

[Note that this publication was updated in August 2007 to make some minor corrections to some of the older data, making it consistent with data held elsewhere. This does not significantly change comparisons or trends in the publication]

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Regional Competitiveness & State of the Regions

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I Introduction

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

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

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

Recommended for inclusion but not incorporated in this set are:

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

Information on 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.

For sub-regional information, the *Business Competitiveness Indicators* can be accessed via the DTI website (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.

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

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

³ Statistic presented is average daily vehicle flows.

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)⁴

16 to 19 year olds qualified to NVQ Level 2 and 19 to 21 year olds qualified to NVQ level 2 and 3 9(a)

Proportion of employees receiving training in last 4 weeks 9(c)

Enterprise

Total entrepreneurial activity 13

Business start-ups (VAT registrations) per 10,000 adult population 12(b)(i)

Competition

Exports as a per cent of GVA 4(a)(ii)

These indicators will also be 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 Steven White, at the address given on the first page of this report.

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

II Aims

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

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

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

<http://www.dtistats.net/competitiveness5/>

III General Comments

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

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

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Section 1 Overall Competitiveness

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

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

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

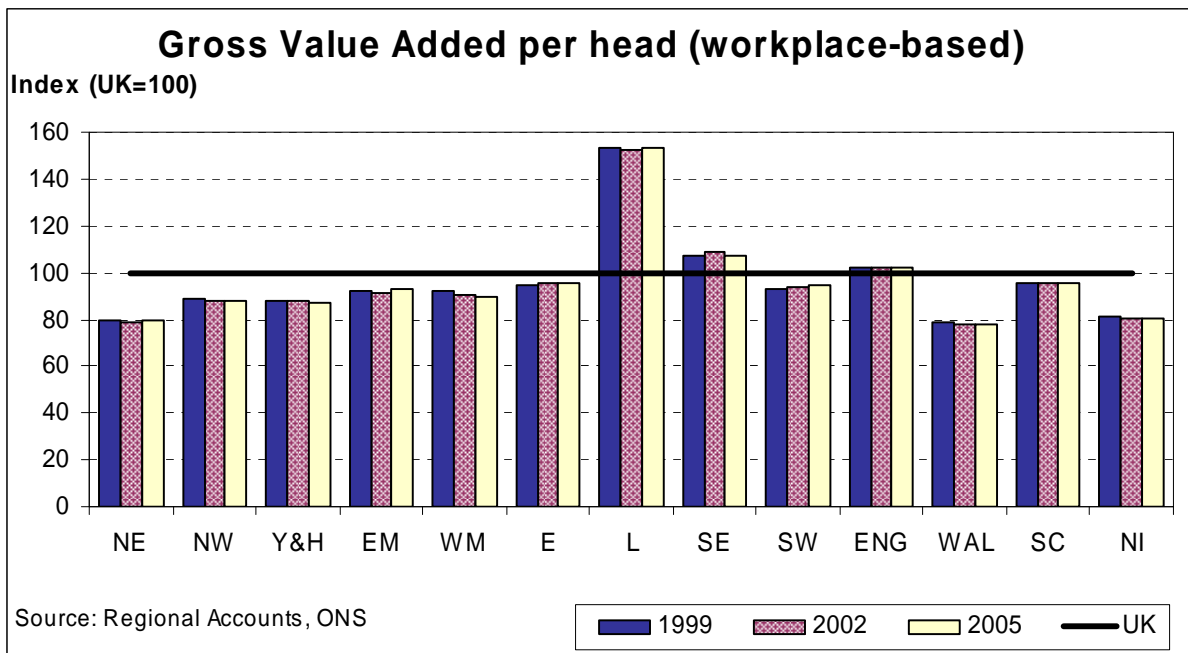
The regional GVA estimates included in this publication are those published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) on 15 December 2006.

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 2005, London consistently had the highest GVA per head of population, growing from £11,848 in 1989 to £27,088 in 2005 (usually about 150 per cent of the UK average during these years). The South East and Northern Ireland had the greatest percentage increase during this time, at about 140 per cent. By contrast, Wales and the North East were the slowest growing, increasing by 104 per cent and 110 per cent respectively between 1989 and 2005. Over the same period, the all items Retail Price Index (RPI) increased by 72 per cent.

Chart 1(a)



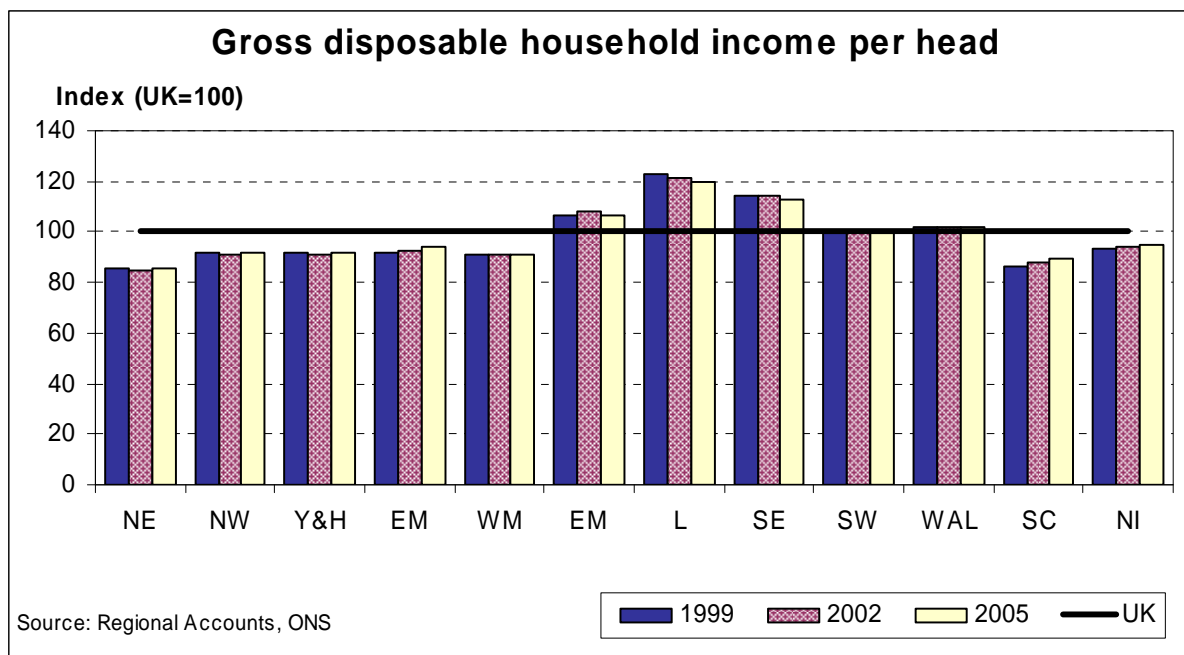
Gross disposable household income per head

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.

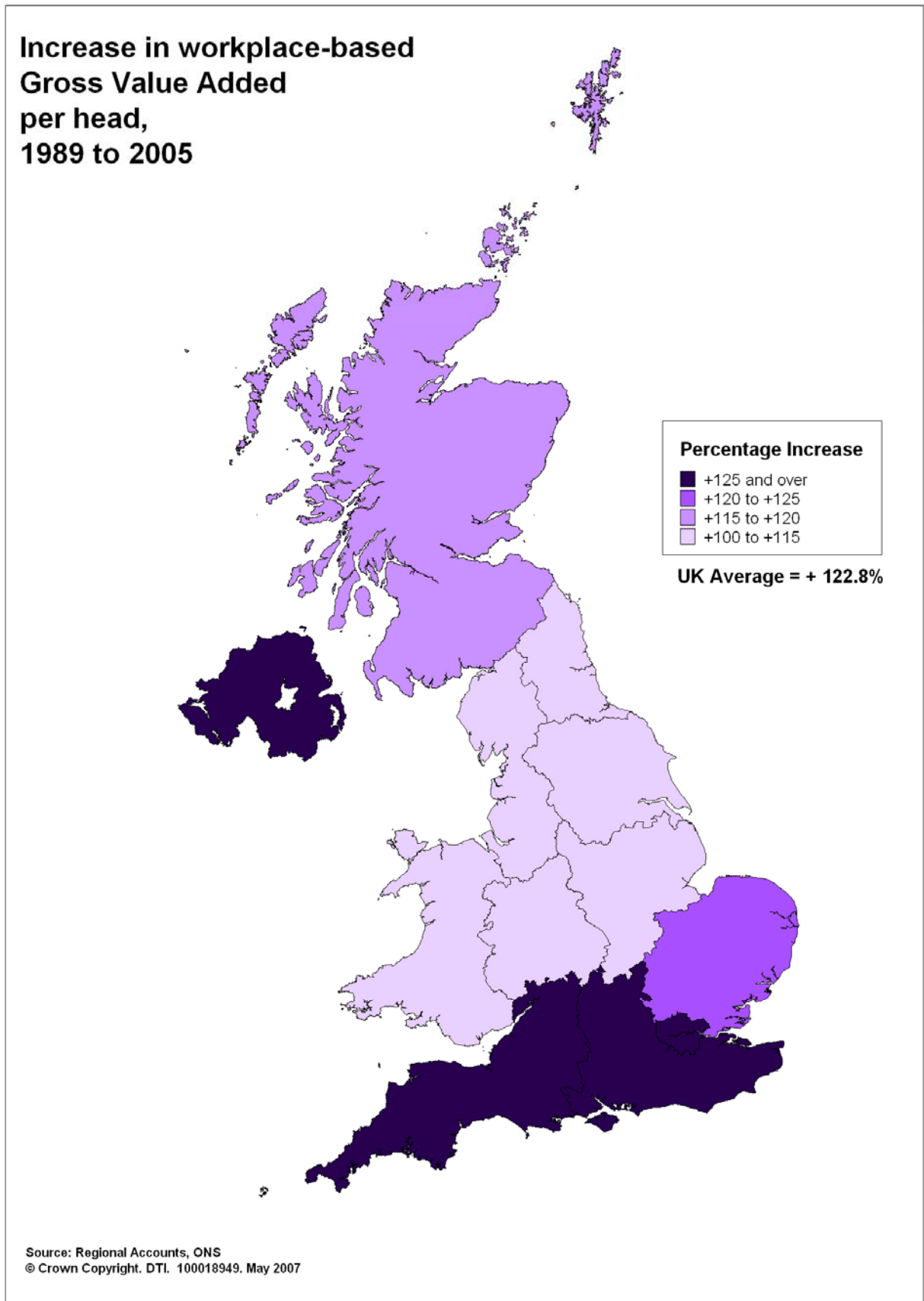
During 2005, GDHI per head of population in London, at £15,885, was 20 per cent above UK income per head (£13,279). The only other regions with above average GDHI in 2005 were the South East (£14,941) and the East of England (£14,198). The North East and Northern Ireland had the lowest relative income at £11,356 and £11,564 per head respectively, 15 and 13 per cent below the UK average.

All the UK regions have experienced growth in GDHI. Between 1995 and 2005, the index of income per head for the North East relative to the UK fell by almost 2.3 percentage points, the largest fall in any UK region or country during this time, whereas the index for the South East rose 1.6 percentage points. The South East also had the highest growth at just over 57 per cent in the same period.

Chart 1(b)



Map 1(a)



2. Labour productivity

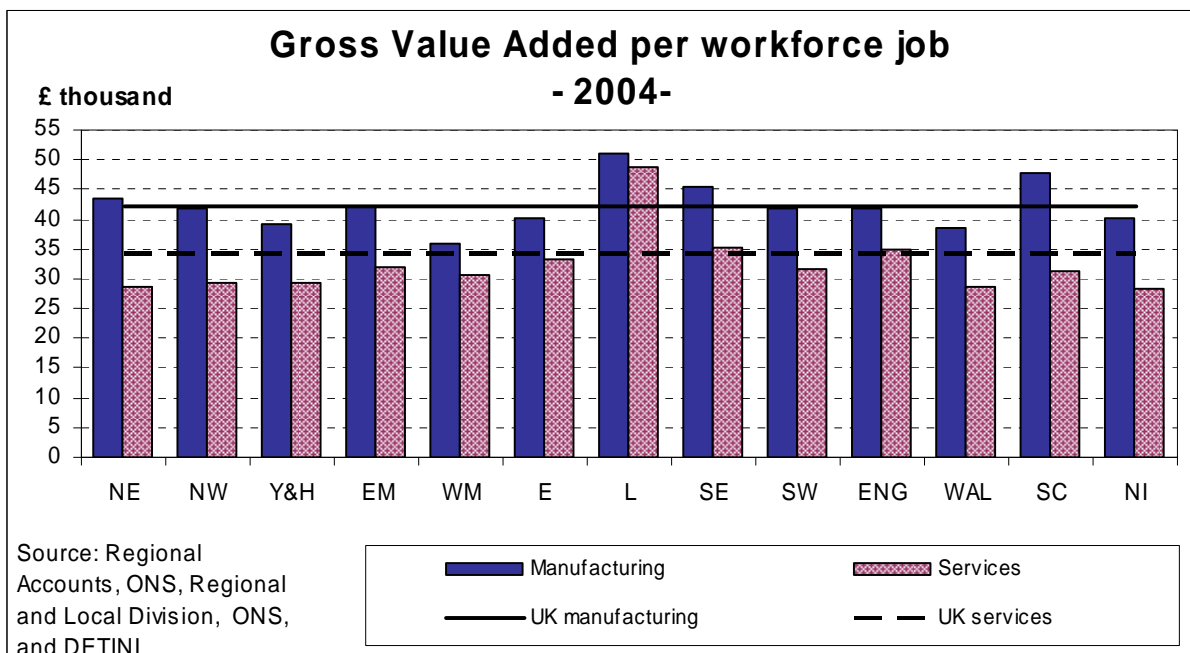
This is an indicator of competitiveness within the manufacturing, services and other sectors (including agriculture, forestry and fishing, fuel extraction, electricity and gas supply and construction). Table 2(a) is calculated as GVA per workforce job.

Growth in GVA per workforce job in manufacturing between 1996 and 2004 was highest in Northern Ireland at 47 per cent, followed by the South West, at 42 per cent. Over the same period in the manufacturing sector, Wales had the lowest growth rate (only 13%).

In the services sector, the fastest growing regions were the East Midlands and London which had growth of about 55 per cent between 1996 and 2004. Northern Ireland experienced the slowest growth at just over 38 per cent, followed by the North East and Wales with 42 and 43 per cent growth over the period. The remaining (“other”) sectors show more variation between regions: West Midlands increased by almost 47 per cent between 1996 and 2003, while Northern Ireland experienced growth of just 17 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 2005 London had the highest GVA per job filled at 129 per cent of the UK average. The difference between the other regions was less marked than for GVA per head of population (table 1(a)) with all indices being within roughly 10 per cent of the average, except for Northern Ireland, 15 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 121 per cent of the UK average in 2005, 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 2005 was for Northern Ireland, at 80 per cent of the UK average. Of the English regions, the lowest figures were recorded in the Yorkshire and Humber at 90.6 per cent, followed by the North West as the next lowest at 91.8 per cent.

An article by New and Virdee examining the differences between the different perceptions of relative regional performance that are obtained by using different measures of productivity or related concepts can be found in *Regional Trends No 39*, or online at <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/cci/article.asp?id=1558>.

Chart 2(b)(i)

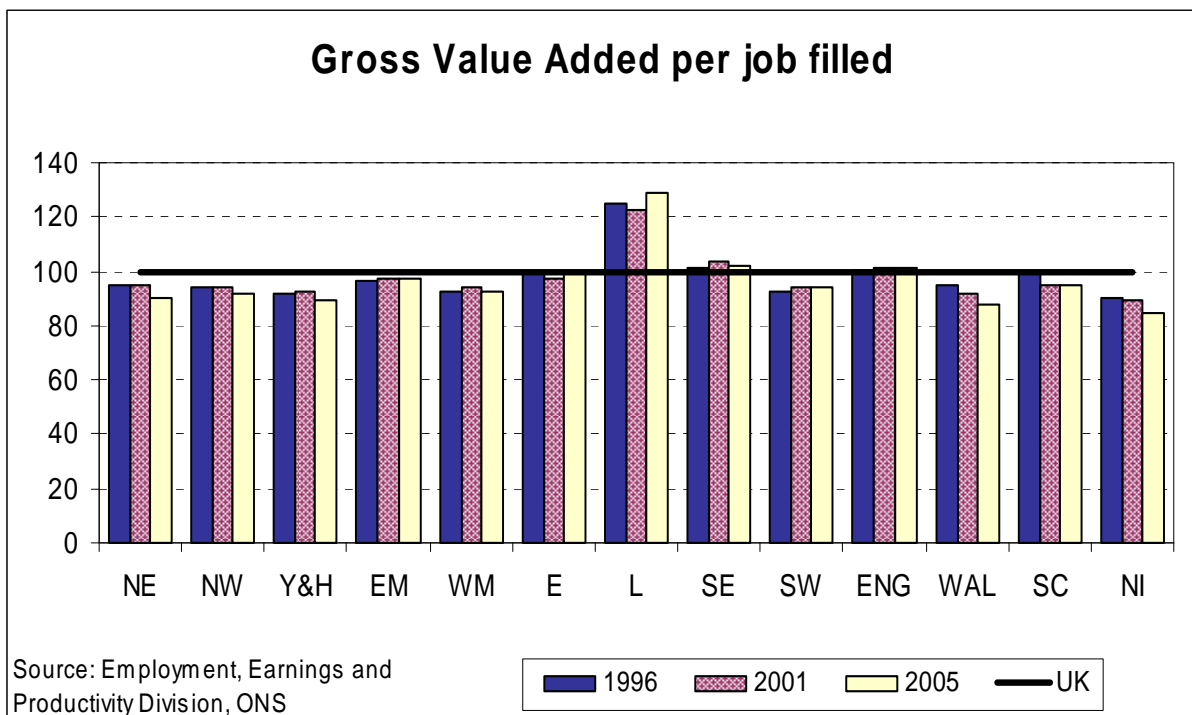
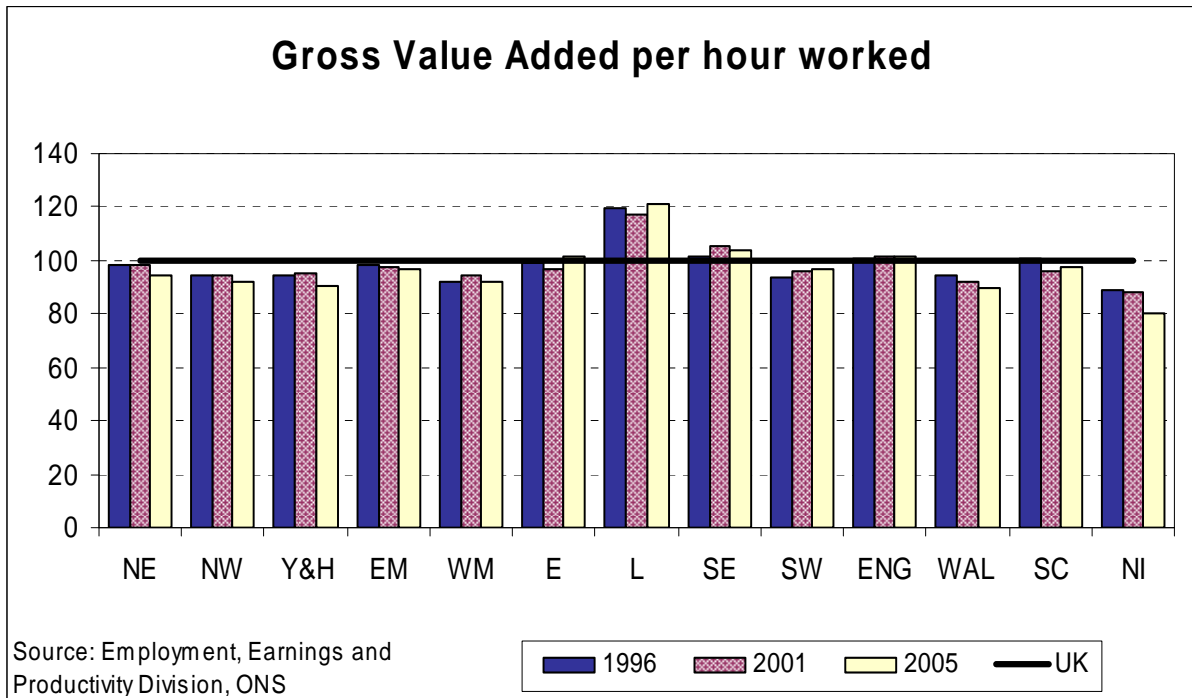


Chart 2(b)(ii)



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-owned and UK-owned companies between 1998 and 2004.

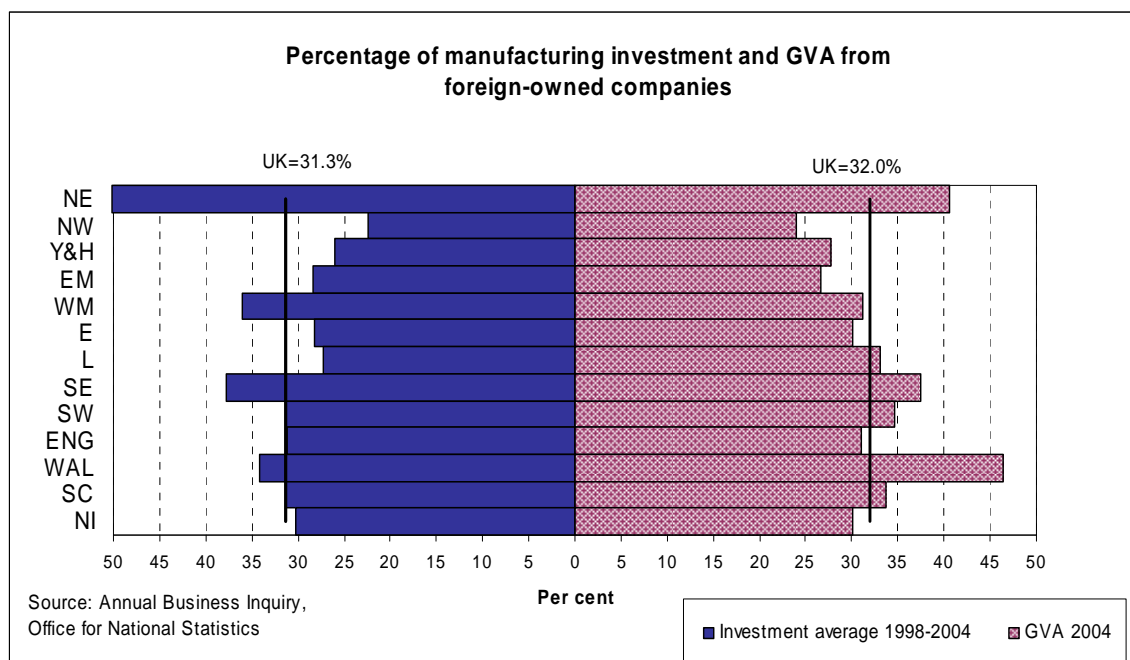
Net Capital Expenditure of firms is used as a proxy for investment. The estimates should be treated with caution as large, one-off investment decisions by companies can make significant differences to total investment figures in a particular region or year and allocation of capital expenditure across regions is particularly difficult. To go some way towards overcoming this, manufacturing investment from foreign-owned companies in Chart 3 is shown as an average for the years 1998 to 2004.

Over this period, an average of £15.5 billion per year was invested in manufacturing in the UK, and just over 31 per cent of this was from foreign-owned companies. During the same time, an average of £55.4 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 2004 32 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 manufacturing output, was highest in Wales and the North East at 47 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 2006 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 2006. 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 (jn all industries; thus industrial composition may affect comparisons) from 2001 to 2006 within each region. Map 4(b) shows the same information for 2006 only. In 2006, the value of exports per employee job was highest in the East Midlands at just under £9,900. The South West yielded the lowest value at around £5,000 per employee. Between 2001 and 2006 the value of exports per employee job in the UK increased by 22 per cent. Within the regions, there was a decrease of 25 per cent in Scotland in the same period. This difference between regions is also reflected in the total value of exported goods where Scotland fell 20 per cent but here Yorkshire and the Humber rose 41 per cent between 2001 and 2006. The reader should note that first two quarters of 2006 data contained in table 4(a)(i), have been particularly affected by transactions associated with Missing Trader VAT Fraud with the EU. See *Definitions* for further details.

Chart 4(a)(i)

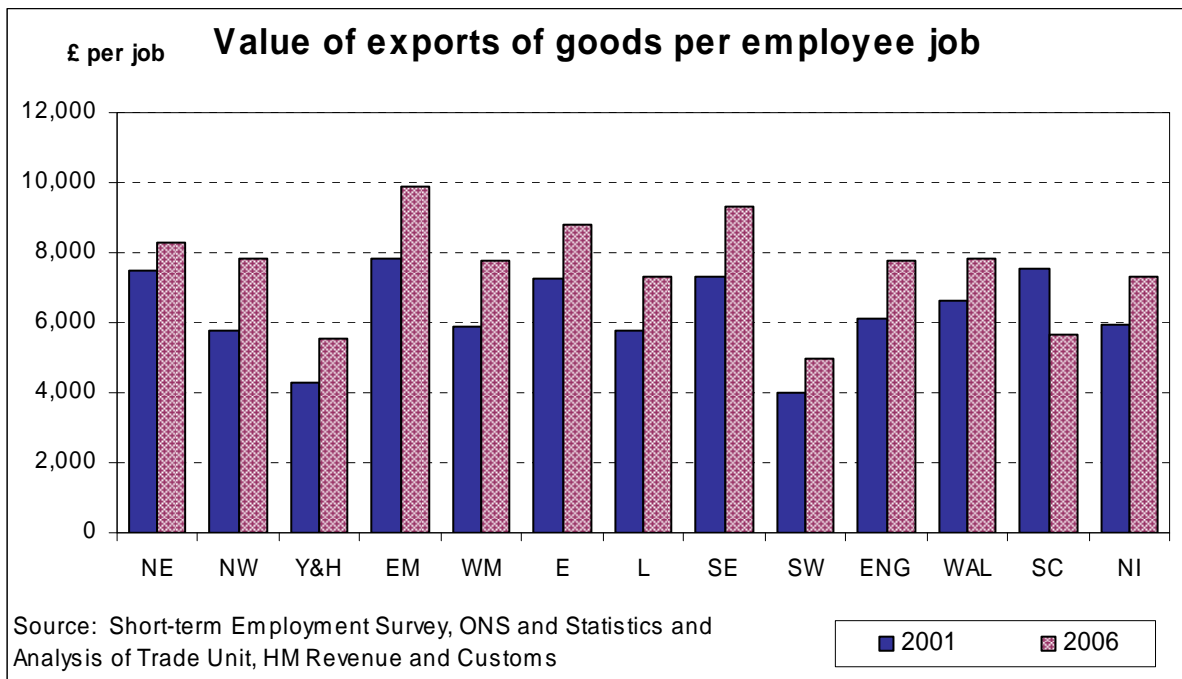
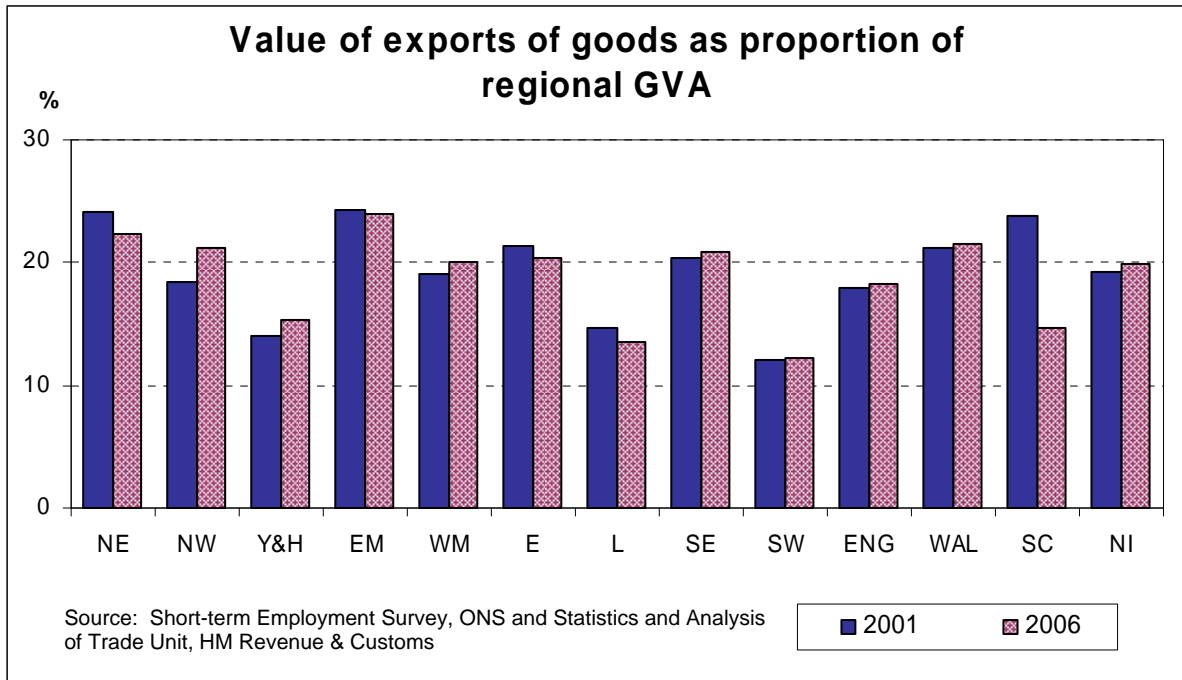


Chart 4(a)(ii)



Between the fourth quarters of 2001 and 2006, the number of companies exporting goods increased in the UK by 13 per cent (from 45,500 to 51,300 exporting companies). However Table 4(b)(i) shows that there was a fall across most regions between the fourth quarters of 2005 and 2006. The number of companies exporting outside the EU increased significantly in Northern Ireland (15%) between the fourth quarters of 2005 and 2006, with other regions remaining relatively stable.

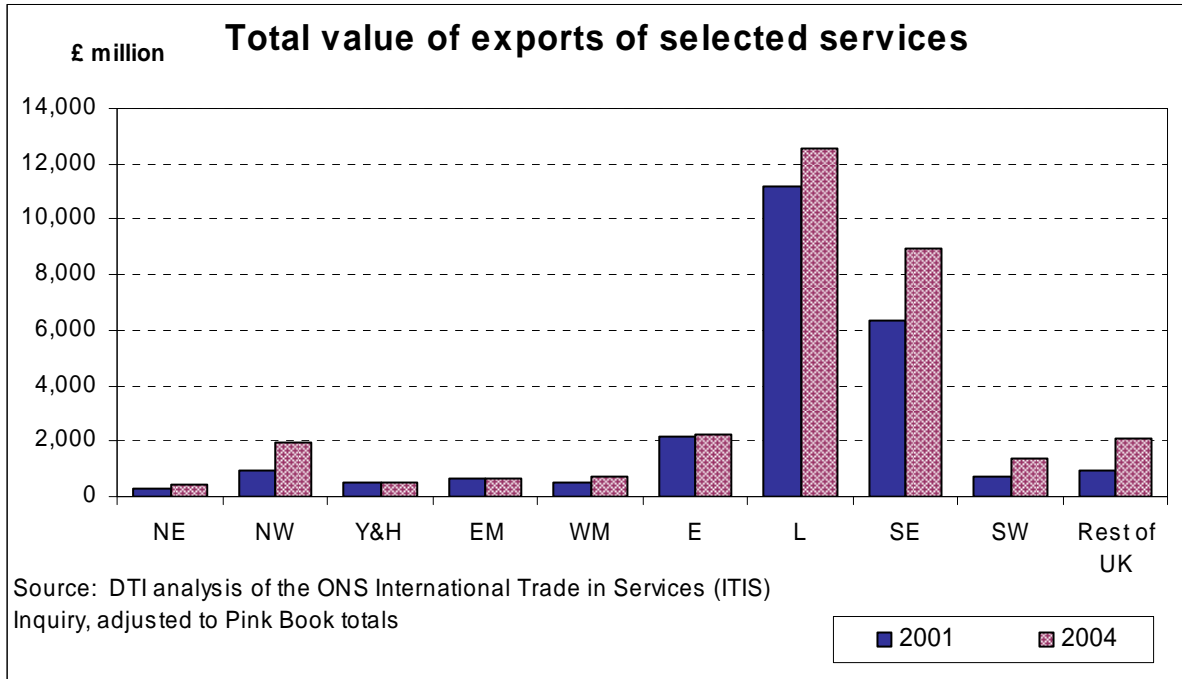
Chart 4(b)



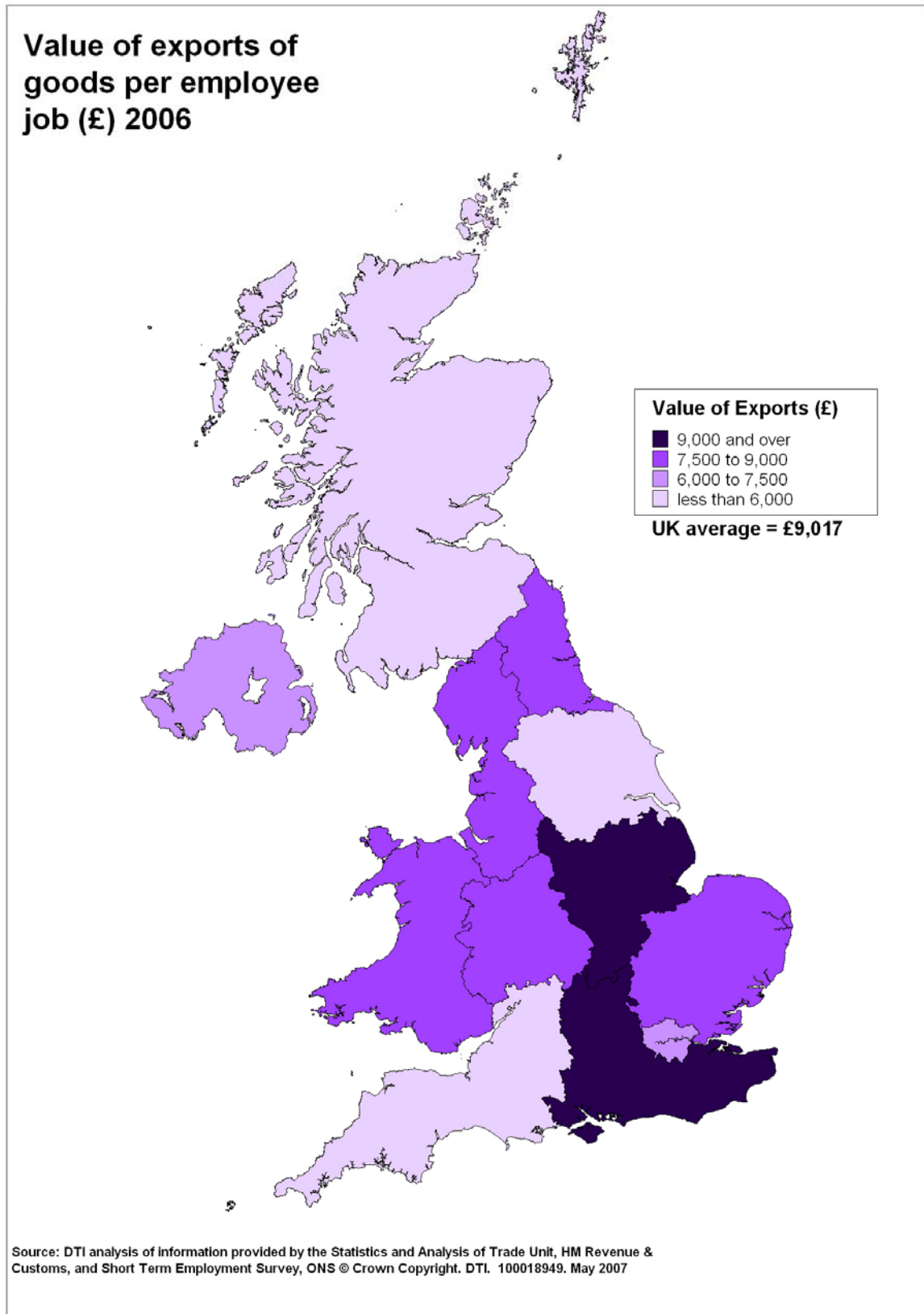
Table 4(c) shows the distribution of regional exports to the main world regions. During 2006, the EU was the largest recipient of exported goods in all of the UK regions, taking an overall 61.8 per cent (by value) of UK. This was more than four times the value of the goods exported to the UK's next largest 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 40 and 28 per cent of total UK exports in 2004. 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

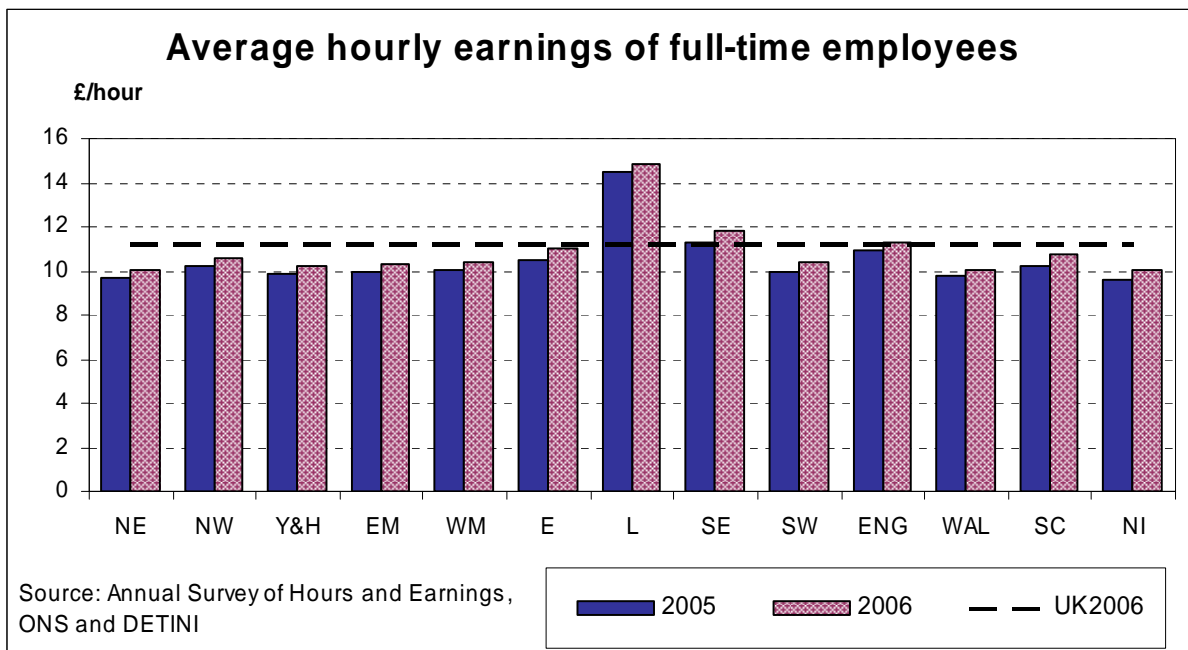
Tables 5(a), 5(b) and 5(c) display the gross median hourly earnings for full-time employees for all industries, and for manufacturing and service industries separately. Figures are given for male, female and all employees. Chart 5 illustrates the changes in median hourly earnings of full-time employees between 2005 and 2006.

During 2006, the hourly earnings (including overtime and shift pay) of full-time employees in London were higher than any other UK region at £14.88, an increase of 2.5 per cent on the previous year. Earnings in the South East were next highest at £11.82 per hour. This compares to an average of £11.21 per hour for the UK as a whole. The lowest earnings during 2006 were in Northern Ireland, Wales and the North East at around £10 per hour. The highest earnings growth 2005 to 2006 was in Scotland at over 5.2 per cent compared to the UK average of 4.1 per cent.

The gender pay gap, in terms of the ratio between female and male hourly earnings, has been decreasing in all regions. In 2006, average female hourly earnings were 97.4 per cent of male earnings in Northern Ireland, compared with less than 90 per cent for each other region, and 86.7 per cent for the UK as a whole. Northern Ireland also saw the largest decrease in the gender gap between 1998 and 2006.

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 quarter 4 2006, 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 quarter 4 2006 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 had the largest share at around 15 per cent of all UK employee jobs. The level of employee jobs grew most quickly in Wales, with an increase of 12 per cent between December 2001 and December 2006. The North East and Northern Ireland showed the next largest rise, with 8.1 and 7.5 per cent respectively.

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)

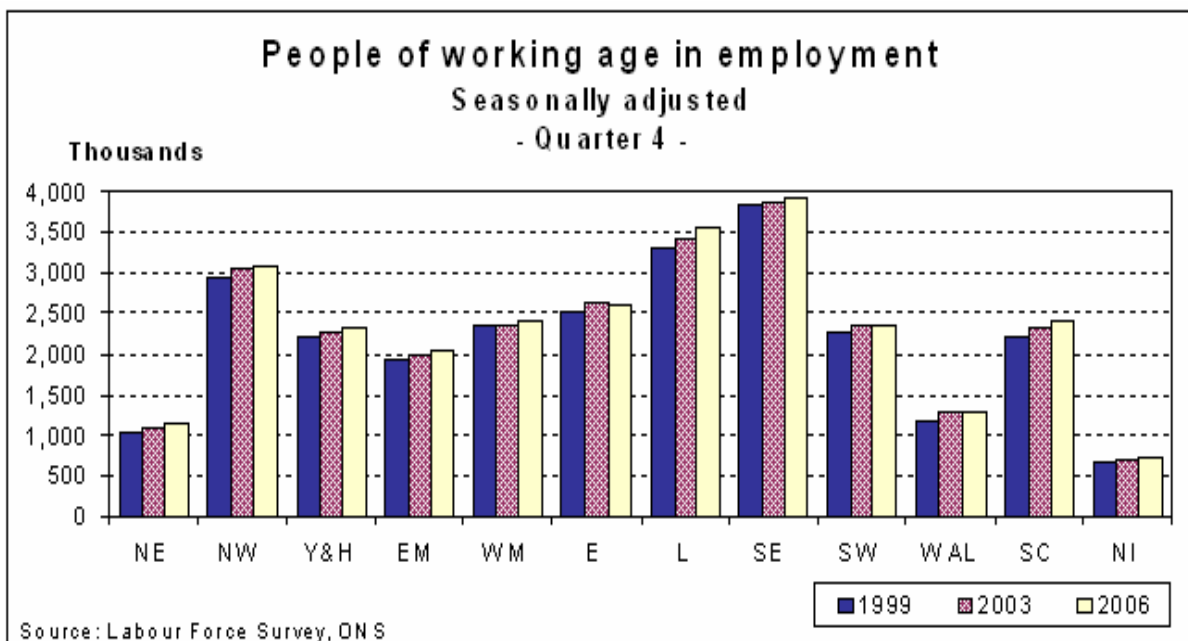


Chart 6(b)

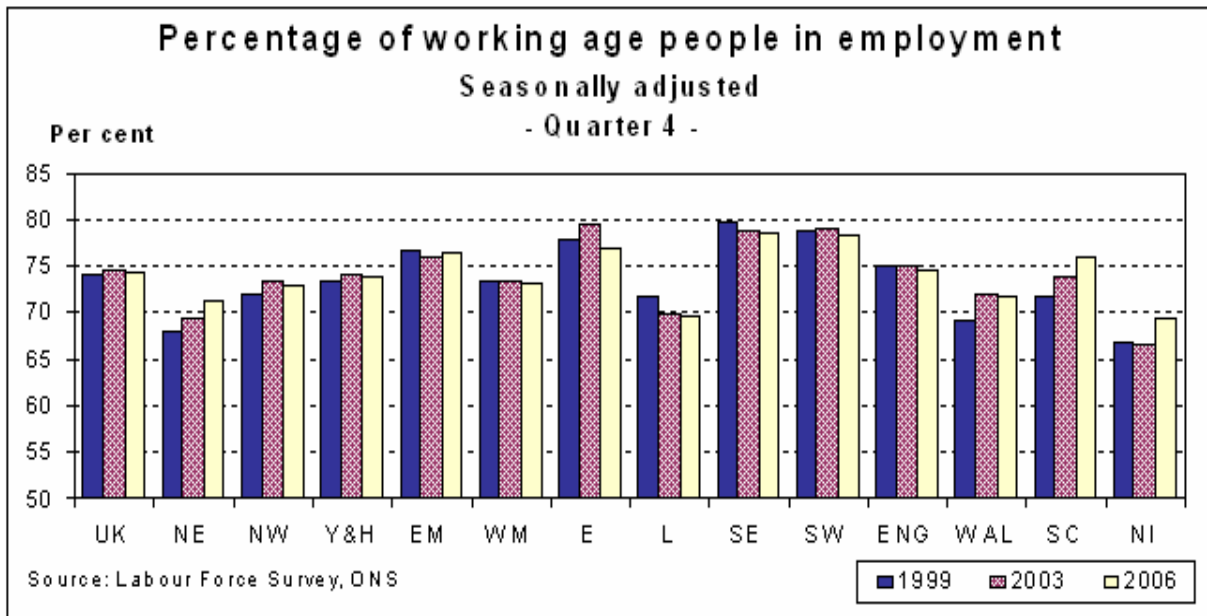
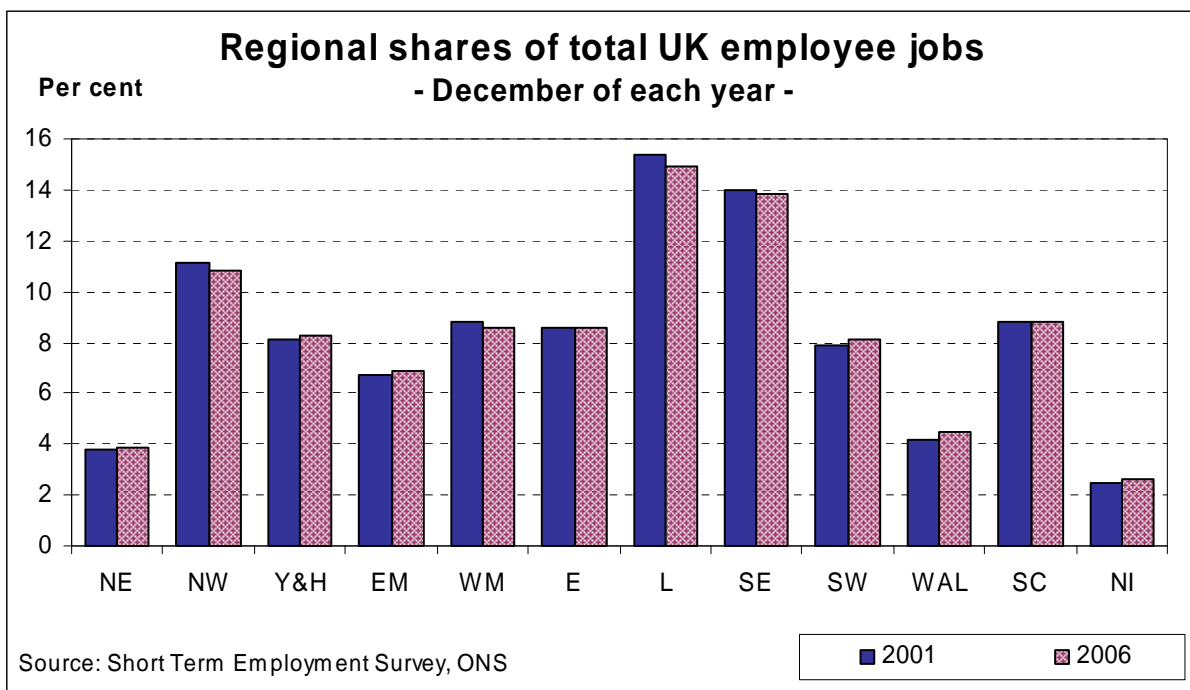


Chart 6(c)



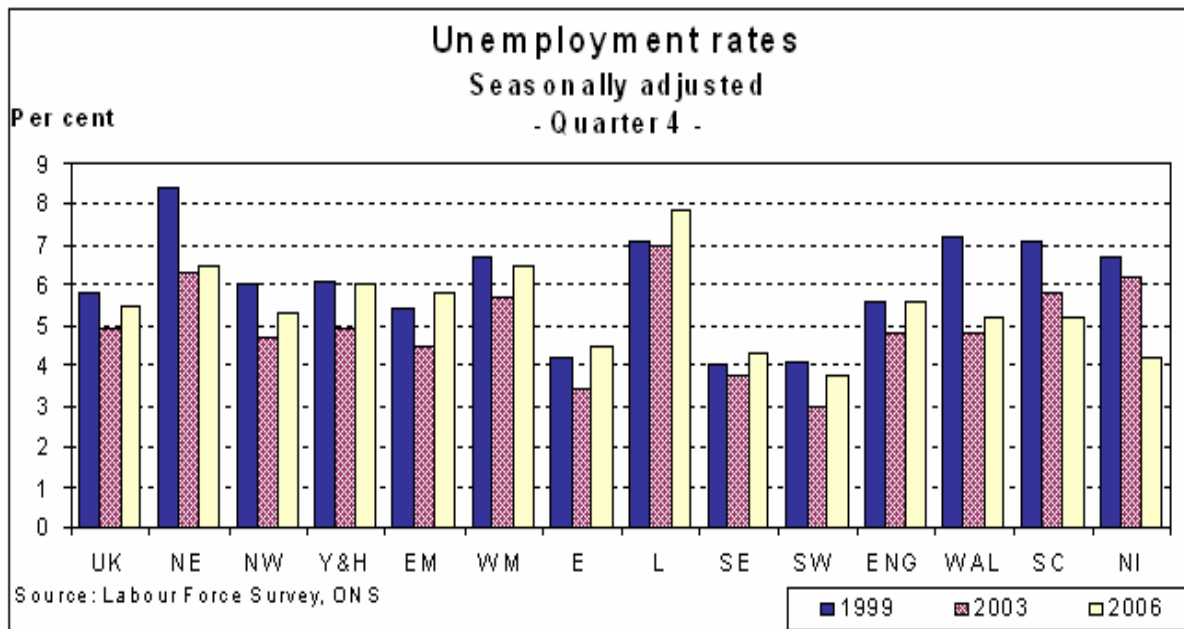
7. Unemployment

UK unemployment is measured by the Labour Force Survey (LFS). Chart 7(a) shows the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate between 1999 and 2006 (quarter 4).

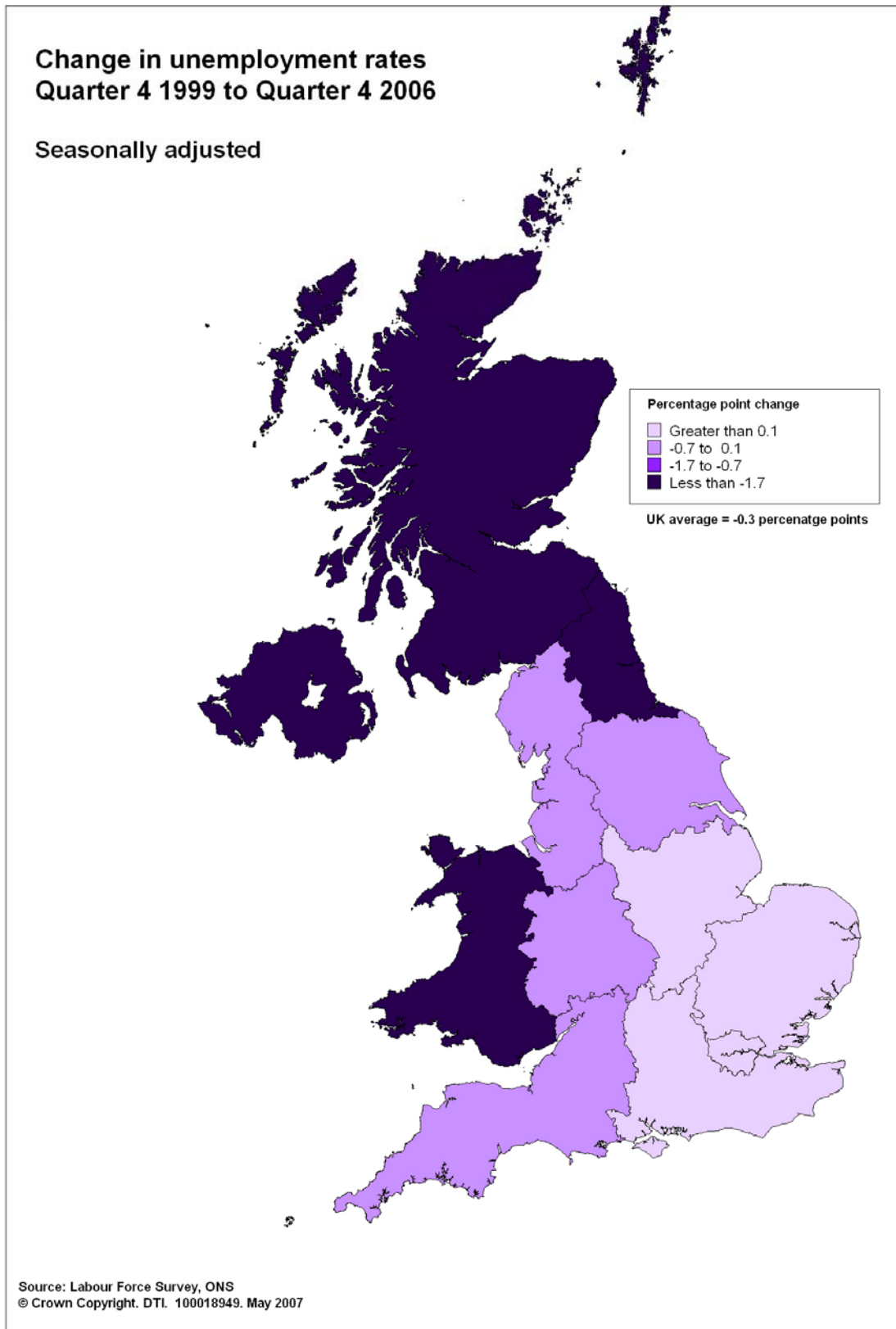
During quarter 4 2006, the unemployment rate was lowest in the South West at 3.8 per cent, as compared to a rate for the UK at 5.5 per cent. During this time, London had the highest rate of unemployment of any UK region at 7.9 per cent.

Map 7(b) shows that between quarter 4 1999 and quarter 4 2006 unemployment rates decreased in eight of the twelve UK regions, but East of England, London, South East and East Midlands saw unemployment increases of between 0.3 and 0.8 percentage points. The largest falls were 2.5 percentage points in Northern Ireland, 2 percentage points in Wales and 1.9 percentage points in Scotland and the North East – compared with an overall decrease across the UK of 0.3 percentage points.

Chart 7(a)



Map 7(b)



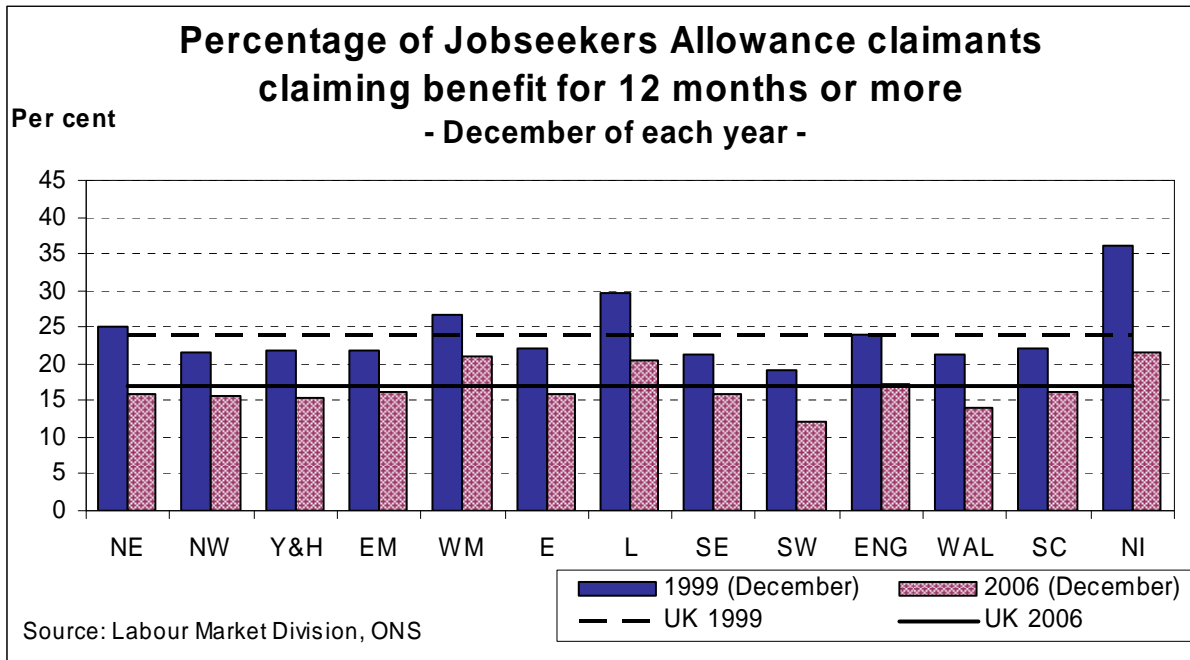
8. Claimant count

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

Claimant count rates during December 2006 were highest in the North East with a rate of 4.4 per cent, and lowest in the South East and the South West, at 1.8 per cent for both regions. All regions show a decrease in the proportion of claimants in the workforce between December 1999 and December 2006, with the largest drop of 2.5 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 24.1 per cent of all claimants in December 1999 to just over 17.1 per cent in December 2006. Northern Ireland had the largest decrease during this period by over 14 percentage points. The highest percentage of long-term claimants during December 2006 was also in Northern Ireland, where 21.6 per cent of benefit recipients had been claiming for a year or more.

Chart 8(b)



9. Educational and vocational attainment

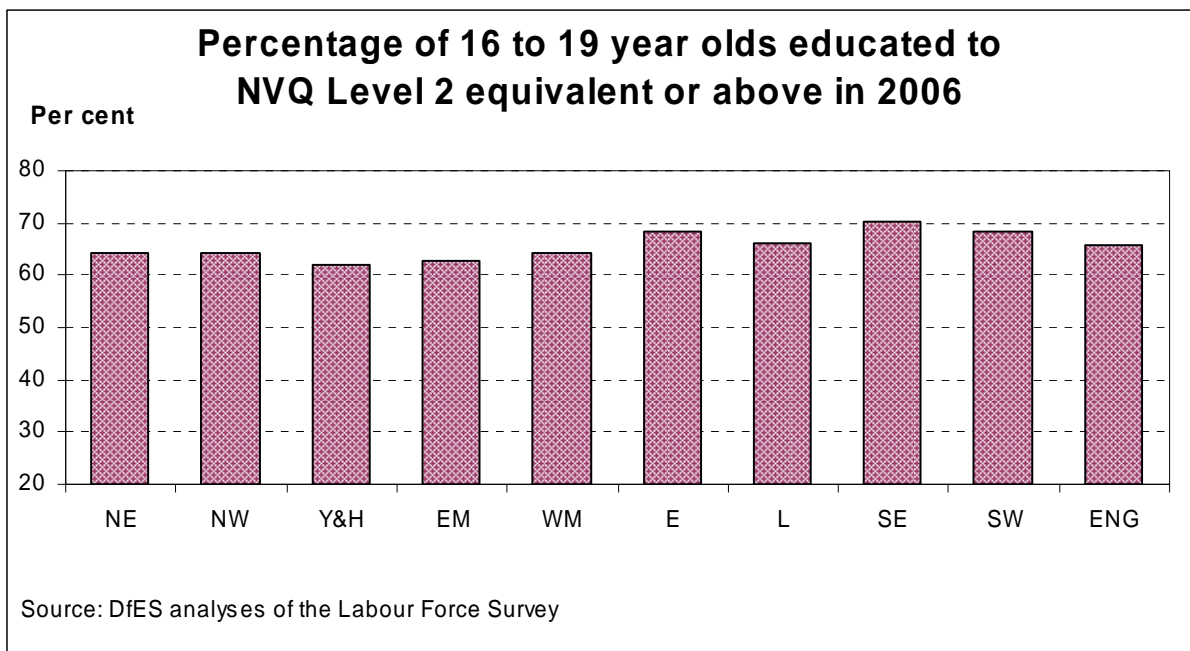
The indicators included within this section relate to the Department for Education and Skills' (DfES) PSA and Learning and Skills Council (LSC) targets for England, although data are also provided for Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. For further information on the targets refer to the link provided here to the DfES website:

<http://www.dfes.gov.uk/publications/5yearstrategyprogress/docs/5yearstrategy-maintexcell.pdf>

The reader should note that due to methodological changes the statistics contained in the table and charts for the 9(a) series have recently been changed. Data between 1999 and 2005 were based on samples taken from the Labour Force Survey (LFS). This has subsequently been replaced by estimates derived from administrative sources (2006 data) because the sample size for these age groups in the LFS was very small, however information derived from the new methodology is only available for the nine English regions. Refer to *Definitions* for further information.

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 2006 across the English regions as a whole, the South East had the highest proportion of 16-19 year olds qualified to NVQ level 2 or above at 70.2 per cent and Yorkshire and the Humber had the lowest proportion at 61.9 per cent.

Chart 9(a)(i)



Tables and Charts 9(a)(ii) and 9(a)(iii) show the proportions of young adults (19-21 year olds) educated to NVQ level 2 or higher and educated to NVQ level 3 (equivalent to 2 A level passes at grade A-C) or higher. In 2006 the proportion at level 2 or above was also lowest in Yorkshire and the Humber with 68.4 per cent and the lowest proportion at level 3 or above was the North East at 40.9 per cent.

The 1999 to 2005 data derived from LFS are still presented here but it is hard to assess whether changes between these years and 2006 are real or represent differential effects at regional level of the change of methodology.

Chart 9(a)(ii)

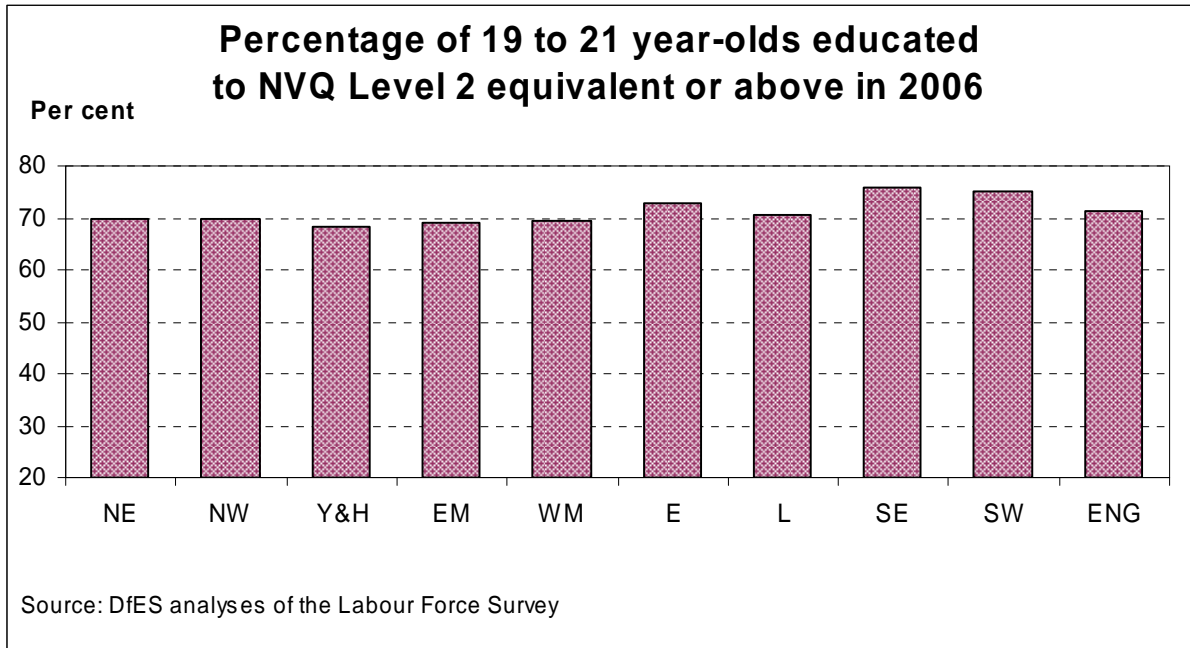
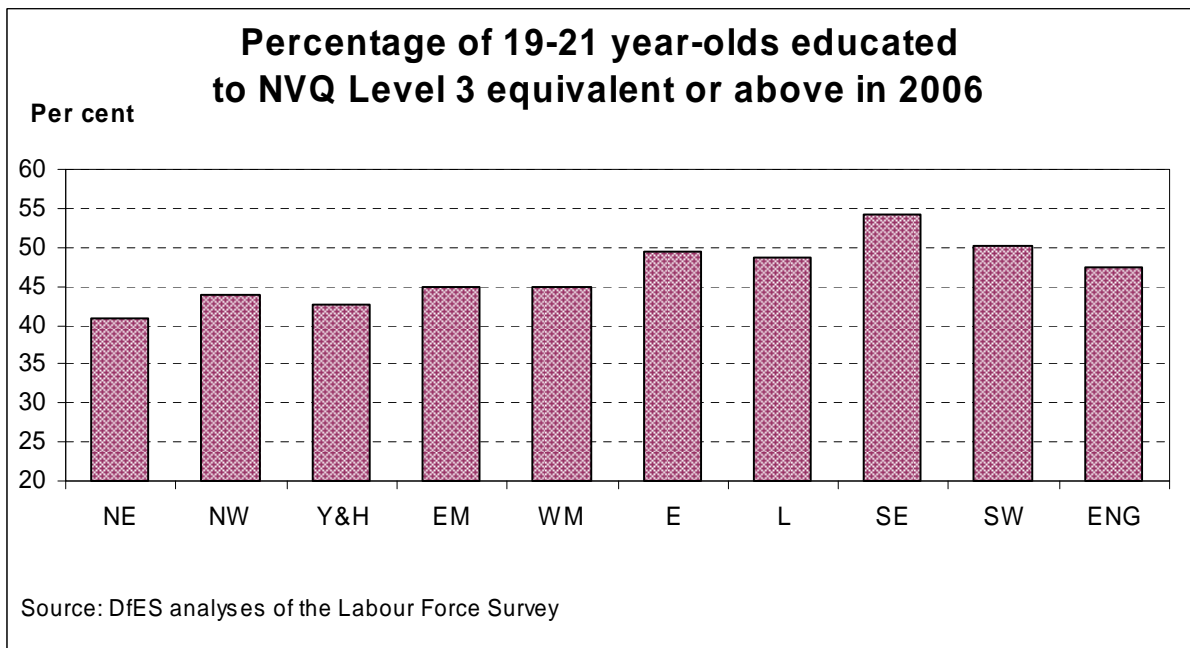


Chart 9(a)(iii)



No methodological changes were necessary for economically active adults as a whole because the LFS samples are sufficiently large. 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. Note that in 2006 data for the LFS reverted from seasonal to calendar quarters and therefore the later are now provided in this publication, with a back series to 1997. Across the UK, in quarter 4 2006, almost 33 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 (43.5 and 37.1 per cent respectively) but Yorkshire and the Humber relatively poorly (27.5 per cent).

Achievement at NVQ level 3 displays a similar pattern. Over half (52.8 per cent) of economically active adults in the UK have level 3 or above, with the highest proportion in Scotland (58.4 per cent) and the lowest in the East of England (47.8 per cent). Table 9(b)(iii) shows Scotland having the highest proportion of adults qualified to NVQ level 2 or above (77.8 per cent) and East of England as having the lowest (70.9 per cent).

Between quarter 4 of 1997 and 2006, the proportion of adults with level 2 or above grew fastest in the North East (15.3 percentage points). The same is true for the proportion of adults with level 3 or higher, the North East showing growth of 12.7 percentage points. London showed the highest growth in proportion of adults at level 4 or above with a 10.4 percentage point increase over the same period, though actual percentage growth, from a larger 1997 base level, was close to the UK average.

Chart 9(b)(i)

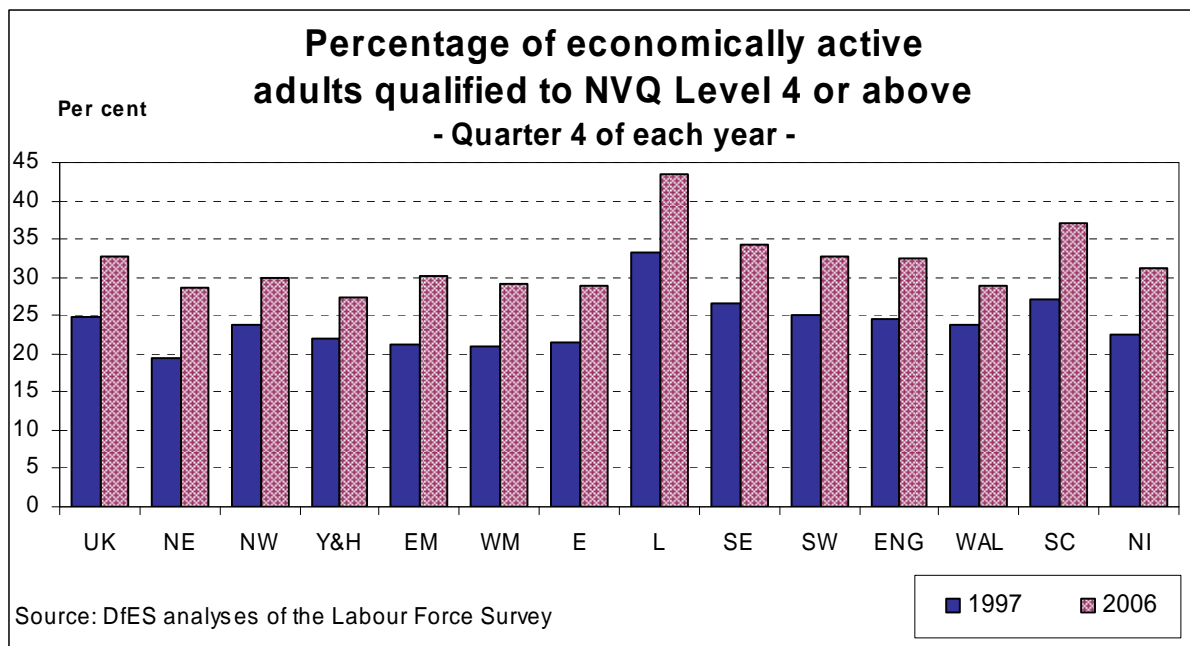


Chart 9(b)(ii)

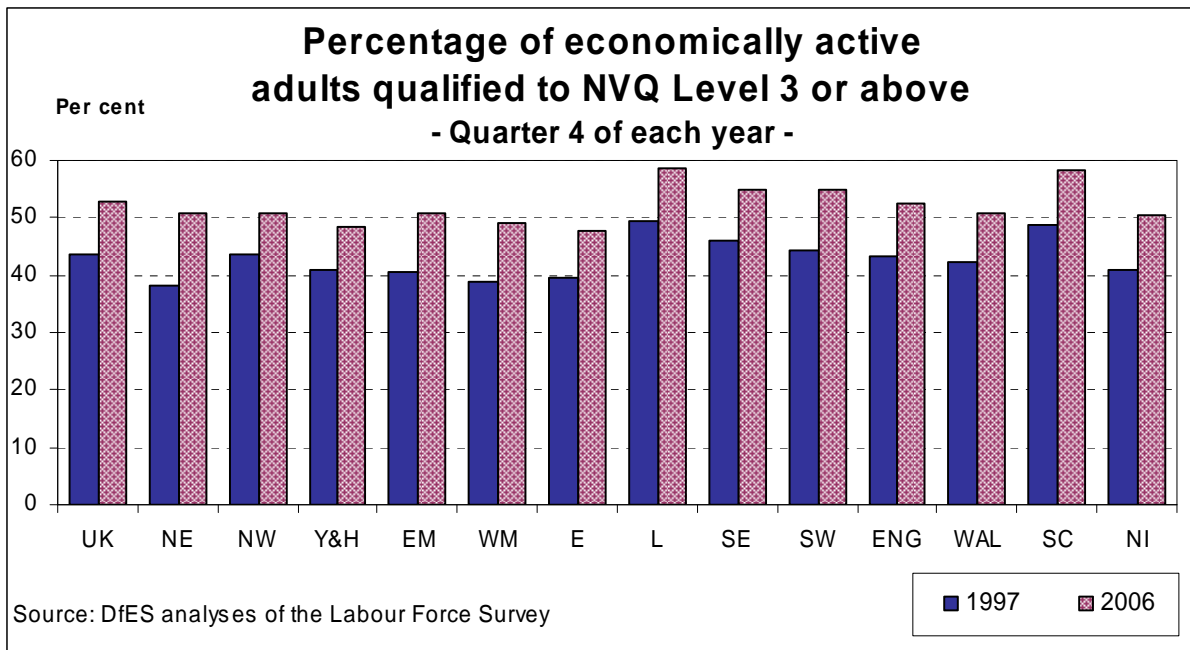


Chart 9(b)(iii)

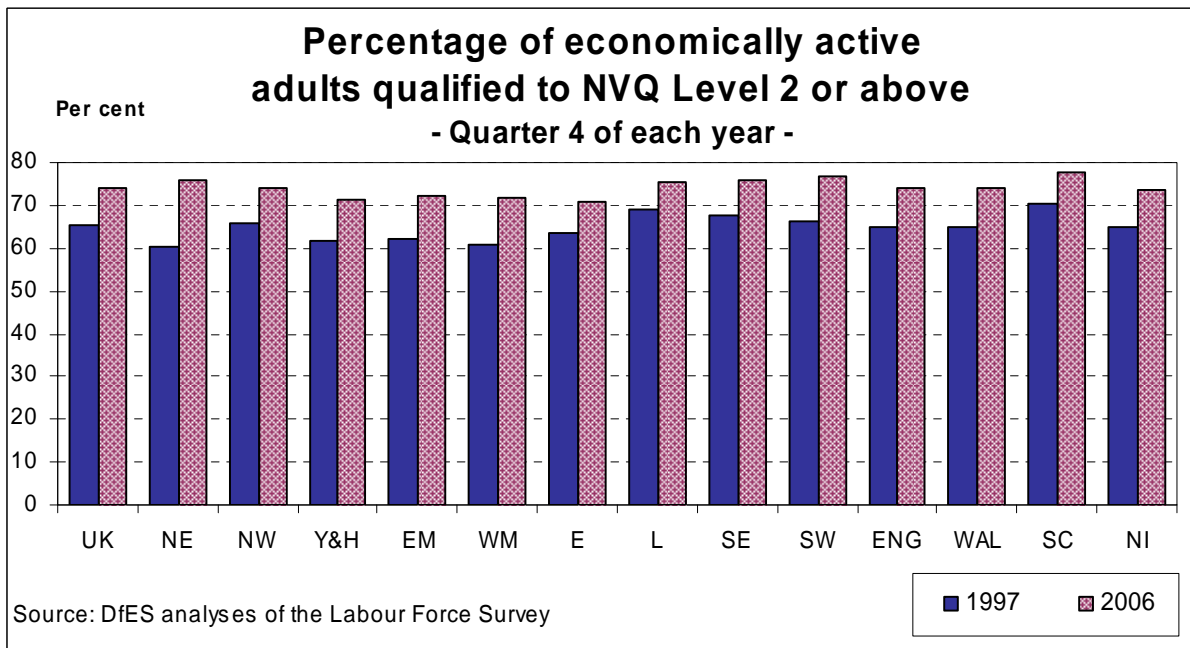
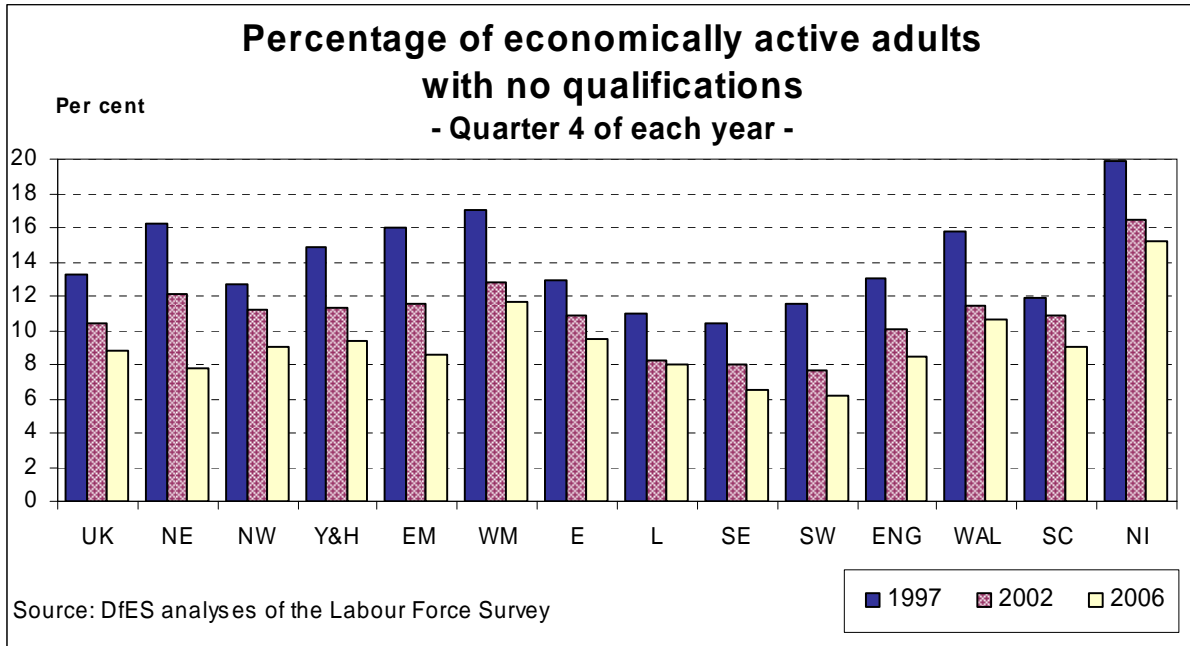


Chart and Table 9(b)(iv) show the proportion of economically active adults in each region who have no qualifications. In quarter 4 of 2006, fewer than 1 in 10 adults in the UK had no qualifications. This proportion was broadly repeated across the English regions, Scotland and Wales but was exceeded in Northern Ireland where roughly 1 in 6 adults had no qualifications (15.2 per cent). The lowest figures were in the South East and South West, where each respectively had just 6.5 and 6.2 per cent of adults with no qualifications. Between quarter 4 of 1997 and 2006, the North East saw the greatest drop in proportion of adults without qualifications (8.5 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

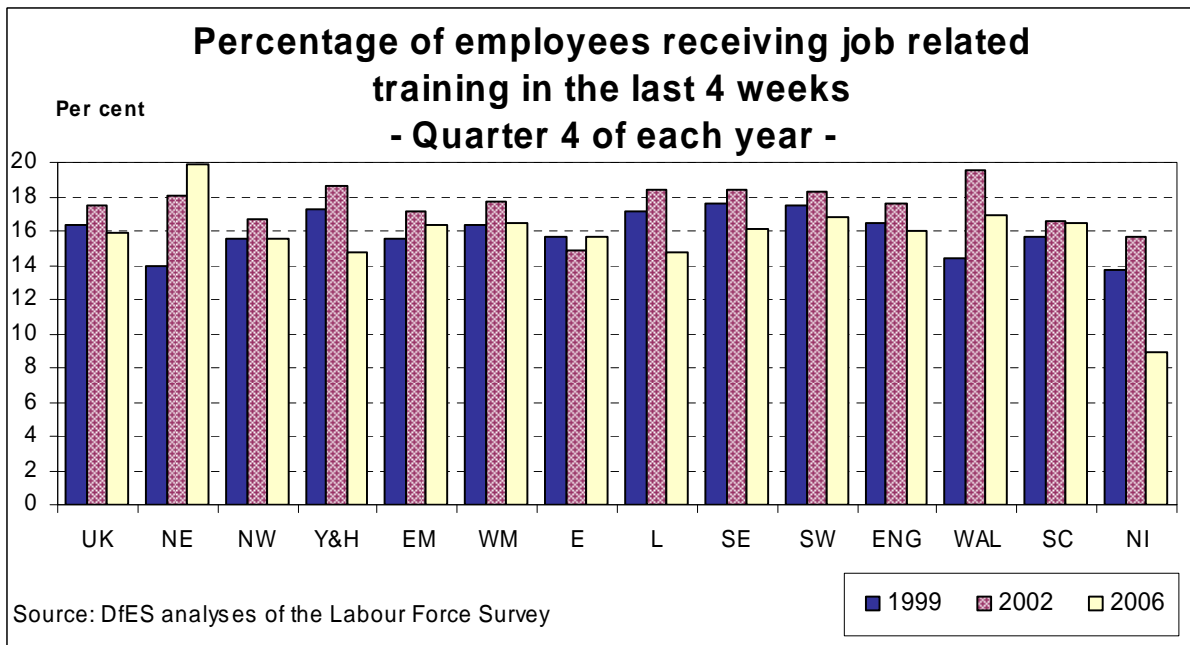
mobility of people with certain qualifications, as they do about the social and demographic characteristics of other regions.

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 (8.9 per cent).

Chart 9(c)



Section 3 Deprivation

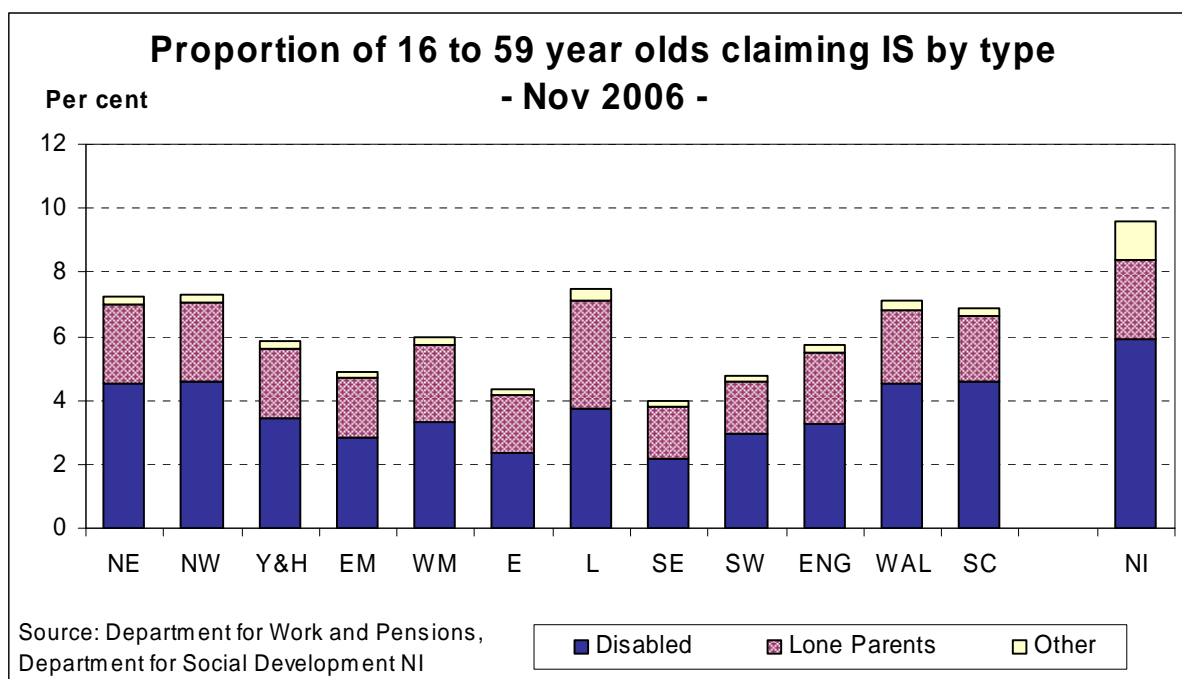
10. Income Support claimants

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 2006, London had the highest proportion of the 16-59 population claiming IS than any other region in Great Britain, at 7.7 per cent. The next highest proportions were in the North East and North West, with 7.6 per cent for both regions. The Northern Ireland figure was 9.7 per cent. Since November 2003, the South East has consistently had the lowest proportion of IS claimants, with the figure standing at 4.1 per cent of the 16-59 population during November 2006. These patterns have been prevalent among the regions before and after the introduction of Pension Credit in the autumn of 2003.

Chart 10 shows that London has a higher proportion of IS recipients claiming Lone Parent IS (3.3 per cent of the 16-59 population) than regions.

Chart 10



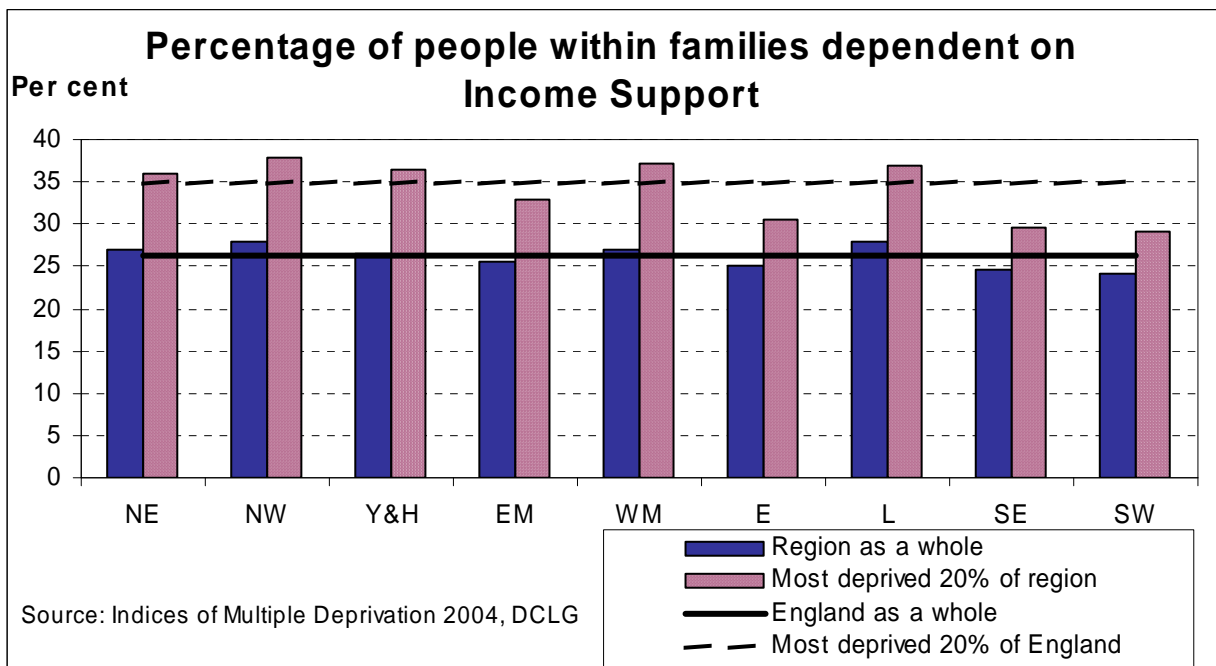
11. Income deprivation

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 Areas⁵ (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



⁵ 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

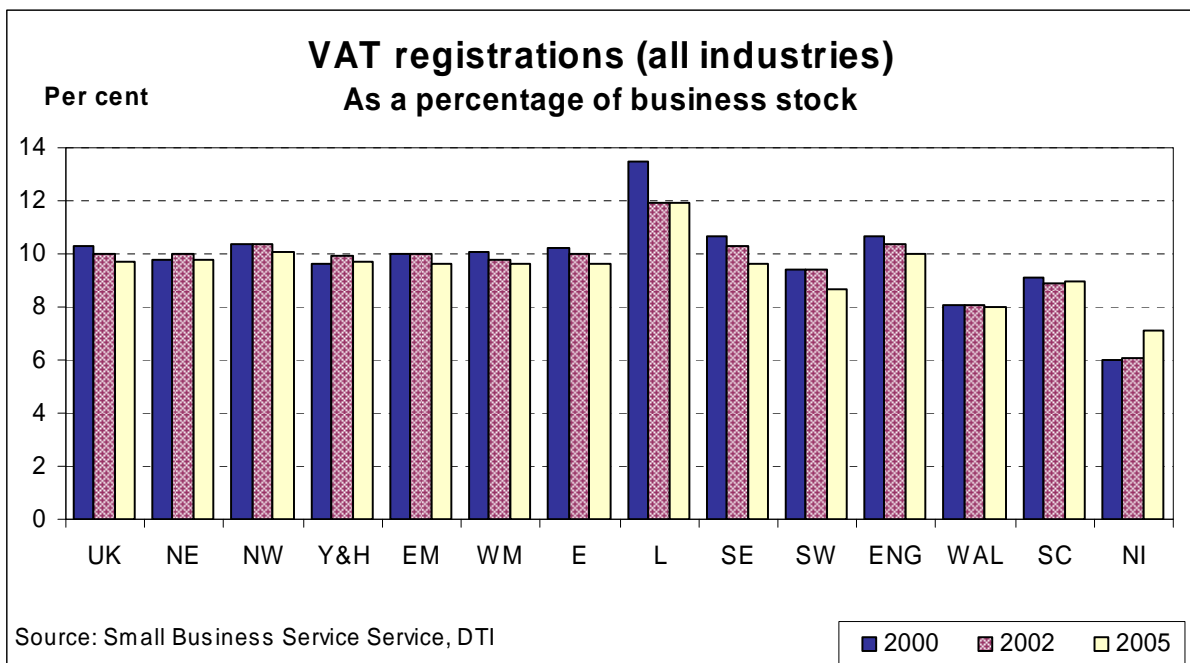
An indicator of business formations is the number of new Value Added Tax (VAT) registrations each year as a percentage of enterprises registered for VAT at the end of that year.

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 regions except in Northern Ireland 2005 compared to 1998. There was a similar pattern in the service industries, with rates falling in all regions, though Northern Ireland remained relatively stable at 9.2 per cent of VAT registered business stock).

The impact of these changes on the UK rate for all industries is a drop from 10.9 per cent of business stock in 1998 to 9.7 per cent in 2001, then increasing to 10.7 per cent in 2003 followed by a decrease to 9.7 per cent in 2005. Between 2004 and 2005, the rate for all industries fell in nearly all English regions, Scotland and Wales.

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 2005, 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)



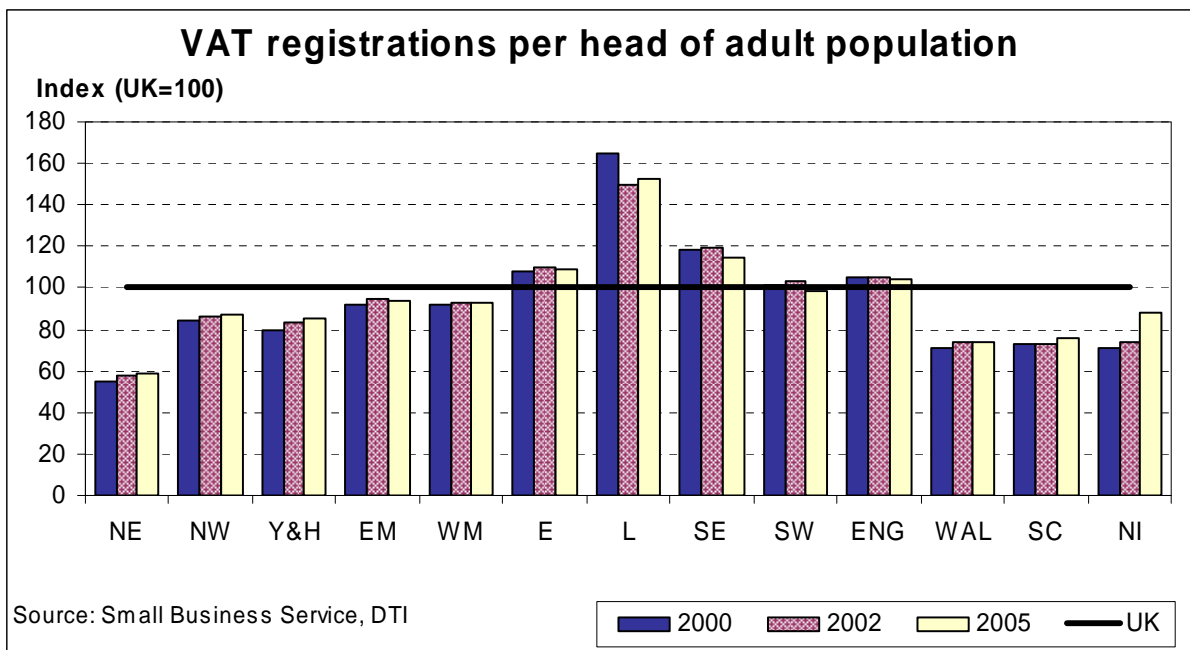
VAT registrations as a percentage of the adult population

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 2005.

Between 1998 and 2005, registrations per head were lowest in the North East (between 20 and 24 registrations per 10,000 adults each year, not much more than half the UK rate). London had the highest registration rate but the differential compared to the UK as a whole fell considerably over the period. Northern Ireland, Yorkshire and the Humber and the North East showed the biggest relative increases.

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.

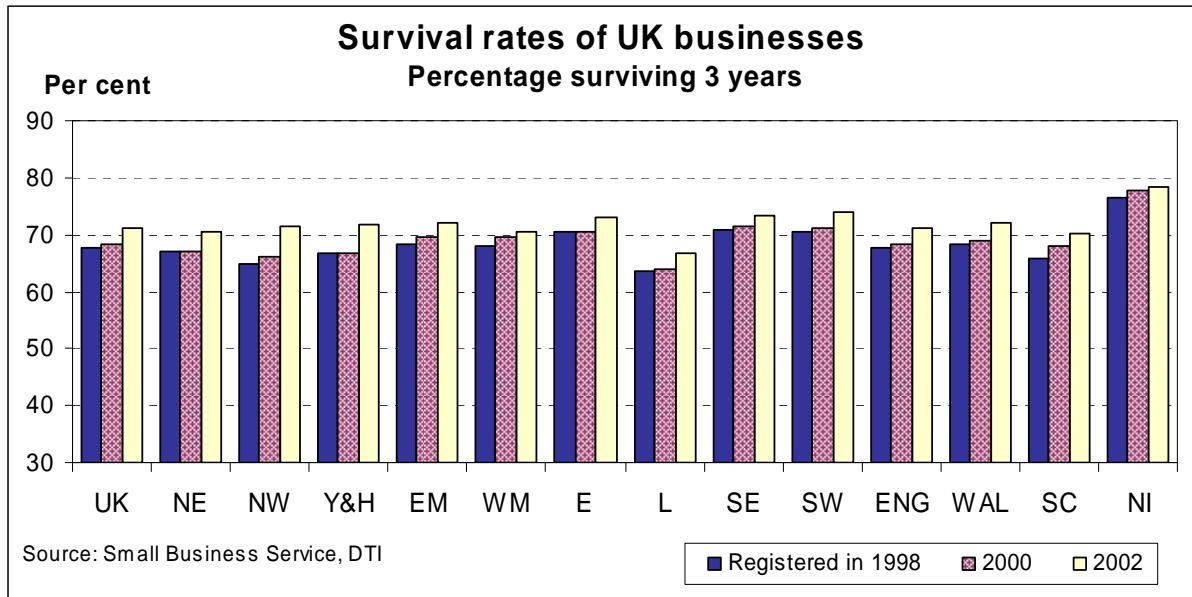
Chart 12(b)



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 have increased year on year (with the exception of 1998 when rates fell) to a high of 71.3 per cent for businesses registered during 2002. Chart 12(c) indicates that this overall pattern has been repeated in most of the English regions, as well as in Wales and Scotland. In Northern Ireland three year business survival rates in 2002 were similar to those in 1995.

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 before dropping to 5.8 per cent in 2006. The rate of TEA increased in all regions between 2002 and 2006, except Scotland which fell marginally. The South West had both the biggest increase (2.6 percentage points over the four years to 2006) and the highest levels of entrepreneurial activity in 2006 at 7.7 per cent.

Chart 13

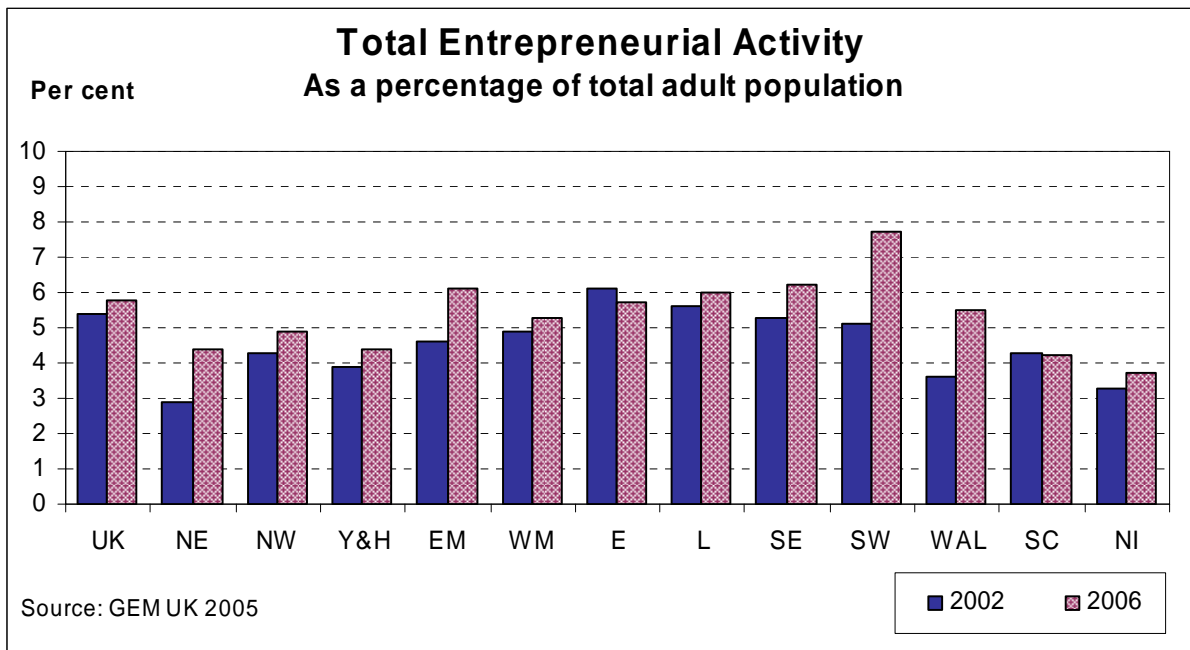


Table 13(b) details the proportion of adults who expect to start a business in the next three years. This can be used cautiously to gauge entrepreneurial intention across the UK. Between 2003 and 2006, the UK rate increased from 7 per cent to 7.8 per cent. This increase is reflected across most of the English regions except East of England, London and South West and also Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, where the rate decreased.

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 1995 to 2004. The R&D data used in this chart and in Table 14(a) are taken from the Survey of Business Enterprise Research and Development and the regional economic accounts, both produced by the ONS (see *Definitions*).

It is evident that R&D as a proportion of GVA is significantly higher in the East of England than any other region, at 3 per cent in 2004, with proportions relatively low in the North East, Yorkshire and the Humber and London as well as in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Across regions, expenditure on R&D is higher, as a proportion of output, in the manufacturing sector than in the services sector. R&D expenditure in manufacturing in the East of England was 15.8 per cent of GVA in 2004, while the next highest spend was in the South East, at 13.1 per cent of GVA. Northern Ireland, North East and Yorkshire and the Humber had the lowest proportional spend on R&D in manufacturing, at 2.0 or 2.1 per cent of GVA.

Over the period 1995 to 2004, Wales has seen the proportion of GVA spent on manufacturing R&D more than double, from 1.1 to 2.7 per cent, while the North West of England shows an increase from 4.8 to 8.6 per cent of GVA.

Chart 14(a)

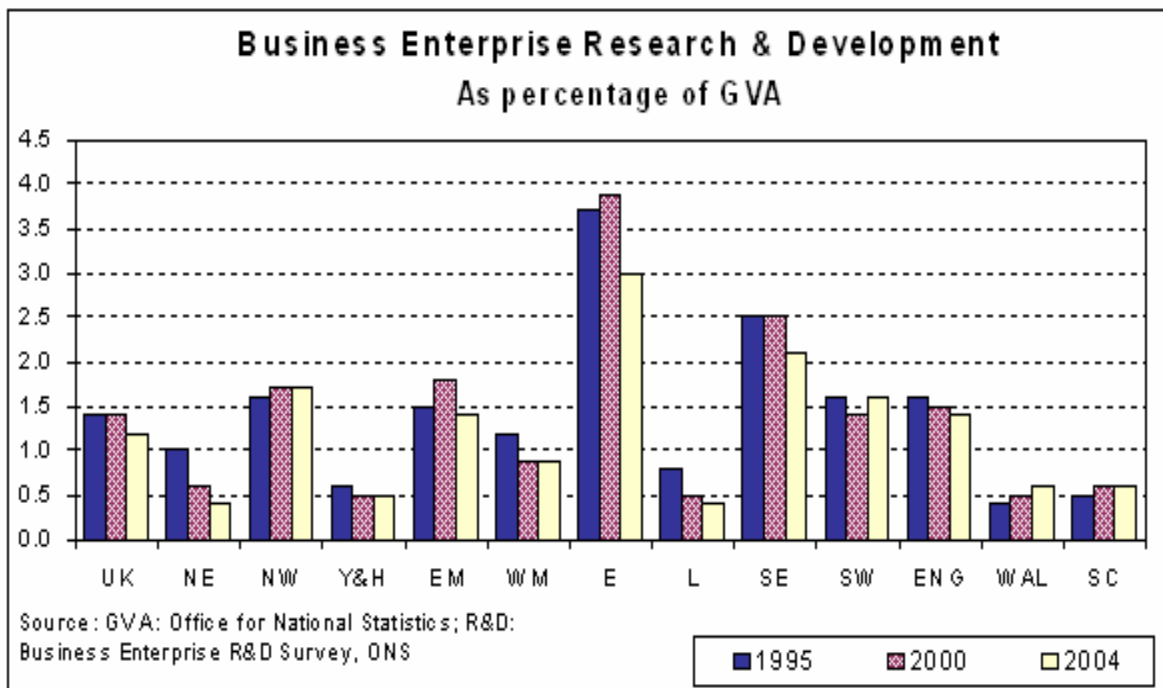
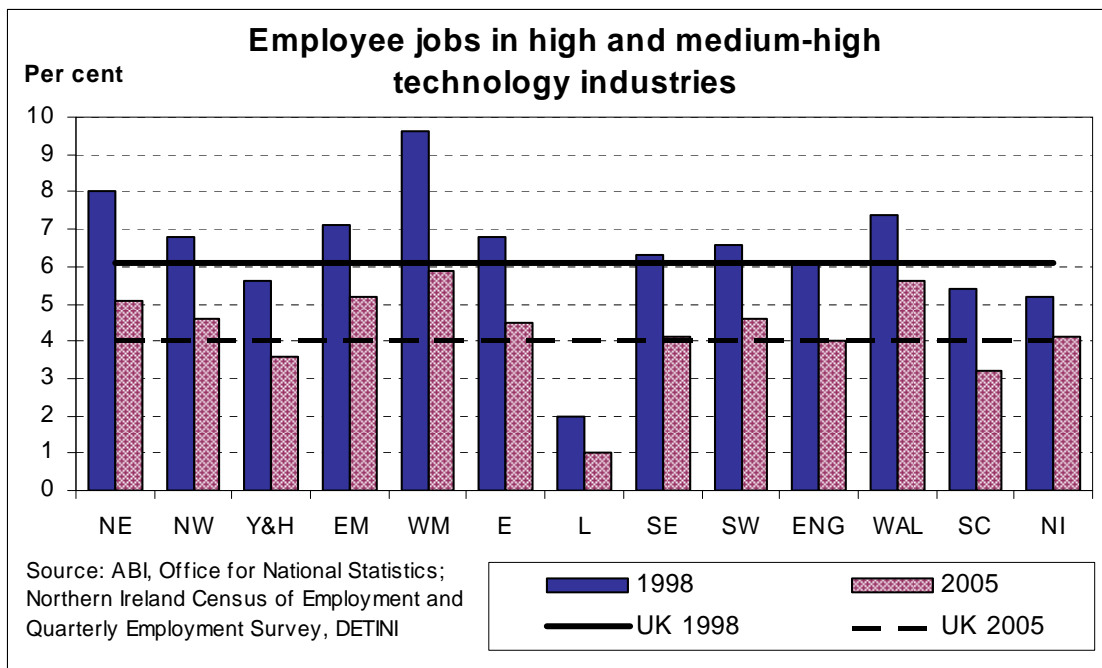


Chart and Table 14(b) show the proportion of employee jobs in high and medium-high technology manufacturing industries. Across the UK, 4 per cent of all employee jobs were classified as high or medium-high technology industries during 2006, a fall of 2.1 percentage points from the 1998 figure. This fall 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 2005 period.

The fall in the level of high and medium-high technology jobs between 1998 and 2005 occurred in every region and country. Even though the West Midlands saw a reduction of over 37 per cent between 1998 and 2005, it still had the highest proportion of this type of job (at 5.9 per cent of all employee jobs), with the lowest in London (at 1 per cent). London and Scotland have also been particularly affected, with decreases in the level of these jobs of 44 and 35 per cent respectively.

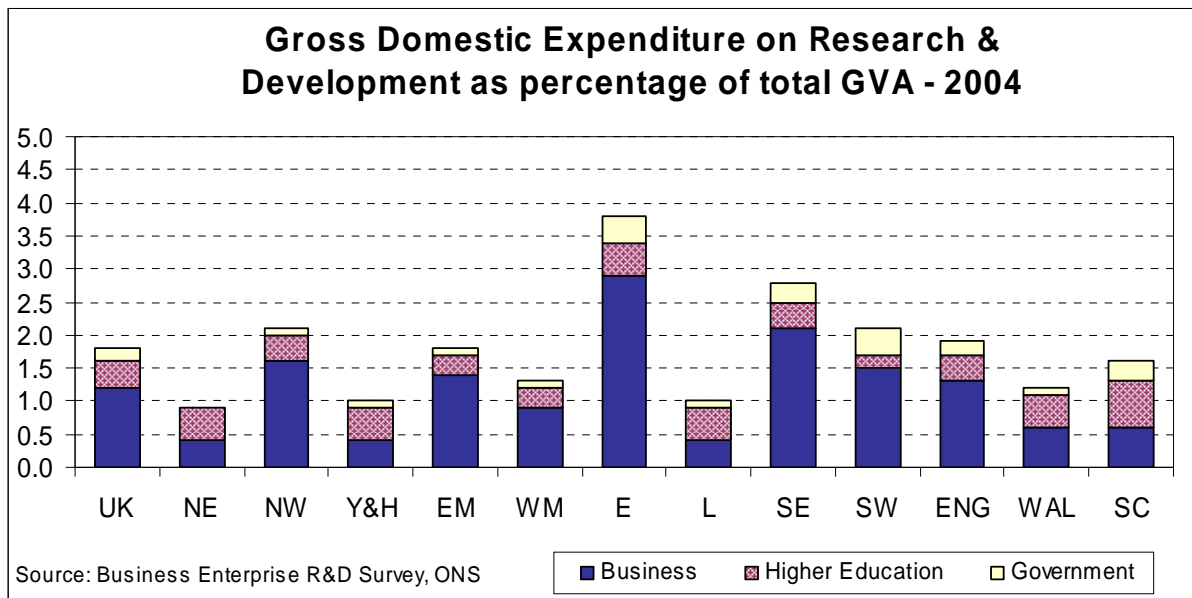
Chart 14(b)



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 2004 in the UK, GERD in each sector has remained fairly constant as a percentage of GVA at around 1.3 per cent for business, 0.2 per cent for Government and 0.4 per cent for Higher Education. In the same period, the East of England has seen the largest decrease in business GERD (0.6 percentage points), whilst for government GERD the South East had the largest fall (0.3 percentage points). Higher education GERD has remained fairly flat across all regions; Northern Ireland having the largest increase of 0.2 per cent points.

Chart 14(c)

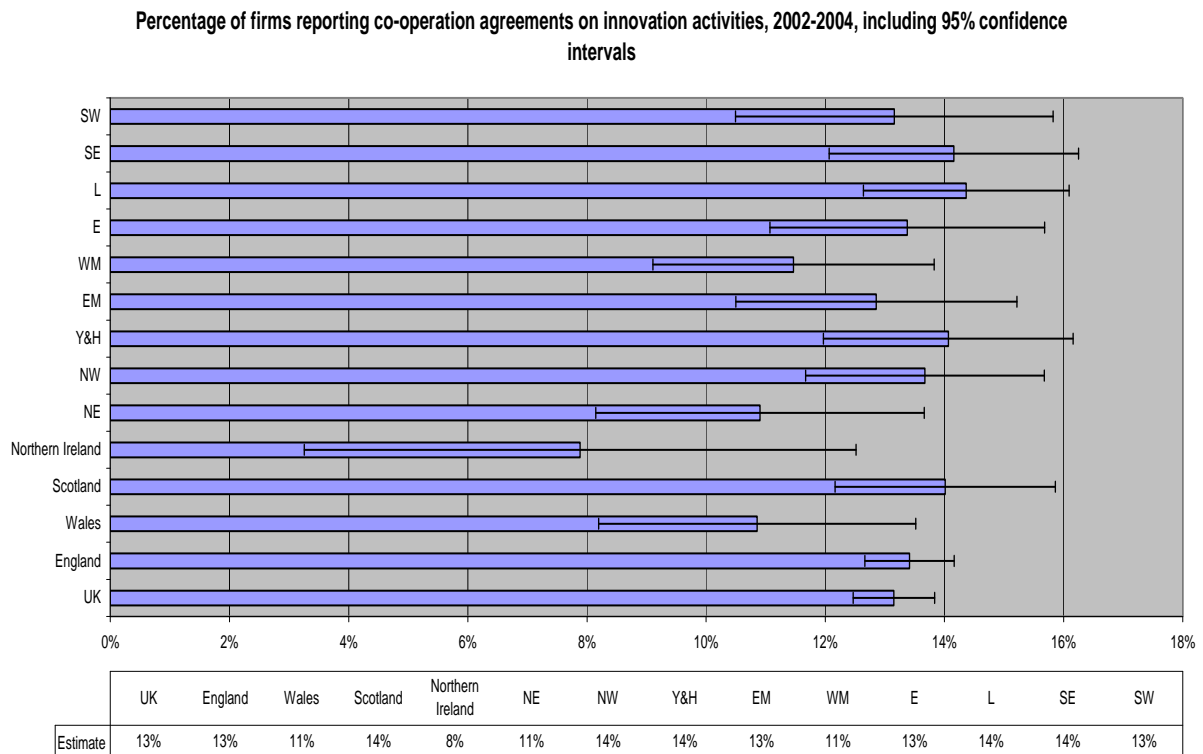


Co-operation and new or improved products

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

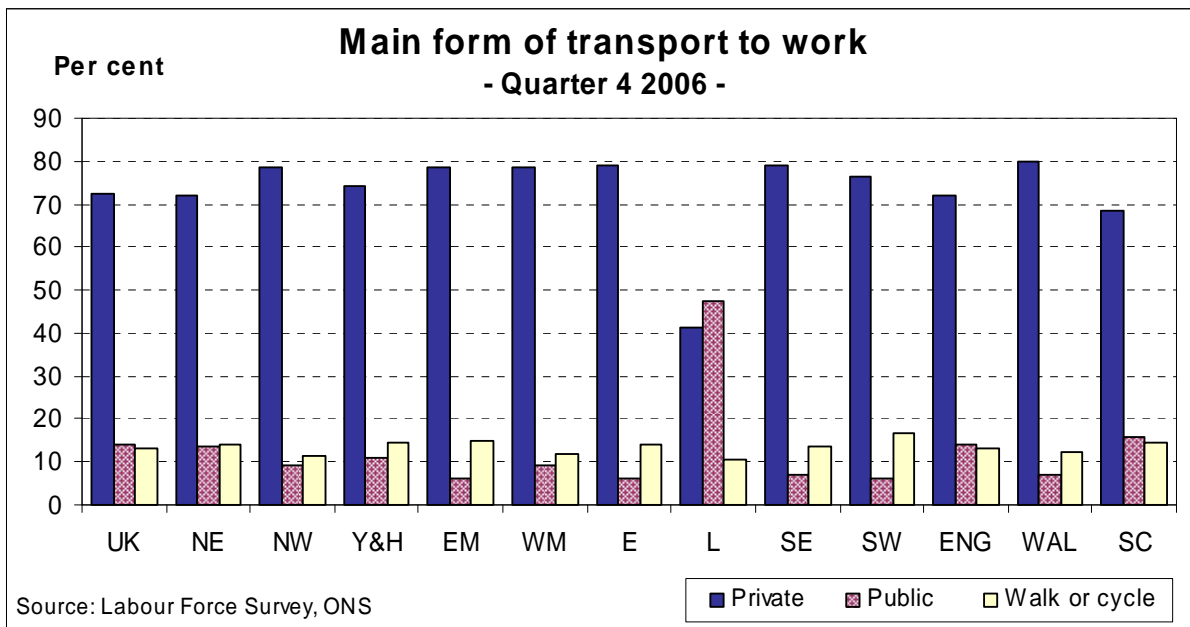
Two indicators are used to assess the transport infrastructure in the regions and devolved administrations:

- 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 Quarter 4 2006 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 nearly half 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 2005, with the biggest increase in the South East of almost a thousand more vehicles a day.

Chart 15(b)

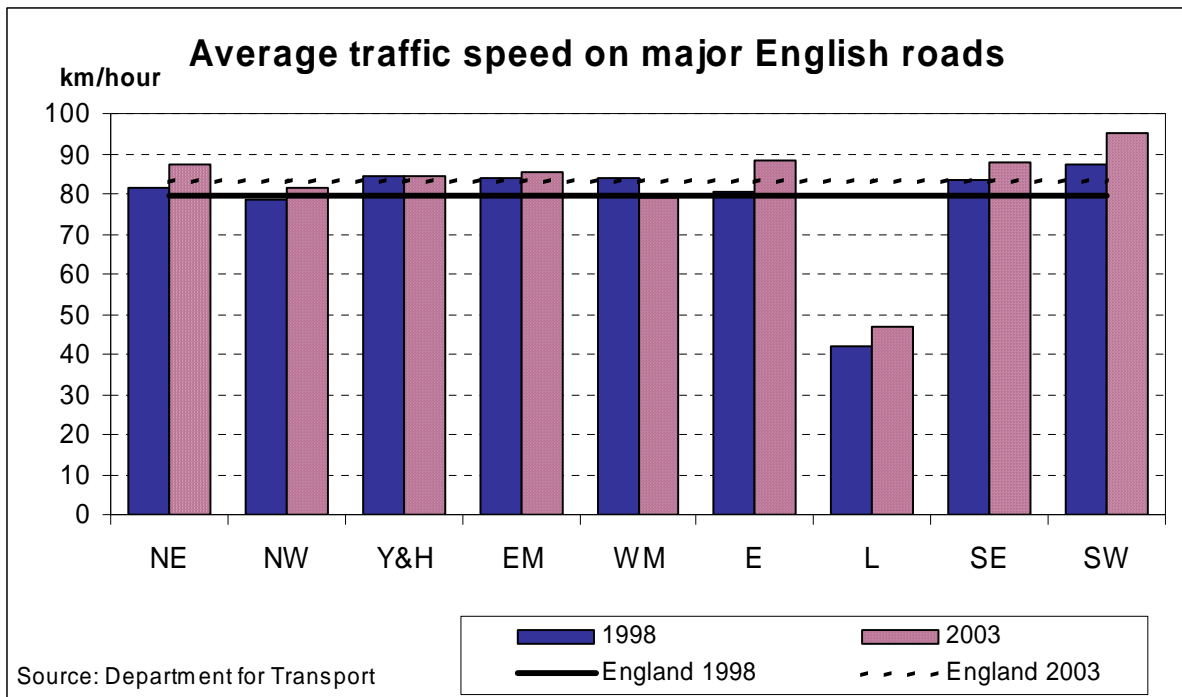
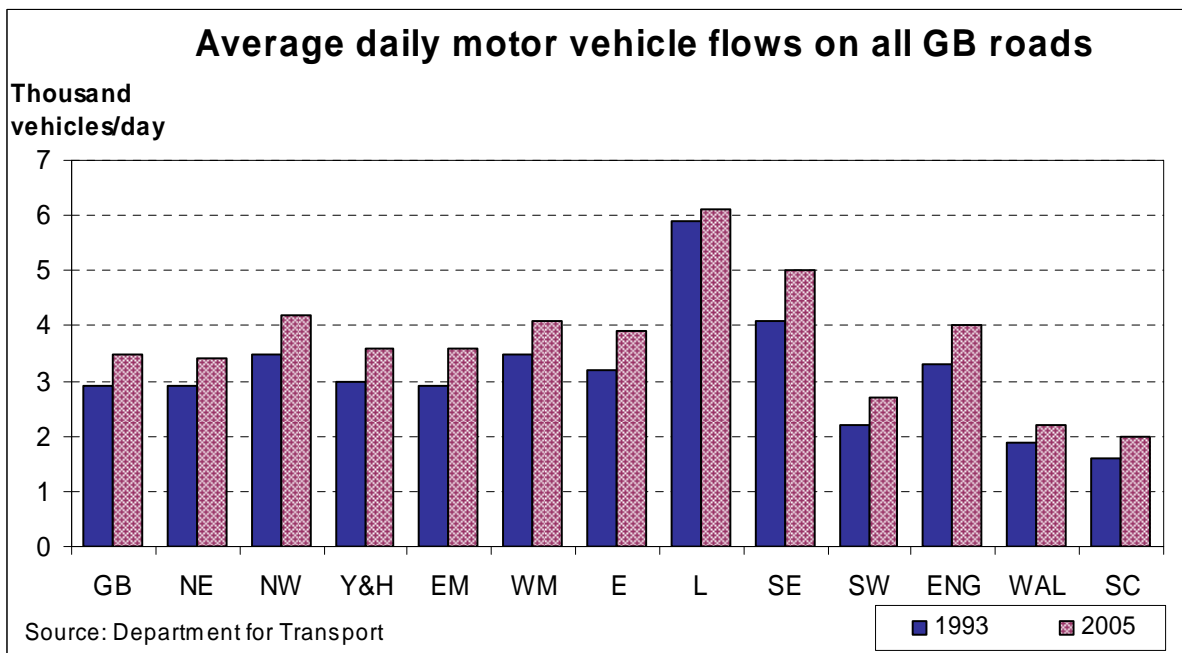


Chart 15(c)



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 'London and South East' differential for industrial property compared with the UK as a whole increased by 20 per cent between April 1998 and January 2007. Relative office rental costs in London have fluctuated more than elsewhere, the index peaking at 239 per cent of the UK average in April 2002, then falling back before rising again to 202 per cent by January 2007.

Relative office rental costs increased by 20 per cent in the North East between April 1998 and January 2007. while Northern Ireland showed a relative fall of 17 per cent.

Chart 16(a)

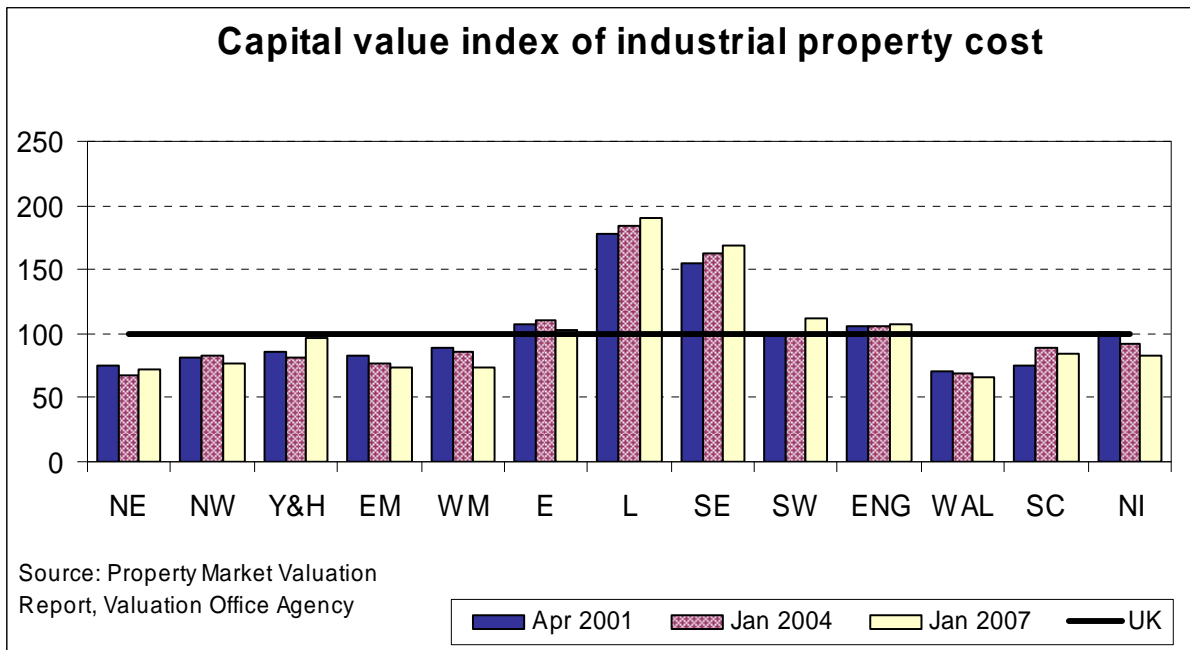
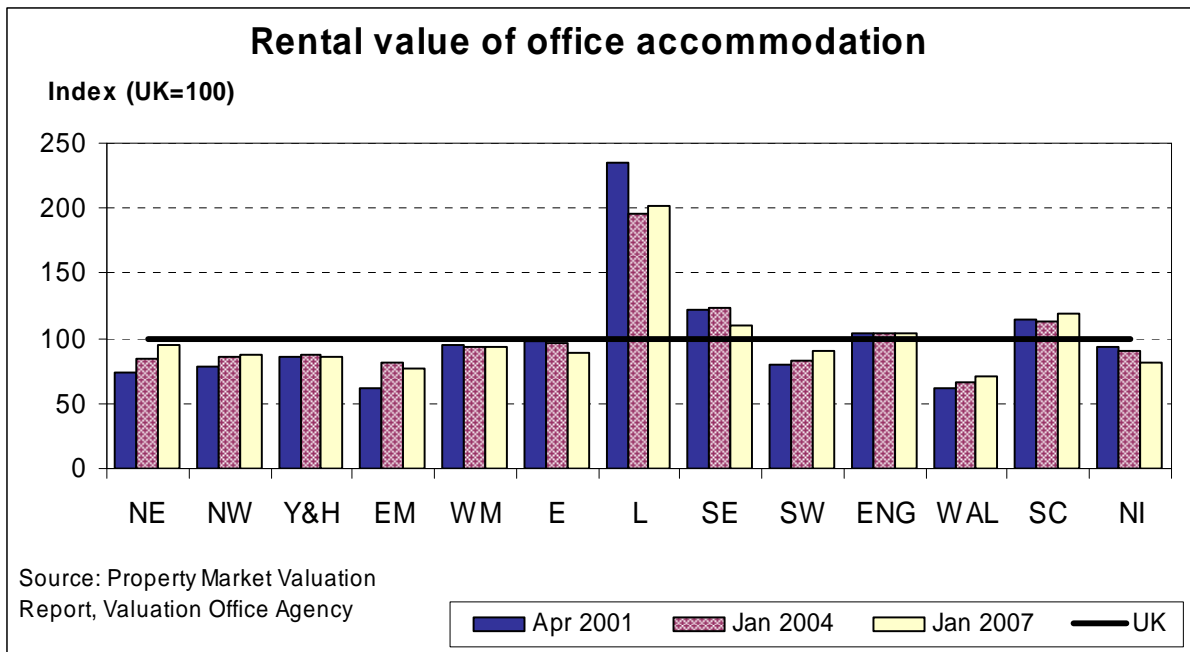


Chart 16(b)



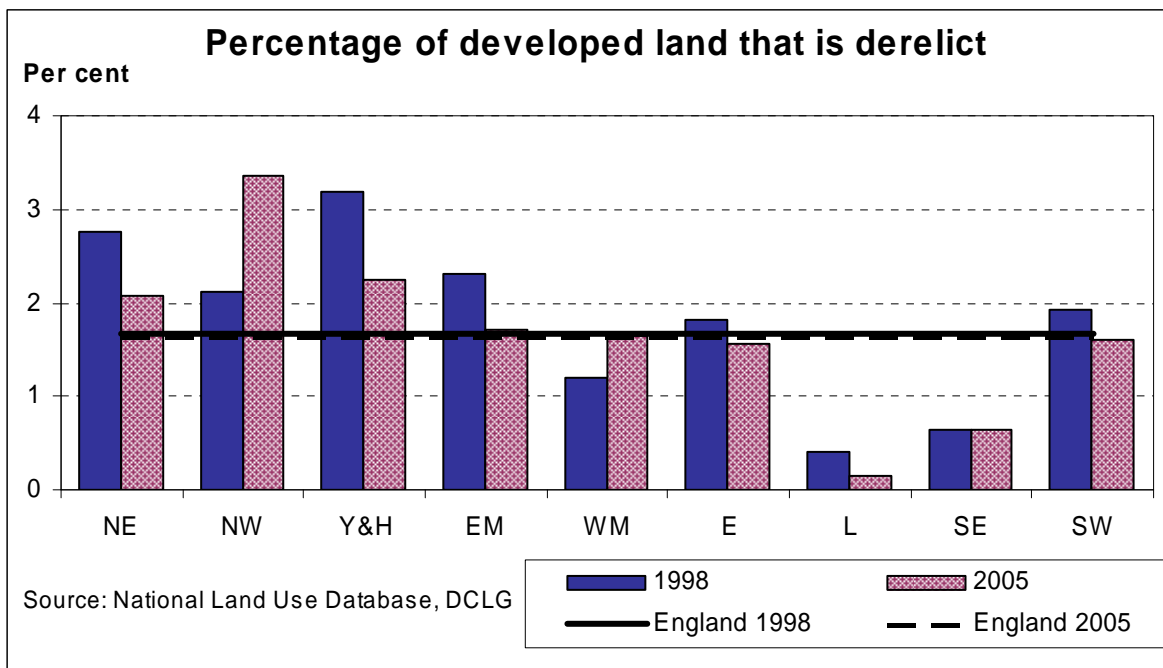
17. Re-use of vacant and derelict land

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 2005, this pattern had changed, with the North East having the highest percentage of previously developed vacant land (at 2.8 per cent of total stock) and the North West the highest proportion of derelict land (3.4 per cent – an increase of 1.3 percentage points on the 1998 figure).

The lowest percentage of developed land left unused and/or derelict during both 1998 and 2005 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 Aug 2006 and revised projections for 2005 and later were published in October 2006. 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 (at market prices) includes taxes (less subsidies) on products (mainly Value Added Tax) while GVA (at basic prices) does not. ONS does not presently attempt to apportion taxes on products to regions.

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 ONS does not presently attempt to apportion the adjustment for Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) by region.

The second set of GVA data that appear in Table 3(b) are based on a single survey: approximate GVA from 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 thus 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/.

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. However the statistics provided here are on a per head basis and therefore are deflated by the population which is based on a residence basis.

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. For 2004 data and subsequent years the New Earnings Survey was replaced by 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 extra-regio. The GVA for Extra-Regio comprises compensation of employees and gross operating surplus which cannot be assigned to regions, based mainly on offshore activities.

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.

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 differentiate the output of UK-owned and 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, plus the difference between acquisitions and disposals of land, 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 (table 3c) has been calculated, using the GVA data produced by the Regional Accounts branch of ONS. The reader should note that the Net capital expenditure data are not National Statistics and at a regional level are subject to a higher level of error than other data provided in this publication.

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, since the introduction of the Single European Market, 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 £225,000 (during 2006) 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. The statistics shown here have been affected by VAT missing trader fraud. Fraudsters obtain VAT registration to obtain goods from other EU member states and then subsequently sell on the goods at VAT inclusive prices and disappear without paying over the VAT paid to the tax authorities. For further background information on VAT missing trader fraud please use the link provided here:

http://www.statistics.gov.uk/articles/economic_trends/ETAug03Ruffles.pdf

Exports of goods per 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 included 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 was 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. The interim adjustment here is for slight methodological differences between the way the national and regional LFS estimates and have been interim adjusted for the 2001 Census, and that there may be small differences between the UK totals and the sum of the regional components. However ONS has confirmed that there will be no further need to interim adjust the population data from early 2008. 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)

The statistics for this section have been supplied by DfES, and are used by the Department monitor progress against a number of Public Service Agreement objectives and targets. These objective 3 All young people to reach age 19 ready for skilled employment or higher education and objective 4 to tackle the adult skills gap. The methodology used to derive the estimates relating to tables 9 (a)(i), 9 (a)(ii), 9 (a)(iii) has changed since the last edition of this publication. Previously a small sample of young people was extracted from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) to derive these estimates, but a subsequent National Statistics Review in 2004 highlighted a number of problems with this data. These included a high sampling error and apparent overstatement of academic achievement in comparison with comparable administrative sources. Consequently a new approach using a number of different administrative data sources was developed. This included using matched data from the School Examination Results Analysis project (SERAP) database, the National Information System for Vocational Qualifications (NISVQ) database and the Individualised Learner Record (ILR) database held by the Learning and Skills Council. However the reader should note that only estimates for the nine English regions have been released, and there are no plans to extend this to all the UK government office regions. For further information regarding the new methodology please refer to latest DfES statistical release here <http://www.dfes.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/s000545/index.shtml>

For tables 9 (b)(i), (b)(ii), (b)(iii) and b(iv) information for the samples used for the estimate of percentage of economically active adults by highest qualification continues to be based on an Labour Force Survey (LFS) sample and therefore estimates for all the 12 regions within the UK are available. The definition for economically active adults are a sub group of the working population, defined as males aged 18-64 and females aged 18-59 who are either in employment or ILO definition unemployed. Since the last edition of this publication the quarterly LFS changed so that it was carried out on a calendar quarter basis rather than a seasonal quarter basis, making the new data for 2006 inconsistent with the previously published historical data. Therefore a complete new series of data from 1997 has been released here on a calendar quarter basis, replacing the seasonal quarter data. For further information on these estimates refer to the link provided below: <http://www.dfes.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/s000715/index.shtml>

Table 9 (c) is also based on a sample extracted from the new quarterly calendar based LFS. Again this table is subject to some level of sampling error, though it covers all regions within the UK. Here employees are defined as all those of 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.

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. Businesses with an annual turnover below the VAT threshold (£60,000 from 1 April 2005) may decide not to register for VAT for a variety of reasons, and so would not be included in these estimates.

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

Care should be taken when comparing the rates of VAT registrations/population or stock of businesses between regions since the estimates can be influenced by variations in commuting, industry mix and differences in 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.

⁶ More detail on SIC codes available at <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=14012>

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

13. Entrepreneurship

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

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

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

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

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

High and medium-high technology industry employee jobs

These estimates are drawn from the Annual Business Inquiry and the Northern Ireland Census of Employment (carried out every two years). The definition of high technology industry itself is based on that specified by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in 1997. The following table shows the sectors covered by the definition 'high technology' and 'medium-high technology' and which SIC2003 class or sub-class corresponds to each.

Sector	SIC2003
High technology	
Pharmaceuticals	24.4
Office machinery and computers	30.0
Aerospace	35.3
Electronics-communications	32.0
Medium-high technology	
Scientific Instruments	33.0
Motor Vehicles	34.0
Electrical Machinery	31.0
Chemicals	24.0 (excluding 24.4)

Other Transport Equipment	35.2, 35.4, 35.5
Non-Electrical Machinery	29.0

Co-operation and new/improved products

The Community Innovation Survey (CIS) is a survey conducted every 4 years by EU member states. The latest UK version was conducted by the DTI in 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 m² in office block erected in last 10 years, good standard of finish with a lift and good quality fittings to common parts. Limited car parking available.

17. Derelict and vacant land

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

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

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

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

All land that is unused or may be available for redevelopment: Comprises previously developed vacant and derelict land: vacant buildings; land or buildings currently in use, which are allocated in a local plan for any developed use, have planning permission for

any use (including single residential dwellings with planning permission for at least one additional dwelling) or with known potential for redevelopment.

Sources**ANNEX 2**

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

Regional Accounts, Office for National Statistics (ONS)

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

Table 2(b)

Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS

www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=7476

Tables 3(a) to 3(c)

Annual Business Inquiry (ABI), ONS

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

Tables 5(a) to 5(c)

New Earnings Survey, ONS

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

Department of Enterprise, Trade & Investment (Northern Ireland)

www.statistics.detini.gov.uk

Tables 6(a) to 6(c)

Labour Market Division, ONS

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

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

Tables 7 to 8(b)

Labour Market Division, ONS

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

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

Tables 9(a) to 9(c)

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

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

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

Tables 10(a) to 10(e)

Department for Work and Pensions

<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

Table 11

Neighbourhood Statistics, ONS

www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk

Tables 12(a) to 12(c)

Small Business Service, DTI

www.sbs.gov.uk

Table 13

GEM UK

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

Chart 14(d) and Table 14(e)

Community Innovation Survey, DTI

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

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

Tables 16(a) and 16(b)

Valuation Office Agency, Inland Revenue

www.voa.gov.uk/publications/index.htm

Table 17

National Land Use Database

www.nlud.org.uk

GROSS VALUE ADDED

ANNEX 3

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

GVA Index (UK = 100)	United Kingdom ³	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	84.5	91.8	91.0	96.5	93.0	96.3	149.4	100.1	92.7	101.9	85.4	98.3	74.6
1990	100	84.2	91.8	90.7	95.7	92.9	96.3	149.4	100.3	92.7	101.8	84.8	99.0	75.3
1991	100	84.8	91.2	90.7	95.4	92.2	95.8	148.9	101.0	92.7	101.7	83.9	100.5	76.8
1992	100	85.2	91.2	90.1	95.0	92.2	95.9	148.8	101.5	92.1	101.6	83.9	101.0	77.8
1993	100	84.6	91.0	89.3	94.2	92.3	95.9	149.4	102.1	92.3	101.6	83.5	100.6	79.2
1994	100	84.1	91.1	89.2	94.5	93.1	96.2	148.0	102.5	92.1	101.6	83.7	100.6	79.5
1995	100	83.8	90.9	89.8	94.8	93.5	96.4	146.1	102.7	92.4	101.5	84.1	100.6	80.8
1996	100	82.6	90.2	90.0	94.7	93.1	96.0	147.1	103.3	93.4	101.7	82.9	99.6	81.3
1997	100	81.5	89.6	89.8	94.4	93.2	95.5	149.0	104.1	93.3	101.9	81.4	98.6	80.9
1998	100	80.1	89.0	89.0	93.1	92.6	95.3	151.8	106.1	93.1	102.2	79.7	96.6	80.6
1999	100	79.4	89.1	88.1	92.0	92.1	94.9	152.9	107.3	93.1	102.4	78.7	95.6	81.4
2000	100	79.1	88.8	87.9	91.5	92.0	94.8	152.4	108.2	93.2	102.4	78.5	95.3	81.6
2001	100	79.2	88.9	87.8	91.9	91.6	95.1	150.9	108.9	93.7	102.4	78.7	94.8	81.4
2002	100	78.8	88.2	87.7	91.7	90.5	95.1	152.4	108.9	93.9	102.4	78.1	95.3	80.5
2003	100	78.7	87.7	87.6	92.3	89.8	95.5	153.1	108.5	94.2	102.4	77.9	95.5	80.5
2004	100	79.0	87.6	87.3	92.7	89.5	95.9	153.4	108.1	94.3	102.4	77.8	95.4	80.5
2005	100	79.5	87.7	87.2	93.1	89.4	95.6	153.2	107.3	94.4	102.4	78.1	95.9	80.3

Source: Regional Accounts, Office for National Statistics

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

£ per Head	United Kingdom ³	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	7,933	6,700	7,281	7,218	7,655	7,377	7,639	11,848	7,943	7,352	8,084	6,774	7,801	5,916
1990	8,596	7,237	7,887	7,793	8,227	7,986	8,278	12,843	8,626	7,969	8,755	7,290	8,507	6,473
1991	8,964	7,602	8,176	8,130	8,552	8,263	8,587	13,345	9,056	8,313	9,116	7,517	9,005	6,883
1992	9,339	7,954	8,520	8,417	8,868	8,607	8,955	13,900	9,477	8,603	9,490	7,835	9,428	7,264
1993	9,793	8,281	8,916	8,748	9,224	9,038	9,396	14,626	10,000	9,036	9,952	8,182	9,851	7,752
1994	10,310	8,667	9,391	9,196	9,743	9,594	9,922	15,263	10,566	9,499	10,476	8,625	10,374	8,193
1995	10,812	9,059	9,829	9,712	10,246	10,109	10,418	15,801	11,109	9,987	10,979	9,089	10,874	8,735
1996	11,441	9,452	10,325	10,298	10,834	10,654	10,987	16,830	11,814	10,684	11,636	9,481	11,394	9,303
1997	12,106	9,861	10,853	10,871	11,426	11,288	11,558	18,040	12,607	11,299	12,337	9,860	11,932	9,791
1998	12,847	10,294	11,438	11,433	11,960	11,894	12,245	19,505	13,630	11,962	13,132	10,237	12,415	10,357
1999	13,401	10,635	11,934	11,811	12,329	12,336	12,720	20,494	14,374	12,481	13,716	10,548	12,814	10,907
2000	13,910	11,007	12,353	12,229	12,734	12,791	13,187	21,205	15,054	12,962	14,241	10,920	13,256	11,352
2001	14,584	11,556	12,958	12,811	13,396	13,355	13,865	22,014	15,887	13,659	14,936	11,482	13,832	11,878
2002	15,346	12,099	13,542	13,463	14,070	13,891	14,598	23,394	16,712	14,408	15,721	11,980	14,623	12,347
2003	16,218	12,770	14,230	14,211	14,965	14,566	15,490	24,832	17,595	15,276	16,612	12,633	15,488	13,049
2004	17,115	13,524	14,994	14,936	15,862	15,325	16,419	26,262	18,496	16,141	17,532	13,316	16,334	13,782
2005	17,677	14,048	15,504	15,419	16,451	15,812	16,906	27,088	18,976	16,685	18,097	13,813	16,944	14,196

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 1990 to 2004 have been revised due to revisions to national controls (Blue Book 2006) 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 head¹

Index (UK = 100)	United Kingdom ²	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	87.8	92.5	92.5	93.0	92.4	106.4	119.8	110.9	100.5	101.4	90.3	95.8	88.0	
1996	100	87.2	92.3	92.3	92.8	92.0	106.7	120.2	112.2	100.3	101.6	89.0	95.4	86.7	
1997	100	86.7	92.3	92.2	92.5	91.7	106.6	121.0	113.4	99.9	101.8	87.7	94.7	85.8	
1998	100	86.0	92.1	92.3	92.2	91.4	106.4	121.9	114.2	99.6	101.9	86.9	94.0	85.5	
1999	100	85.4	91.9	91.7	91.6	91.2	106.6	123.0	114.6	99.5	102.0	86.5	93.3	85.2	
2000	100	84.9	91.5	91.4	91.4	91.2	107.1	123.2	114.7	99.1	102.0	86.5	93.2	85.0	
2001	100	84.7	91.1	90.7	91.7	91.0	107.9	122.7	114.9	99.3	102.0	86.9	93.2	84.7	
2002	100	85.1	91.1	90.8	92.3	91.0	108.2	121.5	114.4	99.5	101.9	87.6	93.9	85.3	
2003	100	85.2	91.1	91.1	93.2	91.1	107.8	121.2	113.7	99.7	101.8	88.1	94.1	86.0	
2004	100	85.5	91.4	91.5	93.9	91.4	107.4	120.5	112.9	99.6	101.7	88.6	94.3	86.8	
2005 ³	100	85.5	91.8	91.9	94.3	91.4	106.9	119.6	112.5	99.8	101.6	89.2	94.5	87.1	

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

£ per head	United Kingdom ²	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	8,557	7,516	7,918	7,913	7,961	7,904	9,104	10,251	9,490	8,604	8,679	7,723	8,199	7,530	
1996	9,030	7,870	8,339	8,333	8,383	8,310	9,633	10,853	10,130	9,061	9,174	8,033	8,612	7,831	
1997	9,581	8,306	8,840	8,835	8,865	8,783	10,211	11,593	10,865	9,567	9,751	8,406	9,072	8,219	
1998	9,946	8,549	9,158	9,178	9,169	9,087	10,587	12,121	11,360	9,906	10,135	8,640	9,346	8,501	
1999	10,357	8,844	9,514	9,494	9,482	9,450	11,044	12,737	11,864	10,301	10,564	8,958	9,659	8,828	
2000	10,906	9,261	9,979	9,964	9,972	9,949	11,681	13,439	12,509	10,806	11,124	9,433	10,168	9,270	
2001	11,588	9,810	10,560	10,514	10,628	10,547	12,509	14,223	13,320	11,508	11,819	10,070	10,800	9,819	
2002	11,930	10,147	10,874	10,834	11,008	10,854	12,909	14,495	13,652	11,868	12,151	10,456	11,199	10,176	
2003	12,409	10,576	11,304	11,306	11,559	11,303	13,376	15,039	14,104	12,367	12,630	10,932	11,682	10,668	
2004	12,773	10,920	11,673	11,687	11,993	11,670	13,722	15,396	14,424	12,718	12,990	11,322	12,047	11,086	
2005 ³	13,279	11,356	12,186	12,197	12,522	12,133	14,198	15,885	14,941	13,258	13,494	11,851	12,554	11,564	

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

2 Excluding Extra-Region.

3 Provisional.

Source: Regional Accounts, Office for National Statistics

LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

Table 2(a) - Gross Value Added per workforce job¹ by broad industry sector

£ thousand	United Kingdom ²	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	24.2	22.6	22.3	21.8	22.9	21.8	23.6	29.6	23.7	21.6	23.8	22.5	23.5	21.5
	1997	25.2	23.3	23.3	22.8	23.6	23.1	24.3	30.9	24.9	22.4	24.8	23.4	24.6	22.2
	1998	26.4	24.0	24.7	24.1	24.8	24.1	25.4	32.3	26.7	23.9	26.2	24.4	25.5	23.4
	1999	27.4	25.2	25.3	25.0	25.2	25.1	26.5	33.2	27.6	25.0	27.1	24.7	26.5	24.2
	2000	28.4	26.0	26.1	25.6	26.3	26.0	26.7	33.5	28.6	26.0	27.9	25.3	27.1	24.8
	2001	29.5	27.5	27.0	26.7	28.0	27.2	27.9	35.1	29.9	27.0	29.2	26.4	27.3	25.8
	2002	30.9	28.0	27.8	27.9	29.7	28.3	29.5	38.1	31.0	28.1	30.6	27.3	28.8	26.5
	2003	32.4	29.1	29.0	28.9	31.4	29.6	31.1	40.3	32.9	29.8	32.2	28.3	30.3	27.6
2004	34.0	30.6	30.1	29.7	33.1	31.0	32.8	43.1	34.6	31.1	33.8	29.6	32.0	28.7	
Manufacturing	1996	32.2	31.2	32.9	30.6	30.2	28.0	32.3	41.5	34.3	29.4	32.0	34.1	35.1	27.4
	1997	33.4	32.9	33.4	31.5	31.5	29.1	33.5	42.9	35.7	30.9	33.1	35.6	36.6	28.5
	1998	33.7	33.1	33.4	31.9	31.1	29.3	33.0	44.0	35.8	32.9	33.5	35.0	37.4	29.9
	1999	34.9	35.2	34.9	32.2	31.4	29.4	34.4	45.1	38.0	34.9	34.6	35.3	38.9	32.3
	2000	35.8	36.0	35.9	33.7	32.4	30.7	34.2	45.2	39.0	36.4	35.6	35.4	39.4	34.5
	2001	37.0	38.1	38.1	35.3	34.4	32.2	34.4	47.1	39.7	35.8	36.9	36.1	40.0	35.4
	2002	38.1	38.7	39.3	36.6	36.8	32.7	35.8	48.6	40.5	36.5	38.0	36.4	41.3	35.3
	2003	39.5	39.6	39.9	37.4	38.9	33.4	37.8	48.4	42.6	39.1	39.3	36.5	44.2	37.5
2004	42.1	43.4	41.9	39.2	42.0	36.0	40.2	51.0	45.3	41.8	41.9	38.5	47.8	40.2	
Services	1996	22.9	20.1	20.2	19.9	20.6	20.2	22.3	31.7	23.3	21.2	23.2	20.1	21.4	20.5
	1997	24.0	21.0	21.3	21.0	21.4	21.4	23.1	32.8	24.6	22.0	24.3	21.0	22.3	21.4
	1998	25.9	21.9	23.2	22.8	23.4	23.1	24.9	34.9	26.9	23.7	26.3	22.8	23.8	22.8
	1999	26.9	22.9	23.8	24.0	24.0	24.1	26.1	35.8	27.7	24.7	27.3	23.4	25.1	23.4
	2000	27.8	23.9	24.7	24.5	25.2	25.2	26.3	36.5	29.1	25.7	28.2	24.0	26.1	24.0
	2001	29.0	25.1	25.5	25.7	26.9	26.2	27.7	38.2	30.6	26.9	29.5	25.0	26.2	24.9
	2002	30.8	26.1	26.5	27.1	28.6	27.7	29.6	42.4	31.8	28.4	31.4	26.4	28.0	26.1
	2003	32.6	27.2	28.0	28.4	30.2	29.4	31.3	45.2	33.8	29.8	33.2	27.5	29.8	27.2
2004	34.3	28.5	29.2	29.2	31.9	30.7	33.2	48.7	35.4	31.5	35.0	28.8	31.4	28.3	
Other industries	1996	29.0	26.8	23.7	23.7	25.1	23.8	24.8	26.8	20.8	20.1	23.4	20.8	27.2	22.6
	1997	28.9	24.0	24.3	24.8	24.4	25.0	24.5	29.9	20.8	19.9	23.7	20.9	29.0	21.7
	1998	28.3	25.4	26.6	25.4	24.3	25.1	24.7	28.5	21.5	20.2	24.2	20.4	27.6	21.9
	1999	30.1	28.8	26.5	26.5	24.9	29.1	25.2	31.5	22.5	21.8	25.6	20.4	27.2	21.6
	2000	33.6	29.6	28.6	27.2	26.5	29.1	26.3	32.0	22.8	23.3	26.6	22.4	27.0	21.9
	2001	34.7	33.7	28.9	27.0	27.1	31.8	28.1	34.5	24.0	24.1	27.9	24.9	29.7	23.6
	2002	36.1	32.2	30.6	29.7	30.0	32.8	29.2	36.2	26.3	25.2	29.6	25.7	32.0	24.1
	2003	37.5	35.1	31.6	30.1	32.8	33.1	30.3	37.5	27.9	29.6	31.3	27.2	32.9	25.7
2004	38.7	37.0	32.7	31.2	33.3	34.9	32.0	38.7	29.7	28.3	32.4	29.0	35.5	26.4	

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 extra-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 job¹

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	94.8	93.9	92.1	96.6	92.3	99.5	124.6	101.0	92.6	100.6	94.7	99.4	90.4
1997	100	93.8	93.9	92.4	95.7	93.4	98.9	124.2	100.6	91.8	100.6	94.7	99.5	89.6
1998	100	92.0	95.0	92.7	95.4	92.7	98.8	123.6	102.3	92.1	100.8	93.8	97.9	89.6
1999	100	93.6	93.9	93.1	93.9	93.2	97.0	123.8	103.6	93.3	100.9	91.9	98.4	89.4
2000	100	94.1	94.4	92.6	95.3	94.1	97.1	123.4	104.1	94.5	101.0	91.5	97.9	89.3
2001	100	95.3	93.8	92.6	97.2	94.5	97.4	122.8	103.9	93.9	101.3	91.6	94.9	89.1
2002	100	92.6	91.9	92.4	98.3	93.6	96.1	124.7	103.4	93.4	101.4	90.4	95.4	87.1
2003	100	91.4	91.2	91.0	98.8	93.1	98.4	126.7	104.5	94.2	101.4	89.0	95.4	86.4
2004	100	91.5	90.2	88.9	99.0	92.9	99.5	128.7	104.1	93.6	101.4	88.8	95.8	85.5
2005	100	90.4	91.6	89.8	97.2	92.6	99.7	128.8	101.9	94.4	101.6	88.2	95.3	84.7

¹ GVA per filled job has been calculated using the smoothed regional GVA figures as published in the Regional Accounts First Release on 15 December 2006.

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS

Table 2(b)(ii) - Gross Value Added per hour worked^{1,2}

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	98.2	94.1	94.2	98.3	91.6	99.5	119.7	101.3	93.6	100.6	94.1	100.7	88.8
1997	100	94.8	94.6	94.1	96.2	92.1	99.5	121.0	100.6	93.5	100.6	94.4	100.5	87.6
1998	100	95.4	95.7	93.8	95.8	91.2	99.9	119.8	102.9	93.4	100.9	93.0	98.5	88.1
1999	100	96.3	95.1	94.5	94.6	93.8	97.9	117.4	104.4	95.0	100.9	93.1	98.7	87.1
2000	100	95.5	94.6	94.6	95.4	93.6	97.8	118.6	105.2	97.3	101.0	93.4	97.8	86.2
2001	100	98.7	94.4	95.1	97.5	94.6	97.0	116.8	105.0	96.0	101.2	92.0	95.7	88.3
2002	100	95.1	92.9	93.0	98.4	93.3	97.2	118.6	104.4	95.7	101.3	91.3	96.2	85.1
2003	100	93.8	92.1	91.6	98.4	93.0	99.5	119.7	106.7	97.1	101.4	89.7	96.3	82.8
2004	100	93.1	91.2	89.8	100.4	92.2	100.1	122.1	105.5	95.8	101.4	89.6	97.6	81.6
2005	100	94.6	91.8	90.6	96.5	92.3	101.3	121.3	103.9	96.8	101.4	89.9	97.3	80.0

¹ The annual hours figure that is used in the compilation of the GVA per hour worked index is an average of the four quarters and includes Employees, Self employed and Government Supported Trainees data provided by the Labour Force Survey, and HM Forces.

² GVA per hour worked has been calculated using the smoothed regional GVA figures as published in the Regional Accounts First Release on 15 December 2006.

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS

INVESTMENT AND OUTPUT BY UK AND FOREIGN-OWNED COMPANIES

Table 3(a)(i) - Manufacturing investment^{1,2} 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 Owned	1998	5,960	610	548	251	554	805	347	323	727	374	4,540	466	753	201
	1999	4,517	425	450	304	333	446	353	412	615	334	3,673	338	345	160
	2000	4,959	284	483	332	322	614	326	329	828	447	3,966	269	543	182
	2001	5,857	633	421	440	341	888	398	196	883	638	4,837	354	497	169
	2002	4,143	425	488	409	300	454	285	167	644	320	3,491	279	273	98
	2003	4,371	382	458	526	325	470	388	286	604	257	3,695	350	241	85
	2004	4,267	428	548	390	385	417	366	240	620	283	3,676	289	204	97
Average (1998-2004)	4,868	455	485	379	366	585	352	279	703	379	3,983	335	408	142	
UK Owned	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	8,399	305	1,352	912	772	734	748	513	798	689	6,824	551	747	277
	2004	7,508	302	1,298	798	656	656	628	415	692	665	6,110	522	577	298
Average (1998-2004)	10,662	451	1,674	1,080	921	1,039	895	743	1,159	832	8,795	644	895	328	

Table 3(a)(ii) - Services investment^{1,2} 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 Owned	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	6,812	458	531	351	370	513	570	1,230	1,832	412	6,266	109	369	68
	2004	7,949	440	671	385	511	467	626	1,480	2,079	585	7,244	201	461	42
Average (1998-2004)	6,650	356	444	297	310	448	728	1,302	1,856	384	6,125	114	354	57	
UK Owned	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	47,202	915	5,043	4,020	2,259	3,007	4,391	10,907	7,325	3,428	41,295	1,153	3,781	973
	2004	47,840	1,178	5,458	4,146	2,959	3,345	4,244	9,902	7,239	3,372	41,844	1,183	3,889	923
Average (1998-2004)	48,782	1,497	5,218	3,540	2,429	3,425	4,013	11,283	7,441	3,720	42,566	1,316	3,963	937	

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).

2 Net capital expenditure is used here as a proxy for investment, however the regional capital expenditure data are not National Statistics and are therefore subject to a higher level of statistical error.

INVESTMENT AND OUTPUT BY UK AND FOREIGN-OWNED COMPANIES

Table 3(a)(iii) - Other investment^{1,2} 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 Owned	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	5,304	145	26	168	*	*	179	*	290	200	2,700	*	2,604	*
	2004	4,020	212	28	242	127	*	247	*	172	257	1,850	85	2,082	4
Average (1998-2004)	..	110	23	80	..	..	259	..	336	131	1,933	..	1,886	..	
UK Owned	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	7,163	278	910	482	*	*	430	*	1,437	653	5,955	*	1,209	*
	2004	9,593	314	987	576	794	*	466	*	1,606	562	6,537	536	2,033	487
Average (1998-2004)	..	376	832	608	..	..	535	..	1,409	705	6,498	..	1,539	..	

Table 3(a)(iv) - Total Investment^{1,2} 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 Owned	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	16,487	985	1,015	1,046	*	*	1,137	*	2,726	870	12,662	*	3,213	*
	2004	16,236	1,079	1,246	1,017	1,023	*	1,238	*	2,871	1,125	12,770	575	2,747	143
Average (1998-2004)	..	921	952	756	..	..	1,338	..	2,895	895	12,040	..	2,648	..	
UK Owned	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	62,764	1,498	7,306	5,414	*	*	5,569	*	9,559	4,771	54,073	*	5,736	*
	2004	64,941	1,794	7,744	5,520	4,410	*	5,339	*	9,537	4,598	54,491	2,241	6,499	1,708
Average (1998-2004)	..	2,325	7,724	5,228	4,014	..	5,443	..	10,009	5,257	57,858	..	6,397	..	

* 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).

2 Net capital expenditure is used here as a proxy for investment, however the regional capital expenditure data are not National Statistics and are therefore subject to a higher level of statistical error.

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)^{1,2}) 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 Owned	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	43,909	2,385	3,992	3,926	3,407	4,701	3,290	3,570	7,177	3,668	36,116	2,770	3,788	1,236
	2004	46,834	2,701	4,484	3,778	3,619	4,637	3,883	4,057	6,965	4,043	38,166	3,278	4,186	1,204
UK Owned	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	97,738	3,546	14,389	9,208	9,707	9,983	9,525	8,432	11,854	7,467	84,112	3,397	7,547	2,683
	2004	99,468	3,947	14,186	9,839	9,967	10,231	9,005	8,230	11,596	7,636	84,638	3,776	8,260	2,794

Table 3(b)(ii) - Services output (Gross Value Added (GVA)^{1,2}) 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 Owned	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	73,192	2,378	5,206	3,117	2,748	4,662	6,925	20,226	18,646	3,380	67,287	1,008	4,234	662
	2004	82,724	2,805	5,534	3,439	3,232	5,634	7,683	22,798	20,035	4,666	75,826	1,383	4,617	897
UK Owned	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	382,838	9,333	37,676	24,623	19,510	26,668	36,066	100,509	59,720	26,137	340,242	9,641	25,759	7,196
	2004	411,647	11,056	40,000	27,697	21,079	30,902	36,962	106,360	61,472	28,317	363,846	10,365	29,549	7,888

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).

2 Please see ABI section of the National Statistics website for more on methodology (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)^{1,2}) 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 Owned	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	19,205	617	377	908	672	362	865	3,757	1,580	864	10,001	375	8,718	111
	2004	20,959	873	450	712	856	583	1,249	4,364	1,028	1,080	11,194	323	9,327	115
UK Owned	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	66,953	2,520	6,939	5,466	4,381	5,405	6,463	6,410	10,092	5,549	53,223	2,482	8,974	2,275
	2004	72,157	2,693	7,614	5,292	5,797	6,008	5,955	7,224	9,671	5,823	56,078	2,523	11,258	2,298

Table 3(b)(iv) - Total output (Gross Value Added (GVA)^{1,2}) 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 Owned	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	136,306	5,381	9,575	7,951	6,827	9,725	11,079	27,553	27,403	7,912	113,404	4,152	16,740	2,010
	2004	150,516	6,378	10,468	7,929	7,707	10,855	12,814	31,218	28,027	9,789	125,186	4,984	18,130	2,216
UK Owned	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	547,530	15,399	59,004	39,298	33,598	42,056	52,054	115,352	81,666	39,152	477,578	15,519	42,279	12,154
	2004	583,273	17,697	61,800	42,828	36,843	47,141	51,923	121,814	82,740	41,776	504,562	16,664	49,067	12,980

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).

2 Please see ABI section of the National Statistics website for more on methodology (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^{1,4} by UK and foreign-owned companies as proportion of regional GVA²

Per cent	United Kingdom ³	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 Owned	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	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.4
	2004	0.4	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.2	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	1.4	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.5	0.9	1.2
	2004	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.7	1.3	0.7	1.2

Table 3(c)(ii) - Total services investment^{1,4} by UK and foreign-owned companies as proportion of regional GVA²

Per cent	United Kingdom ³	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 Owned	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	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.3
	2004	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.4	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.2
UK Owned	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	4.6	2.8	5.0	5.5	3.5	3.8	5.0	5.3	5.2	4.3	4.8	3.0	4.6	4.3
	2004	4.4	3.3	5.2	5.3	4.3	4.0	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.0	4.5	2.9	4.5	3.8

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).

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.

4 Net capital expenditure is used here as a proxy for investment, however the regional capital expenditure data are not National Statistics and are therefore subject to a higher level of statistical error.

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

Table 3(c)(iii) - Total other investment^{1,4} by UK and foreign-owned companies as proportion of regional GVA²

Per cent	United Kingdom ³	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 Owned	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	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.2	*	*	0.2	*	0.2	0.3	0.3	*	3.2	*
	2004	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.2	*	0.3	*	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	2.4	0.0
UK Owned	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	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	*	*	0.5	*	1.0	0.8	0.7	*	1.5	*
	2004	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.1	*	0.5	*	1.1	0.7	0.7	1.3	2.3	2.0

Table 3(c)(iv) - Total Investment^{1,4} by UK and foreign-owned companies as proportion of regional GVA²

Per cent	United Kingdom ³	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 Owned	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	1.6	3.0	1.0	1.4	*	*	1.3	*	1.9	1.1	1.5	*	3.9	*
	2004	1.5	3.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	*	1.3	*	1.9	1.3	1.4	1.4	3.2	0.6
UK Owned	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	6.1	4.5	7.3	7.4	*	*	6.4	*	6.7	6.0	6.2	*	7.0	*
	2004	5.9	5.1	7.3	7.1	6.4	*	5.7	*	6.4	5.5	5.9	5.6	7.5	7.1

* 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).

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.

4 Net capital expenditure is used here as a proxy for investment, however the regional capital expenditure data are not National Statistics and are therefore subject to a higher level of statistical error.

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

EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES

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

		GO Region/Country											England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
		United Kingdom ¹	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	7,959	8,223	6,368	5,289	8,892	6,577	8,406	6,680	8,899	4,762	7,083	7,402	5,458	6,678	
	2006	9,017	8,262	7,821	5,553	9,864	7,785	8,812	7,320	9,300	4,978	7,749	7,815	5,668	7,343	
	£ 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		47,481	1,897	4,234	2,852	3,538	3,329	4,284	6,062	6,935	2,388	35,519	2,191	2,744	1,075	
Q2		52,741	2,167	4,813	2,985	3,994	3,902	4,945	6,123	7,906	2,532	39,366	2,204	3,225	1,190	
Q3		53,403	2,120	4,912	2,904	4,102	3,743	4,585	7,128	8,233	2,548	40,275	2,085	3,401	1,126	
Q4		58,134	2,195	5,349	3,132	4,382	4,232	5,317	7,059	9,157	2,880	43,702	2,166	3,292	1,223	
2006 Q1		64,655	2,060	5,981	3,284	4,667	4,548	5,366	8,199	8,846	2,721	45,673	2,320	3,278	1,213	
Q2		69,857	2,149	7,407	3,499	5,081	5,458	5,536	9,696	9,092	2,823	50,752	2,438	3,591	1,306	
Q3		53,541	1,996	5,353	2,811	4,218	4,232	4,463	5,317	7,960	2,651	39,000	2,323	3,304	1,273	
Q4		53,449	2,238	4,964	2,950	3,918	3,708	4,757	6,032	8,011	2,742	39,320	2,211	3,114	1,326	

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

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

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

Per cent	United Kingdom ¹	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	19.5	23.3	18.2	15.2	22.6	17.9	20.4	12.9	20.8	12.2	17.4	21.2	14.7	18.9		
2006 ⁴	21.1	22.3	21.2	15.3	24.0	20.1	20.4	13.6	20.8	12.3	18.2	21.6	14.6	19.9		

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 2005 regional GVA estimates adjusted for 2005/06 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(b)(i) - Total number of exporting companies¹

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	47,468	1,020	4,411	3,509	3,686	4,570	5,194	8,418	8,443	3,310	42,561	1,237	2,426	1,244
	Q2	51,096	1,070	4,775	3,772	3,973	4,941	5,549	9,144	9,063	3,616	45,903	1,334	2,586	1,273
	Q3	50,650	1,068	4,732	3,685	3,937	4,810	5,499	9,171	8,885	3,616	45,403	1,331	2,616	1,300
	Q4	51,801	1,084	4,830	3,830	4,021	4,960	5,607	9,387	9,096	3,643	46,458	1,328	2,694	1,321
2006	Q1	49,822	1,023	4,659	3,629	3,863	4,825	5,370	8,846	8,889	3,532	44,636	1,320	2,552	1,314
	Q2	51,384	1,071	4,766	3,759	4,047	4,972	5,535	9,105	9,193	3,657	46,105	1,340	2,595	1,344
	Q3	50,532	1,063	4,679	3,711	3,873	4,888	5,444	8,910	9,006	3,655	45,229	1,328	2,622	1,353
	Q4	51,340	1,082	4,721	3,715	3,990	4,894	5,655	9,067	9,111	3,787	46,022	1,334	2,645	1,339

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^{1,2}

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					
EU25 ³	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	17,558	444	1,878	1,414	1,468	1,802	1,834	2,160	2,941	1,133	15,074	562	870	1,052
		Q2	17,507	450	1,869	1,408	1,453	1,760	1,825	2,158	2,924	1,137	14,984	571	882	1,070
		Q3	17,849	460	1,887	1,434	1,490	1,815	1,871	2,187	2,978	1,159	15,281	582	894	1,092
		Q4	18,181	456	1,939	1,458	1,513	1,877	1,901	2,201	3,059	1,170	15,574	594	885	1,128
	2006	Q1	17,670	434	1,881	1,425	1,459	1,821	1,828	2,180	2,938	1,141	15,107	573	871	1,119
		Q2	17,525	444	1,870	1,435	1,461	1,826	1,805	2,118	2,914	1,130	15,003	567	839	1,116
		Q3	17,158	430	1,834	1,389	1,430	1,755	1,804	1,989	2,849	1,130	14,610	575	843	1,130
		Q4	16,720	419	1,798	1,333	1,402	1,697	1,763	1,911	2,790	1,123	14,236	544	836	1,104
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	46,322	962	4,293	3,422	3,594	4,459	5,138	8,718	8,353	3,363	42,302	1,168	2,452	400
	2006	Q1	44,360	910	4,130	3,234	3,445	4,294	4,911	8,159	8,155	3,229	40,467	1,163	2,320	410
		Q2	45,954	958	4,226	3,372	3,625	4,445	5,063	8,417	8,475	3,378	41,959	1,182	2,368	445
		Q3	45,281	959	4,162	3,344	3,478	4,403	5,002	8,273	8,305	3,352	41,278	1,168	2,397	438
		Q4	46,297	968	4,226	3,368	3,595	4,450	5,197	8,501	8,430	3,500	42,235	1,179	2,424	459

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.

3 See Definitions for an explanation of how the Intrastat threshold affects counts of traders within the European Union.

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

Table 4(c) - Destination of export goods - 2006

Per cent	United Kingdom ¹	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				
EU	61.8	64.9	58.4	60.5	60.0	62.6	60.7	48.5	57.0	61.6	58.0	59.7	51.1	63.3
North America	15.2	13.7	17.8	13.8	14.8	16.2	15.5	19.2	16.7	13.4	16.3	21.2	19.8	18.9
Asia and Oceania	9.8	9.1	10.4	12.9	12.0	8.4	10.9	13.2	10.5	12.3	11.1	9.2	11.6	7.6
Middle East and Africa	6.3	3.7	8.0	5.3	6.7	6.3	6.0	9.7	7.6	6.0	7.2	5.2	7.8	6.5
Other Europe	5.7	7.3	4.2	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.6	8.6	7.0	5.4	6.2	3.3	8.2	2.7
Latin America and Caribbean	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.9	1.2	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.0
World	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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) - Value¹ of exports of selected services (current prices)

£ million		GO Region/Country										England	Rest of UK
		United Kingdom	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West		
	Services												
	Computer and information	2001 3,255	15	120	65	75	90	150	995	1,450	100	3,060	195
		2002 3,955	10	150	55	60	125	125	1,675	1,465	90	3,755	200
		2003 4,985	20	230	65	75	185	180	2,080	1,765	115	4,715	270
		2004 6,375	30	270	105	75	220	310	2,520	2,305	120	5,955	420
	Royalties and license fees²	2001 4,690	35	360	40	170	85	520	2,345	890	170	4,615	75
		2002 4,905	55	405	50	140	105	585	2,120	1,155	165	4,780	125
		2003 5,265	50	365	70	110	90	695	2,315	1,210	155	5,060	205
		2004 5,815	35	465	65	110	75	405	1,545	2,340	640	5,680	135
	Merchandising and other trade related services	2001 2,665	70	135	30	45	55	75	1,480	650	45	2,585	80
		2002 2,420	35	135	25	40	30	105	1,360	515	40	2,285	135
		2003 2,470	30	140	30	35	30	145	1,500	415	30	2,355	115
		2004 2,245	35	175	40	35	35	155	1,140	440	45	2,100	145
	Legal, accounting and management consulting	2001 3,490	15	120	75	65	115	95	2,595	245	70	3,395	95
		2002 5,305	20	145	80	90	185	195	3,890	435	120	5,160	145
		2003 5,890	25	150	100	55	190	300	4,295	460	155	5,730	160
		2004 6,170	30	160	115	70	165	280	4,495	480	165	5,960	210
	Advertising and market research	2001 1,620	5	30	25	55	30	45	1,020	335	35	1,580	40
		2002 1,705	5	35	15	45	25	70	1,105	355	20	1,675	30
		2003 2,155	5	35	30	65	50	110	1,450	350	20	2,115	40
		2004 1,965	5	25	30	30	40	95	1,265	330	80	1,900	65
	Research and development	2001 2,935	30	50	35	135	50	495	250	1,575	150	2,770	165
		2002 2,900	*3	*3	60	175	40	495	200	1,255	80	2,305	320
		2003 3,465	105	185	80	200	40	635	350	1,350	175	3,120	345
		2004 4,465	95	725	85	215	50	730	190	1,835	150	4,075	390
	Architectural, surveying and construction⁴	2001 395	10	20	40	15	15	50	135	70	5	360	35
		2002 330	15	20	35	10	10	25	110	65	5	295	35
		2003 410	10	30	25	15	5	50	145	75	10	365	45
		2004 550	5	20	15	5	5	55	100	175	20	400	150
	Property management⁵	2001 3,690	60	65	170	20	35	520	1,915	785	30	3,600	90
		2002 2,805	290	60	60	50	50	145	885	1,090	60	2,690	115
		2003 1,480	195	25	35	70	100	105	335	500	40	1,405	75
		2004 1,810	190	45	55	50	45	105	520	580	90	1,680	130
	Services between affiliated enterprises, n.i.e.	2001 1,480	5	25	15	10	20	65	465	660	60	1,325	155
		2002 1,620	5	35	25	20	20	110	720	455	45	1,435	185
		2003 2,105	10	60	25	30	150	150	905	495	65	1,890	215
		2004 2,140	10	70	25	25	60	135	815	480	55	1,675	465
	Services not currently regionalised	2001 59,825											
		2002 64,040											
		2003 68,850											
		2004 76,280											
	Total Exports of Services (including services not currently regionalised)	2001 84,045											
		2002 89,985											
		2003 97,075											
		2004 107,815											

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 2006 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 Earnings¹ - 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 exc supp surveys	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	
Female	9.57	8.41	8.88	8.78	8.35	8.84	9.30	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 inc supp surveys ²	11.10	9.90	10.56	10.16	10.07	10.30	11.12	15.05	12.00	10.38	11.29	10.21	10.35	11.14	9.46	
Female	9.42	8.37	8.79	8.70	8.23	8.67	9.11	12.81	9.97	8.69	9.56	8.56	9.06	9.44	8.83	
Total	10.44	9.29	9.88	9.60	9.45	9.69	10.34	13.99	11.16	9.64	10.59	9.51	9.81	10.48	9.26	
2005 Male	11.42	10.36	10.80	10.44	10.56	10.56	11.28	15.69	12.19	10.69	11.58	10.26	10.70	11.46	9.91	
Female	9.85	8.74	9.34	8.98	8.81	9.18	9.38	13.33	10.16	8.92	9.94	8.95	9.57	9.86	9.20	
Total	10.77	9.69	10.22	9.91	9.94	10.06	10.50	14.51	11.30	9.97	10.93	9.77	10.23	10.80	9.64	
2006 Male	11.83	10.85	11.11	10.85	11.02	11.00	11.74	15.88	12.78	11.11	12.00	10.69	11.30	11.88	10.18	
Female	10.26	8.92	9.79	9.24	9.20	9.57	9.83	13.75	10.52	9.37	10.36	9.31	10.05	10.26	9.92	
Total	11.21	10.05	10.54	10.26	10.31	10.42	11.00	14.88	11.82	10.38	11.33	10.06	10.76	11.24	10.04	

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. 2005 Estimates have been revised for late corrections to the data results for 2004 and 2005 have also been revised to take into account the new ONS geography and LFS weights.

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 Earnings¹

£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 exc supp surveys	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	
Female	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 inc supp surveys ²	10.60	10.24	10.80	9.97	10.21	10.23	11.03	13.83	11.87	10.50	10.73	10.40	10.01	10.67	9.00	
Female	8.27	7.40	8.14	7.70	7.54	7.84	8.30	12.45	9.87	8.06	8.46	7.68	7.55	8.30	6.85	
Total	10.14	9.75	10.39	9.47	9.67	9.66	10.41	13.27	11.33	9.92	10.30	9.56	9.50	10.21	8.63	
2005 Male	11.06	10.87	11.30	10.38	10.77	10.48	11.45	14.30	12.50	10.88	11.15	10.86	10.64	11.11	9.35	
Female	8.67	8.43	8.82	7.79	7.56	8.01	9.57	13.30	9.77	8.29	8.84	8.09	7.86	8.70	7.73	
Total	10.57	10.47	10.90	9.92	10.05	9.96	11.00	13.81	11.85	10.33	10.71	10.22	9.93	10.63	9.03	
2006 Male	11.44	11.12	11.55	10.67	11.11	10.93	11.64	14.38	13.05	11.05	11.49	11.57	11.62	11.51	9.40	
Female	8.94	8.10	8.99	8.18	7.97	8.31	9.38	13.76	10.05	8.35	9.14	7.66	8.09	8.99	7.91	
Total	10.94	10.75	11.07	10.23	10.49	10.42	11.22	14.20	12.13	10.43	11.03	10.75	10.75	11.00	9.10	

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. 2005 Estimates have been revised for late corrections to the data results for 2004 and 2005 have also been revised to take into account the new ONS geography and LFS weights.

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 Earnings¹

£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	8.68	9.36	7.91	8.52	9.20	9.30
Female	7.49	6.55	6.93	6.82	6.69	7.04	7.45	9.93	7.70	6.80	7.64	7.64	6.78	6.99	7.50	7.08
Total	8.38	7.22	7.64	7.48	7.51	7.83	8.20	10.93	8.65	7.60	8.52	8.52	7.28	7.68	8.39	7.96
1999 Male	9.58	8.34	8.87	8.47	8.54	9.06	9.29	12.48	9.92	8.70	9.71	9.71	8.25	8.95	9.59	9.27
Female	7.84	6.82	7.19	7.11	6.94	7.31	7.75	10.31	7.95	6.99	7.92	7.92	7.14	7.52	7.85	7.40
Total	8.70	7.52	7.98	7.75	7.84	8.22	8.54	11.33	8.94	7.78	8.83	8.83	7.65	8.23	8.72	8.24
2000 Male	9.92	8.45	9.18	8.75	8.75	9.34	9.52	13.19	10.42	9.19	10.09	10.09	8.82	9.22	9.93	9.40
Female	8.12	7.14	7.45	7.30	7.29	7.56	7.89	10.73	8.40	7.29	8.22	8.22	7.47	7.64	8.13	7.60
Total	9.05	7.80	8.26	8.00	8.13	8.44	8.70	11.97	9.44	8.14	9.20	9.20	8.12	8.39	9.06	8.42
2001 Male	10.35	8.78	9.35	8.96	9.08	9.88	10.09	13.76	10.90	9.54	10.54	10.54	8.95	9.67	10.38	9.52
Female	8.51	7.26	7.83	7.65	7.68	7.97	8.25	11.48	8.76	7.68	8.63	8.63	7.69	8.09	8.53	7.91
Total	9.46	7.94	8.59	8.34	8.40	8.97	9.13	12.61	9.84	8.53	9.60	9.60	8.28	8.83	9.47	8.64
2002 Male	10.87	9.06	9.85	9.34	9.61	10.13	10.70	14.49	11.76	10.19	11.04	11.04	9.34	10.12	10.89	9.93
Female	8.92	7.61	8.33	8.08	7.80	8.19	8.53	12.06	9.33	7.96	9.02	9.02	7.96	8.59	8.94	8.20
Total	9.89	8.36	9.08	8.76	8.69	9.16	9.60	13.24	10.53	8.96	10.07	10.07	8.62	9.35	9.92	9.02
2003 Male	11.08	9.32	10.07	9.83	9.84	10.09	10.79	14.97	11.99	10.36	11.32	11.32	9.48	10.19	11.10	9.90
Female	9.26	7.94	8.70	8.55	8.30	8.44	9.00	12.44	9.73	8.40	9.36	9.36	8.37	8.83	9.28	8.38
Total	10.18	8.57	9.32	9.22	9.16	9.24	9.94	13.66	10.85	9.34	10.36	10.36	9.05	9.46	10.21	9.05
2004 Male	11.60	9.74	10.63	10.45	10.15	10.50	11.39	15.57	12.40	10.61	11.81	11.81	10.56	10.60	11.63	10.55
exc supp surveys	Female	9.72	8.57	8.94	8.90	8.57	9.01	9.46	10.11	8.79	9.84	9.84	8.79	9.25	9.72	9.21
Total	10.69	9.18	9.75	9.68	9.46	9.78	10.48	14.22	11.29	9.71	10.85	10.85	9.71	9.90	10.71	9.95
2004 Male	11.47	9.67	10.52	10.30	9.99	10.27	11.24	15.41	12.26	10.52	11.67	11.67	10.34	10.53	11.49	10.35
inc supp surveys ²	Female	9.61	8.48	8.88	8.79	8.43	8.85	9.21	12.87	10.01	9.71	9.71	8.72	9.19	9.63	9.06
Total	10.56	9.07	9.68	9.60	9.28	9.60	10.33	14.08	11.17	9.62	10.71	10.71	9.59	9.82	10.58	9.80
2005 Male	11.69	10.12	10.57	10.46	10.42	10.81	11.28	16.07	12.27	10.77	11.90	11.90	10.04	10.71	11.71	10.84
Female	10.01	8.80	9.47	9.14	9.10	9.37	9.40	13.36	10.20	9.03	10.12	10.12	9.05	9.75	10.02	9.57
Total	10.86	9.38	10.03	9.84	9.86	10.10	10.36	14.62	11.24	9.94	11.02	11.02	9.59	10.25	10.87	10.12
2006 Male	12.06	10.48	10.92	10.82	10.78	11.09	11.76	16.04	12.80	11.32	12.28	12.28	10.48	11.22	12.09	11.08
Female	10.44	8.98	9.87	9.37	9.46	9.69	9.85	13.77	10.59	9.55	10.50	10.50	9.50	10.21	10.45	10.31
Total	11.28	9.63	10.38	10.16	10.16	10.36	10.90	14.95	11.77	10.41	11.42	11.42	9.97	10.71	11.29	10.68

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. 2005 Estimates have been revised for late corrections to the data results for 2004 and 2005 have also been revised to take into account the new ONS geography and LFS weights.

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^{1,2} - Residence Based

Thousands	United Kingdom ³	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	26,238	1,014	2,872	2,169	1,939	2,330	2,501	3,264	3,824	2,237	22,150	1,178	2,227	670
	Summer	26,278	1,014	2,902	2,170	1,915	2,338	2,508	3,283	3,817	2,242	22,189	1,175	2,230	671
	Autumn	26,394	1,027	2,931	2,179	1,921	2,350	2,521	3,296	3,832	2,223	22,281	1,183	2,243	675
	Winter	26,474	1,043	2,934	2,191	1,935	2,333	2,514	3,315	3,841	2,262	22,367	1,186	2,237	673
2000	Spring	26,521	1,040	2,944	2,178	1,939	2,334	2,520	3,306	3,871	2,267	22,399	1,186	2,249	673
	Summer	26,630	1,052	2,968	2,207	1,944	2,330	2,539	3,305	3,890	2,260	22,494	1,200	2,266	658
	Autumn	26,721	1,047	2,948	2,215	1,932	2,341	2,562	3,338	3,881	2,302	22,566	1,195	2,283	671
	Winter	26,705	1,045	2,947	2,214	1,924	2,327	2,579	3,335	3,871	2,280	22,522	1,194	2,299	681
2001	Spring	26,824	1,049	2,961	2,206	1,926	2,352	2,597	3,388	3,879	2,284	22,643	1,194	2,304	676
	Summer	26,863	1,053	2,985	2,198	1,923	2,348	2,580	3,418	3,892	2,296	22,694	1,178	2,298	687
	Autumn	26,845	1,052	2,933	2,211	1,942	2,357	2,569	3,420	3,896	2,294	22,674	1,180	2,287	697
	Winter	26,889	1,054	2,951	2,212	1,950	2,373	2,585	3,407	3,896	2,302	22,729	1,185	2,283	685
2002	Spring	26,901	1,060	2,958	2,213	1,949	2,374	2,591	3,410	3,902	2,290	22,747	1,185	2,279	683
	Summer	27,024	1,059	2,966	2,213	1,972	2,385	2,587	3,432	3,895	2,314	22,824	1,206	2,295	695
	Autumn	27,023	1,061	2,963	2,218	1,983	2,377	2,585	3,415	3,877	2,316	22,794	1,224	2,304	694
	Winter	27,173	1,043	3,029	2,233	1,973	2,392	2,571	3,438	3,883	2,316	22,879	1,252	2,328	707
2003	Spring	27,152	1,049	3,029	2,245	1,976	2,381	2,557	3,397	3,889	2,306	22,829	1,259	2,330	726
	Summer	27,263	1,058	3,046	2,260	1,978	2,375	2,591	3,405	3,877	2,323	22,912	1,280	2,345	714
	Autumn	27,245	1,062	3,046	2,267	1,967	2,360	2,586	3,434	3,877	2,321	22,920	1,281	2,327	706
	Winter	27,289	1,079	3,046	2,266	1,983	2,366	2,634	3,411	3,873	2,339	22,997	1,269	2,319	694
2004	Spring	27,417	1,086	3,072	2,273	1,995	2,383	2,633	3,436	3,859	2,349	23,086	1,281	2,341	698
	Summer	27,401	1,087	3,073	2,276	1,995	2,387	2,617	3,438	3,868	2,318	23,058	1,282	2,353	697
	Autumn	27,455	1,093	3,064	2,287	1,982	2,427	2,617	3,414	3,886	2,343	23,112	1,261	2,366	698
	Winter	27,588	1,092	3,092	2,296	1,998	2,426	2,619	3,424	3,898	2,346	23,191	1,279	2,373	723
2005	Spring	27,630	1,102	3,064	2,301	2,008	2,422	2,626	3,466	3,894	2,352	23,234	1,270	2,382	721
	Summer	27,633	1,103	3,069	2,299	2,016	2,418	2,629	3,453	3,904	2,355	23,245	1,266	2,375	720
	Autumn	27,722	1,097	3,081	2,316	2,037	2,411	2,628	3,479	3,906	2,345	23,300	1,283	2,383	736
	Winter	27,640	1,105	3,058	2,311	2,039	2,394	2,599	3,480	3,906	2,334	23,226	1,275	2,391	726
2006	Spring	27,754	1,121	3,082	2,307	2,036	2,413	2,598	3,524	3,912	2,347	23,340	1,271	2,389	735
	Summer	27,775	1,136	3,080	2,309	2,037	2,419	2,584	3,518	3,924	2,361	23,369	1,272	2,378	743
	Autumn	27,794	1,126	3,092	2,293	2,043	2,427	2,593	3,535	3,924	2,347	23,381	1,285	2,391	733
	Winter	27,832	1,133	3,075	2,309	2,031	2,407	2,600	3,555	3,919	2,369	23,398	1,281	2,423	741

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^{1,2} - 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					
1999	Spring	73.8	65.7	70.5	72.8	77.0	73.5	77.9	71.7	79.9	78.4	74.6	68.6	71.4	66.9
	Summer	73.9	65.8	71.3	72.8	76.0	73.7	78.0	71.7	79.6	78.4	74.6	68.4	71.5	66.9
	Autumn	74.1	66.7	72.0	73.1	76.1	74.1	78.3	71.6	79.7	77.6	74.8	68.8	71.9	67.2
	Winter	74.2	67.8	72.0	73.5	76.6	73.5	77.9	71.7	79.8	78.8	75.0	69.0	71.7	66.9
2000	Spring	74.2	67.6	72.2	73.0	76.7	73.6	78.0	71.1	80.3	78.8	75.0	68.9	72.1	66.8
	Summer	74.4	68.4	72.8	73.9	76.8	73.4	78.4	70.7	80.6	78.3	75.2	69.6	72.7	65.2
	Autumn	74.6	68.1	72.2	74.1	76.2	73.8	79.0	71.1	80.3	79.6	75.3	69.2	73.2	66.3
	Winter	74.4	67.9	72.2	73.9	75.8	73.2	79.4	70.6	79.9	78.7	75.0	69.1	73.7	67.1
2001	Spring	74.6	68.1	72.5	73.5	75.7	73.9	79.8	71.4	80.0	78.7	75.2	69.1	73.8	66.5
	Summer	74.5	68.4	73.0	73.1	75.5	73.7	79.2	71.6	80.1	79.0	75.2	68.1	73.5	67.4
	Autumn	74.4	68.3	71.6	73.4	76.1	73.9	78.8	71.3	80.1	78.8	75.0	68.2	73.1	68.2
	Winter	74.4	68.3	72.0	73.3	76.2	74.3	79.2	70.8	80.0	79.0	75.1	68.3	73.0	66.9
2002	Spring	74.3	68.7	72.1	73.3	76.0	74.2	79.3	70.7	80.1	78.5	75.0	68.2	72.9	66.7
	Summer	74.5	68.6	72.2	73.1	76.6	74.4	79.1	70.9	79.9	79.2	75.2	69.2	73.4	67.7
	Autumn	74.4	68.7	72.0	73.2	76.9	74.1	78.9	70.4	79.4	79.1	74.9	70.2	73.7	67.4
	Winter	74.7	67.5	73.5	73.6	76.3	74.5	78.3	70.8	79.5	79.0	75.1	71.6	74.4	68.6
2003	Spring	74.6	67.8	73.3	73.9	76.3	74.1	77.8	69.9	79.5	78.5	74.8	71.9	74.4	70.3
	Summer	74.8	68.3	73.6	74.2	76.2	73.8	78.6	70.0	79.2	78.9	75.0	73.0	74.8	69.1
	Autumn	74.6	68.5	73.5	74.3	75.6	73.3	78.4	70.4	79.1	78.7	74.9	72.9	74.2	68.1
	Winter	74.6	69.5	73.4	74.1	76.1	73.4	79.7	69.8	78.9	79.1	75.1	72.1	73.9	66.8
2004	Spring	74.8	69.8	73.9	74.2	76.4	73.9	79.6	70.2	78.6	79.3	75.2	72.6	74.4	67.1
	Summer	74.7	69.8	73.8	74.1	76.3	73.9	79.0	70.1	78.7	78.1	75.0	72.6	74.7	66.8
	Autumn	74.7	70.1	73.5	74.3	75.6	75.1	78.9	69.4	79.0	78.7	75.1	71.3	75.0	67.0
	Winter	74.9	69.8	74.1	74.5	76.1	74.9	78.8	69.3	79.1	78.7	75.2	72.3	75.1	69.2
2005	Spring	74.9	70.3	73.3	74.5	76.4	74.7	78.8	69.8	78.9	78.8	75.1	71.7	75.3	68.8
	Summer	74.7	70.2	73.3	74.3	76.5	74.4	78.7	69.3	79.0	78.8	75.0	71.4	75.0	68.5
	Autumn	74.8	69.7	73.5	74.7	77.2	74.0	78.5	69.5	78.9	78.3	75.0	72.3	75.2	69.9
	Winter	74.5	70.1	72.9	74.4	77.2	73.4	77.5	69.3	78.8	77.8	74.6	71.8	75.4	68.7
2006	Spring	74.6	70.9	73.4	74.2	77.0	73.8	77.4	69.9	78.8	78.1	74.9	71.5	75.3	69.4
	Summer	74.6	71.7	73.3	74.1	76.9	73.8	76.9	69.5	79.0	78.4	74.8	71.5	74.8	70.1
	Autumn	74.5	70.9	73.5	73.5	77.1	73.9	77.0	69.5	78.9	77.8	74.7	72.1	75.2	68.9
	Winter	74.5	71.2	73.0	73.8	76.5	73.2	77.1	69.7	78.7	78.4	74.6	71.8	76.1	69.5

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^{1,2,3} and Shares of Total UK Jobs - Workplace Based

Thousands	United Kingdom ⁴	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	26,013	986	2,893	2,096	1,733	2,296	2,255	3,994	3,640	2,091	21,985	1,085	2,282	661	
June	26,081	991	2,919	2,107	1,737	2,299	2,266	3,966	3,652	2,109	22,044	1,098	2,274	664	
September	26,133	1,001	2,940	2,122	1,750	2,309	2,267	3,940	3,654	2,108	22,091	1,103	2,276	665	
December	26,296	1,005	2,973	2,152	1,746	2,330	2,282	3,965	3,668	2,117	22,238	1,101	2,281	675	
2003 March	26,012	994	2,935	2,131	1,735	2,305	2,263	3,917	3,618	2,086	21,984	1,097	2,263	669	
June	26,146	1,000	2,944	2,160	1,746	2,313	2,278	3,926	3,618	2,109	22,094	1,102	2,277	673	
September	26,186	999	2,949	2,171	1,757	2,308	2,287	3,920	3,601	2,120	22,112	1,117	2,283	673	
December	26,407	1,015	2,979	2,196	1,773	2,325	2,310	3,935	3,620	2,141	22,294	1,122	2,308	683	
2004 March	26,238	1,007	2,973	2,199	1,744	2,304	2,292	3,898	3,607	2,132	22,156	1,118	2,284	681	
June	26,358	1,004	2,982	2,212	1,763	2,306	2,301	3,916	3,618	2,146	22,248	1,133	2,297	680	
September	26,423	1,017	2,989	2,230	1,779	2,298	2,291	3,910	3,614	2,156	22,285	1,152	2,302	684	
December	26,733	1,015	3,030	2,250	1,803	2,346	2,302	3,963	3,652	2,176	22,536	1,164	2,337	696	
2005 March	26,654	1,026	2,997	2,219	1,813	2,333	2,302	3,962	3,643	2,164	22,459	1,153	2,346	696	
June	26,747	1,036	2,990	2,223	1,818	2,331	2,306	3,971	3,667	2,194	22,537	1,161	2,355	694	
September	26,831	1,052	2,984	2,234	1,830	2,333	2,305	3,987	3,684	2,191	22,598	1,170	2,369	695	
December	27,065	1,064	2,961	2,252	1,845	2,363	2,340	4,036	3,740	2,197	22,797	1,186	2,379	703	
2006 March	26,861	1,053	2,934	2,234	1,833	2,333	2,311	4,012	3,710	2,190	22,610	1,184	2,368	700	
June	27,035	1,061	2,946	2,243	1,844	2,341	2,331	4,035	3,735	2,211	22,749	1,203	2,383	700	
September	27,073	1,057	2,936	2,252	1,854	2,342	2,345	4,034	3,737	2,209	22,766	1,219	2,384	704	
December	27,298	1,070	2,954	2,262	1,882	2,357	2,361	4,081	3,761	2,222	22,951	1,228	2,406	713	

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	8.1	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	8.1	84.5	4.2	8.7	2.5	
December	100	3.8	11.3	8.2	6.6	8.9	8.7	15.1	13.9	8.1	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	8.0	84.5	4.2	8.7	2.6	
June	100	3.8	11.3	8.3	6.7	8.8	8.7	15.0	13.8	8.1	84.5	4.2	8.7	2.6	
September	100	3.8	11.3	8.3	6.7	8.8	8.7	15.0	13.8	8.1	84.4	4.3	8.7	2.6	
December	100	3.8	11.3	8.3	6.7	8.8	8.7	14.9	13.7	8.1	84.4	4.2	8.7	2.6	
2004 March	100	3.8	11.3	8.4	6.6	8.8	8.7	14.9	13.7	8.1	84.4	4.3	8.7	2.6	
June	100	3.8	11.3	8.4	6.7	8.7	8.7	14.9	13.7	8.1	84.4	4.3	8.7	2.6	
September	100	3.8	11.3	8.4	6.7	8.7	8.7	14.8	13.7	8.2	84.3	4.4	8.7	2.6	
December	100	3.8	11.3	8.4	6.7	8.8	8.6	14.8	13.7	8.1	84.3	4.4	8.7	2.6	
2005 March	100	3.8	11.2	8.3	6.8	8.8	8.6	14.9	13.7	8.1	84.3	4.3	8.8	2.6	
June	100	3.9	11.2	8.3	6.8	8.7	8.6	14.8	13.7	8.2	84.3	4.3	8.8	2.6	
September	100	3.9	11.1	8.3	6.8	8.7	8.6	14.9	13.7	8.2	84.2	4.4	8.8	2.6	
December	100	3.9	10.9	8.3	6.8	8.7	8.6	14.9	13.8	8.1	84.2	4.4	8.8	2.6	
2006 March	100	3.9	10.9	8.3	6.8	8.7	8.6	14.9	13.8	8.2	84.2	4.4	8.8	2.6	
June	100	3.9	10.9	8.3	6.8	8.7	8.6	14.9	13.8	8.2	84.1	4.4	8.8	2.6	
September	100	3.9	10.8	8.3	6.8	8.7	8.7	14.9	13.8	8.2	84.1	4.5	8.8	2.6	
December	100	3.9	10.8	8.3	6.9	8.6	8.6	14.9	13.8	8.1	84.1	4.5	8.8	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^{1,2}

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				
1999	Q1	6.2	9.5	6.6	6.8	5.1	7.1	4.2	7.7	3.9	4.9	6.0	7.2	7.4	7.2
	Q2	6.0	9.6	6.3	6.3	5.4	6.9	4.3	7.5	4.0	4.5	5.8	7.5	7.1	7.6
	Q3	5.9	9.7	6.3	6.0	5.6	6.4	3.9	7.4	3.9	4.4	5.7	7.2	6.9	7.1
	Q4	5.8	8.4	6.0	6.1	5.4	6.7	4.2	7.1	4.0	4.1	5.6	7.2	7.1	6.7
2000	Q1	5.8	8.8	6.0	6.4	5.1	6.1	3.9	7.6	3.5	4.3	5.5	6.7	7.5	6.5
	Q2	5.5	8.9	5.3	6.1	4.8	6.1	3.7	7.4	3.3	4.3	5.3	6.1	7.1	6.7
	Q3	5.3	8.9	5.4	5.9	4.8	5.7	3.7	6.9	3.1	4.0	5.1	6.7	6.6	5.6
	Q4	5.2	7.7	5.3	6.1	4.7	6.0	3.6	6.8	3.4	3.9	5.1	5.8	6.2	6.1
2001	Q1	5.1	7.6	5.2	5.4	4.7	5.6	3.5	6.5	3.4	3.9	4.9	6.0	5.9	6.2
	Q2	5.0	7.4	5.3	5.5	5.0	5.5	3.6	6.2	3.2	3.6	4.8	6.1	6.3	6.1
	Q3	5.1	7.1	5.1	5.3	4.6	5.4	4.0	6.6	3.4	3.6	4.9	5.5	6.6	6.0
	Q4	5.2	7.2	5.4	5.1	4.5	5.5	3.9	7.4	3.4	3.6	5.0	5.8	6.7	5.9
2002	Q1	5.2	7.3	5.4	5.1	4.7	5.6	3.7	6.9	3.6	3.5	5.0	5.7	6.6	6.1
	Q2	5.2	6.5	5.5	5.3	4.6	5.7	3.7	6.8	3.8	3.7	5.0	5.7	6.3	5.6
	Q3	5.3	6.2	5.5	5.6	4.7	5.9	3.9	7.1	4.0	4.0	5.2	5.2	6.4	6.1
	Q4	5.1	7.3	4.9	5.0	4.8	5.7	4.0	6.6	4.0	4.0	5.0	5.1	6.1	5.5
2003	Q1	5.1	6.7	4.9	5.3	4.0	6.0	4.6	7.0	3.9	3.8	5.1	4.9	5.9	5.3
	Q2	4.9	6.1	5.0	5.1	4.3	5.6	3.9	7.2	3.9	3.4	4.9	4.5	5.3	5.2
	Q3	5.1	6.6	5.0	4.9	4.6	5.9	4.0	7.2	3.9	3.3	5.0	4.7	5.9	5.6
	Q4	4.9	6.3	4.7	4.9	4.5	5.7	3.4	7.0	3.8	3.0	4.8	4.8	5.8	6.2
2004	Q1	4.8	5.6	4.5	4.8	4.7	5.5	3.4	7.0	3.8	3.0	4.7	4.6	5.8	5.3
	Q2	4.8	5.5	4.4	4.6	4.2	5.5	3.8	7.0	3.7	3.7	4.7	4.2	6.0	5.1
	Q3	4.7	5.9	4.5	4.6	4.1	5.0	3.6	7.2	3.6	3.3	4.6	4.9	5.3	5.0
	Q4	4.7	6.4	4.6	4.6	4.2	4.7	3.8	7.2	3.5	3.3	4.6	4.2	5.7	4.6
2005	Q1	4.7	5.8	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.7	3.8	6.7	3.7	3.6	4.6	4.6	5.5	4.8
	Q2	4.8	6.8	4.4	4.8	4.2	4.7	3.9	7.2	3.8	3.2	4.7	4.6	5.4	4.9
	Q3	4.8	6.7	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.7	4.1	6.7	4.0	3.7	4.8	4.6	5.5	4.3
	Q4	5.1	6.5	4.9	5.4	4.6	5.3	4.5	7.4	4.2	3.9	5.2	4.9	5.2	4.5
2006	Q1	5.2	6.6	4.9	5.4	5.0	5.2	4.8	7.7	4.5	3.6	5.3	4.8	5.3	4.4
	Q2	5.5	6.1	5.3	5.7	5.4	5.7	5.0	7.9	4.7	3.7	5.5	5.7	5.4	4.2
	Q3	5.6	6.9	5.6	6.0	5.3	6.1	5.0	8.0	4.5	3.9	5.7	5.4	5.0	4.7
	Q4	5.5	6.5	5.3	6.0	5.8	6.5	4.5	7.9	4.3	3.8	5.6	5.2	5.2	4.2

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^{1,2}

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					
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	
June	3.0	4.3	3.3	3.4	2.9	4.0	2.4	3.6	1.9	1.9	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.2	
September	3.0	4.3	3.4	3.4	3.0	4.0	2.4	3.5	1.9	1.9	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.2	
December	3.0	4.4	3.3	3.3	2.9	4.0	2.4	3.4	1.8	1.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.1	

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 ^{1,2}

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					
1999 March	24.9	25.1	22.2	23.1	21.1	26.1	22.4	31.5	22.0	20.7	24.6	21.9	21.7	43.1	
June	25.6	25.7	22.7	23.9	22.9	26.5	23.6	31.4	23.3	22.4	25.4	22.7	22.4	41.8	
September	24.3	25.2	21.5	22.7	22.0	25.4	22.4	29.5	21.8	20.4	24.1	22.0	22.1	37.4	
December	24.1	25.0	21.5	21.8	21.7	26.7	22.1	29.6	21.2	19.1	23.9	21.4	22.0	36.2	
2000 March	22.2	22.7	19.8	20.2	19.6	25.4	20.3	28.2	19.7	17.4	22.2	19.8	19.9	33.0	
June	23.1	23.4	20.8	21.1	20.6	25.7	21.3	28.3	20.8	18.6	23.1	20.7	21.0	32.4	
September	22.2	23.1	20.4	20.3	20.0	24.3	20.3	26.9	19.5	17.8	22.1	19.5	20.9	30.3	
December	21.1	22.1	19.4	19.2	18.9	23.5	18.8	26.0	18.1	16.1	21.0	18.6	20.0	30.8	
2001 March	19.7	21.3	18.1	17.8	17.3	21.7	16.6	24.7	16.8	14.8	19.5	17.5	18.3	31.3	
June	20.6	22.4	19.2	18.7	18.4	22.7	17.6	24.3	17.3	15.9	20.3	19.7	18.9	32.2	
September	19.7	21.3	18.9	18.1	18.2	21.8	16.1	22.9	15.5	14.8	19.4	18.9	18.0	30.7	
December	18.0	18.7	17.7	16.9	16.9	20.7	14.2	21.0	13.0	13.0	17.7	17.0	15.9	30.8	
2002 March	16.3	17.4	16.1	15.4	15.1	18.9	12.4	19.8	11.3	11.8	16.1	15.3	14.0	27.6	
June	16.7	18.1	16.6	15.7	16.1	19.0	12.8	19.6	11.8	13.1	16.6	16.3	14.1	26.2	
September	16.1	18.1	16.3	14.9	15.4	17.7	12.3	19.2	11.7	12.6	16.0	15.2	14.2	23.3	
December	15.7	17.0	15.8	14.3	14.5	17.1	12.2	19.3	11.9	11.7	15.6	14.8	14.1	22.8	
2003 March	14.6	15.1	14.6	13.0	13.1	15.6	11.1	18.9	11.0	10.8	14.5	13.5	13.0	22.0	
June	15.2	15.2	15.1	13.7	13.6	15.9	12.0	19.3	12.2	11.8	15.2	14.5	13.2	21.8	
September	15.4	14.5	15.3	13.7	14.5	16.0	12.7	19.6	12.5	11.9	15.4	14.3	13.7	21.5	
December	15.8	14.2	15.4	13.9	15.4	16.7	13.3	19.9	13.0	11.9	15.7	13.8	13.9	24.5	
2004 March	15.2	13.7	14.5	13.0	15.0	16.3	12.4	19.7	12.9	11.3	15.2	12.9	13.5	25.3	
June	16.4	14.8	15.2	13.8	16.3	17.4	13.7	20.3	14.6	12.9	16.3	14.4	14.9	26.2	
September	16.1	13.9	14.3	13.1	16.0	17.2	13.6	20.1	14.5	12.2	15.9	14.0	15.3	25.0	
December	15.6	12.8	13.8	12.3	14.9	17.1	12.9	20.1	13.9	10.8	15.3	13.9	15.2	25.2	
2005 March	14.2	11.5	12.2	10.8	13.4	16.0	11.4	19.0	12.7	9.4	13.9	12.6	14.1	22.7	
June	14.3	12.1	12.5	10.9	13.8	15.2	11.9	18.4	12.5	10.0	14.0	12.9	14.8	21.7	
September	14.2	12.6	12.4	11.1	14.0	15.4	12.7	18.0	12.6	10.1	14.0	12.3	14.8	20.6	
December	14.5	13.5	12.8	11.4	14.0	16.3	13.1	18.2	12.6	10.4	14.3	12.1	14.5	21.6	
2006 March	14.2	13.6	12.6	11.8	13.4	16.7	12.7	18.3	12.3	10.2	14.2	12.0	13.4	20.9	
June	15.9	15.4	14.2	13.5	14.9	19.0	14.6	19.5	14.0	11.6	15.9	13.7	15.0	21.4	
September	16.8	15.9	15.1	14.9	15.4	20.3	15.4	20.2	15.6	12.3	16.9	14.2	16.1	20.8	
December	17.1	15.8	15.7	15.3	16.1	21.1	15.8	20.6	15.8	12.2	17.3	14.1	16.2	21.6	

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 ¹ Spring	57.9	54.1	57.3	52.7	54.2	54.0	60.0	59.6	61.9	54.6	57.1	55.8	66.8	55.8
Autumn	64.1	58.4	62.8	61.9	61.4	60.3	65.0	62.7	69.4	66.2	63.7	59.2	71.0	63.3
2000 Spring	58.2	50.7	55.7	53.4	55.5	51.6	56.4	59.7	65.9	60.0	57.4	56.7	66.5	57.9
Autumn	65.6	64.8	64.0	57.6	63.4	62.6	65.2	65.1	70.3	68.8	64.9	69.3	71.5	62.1
2001 Spring	59.2	59.3	58.9	53.4	57.2	58.3	58.0	56.8	59.9	62.0	58.2	59.9	70.0	53.8
Autumn	65.5	64.4	61.5	60.8	63.2	62.8	64.5	65.5	68.4	71.7	64.8	64.1	71.9	66.7
2002 Spring	58.0	54.9	50.8	58.3	57.4	54.4	60.0	55.2	60.7	59.5	56.7	59.6	69.8	57.3
Autumn	66.1	65.6	64.0	62.9	65.3	62.0	65.3	64.4	69.6	67.5	65.3	69.4	73.7	63.5
2003 Spring	59.3	56.5	55.0	55.9	56.9	56.2	60.2	59.6	58.5	63.0	58.0	60.3	72.5	58.4
Autumn	65.4	60.1	64.2	61.8	60.3	59.5	67.7	67.4	68.4	68.3	64.7	64.8	74.0	59.8
2004 Spring	57.5	48.7	57.8	55.4	57.5	49.0	58.9	56.3	58.4	58.3	56.1	57.4	71.2	58.1
Autumn	65.2	55.6	63.5	64.4	62.5	63.2	62.7	65.8	69.2	67.5	64.6	66.9	73.1	59.2
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
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
2006 ²		64.1	64.2	61.9	62.7	64.4	68.5	66.1	70.2	68.2	65.9			

1 For series from 1999 to 2005 the methodology was based on drawing small samples of young people from the Labour Force Survey (LFS).

2 The methodology used to produce the estimates from 2006 changed to the use of administrative data, because the sample size for this age group in the LFS was very small. Data from new sources only covers the nine English regions. See definitions section for further details.

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 ¹ Spring	74.7	74.7	80.0	73.4	68.3	68.8	76.0	74.7	78.1	74.6	74.9	68.6	76.2	78.1	
Autumn	75.3	74.2	76.1	76.4	72.5	73.5	78.3	72.8	77.8	73.4	75.2	73.5	76.2	78.5	
2000 Spring	75.5	74.2	76.4	73.0	71.3	72.2	74.3	73.5	81.1	76.4	75.1	75.0	78.2	79.7	
Autumn	75.5	74.5	78.1	72.8	73.6	70.8	77.7	74.9	78.9	76.4	75.6	69.6	76.0	80.8	
2001 Spring	76.4	75.7	76.4	73.6	75.6	72.8	78.2	75.6	77.9	79.4	76.2	76.5	78.7	75.2	
Autumn	75.9	76.1	76.5	69.9	74.2	72.6	73.3	75.3	77.4	79.0	75.0	75.2	82.4	82.7	
2002 Spring	75.7	73.0	72.5	71.0	78.7	70.2	72.0	76.4	79.7	78.7	75.0	75.8	80.0	82.0	
Autumn	75.7	70.2	71.3	73.6	77.7	70.2	74.1	75.5	82.3	76.4	75.2	71.1	80.4	82.4	
2003 Spring	76.4	73.5	73.2	77.6	77.8	75.2	74.3	73.2	79.7	78.2	75.9	78.0	79.6	76.5	
Autumn	76.7	77.9	77.1	76.0	75.2	76.2	79.1	73.8	78.6	76.8	76.6	74.8	79.0	75.2	
2004 Spring	75.3	70.8	75.0	74.8	71.9	69.0	76.2	70.4	79.9	80.7	74.5	76.8	81.6	76.5	
Autumn	75.2	67.1	77.5	72.1	74.7	68.6	73.6	71.5	81.6	76.5	74.4	78.8	79.2	80.2	
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	
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	
2006 ²		69.7	69.8	68.4	69.1	69.4	73.0	70.5	76.0	75.1	71.5				

1 For series from 1999 to 2005 the methodology was based on drawing small samples of young people from the Labour Force Survey (LFS).

2 The methodology used to produce the estimates from 2006 changed to the use of administrative data, because the sample size for this age group in the LFS was very small. Data from new sources only covers the nine English regions. See definitions section for further details.

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 ¹ Spring	50.1	49.1	52.2	50.9	43.1	45.8	47.7	50.2	54.6	48.7	49.8	44.0	56.3	50.1	
Autumn	50.1	41.0	50.1	52.5	47.9	48.6	51.2	51.2	52.0	48.9	50.0	47.7	53.9	46.4	
2000 Spring	50.0	43.8	49.8	46.1	44.6	46.8	51.1	52.9	56.3	51.1	50.0	46.0	53.7	46.5	
Autumn	51.3	46.1	54.4	47.0	50.1	47.0	49.1	50.1	59.0	53.2	51.4	46.2	51.8	55.6	
2001 Spring	52.7	47.3	52.8	50.9	55.0	49.6	50.0	51.2	57.6	57.8	52.8	51.1	54.5	49.2	
Autumn	51.2	49.8	49.8	45.2	51.3	46.5	46.3	52.5	55.2	56.8	50.6	53.3	55.4	49.0	
2002 Spring	51.0	48.6	47.2	45.2	54.3	45.3	46.3	53.2	56.5	53.0	50.4	55.2	53.9	49.7	
Autumn	52.0	45.9	44.8	53.7	51.9	47.8	48.4	52.0	59.7	53.4	51.6	46.7	59.3	52.5	
2003 Spring	52.0	49.3	45.7	53.3	55.9	48.6	49.6	49.7	57.0	54.3	51.5	50.8	59.4	47.2	
Autumn	52.3	54.5	49.6	52.0	54.3	49.3	53.9	48.6	54.2	53.2	51.8	52.0	57.6	49.6	
2004 Spring	51.3	47.3	50.6	53.1	49.1	49.3	48.4	45.7	56.5	55.7	50.9	47.2	59.6	45.8	
Autumn	51.7	44.6	52.3	49.0	53.6	46.5	47.4	48.1	59.5	56.4	51.4	44.8	60.3	44.8	
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	
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	
2006 ²		40.9	43.9	42.7	44.8	44.9	49.5	48.6	54.1	50.1	47.3				

1 For series from 1999 to 2005 the methodology was based on drawing small samples of young people from the Labour Force Survey (LFS).

2 The methodology used to produce the estimates from 2006 changed to the use of administrative data, because the sample size for this age group in the LFS was very small. Data from new sources only covers the nine English regions. See definitions section for further details.

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)¹ 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					
1997	Q2 ²	24.1	19.3	22.2	21.4	20.3	21.1	21.0	32.7	26.2	24.6	24.0	21.9	26.6	21.6	
	Q4	24.7	19.5	23.8	22.0	21.2	20.9	21.5	33.2	26.5	25.1	24.6	23.7	27.1	22.4	
1998	Q2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	Q4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
1999	Q2	26.5	21.7	24.5	22.8	22.5	22.4	24.2	34.5	29.7	25.8	26.3	24.5	29.8	24.5	
	Q4	26.9	20.9	24.7	23.0	23.5	23.0	24.7	35.2	29.8	26.8	26.7	24.8	29.8	24.9	
2000	Q2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	Q4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
2001	Q2	27.7	22.5	25.9	24.6	23.0	24.1	25.0	37.9	28.6	27.9	27.6	25.9	31.2	24.5	
	Q4	28.0	23.3	24.9	23.9	22.7	24.2	25.3	38.9	29.8	27.2	27.7	25.7	32.6	26.4	
2002	Q2	28.1	22.8	25.2	24.2	23.5	24.4	24.7	37.5	31.1	26.7	27.7	27.2	33.1	26.9	
	Q4	29.0	24.6	26.5	24.4	24.5	24.6	25.6	37.9	31.2	29.1	28.5	29.4	33.4	28.1	
2003	Q2	29.1	25.5	26.1	25.4	24.2	25.2	26.4	37.1	31.9	29.4	28.7	28.8	33.9	26.7	
	Q4	30.0	26.1	27.3	27.0	26.4	26.2	26.4	37.6	32.8	29.5	29.6	28.8	35.0	28.1	
2004	Q2	30.4	25.8	27.7	27.7	28.0	26.7	27.6	38.1	32.9	29.3	30.1	28.8	34.4	29.7	
	Q4	30.9	25.5	28.9	26.4	27.8	27.1	28.8	38.3	33.2	29.8	30.4	28.9	36.8	28.8	
2005	Q2	30.9	26.1	28.9	25.7	27.6	26.7	29.0	39.5	33.8	29.3	30.6	28.3	35.6	28.9	
	Q4	31.4	26.4	29.4	26.1	27.6	28.1	28.8	41.6	33.4	31.0	31.3	28.3	35.5	29.4	
2006	Q2	31.6	27.6	29.3	26.3	28.2	27.5	28.3	42.9	33.3	31.4	31.5	27.7	36.0	29.3	
	Q4	32.7	28.7	29.9	27.5	30.1	29.1	28.8	43.5	34.2	32.7	32.5	28.8	37.1	31.3	

Table 9(b)(ii) - Percentage of economically active adults (18-59/64)¹ 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					
1997	Q2 ²	42.7	37.5	41.0	40.2	38.6	38.2	40.2	48.8	45.6	43.5	42.3	39.3	48.6	39.0	
	Q4	43.6	38.1	43.7	40.8	40.6	38.8	39.6	49.5	45.9	44.4	43.2	42.4	48.7	40.9	
1998	Q2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	Q4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
1999	Q2	45.9	42.4	44.8	43.1	42.0	41.0	43.2	50.9	49.9	45.3	45.5	42.7	51.9	43.7	
	Q4	46.7	41.5	46.2	44.5	42.8	41.9	44.3	52.0	50.1	46.4	46.4	43.6	52.6	43.7	
2000	Q2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	Q4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
2001	Q2	47.7	43.0	47.5	45.9	43.7	43.4	45.7	54.2	48.3	48.0	47.4	44.3	53.7	43.6	
	Q4	48.3	44.6	47.4	45.3	44.4	44.0	45.6	55.6	49.4	48.5	47.9	45.3	54.7	45.4	
2002	Q2	48.5	45.7	46.4	46.2	45.2	44.2	45.1	53.9	51.2	48.5	48.0	46.7	55.0	46.7	
	Q4	49.7	45.9	48.2	46.6	46.7	45.8	44.7	54.5	52.3	50.7	49.1	48.9	55.9	48.7	
2003	Q2	49.7	47.6	47.5	46.4	46.5	45.9	46.2	53.7	52.5	51.2	49.1	48.9	56.4	47.3	
	Q4	50.6	47.3	48.6	48.7	49.7	46.5	46.6	54.3	53.2	51.9	50.1	50.5	56.0	48.1	
2004	Q2	50.9	47.3	49.4	48.4	49.8	47.4	47.3	54.6	53.4	51.2	50.4	49.5	56.4	48.8	
	Q4	51.3	46.8	50.9	48.3	48.9	47.5	48.4	54.2	54.1	51.8	50.8	49.2	58.6	48.7	
2005	Q2	51.2	48.5	50.7	46.7	50.3	47.7	48.2	55.0	54.1	51.4	50.9	47.5	57.9	48.0	
	Q4	52.0	49.6	50.9	48.2	49.3	48.1	48.8	56.4	54.4	52.8	51.5	48.7	58.8	49.8	
2006	Q2	52.0	49.9	50.2	47.9	49.8	48.1	48.6	57.9	53.7	52.7	51.5	49.2	58.1	50.2	
	Q4	52.8	50.8	50.9	48.5	50.6	49.2	47.8	58.7	54.8	55.0	52.4	50.7	58.4	50.4	

1 Data based on samples extracted from the Labour Force Survey (LFS).

2 Since last years publication the series has changed from seasonal to calendar quarters and has been backdated to 1997.

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)¹ 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					
1997	Q2 ²	64.8	60.7	63.9	62.0	61.3	60.2	63.9	68.4	67.7	65.9	64.4	62.9	70.2	60.9	
	Q4	65.3	60.4	65.8	61.7	62.1	60.8	63.4	68.8	67.6	66.1	64.8	65.0	70.2	64.7	
1998	Q2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	Q4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
1999	Q2	67.7	65.9	68.1	64.5	63.6	63.0	66.3	70.4	71.0	68.1	67.3	66.7	71.5	67.0	
	Q4	68.2	66.0	68.9	66.4	64.3	63.1	67.1	70.7	71.4	68.8	68.0	66.2	71.9	67.1	
2000	Q2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	Q4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
2001	Q2	69.1	66.6	70.0	67.0	65.0	65.9	67.5	72.4	70.0	70.7	68.8	66.4	73.1	67.9	
	Q4	69.5	67.3	69.3	66.8	66.8	66.3	67.9	73.3	70.3	70.5	69.2	67.0	74.1	69.6	
2002	Q2	70.2	68.7	69.2	68.3	67.8	67.2	69.1	72.9	72.1	70.6	69.9	68.6	73.7	71.6	
	Q4	71.0	68.2	70.4	68.9	68.5	67.9	68.2	73.4	73.6	71.4	70.6	72.0	74.3	72.3	
2003	Q2	71.0	69.6	69.7	69.0	68.0	68.4	69.1	72.9	73.3	72.0	70.6	71.3	74.7	72.6	
	Q4	71.7	69.3	70.7	70.4	69.9	67.9	69.6	73.4	73.9	72.8	71.3	73.3	74.6	72.0	
2004	Q2	71.7	70.5	71.5	70.3	70.1	68.6	69.9	72.8	73.8	72.4	71.4	72.4	74.7	71.6	
	Q4	72.1	70.5	72.8	70.1	69.3	68.9	70.2	72.3	74.7	72.7	71.6	71.0	77.1	71.0	
2005	Q2	72.4	72.6	73.4	69.4	70.9	70.3	69.9	72.8	74.9	73.5	72.2	70.6	76.3	70.5	
	Q4	73.4	74.2	73.6	71.1	70.9	70.9	71.7	74.3	75.1	74.6	73.1	71.6	77.4	72.9	
2006	Q2	73.8	74.4	73.9	70.6	71.2	71.4	71.8	75.7	75.0	75.8	73.5	73.0	77.3	74.5	
	Q4	74.2	75.7	73.9	71.3	72.2	71.9	70.9	75.5	75.9	76.7	73.9	74.1	77.8	73.8	

Table 9(b)(iv) - Percentage of economically active adults (18-59/64)¹ 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					
1997	Q2 ²	13.6	16.5	13.5	14.4	15.8	17.1	13.2	11.3	10.9	11.5	13.3	16.9	12.4	21.3	
	Q4	13.3	16.2	12.7	14.9	15.9	17.0	12.9	11.0	10.4	11.5	13.1	15.8	11.9	19.9	
1998	Q2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	Q4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
1999	Q2	12.1	13.0	12.2	13.1	14.3	14.8	11.5	10.1	9.3	10.8	11.8	13.7	12.1	19.4	
	Q4	11.9	13.3	12.0	12.1	13.0	15.0	12.0	10.3	9.3	9.9	11.5	14.1	12.6	19.0	
2000	Q2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	Q4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
2001	Q2	11.5	13.3	11.8	12.7	13.6	13.5	10.5	9.8	9.5	8.8	11.1	14.8	11.8	18.1	
	Q4	11.3	12.3	12.1	12.8	13.4	13.2	10.4	9.3	9.5	8.3	11.0	13.7	11.8	16.9	
2002	Q2	10.9	11.7	11.8	12.3	12.7	13.4	10.5	9.1	8.7	8.2	10.6	12.9	11.5	15.7	
	Q4	10.4	12.1	11.3	11.4	11.6	12.8	10.8	8.2	8.1	7.6	10.1	11.4	10.9	16.5	
2003	Q2	10.4	11.4	12.2	11.1	12.5	12.0	10.8	8.5	7.5	7.1	10.1	11.7	10.7	16.5	
	Q4	10.0	9.9	11.3	9.9	11.4	12.0	10.4	8.3	7.5	7.3	9.6	11.2	11.2	17.5	
2004	Q2	10.1	9.5	11.1	9.6	11.2	13.0	9.8	8.6	8.1	7.8	9.7	12.7	10.6	17.2	
	Q4	9.9	10.7	10.2	9.9	11.3	12.4	9.7	9.1	7.3	7.7	9.6	11.9	9.5	17.7	
2005	Q2	9.5	8.8	9.1	10.1	10.3	11.3	9.6	9.0	7.2	7.3	9.1	11.9	9.8	17.3	
	Q4	9.0	8.4	9.6	9.5	9.6	11.1	8.5	8.5	6.8	6.9	8.7	10.6	9.2	15.9	
2006	Q2	8.9	7.8	9.2	10.0	9.3	11.4	9.5	8.2	6.7	6.1	8.6	10.9	9.3	14.3	
	Q4	8.8	7.7	9.1	9.4	8.6	11.7	9.5	8.0	6.5	6.2	8.4	10.6	9.0	15.2	

1 Data based on samples extracted from the Labour Force Survey (LFS).

2 Since last years publication the series has changed from seasonal to calendar quarters and has been backdated to 1997.

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

EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

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

Per cent		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	Q2	16.0	16.5	14.7	17.1	14.7	15.4	15.8	16.6	17.9	16.6	16.2	14.8	15.1	12.6
	Q4	16.3	13.9	15.6	17.3	15.5	16.3	15.7	17.1	17.6	17.5	16.5	14.4	15.7	13.7
2000	Q2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Q4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2001	Q2	16.5	16.4	16.9	17.0	14.1	16.9	16.3	18.0	16.7	17.0	16.7	15.9	15.3	13.6
	Q4	17.5	18.6	17.6	17.6	15.5	16.8	16.2	19.5	18.0	18.7	17.7	16.5	16.6	15.9
2002	Q2	16.5	17.2	16.5	16.6	15.9	16.2	14.7	17.8	17.0	17.6	16.6	16.9	15.1	14.4
	Q4	17.5	18.1	16.7	18.6	17.1	17.7	14.9	18.4	18.4	18.3	17.6	19.6	16.6	15.7
2003	Q2	15.5	15.7	15.5	15.9	14.5	15.4	14.4	16.3	15.4	15.7	15.4	17.9	15.0	13.3
	Q4	17.2	19.1	16.6	17.8	17.2	16.9	16.0	17.8	17.9	16.9	17.3	18.2	16.7	13.8
2004	Q2	16.0	18.8	15.6	17.0	16.2	15.4	14.6	16.2	16.2	15.9	16.0	18.1	15.9	10.4
	Q4	17.2	18.3	17.5	18.4	18.0	17.2	16.2	16.2	17.8	17.4	17.3	17.6	17.6	11.8
2005	Q2	16.4	19.0	17.0	17.1	16.1	15.7	15.8	14.6	17.4	17.2	16.5	17.8	15.7	12.2
	Q4	16.5	17.7	16.5	17.1	16.3	15.6	15.8	17.1	16.1	17.4	16.5	17.4	17.0	10.1
2006	Q2	15.2	17.8	15.7	15.0	15.5	14.9	13.2	15.7	14.8	16.0	15.2	16.6	15.8	8.7
	Q4	15.9	19.9	15.6	14.7	16.3	16.5	15.7	14.8	16.1	16.8	16.0	16.9	16.5	8.9

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 ¹
		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 ²	Feb	7.9	7.8	6.2	5.1	6.3	4.4	7.6	4.0	4.8	6.0	7.5	7.4	10.1	
	May	7.8	7.7	6.2	5.1	6.3	4.4	7.6	4.0	4.8	5.9	7.4	7.4	10.0	
	Aug	7.7	7.7	6.1	5.1	6.3	4.4	7.7	4.0	4.8	5.9	7.4	7.3	10.1	
	Nov	7.6	7.6	6.1	5.1	6.2	4.4	7.7	4.0	4.8	5.9	7.4	7.3	10.1	
2006 ³	Feb	7.6	7.6	6.1	5.0	6.2	4.4	7.7	4.0	4.8	5.9	7.4	7.2	9.9	
	May	7.6	7.5	6.1	5.0	6.2	4.4	7.6	4.0	4.8	5.9	7.3	7.2	9.8	
	Aug	7.6	7.6	6.1	5.1	6.2	4.4	7.7	4.1	4.9	5.9	7.4	7.2	9.8	
	Nov	7.6	7.6	6.1	5.1	6.2	4.5	7.7	4.1	4.9	5.9	7.4	7.2	9.7	

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

2 2005 data revised using mid 2005 population totals.

3 2006 data calculated using mid 2005 population figures.

Source: DWP Information Directorate: Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study and Department for Social Development in Northern Ireland

INCOME SUPPORT CLAIMANTS

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

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 ¹
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	21.2	20.6	17.4	20.6	15.1	21.3	13.1	15.3	18.2	19.5	21.7	27.0
	May	26.4	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	20.7	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 ²	Feb	27.6	24.0	23.6	20.4	23.6	17.7	24.3	15.3	17.5	20.9	22.6	25.0	29.9
	May	27.8	24.2	23.9	20.6	23.8	17.9	24.5	15.5	17.7	21.1	22.9	25.3	30.2
	Aug	27.9	24.3	24.0	20.7	23.9	18.0	24.7	15.6	17.8	21.2	23.0	25.3	30.5
	Nov	28.0	24.4	24.1	20.8	24.0	18.1	24.8	15.7	17.9	21.3	23.1	25.4	30.5
2006 ³	Feb	28.0	24.4	24.1	20.8	24.0	18.2	24.9	15.7	17.9	21.3	23.2	25.4	30.0
	May	28.0	24.4	24.1	20.9	24.0	18.2	24.9	15.8	18.0	21.4	23.3	25.5	30.0
	Aug	28.0	24.5	24.2	20.9	24.1	18.3	25.0	15.9	18.0	21.4	23.4	25.6	30.0
	Nov	28.1	24.6	24.3	21.0	24.2	18.4	25.1	16.0	18.1	21.5	23.5	25.7	30.0

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

2 2005 data revised using mid 2005 population totals.

3 2006 data calculated using mid 2005 population figures.

Source: DWP Information Directorate: Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study and Department for Social Development in Northern Ireland

INCOME SUPPORT CLAIMANTS

Table 10(c) - Incapacity Benefits¹ Income Support claimants as a proportion of 16-59 year olds

Per cent		GO Region/Country										England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland ²
		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West					
2003	Nov	5.0	4.9	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 ³	Feb	4.7	4.7	3.5	2.8	3.4	2.3	3.7	2.1	2.8	3.3	4.6	4.6	5.8	
	May	4.7	4.6	3.5	2.8	3.4	2.3	3.7	2.1	2.8	3.3	4.5	4.6	5.9	
	Aug	4.6	4.6	3.5	2.8	3.4	2.3	3.7	2.1	2.8	3.3	4.5	4.6	5.9	
	Nov	4.6	4.6	3.5	2.8	3.4	2.3	3.7	2.1	2.9	3.3	4.5	4.6	5.9	
2006 ⁴	Feb	4.6	4.6	3.5	2.8	3.4	2.3	3.7	2.2	2.9	3.3	4.5	4.6	5.9	
	May	4.5	4.6	3.4	2.8	3.3	2.3	3.7	2.2	2.9	3.3	4.5	4.5	5.9	
	Aug	4.5	4.6	3.4	2.8	3.3	2.3	3.7	2.2	2.9	3.3	4.5	4.6	5.9	
	Nov	4.5	4.6	3.4	2.9	3.3	2.4	3.8	2.2	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 revised using mid 2005 population totals.

4 2006 data calculated using mid 2005 population figures.

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

Per cent		GO Region/Country										England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland ²
		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West					
2003	Nov	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.2	2.6	2.0	3.5	1.8	1.9	2.6	2.8	2.6	3.1	
2004	Feb	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.2	2.6	1.9	3.5	1.8	1.9	2.5	2.8	2.6	3.0	
	May	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.2	2.6	2.0	3.5	1.8	1.9	2.5	2.8	2.6	3.0	
	Aug	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.1	2.6	1.9	3.5	1.8	1.9	2.5	2.7	2.5	3.0	
	Nov	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.1	2.6	1.9	3.5	1.8	1.8	2.5	2.7	2.5	3.0	
2005 ³	Feb	3.0	2.9	2.5	2.1	2.6	1.9	3.5	1.8	1.8	2.5	2.7	2.5	3.0	
	May	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.1	2.6	1.9	3.5	1.8	1.8	2.5	2.7	2.5	3.0	
	Aug	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	
	Nov	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	
2006 ⁴	Feb	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	
	May	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	
	Aug	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	
	Nov	2.6	2.6	2.2	1.9	2.4	1.8	3.3	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 revised using mid 2005 population totals.

4 2006 data calculated using mid 2005 population figures.

Source: DWP Information Directorate: Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study and Department for Social Development in Northern Ireland

INCOME SUPPORT CLAIMANTS

Table 10(e) - Other¹ Income Support claimants as a percentage of 16-59 year olds

Per cent		GO Region/Country										England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland ²
		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	0.3	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	0.3	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	0.2	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	0.3	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	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.5	
2005 ³	Feb	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.5	
	May	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.4	
	Aug	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.3	
	Nov	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.4	
2006 ⁴	Feb	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.4	
	May	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.3	
	Aug	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.2	
	Nov	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.2	

- 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 revised using mid 2005 population totals.
4 2006 data calculated using mid 2005 population figures.

Source: DWP Information Directorate: Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study and Department for Social Development in Northern Ireland

DEPRIVATION

Table 11 - Distribution of people within families¹ 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 ²	49,139	2,516	6,730	4,965	4,172	5,267	5,388	7,172	8,001	4,928
Level ¹	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	9.9	13.9	10.9	9.5	10.8	7.8	9.3	6.4
	2000	10.3	9.8	10.4	9.6	10.0	10.1	10.2	13.5	10.7	9.4	10.7	8.1	9.1	6.0
	2001	9.7	9.5	9.9	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.4	12.2	9.9	8.8	10.0	7.7	8.8	6.1
	2002	10.0	10.0	10.4	9.9	10.0	9.8	10.0	11.9	10.3	9.4	10.4	8.1	8.9	6.1
	2003	10.7	11.0	11.3	10.9	10.6	10.5	10.4	12.9	10.9	9.9	11.1	9.0	9.5	6.5
	2004	10.2	9.8	10.6	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.8	12.5	10.1	9.1	10.4	8.8	9.5	7.0
2005	9.7	9.8	10.1	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.6	11.9	9.6	8.7	10.0	8.0	9.0	7.1	
Manufacturing	1998	8.1	8.2	7.2	6.9	7.7	7.6	8.0	11.5	8.2	7.6	8.2	7.5	7.0	5.9
	1999	7.7	7.7	7.2	7.1	7.8	7.0	7.3	10.1	7.6	7.5	7.8	7.0	6.9	6.8
	2000	7.6	7.1	7.2	7.6	7.6	6.7	7.4	10.1	7.3	7.4	7.7	7.3	6.7	5.9
	2001	6.8	7.2	7.2	7.0	7.0	5.9	6.5	8.3	6.8	6.3	6.9	6.4	6.2	5.9
	2002	6.7	7.3	7.0	6.8	7.1	5.9	5.8	7.6	6.6	6.9	6.7	7.5	6.4	5.4
	2003	7.0	7.3	7.4	7.5	6.5	6.1	6.6	8.7	6.7	6.6	7.0	8.3	7.0	5.3
	2004	6.4	6.1	6.7	6.2	5.9	5.3	6.0	8.5	6.1	5.9	6.4	7.3	7.2	6.3
2005	6.2	6.7	6.0	6.3	6.1	5.2	5.5	8.0	5.9	6.0	6.1	7.3	6.1	6.7	
Services	1998	12.6	10.8	12.4	11.4	11.9	12.2	11.8	15.6	12.8	11.9	12.8	10.3	12.1	9.3
	1999	11.9	11.0	11.6	11.0	11.2	11.9	11.2	14.3	11.8	11.4	12.1	10.2	11.2	8.8
	2000	11.8	11.3	11.8	11.1	11.5	11.9	11.5	14.0	11.6	11.1	12.0	10.4	11.1	8.2
	2001	11.0	10.7	11.1	10.5	10.9	11.3	10.5	12.5	10.7	10.3	11.1	9.8	10.7	8.1
	2002	11.3	11.2	11.5	11.2	11.4	11.5	11.2	12.2	11.1	10.9	11.4	10.5	10.6	8.0
	2003	12.0	12.2	12.4	12.1	12.2	12.1	11.5	13.1	11.7	11.5	12.2	11.2	11.2	8.9
	2004	11.3	10.8	11.6	11.3	11.5	11.5	10.8	12.8	10.8	10.6	11.4	11.0	11.0	9.4
2005	10.8	10.6	11.1	10.7	10.8	10.9	10.7	12.1	10.2	9.9	10.9	9.7	10.4	9.2	
Other industries	1998	6.6	6.2	7.0	5.7	6.6	6.8	7.4	12.9	8.4	5.8	7.3	4.1	4.9	4.1
	1999	6.4	6.2	7.0	5.8	6.2	6.3	6.9	12.6	8.5	5.5	7.1	4.1	5.3	3.9
	2000	6.3	6.1	6.7	5.9	6.4	6.0	6.9	11.5	8.1	5.9	7.0	4.1	4.9	3.7
	2001	6.4	6.3	6.7	6.4	6.4	6.0	7.2	12.0	8.1	5.7	7.1	4.1	4.6	4.0
	2002	6.9	7.0	7.8	6.9	7.1	6.6	7.8	12.5	8.6	6.1	7.7	4.0	5.3	4.2
	2003	7.7	8.6	8.7	8.6	7.7	7.7	8.4	13.5	9.4	6.8	8.6	5.3	5.9	4.1
	2004	7.5	8.2	8.3	7.9	7.5	7.6	7.9	13.2	8.8	6.3	8.2	5.2	6.1	4.4
2005	7.3	8.4	8.0	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.9	13.1	8.5	6.1	8.0	4.9	6.1	4.9	

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	20.1	32.7	30.1	35.0	35.4	41.5	67.3	47.2	40.0	41.3	26.8	29.3	29.6	
1999	37.9	20.6	31.6	29.9	33.8	34.7	39.6	63.7	45.3	38.9	39.9	26.5	28.2	28.8	
2000	38.1	21.0	32.0	30.5	34.9	35.0	41.1	62.9	45.1	38.7	40.2	27.2	27.8	27.0	
2001	36.0	20.5	30.6	29.4	33.6	33.7	38.6	56.9	42.4	36.1	37.8	25.9	26.8	27.5	
2002	37.2	21.5	32.2	31.2	35.3	34.6	41.0	55.6	44.4	38.6	39.1	27.5	27.1	27.5	
2003	40.0	23.9	34.9	34.5	37.5	37.3	42.7	60.1	47.4	40.9	42.0	30.3	29.1	29.3	
2004	38.1	21.6	33.0	32.3	35.9	35.6	40.4	59.0	44.1	37.7	39.8	29.6	28.9	31.7	
2005	36.6	21.6	31.8	31.1	34.5	34.0	39.9	55.9	42.1	36.0	38.2	26.9	27.7	32.2	

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	51.4	83.5	76.7	89.2	90.3	105.8	171.6	120.4	102.1	105.3	68.2	74.7	75.4	
1999	100	54.2	83.2	78.9	89.2	91.6	104.5	168.0	119.6	102.6	105.2	70.0	74.4	76.0	
2000	100	55.1	83.9	80.0	91.6	91.9	107.9	165.0	118.3	101.5	105.5	71.3	73.0	70.8	
2001	100	57.0	85.2	81.8	93.3	93.7	107.2	158.1	117.8	100.3	105.0	72.1	74.5	76.4	
2002	100	57.7	86.4	83.8	95.0	93.1	110.3	149.5	119.3	103.7	105.2	73.8	72.9	74.0	
2003	100	59.7	87.4	86.3	93.9	93.3	107.0	150.5	118.5	102.3	105.1	75.7	72.8	73.2	
2004	100	56.6	86.6	84.6	94.1	93.3	105.8	154.7	115.7	98.9	104.4	77.5	75.8	83.0	
2005	100	59.1	86.8	85.0	94.2	92.9	108.9	152.7	114.9	98.4	104.5	73.5	75.6	88.0	

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	65.6	62.5	63.0	64.8	65.2	63.4	67.4	62.6	68.6	68.8	65.3	66.5	65.2	78.2	
1996	66.9	65.8	63.5	65.8	66.3	65.6	69.5	63.9	70.1	69.8	66.7	67.6	64.7	77.8	
1997	68.5	67.6	64.5	68.3	68.3	67.2	70.8	65.1	71.6	71.7	68.3	69.2	67.3	78.4	
1998	67.7	67.2	64.9	66.7	68.4	68.0	70.4	63.6	70.8	70.5	67.6	68.4	65.7	76.5	
1999	68.3	67.3	65.6	68.5	70.1	68.4	70.7	64.0	71.2	70.6	68.2	69.7	66.5	77.1	
2000	68.4	67.1	66.2	66.7	69.5	69.5	70.4	64.0	71.4	71.1	68.2	68.8	68.0	77.7	
2001	69.7	68.8	67.8	69.8	70.7	69.2	71.2	65.3	72.2	72.7	69.4	70.5	69.4	79.3	
2002	71.3	70.4	71.4	71.8	72.2	70.6	72.9	66.9	73.2	74.0	71.2	72.0	70.3	78.5	

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									Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West			
2002	5.4	2.9	4.3	3.9	4.6	4.9	6.1	5.6	5.3	5.1	0.0	3.6	4.3
2003	6.4	3.8	4.7	4.2	5.4	6.6	5.5	10.0	7.9	6.8	0.0	6.8	5.5
2004	6.3	5.0	4.0	4.5	7.0	5.2	5.8	7.3	7.0	6.8	0.0	5.5	5.2
2005	6.0	3.8	4.6	5.7	5.3	5.4	6.5	8.3	6.9	6.9	0.0	5.3	5.8
2006	5.8	4.4	4.9	4.4	6.1	5.3	5.7	6.0	6.2	7.7	0.0	5.5	4.2

Source: Global Entrepreneurship Monitor UK 2006

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

Per cent of adult population	United Kingdom	GO Region/Country									Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
		North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West			
2003	7.0	5.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	7.0	15.0	8.0	8.0	0.0	8.0	7.0
2004	9.5	5.6	6.7	6.3	7.0	7.6	6.5	15.8	10.4	7.0	0.0	7.1	6.7
2005	8.7	6.6	8.3	7.7	6.9	10.0	8.9	14.6	8.7	8.4	0.0	7.4	6.2
2006	7.8	6.4	6.4	6.3	7.8	7.6	6.6	11.4	8.6	5.3	0.0	6.9	5.9

Source: Global Entrepreneurship Monitor UK 2006

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

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

Per Cent		GO Region/Country										England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
		United Kingdom ¹	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	1.2	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	2.5	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	2.4	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	1.5	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	2.6	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	2.5	1.4	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.7
	2001	1.4	0.4	1.8	0.5	1.6	1.0	3.7	0.4	2.5	1.5	1.5	0.4	0.8	0.7
	2002	1.3	0.4	1.7	0.5	1.6	1.0	3.3	0.5	2.3	1.6	1.5	0.5	0.7	0.7
	2003	1.3	0.5	1.6	0.5	1.4	1.0	3.5	0.4	2.3	1.6	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.5
2004	1.2	0.4	1.7	0.5	1.4	0.9	3.0	0.4	2.1	1.6	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	
Manufacturing	1995	5.1	2.7	4.8	1.8	4.1	3.5	12.7	5.2	10.5	6.1	5.8	1.1	1.8	2.0
	1996	5.0	2.6	5.2	1.7	4.5	3.4	12.7	3.4	10.6	5.6	5.7	1.2	1.9	2.4
	1997	5.0	2.2	5.2	1.6	4.2	3.4	14.0	3.0	10.7	5.5	5.7	1.3	1.6	2.2
	1998	5.3	2.4	5.5	1.7	4.7	3.7	13.9	3.0	11.2	6.3	6.0	1.4	1.9	2.0
	1999	5.9	2.2	6.9	1.9	5.4	3.8	14.4	3.2	12.3	6.3	6.6	2.4	2.4	2.3
	2000	6.1	2.3	7.1	1.9	5.9	3.1	15.8	3.8	12.6	5.9	6.8	1.7	2.8	2.8
	2001	6.4	1.6	7.5	1.8	6.0	3.8	15.7	3.5	12.8	7.0	7.0	1.8	3.9	3.4
	2002	6.6	1.6	7.8	2.1	6.3	4.1	14.8	4.3	13.0	7.1	7.2	2.3	3.9	3.0
	2003	6.8	2.1	7.7	2.2	5.6	4.2	15.5	3.7	13.7	8.4	7.4	2.6	3.7	2.2
2004	6.8	2.0	8.6	2.1	5.8	3.9	15.8	3.9	13.1	8.6	7.5	2.7	3.5	2.0	
Services	1995	0.4	0.1	0.3	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	1.3	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
	2002	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
	2003	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.5	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
2004	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.3	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	0.1	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	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0
	2001	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0
	2002	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0
	2003	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0
2004	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	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^{1,2}

Thousands and per cent	United Kingdom ^{1,2}	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	4.5	5.7	5.1	4.1	5.6	6.9	4.9	1.2	4.7	5.0	4.5	6.0	3.5	4.5
2004 level	1,132	54	148	86	93	148	108	48	163	107	954	69	79	29
per cent	4.2	5.4	4.9	3.8	5.2	6.3	4.7	1.2	4.4	4.9	4.2	5.9	3.4	4.3
2005 level	1,086	55	136	82	97	139	107	42	154	101	914	66	76	29
per cent	4.0	5.1	4.6	3.6	5.2	5.9	4.5	1.0	4.1	4.6	4.0	5.6	3.2	4.1

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 ¹	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	1.5	1.1	3.5	0.4	2.4	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	2.6	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	2.5	1.3	1.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	
	2001	1.3	0.4	1.7	0.5	1.6	1.0	3.6	0.4	2.5	1.4	1.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	
	2002	1.3	0.4	1.7	0.5	1.6	1.0	3.3	0.4	2.3	1.6	1.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	
	2003	1.2	0.5	1.5	0.5	1.3	1.0	3.4	0.3	2.3	1.6	1.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	
	2004	1.2	0.4	1.6	0.4	1.4	0.9	2.9	0.4	2.1	1.5	1.3	0.6	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	0.6	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	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	
	2003	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	
	2004	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.4	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	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	
	2000	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	
	2001	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4	
	2002	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.4	
	2003	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4	
	2004	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	
Total	1998	1.9	1.1	1.9	1.0	2.0	1.6	4.3	1.1	3.4	2.3	2.1	0.9	1.6	0.9	
	1999	2.0	1.0	2.2	1.0	2.1	1.6	4.4	1.1	3.5	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	3.5	2.1	2.1	1.1	1.6	1.1	
	2001	1.9	0.9	2.2	1.0	2.1	1.4	4.4	1.1	3.3	2.0	2.1	1.0	1.8	1.2	
	2002	1.9	0.9	2.1	1.1	2.1	1.4	4.1	1.1	3.1	2.1	2.0	1.1	1.8	1.2	
	2003	1.9	0.9	2.0	1.0	1.8	1.4	4.2	1.0	3.1	2.2	2.0	1.2	1.7	1.0	
	2004	1.8	0.9	2.1	1.0	1.8	1.3	3.8	1.0	2.9	2.2	1.9	1.2	1.6	1.1	

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 (2002-2004)^{1,2}

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	
Total	11	8	6	10	5	0	14	23	23	7	12	2	5	4	

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: Community Innovation Survey 4 (CIS4)

TRANSPORT

Table 15(a) - Usual method of travel¹ to work by region/country of workplace, autumn 2006²

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	70.8	76.1	75.5	72.9	76.6	77.0	79.2	37.0	76.6	76.2	70.0	81.2	69.0	83.7	
Motorcycle	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.5	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	
Bicycle	2.7	1.5	1.7	2.7	3.4	2.0	4.1	2.9	3.7	4.0	3.0	1.2	1.2	0.8	
Bus, coach	7.7	8.8	8.3	9.1	5.8	7.6	3.5	13.8	4.3	4.7	7.5	4.5	12.2	4.8	
National rail	4.3	0.9	2.5	2.1	0.7	2.0	1.6	19.3	2.4	1.3	4.6	1.2	4.1	0.5	
Other Rail ³	2.5	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	16.3	0.1	0.2	2.9	0.5	0.5	NA	
Walk	10.6	10.5	10.4	11.3	11.9	9.7	10.0	8.6	11.3	11.9	10.5	10.7	11.5	8.8	
Taxi	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.8	
Other method	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.3	

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 roads¹

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 flows¹, all roads²

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	
2005	3.5	3.4	4.2	3.6	3.6	4.1	3.9	6.1	5.0	2.7	4.0	2.2	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 ¹	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	
2006 July	100	71.0	79.0	97.8	76.4	74.1	106.4	190.5	171.6	103.5	107.8	65.8	83.1	80.7	
2007 January	100	72.7	77.2	96.6	73.1	73.1	103.3	190.8	168.8	111.5	107.5	66.1	83.7	83.1	

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 ¹	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	
2006 July	100	94.8	89.3	90.5	77.6	93.0	91.1	192.7	111.4	89.9	103.4	71.4	115.1	83.1	
2007 January	100	95.3	86.9	86.3	76.7	92.9	89.3	202.0	109.7	90.5	103.3	70.7	118.7	80.9	

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

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

RE-USE OF VACANT AND DERELICT LAND

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

		GO Region/Country									
		England	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West
Approximate total area of developed land (hectares) ¹	2001	1,158,900	60,200	160,300	121,000	100,900	129,200	134,900	130,500	205,100	116,700
Previously developed vacant land and buildings (per cent)	1998	1.7	2.5	2.2	3.1	1.5	1.5	1.2	0.6	1.3	1.6
	2001	1.7	3.5	2.0	2.8	1.7	1.7	1.4	0.7	1.1	1.6
	2002	1.8	3.6	2.3	2.4	1.9	2.1	1.4	0.5	1.4	1.7
	2003	1.7	3.0	2.1	2.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.6	1.5	1.7
	2004	1.6	3.0	2.0	2.6	1.6	1.6	1.2	0.5	1.2	1.4
	2005	1.5	2.8	2.1	2.6	1.7	1.6	1.2	0.5	1.1	1.2
Derelict land and buildings (per cent)	1998	1.7	2.8	2.1	3.2	2.3	1.2	1.8	0.4	0.6	1.9
	2001	1.8	3.1	3.5	3.1	2.1	1.3	1.9	0.5	0.6	1.6
	2002	1.7	2.7	3.5	2.7	2.5	1.3	1.3	0.4	0.7	1.4
	2003	1.8	2.5	3.6	2.6	1.9	1.3	1.8	0.3	0.7	1.9
	2004	1.7	2.4	3.6	2.5	2.0	1.4	1.7	0.2	0.7	1.6
	2005	1.6	2.1	3.4	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.6	0.2	0.6	1.6
All vacant and derelict land and buildings (per cent)	1998	3.3	5.2	4.3	6.3	3.8	2.7	3.0	1.0	1.9	3.6
	2001	3.5	6.6	5.5	5.9	3.7	3.0	3.4	1.2	1.8	3.2
	2002	3.5	6.3	5.8	5.1	4.3	3.4	2.7	0.9	2.1	3.1
	2003	3.4	5.5	5.6	5.1	3.4	2.9	3.2	0.8	2.2	3.6
	2004	3.3	5.4	5.6	5.1	3.6	3.0	2.9	0.7	1.9	3.0
	2005	3.2	4.8	5.4	4.8	3.4	3.3	2.8	0.6	1.8	2.8

¹ See Definitions for description.

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