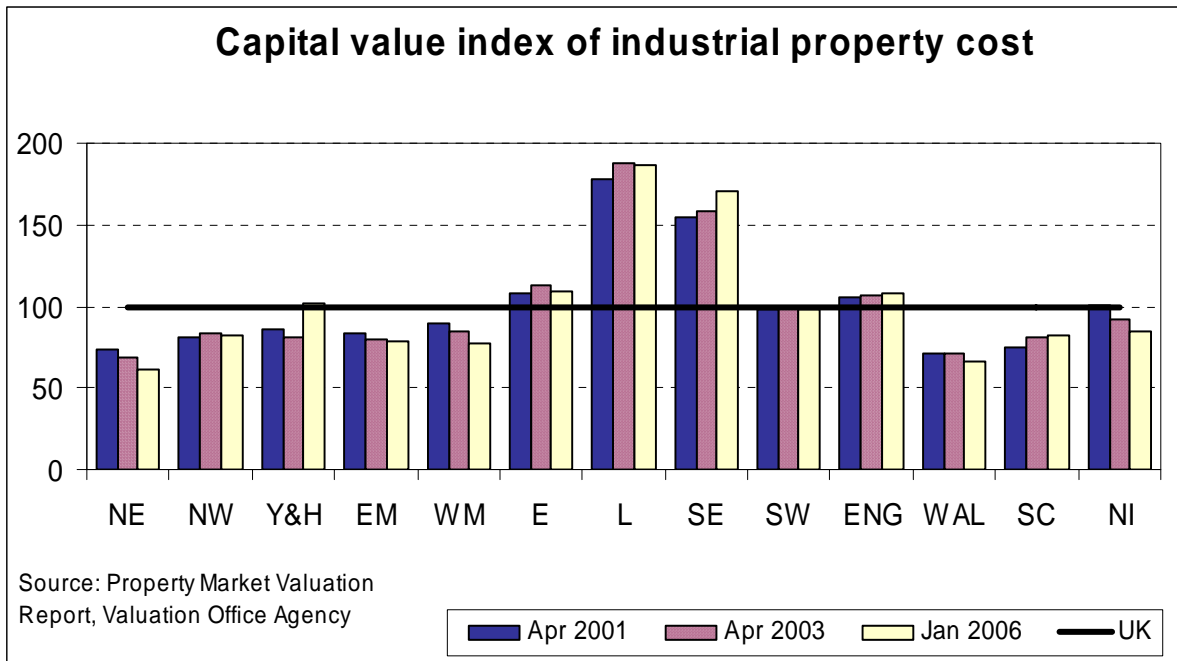
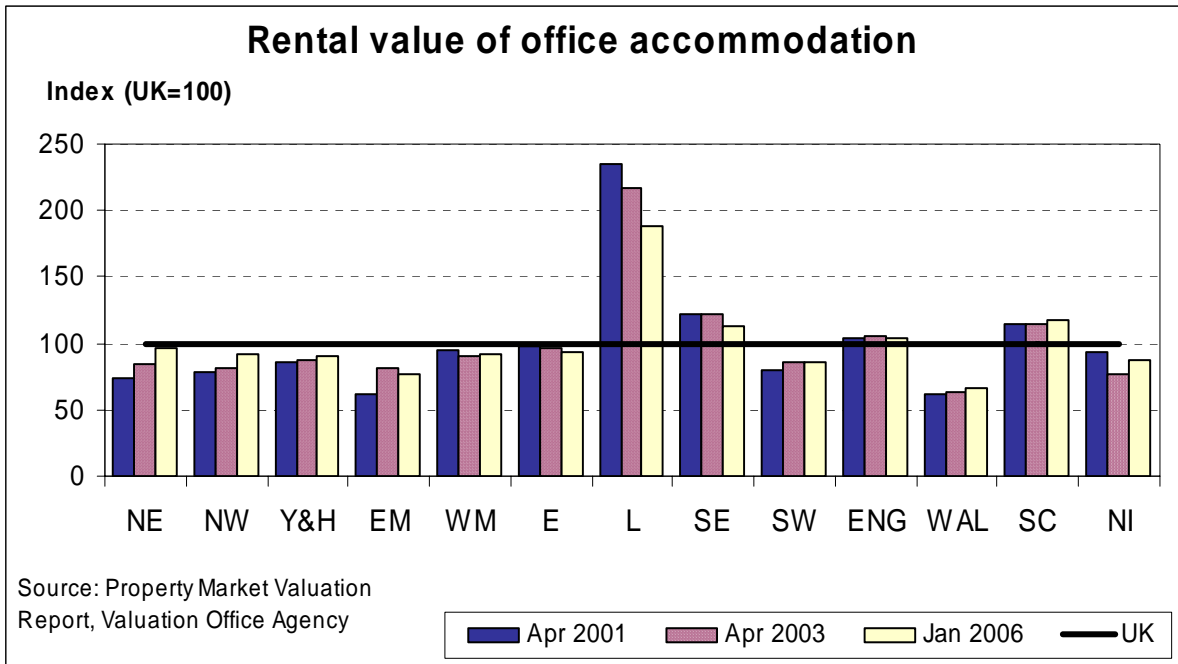


Chart 16(b)



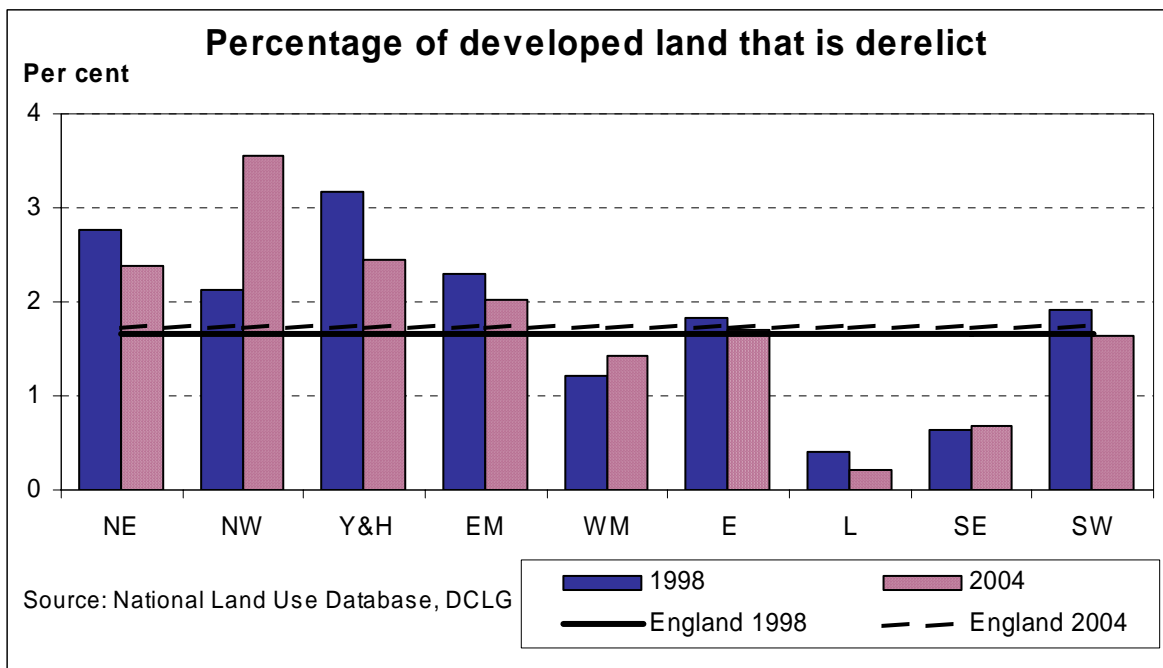
### 17. Re-use of vacant and derelict land

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 2004. 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 2004, this pattern had changed, with the North East having the highest percentage of previously developed vacant land (at 3 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 2004 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**

National and regional mid-year population estimates (MYE) for 2004 were published by ONS in September 2005 and revised projections for 2005 and later were published in October 2005. These revised population estimates have been incorporated into LFS estimates using interim re-weighting adjustment methodology. Data in Table 15(a) are taken from the LFS micro-data, which have not been adjusted. It is planned that modernised LFS processing systems will be introduced that will enable future population data to be incorporated into revised LFS micro-data much more swiftly than is now possible. Currently the aim is to complete this part of ONS's statistical modernisation work by mid 2007.

**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 in Tables 1(a) and 2(a) and (b) taken from the regional economic accounts, produced by ONS, which are calculated based on a series of economic and labour market surveys. The same source is used for the denominators in Tables 3(c), 4(a)(ii), 14(a) and 14(c). In some cases (Tables 2(a), 3(c), 14(a) and 14(c)) it should be noted that they exceed published GVA estimates and those used in other productivity measures because the adjustment for Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) has not been made.

The second set of GVA data that appear in Table 3(b) are based on a single survey: the Annual Business Inquiry/2 (ABI/2). The GVA estimates taken from the regional economic accounts cover a greater portion of the economy and are a much broader measure of regional economic activity than the ABI series. In particular, the ABI financial data do not cover Section J (Financial intermediation), Section L (Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security) and the majority of Section A (Agriculture, hunting and forestry). In sections M (Education), and N (Health and social work), local and central government are excluded. Section N also excludes public sector hospitals, medical and dental practises and some charitable sociable work.

There are also some discontinuities in coverage over time; ABI did not cover Section B (Fishing) and Division 02 (Forestry) before 2000, or any part of Section A before 2001. More information on ABI coverage, variables and methodology can be obtained from [www.statistics.gov.uk/abi/](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/abi/).

Regional GVA estimates presented in this publication are workplace-based. This means that the earnings of employees who commute across regions are allocated to the region where they work and not where they live. 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.

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. This year New Earnings Survey data were replaced with data from the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings. Estimates of average weekly

pay using the ASHE methodology are higher than those previously taken directly from NES for 1998 to 2003. 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 nor 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**

Labour productivity in manufacturing and other industries is calculated by dividing workplace-based GVA for manufacturing, services and the 'other industries' sector by the number of workforce jobs within each sector. The estimates of GVA are drawn from the regional economic accounts produced by the Regional Accounts branch in ONS.

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.

This year, for the first time, regional estimates of GVA per filled job and GVA per hour worked have been calculated using GVA figures as published in the regional accounts. The annual hours figure that is used in the compilation of the GVA per hour worked index is an average of the four quarters' Labour Force Survey (LFS) data for Employees and Self employed, and annual data for Government Supported Trainees (from Workforce Jobs and the LFS), and HM Forces data provided by the Ministry of Defence.

The estimates of GVA are drawn from the regional economic accounts produced by the Regional Accounts branch in ONS.

## **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*. Estimates of Gross Value Added shown here will not be exactly the same as those published in the Regional Accounts, the basis of tables 1 and 2.

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. ABI does not cover the whole of the economy (see section 1 of *Definitions* for details).

Investment as a percentage of GVA has been calculated, as last year, using the GVA data produced by the Regional Accounts branch of ONS.

#### 4. Exports of goods

The counts in Table 4(b)(ii) of companies exporting goods 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 £221,000 (during 2005) 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 interim adjusted and 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 from the LFS, interim adjusted and 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 Pension Credit, Disabled, Lone Parents and Other. From October 2003, IS has been 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. 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.

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) or Table 10(b). Over time, new claims will be made for all these households and they will move into Table 10(b).

Benefits statistics for the GB regions have been sourced from the newly published Work and Pensions Longitudinal Survey (WPLS) based on 100% of claimants. Previous figures had been taken from a 5% sample of data. Background data for the featured tables can be accessed via the online Tabulation Tool (<http://193.115.152.21/100pc/tabtool.html>). Northern Ireland data is currently based on a 5% sample of claimants and is not directly comparable with the rest of the UK.

#### **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' areas within each region and England.

For this indicator Super Output Area (SOA), lower layer, deprivation has been defined according to the Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2004 (IMD 2004). The IMD 2004 is an index for areas in England consisting of 37 indicators of deprivation that fall under 7 broad dimensions: income, employment, health and disability, education training/skills, barriers to housing and services, crime and living environment.

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 data are derived by the DTI using the Income Strand of the IMD 2004 as well as Census 2001 population and ward level estimates of IS and dependents, all taken from the Neighbourhood Statistics web site.

## **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 (£58,000 at the end of 2004) 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 Classification<sup>7</sup> (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 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

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<sup>7</sup> More detail on SIC codes available at <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=14012>

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.

<b>Sector</b>	<b>SIC92</b>
<b>High technology</b>	
Pharmaceuticals	24.4
Office machinery and computers	30.0
Aerospace	35.3
Electronics-communications	32.0
<b>Medium-high technology</b>	
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 2005 (CIS4). Over 15,000 businesses responded to a postal questionnaire on their innovation activities between 2002-2004. 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.

The sectoral coverage of the Innovation Survey in 2005 was widened considerably to include a larger portion of the service sector. The additional sectors are: Sale,

Maintenance and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Retail Trade, Hotels and Restaurants. Furthermore, other differences with the previous survey; such as in the sample design and weighting methodology, implies that results from CIS3 and CIS4 are not strictly comparable.

## **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 m<sup>2</sup> 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](http://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 2004.

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](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/cci/nscl.asp?ID=6008)

Table 2(b)

Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS

[www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=7476](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=7476)

Tables 3(a) to 3(c)

Annual Business Inquiry (ABI), ONS

[www.statistics.gov.uk/abi/default.asp](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/abi/default.asp)

Tables 4(a) to 4(c)

Statistics and Analysis of Trade Unit, HM Revenue and Customs

[www.uktradeinfo.com](http://www.uktradeinfo.com)

Tables 5(a) to 5(c)

New Earnings Survey, ONS

[www.statistics.gov.uk/STATBASE/Source.asp?vlnk=428](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/STATBASE/Source.asp?vlnk=428)

Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, ONS

[www.statistics.gov.uk/CCL/article.asp?ID=985&Pos=1&ColRank=2&Rank=704](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/CCL/article.asp?ID=985&Pos=1&ColRank=2&Rank=704)

Department of Enterprise, Trade & Investment (Northern Ireland)

[www.statistics.detini.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.detini.gov.uk)

Tables 6(a) to 6(c)

Labour Market Division, ONS

[www.statistics.gov.uk/cci/nscl.asp?ID=6584](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/cci/nscl.asp?ID=6584)

Information can be downloaded free of charge from [www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk)

Tables 7 to 8(b)

Labour Market Division, ONS

[www.statistics.gov.uk/cci/nscl.asp?ID=6682](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/cci/nscl.asp?ID=6682)

Information can be downloaded free of charge from [www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://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](http://www.dfes.gov.uk/rsgateway/contents.shtml)

Information can be downloaded free of charge from [www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk)

Tables 10(a) to 10(e)

Department for Work and Pensions

<http://193.115.152.21/100pc/tabtool.html>

Department for Social Development (Northern Ireland)

[www.dsdni.gov.uk/index/stats\\_and\\_research/benefit\\_publications.htm](http://www.dsdni.gov.uk/index/stats_and_research/benefit_publications.htm)

Table 11

Neighbourhood Statistics, ONS

[www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk)

Tables 12(a) to 12(c)

Small Business Service, DTI

[www.sbs.gov.uk](http://www.sbs.gov.uk)

Table 13

GEM UK

[www.london.edu/gem.html](http://www.london.edu/gem.html)

Tables 14(a) to 14(c)

Business Enterprise R&D survey, ONS

[www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=8206](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=8206)

Chart 14(d) and Table 14(e)

Community Innovation Survey, DTI

[www.dti.gov.uk/innovation/innovation-statistics/cis/page10957.html](http://www.dti.gov.uk/innovation/innovation-statistics/cis/page10957.html)

Table 15(a)

Labour Market Division, ONS

[www.statistics.gov.uk/CCI/nscl.asp?ID=5001](http://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\\_control/documents/contentservertemplate/dft\\_index.html?n=15699&l=3](http://www.dft.gov.uk/stellent/groups/dft_control/documents/contentservertemplate/dft_index.html?n=15699&l=3)

Tables 16(a) and 16(b)

Valuation Office Agency, Inland Revenue

[www.voa.gov.uk/publications/index.htm](http://www.voa.gov.uk/publications/index.htm)

Table 17

National Land Use Database

[www.nlud.org.uk](http://www.nlud.org.uk)

GROSS VALUE ADDED

ANNEX 3

Table 1(a)(i) - Headline<sup>1</sup> Gross Value Added<sup>2</sup> (Workplace Basis) per Head Indices

GVA Index (UK = 100)	United Kingdom <sup>3</sup>	GO Region/Country										England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West					
1989	100	84.2	91.5	90.8	96.3	92.8	96.7	150.0	100.5	93.0	102.0	84.8	97.7	74.8	
1990	100	84.0	91.5	90.5	95.5	92.7	96.6	150.0	100.7	92.9	101.9	84.3	98.4	75.3	
1991	100	84.5	91.0	90.5	95.1	92.0	96.1	149.6	101.4	92.9	101.8	83.3	99.8	77.0	
1992	100	84.9	91.1	90.0	94.7	91.9	96.3	149.2	101.9	92.4	101.7	83.4	100.3	77.9	
1993	100	84.2	90.9	89.4	94.1	92.1	96.5	149.3	102.7	92.4	101.7	82.9	100.0	79.0	
1994	100	83.8	90.9	89.0	94.1	92.8	96.7	148.1	103.1	92.3	101.7	83.2	100.5	79.3	
1995	100	83.5	90.7	89.7	94.4	93.3	96.8	145.9	103.4	92.4	101.6	83.7	100.6	80.7	
1996	100	82.3	90.1	89.9	94.4	92.9	96.6	146.2	104.1	93.5	101.7	82.6	99.9	81.3	
1997	100	81.2	89.5	89.7	94.1	93.0	96.1	148.0	105.1	93.4	101.9	81.2	98.8	80.6	
1998	100	79.8	88.8	88.8	92.5	92.3	95.9	151.5	107.0	93.1	102.2	79.4	97.0	80.2	
1999	100	79.2	89.0	88.0	91.6	91.9	95.5	152.2	108.1	93.1	102.3	78.5	96.0	80.5	
2000	100	79.0	88.6	87.7	91.1	91.8	95.5	151.6	109.1	93.1	102.4	78.4	95.7	80.8	
2001	100	79.2	89.0	87.8	91.4	91.6	95.8	150.1	109.5	93.4	102.4	78.9	95.1	80.4	
2002	100	79.1	88.5	88.0	90.9	90.9	96.0	150.9	109.4	93.3	102.4	78.6	95.5	80.0	
2003	100	79.3	88.4	88.5	90.9	90.6	96.4	150.6	109.2	93.0	102.3	78.8	96.2	79.9	
2004	100	79.9	88.9	88.8	91.5	91.2	96.9	148.5	109.1	92.9	102.3	79.1	96.2	80.2	

Source: Regional Accounts, Office for National Statistics

Table 1(a)(ii) - Headline<sup>1</sup> Gross Value Added<sup>2</sup> (Workplace Basis)

£ per Head	United Kingdom <sup>3</sup>	GO Region/Country										England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West					
1989	7,919	6,665	7,247	7,190	7,624	7,351	7,657	11,877	7,957	7,362	8,078	6,715	7,735	5,921	
1990	8,585	7,208	7,853	7,772	8,201	7,962	8,296	12,876	8,641	7,974	8,751	7,234	8,449	6,467	
1991	8,946	7,560	8,139	8,097	8,507	8,231	8,601	13,379	9,072	8,314	9,107	7,451	8,924	6,890	
1992	9,313	7,904	8,483	8,385	8,815	8,559	8,965	13,898	9,491	8,609	9,473	7,764	9,338	7,257	
1993	9,774	8,231	8,885	8,735	9,199	9,006	9,432	14,595	10,041	9,035	9,944	8,106	9,776	7,718	
1994	10,299	8,629	9,365	9,171	9,696	9,562	9,954	15,248	10,615	9,501	10,470	8,571	10,350	8,171	
1995	10,787	9,008	9,789	9,677	10,188	10,059	10,447	15,735	11,155	9,966	10,956	9,026	10,857	8,703	
1996	11,415	9,396	10,286	10,263	10,776	10,605	11,031	16,690	11,884	10,669	11,608	9,431	11,402	9,275	
1997	12,093	9,820	10,827	10,847	11,375	11,250	11,627	17,901	12,706	11,295	12,324	9,822	11,952	9,743	
1998	12,840	10,244	11,407	11,403	11,877	11,855	12,310	19,452	13,733	11,949	13,126	10,189	12,449	10,296	
1999	13,377	10,589	11,902	11,776	12,253	12,291	12,774	20,364	14,456	12,455	13,691	10,506	12,847	10,766	
2000	13,917	10,995	12,336	12,208	12,683	12,782	13,293	21,092	15,187	12,957	14,247	10,917	13,312	11,241	
2001	14,586	11,552	12,980	12,806	13,325	13,361	13,967	21,899	15,977	13,621	14,938	11,515	13,864	11,731	
2002	15,344	12,136	13,586	13,510	13,950	13,944	14,725	23,161	16,791	14,312	15,711	12,067	14,658	12,274	
2003	16,144	12,805	14,269	14,284	14,682	14,624	15,565	24,320	17,631	15,019	16,521	12,716	15,523	12,893	
2004	16,802	13,433	14,940	14,928	15,368	15,325	16,281	24,955	18,329	15,611	17,188	13,292	16,157	13,482	

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 2003 have been revised due to revisions to national controls (Blue Book 2005) and survey results.

3 Excluding Extra-Region income.

Source: Regional Accounts, Office for National Statistics

## GROSS VALUE ADDED AND HOUSEHOLD DISPOSABLE INCOME PER HEAD

Table 1(b)(i) - Gross disposable household sector income per head<sup>1</sup>

Index (UK = 100)	United Kingdom <sup>2</sup>	GO Region/Country									England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West				
1995	100	87.9	92.5	92.6	93.1	92.4	106.4	119.5	110.8	100.6	101.4	90.2	95.8	88.6
1996	100	87.2	92.3	92.4	93.0	92.1	106.7	119.9	112.1	100.5	101.6	88.9	95.4	87.3
1997	100	86.7	92.3	92.3	92.7	91.8	106.6	120.7	113.2	100.0	101.8	87.8	94.7	86.3
1998	100	86.1	92.2	92.4	92.4	91.5	106.4	121.5	114.0	99.7	101.9	87.0	94.0	86.0
1999	100	85.5	92.1	91.8	91.8	91.5	106.6	122.5	114.2	99.5	102.0	86.6	93.4	85.6
2000	100	84.9	91.7	91.5	91.6	91.4	107.1	122.7	114.4	99.2	102.0	86.6	93.3	85.6
2001	100	84.5	91.4	90.8	91.8	91.2	108.0	122.0	114.9	99.4	102.0	86.9	93.3	85.5
2002	100	84.8	91.3	90.8	92.1	91.2	108.5	120.8	114.9	99.3	101.8	87.4	93.9	85.6
2003	100	84.8	91.2	91.0	92.6	91.2	108.4	120.3	114.7	99.4	101.8	87.6	94.3	85.5
2004 <sup>3</sup>	100	85.1	91.5	91.3	93.0	91.5	108.4	119.4	114.4	99.3	101.7	88.0	94.5	85.7

Table 1(b)(ii) - Gross disposable household income - £ per head<sup>1</sup>

£ per head	United Kingdom <sup>2</sup>	GO Region/Country									England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West				
1995	8,583	7,547	7,942	7,944	7,995	7,934	9,131	10,260	9,508	8,638	8,704	7,742	8,226	7,604
1996	9,068	7,908	8,374	8,376	8,430	8,351	9,672	10,871	10,166	9,112	9,212	8,065	8,648	7,912
1997	9,604	8,330	8,865	8,866	8,900	8,813	10,234	11,592	10,875	9,600	9,773	8,428	9,096	8,287
1998	9,917	8,534	9,140	9,164	9,161	9,078	10,554	12,045	11,303	9,888	10,103	8,628	9,325	8,526
1999	10,369	8,861	9,545	9,520	9,515	9,486	11,053	12,702	11,845	10,321	10,573	8,980	9,683	8,881
2000	10,950	9,293	10,044	10,016	10,032	10,011	11,729	13,437	12,532	10,860	11,166	9,479	10,215	9,376
2001	11,621	9,822	10,620	10,554	10,670	10,600	12,549	14,183	13,348	11,546	11,848	10,096	10,840	9,935
2002	11,948	10,127	10,908	10,851	11,009	10,891	12,964	14,431	13,723	11,870	12,169	10,437	11,225	10,233
2003	12,476	10,583	11,377	11,352	11,554	11,383	13,525	15,004	14,310	12,407	12,701	10,924	11,763	10,667
2004 <sup>3</sup>	12,816	10,906	11,723	11,705	11,918	11,729	13,889	15,298	14,656	12,721	13,040	11,278	12,116	10,988

1 The headline regional GDHI series for this publication have been calculated using a five point moving average.

2 Excluding Extra-Regio.

3 Provisional.

Source: Regional Accounts, Office for National Statistics

## LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

Table 2(a) - Gross Value Added per workforce job<sup>1</sup> by broad industry sector

£ thousand	United Kingdom <sup>2</sup>	GO Region/Country										England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West					
All industries	1996	24.3	22.4	22.2	21.8	22.8	21.8	23.8	29.4	24.0	21.9	23.8	22.5	23.6	21.4
	1997	25.3	23.1	23.2	22.8	23.6	23.1	24.6	30.7	25.3	22.7	24.9	23.4	24.7	22.1
	1998	26.5	23.8	24.7	24.1	24.7	24.2	25.7	32.3	27.0	24.1	26.3	24.4	25.6	23.3
	1999	27.4	25.0	25.2	25.0	25.1	25.1	26.8	33.0	27.9	25.2	27.2	24.7	26.6	23.8
	2000	28.5	25.9	26.0	25.5	26.3	26.1	27.0	33.4	29.0	26.3	28.0	25.3	27.2	24.5
	2001	29.6	27.4	27.1	26.7	27.9	27.3	28.3	35.0	30.3	27.2	29.2	26.5	27.4	25.4
	2002	31.0	28.1	27.9	28.1	29.5	28.5	29.9	37.8	31.3	28.2	30.7	27.6	29.0	26.4
2003	32.4	29.1	29.1	29.1	30.9	29.8	31.4	39.5	33.1	29.6	32.1	28.5	30.4	27.3	
Manufacturing	1996	32.5	31.6	33.4	30.9	30.5	28.1	32.8	41.9	34.8	29.4	32.3	34.0	35.5	27.5
	1997	33.7	33.4	33.8	31.9	31.7	29.2	33.9	43.1	36.3	30.8	33.4	35.5	37.0	28.5
	1998	34.0	33.6	33.8	32.3	31.3	29.3	33.5	44.1	36.4	32.8	33.7	34.9	37.8	29.7
	1999	35.2	35.7	35.2	32.5	31.7	29.4	34.9	45.8	38.6	34.8	34.9	35.3	39.3	32.0
	2000	36.2	36.4	35.8	34.0	32.9	30.8	34.8	45.4	40.1	36.5	36.0	35.6	39.7	34.4
	2001	37.4	38.6	38.2	35.9	34.5	32.3	35.0	47.8	40.6	35.8	37.2	36.6	40.4	35.3
	2002	38.5	39.1	39.2	37.8	36.6	32.8	36.4	50.0	41.4	36.0	38.4	36.9	41.4	35.4
2003	39.9	39.8	40.1	39.2	38.3	33.7	38.3	50.4	43.3	38.1	39.8	37.2	44.3	37.6	
Services	1996	22.9	19.8	20.0	19.8	20.4	20.1	22.5	31.4	23.5	21.5	23.2	20.1	21.4	20.4
	1997	24.0	20.7	21.1	20.9	21.2	21.4	23.4	32.5	24.9	22.3	24.3	21.0	22.4	21.3
	1998	26.0	21.6	23.0	22.7	23.2	23.1	25.2	34.9	27.3	24.1	26.4	22.8	23.9	22.6
	1999	26.7	22.6	23.5	23.8	23.6	24.0	26.2	35.1	27.9	24.9	27.1	23.3	25.0	23.2
	2000	27.8	23.7	24.6	24.5	24.9	25.2	26.6	36.3	29.5	26.1	28.2	24.0	26.2	23.9
	2001	29.0	25.0	25.5	25.6	26.7	26.3	27.9	37.9	30.9	27.2	29.5	25.1	26.1	24.8
	2002	30.8	26.1	26.6	27.0	28.3	27.8	29.9	41.8	32.0	28.8	31.4	26.6	28.0	26.2
2003	32.4	27.2	28.0	28.1	29.5	29.4	31.5	44.2	33.9	29.9	33.0	27.6	29.6	27.2	
Other industries	1996	29.3	26.6	23.9	23.8	25.3	24.1	25.1	27.0	21.1	20.5	23.6	20.9	27.2	22.4
	1997	29.1	24.0	24.5	24.9	24.6	25.2	24.8	30.0	21.0	20.3	23.9	20.9	29.1	21.4
	1998	28.4	25.3	26.7	25.2	24.3	25.1	24.7	28.8	21.5	20.2	24.2	20.3	27.7	22.3
	1999	30.2	28.7	26.7	26.2	25.1	29.3	25.2	32.1	22.4	21.8	25.7	20.1	27.7	20.5
	2000	33.8	29.4	28.8	27.0	26.8	29.3	26.5	31.8	22.6	23.2	26.6	22.2	27.8	20.6
	2001	35.0	33.3	29.4	27.2	27.4	32.1	28.5	34.4	23.6	23.9	28.0	24.8	30.5	21.8
	2002	36.7	31.8	31.3	30.7	30.3	33.6	29.9	36.9	26.0	24.6	29.9	25.8	33.2	23.0
2003	38.7	34.7	32.4	31.8	33.5	34.7	31.8	39.6	28.6	28.4	32.2	28.2	35.1	24.3	

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

2 Estimates for the United Kingdom include ex-regio GVA data which are excluded from other areas shown in the table. All GVA data presented here exceed published GVA estimates because the FISIM adjustment has not been made (see section 1 of Definitions for details).

Source: Office for National Statistics and Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment, Northern Ireland

## LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

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

Index UK = 100	United Kingdom	GO Region/Country									England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West				
1996	100	94.4	93.8	92.0	96.3	92.1	100.1	123.8	101.9	92.7	100.6	94.4	99.6	90.3
1997	100	93.4	93.7	92.3	95.4	93.2	99.7	123.3	101.6	92.0	100.6	94.5	99.7	89.3
1998	100	91.2	94.4	92.3	94.7	92.6	99.6	123.0	103.4	92.8	100.8	93.4	98.2	89.2
1999	100	92.9	93.5	92.8	93.3	93.1	97.8	122.9	104.7	93.9	100.9	91.6	98.8	88.4
2000	100	93.6	93.9	92.2	94.7	94.1	97.9	122.4	105.2	95.1	101.0	91.4	98.3	88.4
2001	100	94.9	93.7	92.4	96.5	94.5	98.2	122.1	104.7	94.3	101.3	91.8	95.0	88.0
2002	100	92.5	92.0	92.6	97.3	93.9	97.4	123.6	104.0	93.4	101.3	91.0	95.6	87.0
2003	100	91.7	91.7	91.8	97.3	93.9	99.5	123.5	104.9	93.7	101.3	90.0	96.0	86.2
2004	100	92.2	91.4	90.2	97.5	94.6	100.9	124.7	104.2	92.8	101.3	89.7	96.8	85.8

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS

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

Index UK = 100	United Kingdom	GO Region/Country									England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West				
1996	100	97.9	94.0	94.1	98.1	91.3	100.0	118.8	102.2	93.7	100.5	93.9	101.1	89.5
1997	100	94.5	94.5	94.0	95.9	91.8	100.2	120.1	101.6	93.6	100.6	94.2	100.9	88.0
1998	100	94.6	95.1	93.4	95.0	91.0	100.6	119.1	104.1	94.3	100.8	92.7	98.8	88.3
1999	100	95.7	94.6	94.1	93.9	93.6	98.7	116.6	105.4	95.8	100.8	93.0	99.2	86.7
2000	100	94.9	94.0	94.1	94.8	93.5	98.6	117.6	106.3	98.1	101.0	93.3	98.2	85.8
2001	100	98.1	94.2	94.7	96.6	94.5	97.9	116.1	106.0	96.5	101.2	92.3	95.8	87.6
2002	100	94.9	93.0	93.0	97.1	93.7	98.6	117.5	105.2	95.9	101.2	92.0	96.4	85.7
2003	100	93.9	92.5	92.2	96.8	93.8	100.8	116.7	107.2	97.0	101.3	90.6	96.8	83.3
2004	100	93.6	92.5	91.4	98.5	94.0	101.2	118.8	105.5	95.1	101.3	90.7	98.1	81.9

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS

## INVESTMENT AND OUTPUT BY UK AND FOREIGN-OWNED COMPANIES

Table 3(a)(i) - Manufacturing investment<sup>1</sup> by UK and foreign-owned companies

£ million	United Kingdom	GO Region/Country										England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West					
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	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	4,143	425	488	409	300	454	285	167	644	320	3,491	279	273	98
	2003	4,581	382	497	572	325	470	389	287	704	257	3,883	368	239	91
Average (1998-2003)	5,003	460	481	385	363	613	350	286	734	395	4,065	346	442	150	
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	9,176	391	1,413	946	747	846	787	518	1,045	818	7,510	632	749	285
	2003	8,350	300	1,343	912	771	736	743	520	782	689	6,796	552	738	265
Average (1998-2003)	11,179	476	1,735	1,127	965	1,104	939	799	1,235	860	9,238	665	946	331	

Table 3(a)(ii) - Services investment<sup>1</sup> by UK and foreign-owned companies

£ million	United Kingdom	GO Region/Country										England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West					
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	6,971	555	482	320	319	485	633	1,205	1,920	464	6,383	115	429	44
	2003	6,816	457	526	347	371	514	577	1,235	1,835	415	6,277	109	369	61
Average (1998-2003)	6,434	342	406	282	277	446	746	1,273	1,819	352	5,940	100	336	58	
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	47,345	1,297	5,206	3,969	1,867	3,412	3,872	9,402	7,885	4,083	40,993	1,124	4,394	835
	2003	46,719	1,037	5,064	3,756	1,921	2,844	4,343	11,072	7,373	3,467	40,877	1,158	3,756	928
Average (1998-2003)	48,858	1,570	5,182	3,395	2,285	3,412	3,966	11,540	7,482	3,784	42,616	1,339	3,972	932	

1 ABI data omit some parts of the Services and Other categories (see section 1 of Definitions for details). Please see ABI section of the National Statistics website for more on methodology ([www.statistics.gov.uk/abi](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/abi)).

Source: Annual Business Inquiry (ABI), Office for National Statistics

## INVESTMENT AND OUTPUT BY UK AND FOREIGN-OWNED COMPANIES

Table 3(a)(iii) - Other investment<sup>1</sup> by UK and foreign-owned companies

£ million	United Kingdom	GO Region/Country										England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West					
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	*	121	22	9	83	23	206	1,158	278	223	2,123	*	1,864	*
	2003	*	146	25	169	148	*	200	*	287	200	2,845	*	2,660	*
Average (1998-2003)	..	..	93	22	53	65	..	264	..	363	110	1,971	..	1,863	..
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	856	650	632	870	495	684	1,836	633	6,965	*	1,164	*
	2003	*	288	889	486	473	*	467	*	1,295	412	5,643	*	1,189	*
Average (1998-2003)	..	..	388	803	614	557	..	553	..	1,352	689	6,439	..	1,454	..

Table 3(a)(iv) - Total Investment<sup>1</sup> by UK and foreign-owned companies

£ million	United Kingdom	GO Region/Country										England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West					
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	992	738	702	962	1,124	2,530	2,842	1,007	11,997	*	2,566	*
	2003	*	985	1,048	1,088	844	*	1,166	*	2,826	872	13,005	*	3,268	*
Average (1998-2003)	..	..	895	908	720	705	..	1,360	..	2,916	857	11,976	..	2,640	..
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	*	1,998	7,475	5,565	3,246	5,128	5,154	10,604	10,766	5,534	55,468	*	6,307	*
	2003	*	1,625	7,296	5,154	3,165	*	5,553	*	9,450	4,568	53,316	*	5,683	*
Average (1998-2003)	..	..	2,435	7,719	5,136	3,806	..	5,458	..	10,070	5,333	58,293	..	6,372	..

\* Disclosive data.

<sup>1</sup> ABI data omit some parts of the Services and Other categories (see section 1 of Definitions for details). Please see ABI section of the National Statistics website for more on methodology ([www.statistics.gov.uk/abi](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/abi)).

Source: Annual Business Inquiry (ABI), Office for National Statistics

## INVESTMENT AND OUTPUT BY UK AND FOREIGN-OWNED COMPANIES

Table 3(b)(i) - Manufacturing output (Gross Value Added (GVA)<sup>1</sup>) from UK and foreign-owned companies

£ million		United Kingdom	GO Region/Country									England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
			North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West				
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	42,018	2,149	4,468	3,482	2,932	5,401	2,924	3,664	6,003	3,079	34,102	2,439	4,390	1,087
	2003	43,833	2,424	3,955	4,021	3,548	4,767	3,233	3,499	7,051	3,652	36,151	2,687	3,876	1,119
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	97,866	3,422	14,335	9,671	9,490	9,900	9,077	9,075	11,584	8,025	84,579	3,925	7,078	2,284
	2003	99,328	3,435	14,584	9,257	9,903	9,922	9,473	10,179	11,531	7,490	85,773	3,440	7,231	2,884

Table 3(b)(ii) - Services output (Gross Value Added (GVA)<sup>1</sup>) from UK and foreign-owned companies

£ million		United Kingdom	GO Region/Country									England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
			North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West				
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	66,041	2,036	4,580	2,501	2,034	3,799	5,747	18,925	17,870	3,532	61,025	856	3,661	499
	2003	72,243	2,120	5,135	3,101	2,755	4,541	6,794	19,843	18,824	3,233	66,346	1,039	4,314	544
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	369,978	9,627	35,433	22,878	19,207	26,174	33,759	98,918	58,358	24,228	328,581	9,058	25,883	6,457
	2003	385,118	9,546	37,515	24,804	20,124	25,974	36,183	102,555	59,242	26,240	342,183	9,538	26,095	7,303

1 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. ABI data omit some parts of the Services and Other categories (see section 1 of Definitions for details). Please see ABI section of the National Statistics website for more on methodology ([www.statistics.gov.uk/abi](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/abi)).

Source: Annual Business Inquiry (ABI), Office for National Statistics

## INVESTMENT AND OUTPUT BY UK AND FOREIGN-OWNED COMPANIES

Table 3(b)(iii) - Other output (Gross Value Added (GVA)<sup>1</sup>) from UK and foreign-owned companies

£ million		GO Region/Country										England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
		United Kingdom	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West				
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	17,606	434	272	159	395	270	919	5,330	1,952	941	10,671	283	6,618	34
	2003	17,719	634	389	922	648	363	962	3,486	1,580	899	9,883	372	7,428	35
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	64,744	2,376	6,363	6,382	4,591	5,538	5,731	5,857	10,094	4,932	51,864	2,633	8,234	2,013
	2003	68,771	2,565	6,921	5,601	4,600	5,264	6,879	6,558	10,084	6,441	54,913	2,595	8,948	2,316

Table 3(b)(iv) - Total output (Gross Value Added (GVA)<sup>1</sup>) from UK and foreign-owned companies

£ million		GO Region/Country										England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
		United Kingdom	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West				
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	125,665	4,619	9,320	6,142	5,361	9,470	9,590	27,919	25,825	7,552	105,798	3,578	14,669	1,620
	2003	133,795	5,178	9,479	8,044	6,951	9,671	10,989	26,828	27,455	7,784	112,380	4,098	15,618	1,698
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	532,588	15,425	56,131	38,931	33,288	41,612	48,567	113,850	80,036	37,185	465,024	15,616	41,195	10,754
	2003	553,217	15,546	59,020	39,662	34,627	41,160	52,535	119,292	80,857	40,171	482,869	15,573	42,274	12,503

1 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. ABI data omit some parts of the Services and Other categories (see section 1 of Definitions for details). Please see ABI section of the National Statistics website for more on methodology ([www.statistics.gov.uk/abi](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/abi)).

Source: Annual Business Inquiry (ABI), Office for National Statistics

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

Table 3(c)(i) - Total manufacturing investment<sup>1</sup> by UK and foreign-owned companies as proportion of regional GVA

Per cent	United Kingdom <sup>3</sup>	GO Region/Country										England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West					
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	0.4	1.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.5
	2003	0.4	1.2	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.3	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	1.3	1.6	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	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.8	1.0	1.3
	2003	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.8	1.4	0.9	1.2

Table 3(c)(ii) - Total services investment<sup>1</sup> by UK and foreign-owned companies as proportion of regional GVA

Per cent	United Kingdom <sup>3</sup>	GO Region/Country										England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West					
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	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.3
	2001	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.4
	2002	0.7	1.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6	1.4	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.2
	2003	0.7	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.3
UK	1998	6.1	6.6	6.5	5.3	5.0	5.9	4.7	8.5	5.8	5.1	6.3	4.9	6.4	5.3
	1999	6.1	7.1	6.4	5.0	5.6	4.4	6.1	7.5	6.8	5.9	6.3	5.3	6.0	5.2
	2000	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.4	4.2	5.1	5.7	7.7	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	4.3	5.0	5.2
	2002	4.9	4.1	5.5	5.7	3.1	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.6	5.6	5.0	3.1	5.7	3.9
	2003	4.5	3.1	5.1	5.1	3.0	3.6	5.0	5.5	5.0	4.5	4.7	3.0	4.6	4.1

1 ABI data omit some parts of the Services and Other categories (see section 1 of Definitions for details). Please see ABI section of the National Statistics website for more on methodology ([www.statistics.gov.uk/abi](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/abi)).

2 The GVA data used in the denominator exceed published GVA estimates because the FISIM adjustment has not been made (see section 1 of Definitions for details)

3 Include Extra-Regio.

Source: Annual Business Inquiry & Regional Accounts, Office for National Statistics

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

Table 3(c)(iii) - Total other investment<sup>1</sup> by UK and foreign-owned companies as proportion of regional GVA

Per cent	United Kingdom <sup>3</sup>	GO Region/Country										England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West					
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	2.3	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	*	2.4	*
	2003	*	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	*	0.2	*	0.2	0.3	0.3	*	3.3	*
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	0.9	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	1.1	0.6	0.4	1.3	0.9	0.9	*	1.5	*
	2003	*	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	*	0.5	*	0.9	0.5	0.7	*	1.5	*

Table 3(c)(iv) - Total Investment<sup>1</sup> by UK and foreign-owned companies as proportion of regional GVA

Per cent	United Kingdom <sup>3</sup>	GO Region/Country										England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West					
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	1.4	1.9	1.4	3.5	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	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	2.0	1.4	1.5	*	3.3	*
	2003	*	3.0	1.0	1.5	1.3	*	1.3	*	1.9	1.1	1.5	*	4.0	*
UK	1998	9.2	10.4	10.5	9.3	8.5	9.1	7.4	10.2	8.2	7.8	9.1	9.4	11.5	9.3
	1999	8.8	11.0	9.9	8.2	9.1	7.6	8.1	8.6	9.3	9.2	8.9	8.8	10.0	9.3
	2000	8.0	9.3	8.2	7.8	7.0	7.8	8.1	8.6	8.1	9.1	8.2	6.4	8.7	8.8
	2001	7.5	8.6	8.9	7.5	6.5	7.7	7.0	7.2	7.5	7.9	7.6	7.0	8.4	9.1
	2002	*	6.4	7.9	8.0	5.4	6.8	6.3	5.6	7.7	7.5	6.8	*	8.2	*
	2003	*	4.9	7.3	7.0	5.0	*	6.3	*	6.4	5.9	6.2	*	6.9	*

\* Disclosive data.

1 ABI data omit some parts of the Services and Other categories (see section 1 of Definitions for details). Please see ABI section of the National Statistics website for more on methodology ([www.statistics.gov.uk/abi](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/abi)).

2 The GVA data used in the denominator exceed published GVA estimates because the FISIM adjustment has not been made (see section 1 of Definitions for details)

3 Include Extra-Regio.

Source: Annual Business Inquiry & Regional Accounts, Office for National Statistics

## EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES

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

		United Kingdom <sup>1</sup>	GO Region/Country									England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
			North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West				
£ per employee job	2001	7,370	7,506	5,764	4,302	7,821	5,907	7,250	5,756	7,332	4,003	6,114	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	7,266	8,196	6,000	4,713	7,952	5,946	7,739	5,715	8,170	4,540	6,464	7,506	5,275	6,476
	2005	7,934	8,217	6,345	5,284	8,889	6,578	8,392	6,677	8,874	4,755	7,073	7,393	5,412	6,678
£ 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	1,828	3,723	2,264	3,176	3,113	4,356	6,551	6,776	2,021	33,808	1,797	3,425	870
	Q2	47,039	2,064	4,484	2,325	3,664	3,426	4,474	5,606	6,955	2,350	35,348	1,841	3,248	1,031
	Q3	47,125	2,049	4,391	2,349	3,721	3,198	4,453	5,721	7,283	2,404	35,570	1,730	3,219	1,033
	Q4	48,606	2,077	4,429	2,419	3,635	3,632	4,546	5,490	7,803	2,345	36,375	1,828	3,308	1,122
2004	Q1	45,151	1,939	4,297	2,405	3,341	3,301	4,170	5,662	6,675	2,310	34,101	1,943	2,720	1,029
	Q2	46,747	2,036	4,404	2,450	3,275	3,565	4,528	5,603	7,044	2,393	35,297	2,019	2,981	1,101
	Q3	47,364	2,040	4,463	2,526	3,494	3,235	4,394	5,682	7,426	2,490	35,751	2,046	2,993	1,062
	Q4	51,305	2,107	4,673	2,789	3,806	3,623	4,938	5,506	8,211	2,544	38,198	2,309	3,239	1,198
2005	Q1	47,474	1,898	4,229	2,852	3,543	3,330	4,284	6,063	6,937	2,387	35,521	2,192	2,733	1,075
	Q2	52,581	2,166	4,781	2,983	3,995	3,900	4,927	6,121	7,872	2,527	39,272	2,207	3,192	1,191
	Q3	53,277	2,119	4,898	2,904	4,097	3,741	4,582	7,125	8,215	2,545	40,226	2,086	3,373	1,126
	Q4	57,775	2,190	5,329	3,124	4,375	4,237	5,308	7,052	9,118	2,874	43,607	2,151	3,257	1,223

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<sup>2,3</sup>

Per cent	United Kingdom <sup>1</sup>	GO Region/Country									England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West				
2001	21.4	24.2	18.5	14.0	24.3	19.0	21.4	14.6	20.4	12.1	18.0	21.2	23.8	19.2
2002	20.1	22.5	18.3	13.5	21.8	18.7	20.3	15.2	19.1	10.6	17.3	18.8	21.1	16.1
2003	19.2	24.7	17.5	13.1	22.7	17.2	21.0	13.0	20.2	12.1	17.1	19.3	16.8	18.5
2004	18.4	23.8	17.5	13.5	21.2	16.8	20.2	12.1	19.7	12.4	16.6	21.2	14.5	19.0
2005 <sup>4</sup>	19.7	23.6	18.2	15.2	23.4	17.9	20.6	13.7	20.8	12.7	17.7	21.2	14.7	19.3

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 2004 regional GVA estimates adjusted for 2004/05 change in UK GVA at basic prices

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 AND SERVICES

Table 4(a)(ii) - Value of exports of goods as a percentage of headline regional GVA<sup>2,3</sup>

Per cent	United Kingdom <sup>1</sup>	GO Region/Country									England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West				
2001	21.4	24.2	18.5	14.0	24.3	19.0	21.4	14.6	20.4	12.1	18.0	21.2	23.8	19.2
2002	20.1	22.5	18.3	13.5	21.8	18.7	20.3	15.2	19.1	10.6	17.3	18.8	21.1	16.1
2003	19.2	24.7	17.5	13.1	22.7	17.2	21.0	13.0	20.2	12.1	17.1	19.3	16.8	18.5
2004	18.4	23.8	17.5	13.5	21.2	16.8	20.2	12.1	19.7	12.4	16.6	21.2	14.5	19.0
2005 <sup>4</sup>	19.7	23.6	18.2	15.2	23.4	17.9	20.6	13.7	20.8	12.7	17.7	21.2	14.7	19.3

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 2004 regional GVA estimates adjusted for 2004/05 change in UK GVA at basic prices

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(b)(i) - Total number of exporting companies<sup>1</sup>

Levels	United Kingdom	GO Region/Country									England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	
		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West					
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	47,845	999	4,507	3,495	3,780	4,618	5,192	8,681	8,472	3,313	43,057	1,227	2,419	1,142
	Q2	49,002	1,046	4,652	3,596	3,815	4,773	5,341	8,728	8,679	3,484	44,114	1,249	2,452	1,187
	Q3	48,970	1,037	4,634	3,607	3,810	4,714	5,294	8,793	8,663	3,429	43,981	1,275	2,503	1,211
	Q4	50,351	1,058	4,695	3,672	3,934	4,848	5,506	9,048	8,901	3,581	45,243	1,324	2,557	1,227
2005	Q1	47,467	1,020	4,411	3,509	3,686	4,570	5,194	8,417	8,443	3,310	42,560	1,237	2,426	1,244
	Q2	51,092	1,070	4,775	3,772	3,973	4,941	5,548	9,143	9,062	3,616	45,900	1,334	2,586	1,272
	Q3	50,644	1,068	4,732	3,685	3,937	4,809	5,498	9,170	8,884	3,616	45,399	1,331	2,616	1,298
	Q4	51,771	1,084	4,827	3,829	4,019	4,957	5,601	9,379	9,094	3,642	46,432	1,328	2,691	1,320

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

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

## EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES

Table 4(b)(ii) - Total number of companies exporting to the European Union and outside the European Union<sup>1,2</sup>

Levels	GO Region/Country															
	United Kingdom	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland		
EU25	2004	Q1	21,087	520	2,252	1,694	1,799	2,189	2,264	2,757	3,561	1,384	18,420	660	1,035	972
		Q2	19,857	505	2,153	1,592	1,651	2,077	2,133	2,552	3,336	1,297	17,296	610	980	971
		Q3	17,268	455	1,862	1,387	1,477	1,749	1,816	2,142	2,874	1,115	14,877	556	844	991
		Q4	17,788	467	1,897	1,430	1,510	1,817	1,877	2,184	2,981	1,158	15,321	570	880	1,017
	2005	Q1	17,552	444	1,878	1,414	1,468	1,802	1,833	2,157	2,940	1,133	15,069	562	869	1,052
		Q2	17,484	450	1,869	1,407	1,451	1,760	1,822	2,152	2,919	1,133	14,963	571	881	1,069
		Q3	17,817	460	1,886	1,432	1,486	1,813	1,868	2,180	2,972	1,155	15,252	582	893	1,090
		Q4	18,095	456	1,933	1,453	1,505	1,866	1,893	2,181	3,048	1,165	15,500	590	879	1,126
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
	2005	Q1	41,972	905	3,884	3,105	3,246	4,052	4,709	7,731	7,704	2,993	38,329	1,071	2,175	397
		Q2	45,967	961	4,278	3,391	3,586	4,480	5,092	8,513	8,392	3,327	42,020	1,179	2,352	416
		Q3	45,308	946	4,207	3,301	3,526	4,325	5,041	8,492	8,194	3,315	41,347	1,175	2,382	404
		Q4	46,321	962	4,293	3,422	3,594	4,459	5,138	8,718	8,352	3,363	42,301	1,168	2,452	400

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*

Table 4(c) - Destination of export goods - 2005

Per cent	GO Region/Country													
	United Kingdom <sup>1</sup>	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
EU	56.5	64.3	54.5	58.0	57.3	54.1	57.3	37.3	54.9	60.8	53.5	62.2	49.4	62.4
North America	16.6	13.0	16.4	14.6	15.1	20.7	16.1	20.1	18.9	13.4	17.3	17.4	21.3	19.7
Asia and Oceania	11.1	9.9	12.7	11.9	12.5	9.8	11.8	15.9	11.2	12.1	12.3	10.6	12.6	8.8
Middle East and Africa	8.0	3.8	9.9	6.9	8.0	8.5	7.7	15.0	8.0	7.0	9.0	5.3	7.1	6.4
Other Europe	6.5	8.1	5.1	6.7	5.9	5.9	6.1	11.2	6.1	5.3	6.9	3.2	7.8	1.7
Latin America and Caribbean	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.9	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.8	0.9
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: *Statistics and Analysis of Trade Unit, HM Revenue and Customs*

## EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES

Table 4(d) - Value<sup>1</sup> of exports of selected services (current prices)

£ million		United Kingdom	GO Region/Country									England	Rest of UK
			North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West		
<b>Services</b>													
<b>Computer and information</b>	2001	3,255	15	145	80	90	110	180	1,145	1,145	115	3,025	230
	2002	3,845	10	110	55	70	90	135	1,935	1,185	105	3,695	150
	2003	4,825	20	170	55	80	130	190	2,245	1,630	125	4,645	180
<b>Royalties and license fees<sup>2</sup></b>	2001	4,690	40	355	40	175	90	535	2,295	905	175	4,610	80
	2002	4,905	40	450	70	205	145	375	1,705	1,560	200	4,750	155
	2003	5,355	60	540	110	175	140	410	1,655	1,730	240	5,060	295
<b>Merchandising and other trade related services</b>	2001	2,665	70	135	30	45	55	75	1,475	655	45	2,585	80
	2002	2,420	35	135	30	40	30	110	1,350	515	40	2,285	135
	2003	2,475	30	145	30	35	35	145	1,495	415	30	2,360	115
<b>Legal, accounting and management consulting</b>	2001	3,490	15	120	80	70	115	100	2,575	250	70	3,395	95
	2002	5,305	25	140	80	90	185	200	3,925	405	115	5,165	140
	2003	5,895	25	150	100	55	190	300	4,295	465	155	5,735	160
<b>Advertising and market research</b>	2001	1,620	5	30	25	55	30	50	1,000	340	40	1,575	45
	2002	1,705	5	35	15	50	25	65	1,100	360	20	1,675	30
	2003	2,155	5	30	30	65	50	110	1,445	355	20	2,110	45
<b>Research and development</b>	2001	2,935	35	50	35	140	50	510	250	1,595	155	2,820	115
	2002	2,900	*3	*3	60	175	40	495	200	1,260	80	2,310	315
	2003	3,465	105	185	80	200	40	635	350	1,345	175	3,115	350
<b>Architectural, surveying and construction<sup>4</sup></b>	2001	395	10	25	45	15	15	60	150	35	5	360	35
	2002	330	15	20	40	10	15	25	120	40	5	290	40
	2003	370	10	30	25	15	5	50	140	40	10	325	45
<b>Property management<sup>5</sup></b>	2001	3,690	65	70	190	25	40	580	1,785	810	35	3,600	90
	2002	2,790	300	65	60	55	55	145	890	1,040	65	2,675	115
	2003	1,480	215	30	40	75	25	115	360	490	45	1,395	85
<b>Services between affiliated enterprises, n.i.e.</b>	2001	1,480	5	25	15	10	20	70	475	645	60	1,325	155
	2002	1,620	5	40	25	20	20	110	745	420	45	1,430	190
	2003	2,105	10	65	25	30	155	155	905	465	65	1,875	230
<b>Services not currently regionalised</b>	2001	58,840											
	2002	62,615											
	2003	65,490											
<b>Total Exports of Services (including services not currently regionalised)</b>	2001	83,060											
	2002	88,435											
	2003	93,615											

1 Figures are not National Statistics and may not be accurate to the level shown. Regional data and UK totals are rounded to the nearest £5 million and are consistent with Tables 3.1, 3.7, 3.8 and 3.9 in the 2005 Pink Book, except for Property management which are not given separately in the Pink Book and are unadjusted ITIS data.

2 Excluding Film and Television Royalties and License fees, see Table 3.8 in the Pink Book.

3 Research and Development in North for 2002 = £275million, North East and North West grouped together to avoid disclosure.

4 Construction figures from Table 3.1 in the Pink Book have been combined with figures for Architectural and Surveying from Table 3.9.

5 Part of Other miscellaneous business services, see Table 3.9 in the Pink Book.

Source: DTI analysis of the ONS International Trade in Services (ITIS) Inquiry, adjusted to Pink Book totals

## EARNINGS

Table 5(a) -Median Full-Time Hourly Earnings<sup>1</sup> - All Industries

£s Per Hour	United Kingdom	GO Region/Country										England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland
		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West						
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	
2004 Male	11.23	10.05	10.65	10.32	10.21	10.47	11.26	15.24	12.11	10.46	11.41	10.39	10.46	11.27	9.50	
exc supp surveys	Female	9.57	8.41	8.88	8.78	8.35	8.84	12.94	10.07	8.73	9.64	8.62	9.17	9.59	8.90	
Total	10.56	9.37	9.97	9.71	9.60	9.88	10.47	14.13	11.27	9.72	10.72	9.66	9.89	10.60	9.34	
2004 Male	11.12	9.90	10.57	10.17	10.08	10.30	11.12	15.06	12.00	10.40	11.30	10.21	10.36	11.15	9.46	
inc supp surveys <sup>2</sup>	Female	9.42	8.38	8.81	8.71	8.23	8.68	12.80	9.95	8.71	9.56	8.57	9.09	9.44	8.85	
Total	10.45	9.29	9.90	9.62	9.46	9.70	10.34	13.99	11.16	9.66	10.60	9.51	9.82	10.49	9.27	
2005 Male	11.44	10.39	10.85	10.47	10.60	10.70	11.29	15.65	12.17	10.73	11.59	10.30	10.72	11.48	9.93	
Female	9.86	8.80	9.35	9.01	8.85	9.18	9.44	13.35	10.16	8.96	9.96	8.95	9.62	9.87	9.30	
Total	10.79	9.70	10.23	9.92	9.96	10.09	10.52	14.51	11.28	10.00	10.94	9.78	10.27	10.82	9.67	

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

2 Two sets of ASHE results are available for 2004. Those excluding supplementary surveys are comparable with 2003 and earlier years; those including supplementary surveys are comparable with 2005 data. 2004 Estimates have been revised for late corrections to the data and also to make them more comparable with 2005 estimates. See *Definitions* section.

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

## EARNINGS

Table 5(b) - Median Full Time Manufacturing Sector Earnings<sup>1</sup>

£s Per Hour	United Kingdom	GO Region/Country										England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland
		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West						
1998 Male	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	
Female	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	
Total	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 Male	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	
Female	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	
Total	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 Male	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	
Female	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	
Total	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 Male	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	
Female	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	
Total	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 Male	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	
Female	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	
Total	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 Male	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	
Female	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	
Total	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 Male	10.73	10.48	10.81	10.13	10.36	10.33	11.22	14.03	11.85	10.62	10.86	10.60	10.12	10.80	9.05	
exc supp surveys	8.34	7.38	8.21	7.73	7.60	7.86	8.57	12.93	10.04	8.09	8.52	7.77	7.61	8.39	6.84	
Total	10.25	9.90	10.44	9.62	9.78	9.85	10.57	13.57	11.40	10.02	10.40	9.80	9.64	10.32	8.64	
2004 Male	10.61	10.24	10.80	9.98	10.21	10.23	11.03	13.88	11.88	10.53	10.74	10.39	10.02	10.67	9.01	
inc supp surveys <sup>2</sup>	8.26	7.40	8.14	7.69	7.48	7.76	8.30	12.45	9.88	8.06	8.43	7.68	7.54	8.29	6.85	
Total	10.15	9.74	10.39	9.47	9.67	9.66	10.42	13.28	11.36	9.94	10.30	9.54	9.50	10.21	8.63	
2005 Male	11.00	10.70	11.22	10.36	10.79	10.47	11.26	14.10	12.33	10.87	11.10	10.80	10.44	11.06	9.30	
Female	8.62	8.17	8.80	7.82	7.64	8.05	9.24	13.08	9.92	8.29	8.77	8.17	7.74	8.63	7.73	
Total	10.51	10.34	10.75	9.92	10.06	9.96	10.80	13.66	11.67	10.32	10.66	10.22	9.74	10.56	9.02	

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

2 Two sets of ASHE results are available for 2004. Those excluding supplementary surveys are comparable with 2003 and earlier years; those including supplementary surveys are comparable with 2005 data. 2004 Estimates have been revised for late corrections to the data and also to make them more comparable with 2005 estimates. See *Definitions* section.

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

## EARNINGS

Table 5(c) - Median Full Time Service Sector Earnings<sup>1</sup>

£s Per Hour	United Kingdom	GO Region/Country										England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland
		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West						
1998 Male	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	9.30	9.20	
Female	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	7.08	7.50	
Total	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	7.96	8.39	
1999 Male	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	9.27	9.59	
Female	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	7.40	7.85	
Total	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	8.24	8.72	
2000 Male	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	9.40	9.93	
Female	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	7.60	8.13	
Total	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	8.42	9.06	
2001 Male	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	9.52	10.38	
Female	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	7.91	8.53	
Total	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	8.64	9.47	
2002 Male	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	9.93	10.89	
Female	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	8.20	8.94	
Total	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	9.02	9.92	
2003 Male	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	9.90	11.10	
Female	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	8.38	9.28	
Total	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	9.05	10.21	
2004 Male	11.60	9.74	10.63	10.45	10.15	10.50	11.39	15.57	12.40	10.61	11.81	10.56	10.60	10.55	11.63	
exc supp surveys	9.72	8.57	8.94	8.90	8.57	9.01	9.46	12.95	10.11	8.79	9.84	8.79	9.25	9.21	9.72	
Total	10.69	9.18	9.75	9.68	9.46	9.78	10.48	14.22	11.29	9.71	10.85	9.71	9.90	9.95	10.71	
2004 Male	11.48	9.67	10.54	10.30	10.00	10.27	11.24	15.42	12.27	10.54	11.68	10.37	10.53	10.30	11.50	
inc supp surveys <sup>2</sup>	9.62	8.51	8.90	8.79	8.45	8.87	9.22	12.82	9.98	8.80	9.71	8.73	9.21	9.10	9.63	
Total	10.56	9.08	9.70	9.60	9.29	9.61	10.34	14.08	11.16	9.64	10.73	9.61	9.84	9.81	10.59	
2005 Male	11.73	10.18	10.70	10.54	10.49	10.82	11.38	16.05	12.29	10.88	11.93	10.09	10.82	10.83	11.75	
Female	10.05	8.90	9.50	9.17	9.15	9.39	9.50	13.40	10.17	9.05	10.14	9.05	9.83	9.61	10.06	
Total	10.89	9.43	10.08	9.88	9.87	10.12	10.45	14.62	11.24	9.97	11.06	9.60	10.35	10.15	10.91	

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

2 Two sets of ASHE results are available for 2004. Those excluding supplementary surveys are comparable with 2003 and earlier years; those including supplementary surveys are comparable with 2005 data. 2004 Estimates have been revised for late corrections to the data and also to make them more comparable with 2005 estimates. See *Definitions* section.

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

## EMPLOYMENT

Table 6(a) - All People of Working Age in Employment<sup>1,2</sup> - Residence Based

Thousands	United Kingdom <sup>3</sup>	GO Region/Country										England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West					
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	26,983	1,060	2,959	2,207	1,966	2,381	2,584	3,430	3,900	2,309	22,795	1,196	2,298	693
	Summer	27,047	1,061	2,965	2,219	1,980	2,383	2,585	3,434	3,889	2,316	22,832	1,218	2,300	693
	Autumn	27,130	1,054	3,017	2,233	1,975	2,381	2,571	3,431	3,879	2,327	22,868	1,237	2,319	702
	Winter	27,114	1,048	3,018	2,240	1,968	2,381	2,558	3,399	3,881	2,315	22,808	1,253	2,331	716
2003	Spring	27,239	1,059	3,042	2,253	1,973	2,381	2,585	3,399	3,889	2,309	22,891	1,279	2,342	719
	Summer	27,227	1,060	3,053	2,260	1,969	2,372	2,586	3,414	3,876	2,312	22,902	1,281	2,330	707
	Autumn	27,273	1,078	3,049	2,269	1,978	2,354	2,613	3,427	3,860	2,334	22,962	1,277	2,330	700
	Winter	27,400	1,082	3,070	2,268	1,991	2,390	2,626	3,435	3,868	2,352	23,081	1,270	2,337	705
2004	Spring	27,418	1,083	3,060	2,289	2,011	2,389	2,614	3,447	3,857	2,332	23,080	1,286	2,350	696
	Summer	27,420	1,092	3,064	2,288	1,989	2,394	2,626	3,418	3,871	2,344	23,087	1,258	2,365	702
	Autumn	27,546	1,090	3,083	2,292	1,997	2,430	2,623	3,419	3,896	2,334	23,165	1,282	2,375	712
	Winter	27,645	1,107	3,078	2,322	2,010	2,426	2,616	3,458	3,884	2,353	23,254	1,282	2,380	717
2005	Spring	27,618	1,102	3,073	2,295	2,008	2,430	2,621	3,447	3,895	2,370	23,241	1,265	2,380	717
	Summer	27,726	1,098	3,107	2,302	2,026	2,416	2,614	3,467	3,918	2,359	23,307	1,279	2,392	735
	Autumn	27,659	1,100	3,088	2,300	2,047	2,406	2,600	3,455	3,907	2,336	23,240	1,278	2,397	729
	Winter	27,707	1,108	3,077	2,327	2,050	2,389	2,592	3,485	3,913	2,344	23,285	1,273	2,394	737

1 Seasonally adjusted.

2 Including self-employed people.

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

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

## EMPLOYMENT

Table 6(b) - Percentage of People of Working Age in Employment<sup>1,2</sup> - Residence Based

Per Cent	United Kingdom	GO Region/Country									England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West				
<b>1999 Spring</b>	<b>73.8</b>	65.3	71.1	72.7	76.1	73.9	77.9	71.5	79.7	78.2	<b>74.5</b>	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	<b>74.8</b>	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	<b>74.9</b>	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	<b>74.9</b>	69.1	72.0	66.8
<b>2000 Spring</b>	<b>74.4</b>	67.6	72.6	73.8	76.9	73.3	78.2	71.2	80.5	78.7	<b>75.2</b>	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	<b>75.3</b>	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	<b>74.9</b>	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	<b>75.3</b>	68.8	73.8	66.7
<b>2001 Spring</b>	<b>74.6</b>	68.7	72.8	73.6	75.7	74.3	79.5	71.2	80.2	78.9	<b>75.3</b>	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	<b>75.1</b>	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	<b>75.1</b>	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	<b>75.1</b>	68.5	72.8	66.7
<b>2002 Spring</b>	<b>74.4</b>	68.7	72.0	73.0	76.5	74.3	79.0	71.0	80.0	79.0	<b>75.1</b>	68.7	73.5	67.5
Summer	74.5	68.7	72.1	73.2	76.8	74.3	79.0	70.8	79.7	79.2	<b>75.1</b>	69.9	73.6	67.4
Autumn	74.6	68.2	73.2	73.6	76.5	74.1	78.4	70.7	79.4	79.4	<b>75.1</b>	70.8	74.1	68.1
Winter	74.5	67.7	73.1	73.7	76.0	74.1	77.8	69.9	79.4	78.8	<b>74.8</b>	71.6	74.5	69.4
<b>2003 Spring</b>	<b>74.7</b>	68.4	73.6	74.0	76.1	74.0	78.5	69.9	79.4	78.5	<b>75.0</b>	72.9	74.8	69.5
Summer	74.6	68.4	73.7	74.2	75.7	73.6	78.4	70.1	79.1	78.5	<b>74.9</b>	72.9	74.4	68.2
Autumn	74.6	69.5	73.5	74.3	75.9	73.0	79.1	70.2	78.7	79.0	<b>75.0</b>	72.6	74.2	67.4
Winter	74.8	69.6	73.9	74.1	76.3	74.1	79.4	70.2	78.8	79.5	<b>75.3</b>	72.0	74.3	67.8
<b>2004 Spring</b>	<b>74.8</b>	69.6	73.6	74.6	76.9	74.0	79.0	70.3	78.5	78.6	<b>75.1</b>	72.8	74.7	66.9
Summer	74.6	70.0	73.5	74.4	75.9	74.1	79.3	69.5	78.8	78.8	<b>75.0</b>	71.1	75.0	67.3
Autumn	74.8	69.8	73.8	74.3	76.1	75.1	79.1	69.3	79.1	78.4	<b>75.1</b>	72.4	75.2	68.2
Winter	75.0	70.8	73.6	75.2	76.5	74.8	78.7	69.8	78.7	78.8	<b>75.2</b>	72.3	75.3	68.5
<b>2005 Spring</b>	<b>74.7</b>	70.3	73.3	74.1	76.2	74.8	78.7	69.3	78.8	79.3	<b>75.0</b>	71.2	75.2	68.3
Summer	74.9	69.9	74.0	74.1	76.8	74.3	78.4	69.5	79.2	78.8	<b>75.1</b>	71.9	75.5	69.9
Autumn	74.5	69.9	73.4	73.9	77.4	73.8	77.8	69.1	78.8	77.9	<b>74.7</b>	71.8	75.5	69.1
Winter	74.5	70.3	73.0	74.7	77.4	73.1	77.5	69.6	78.8	78.0	<b>74.8</b>	71.3	75.4	69.8

1 Figures are seasonally adjusted.

2 Including self-employed people.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

## EMPLOYMENT

Table 6(c) - Total Employee Jobs<sup>1,2,3</sup> and Shares of Total UK Jobs - Workplace Based

Thousands	United Kingdom <sup>4</sup>	GO Region/Country										England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West					
2001 March	25,809	958	2,865	2,103	1,733	2,287	2,290	4,043	3,534	2,006	21,818	1,091	2,251	649	
June	25,987	963	2,886	2,112	1,747	2,283	2,288	4,053	3,585	2,048	21,964	1,094	2,279	650	
September	26,079	969	2,921	2,122	1,754	2,293	2,267	4,054	3,615	2,060	22,056	1,094	2,278	651	
December	26,244	990	2,922	2,129	1,767	2,312	2,265	4,052	3,668	2,077	22,182	1,099	2,300	663	
2002 March	26,019	990	2,901	2,100	1,736	2,297	2,251	4,002	3,636	2,075	21,988	1,086	2,284	661	
June	26,085	995	2,926	2,110	1,739	2,300	2,261	3,973	3,647	2,093	22,047	1,099	2,276	663	
September	26,136	1,006	2,948	2,125	1,752	2,309	2,262	3,948	3,649	2,092	22,092	1,103	2,277	664	
December	26,297	1,010	2,981	2,155	1,749	2,331	2,276	3,973	3,663	2,101	22,238	1,102	2,283	674	
2003 March	26,016	998	2,943	2,134	1,737	2,306	2,258	3,926	3,615	2,068	21,985	1,098	2,265	668	
June	26,146	1,004	2,952	2,164	1,748	2,314	2,273	3,935	3,614	2,090	22,094	1,104	2,279	669	
September	26,186	1,004	2,957	2,175	1,759	2,309	2,281	3,929	3,596	2,102	22,112	1,118	2,285	671	
December	26,408	1,019	2,987	2,200	1,776	2,326	2,305	3,944	3,615	2,122	22,293	1,123	2,310	682	
2004 March	26,232	1,011	2,975	2,205	1,748	2,304	2,290	3,904	3,603	2,115	22,156	1,121	2,277	678	
June	26,343	1,008	2,984	2,219	1,767	2,306	2,296	3,917	3,613	2,127	22,237	1,140	2,288	678	
September	26,398	1,023	2,988	2,239	1,783	2,298	2,282	3,907	3,607	2,137	22,265	1,161	2,291	681	
December	26,701	1,021	3,029	2,258	1,808	2,345	2,289	3,958	3,643	2,158	22,507	1,175	2,327	692	
2005 March	26,569	1,020	3,026	2,242	1,802	2,320	2,278	3,946	3,616	2,146	22,396	1,166	2,315	692	
June	26,608	1,019	3,032	2,245	1,801	2,312	2,276	3,948	3,622	2,173	22,428	1,168	2,320	692	
September	26,640	1,021	3,040	2,254	1,808	2,307	2,271	3,955	3,621	2,166	22,444	1,174	2,334	688	
December	26,818	1,024	3,052	2,265	1,816	2,323	2,294	3,999	3,656	2,173	22,602	1,178	2,342	696	
Percentage of Total UK Employee Jobs															
2001 March	100	3.7	11.1	8.1	6.7	8.9	8.9	15.7	13.7	7.8	84.5	4.2	8.7	2.5	
June	100	3.7	11.1	8.1	6.7	8.8	8.8	15.6	13.8	7.9	84.5	4.2	8.8	2.5	
September	100	3.7	11.2	8.1	6.7	8.8	8.7	15.5	13.9	7.9	84.6	4.2	8.7	2.5	
December	100	3.8	11.1	8.1	6.7	8.8	8.6	15.4	14.0	7.9	84.5	4.2	8.8	2.5	
2002 March	100	3.8	11.1	8.1	6.7	8.8	8.7	15.4	14.0	8.0	84.5	4.2	8.8	2.5	
June	100	3.8	11.2	8.1	6.7	8.8	8.7	15.2	14.0	8.0	84.5	4.2	8.7	2.5	
September	100	3.8	11.3	8.1	6.7	8.8	8.7	15.1	14.0	8.0	84.5	4.2	8.7	2.5	
December	100	3.8	11.3	8.2	6.7	8.9	8.7	15.1	13.9	8.0	84.6	4.2	8.7	2.6	
2003 March	100	3.8	11.3	8.2	6.7	8.9	8.7	15.1	13.9	7.9	84.5	4.2	8.7	2.6	
June	100	3.8	11.3	8.3	6.7	8.9	8.7	15.1	13.8	8.0	84.5	4.2	8.7	2.6	
September	100	3.8	11.3	8.3	6.7	8.8	8.7	15.0	13.7	8.0	84.4	4.3	8.7	2.6	
December	100	3.9	11.3	8.3	6.7	8.8	8.7	14.9	13.7	8.0	84.4	4.3	8.7	2.6	
2004 March	100	3.9	11.3	8.4	6.7	8.8	8.7	14.9	13.7	8.1	84.5	4.3	8.7	2.6	
June	100	3.8	11.3	8.4	6.7	8.8	8.7	14.9	13.7	8.1	84.4	4.3	8.7	2.6	
September	100	3.9	11.3	8.5	6.8	8.7	8.6	14.8	13.7	8.1	84.3	4.4	8.7	2.6	
December	100	3.8	11.3	8.5	6.8	8.8	8.6	14.8	13.6	8.1	84.3	4.4	8.7	2.6	
2005 March	100	3.8	11.4	8.4	6.8	8.7	8.6	14.9	13.6	8.1	84.3	4.4	8.7	2.6	
June	100	3.8	11.4	8.4	6.8	8.7	8.6	14.8	13.6	8.2	84.3	4.4	8.7	2.6	
September	100	3.8	11.4	8.5	6.8	8.7	8.5	14.8	13.6	8.1	84.2	4.4	8.8	2.6	
December	100	3.8	11.4	8.4	6.8	8.7	8.6	14.9	13.6	8.1	84.3	4.4	8.7	2.6	

1 Not seasonally adjusted.

2 Not including self-employed people.

3 Previously published estimates have been revised as a result of integration of data from the new public sector employment series. Estimates from March 2003 onwards have been revised as a result of annual benchmarking to the Annual Business Inquiry.

4 Regions may not sum to UK or England totals.

Source: Short Term Employment & Turnover Survey, Employment, Earnings & Productivity Division, Office for National Statistics

## UNEMPLOYMENT

Table 7 - Unemployment Rate<sup>1,2</sup>

Per Cent	United Kingdom	GO Region/Country										England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West					
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	3.5	7.0	3.9	3.6	5.0	5.9	6.8	5.6
	Summer	5.2	6.3	5.5	5.5	4.6	5.9	3.7	6.9	3.8	3.8	5.1	5.2	6.4	6.0
	Autumn	5.2	6.6	5.0	5.2	4.8	5.9	4.1	6.6	4.0	4.1	5.1	5.2	6.2	5.5
	Winter	5.1	6.7	4.9	4.9	4.3	5.9	4.4	7.0	3.9	3.6	5.0	4.9	6.1	5.5
2003	Spring	5.0	6.5	5.0	5.4	4.2	5.7	4.0	7.1	3.7	3.7	5.0	4.3	5.4	5.5
	Summer	5.0	6.3	4.9	5.1	4.7	5.6	3.9	7.4	4.0	3.3	5.0	4.6	5.8	5.5
	Autumn	4.9	6.1	4.9	4.9	4.4	5.8	3.6	7.2	3.8	2.8	4.8	4.8	5.8	6.0
	Winter	4.8	5.9	4.6	5.2	4.5	5.4	3.3	6.9	3.9	3.1	4.7	4.7	5.7	5.2
2004	Spring	4.8	5.4	4.5	4.3	4.3	5.5	4.0	6.9	3.8	3.3	4.7	4.6	6.0	5.0
	Summer	4.7	6.0	4.3	4.4	3.9	5.3	3.5	7.0	3.7	3.4	4.6	4.6	5.7	4.6
	Autumn	4.7	6.3	4.6	4.7	4.2	4.8	3.7	7.0	3.6	3.2	4.6	4.4	5.5	5.2
	Winter	4.8	5.4	4.8	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.0	7.1	4.0	3.6	4.7	4.4	5.6	4.8
2005	Spring	4.7	6.4	4.4	5.0	4.3	4.4	3.7	7.2	3.6	3.4	4.6	4.5	5.7	4.9
	Summer	4.7	6.7	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.0	6.6	3.7	3.6	4.7	4.6	5.1	4.6
	Autumn	5.0	6.2	4.7	5.3	4.3	5.0	4.5	7.5	4.1	4.1	5.1	4.7	5.3	4.6
	Winter	5.1	7.0	4.8	5.2	4.7	5.2	4.6	7.5	4.2	3.6	5.2	5.0	5.4	4.1

1 All aged 16 and over unemployed as a percentage of total economically active.

2 These estimates have been interim adjusted for post-2001 Census population estimates and are seasonally adjusted.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

## CLAIMANT COUNT

Table 8(a) - Claimant Count Rate<sup>1,2</sup>

Per Cent	United Kingdom	GO Region/Country										England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West					
1999 March	4.3	7.2	4.7	5.2	3.7	4.6	3.0	4.6	2.4	3.2	4.1	5.2	5.2	6.9	
June	4.2	7.0	4.6	5.1	3.7	4.5	2.9	4.5	2.3	3.1	4.0	5.1	5.1	6.4	
September	4.0	6.9	4.5	4.9	3.6	4.4	2.8	4.4	2.2	2.9	3.8	4.8	5.0	6.0	
December	3.8	6.5	4.3	4.7	3.4	4.2	2.7	4.2	2.1	2.7	3.6	4.6	4.7	5.6	
2000 March	3.7	6.6	4.3	4.6	3.4	4.1	2.5	3.9	2.0	2.7	3.6	4.5	4.8	5.4	
June	3.6	6.3	4.1	4.3	3.3	4.0	2.4	3.7	1.9	2.5	3.4	4.4	4.5	5.2	
September	3.4	6.0	3.9	4.1	3.2	3.9	2.2	3.5	1.8	2.4	3.2	4.3	4.4	5.1	
December	3.4	5.9	3.9	4.1	3.2	3.9	2.2	3.4	1.7	2.3	3.2	4.3	4.3	5.2	
2001 March	3.2	5.7	3.7	4.0	3.2	3.8	2.1	3.3	1.6	2.1	3.0	4.1	4.0	5.0	
June	3.1	5.5	3.6	3.9	3.1	3.7	2.0	3.2	1.5	2.1	3.0	3.9	3.9	4.9	
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	3.1	5.5	3.6	3.7	3.0	3.6	2.0	3.4	1.6	2.0	3.0	3.7	3.9	4.7	
2002 March	3.1	5.2	3.5	3.6	2.9	3.5	2.0	3.5	1.6	2.0	2.9	3.6	3.9	4.6	
June	3.1	5.1	3.5	3.6	2.9	3.5	2.1	3.6	1.6	2.0	2.9	3.5	3.8	4.5	
September	3.1	4.9	3.4	3.6	2.8	3.5	2.1	3.6	1.7	1.9	2.9	3.6	3.8	4.3	
December	3.0	4.7	3.4	3.5	2.8	3.5	2.1	3.6	1.7	1.9	2.9	3.5	3.7	4.3	
2003 March	3.0	4.7	3.3	3.4	2.8	3.5	2.1	3.6	1.7	1.9	2.9	3.4	3.7	4.1	
June	3.0	4.6	3.3	3.4	2.9	3.5	2.2	3.7	1.7	1.9	2.9	3.4	3.8	4.2	
September	3.0	4.4	3.2	3.3	2.9	3.5	2.1	3.6	1.7	1.9	2.8	3.2	3.7	4.2	
December	2.9	4.3	3.1	3.1	2.8	3.4	2.1	3.6	1.7	1.8	2.8	3.1	3.7	4.1	
2004 March	2.8	4.1	3.0	2.9	2.6	3.4	2.0	3.5	1.7	1.7	2.7	3.1	3.6	3.8	
June	2.7	3.9	2.8	2.8	2.5	3.2	2.0	3.5	1.6	1.6	2.6	3.0	3.4	3.6	
September	2.7	3.9	2.8	2.7	2.4	3.2	2.0	3.4	1.6	1.6	2.5	2.9	3.4	3.5	
December	2.6	3.8	2.8	2.7	2.4	3.2	2.0	3.4	1.6	1.6	2.5	2.9	3.3	3.4	
2005 March	2.6	3.8	2.7	2.7	2.4	3.1	2.0	3.4	1.6	1.6	2.5	2.8	3.2	3.4	
June	2.7	3.9	2.9	2.9	2.5	3.5	2.1	3.4	1.6	1.6	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.3	
September	2.8	4.0	3.0	3.0	2.6	3.6	2.2	3.5	1.7	1.6	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.3	
December	2.9	4.0	3.1	3.2	2.7	3.7	2.2	3.5	1.8	1.7	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.3	
2006 March	3.0	4.2	3.2	3.3	2.8	3.9	2.3	3.5	1.9	1.8	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.3	

1 Seasonally adjusted.

2 Rate figures are calculated using mid-2005 workforce estimates.

Source: Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

## CLAIMANT COUNT

Table 8(b) - Percentage of People Claiming the Jobseeker's Allowance Benefit for a Year or More<sup>1,2</sup>

Per Cent	United Kingdom <sup>3</sup>	GO Region/Country										England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West					
<b>1999</b> March	<b>24.9</b>	25.1	22.2	23.1	21.1	26.1	22.4	31.5	22.0	20.7	<b>24.6</b>	21.9	21.7	43.1	
June	<b>25.6</b>	25.7	22.7	23.9	22.9	26.5	23.6	31.4	23.3	22.4	<b>25.4</b>	22.7	22.4	41.8	
September	<b>24.3</b>	25.2	21.5	22.7	22.0	25.4	22.4	29.5	21.8	20.4	<b>24.1</b>	22.0	22.1	37.4	
December	<b>24.1</b>	25.0	21.5	21.8	21.7	26.7	22.1	29.6	21.2	19.1	<b>23.9</b>	21.4	22.0	36.2	
<b>2000</b> March	<b>22.2</b>	22.7	19.8	20.2	19.6	25.4	20.3	28.2	19.7	17.4	<b>22.2</b>	19.8	19.9	33.0	
June	<b>23.1</b>	23.4	20.8	21.1	20.6	25.7	21.3	28.3	20.8	18.6	<b>23.1</b>	20.7	21.0	32.4	
September	<b>22.2</b>	23.1	20.4	20.3	20.0	24.3	20.3	26.9	19.5	17.8	<b>22.1</b>	19.5	20.9	30.3	
December	<b>21.1</b>	22.1	19.4	19.2	18.9	23.5	18.8	26.0	18.1	16.1	<b>21.0</b>	18.6	20.0	30.8	
<b>2001</b> March	<b>19.7</b>	21.3	18.1	17.8	17.3	21.7	16.6	24.7	16.8	14.8	<b>19.5</b>	17.5	18.3	31.3	
June	<b>20.6</b>	22.4	19.2	18.7	18.4	22.7	17.6	24.3	17.3	15.9	<b>20.3</b>	19.7	18.9	32.2	
September	<b>19.7</b>	21.3	18.9	18.1	18.2	21.8	16.1	22.9	15.5	14.8	<b>19.4</b>	18.9	18.0	30.7	
December	<b>18.0</b>	18.7	17.7	16.9	16.9	20.7	14.2	21.0	13.0	13.0	<b>17.7</b>	17.0	15.9	30.8	
<b>2002</b> March	<b>16.3</b>	17.4	16.1	15.4	15.1	18.9	12.4	19.8	11.3	11.8	<b>16.1</b>	15.3	14.0	27.6	
June	<b>16.7</b>	18.1	16.6	15.7	16.1	19.0	12.8	19.6	11.8	13.1	<b>16.6</b>	16.3	14.1	26.2	
September	<b>16.1</b>	18.1	16.3	14.9	15.4	17.7	12.3	19.2	11.7	12.6	<b>16.0</b>	15.2	14.2	23.3	
December	<b>15.7</b>	17.0	15.8	14.3	14.5	17.1	12.2	19.3	11.9	11.7	<b>15.6</b>	14.8	14.1	22.8	
<b>2003</b> March	<b>14.6</b>	15.1	14.6	13.0	13.1	15.6	11.1	18.9	11.0	10.8	<b>14.5</b>	13.5	13.0	22.0	
June	<b>15.2</b>	15.2	15.1	13.7	13.6	15.9	12.0	19.3	12.2	11.8	<b>15.2</b>	14.5	13.2	21.8	
September	<b>15.4</b>	14.5	15.3	13.7	14.5	16.0	12.7	19.6	12.5	11.9	<b>15.4</b>	14.3	13.7	21.5	
December	<b>15.8</b>	14.2	15.4	13.9	15.4	16.7	13.3	19.9	13.0	11.9	<b>15.7</b>	13.8	13.9	24.5	
<b>2004</b> March	<b>15.2</b>	13.7	14.5	13.0	15.0	16.3	12.4	19.7	12.9	11.3	<b>15.2</b>	12.9	13.5	25.3	
June	<b>16.4</b>	14.8	15.2	13.8	16.3	17.4	13.7	20.3	14.6	12.9	<b>16.3</b>	14.4	14.9	26.2	
September	<b>16.1</b>	13.9	14.3	13.1	16.0	17.2	13.6	20.1	14.5	12.2	<b>15.9</b>	14.0	15.3	25.0	
December	<b>15.6</b>	12.8	13.8	12.3	14.9	17.1	12.9	20.1	13.9	10.8	<b>15.3</b>	13.9	15.2	25.2	
<b>2005</b> March	<b>14.2</b>	11.5	12.2	10.8	13.4	16.0	11.4	19.0	12.7	9.4	<b>13.9</b>	12.6	14.1	22.7	
June	<b>14.3</b>	12.1	12.5	10.9	13.8	15.2	11.9	18.4	12.5	10.0	<b>14.0</b>	12.9	14.8	21.7	
September	<b>14.2</b>	12.6	12.4	11.1	14.0	15.4	12.7	18.0	12.6	10.1	<b>14.0</b>	12.3	14.8	20.6	
December	<b>14.5</b>	13.5	12.8	11.4	14.0	16.3	13.1	18.2	12.6	10.4	<b>14.3</b>	12.1	14.5	21.6	
<b>2004</b> March	<b>14.2</b>	13.6	12.6	11.8	13.4	16.7	12.7	18.3	12.3	10.2	<b>14.2</b>	12.0	13.4	20.9	

1 Not seasonally adjusted.

2 People who have been claiming for more than 12 months, as a percentage of total computerised claim records. Only computerised JSA claim records are analysed by duration of claim. The number of claims not handled by computer (clerical claims) currently accounts for less than 1 per cent of the total claimant count.

Source: Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

## EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

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

Per cent	United Kingdom	GO Region/Country									England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West				
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
1999 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
2000 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
2001 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
2002 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
2003 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
2004 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
2005 Spring	59.9	57.4	57.3	54.3	55.4	61.2	59.8	56.9	62.4	61.9	58.7	60.3	71.3	59.0
2005 Autumn	65.7	58.3	63.1	62.7	59.7	64.9	67.8	64.0	69.8	69.6	65.1	64.5	74.4	60.7

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

## EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

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

Per cent	United Kingdom	GO Region/Country									England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West				
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
1999 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
2000 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
2001 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
2002 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
2003 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
2004 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
2005 Spring	74.9	77.3	76.2	76.1	72.7	72.7	71.8	68.1	79.3	76.7	74.4	78.4	74.5	82.6
2005 Autumn	75.1	77.0	71.5	76.3	73.7	70.7	73.9	75.2	76.9	77.4	74.6	69.7	82.2	75.7

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

Per cent	United Kingdom	GO Region/Country									England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West				
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
1999 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
2000 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
2001 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
2002 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
2003 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
2004 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
2005 Spring	51.0	44.1	52.6	49.1	53.0	51.6	48.4	44.6	57.4	53.6	50.8	53.5	53.0	46.3
2005 Autumn	52.0	48.0	45.8	52.2	52.4	47.0	45.9	56.8	58.5	53.0	51.7	50.3	59.5	42.5

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	United Kingdom	GO Region/Country										England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West					
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	
1998 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	
1999 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	
2000 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	
2001 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	
2002 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	
2003 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	
2004 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	
2005 Spring	30.9	25.9	28.8	26.2	27.4	27.2	28.6	39.4	33.5	29.6	30.6	28.5	35.5	29.5	
2005 Autumn	31.4	26.0	29.1	26.0	27.6	28.4	29.3	41.2	33.8	30.6	31.2	28.9	35.5	28.8	

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

Per cent	United Kingdom	GO Region/Country										England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West					
1998 Spring	43.9	39.5	44.1	41.3	40.8	39.2	40.6	49.1	47.0	44.5	43.6	42.2	48.4	42.1	
1998 Autumn	45.6	41.3	44.9	42.4	42.8	40.5	42.7	50.4	48.8	46.3	45.2	43.7	51.1	42.5	
1999 Spring	45.8	42.4	45.1	42.6	41.7	40.9	43.2	51.1	49.7	45.3	45.5	42.8	51.5	43.3	
1999 Autumn	46.6	41.6	45.9	44.7	43.0	41.7	44.0	51.8	49.7	46.6	46.3	43.8	52.6	43.6	
2000 Spring	47.0	41.5	47.0	44.8	43.1	43.4	44.4	52.6	49.5	46.5	46.7	44.2	52.2	43.6	
2000 Autumn	47.8	42.3	48.4	45.3	44.3	43.9	44.5	53.1	50.0	47.7	47.4	45.0	53.2	44.5	
2001 Spring	47.7	43.6	47.9	45.5	44.0	43.3	45.1	54.3	48.7	47.5	47.4	44.9	53.6	43.6	
2001 Autumn	48.4	44.3	48.0	45.2	44.6	43.6	46.4	55.7	49.2	49.1	48.1	45.5	54.5	44.5	
2002 Spring	48.6	45.5	45.9	46.2	45.0	44.5	45.7	54.8	50.8	48.3	48.1	45.9	54.9	47.3	
2002 Autumn	49.5	45.7	48.0	46.4	46.1	45.7	44.9	54.2	52.1	50.6	48.9	48.9	55.7	48.6	
2003 Spring	49.7	47.6	47.8	46.2	46.3	45.9	46.0	53.8	52.3	50.9	49.1	48.6	56.4	47.6	
2003 Autumn	50.5	47.6	48.2	48.1	48.9	46.2	46.7	54.0	53.0	52.1	49.9	50.8	56.6	47.9	
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	
2004 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	
2005 Spring	51.4	48.2	50.8	47.6	50.3	48.0	48.3	54.9	54.0	51.6	51.0	47.7	57.9	48.4	
2005 Autumn	51.9	49.9	50.6	47.8	49.5	48.1	49.6	56.6	54.7	52.5	51.6	48.8	58.1	48.7	

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	United Kingdom	GO Region/Country									England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West				
1998 Spring	65.8	62.5	66.1	62.8	62.7	61.0	64.3	68.8	68.9	66.7	65.5	65.2	69.0	66.0
1998 Autumn	66.8	64.7	67.0	63.4	63.5	62.0	65.0	69.7	70.3	68.3	66.6	66.4	70.2	65.5
1999 Spring	67.7	65.6	68.4	64.3	63.3	63.1	65.9	70.5	71.2	68.2	67.4	66.4	71.4	66.9
1999 Autumn	68.1	66.1	68.5	66.5	64.4	63.3	66.8	70.5	71.1	68.9	67.9	66.1	71.8	66.8
2000 Spring	68.5	66.3	69.3	66.9	64.8	64.7	66.7	71.2	71.2	69.0	68.3	67.3	71.4	66.6
2000 Autumn	69.1	65.0	70.5	66.8	65.2	65.8	66.6	72.1	71.5	70.4	68.9	67.9	72.4	66.8
2001 Spring	69.1	67.3	70.2	66.3	65.2	65.7	67.3	72.4	70.4	70.1	68.8	66.8	73.2	67.0
2001 Autumn	69.6	67.3	69.5	66.9	66.6	66.2	68.5	73.4	70.3	70.9	69.3	66.9	74.0	69.1
2002 Spring	70.1	68.7	68.9	68.3	67.9	67.1	69.2	73.0	71.6	70.6	69.8	67.8	73.5	71.4
2002 Autumn	70.9	68.4	70.3	68.6	68.1	68.0	68.2	73.4	73.3	71.2	70.5	71.6	74.2	72.6
2003 Spring	70.9	69.2	69.7	68.5	68.2	68.1	68.9	72.9	73.0	71.7	70.4	71.6	74.9	72.9
2003 Autumn	71.6	69.4	70.6	70.1	69.3	68.2	69.8	73.4	73.9	72.7	71.2	73.0	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
2004 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
2005 Spring	72.3	72.1	73.1	70.3	70.7	70.2	70.0	72.5	75.0	73.3	72.1	69.7	76.1	70.8
2005 Autumn	73.4	74.5	73.5	70.8	70.9	71.1	71.9	74.4	75.4	74.5	73.2	71.8	77.5	71.8

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

Per cent	United Kingdom	GO Region/Country									England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West				
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
1998 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
1999 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
2000 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
2001 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
2002 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
2003 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
2004 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
2005 Spring	9.4	9.1	9.0	9.6	10.2	11.4	9.3	8.9	6.9	7.6	8.9	12.1	9.9	17.4
2005 Autumn	9.0	8.2	9.5	9.9	9.9	10.7	8.7	8.6	6.8	6.9	8.7	10.8	9.1	16.5

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

## EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Table 9(c) - Percentage of employees<sup>1</sup> receiving job related training<sup>2</sup> in the last 4 weeks

Per cent	United Kingdom	GO Region/Country										England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West					
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	
1999 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	
2000 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	
2001 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	
2002 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	
2003 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	15.0	
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	
2004 Autumn	16.7	17.8	17.0	17.6	16.4	16.7	16.1	16.0	17.3	16.6	16.8	17.7	17.3	11.9	
2005 Spring	16.2	18.2	16.4	16.5	17.3	15.6	15.8	14.4	17.0	16.5	16.3	17.7	15.6	11.8	
2005 Autumn	15.9	17.6	16.1	16.5	14.9	15.3	15.5	16.4	15.6	16.6	16.0	16.8	16.6	9.8	

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

## INCOME SUPPORT CLAIMANTS

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

Per cent		GO Region/Country										England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland <sup>1</sup>
		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West					
2003	Nov	8.5	8.2	6.6	5.4	6.6	4.6	7.8	4.2	5.0	6.2	7.9	7.8	10.0	
2004	Feb	8.4	8.1	6.5	5.3	6.5	4.6	7.8	4.2	5.0	6.2	7.8	7.8	10.0	
	May	8.3	8.0	6.4	5.3	6.5	4.5	7.8	4.1	4.9	6.1	7.7	7.6	10.0	
	Aug	8.2	8.0	6.4	5.2	6.5	4.5	7.8	4.1	4.9	6.1	7.7	7.6	10.0	
	Nov	8.0	7.9	6.3	5.2	6.4	4.5	7.8	4.1	4.8	6.1	7.6	7.5	10.1	
2005 <sup>2</sup>	Feb	7.9	7.8	6.3	5.1	6.4	4.5	7.8	4.1	4.8	6.0	7.5	7.5	10.1	
	May	7.8	7.7	6.2	5.1	6.3	4.4	7.8	4.1	4.8	6.0	7.4	7.4	10.0	
	Aug	7.8	7.7	6.2	5.1	6.3	4.4	7.8	4.1	4.8	6.0	7.4	7.4	10.1	
	Nov	7.7	7.6	6.2	5.1	6.3	4.4	7.8	4.0	4.8	6.0	7.4	7.3	10.1	

1 Northern Ireland data are not directly comparable with the rest of the UK. See Definitions section.

2 2005 data calculated using mid 2004 population figures.

Source: DWP Information Directorate: Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study.

## INCOME SUPPORT CLAIMANTS

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

Per cent		GO Region/Country										England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland <sup>1</sup>
		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West					
2003	Nov	22.4	19.9	18.9	16.0	19.2	13.5	20.0	11.9	14.2	16.8	18.1	20.3	25.9	
2004	Feb	24.4	21.3	20.6	17.4	20.6	15.1	21.3	13.1	15.3	18.2	19.5	21.7	27.0	
	May	26.5	22.9	22.6	19.4	22.4	16.8	22.8	14.5	16.7	19.8	21.3	23.7	28.4	
	Aug	27.4	23.7	23.4	20.2	23.3	17.5	23.7	15.2	17.4	20.6	22.2	24.7	29.1	
	Nov	27.7	24.0	23.7	20.5	23.7	17.8	24.0	15.5	17.6	20.9	22.6	25.0	30.2	
2005 <sup>2</sup>	Feb	27.9	24.2	23.9	20.7	23.9	18.1	24.3	15.6	17.8	21.1	22.9	25.2	29.9	
	May	28.1	24.4	24.2	20.9	24.1	18.3	24.5	15.8	18.0	21.4	23.1	25.5	30.2	
	Aug	28.2	24.5	24.3	21.1	24.2	18.4	24.7	15.9	18.1	21.5	23.3	25.6	30.5	
	Nov	28.3	24.6	24.4	21.2	24.3	18.5	24.9	16.0	18.2	21.6	23.4	25.6	30.5	

1 Northern Ireland data are not directly comparable with the rest of the UK. See Definitions section.

2 2005 data calculated using mid 2004 population figures.

Source: DWP Information Directorate: Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study.

## INCOME SUPPORT CLAIMANTS

Table 10(c) - Incapacity Benefits<sup>1</sup> Income Support claimants as a proportion of 16-59 year olds

Per cent		GO Region/Country												
		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland <sup>2</sup>
2003	Nov	5.0	4.8	3.7	2.9	3.5	2.4	3.8	2.2	2.9	3.4	4.8	4.8	5.7
2004	Feb	5.0	4.8	3.6	2.9	3.5	2.4	3.8	2.2	2.9	3.4	4.7	4.8	5.7
	May	4.9	4.8	3.6	2.9	3.5	2.4	3.8	2.1	2.9	3.3	4.6	4.7	5.8
	Aug	4.8	4.8	3.6	2.9	3.5	2.4	3.8	2.1	2.9	3.3	4.6	4.7	5.9
	Nov	4.8	4.7	3.6	2.9	3.5	2.4	3.8	2.2	2.9	3.3	4.6	4.7	5.9
2005 <sup>3</sup>	Feb	4.8	4.7	3.5	2.8	3.4	2.4	3.8	2.2	2.9	3.3	4.6	4.7	5.8
	May	4.7	4.7	3.5	2.8	3.4	2.4	3.8	2.2	2.9	3.3	4.5	4.6	5.9
	Aug	4.7	4.6	3.5	2.8	3.4	2.3	3.8	2.2	2.9	3.3	4.5	4.6	5.9
	Nov	4.6	4.6	3.5	2.8	3.4	2.4	3.8	2.1	2.9	3.3	4.5	4.6	5.9

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

2 Northern Ireland data are not directly comparable with the rest of the UK. See Definitions section.

3 2005 data calculated using mid 2004 population figures.

Table 10(d) - Lone Parent<sup>1</sup> Income Support claimants as a percentage of 16-59 year olds

Per cent		GO Region/Country												
		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland <sup>2</sup>
2003	Nov	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.0	2.5	1.9	3.5	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.8
2004	Feb	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.0	2.5	1.9	3.4	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.8
	May	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.0	2.5	1.9	3.4	1.7	1.7	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4
	Aug	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.0	2.5	1.9	3.4	1.7	1.7	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.3
	Nov	2.6	2.6	2.3	1.9	2.4	1.8	3.4	1.7	1.7	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.7
2005 <sup>3</sup>	Feb	2.6	2.6	2.2	1.9	2.4	1.8	3.4	1.7	1.7	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.7
	May	2.6	2.6	2.2	1.9	2.4	1.8	3.4	1.7	1.7	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.7
	Aug	2.6	2.5	2.2	1.9	2.4	1.8	3.4	1.7	1.7	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.8
	Nov	2.5	2.5	2.2	1.9	2.4	1.8	3.4	1.7	1.7	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.7

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 data are not directly comparable with the rest of the UK. See Definitions section.

3 2005 data calculated using mid 2004 population figures.

Source: DWP Information Directorate: Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study.

## INCOME SUPPORT CLAIMANTS

Table 10(e) - Other<sup>1</sup> Income Support claimants as a percentage of 16-59 year olds

Per cent		GO Region/Country										England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland <sup>2</sup>
		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West					
2003	Nov	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	<b>0.3</b>	0.3	0.3	1.5	
2004	Feb	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	<b>0.3</b>	0.3	0.3	1.5	
	May	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	<b>0.2</b>	0.3	0.3	1.8	
	Aug	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	<b>0.3</b>	0.3	0.3	1.9	
	Nov	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	<b>0.2</b>	0.3	0.3	1.5	
2005	Feb	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	<b>0.2</b>	0.2	0.3	1.5	
	May	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	<b>0.2</b>	0.2	0.3	1.4	
	Aug	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	<b>0.2</b>	0.2	0.3	1.3	
	Nov	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	<b>0.2</b>	0.2	0.2	1.4	

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

2 Northern Ireland data are not directly comparable with the rest of the UK. See Definitions section.

3 2005 data calculated using mid 2004 population figures.

Source: DWP Information Directorate: Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study.

## DEPRIVATION

Table 11 - Distribution of people within families<sup>1</sup> that are dependent on Income Support in England in 2001

Thousands and per cent		England	GO Region/Country								
			North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West
Level	Population <sup>2</sup>	49,139	2,516	6,730	4,965	4,172	5,267	5,388	7,172	8,001	4,928
Level <sup>1</sup>	Persons dependent on IS Benefits	12,867	677	1,875	1,317	1,065	1,424	1,353	2,004	1,968	1,184
Per cent	Dependants / Population	26.2	27	28	27	26	27	25	28	25	24
Per cent	Dependants / Most deprived 20% of population	34.8	36	38	37	33	37	31	37	30	29

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 2004.

2: Populations are in line with 2001 Census results.

Source: Calculations based on the Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2004, Neighbourhood Renewal Unit, DCLG

## BUSINESS REGISTRATION AND SURVIVAL RATES

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

Per cent	United Kingdom	GO Region/Country										England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West					
All industries	1998	10.9	9.6	10.9	9.7	10.2	10.5	10.5	15.0	11.6	9.9	11.4	7.9	9.7	6.7
	1999	10.4	9.7	10.3	9.5	9.7	10.1	9.8	13.8	10.9	9.5	10.7	7.8	9.3	6.4
	2000	10.3	9.8	10.4	9.6	9.9	10.0	10.1	13.4	10.6	9.4	10.7	8.0	9.0	6.0
	2001	9.6	9.3	9.8	9.3	9.5	9.5	9.4	12.0	9.9	8.7	9.9	7.6	8.7	6.1
	2002	9.9	9.8	10.3	9.8	9.9	9.7	9.9	11.8	10.2	9.3	10.3	8.0	8.8	6.1
	2003	10.5	10.7	10.9	10.7	10.4	10.4	10.2	12.7	10.7	9.7	10.9	8.9	9.3	6.4
	2004	10.0	9.4	10.3	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.6	12.4	9.9	9.0	10.2	8.7	9.3	7.0
Manufacturing	1998	8.0	8.0	7.1	6.9	7.6	7.5	7.9	11.3	8.3	7.6	8.1	7.3	6.8	6.0
	1999	7.6	7.8	7.1	7.0	7.7	7.0	7.2	10.1	7.6	7.5	7.7	6.9	6.9	6.8
	2000	7.5	7.1	7.0	7.5	7.4	6.5	7.3	10.0	7.3	7.3	7.6	7.3	6.6	5.7
	2001	6.7	7.1	7.1	6.8	6.8	5.8	6.5	8.0	6.7	6.3	6.8	6.3	6.3	5.8
	2002	6.6	7.1	6.7	6.8	7.0	5.8	5.6	7.5	6.5	6.9	6.6	7.3	6.4	5.4
	2003	6.8	7.1	6.8	7.2	6.4	5.8	6.5	8.6	6.5	6.4	6.8	8.2	6.8	5.1
	2004	6.3	5.8	6.4	6.2	5.8	5.3	6.0	8.7	6.0	5.6	6.3	7.4	7.0	5.9
Services	1998	12.6	10.8	12.4	11.4	11.9	12.2	11.9	15.5	12.8	11.9	12.8	10.2	12.1	9.3
	1999	11.9	11.0	11.6	11.0	11.2	11.8	11.1	14.3	11.8	11.4	12.1	10.1	11.2	8.9
	2000	11.8	11.2	11.7	11.1	11.5	11.9	11.5	13.9	11.6	11.1	12.0	10.4	11.1	8.2
	2001	10.9	10.5	11.0	10.5	10.9	11.3	10.4	12.3	10.6	10.2	11.0	9.8	10.6	8.1
	2002	11.2	11.0	11.4	11.1	11.3	11.4	11.1	12.1	11.0	10.8	11.3	10.4	10.5	8.0
	2003	11.8	11.8	12.0	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.2	13.0	11.5	11.3	11.9	11.0	10.9	8.8
	2004	11.1	10.2	11.3	11.0	11.2	11.1	10.6	12.6	10.6	10.4	11.2	10.7	10.8	9.5
Other industries	1998	6.5	6.1	7.0	5.7	6.6	6.8	7.4	12.9	8.4	5.8	7.3	4.1	4.8	4.2
	1999	6.4	6.1	6.9	5.7	6.2	6.2	6.9	12.5	8.4	5.5	7.0	4.0	5.2	3.9
	2000	6.2	5.8	6.7	5.8	6.3	6.0	6.9	11.5	8.0	5.9	6.9	4.1	4.7	3.7
	2001	6.3	6.1	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.0	7.1	11.9	8.0	5.7	7.0	4.0	4.5	4.0
	2002	6.9	6.7	7.7	6.9	7.1	6.6	7.9	12.4	8.5	6.1	7.7	4.0	5.2	4.2
	2003	7.6	8.4	8.4	8.5	7.5	7.6	8.3	13.3	9.3	6.6	8.5	5.2	5.8	4.1
	2004	7.4	8.1	8.0	7.8	7.3	7.5	7.8	13.0	8.6	6.2	8.0	5.0	6.0	4.5

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

Registrations (per 10,000 adult population)	United Kingdom	GO Region/Country										England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West					
1998	39.2	20.2	32.7	30.1	35.0	35.3	41.5	67.4	47.1	39.8	41.3	26.6	29.2	29.3	
1999	37.8	20.6	31.5	29.8	33.8	34.5	39.5	63.9	45.2	38.8	39.8	26.4	28.2	28.6	
2000	38.1	20.9	32.0	30.5	34.8	34.9	41.0	63.1	45.0	38.6	40.2	27.1	27.7	26.6	
2001	35.8	20.2	30.5	29.4	33.5	33.6	38.3	56.6	42.3	35.8	37.6	25.7	26.7	27.0	
2002	37.1	21.3	31.9	31.0	35.2	34.5	40.8	55.8	44.2	38.3	39.0	27.1	27.0	27.2	
2003	39.5	23.3	33.9	34.1	37.1	36.9	42.2	60.4	46.9	40.3	41.6	29.9	28.7	28.7	
2004	37.6	20.8	32.2	31.7	35.3	34.9	39.8	59.2	43.5	37.3	39.3	29.0	28.6	31.2	

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)	United Kingdom	GO Region/Country									England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West				
1998	100	51.5	83.6	76.8	89.2	90.1	106.0	172.2	120.3	101.7	105.4	68.0	74.6	74.8
1999	100	54.3	83.2	78.8	89.2	91.2	104.3	168.9	119.4	102.5	105.2	69.8	74.5	75.5
2000	100	54.9	84.0	80.1	91.5	91.7	107.8	165.7	118.3	101.4	105.5	71.1	72.8	70.0
2001	100	56.5	85.1	82.2	93.5	93.8	107.0	158.1	118.1	100.0	105.1	71.7	74.7	75.5
2002	100	57.5	86.2	83.6	95.1	93.0	110.1	150.6	119.3	103.4	105.2	73.2	72.9	73.3
2003	100	59.0	85.7	86.2	93.9	93.3	106.8	152.8	118.7	101.9	105.2	75.5	72.5	72.6
2004	100	55.2	85.5	84.2	93.9	92.6	105.8	157.3	115.4	99.0	104.4	77.0	75.9	82.9

Table 12(c) - Survival rates of businesses

Businesses still registered for VAT three years after registering

Year of registration	United Kingdom	GO Region/Country									England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West				
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(a) - Total Entrepreneurial Activity

Per cent of adult population	United Kingdom	GO Region/Country											
		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
2002	5.4	2.9	4.3	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	5.4	6.6	5.5	10.0	7.9	6.8	6.8	5.5	5.3
2004	6.3	5.0	4.0	4.5	7.0	5.2	5.8	7.3	7.0	6.8	5.5	5.2	5.0
2005	6.0	3.8	4.6	5.7	5.3	5.4	6.5	8.3	6.9	6.9	5.3	5.8	4.8

Source: Global Entrepreneurship Monitor UK 2005

Table 13 (b) - Expecting to start a business in the next three years

Per cent of adult population	United Kingdom	GO Region/Country											
		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
2003	7	5	5	6	7	8	7	15	8	8	8	7	6
2004	9.5	5.6	6.7	6.3	7.0	7.6	6.5	15.8	10.4	7.0	7.1	6.7	6.1
2005	8.7	6.6	8.3	7.7	6.9	10.0	8.9	14.6	8.7	8.4	7.4	6.2	6.5

Source: Global Entrepreneurship Monitor UK 2005

## 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		United Kingdom <sup>1</sup>	GO Region/Country									England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
			North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West				
Total (all industries)	1995	1.4	1.0	1.6	0.6	1.5	1.3	3.7	0.8	2.5	1.6	1.6	0.4	0.5	0.4
	1996	1.4	0.8	1.7	0.5	1.6	1.1	3.7	0.6	2.4	1.4	1.6	0.4	0.5	0.5
	1997	1.3	0.6	1.6	0.5	1.5	1.1	3.9	0.5	2.3	1.4	1.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
	1998	1.3	0.7	1.6	0.5	1.6	1.1	3.6	0.5	2.3	1.6	1.5	0.4	0.6	0.5
	1999	1.4	0.6	1.8	0.5	1.6	1.1	3.8	0.5	2.5	1.5	1.6	0.7	0.6	0.5
	2000	1.4	0.6	1.7	0.5	1.8	0.9	3.9	0.5	2.4	1.4	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.7
	2001	1.4	0.4	1.7	0.5	1.7	0.9	3.9	0.5	2.6	1.5	1.6	0.4	0.7	0.8
	2002	1.4	0.4	1.8	0.5	1.8	0.9	3.4	0.6	2.4	1.8	1.6	0.5	0.9	0.7
2003	1.4	0.9	1.6	0.5	1.5	0.8	4.1	0.4	2.4	1.8	1.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	
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	5.7	5.6	1.2	1.9	2.4
	1997	5.0	2.2	5.1	1.6	4.2	3.4	13.9	3.0	10.6	5.6	5.7	1.3	1.6	2.2
	1998	5.3	2.4	5.4	1.7	4.7	3.7	13.7	3.0	11.0	6.3	6.0	1.4	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	7.1	1.9	5.9	3.1	15.5	3.7	12.3	5.9	6.7	1.7	2.8	2.9
	2001	6.5	1.6	7.4	1.8	5.9	3.4	16.2	3.7	13.1	7.4	7.1	1.6	3.7	3.4
	2002	6.9	1.6	8.2	2.2	6.4	3.8	14.6	4.9	13.4	8.2	7.5	2.2	4.6	3.0
2003	7.2	4.1	7.9	2.3	5.7	3.1	18.4	3.8	14.0	9.8	7.9	3.3	3.7	2.2	
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	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
2003	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.7	0.1	0.7	0.4	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	0.9	0.1	1.2	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
2003	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	

1 Estimates for the United Kingdom include ex-regio GVA data which are excluded from other areas shown in the table. All GVA data presented here exceed published GVA estimates because the FISIM adjustment has not been made (see section 1 of Definitions for details).

Source: Business Enterprise R&D Survey and Regional Accounts, Office for National Statistics

## 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<sup>1,2</sup>

Thousands and per cent	United Kingdom <sup>1,2</sup>	GO Region/Country									England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West				
1998 level	1,518	75	190	114	125	220	150	75	214	129	1,292	77	117	32
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	68	187	106	115	206	133	77	218	126	1,236	81	114	32
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	1,436	68	181	105	113	192	139	72	211	127	1,208	78	115	35
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	1,365	66	176	102	110	184	136	66	192	124	1,156	71	103	35
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	64	163	96	103	176	132	57	183	113	1,087	69	91	33
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	1,180	57	153	91	99	160	114	48	172	108	1,002	67	80	30
per cent	5	6	5	4	6	7	5	1	5	5	5	6	4	5
2004 level	1,135	55	148	86	97	148	108	47	163	106	958	69	79	29
per cent	4.3	5.4	4.9	3.8	5.4	6.3	4.7	1.2	4.5	4.8	4.3	6.0	3.4	4.3

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, Office for National Statistics; 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		United Kingdom <sup>1</sup>	GO Region/Country									England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
			North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West				
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	1.3	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	1.3	0.4	1.7	0.5	1.8	0.9	3.3	0.5	2.3	1.7	1.5	0.5	0.8	0.7
	2003	1.3	0.8	1.6	0.5	1.5	0.7	3.9	0.4	2.4	1.7	1.5	0.7	0.6	0.5
Government	1998	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1
	1999	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1
	2000	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	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	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
	2003	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.4	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	0.4
	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
	2003	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4
Total	1998	1.9	1.1	1.9	1.0	2.0	1.6	4.3	1.1	3.3	2.3	2.1	0.9	1.6	0.9
	1999	2.0	1.0	2.2	1.0	2.1	1.7	4.4	1.1	3.4	2.1	2.2	1.3	1.5	1.0
	2000	2.0	1.0	2.1	1.0	2.2	1.4	4.6	1.2	3.3	2.1	2.1	1.1	1.6	1.2
	2001	2.0	0.9	2.1	1.0	2.2	1.3	4.6	1.1	3.3	2.1	2.1	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
	2003	2.0	1.3	2.0	1.2	1.8	1.1	4.8	1.1	3.2	2.3	2.1	1.3	1.7	1.0

1 Estimates for the United Kingdom include ex-regio GVA data which are excluded from other areas shown in the table. All GVA data presented here exceed published GVA estimates because the FISIM adjustment has not been made (see section 1 of Definitions for details).

Source: *Business Enterprise R&D Survey and Regional Accounts, Office for National Statistics*

## 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	United Kingdom	GO Region/Country										England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West					
Mining and quarrying	1	*	4	2	1	5	9	3	2	0	1	6	1	2	
Manufacturing of:															
food, clothing, wood, paper, publishing and printing	13	12	12	20	12	13	4	13	18	6	12	18	16	6	
fuels, chemicals, plastics metals & minerals	18	12	19	16	20	14	24	9	12	16	17	31	9	20	
electrical and optical equipment	35	32	20	36	23	31	39	36	51	28	38	21	16	51	
transport equipment	26	10	30	19	51	35	13	7	37	18	28	13	7	20	
not elsewhere classified	15	8	6	22	22	10	24	23	14	28	15	11	15	24	
Electricity, gas and water supply	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wholesale & commission trade (not cars & bikes)	7	3	8	4	19	11	1	7	9	12	7	1	12	4	
Transport, storage and communications	14	5	25	9	10	3	12	8	22	18	15	5	10	3	
Financial Intermediation	19	3	1	1	1	12	12	40	31	8	25	3	5	0	
Real estate, renting and business activities.	7	17	28	3	3	22	2	4	4	1	8	4	5	6	
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	

1 \* : disclosive data

2 Figures have been calculated using employment weightings.

3 Figures indicate the proportion of total turnover for all enterprises, and not those who are product innovator only.  
The turnover from product innovation for enterprises who are not product innovator is estimated at 0.

Source: CIS4

## TRANSPORT

Table 15(a) - Usual method of travel<sup>1</sup> to work by region/country of workplace, autumn 2005<sup>2</sup>

Per cent	United Kingdom	GO Region/Country of workplace										England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West					
Car, van or minibus	71.3	71.3	77.4	73.3	77.5	77.4	78.3	39.6	78.1	75.0	70.8	79.5	68.0	84.5	
Motorcycle	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.6	0.8	1.6	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.8	
Bicycle	2.7	1.9	1.8	2.6	3.3	1.9	4.1	3.1	3.3	3.5	2.9	1.5	1.8	0.9	
Bus, coach	7.5	10.8	7.1	8.5	5.2	7.4	3.9	13.8	4.0	4.8	7.2	5.2	12.0	5.4	
National rail	4.3	1.0	1.9	2.0	0.6	1.8	2.2	19.7	2.8	1.2	4.6	1.8	3.6	0.2	
Other Rail <sup>3</sup>	2.1	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	14.1	0.1	0.1	2.4	0.1	0.4	*	
Walk	10.5	12.0	9.8	11.9	11.6	9.8	10.0	7.5	10.4	13.3	10.4	10.9	12.6	7.3	
Taxi	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.9	
Other method	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.1	

\* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

1 Where more than one method of travel is used table shows main method.

2 The data in this table have been reweighted to reflect post-2001 Census population data and are not seasonally adjusted.

3 Question not included for Northern Ireland.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Table 15(b) - Average traffic speed on major English roads<sup>1</sup>

Average speed km/h	England	GO Region/Country								
		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West
1998	79.4	81.3	78.3	84.2	83.9	83.7	80.3	41.8	83.3	87.5
2001	82.2	87.8	83.1	87.0	85.0	80.9	83.9	44.3	86.3	92.9
2003	83.1	87.2	81.3	84.5	85.5	78.9	88.2	46.6	87.8	95.2

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

Source: Transport Statistics, Department for Transport

Table 15(c) - Average daily motor vehicle flows<sup>1</sup>, all roads<sup>2</sup>

Thousand vehicles per day	Great Britain	GO Region/Country										England	Wales	Scotland
		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West				
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	
2004	3.5	3.4	4.2	3.6	3.6	4.1	3.8	6.1	5.0	2.6	3.9	2.3	2.0	

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)	United Kingdom	GO Region/Country										England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West					
1998 April	100	73.6	86.9	98.2	94.9	98.4	112.5	158.6	140.3	100.9	107.1	76.3	90.6	68.8	
1998 October	100	71.5	85.2	94.8	89.3	95.0	109.8	154.3	145.8	101.7	105.3	79.0	87.0	86.7	
1999 April	100	75.3	83.6	93.1	87.9	94.6	110.7	150.9	145.4	100.4	104.7	78.8	85.1	94.1	
1999 October	100	72.7	83.4	90.0	88.3	94.8	111.3	155.7	146.7	100.4	104.8	77.3	82.4	97.0	
2000 April	100	77.4	80.3	88.3	84.0	91.1	109.2	166.6	147.2	100.5	105.0	74.4	78.0	103.0	
2000 October	100	76.0	78.9	87.8	84.3	90.5	109.9	173.7	148.3	99.2	105.4	72.7	76.0	102.6	
2001 April	100	74.2	81.1	85.7	82.9	89.0	108.1	178.4	154.7	98.5	105.8	70.9	75.3	101.2	
2001 October	100	74.2	80.2	85.1	80.6	90.0	107.4	185.0	156.5	97.3	106.3	69.7	74.4	99.4	
2002 April	100	71.6	82.7	87.3	79.8	87.6	111.2	183.3	157.3	99.5	106.7	69.1	73.1	97.4	
2002 October	100	71.9	83.2	82.4	78.7	87.3	115.6	183.6	157.7	99.7	106.7	68.8	75.2	96.0	
2003 April	100	68.2	83.0	81.2	80.2	84.6	112.9	187.8	158.5	98.9	106.1	71.7	80.8	92.1	
2004 January <sup>1</sup>	100	68.1	83.3	80.6	77.2	86.4	111.0	183.4	162.2	98.5	105.6	69.6	88.3	91.4	
2004 July	100	67.9	84.0	80.6	76.7	84.5	111.9	187.3	165.5	96.7	106.1	68.8	87.0	89.0	
2005 January	100	64.7	82.4	92.8	77.9	81.2	109.6	189.8	167.5	92.6	106.5	66.9	86.2	88.5	
2005 July	100	63.4	84.1	91.8	75.9	79.7	109.5	188.2	170.9	95.9	106.6	69.1	84.7	86.8	
2006 January	100	61.8	82.1	102.4	78.8	77.6	109.4	186.3	170.3	97.9	107.4	66.4	82.6	84.5	

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

Index (UK = 100)	United Kingdom	GO Region/Country										England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West					
1998 April	100	82.1	81.2	90.9	78.5	97.9	94.4	173.8	120.0	89.1	100.9	69.7	125.3	97.1	
1998 October	100	78.0	86.4	88.1	74.7	93.1	95.7	194.7	120.8	84.8	101.8	67.1	120.0	96.5	
1999 April	100	77.1	86.2	87.0	75.4	94.5	95.3	198.9	121.0	83.7	102.1	66.3	119.3	95.3	
1999 October	100	79.7	86.2	87.0	72.4	93.5	100.0	202.4	119.5	82.1	102.5	65.9	117.9	93.5	
2000 April	100	75.7	85.2	85.2	65.4	95.4	103.3	202.6	125.4	82.8	102.3	65.4	120.6	93.0	
2000 October	100	76.9	80.7	82.9	67.8	95.7	98.0	220.9	125.9	81.4	103.4	64.1	116.8	97.2	
2001 April	100	74.5	78.2	85.4	61.5	94.8	98.4	235.2	121.6	80.3	103.3	61.5	115.1	93.4	
2001 October	100	76.3	77.0	81.8	65.3	93.5	96.9	235.1	116.8	77.0	102.2	59.8	113.4	107.2	
2002 April	100	81.2	77.2	80.5	75.2	92.6	98.7	238.9	114.8	82.6	104.6	60.4	111.4	86.6	
2002 October	100	85.9	79.2	85.9	75.8	92.6	101.3	212.1	116.8	83.9	103.7	59.1	110.1	93.3	
2003 April	100	84.7	81.3	88.1	80.6	90.8	96.9	216.1	121.3	85.4	105.0	63.7	114.5	76.6	
2004 January <sup>1</sup>	100	83.9	86.0	86.6	81.9	93.3	96.0	195.4	123.6	82.6	103.3	66.5	113.5	90.7	
2004 July	100	96.1	84.8	87.5	77.5	94.1	94.1	184.9	121.3	85.5	102.9	68.2	116.6	89.5	
2005 January	100	97.0	85.2	89.8	78.6	95.0	96.3	184.2	116.0	84.5	103.0	67.5	117.3	88.5	
2005 July	100	99.0	84.1	90.0	77.7	94.5	95.1	181.9	115.9	86.7	102.8	70.6	117.2	87.4	
2006 January	100	96.2	91.1	90.5	77.3	92.4	93.7	188.6	113.1	86.1	103.2	66.0	116.9	88.0	

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

		England	GO Region/Country								
			North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West
<b>Approximate total area of developed land (hectares)<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>1,158,900</b>	60,200	160,300	121,000	100,900	129,200	134,900	130,500	205,100	116,700
<b>Previously developed vacant land and buildings (per cent)</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1.7</b>	2.5	2.2	3.1	1.5	1.5	1.2	0.6	1.3	1.6
	<b>2001</b>	<b>1.7</b>	3.5	2.0	2.8	1.7	1.7	1.4	0.7	1.1	1.6
	<b>2002</b>	<b>1.8</b>	3.6	2.3	2.4	1.9	2.1	1.4	0.5	1.4	1.7
	<b>2003</b>	<b>1.7</b>	3.0	2.1	2.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.6	1.5	1.7
	<b>2004</b>	<b>1.6</b>	3.0	2.0	2.6	1.6	1.6	1.2	0.5	1.2	1.4
<b>Derelict land and buildings (per cent)</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1.7</b>	2.8	2.1	3.2	2.3	1.2	1.8	0.4	0.6	1.9
	<b>2001</b>	<b>1.8</b>	3.1	3.5	3.1	2.1	1.3	1.9	0.5	0.6	1.6
	<b>2002</b>	<b>1.7</b>	2.7	3.5	2.7	2.5	1.3	1.3	0.4	0.7	1.4
	<b>2003</b>	<b>1.8</b>	2.5	3.6	2.6	1.9	1.3	1.8	0.3	0.7	1.9
	<b>2004</b>	<b>1.7</b>	2.4	3.6	2.5	2.0	1.4	1.7	0.2	0.7	1.6
<b>All vacant and derelict land and buildings (per cent)</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>3.3</b>	5.2	4.3	6.3	3.8	2.7	3.0	1.0	1.9	3.6
	<b>2001</b>	<b>3.5</b>	6.6	5.5	5.9	3.7	3.0	3.4	1.2	1.8	3.2
	<b>2002</b>	<b>3.5</b>	6.3	5.8	5.1	4.3	3.4	2.7	0.9	2.1	3.1
	<b>2003</b>	<b>3.4</b>	5.5	5.6	5.1	3.4	2.9	3.2	0.8	2.2	3.6
	<b>2004</b>	<b>3.3</b>	5.4	5.6	5.1	3.6	3.0	2.9	0.7	1.9	3.0

1 See Definitions for description.

Source: Department for Communities and Local Government and National Land Use Database