



Social Indicators

RESEARCH PAPER 14/47 3 September 2014

This Research Paper summarises a wide range of social statistics. Subjects covered include agriculture, crime, defence, education, elections, environment and energy, health, housing, local government, population and migration, social security and transport.

Richard Keen - Editor

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Research Paper 14/47

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We welcome comments on our papers; these should be e-mailed to papers@parliament.uk.

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i Introduction to Social Indicators

Social Indicators are a series of subject pages that cover a wide range of social statistics. The pages are individual Standard Notes available to MPs and staff on the parliamentary intranet, and internet, and are updated when new statistics are available. Subject pages are combined to produce an annual printed report.

Subjects have been chosen from those that receive the most public attention and those that we think are most useful to MPs. International comparisons are included alongside national statistics in some Standard Notes.

Social Indicators complements the Economic Indicators research paper, which is produced by the Economic Policy and Statistics section.

The range of topics included in Social Indicators and the content of the intranet pages is regularly reviewed. If you have views on either, please contact the Head of Section, Richard Cracknell (x4632) or the editor, Richard Keen (x3851).

Statistical Literacy Guides

Readers of Social Indicators may find the Library's Statistical Literacy Guides useful when looking through this document or, more generally, any press stories, research, reports, books etc. with statistical content.

The guides are available on the statistics policy pages of:
<http://www.parliament.uk/topics/Statistics-policy.htm>

They cover subjects from the very straightforward, such as percentages, averages and units, to the more complex including regression, confidence intervals, and uncertainty/risk. Their approaches vary from simple mechanical guidance to lists of helpful hints or introductions to much wider-ranging topics.

ii Contacts for further information

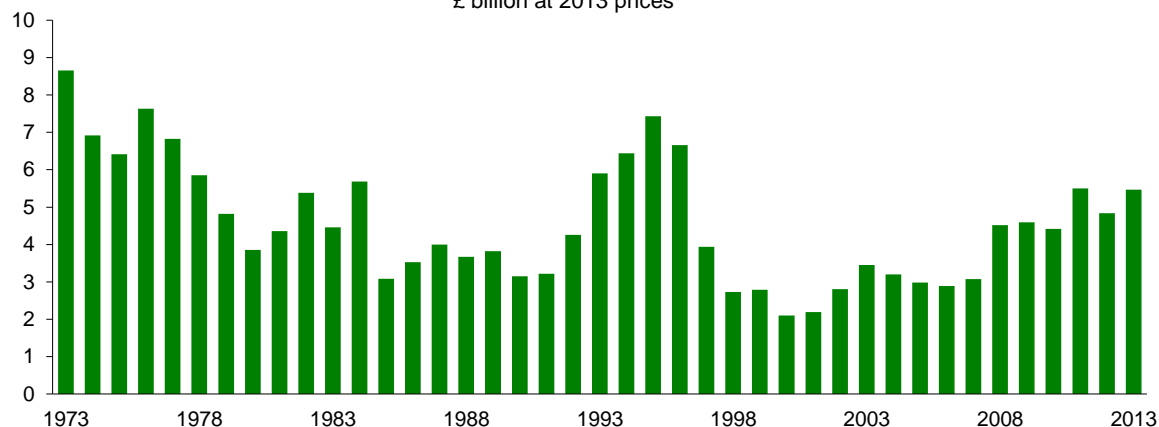
Members and staff who require further information on a particular subject should contact the relevant statistician as detailed below. A comprehensive guide to the subject coverage of Research Service specialists is available on the Parliamentary intranet.

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Pensions	Roderick McInnes	3793
Population / immigration	Oliver Hawkins	2324
Religion	Oliver Hawkins	2324
Social security	Roderick McInnes	3793
Social services	Rachael Harker	5061
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Agricultural incomes and subsidies

- 2013 data shows that total income from farming (TIFF) increased by 13.1% in real terms year-on-year to £5.5 billion. This followed a fall of 12.1% in 2012.
- TIFF per full time person equivalent also increased 14.7%, to £28,426.
- In recent years TIFF was at its highest in the early 1990s. TIFF increased by 38.5% in 1995 alone; in 1995, it reached £7.4 billion at 2013 prices.
- Total public subsidies under the CAP and national schemes increased dramatically in the early 1990s with the introduction of arable area payments.
- The total value of direct payments to farmers was £3.3 billion in 2013.
- The introduction of the Single Payment Scheme in 2005 resulted in a major shift in subsidies away from those coupled to production.

Total income from farming 1973-2013
£ billion at 2013 prices



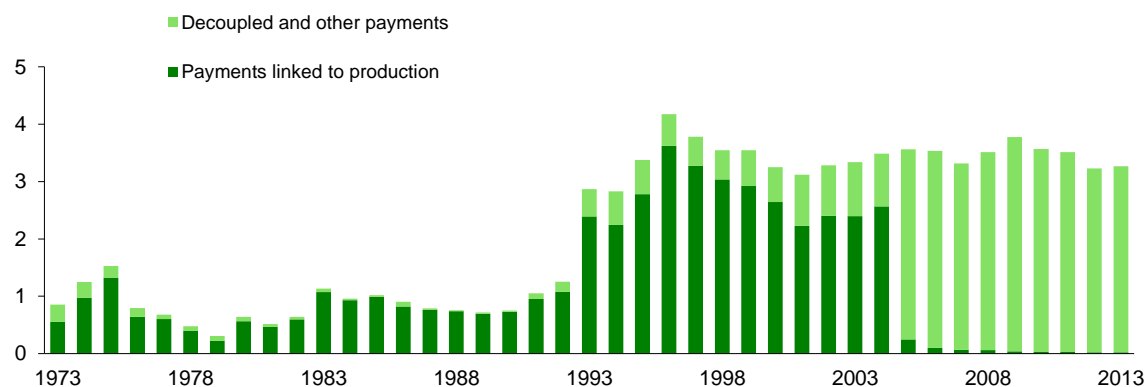
Real farm incomes in the UK: 1973 - 2013

At 2013 prices

	Total income from farming (TIFF) £ million	TIFF per whole-time person equivalent £ per head
1990	3,150	12,273
1995	7,429	30,434
2000	2,100	10,227
2005	2,984	14,900
2006	2,890	14,542
2007	3,076	15,602
2008	4,521	23,164
2009	4,589	23,849
2010	4,414	22,992
2011	5,501	28,247
2012	4,834	24,791
2013	5,464	28,426

Source: Defra, *Agriculture in the UK 2011*

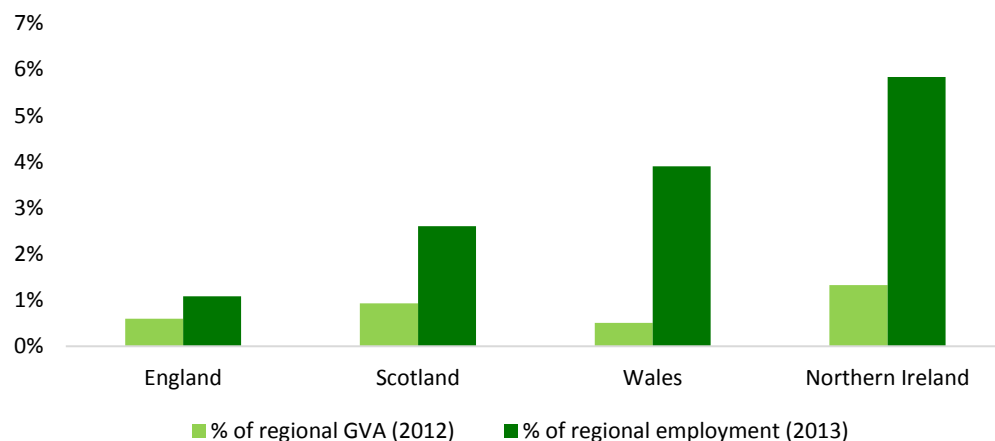
Subsidies and other payments made to farmers in the UK 1973-2013
£ billion 2013 prices



Agriculture in the home countries

- In the 10 years up to 2012, agriculture's contribution to the UK, measured as its share of UK Gross Value Added (GVA), has fallen from 0.7% to 0.6%.
- In 2012, agriculture's contribution to GVA was smallest in Scotland at 0.5%, and highest in Northern Ireland at 1.3%.
- In 2013, agricultural employment as a share of each country's employment was lowest in England at 1.1% and highest in Northern Ireland at 5.8%.
- At June 2013, agriculture in England tended to be characterised by a greater concentration on crops, especially cereals.
- Holdings in Scotland were, on average, much larger than elsewhere in the UK and had a disproportionately large area of rough grazing.
- Holdings in Wales had a small percentage area of crops along with Northern Ireland, and by far the largest number of sheep per hectare.
- The broad breakdown of land use in Northern Ireland was similar to that in Wales, but beef and dairy farming dominated and the number of cattle per hectare was above any of the other home countries.

Contribution of agriculture to the economies of the home countries



Summary measures of agriculture, 2013

	England	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	UK
Gross value added at basic prices					
£ million (2013)	7,338	1,096	344	445	9,222
£ million (2012)	7,000	985	243	389	8,656
% of country total (2012)	0.6%	0.5%	0.9%	1.3%	0.6%
Total labour force in agriculture ^(a)					
Thousands	296	67	53	48	464
% of country total	1.1%	3.9%	2.6%	5.8%	1.4%
Area of agricultural holdings ^(b)					
Thousand ha.	9,086	5,604	1,559	998	17,250
% of total area	69.7%	71.9%	75.2%	73.6%	71.1%
Holdings					
Number (thousands)	104	53	43	25	222
Average size (ha.)	88	106	36	41	78
Land use					
% of area on holdings under:					
Crops	54%	10%	5%	5%	26%
Grassland	41%	24%	73%	79%	40%
Rough grazing ^(b)	5%	55%	17%	14%	16%
Livestock					
Number per ha. of agricultural holdings					
Sheep	1.64	1.17	6.07	1.91	1.90
Cattle	0.59	0.32	0.70	1.59	0.57
Pigs	0.40	0.06	0.02	0.48	0.28

Notes: Totals may not sum due to rounding

(a) Includes farmers, partners, spouses, salaried managers, regular workers and casual/gang labour.

(b) Excludes common rough grazing

Sources: Defra, *Agriculture in the UK 2013*, Tables 2.1, 2.2, 2.4, 2.5 and 3.2.

Defra, *Survey of Agriculture and Horticulture: 1 June 2013 England*

Scottish Government, *Results from the June 2013 Scottish Agricultural Census*

NAW, *Survey of Agriculture and Horticulture, 1 June 2013: final results*

DARDNI, *Northern Ireland Agriculture Census 2013: final results*

Next update: July 2015

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Police numbers

- There were 127,909 police officers in the 43 police forces of England and Wales on 31 March 2014 a decrease 1,674 or 1.3 per cent compared with a year earlier. An additional 437 were central service secondees and 2,912 officers represented the British Transport Police. Since March 2003 this headline measure of police strength has included staff on career break or
- Excluding staff on career break or maternity/paternity leave, to enable longer term comparisons, the strength of the 43 police forces was 125,645 at March 2014, the lowest level since March 2002.
- Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) estimates that police officer strength is planned to be 127,500 by March 2015, which is 16,300 fewer police officers than in 2010.
- Police forces recruited 5,589 officers in the 12 months to March 2014, with 6,904 officers leaving over that period.
- The proportion of female police officers in England and Wales has increased from 7% in 1977 to 28% by 2014.
- Ethnic minority strength as a proportion of total police service strength increased from 1.0% in 1989 to 5.2% in March 2014. In London, the proportion of ethnic minority officers in the Metropolitan Police force is 11%

Total police officer strength¹, England and Wales 2003-2013

Full Time Equivalent at 31 March

	Total excluding secondments	Of which:				Total strength ²
		Female Number	%	Minority ethnic Number	%	
2003	132,509	25,139	19%	3,868	3%	134,450
2004	138,468	27,925	20%	4,594	3%	140,563
2005	141,059	29,940	21%	4,971	4%	142,794
2006	141,523	31,520	22%	5,236	4%	143,271
2007	141,892	33,117	23%	5,519	4%	142,374
2008	141,861	34,332	24%	5,793	4%	142,363
2009	143,770	36,121	25%	6,290	4%	144,274
2010	143,734	36,988	26%	6,642	5%	144,235
2011	139,109	36,532	26%	6,615	5%	139,585
2012	134,099	35,401	26%	6,664	5%	134,580
2013	129,584	35,401	27%	6,537	5%	129,956
2014	127,909	35,653	28%	6,715	5%	128,346

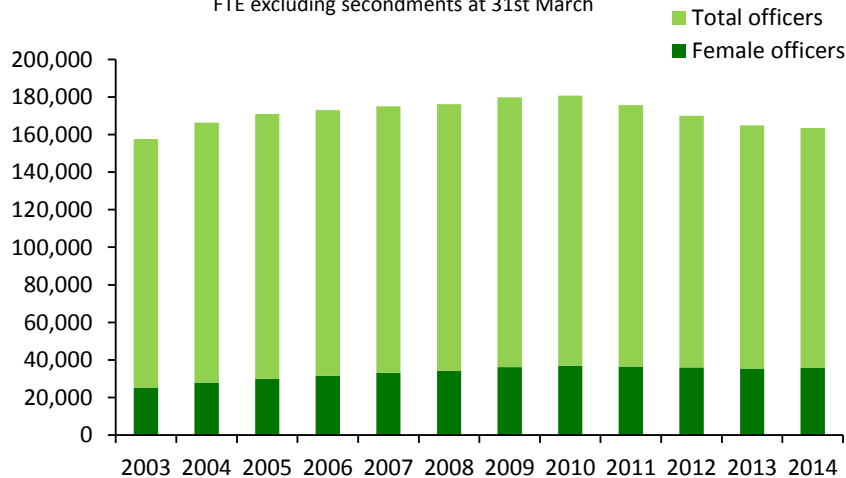
Notes:

1 - Includes staff on career breaks or maternity/paternity leave.

2 - Excluding British Transport Police. From March 2007 no longer includes staff employed by NCS and NCIS following the launch of SOCA.

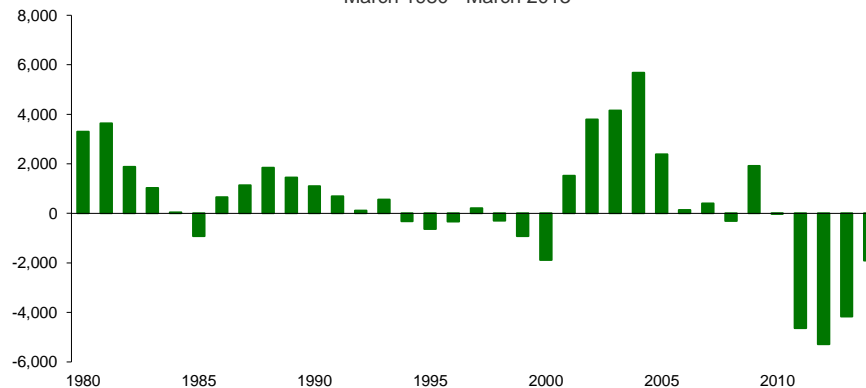
Source: Home Office Statistical Bulletin, Police Service Strength, England & Wales

Police officer strength, England and Wales 2003 - 2013
FTE excluding secondments at 31st March



Annual changes in police officer strength
(excluding secondments)

Consistent like for like basis - FTE, England and Wales
March 1980- March 2013



Police funding

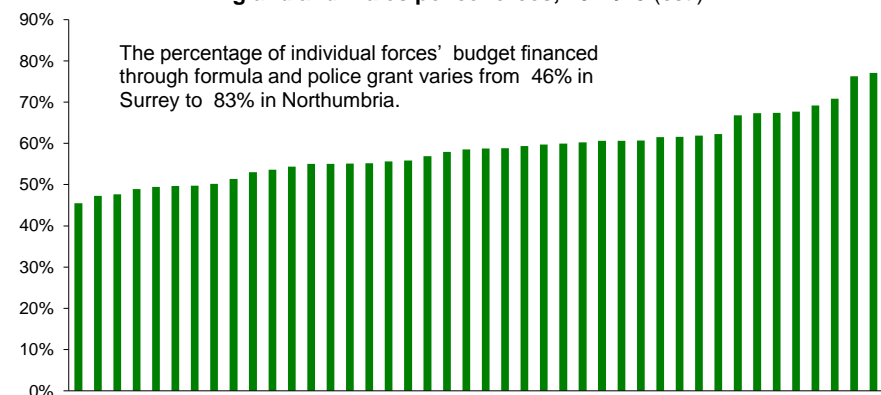
- Central government provides resource funding for English and Welsh police forces in the form of Home Office core police grant and DCLG/Welsh Govt formula funding, plus some specific grants from the Home Office.
- The total government funding settlement for the 43 forces in England and Wales in 2014-15 was announced at £8.5bn, compared with £8.7bn in 2013-14 and £9.7bn in 2010-11. Total central funding is projected to fall by around 20% in real terms between 2010/11 and 2014/15, as originally planned in the 2010 Spending Review.
- Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) reported that police forces need to find £2.42bn of savings by 2014-15 in order to manage the funding reduction and rising costs. HMIC suggests that forces have plans in place to save £2.31bn of this, a shortfall of £116m.

Police funding and expenditure reported by forces, 1996/97 to 2014/15

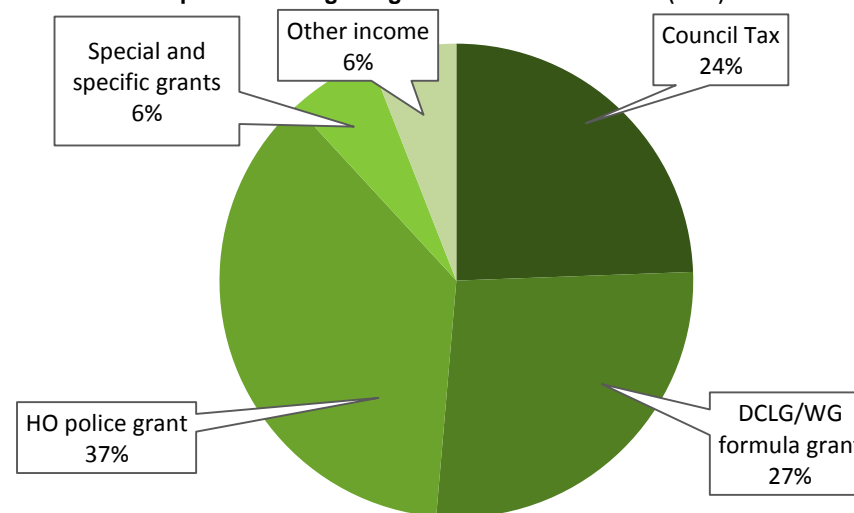
England and Wales		£ million, nominal (cash)				
	Home Office core grant	DCLG/WG formula funding	Special & specific grants	Council Tax	Other income	Gross revenue expenditure
1996/97	3,338	2,511	n/a	819	239	6,907
1997/98	3,424	2,517	n/a	932	300	7,174
1998/99	3,656	2,526	n/a	1,027	241	7,450
1999/00	3,711	2,615	n/a	1,122	354	7,800
2000/01	4,303	2,369	91	1,099	448	8,310
2001/02	5,094	2,085	239	1,095	457	8,971
2002/03	5,197	2,126	361	1,269	446	9,398
2003/04	4,530	2,800	511	2,055	282	10,178
2004/05	4,649	2,936	561	2,330	1,037	11,514
2005/06	4,545	3,131	949	2,488	1,252	12,364
2006/07	4,162	3,268	1,352	2,656	1,834	13,272
2007/08	4,851	3,436	1,014	2,829	1,536	13,667
2008/09	4,995	3,533	1,137	2,999	1,052	13,715
2009/10	4,606	3,627	1,522	3,142	890	13,788
2010/11	4,625	3,724	1,461	3,191	872	13,875
2011/12	4,802	3,511	1,059	3,262	1,025	13,659
2012/13	4,500	3,358	1,259	3,326	1,015	13,459
2013/14 est	4,768	3,345	1,004	2,981	790	12,887
2014/15 est	4,667	3,139	1,028	3,098	843	12,774

Source: CIPFA, Police statistics actuals and estimates

Proportion of budget financed through formula and police grant, England and Wales police forces, 2014/15 (est.)



Sources of police funding - England and Wales 2013-14 (est.)



Source: CIPFA Police Statistics estimates 2013-14

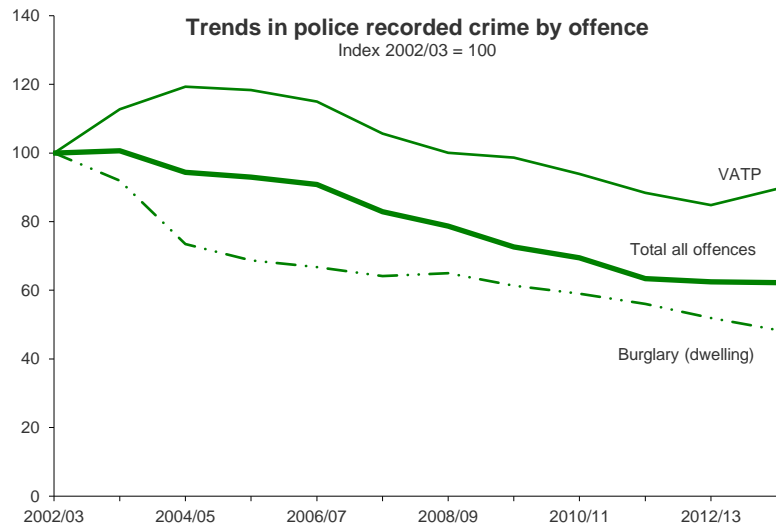
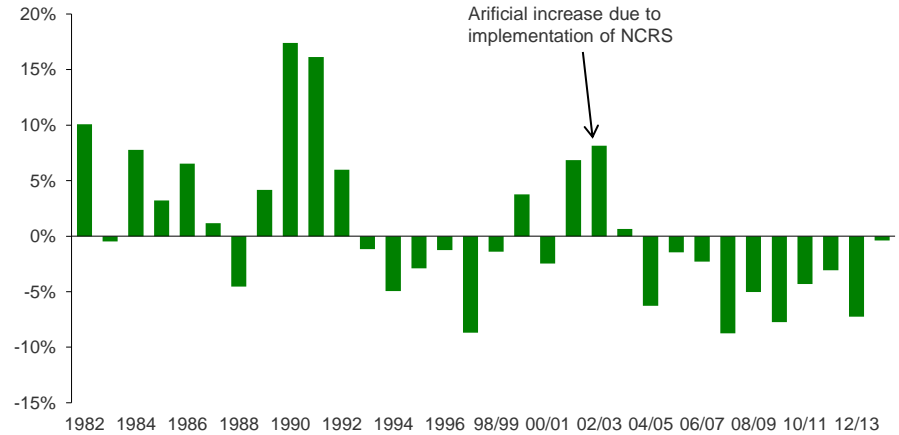
Next update: Spring 2015

Contact: Neil Johnston x6789

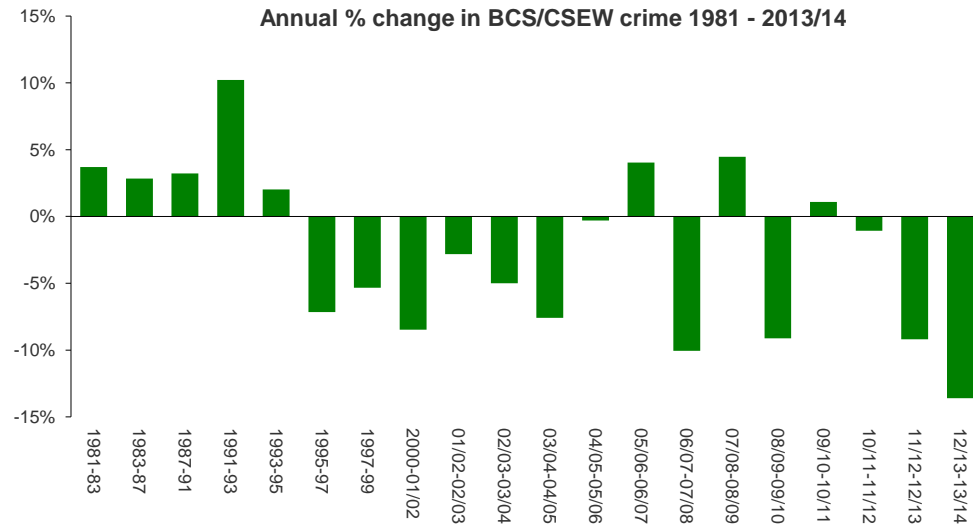
Crime

- The Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW; formerly known as the British Crime Survey) measures crimes against adults living in private households in England and Wales. In the year to March 2014 the CSEW estimate was 7.3 million offences, an annual fall of 13.6% and the lowest estimate since the survey began in 1981.
- CSEW data shows violence to have fallen by 20%, criminal damage by 17% and theft offences by 10%.
- In January 2014 the UK Statistics Authority de-designated police recorded crime as National Statistics due to quality concerns. Refer to the ONS User Guide to CSEW (July 2014) for further information.
- In the year to March 2014 the police recorded 3.72 million offences, a slight fall from the previous year's figure of 3.73 million. There were falls among most of the broad offence groups, the exception being sexual offences which rose by 20%.
- In the year ending March 2014 theft from the person fell by 10% and possession of drugs fell by 5%. Rape rose by 27%.

Annual % change in police recorded crime: 1982 - 2012/13



Annual % change in BCS/CSEW crime 1981 - 2013/14

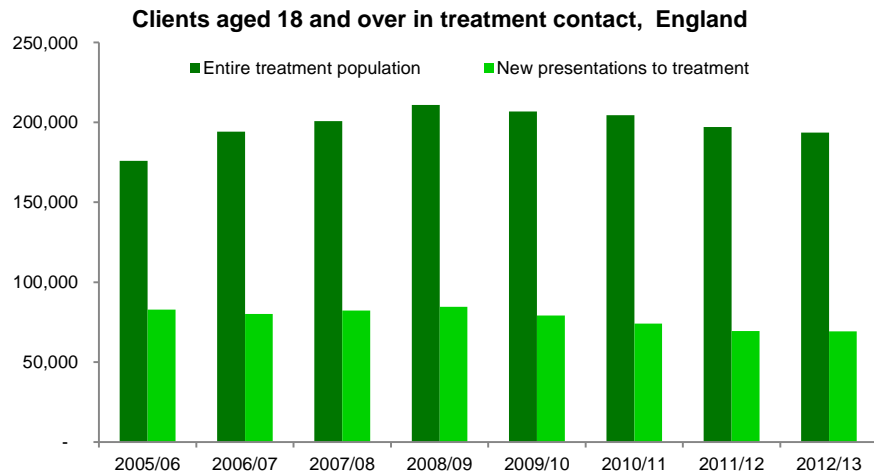
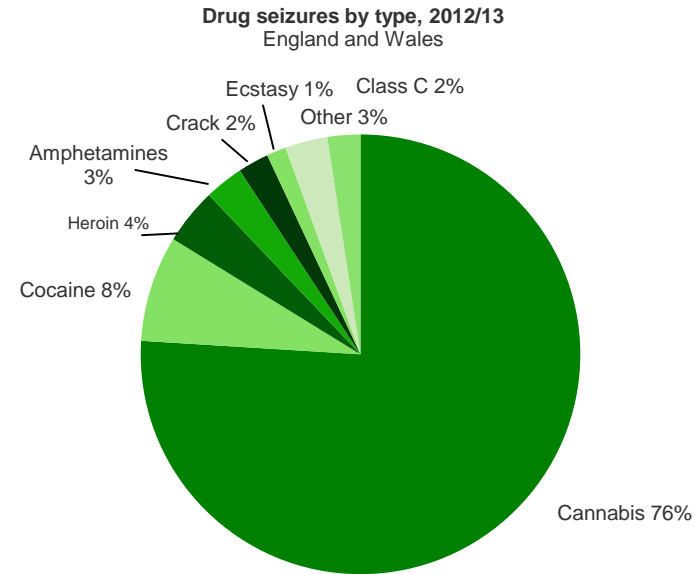


Next update: November 2013

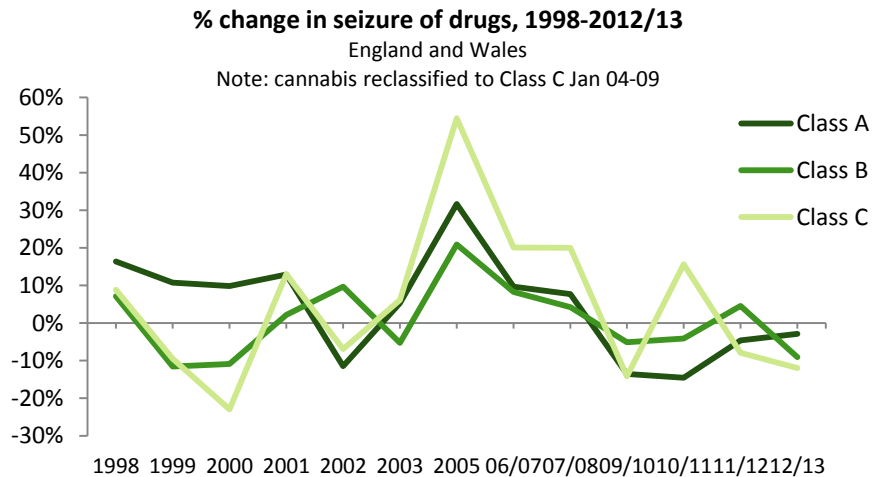
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Drug use, seizures and offending

- In 2012/13, 193,575 individuals aged 18+ were in contact with drug treatment services in England, a decrease of 2% compared with 2011/12. Of those leaving treatment during 2012/13 and not in treatment at year-end, 47% were discharged successfully, 13% were transferred for further treatment within the community and 11% into structured treatment in custody; 29% had dropped out.
- In 2012/13 police recorded 208,017 drug offences in England and Wales, a decrease of 9.2% on the previous year. Of those detected, 35% were dealt with by way of a cannabis warning. 44% of persons convicted of production, supply and possession with intent to supply in 2013 were given a custodial sentence. In the year ending March 2014, 92% of convicted drug offenders were male.
- There were 193,980 drug seizures by police forces and UK Border Force in England and Wales in 2012/13*. This represents a decrease of 8% from 2011/12. Cannabis was the most commonly seized controlled substance accounting for 76% of all seizures in 2012/13, compared with cocaine (8%), heroin (4%) and amphetamines (3%).



* Hampshire Constabulary and Surry Police were unable to produce returns for 2012/13 and have been excluded from the figures.



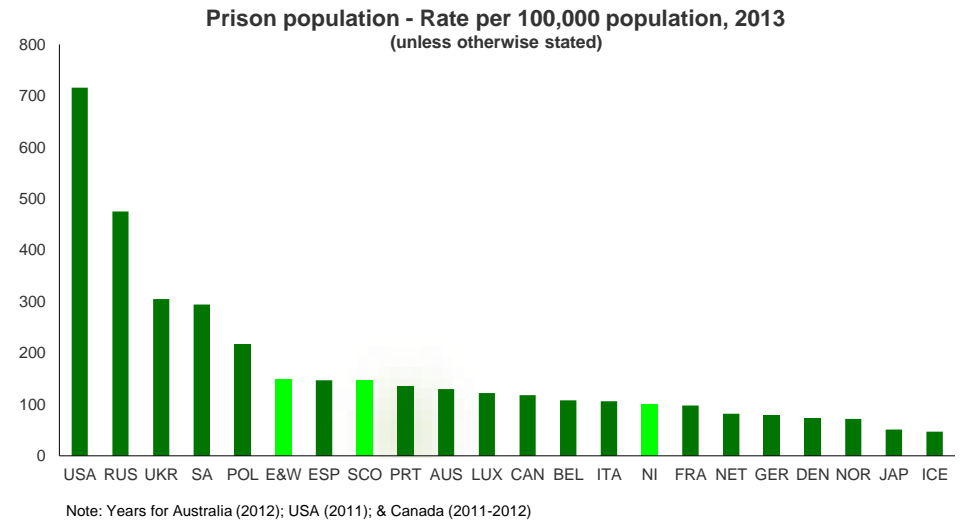
From 2006/07, drug seizure statistics published on a financial year basis

Next update: Winter 2014

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Prison population

- On 15 August 2014 the prison population of England and Wales stood at 85,834, approximately 1,528 places below the useable operational capacity of the prison estate. This includes those held in NOMS-operated Immigration Removal Centres. On 2 December 2011 the prison population was at a record high level of 88,179.
- On 30 June 2014 prisoners serving determinate sentences of four or more years accounted for 34% of the total prison population, while 6% were serving sentences equal to or less than six months. 11% of the prison population were on remand awaiting trial and 4% were awaiting sentence.
- The prison population in post-war England and Wales has risen steadily. Since the mid-90s however, this increase has become more marked: the average prison population has increased by nearly 90% since 1993.
- The latest Ministry of Justice projections suggest that the prison population will range between 77,300 and 86,600 by 2019.
- England and Wales had 148 prisoners per 100,000 population in 2013. This is down from 153 in 2011.



Source: Ministry of Justice

Prison estate population 1980-2012 by sex of prisoner
England and Wales, average of monthly totals

	Males		Females		Total
1980	40,748	96.4%	1,516	3.6%	42,264
1990	43,378	96.4%	1,597	3.6%	44,975
2000	61,252	94.8%	3,350	5.2%	64,602
2001	62,560	94.4%	3,741	5.6%	66,301
2002	66,544	93.9%	4,299	6.1%	70,843
2003	68,613	93.9%	4,425	6.1%	73,038
2004	70,209	94.0%	4,449	6.0%	74,657
2005	71,513	94.1%	4,467	5.9%	75,980
2006	73,680	94.3%	4,447	5.7%	78,127
2007	75,842	94.5%	4,374	5.5%	80,216
2008	78,158	94.7%	4,414	5.3%	82,572
2009	79,277	94.9%	4,283	5.1%	83,559
2010	80,489	95.0%	4,236	5.0%	84,725
2011	81,763	95.1%	4,188	4.9%	85,951
2012	82,481	95.2%	4,154	4.8%	86,634
2013	80,158	95.4%	3,886	4.6%	84,044
June 2014	81,045	94.4%	3,991	4.6%	85,869
June 2013	79,989	95.4%	3,853	4.6%	83,842

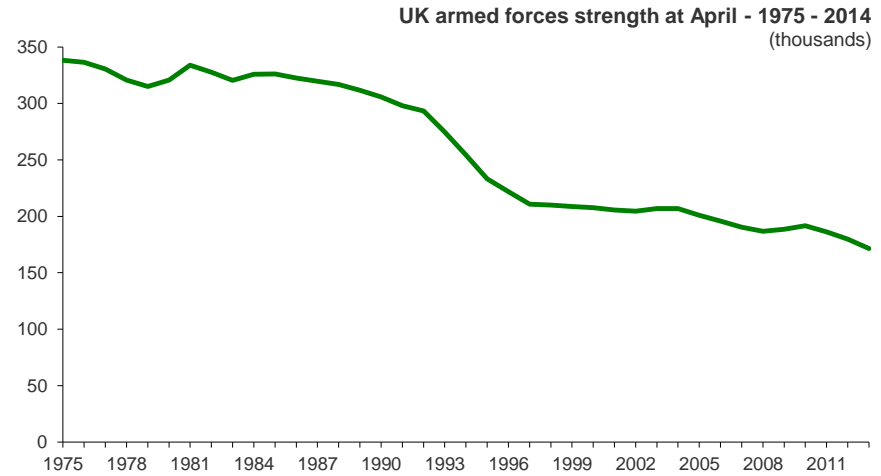
Source: Ministry of Justice

Next update: Autumn 2014

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Defence employment

- The MoD (DASA) produces a monthly personnel report of the strength, intake and outflow of UK Regular and Non-Regular Forces. More detail is provided in the quarterly personnel report which is used to update the table below.
- As at 1 July 2014 the UK Armed Forces comprised 163,670 personnel, of whom 157,490 were regular forces.
- Regular armed forces exclude Gurkhas and the Full Time Reserve Service (FTRS). In July 2014 these stood at 2,830 and 3,340 respectively.
- The requirement for UK Armed Forces was 156,000 at 1 July 2014 while the full-time trained strength was 148,710. The deficit in the UK Armed Forces was therefore 7,290, 4.7% of the requirement.
- The SDSR announced that by 2015 the full-time trained strength of the Navy will decrease by 5,000 to 30,000, the Army by 7,000 to 95,000 and the RAF by 5,000 to 33,000. The RAF figure is on top of the 2,000 reduction decided in Planning Round 10.



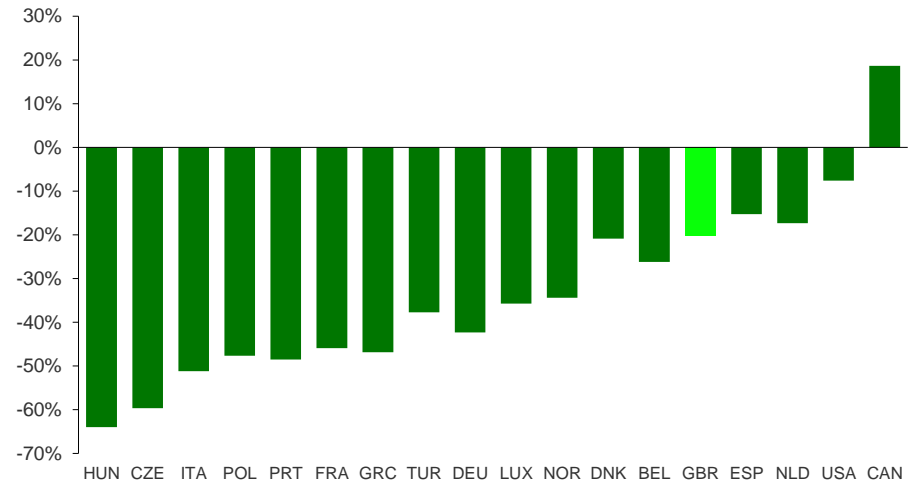
UK regular armed forces strength at 1 October

	Service			All services		Total
	Navy	Army	RAF	Officers	Ranks	
1980	71,900	159,100	89,700	42,100	278,600	320,700
1985	70,400	162,400	93,400	42,500	283,700	326,200
1990	63,200	152,800	89,700	42,870	262,840	305,710
1995	50,900	111,700	70,800	35,500	197,800	233,300
2000	42,850	110,050	54,720	32,520	175,100	207,620
2005	39,940	109,290	51,870	33,000	168,090	201,090
2006	39,390	107,730	48,730	32,700	163,150	195,850
2007	38,860	106,170	45,370	32,100	158,290	190,400
2008	38,560	104,980	43,370	31,730	155,190	186,910
2009	38,450	108,990	43,940	31,970	159,410	191,380
2010	38,560	106,580	43,480	32,150	156,480	188,630
2011	36,760	105,680	41,580	31,680	152,340	184,010
2012	34,680	102,760	38,500	30,960	150,750	175,940
2013	33,520	97,030	35,920	29,740	142,790	166,460

Sources: UK Armed Forces - Quarterly Personnel report, DASA

Next update: October 2014

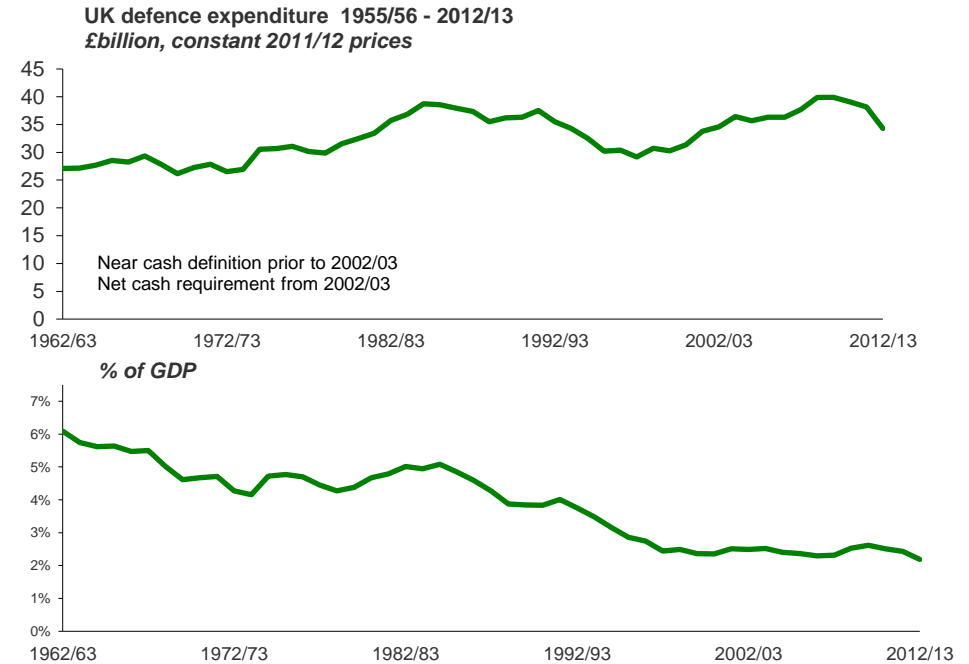
% change in armed forces personnel 2000-2014 Selected NATO countries



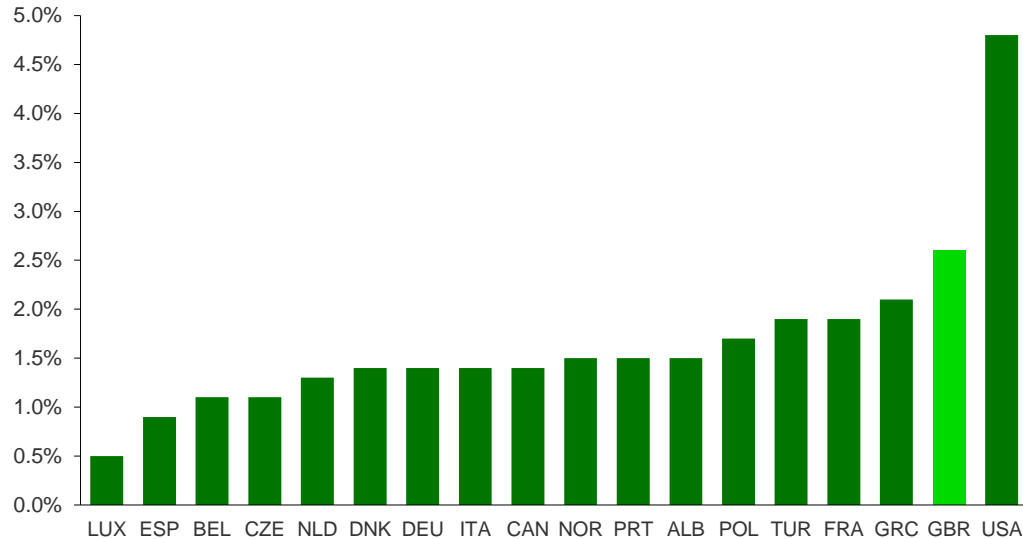
Contact: Tom Rutherford x4313

Defence expenditure

- The figures announced in the 2013 spending review showed that total MoD Departmental Expenditure Limits (DEL) will fall by 11% in real terms between 2012/13 and 2015/16.
- In real terms, defence expenditure in 2012/13 was 13% below the record post-war levels of 2008/09 and 2009/10. This is based on net cash requirement.
- According to the MoD's analysis, spending on operations in Afghanistan was £2.7 billion in 2012/13, 23% down from the previous year and 30% below peak operational spending in 2009/10.
- At 2.6% of GDP in 2011, the UK spent a greater proportion of its output on defence than all but the USA amongst current NATO members, according to NATO definitions. MoD figures suggest that defence expenditure is falling as a proportion of GDP (2.2% in 2012/13), although the UK continues to meet the informal defence expenditure target of 2% of GDP.



Estimated defence spending of selected NATO countries
 NATO defined expenditure as a % of GDP, 2013 estimate



Annual audited costs of military operations

£ million

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Afghanistan	738	1,504	2,623	3,821	3,774	3,454	2,673
Iraq	956	1,457	1,381	342	92	..	..
Libya	..	..	..	..	21	213	..
Mali	..	..	..	..	..	..	17

Note: Includes net additional costs of the main operations. These are the costs over and above what the MoD would have incurred had the operation not taken place

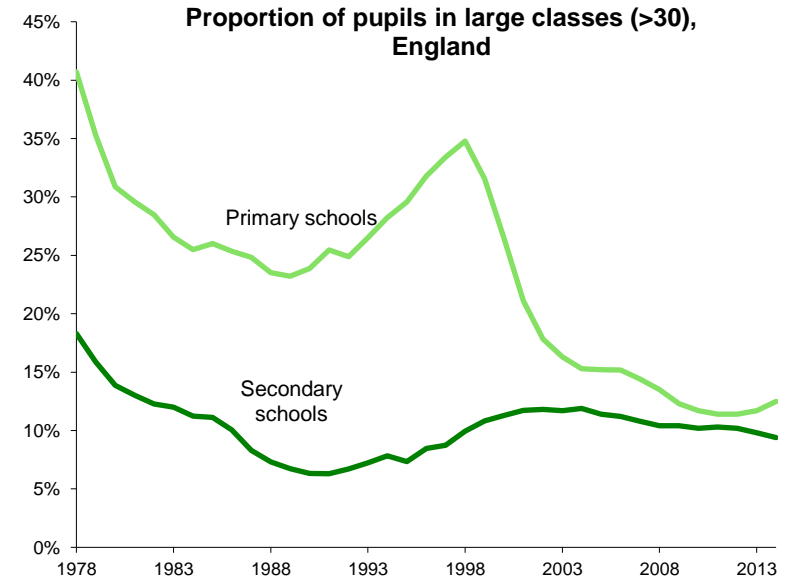
Source: MoD Defence statistics, various years

Next update: Spring 2015

Contact: Tom Rutherford x4313

Schools and class sizes

- The number of primary schools declined by 5,759 (21%) between 1970/71 and 2013/14.
- The number of secondary schools fell by 1,894 (32%) over the same period.
- Since 1950 the average size of a primary school has gone through a cyclical trend in a range of 180 to 220 pupils. In 2013/14 the average primary school size had risen slightly to around 260 pupils.
- Over the same period the average size of secondary schools has also gone through cycles based on changes in pupil numbers, but the dominant trend has been to increase. In 2013/14 average secondary school size was 956 pupils.
- The proportion of primary school pupils in England in large classes peaked at nearly 35% in 1998. It subsequently declined sharply to 18% in 2002 and continued to gradually decline until 2013, after which time a slight rise occurred.
- In the secondary sector the trend was upwards during most of the 1990s. The proportion of pupils in large class sizes rose from below 9% (1997) to nearly 12% in 2004 before falling to below 10% in 2013 and 2014.



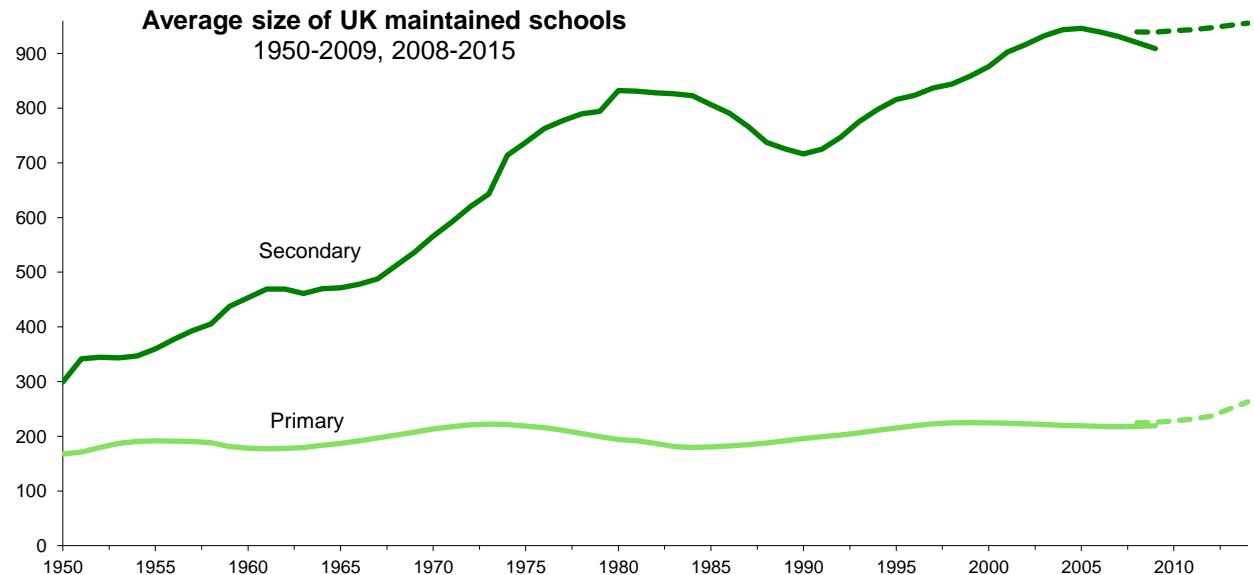
Public sector primary and secondary schools

UK, academic years

	Primary	Secondary	Total
1970/71	26,799	6,010	32,809
1980/81	26,504	5,542	32,046
1990/91	24,135	4,790	28,925
2000/01	22,902	4,337	27,239
2008/09	21,568	4,183	25,751
2009/10	21,427	4,149	25,576
2010/11	21,281	4,121	25,402
2011/12	21,165	4,072	25,237
2012/13	21,069	4,077	25,146
2013/14	21,040	4,116	25,156

Source: ONS, *Annual Abstract of Statistics*, various

Education departments' reports of school/pupil censuses



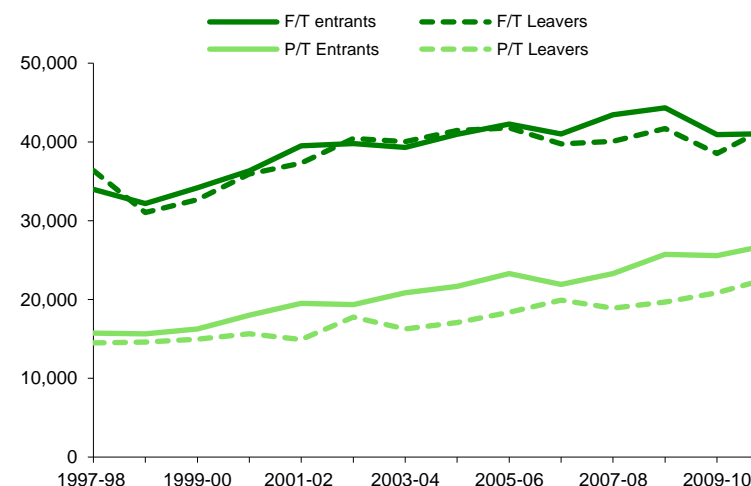
Next update: Spring 2015

Contact: Paul Bolton x6969

Teachers

- There were 497,000 full-time equivalent qualified teachers in state funded nursery, primary and secondary schools in 2011/12.
- The ratio of pupils to teachers was at its lowest level in primary schools in 2011 and the 2010-12 ratios in secondary schools were the lowest since the late 1980s.
- The recent peak in teacher vacancy rates was 4,700 or 1.4% in 2001. Vacancies have fallen since then to 1,460, or 0.5% in 2010. A new series, not comparable to the earlier data, estimated a rate of 0.1% in November 2010, rising to 0.2% in 2013.
- Teacher vacancies peaked at almost 6,500 in 1990, well above the more recent high in 2001. The latest vacancy rates are similar to those seen in the mid 1990s.
- Entrants to full-time teaching increased up to 2008-09 before falling back by 10% in 2009-10. The number of full-time leavers has remained broadly flat over the last six years and was higher than full-time entrants in 2010-11.
- Entrants to part-time teaching have increased by more than two-thirds since 1996-97, reaching almost 27,000 in 2010-11. The gap between part-time entrants and leavers has generally widened over the past decade.

Teacher Flows in Maintained Schools in England



FTE teachers in UK primary and secondary schools

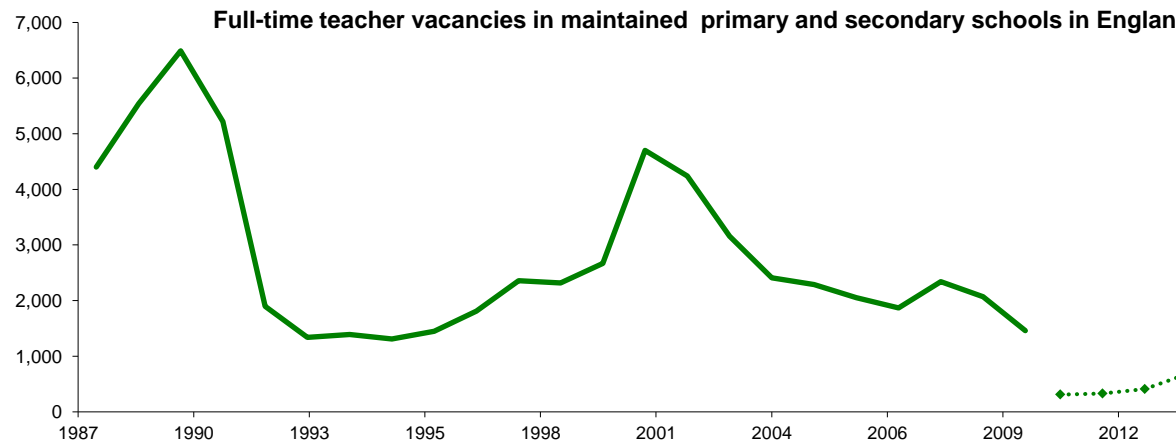
	Teachers ('000s)		Pupils per teacher	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
1979	241.2	281.8	22.9	16.5
1990	219.0	236.6	21.7	14.8
1997	227.0	228.9	22.8	16.2
2000	228.0	232.9	22.7	16.6
2009	228.3	246.5	20.7	15.4
2010	238.3	233.4	20.7	15.3
2011	238.7	247.2	20.4	15.3
2012	245.5	251.4	20.5	15.3

Notes: Excludes pupils and teachers in sixth form colleges in England and Wales from 1994 onwards.

Nursery teachers included with primary FTEs from 2010
From 2011 includes all academies and free schools.

Source: ONS, Annual Abstract 2010, and earlier
Education and training statistics for the UK 2013, DfE

Full-time teacher vacancies in maintained primary and secondary schools in England



Sources: DfE-School Workforce in England, November 2013 -and earlier Teachers' Review Body report, various years
DES news release 13 August 1991 Marked improvement in teacher vacancy rates

Examination results

- The percentage of pupils achieving level 4 or above at Key Stage 2 (KS2) rose sharply between 1997 and 2000. In 2012, 86% of pupils attained this level in reading, 85% in maths and 75% in reading, writing and maths.
- The percentage of pupils achieving five or more GCSEs grades A*-C fell for the first time in 2012/13.
- The percentage of pupils passing at least five GCSEs/equivalents at A*-C including English and Maths fell for the first time in a decade in 2012/13.
- The percentage of 16-18 year old candidates with three or more A-level passes rose almost twenty points between 1997/98 and 2004/05.
- There have been recent declines in A-level performance after many years of continued improvement.
- Approaching one-third of independent school pupils and more than one-quarter of selective school pupils gained three or more As at A-Level in 2012/13. At comprehensive schools one in thirteen pupils achieved this – up from one in twenty in 1997/98.

Percentage achieving level 4+ at Key Stage 2

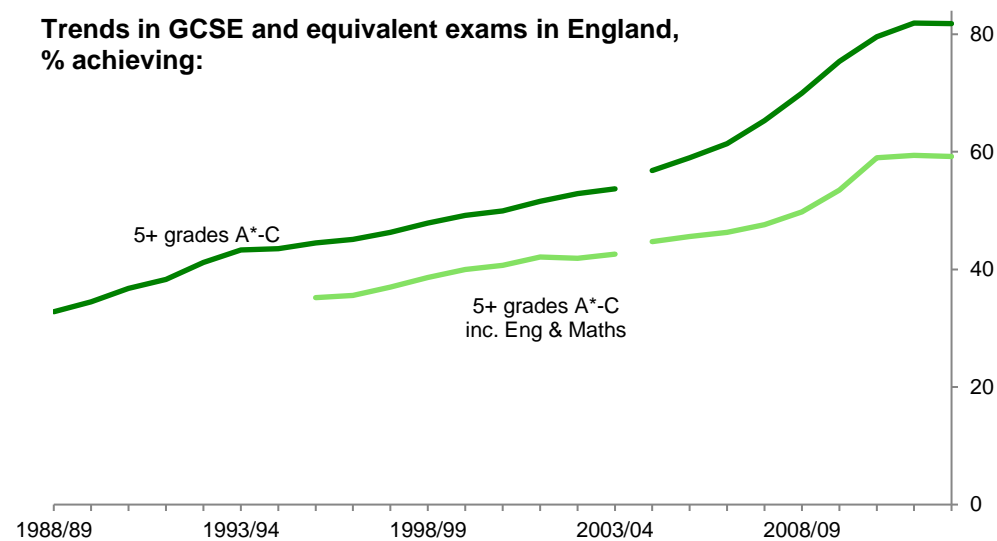
England, all schools

	Reading	Maths	Reading, writing & maths ^a	Science
1997	67	62	..	69
2000	83	72	..	85
2005	84	75	..	86
2006	83	76	..	87
2007	84	77	60	88
2008	87	79	62	88
2009	86	79	62	88
2010	83	79	64	..
2011	84	80	67	..
2012	87	84	75	..
2013	86	85	75	..

(a) 2012 and later results are based on reading tests and writing teacher assessments, in earlier years both were test-based so the new data are not directly comparable.

Source: National curriculum assessments at key stage 2: 2012 to 2013 (and earlier), DfE

Trends in GCSE and equivalent exams in England, % achieving:



A-level and equivalent achievements in schools and colleges

England, academic years

	% of examinees with A-level or equivalent passes		% achieving at least three A grades, by school type		
	2+	3+	Comprehensive	Grammar	Independent
1997/98	81.4	57.1	4.7	12.7	16.9
2000/01	86.5	61.2	4.9	15.5	19.4
2004/05	93.2	76.8	6.0	21.5	27.1
2005/06	95.1	-	6.7	23.1	29.1
2006/07	95.2	-	7.5	24.7	31.1
2007/08	95.3	-	7.7	25.8	30.9
2008/09	95.1	-	8.1	26.2	32.6
2009/10	94.8	-	8.0	27.0	31.4
2010/11	94.1	-	8.4	27.7	32.7
2011/12	93.6	-	8.3	27.7	31.6
2012/13	92.3	-	8.4	28.0	30.5

Source: A level and other level 3 results in England: academic year 2012/13 (revised), DfE

Participation in education and training: 16-18 year olds

- The proportion of the 16-18 age group continuing in full-time education rose by 12 points to 71% between 1997 and 2011 before falling in 2012
- Between 1997 and 2012 the full-time education rate increased for each single age group, the rise was smaller for 18 year olds (6 points) than those for 16 year olds (13 points) or 17 year olds (15 points).
- Changes to the collection of data on further and higher education means there is a series break in 1994. Figures in the chart incorporate both points. Data in the table use the revised method.
- At the end of 2012 an estimated 17% of 16-18 year olds were not in any education or training – the second lowest level in this series. The proportion who were also not in employment fell from 10.4% in 2008 to 9.1% in 2010 and was 9.6% at the end of 2012.
- According to international data 60% of UK 18 year olds in some form of education in 2011- below all other EU states apart from Malta and Cyprus. The UK rate was lower due to a combination of lower school leaving age, lower post-compulsory participation and differences in how age is defined.

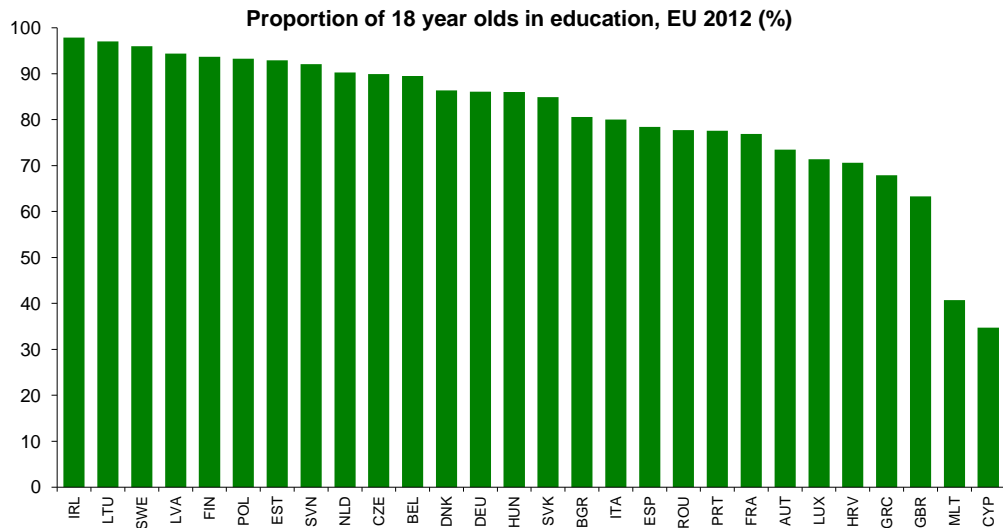
16, 17 and 18 year olds in education and training in England

Percentages at the end of the year

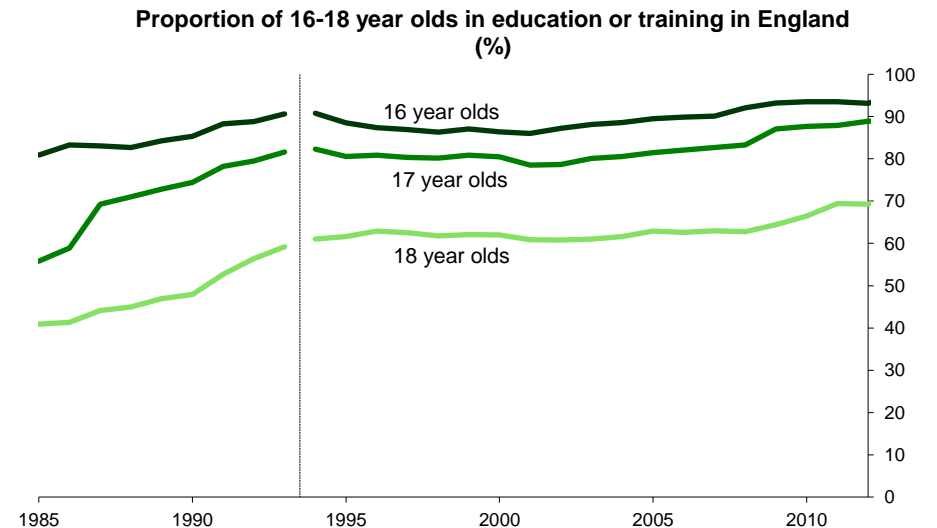
	Full time education			16-18	All education and training			16-18
	16	17	18		16	17	18	
1997	70.2	58.7	40.0	56.4	86.9	80.3	62.5	76.8
2000	71.0	60.0	39.3	57.0	86.4	80.5	62.0	76.6
2005	76.7	64.0	41.7	60.8	89.5	81.5	62.9	78.0
2006	78.5	65.9	42.4	62.2	89.9	82.1	62.6	78.1
2007	78.4	66.8	43.5	63.0	90.1	82.7	63.0	78.7
2008	81.2	67.8	43.9	64.2	92.1	83.3	62.8	79.4
2009	83.8	72.9	46.6	67.4	93.2	87.1	64.4	81.3
2010	84.4	73.8	48.6	68.6	93.5	87.7	66.5	82.3
2011	83.3	73.0	50.5	68.8	93.5	87.9	69.4	83.5
2012	83.5	74.6	48.4	68.6	93.1	88.9	69.3	83.6
2013	85.9	73.8	50.4	70.0	95.6	89.4	72.1	85.6

Ages at 31 August

Source: *Participation in education, training and employment by 16-18 year olds in England, DfE*



Source: EUROSTAT



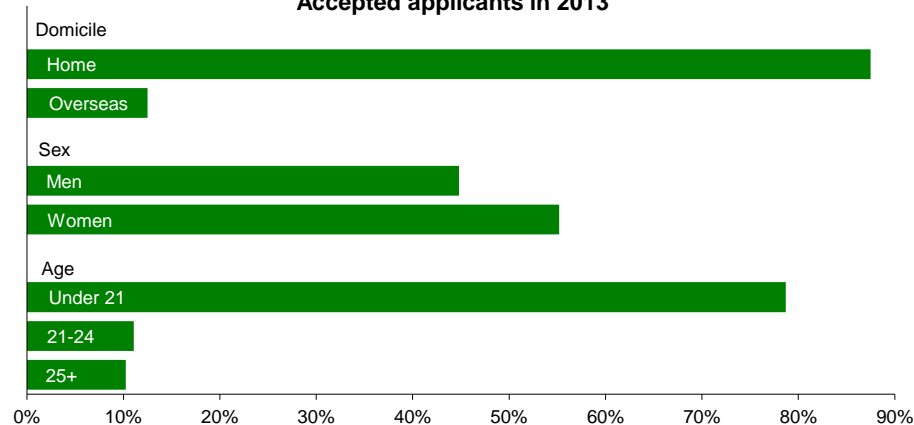
Next update: Summer 2015

Contact: Paul Bolton x6969

Applicants and entrants to higher education

- The total number of home applications via UCAS rose in each year between 1999 and 2005. There was a 4.1% drop in 2006, the first year of 'variable' fees.
- The drop in 2006 was greater than that seen in 1998 -the last major change to tuition fees. Both were preceded by relatively large increases in applications.
- 2007 data showed a return to the upward trend. Applicant and acceptance numbers reached new records which were exceeded in 2008, 2009 and 2011.
- Applicant numbers fell in 2012 with larger falls among those who face fees of up to £9,000. The total was 7.6% down; accepted applicants were down by 5.5%.
- The fall in applications in 2012 came from home/EU students with an 11% drop, however applications among this group in 2013 saw a resurgence of 6.4%. This was concentrated in English institutions where the increase was 17,119 or 3.8%.
- Total applicants in the 2013 cycle were 3.6% up on 2012, but still below 2010 and 2011 levels. By the end of the year a record 495,000 applicants had been placed; 6.6% above the 2012 total. The majority of the increase in acceptances taking place in institutions in England.
- Applicant numbers by the main (pre-clearing) deadline for the 2014 cycle were 3.6% above 2013 levels, but still below their 2011 peak.
- These UCAS data cover full-time/sandwich undergraduate courses. As mature students are much more likely to study part-time, they are not as well covered by these data.

Accepted applicants in 2013



Next update: Autumn 2014

Home applicants through UCAS, UK

	Applicants		Accepted		% accepted
	number	change	number	change	
1995	369,701	+1.2%	265,536	+5.7%	72
2000	389,091	+0.1%	308,718	+1.9%	79
2005	444,630	+7.6%	360,244	+7.8%	81
2006	432,196	-2.8%	345,564	-4.1%	80
2007	454,148	+5.1%	364,544	+5.5%	80
2008	502,461	+10.6%	405,024	+11.1%	81
2009	544,285	+8.3%	425,063	+4.9%	78
2010	586,821	+7.8%	424,634	-0.1%	72
2011	589,350	+0.4%	431,235	+1.6%	73
2012	544,752	-7.6%	407,391	-5.5%	75
2013	561,983	+3.4%	433,612	+6.7%	77

Source: UCAS annual datasets

Accepted applicants by age, sex and domicile

	Thousands						% Change on 1997
	1997	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Age							
Under 21	258	316	373	384	363	390	+51%
21-24	37	46	60	57	53	55	+48%
25+	41	42	55	51	49	51	+24%
Sex							
Female	172	217	267	270	257	274	+59%
Male	164	188	220	222	208	222	+35%
Domicile							
Home	303	360	425	431	407	434	+43%
EU	17	17	26	27	23	25	+46%
Other overseas	16	28	37	34	34	37	+130%
Total	336	405	487	492	492	496	+47%

Sources: UCAS annual datasets; End of cycle report 2013, UCAS

Contact: Paul Bolton x6969

Participation in higher education

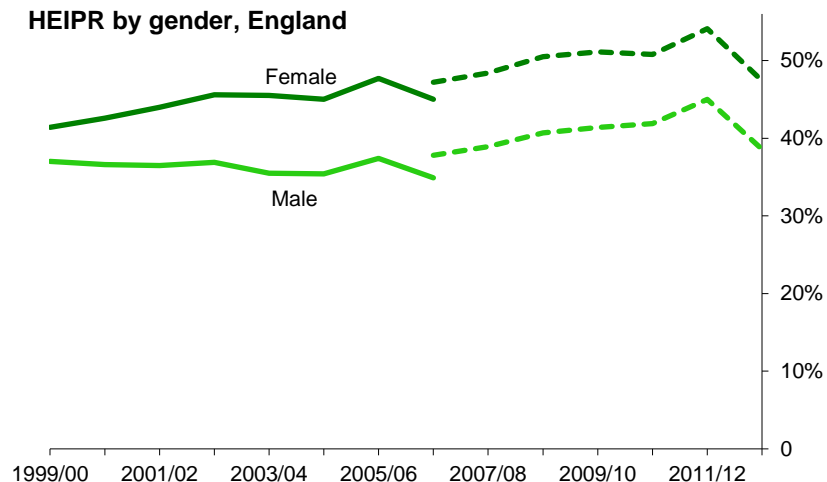
- The current participation indicator is the Higher Education Participation Rate (HEIPR). It measures initial participation for 17 to 30-year-old English domiciled first-time entrants to Higher Education.
- The overall HEIPR in England increased gradually from 39% in 1999/00 to 42% in 2005/06 before falling to 40% in 2006/07. The last Government's target was 50% by 2010.
- A new methodology was introduced in 2007/08 and the new series showed further increases to 2011/12 before a sharp drop in 2012/13. BIS says this was largely due to the fall in deferred entries in 2011/12 (the last year before higher fees).
- Under the old methodology participation among men was static or fell, while it increased among women. In recent years the gender gap has been 8-10 points.
- The HEIPR replaced the Age Participation Index which looked at entrants aged under 21 in Great Britain. This increased from 12% in 1979 to 30% in the early 1990s before increasing more gradually to 32% by the end of the 1990s.
- Since 2001/02 there have been only gradual increases in each under-represented group -those from state schools, socio-economic groups 4-7 and low participation neighbourhoods- as a proportion of all young entrants.
- Between 2005/06 and 2011/12 the proportion of English state school pupils eligible for free school meals going to higher education increased from 13% to 21%. In 2011/12 it was still only just over half the rate for pupils not eligible for free meals (39%)

HEIPR by gender: Academic years 1999/00-

	Entrants ('000s)			HEIPR		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
<i>Old methodology</i>						
1999/00	113	125	238	37	41	39
2000/01	112	128	238	37	43	40
2001/02	112	131	244	36	44	40
2002/03	117	138	255	37	46	41
2003/04	116	141	257	35	45	40
2004/05	118	143	261	35	45	40
2005/06	127	155	281	37	48	42
2006/07	121	148	269	35	45	40
<i>New methodology</i>						
2006/07	127	156	284	38	47	42
2007/08	132	162	294	39	48	44
2008/09	141	171	311	41	51	46
2009/10	146	176	322	41	51	46
2010/11	149	175	324	42	51	46
2011/12	158	183	341	45	54	49
2012/13	135	159	294	39	47	43

Source: Participation Rates in Higher Education: Academic Years 2006/07 to 2012/13 (Provisional), BIS

HEIPR by gender, England



Trends in participation from under-represented groups, UK

Percentage of young entrants to full-time first degree courses from:

	2001/02	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
State schools	86.0	87.4	87.8	88.0	88.5	88.8	88.7	88.9	89.3
NS-SEC 4-7	..	29.3	29.8	29.5	32.3	30.0	30.6	30.7	32.3
Low participation neighbourhoods	13.1	14.0	9.0	9.7	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.2	10.9

Notes: The low participation neighbourhood classification changed in 2006/07 and 2011/12 and is not comparable to earlier data. The question used to determine NS-SEC changed in 2008/09 and this figure is also not comparable to other data

Source: Performance indicators in higher education in the UK 2012/13, and earlier, HESA

Education expenditure

- UK education expenditure increased consistently from the late 1990s to reach 5.9% in 2009-10 and 2010-11; the highest totals since the mid 1970s.
- Substantial increases in education spending as a proportion of GDP occurred in the early 1990s and the decade from 1999-00.
- Spending has increased in real terms in most years since 1979-80. The only periods where it fell for two or more consecutive years were in the mid-1980s, mid-1990s and early 2010s.
- Education *and* training expenditure was 6.2% of GDP in 2009-10. Real terms cuts 2012-13 took it back to 5.5%.
- Spending on both measures increased in real terms in 2013-14, but fell, slightly, as a proportion of GDP.
- The OECD ranked the UK 10th highest out of 27 states on total education expenditure as a percentage of GDP in 2010.
- At 6.5% of GDP (on the OECD measure), total public *and* private UK expenditure on education the same as the OECD weighted average.

UK Expenditure on education and training

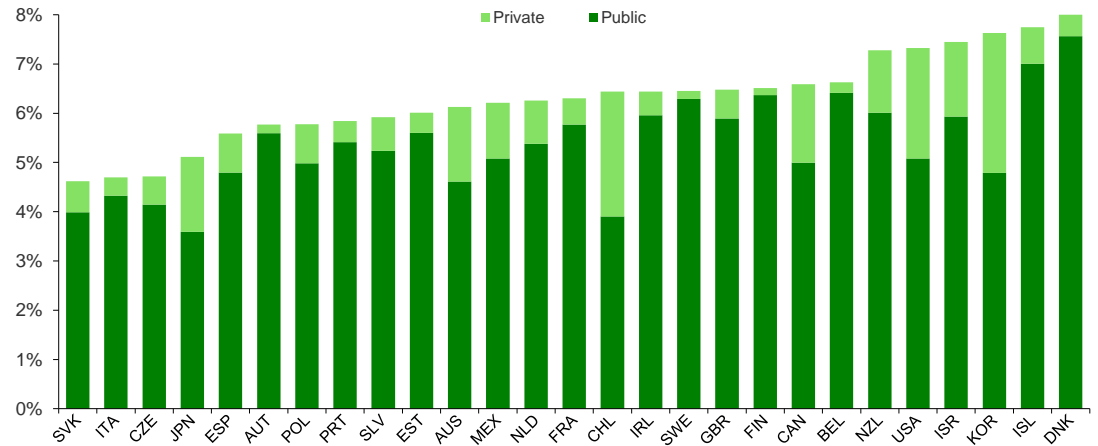
Financial years

	£ billion	£ billion at 2013-14 prices ^a	Annual % increase in real terms	Percent of GDP
1997-98	38.6	55.0	+0.3%	4.5%
2001-02	51.2	67.9	+8.6%	4.9%
2007-08	78.7	90.6	+5.1%	5.4%
2008-09	83.0	92.9	+2.6%	5.8%
2009-10	88.5	96.4	+3.8%	6.2%
2010-11	91.5	97.2	+0.8%	6.1%
2011-12	86.9	90.2	-7.2%	5.6%
2012-13	87.0	88.7	-1.6%	5.5%
2013-14	90.2	90.2	+1.7%	5.5%

(a) Adjusted using December 2013 HM Treasury GDP deflators

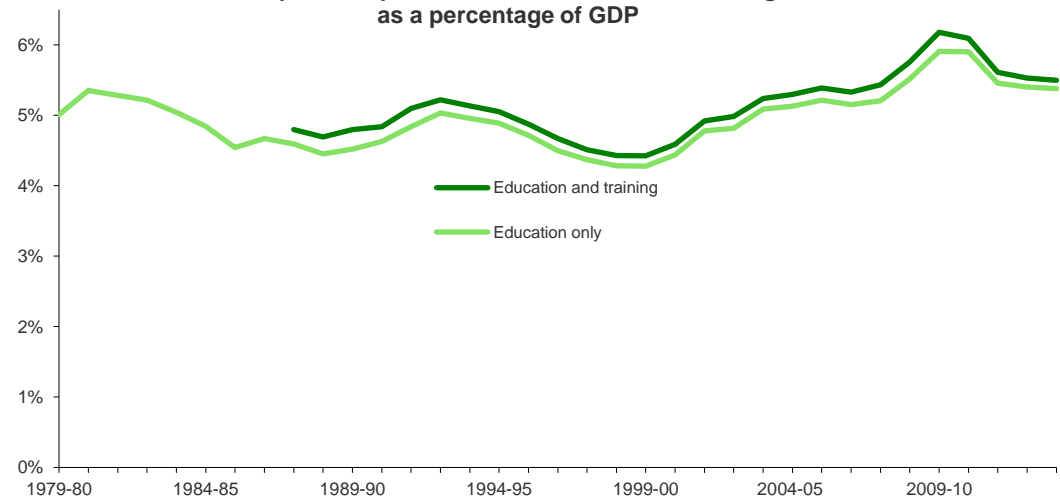
Source: PESA 2014, and earlier, HM Treasury

Education expenditure as a percentage of GDP, 2010



Source: Education at a Glance 2013, OECD

UK public expenditure on education and training as a percentage of GDP



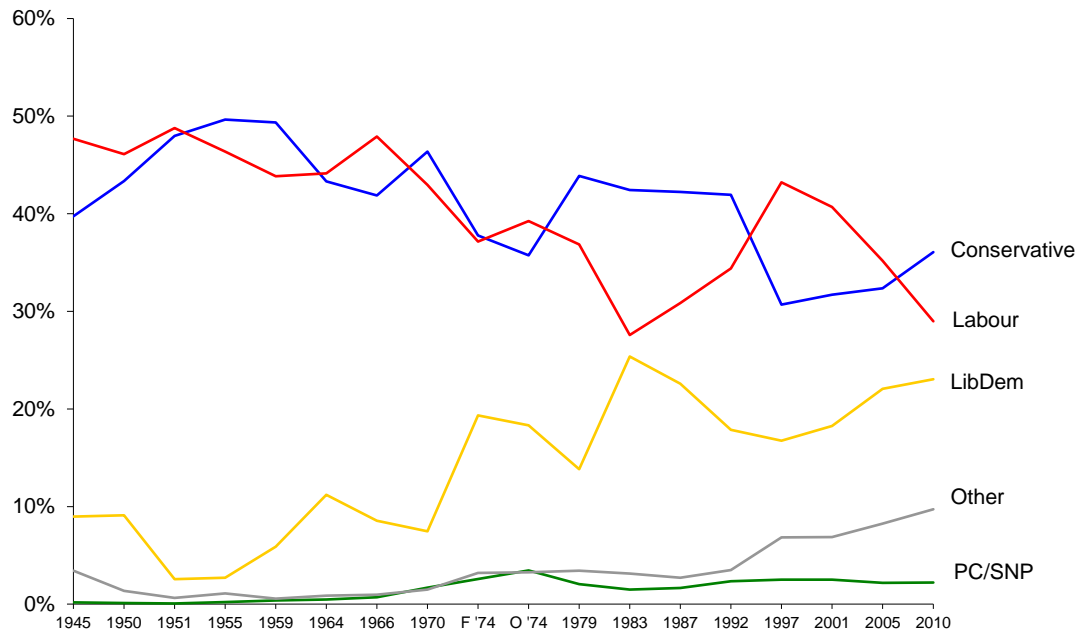
Next update: Autumn 2014

Contact: Paul Bolton x6969

General Election results

- Since 1945, Labour and the Conservatives have been the largest party in terms of seats won on nine occasions each.
- The Conservatives' best result since 1945 in terms of seats was the 1983 General Election, when they had 397 MPs elected. Their highest share of the vote was in 1955 when they polled 49.6%.
- Labour's 418 seats won in 1997 was their highest number ever. Their highest share of the vote since 1945 was 48.8% in 1951, an election that they lost.
- In the 2005 General Election the Liberal Democrats won 62 seats, the highest post war total by the party or its predecessors.

Share of the vote: UK: 1945-2010



General Election results: 1979-2010: UK

	Con	Lab	Lib(a)	PC/SNP	Other	Total
Share of vote (%)						
1979	43.9%	36.9%	13.8%	2.0%	3.4%	100%
1983	42.4%	27.6%	25.4%	1.5%	3.1%	100%
1987	42.2%	30.8%	22.6%	1.7%	2.7%	100%
1992	41.9%	34.4%	17.8%	2.3%	3.5%	100%
1997	30.7%	43.2%	16.8%	2.5%	6.8%	100%
2001	31.7%	40.7%	18.3%	2.5%	6.9%	100%
2005	32.4%	35.2%	22.0%	2.2%	8.2%	100%
2010	36.1%	29.0%	23.0%	2.2%	9.7%	100%

Seats won

1979	339	268	11	4	13	635
1983	397	209	23	4	17	650
1987	375	229	22	6	18	650
1992	336	271	20	7	17	651
1997	165	418	46	10	20	659
2001	166	412	52	9	20	659
2005	198	355	62	9	22	646
2010	306	258	57	9	20	650

Votes (millions)

1979	13.7	11.5	4.3	0.6	1.1	31.2
1983	13.0	8.5	7.8	0.5	1.0	30.7
1987	13.7	10.0	7.3	0.5	0.9	32.5
1992	14.1	11.6	6.0	0.8	1.2	33.6
1997	9.6	13.5	5.2	0.8	2.1	31.3
2001	8.4	10.7	4.8	0.7	1.8	26.4
2005	8.8	9.6	6.0	0.6	2.2	27.1
2010	10.7	8.6	6.8	0.7	2.9	29.7

(a) Liberal/SDP Alliance 1983-87; Liberal Democrats from 1992
 Source: House of Commons Library Research Paper 12/43

Local, Scottish Parliament, Welsh Assembly and European Parliament elections

- Labour won or retained control of 82 councils in the local elections of May 2014, a net gain of 4; the Conservatives won or retained control of 41 councils, a net loss of 13, while the Liberal Democrats retained control of 6 councils. UKIP won or retained 161 seats, compared to 7 wins in 2010.
- The Scottish National Party won a majority of seats (69 out of 129) in the Scottish Parliament at the 2011 elections. Their total share of the vote was 44.7%, up 12.8% points on 2007. Labour are the second largest party with 37 seats.
- Labour won 30 out of 60 seats in the 2011 Welsh Assembly elections. Labour's vote share was 39.6%, up 8.7% points on 2007. The Conservatives are the second largest party with 14 seats and their vote share rose by 1.8% points.
- The first elections for Police and Crime Commissioners were held in England (excluding London) and Wales on 15 November 2012.

European Parliament election results: 1979-2014: Great Britain

	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	PC/SNP	Other	Total
Share of vote (%)							
1979	50.6%	33.0%	13.1%	-	2.6%	0.7%	100%
1984	40.8%	36.5%	19.5%	-	2.5%	0.7%	100%
1989	34.7%	40.1%	6.2%	-	3.4%	15.6%	100%
1994	27.9%	44.2%	16.7%	1.0%	4.2%	6.0%	100%
1999	35.8%	28.0%	12.7%	7.0%	4.5%	12.0%	100%
2004	26.7%	22.6%	14.9%	16.2%	2.4%	17.2%	100%
2009	27.7%	15.7%	13.7%	16.5%	2.9%	23.3%	100%
2014	23.9%	25.4%	6.9%	27.5%	3.2%	13.1%	100%
Seats won							
1979	60	17	0	-	1	0	78
1984	45	32	0	-	1	0	78
1989	32	45	0	-	1	0	78
1994	18	62	2	0	2	0	84
1999	36	29	10	3	4	2	84
2004	27	19	12	12	3	2	75
2009	25	13	11	13	3	4	69
2014	19	20	1	24	3	3	70

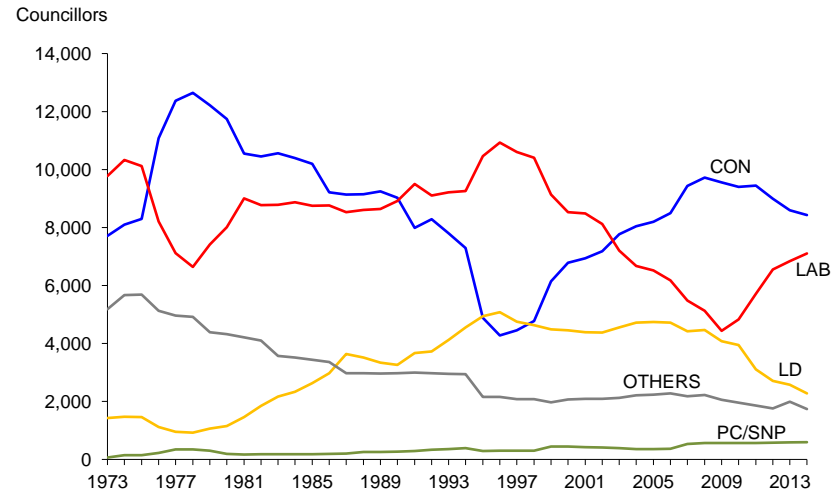
Source: House of Commons Library Research Paper 12/43

Forthcoming elections

18 September 2014	Scottish independence referendum
7 May 2015	United Kingdom General Election

Councillors in Great Britain: 1981-2014

After May local elections



Estimated post-election council composition 2014: Great Britain

	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	SNP/PC	OTH	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	SNP/PC	OTH
London Boroughs	612	1,054	116	12		47	33%	57%	6%	1%		3%
Metropolitan Boroughs	368	1,746	190	37		72	15%	72%	8%	2%		3%
Counties	933	380	251	138		88	52%	21%	14%	8%		5%
Unitary authorities	1,211	1,156	400	48		264	39%	38%	13%	2%		9%
Shire districts	5,083	1,788	1,182	96		727	57%	20%	13%	1%		8%
England	8,207	6,124	2,139	331		1,198	46%	34%	12%	2%		7%
Welsh unitary authorities	105	580	72	3	170	323	8%	46%	6%	0%	14%	26%
Scottish unitary authorities	115	394	71		424	216	9%	32%	6%	-	34%	18%
Great Britain	8,427	7,098	2,282	334	594	1,737	41%	35%	11%	2%	3%	8%

Source: Rallings and Thrasher, Local Government Chronicle 29 May 2014

Next update: Sept 2014

Contact: Richard Cracknell x4632

Turnout

- Turnout at the 2010 General Election was 65.1%, higher than the previous two General Elections but still the third lowest since the introduction of universal suffrage.
- Across EU-15 countries, average turnout at the last parliamentary election was 73.4%. UK turnout is low in comparison. Lowest of the G7 is USA at 52.2%
- UK turnout at the 2014 European Parliament election was 35.3%. This was up on the 34.5% in 2009 but below the 39.4% in 2004.

Turnout at most recent elections

Percentages of registered electorate

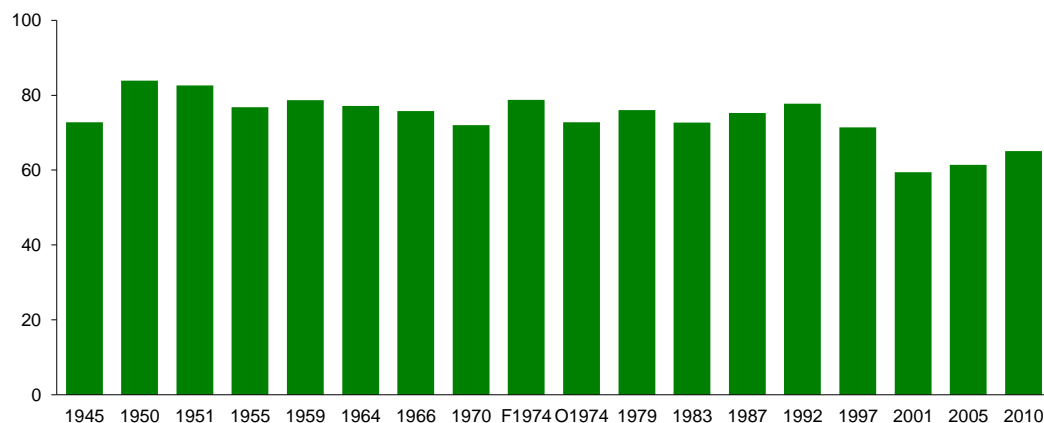
Election	Year	Turnout %
European Parliament	2014	35.3
English local	2014	35.3
County councils	2013	31.0
Unitary councils	2013	32.0
Mayoral elections		
Doncaster	2013	27.2
North Tyneside	2013	32.0
Hackney	2014	38.8
Lewisham	2014	36.7
Newham	2014	39.4
Tower Hamlets	2014	45.9
Watford	2014	36.1
Welsh unitary councils	2013	51.0
Police and Crime Commissioners	2012	14.7
London Assembly	2012	37.5
Mayor of London	2012	37.4
Welsh unitary councils	2012	38.8
Scottish unitary councils	2012	37.9
Alternative Vote referendum	2011	42.0
Scottish Parliament	2011	50.4
Welsh Assembly	2011	41.4
Northern Ireland Assembly	2011	54.7
English local	2012	31.2
London boroughs	2010	63.1
Metropolitan boroughs	2012	31.2
County councils	2009	39.1
Unitary councils	2012	29.4
Shire district councils	2012	31.6
General	2010	65.1

Notes: Turnout at the 2010 local elections was boosted by the General Election being held on the same day. Turnout in council elections in 2012 is as reported by the Electoral Commission.

Sources: Rallings and Thrasher, *British electoral facts 1832-2006*
Rallings and Thrasher, *Local elections handbook series*
Electoral Commission

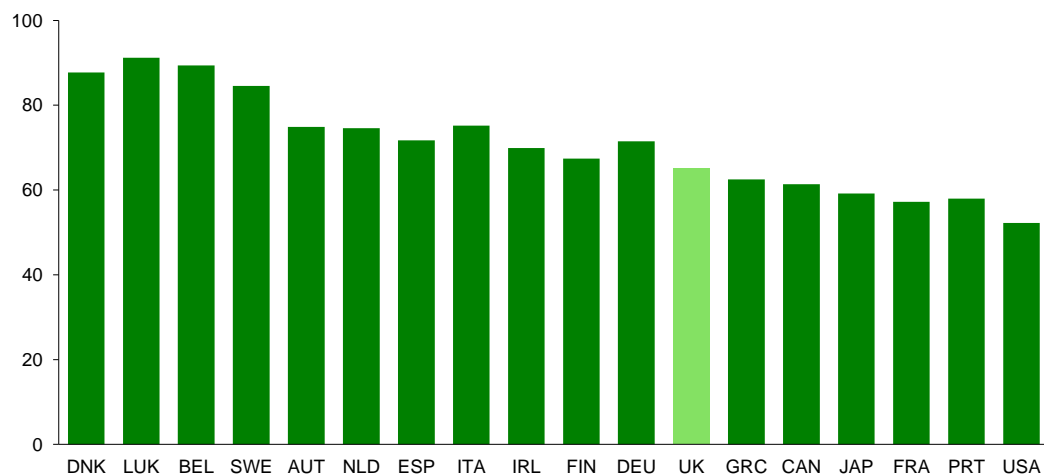
% Turnout at General Elections 1945-2010

Percentage of registered electorate



% Turnout at last parliamentary election: EU-15 and G7

Percentage of registered electorate



Next update: September 2014

Contact: Richard Cracknell x4632

Opinion polls

- YouGov's monthly average for polls across July 2014 put Labour on 37%, the Conservatives on 34%, the Liberal Democrats 8% and UKIP on 12%.
- ICM's 11-13 July 2014 poll put Labour on 33%, the Conservatives on 34% and the Liberal Democrats 12%.
- An Ipsos MORI poll on 12-15 July 2014 put Labour on 35%, the Conservatives on 32% and Liberal Democrats on 8%.
- Populus' 01-03 August 2014 poll put Labour on 37%, the Conservatives 35% and the Liberal Democrats 9%.
- "Race relations/immigration/immigrants" registered as the top issue among voters in Ipsos MORI's regular poll for the first time in June 2014, overtaking "Economy/economic situation" - which had held top position since September 2008. "Unemployment/factory closure/lack of industry" has fallen from joint 2nd place in October 2013 to 4th. "NHS/hospitals/health care" has risen to 3rd.

Ipsos MORI: Issues facing Britain: July 2014

Issues polling 8% or more

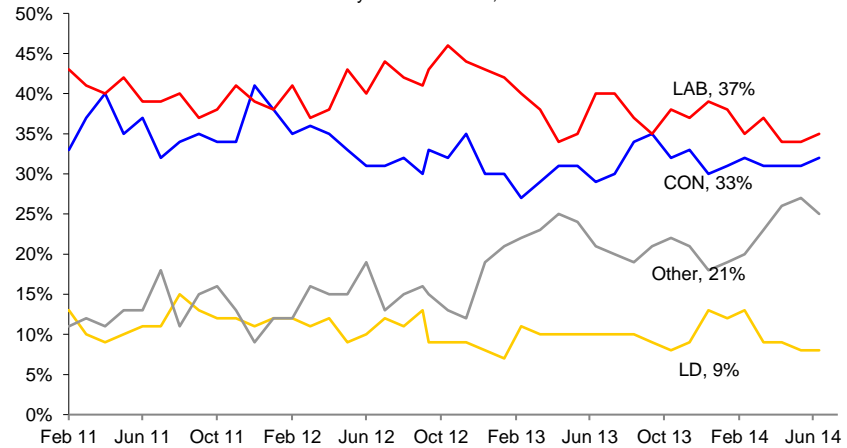
	Most or other important issue %
Race relations/immigration/immigrants	36
Economy/economic situation	32
NHS/hospitals/health care	27
Unemployment/factory closure/lack of industry	25
Poverty/inequality	18
Crime/law & order/violence/vandalism	15
Housing	15
Education/schools	13
Defence/foreign affairs/international terrorism	12
Don't know	11
Inflation/prices	11
Pensions/social security	11
Low pay/minimum wage/fair wage	10
Ageing population/social care for elderly	9
Common market/EU/Europe/single currency	9
Morality/individual behavior	8

963 adults interviewed 6th-15th June 2014.

Next update: January 2015

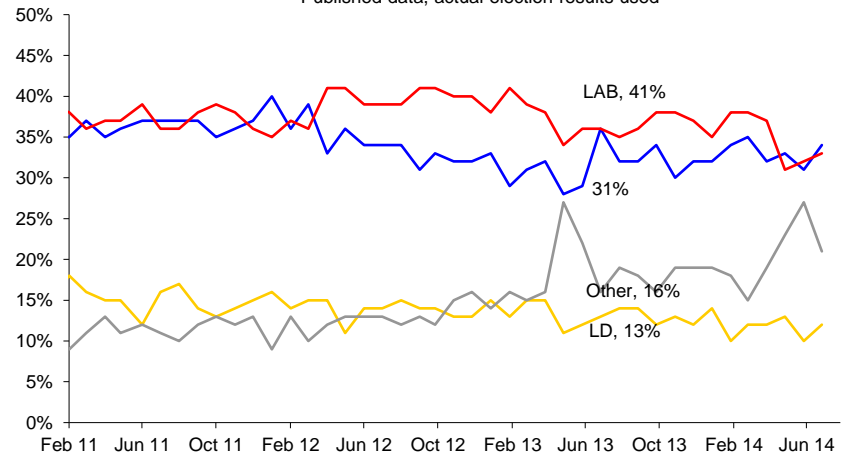
Monthly voting intention: Ipsos MORI

All 'absolutely certain' to vote, actual election results used



Monthly voting intention: ICM

Published data, actual election results used



Contact: Richard Cracknell x4632

Road fuel prices

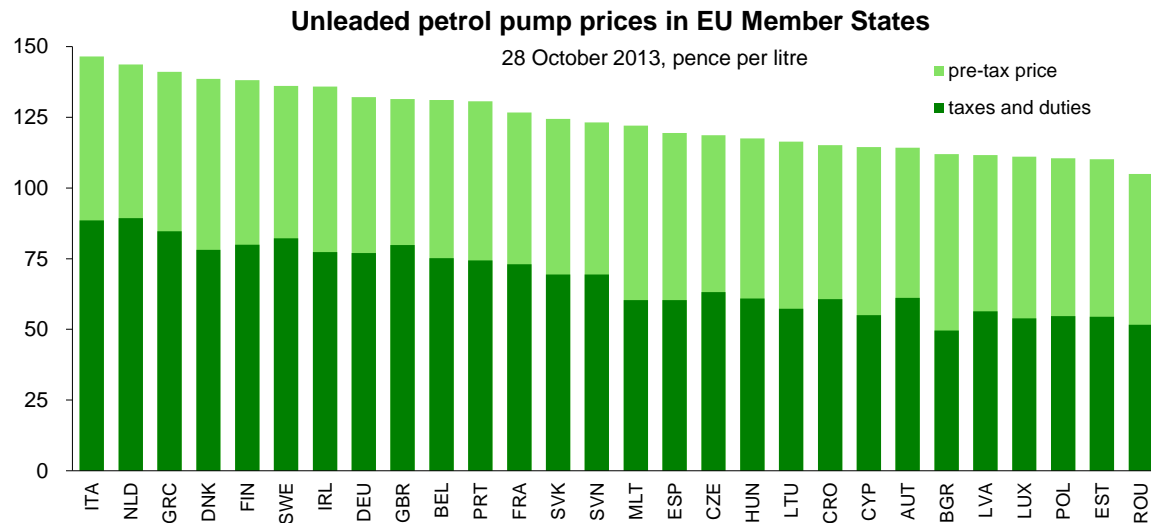
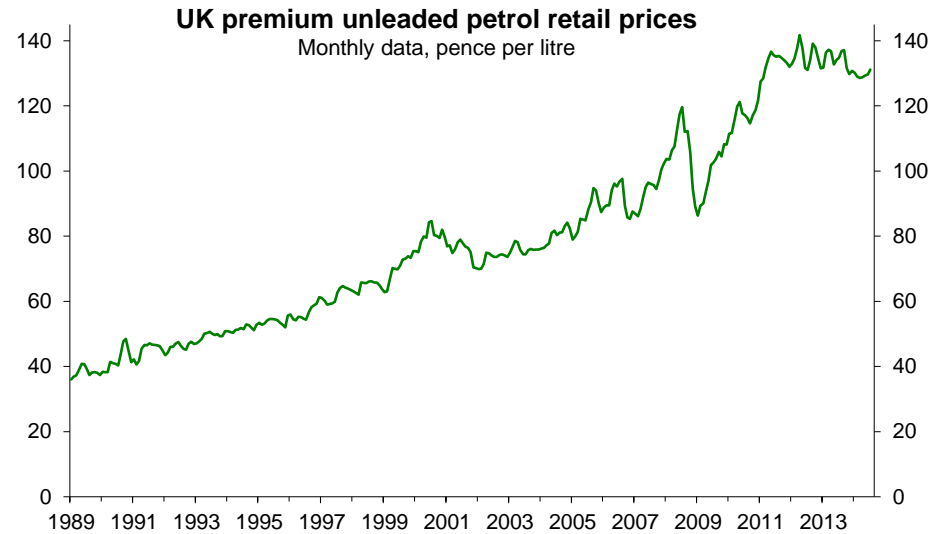
- Petrol and diesel prices levelled off and started to fall slightly in 2012 and 2013, after sharp increases since 2009
- Unleaded petrol cost an average of 131.1p/litre in July 2014; 3% less than one year ago.
- The average diesel price was 136.2p/litre; 2.5% less than a year earlier.
- In June 2014 the UK had the seventh highest pump price for petrol in the EU. The UK's diesel pump price was the highest in the EU.
- 61% of the UK's unleaded petrol pump price was accounted for by taxes and duties; the highest in the EU.
- 58% of the UK's diesel pump price was accounted for by taxes and duties; the highest in the EU.
- Excluding tax and duties, the June 2014 prices for unleaded petrol and diesel were 51p/litre and 55p/litre respectively.

UK retail prices for unleaded petrol and diesel

Pence per litre

	Petrol	Diesel
Jan 1997	61.1	62.0
Jan 2001	76.9	81.6
Jan 2005	79.0	84.2
Jan 2009	86.3	98.7
Jan 2010	111.5	113.3
Jan 2011	127.5	132.1
Jan 2012	132.9	141.3
Jan 2013	131.7	139.5
Jan 2014	130.2	138.1
Jul 2014	131.1	136.2

Sources: Quarterly energy prices, DECC. Table 4.1.1

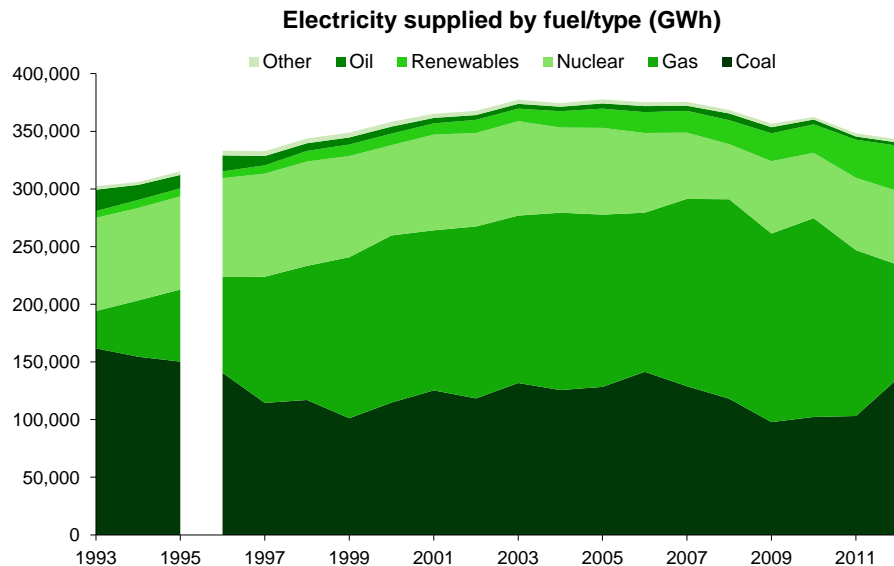
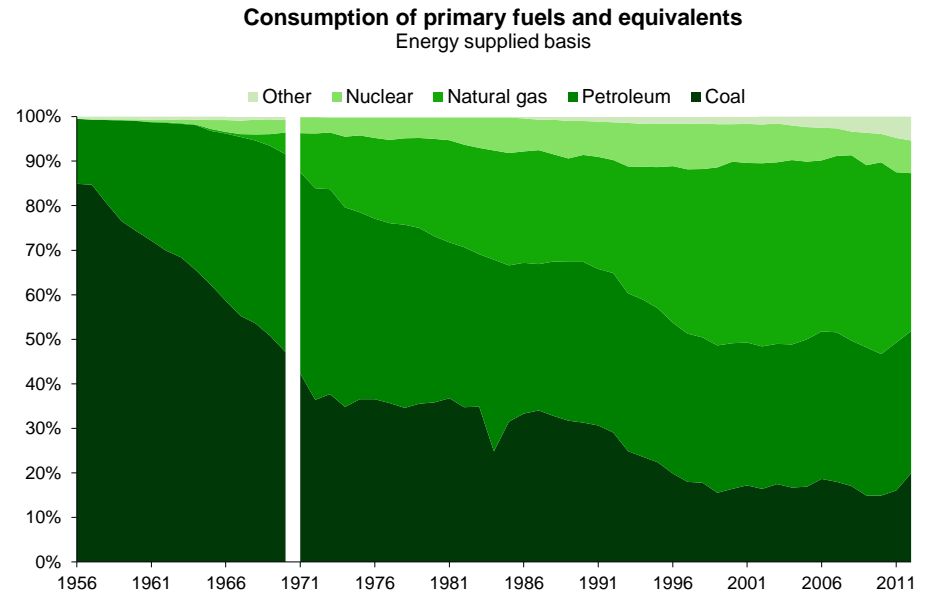


Next update: October 2014

Contact: Tom Rutherford x4313

Energy use

- Final UK energy consumption rose by 12% in the two decades to 2000. It has fallen modestly since then apart from steeper cuts of 7% and 8% in 2009 and 2011 respectively.
- Transport became the largest energy consuming sector in 1988 and accounted for 38% of final consumption in 2012. Consumption by industry has more than halved since 1973.
- In 1956 coal supplied 85% of the UK's energy needs. Growth in the use of petroleum for transport, gas and nuclear for electricity and gas for heating meant its share of energy supplied fell below 50% in 1970 and below 20% from 1996. A shift in generation from gas to coal in 2012 saw coal increase its share to the highest level since 1995.
- In 2012 gas supplied 35% of UK energy, petroleum 32% and coal 20%.
- Generation from gas started to increase in the early 1990s. In 1993 it stood at 11%, by 1999 it was more than 40%. It fell from 2004 to 2006 (due to falling UK production and higher prices), increased to a record 48% in 2010 before falling back again in 2011 and 2012 in response to higher prices.
- Renewable generation made up 11% of UK electricity supply in 2012.



Next update: October 2014

Final energy consumption by sector (energy supplied basis), UK
Million tonnes of oil equivalent

	Industry	Transport	Domestic	Other ^(a)	Total
1970	62.3	28.2	36.9	18.6	146.0
1980	48.3	35.5	39.8	18.7	142.4
1990	38.7	48.6	40.8	19.2	147.3
2000	35.4	55.5	46.9	21.5	159.4
2008	30.1	56.8	45.4	19.4	151.7
2009	26.2	54.8	43.0	18.4	142.4
2010	26.9	54.0	48.5	19.2	148.6
2011	25.9	54.0	38.9	18.5	137.3
2012	25.2	53.2	43.2	19.0	140.6
2013	24.2	53.4	43.8	28.7	150.1

(a) Mainly agriculture, public administration and commerce

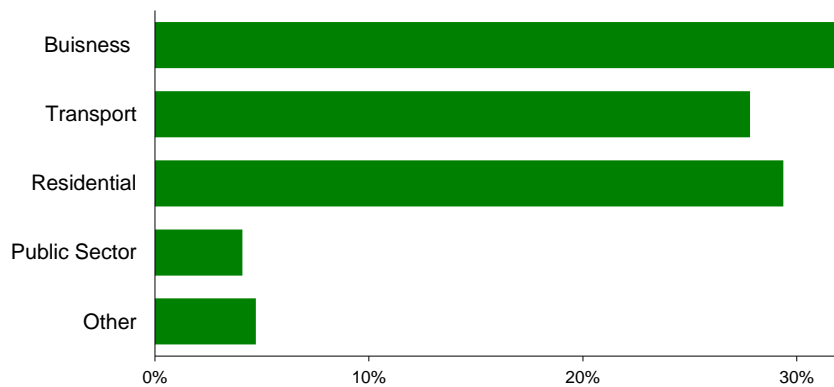
Source: DECC, *Digest of UK Energy Statistics*, table 1.1.5

Contact: Tom Rutherford x4313

Greenhouse gas emissions

- Provisional results show that UK emissions of greenhouse gases stood at 464.3 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent in 2013. The recession caused a particularly large fall in emissions in 2009.
- UK carbon dioxide emissions fell by 32% between 1970 and 2013. There was little or no reduction in carbon emissions between 1997 and 2007.
- Much of the decline in carbon emissions has come from a fall in emissions from industry and power generation, while those caused by domestic users have also declined to a lesser degree. Emission from transport were 1.6 times greater in 2013 than in 1970.
- Emissions of carbon by end user in 2012 show that business was responsible for 34% of UK emissions, transport for 28% and residential sources for 29%.
- The UK is on course to meet its Kyoto and domestic Carbon Budget targets for 2008-2012. Actual compliance is net of emissions trading which is not included here.

UK CO₂ emissions by end user: 2012



Estimated total UK emissions of Kyoto Protocol 'basket' of greenhouse gases

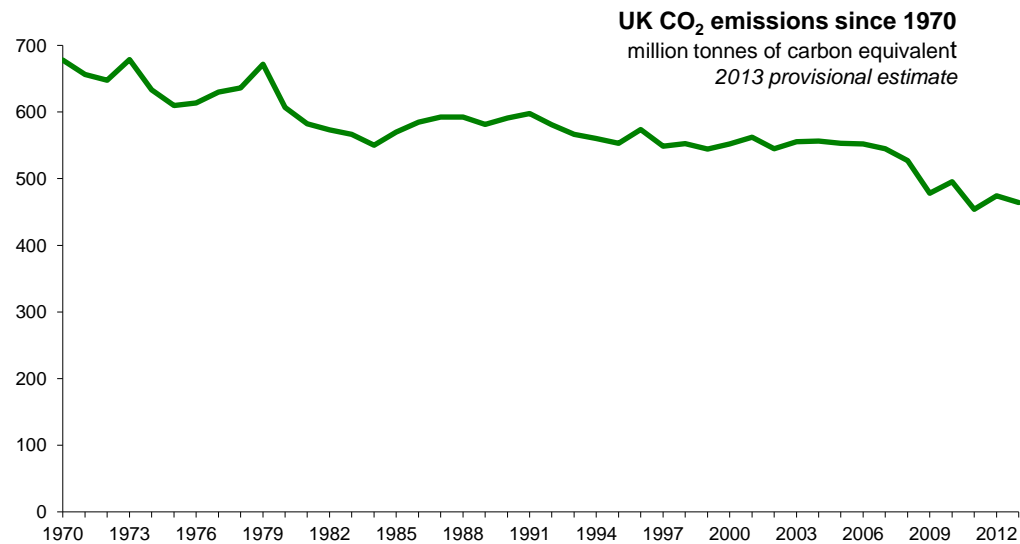
Million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent

		1990	2000	2005	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012p	2008-2012 targets (annual equivalents)	
										Carbon budget	Kyoto target ^(a)
Carbon dioxide (net)	CO ₂	591.10	552.19	552.83	527.29	477.94	495.23	454.03	474.05		
Methane	CH ₄	104.25	78.24	62.27	57.96	55.74	52.50	51.69	50.63		
Nitrous oxide	N ₂ O	69.81	48.28	42.90	39.00	36.83	37.70	36.29	35.99		
HFCs	HFC	11.38	8.85	11.22	12.74	13.14	13.53	13.79	13.95		
PFCs	PFC	1.40	0.46	0.30	0.20	0.15	0.22	0.33	0.21		
Sulphur hexafluoride	SF ₆	0.99	1.79	0.99	0.58	0.56	0.65	0.56	0.54		
Total		778.93	689.81	670.51	637.77	584.35	599.82	556.68	575.37	603.60	
Kyoto basket total^(b)		777.60	692.15	676.27	644.22	590.72	606.23	563.17	581.07		682.40

(a) The 1990 baseline, is the sum of 1990 totals for all gases other than HFCs, PFCs and sulphur hexafluoride where 1995 data are used.

(b) The Kyoto basket totals differ slightly from the sum of the 6 individually reported gases shown above due to differences in the coverage of land use change and forestry, and the inclusion of the UK Overseas Territories

Sources: 2011 greenhouse gas emissions, final figures, DECC
2012 UK greenhouse gas emissions, provisional figures, DECC

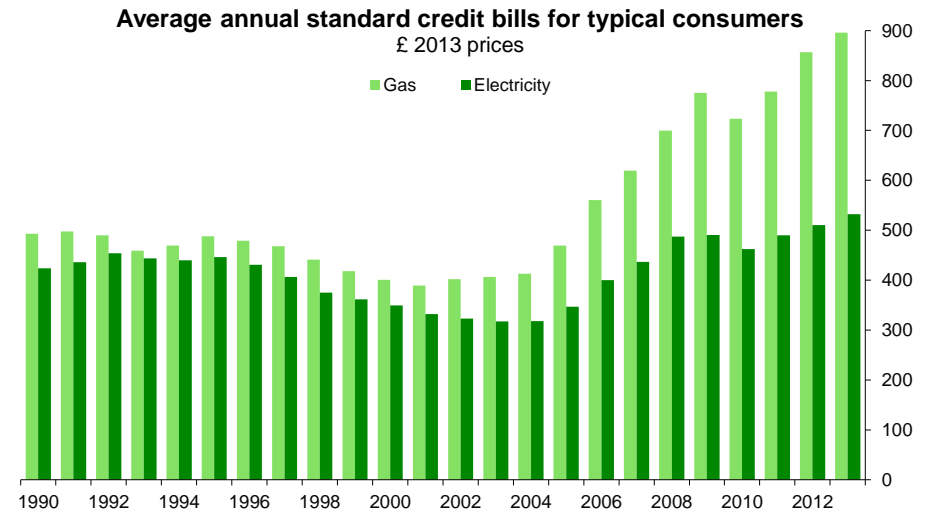


Next update: January 2014

Contact: Richard Keen x3851

Domestic gas and electricity prices

- Both domestic gas and electricity prices, after falling in 2010, have seen annual increases over the last 3 years. The Committee on Climate Change estimates that with current policies average dual fuel bills will increase by around 18% in real terms between 2010 and 2020 and that 60% of the increase will be policy related.
- The average standard credit gas bill for a typical consumer was £896 in 2013. This was more than double the 2001 low in real terms and the highest real level in this series (from 1990).
- The average standard credit electricity bill for a typical consumer was £532 in 2012. This was 68% above the 2003 low in real terms.
- Average standard credit bills are higher for customers of former monopoly suppliers, but the gap has fallen over time.
- Monthly RPI data show the scale of price rises in late 2012 and late 2013. December 2013 electricity and gas prices were 69% and 140% above their respective April 2003 and November 2000 lows in real terms.



Average annual domestic gas and electricity bills for a typical standard credit consumer, UK

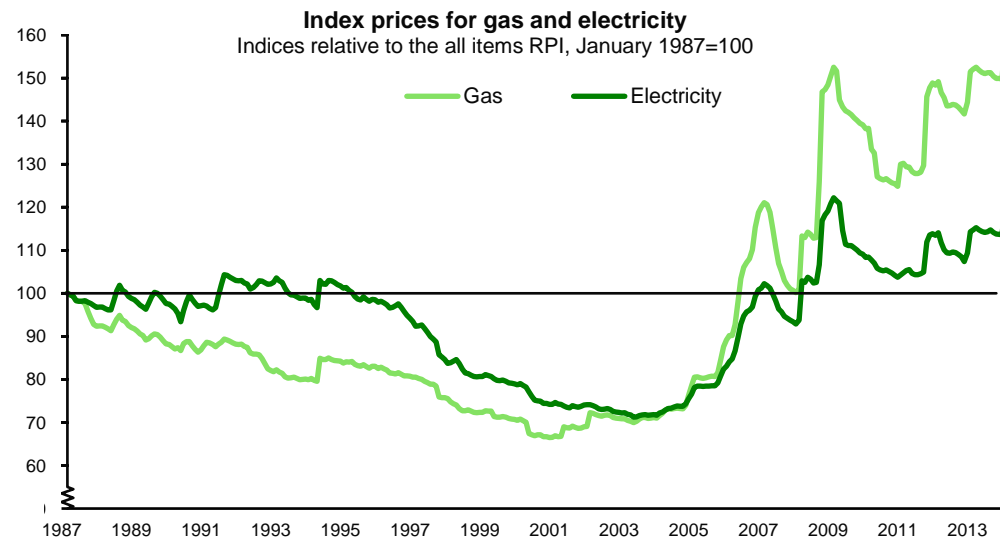
£ 2013 prices

	Gas			Electricity		
	Home suppliers	Non-home suppliers	All	Home suppliers	Non-home suppliers	All
1990	..	..	493	..	..	424
1996	479	444	479	..	..	431
2000	420	353	401	353	328	349
2007	630	607	619	452	417	437
2008	700	699	700	506	464	487
2009	783	764	776	514	466	491
2010	732	713	724	484	441	462
2011	791	758	778	508	475	490
2012	883	821	857	527	497	511
2013	923	861	896	548	519	532

Notes: From 2007 data are for calendar years, earlier figures are for the year to September
Former public electricity suppliers/ British Gas are home supplier within their own areas, non home suppliers are all others

Data adjusted to 2013 prices using December 2013 GDP deflators

Source: Quarterly energy prices, DECC, Tables 2.2.1 and 2.3.1



The weather

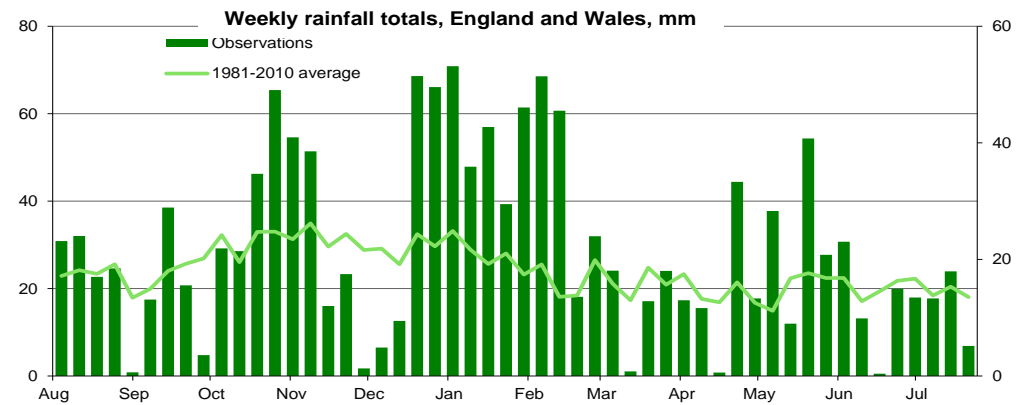
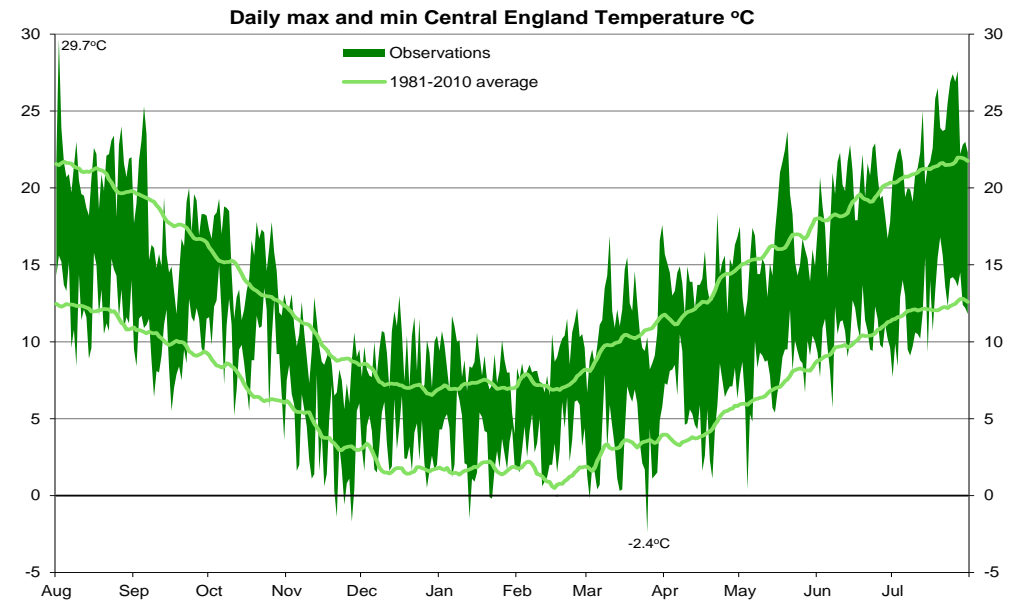
- Central England Temperature (CET) has been recorded since 1659. The CET temperature in 2013 was the 107th warmest on record; just over a full degree cooler than 2011.
- 2013 was slightly cooler, drier and sunnier than average. UK rainfall levels were 5% below average compared to 15% above average in 2012.
- The past winter and spring were both mild; spring 2014 was the fifth warmest on record.
- Winter 2013/14 was the wettest ever recorded on both the UK (1910-) and the England and Wales Precipitation (1766-) series. It was also 'exceptionally stormy' according to the Met Office. January 2014 was the wettest January ever on the longer series.
- Summer 2014 has so far been warmer (+1.2°C), drier (-21%) and sunnier (+21%) than average.

2013 -selected averages for the home countries

	Mean temp °C	Sunshine hours	Rainfall (mm)
Actual			
UK	8.8	1,421	1,091
England	9.5	1,539	814
Wales	9.0	1,471	1,343
Scotland	7.5	1,233	1,474
N Ireland	9.0	1,294	1,139
Differences from 1981-2010 averages, °C or %			
UK	-0.1	+4%	-5%
England	-0.2	+3%	-5%
Wales	-0.1	+5%	-8%
Scotland	+0.1	+4%	-6%
N Ireland	+0.1	+3%	+0%

Source: Met Office UK climate and weather statistics

Temperature and rainfall variations, year to July 2014

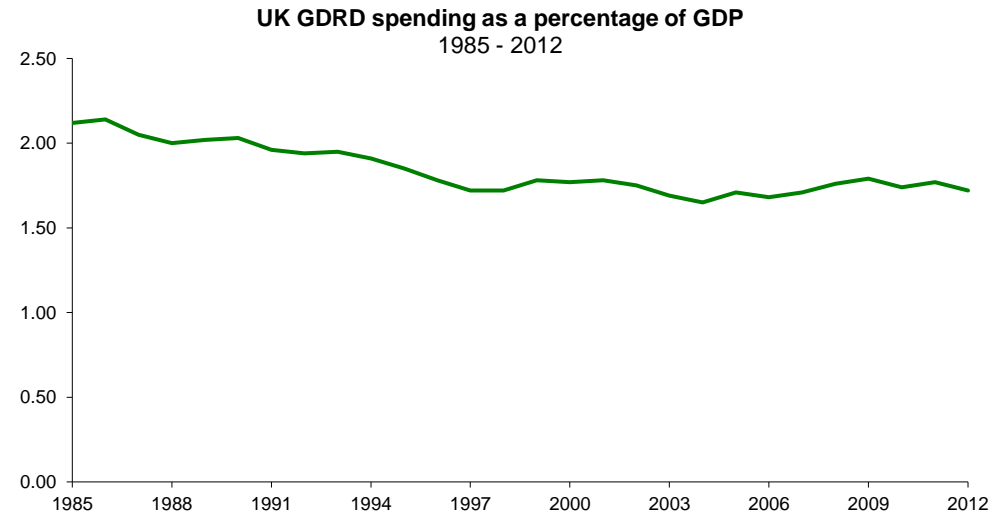


Source: Adapted from Crown copyright data supplied by the Met Office

Contact: Paul Bolton x6969

Research and development

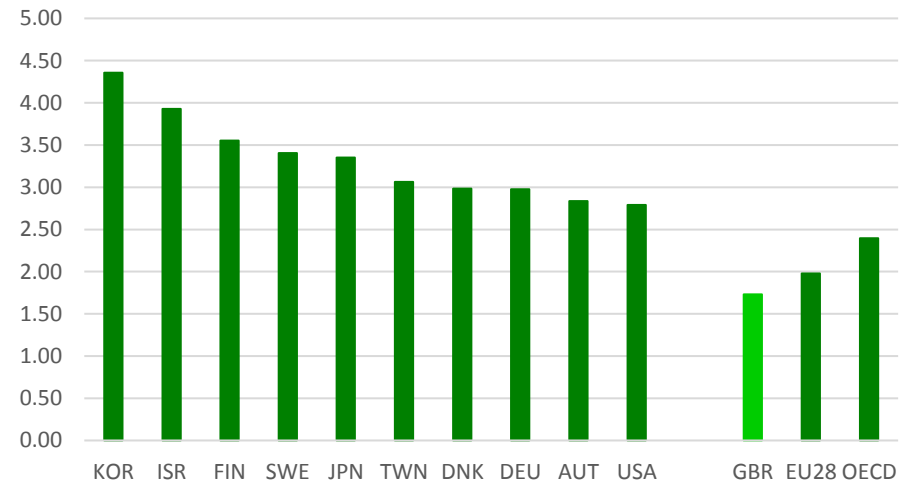
- In 2012 the UK's gross domestic expenditure on research & development (GERD) was, in current (cash) terms, £27.0 billion.
- In constant prices, adjusted for inflation, R&D expenditure has increased by 56% from the 1985 estimate of £17.3 billion. Expenditure peaked in 2011 at £27.9 billion.
- GERD has fallen slightly as a percentage of GDP 1985-2012. Having peaked at 2.14% of GDP in 1986, it fell to a low of 1.65% of GDP in 2004. In 2012 GERD was 1.72% of GDP.
- The business sector accounted for £17.1 billion of expenditure (current prices) in 2012, or 63% of total GERD. Higher education accounted for 27%, government & research councils for 8% and private non-profit for 2%.
- Internationally, UK GERD as a percentage of GDP was below EU28 (1.98%), USA (2.79%), Germany (2.98%) and China (1.98%).



	Business	Higher Education	Government & Research Councils	Private Non-Profit	Total	%
	£ million	£ million	£ million	£ million	£ million	%
South East	4,086	1,033	793	111	6,023	22
East of England	3,449	650	207	225	4,531	17
London	1,477	1,767	323	121	3,688	14
North West	1,784	581	75	4	2,444	9
South West	1,364	363	345	11	2,083	8
Scotland	707	973	233	9	1,922	7
West Midlands	1,461	353	2	4	1,820	7
East Midlands	1,203	347	85	4	1,639	6
Yorkshire and the Humber	603	503	58	1	1,165	4
Northern Ireland	420	141	21	-	582	2
Wales	272	264	31	2	569	2
North East	282	237	-	23	542	2
United Kingdom	17,107	7,211	2,173	515	27,006	

Source: Office for National Statistics

R&D expenditure as a percentage of GDP
Top 10 countries, UK, EU28, OECD



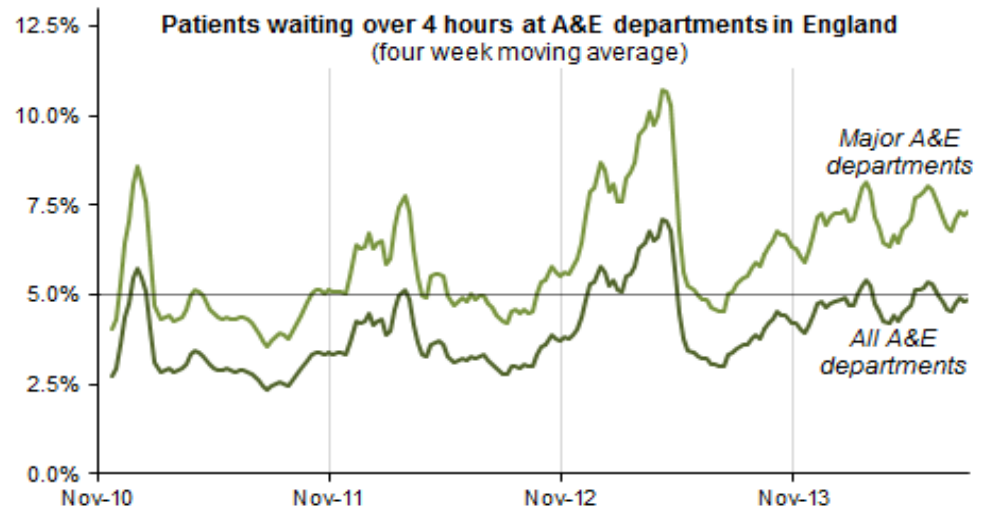
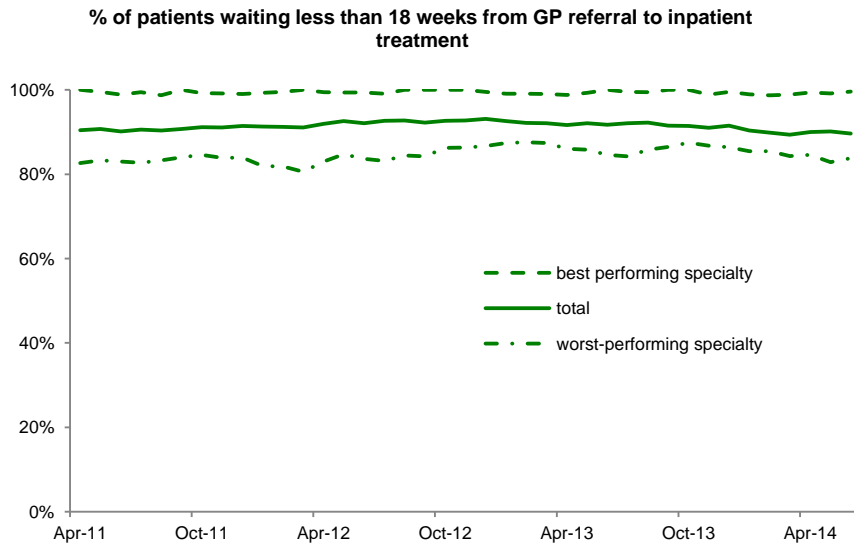
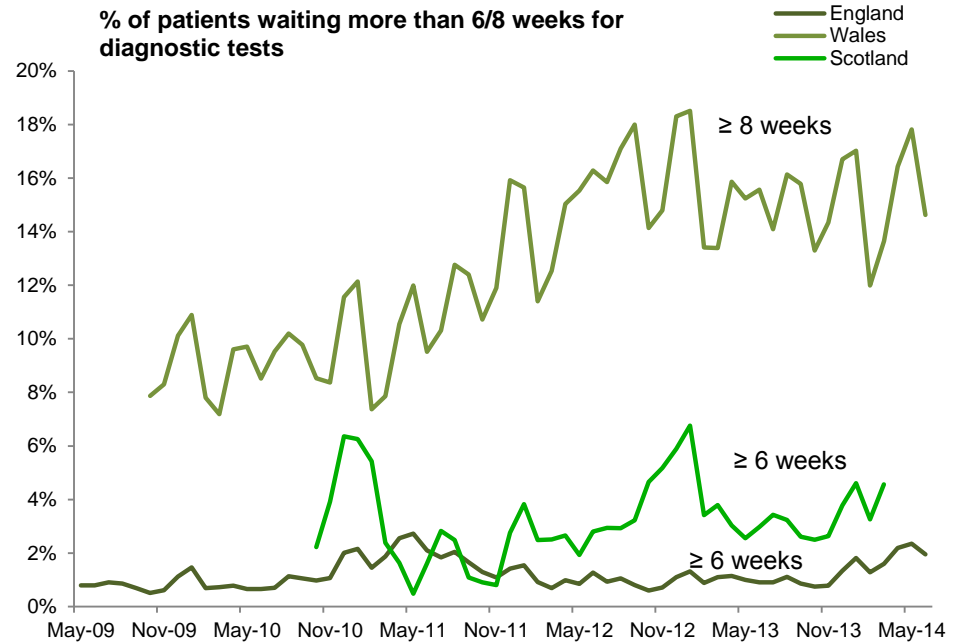
Source: OECD Main Science and Technology indicators database

Next update: March 2015

Contact: Richard Keen x3851

Waiting times

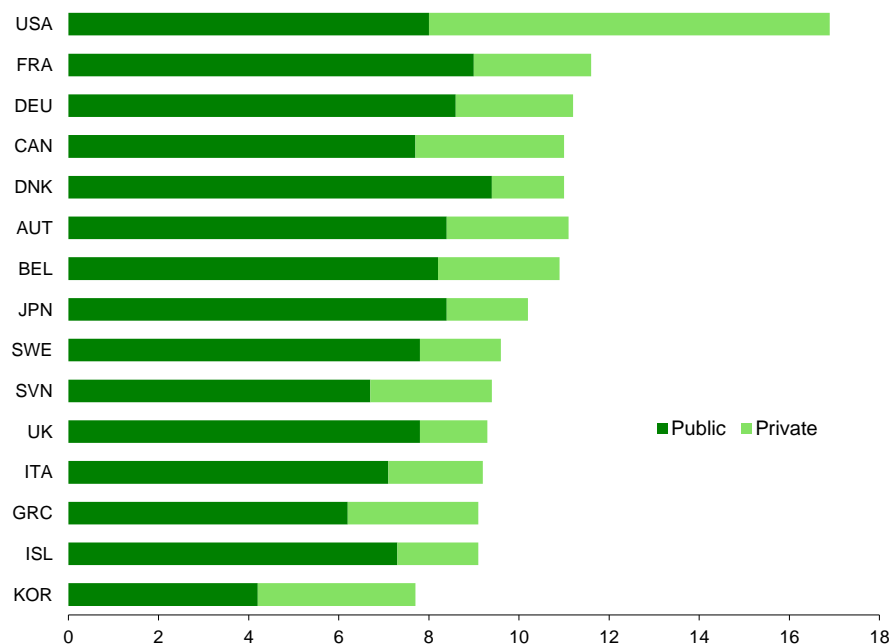
- In June 2014, 89.7% of patients were seen within 18 weeks of GP referral; a 1.7% decrease on June 2013 when 91.7% of patients were seen within 18 weeks.
- The best performing speciality was thoracic medicine - 99.6% of patients were seen within 18 weeks. The worst performing speciality was neurosurgery (83.8% seen within 18 weeks)
- In the best performing CCG in June 2014, Nottingham City, 96.3% of patients were seen within 18 weeks compared with 76.5% in the worst performing CCG, Bromley.
- In June 2014, 1.9% of patients waited over 6 weeks for diagnostic tests in England and 99.9% of patients were tested within 13 weeks.
- In Wales, 14.6% of patients waited 8 weeks or over. For March 2014 in Scotland, 4.6% of patients waited over 6 weeks for testing.



Health expenditure

- The government spent £109.7 bn on the NHS in England in 2013/14; a 2.4% increase in real terms on the 2012/13 expenditure.
- According to the OECD, approximately 9.4% of UK GDP was accounted for by health expenditure (public and private) in 2012. On this basis, the UK ranked 9th out of 21 European countries for which data were available.
- The Government estimates that UK public spending on health represented 7.9% of GDP in 2013/14, unchanged from the previous year.

Health expenditure as % of GDP, selected OECD countries: 2012

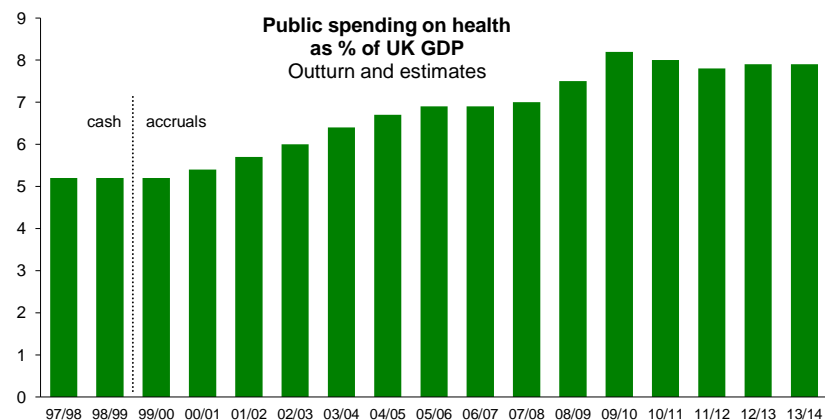


NHS public spending: England

		£ billion	£ billion at 2013/14 prices	increase in real terms ¹
2009/10	outturn	98.4	106.2	
2010/11	outturn	100.4	105.6	-0.6%
2011/12	outturn	102.9	105.7	+0.1%
2012/13	outturn	105.2	107.1	+1.3%
2013/14	outturn	109.7	109.7	+2.4%
2014/15	plans	113.0	110.6	+0.8%
2015/16	plans	115.1	110.9	+0.2%

Sources: HMT *Public Expenditure Statistical Analyses 2014*, Tables 1.10, 1.11

Notes: ¹ Real terms deflators are calculated from data released by the Office for National Statistics on 27 June 2014. The forecasts are consistent with the OBR Economic and Fiscal Outlook, March 2014



Beds and activity

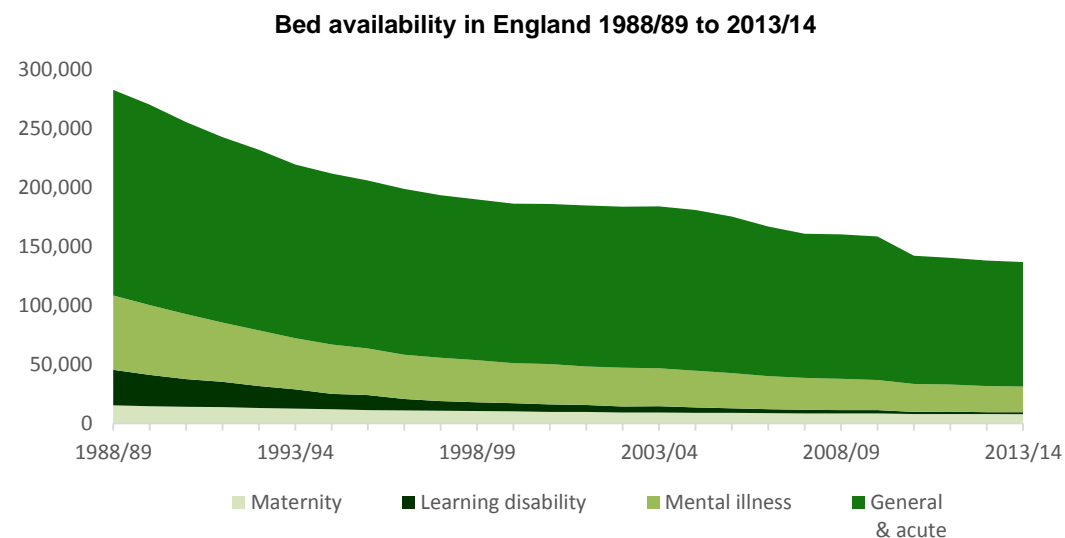
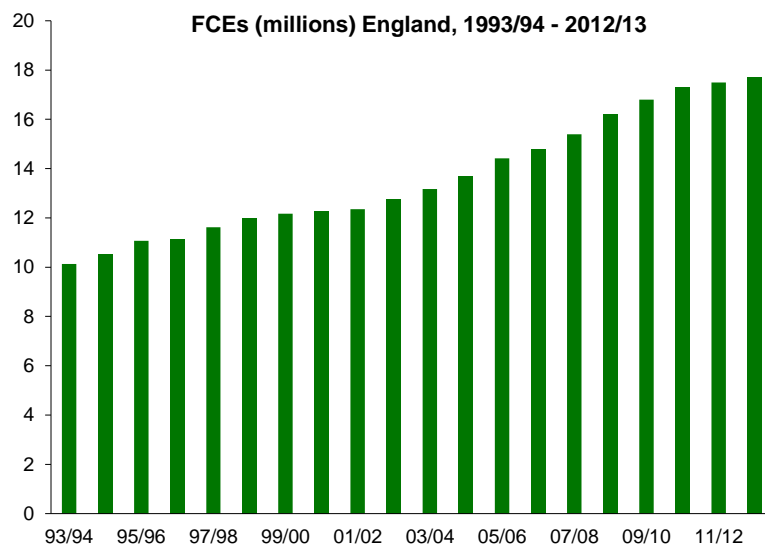
- During 2013/14 there were on average 136,895 beds available in wards open 24 hours a day in NHS hospitals in England. That is less than half the beds available in 1987/88 and more than 55,000 fewer than in 1997/98.
- The decline since 1997/98 has been particularly pronounced in learning disability and mental illness specialities (-79.6.2% and -
- A finished consultant episode is a spell of hospital inpatient treatment under the care of one consultant. It is a measure of hospital activity. There were 17.7 million finished consultant episodes (FCEs) in 2012/13, 1.4% more than in 2011/12.
- There were 21.8 million A&E attendances in England in 2013/14 and 95.7% of patients were seen within four hours of arrival at an A&E department, down from 98.3% in 2009/10

Bed availability in England: 1997/98 to 2013/14

Average daily available beds in wards open 24 hours

	1997/98	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
General & Acute	138,047	121,756	108,890	107,449	106,374	105,666
Mental Illness	36,601	25,503	23,607	23,121	22,268	21,731
Learning disability	8,200	2,809	1,974	1,937	1,697	1,671
Maternity	10,800	8,392	7,848	7,948	7,839	7,827
Total	193,648	158,460	142,319	140,454	138,178	136,895

Source: NHS England *Beds open overnight data series*



Next update: December 2014

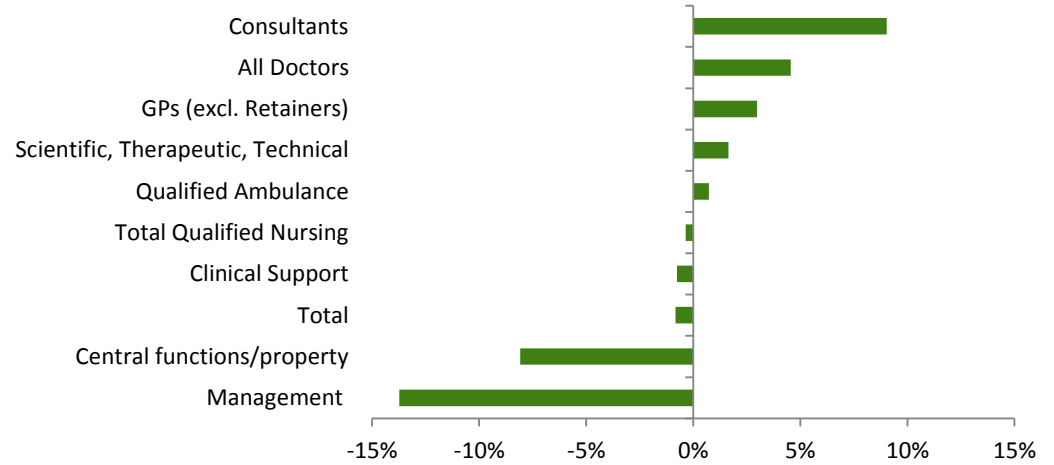
Contact: Rachael Harker x5061

NHS staff

- The NHS in England employed 1.16 million full time equivalent staff in 2013: representing a 0.9% increase since 2012 (9,988 more fte staff), but a -0.8% decrease since 2010 (9,680 fewer staff).
- The fall in staff numbers is all attributable to non medical groups, in particular NHS infrastructure support. The most pronounced reductions have arisen among managers and senior managers: -3.0% decrease since 2012 and -13.7% decrease since 2010.
- The NHS in England employed 138,934 full time equivalent doctors in 2013: 1.6% more than in 2012 and 4.6% more than 2010.
- Similar data on NHS staff numbers in Scotland and Wales are available on request.

Change in NHS staff numbers by group 2010-2013

England, full time equivalents at 30 September



NHS Staff in England 2010-2013

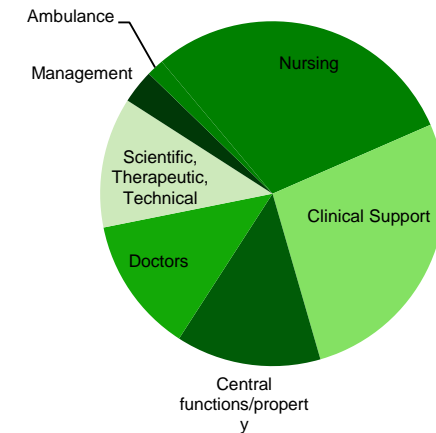
Full time equivalents, at 30 September

	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change 2010-2013	% change 2012-2013
Total qualified nursing staff	323,783	321,143	319,755	322,635	-0.4%	0.9%
All doctors	132,879	134,713	136,770	138,934	4.6%	1.6%
GPs	35,243	35,319	35,871	36,294	3.0%	1.2%
Consultants (incl. directors of public health)	35,781	36,965	38,197	39,014	9.0%	2.1%
Qualified scientific, therapeutic & technical staff	131,311	131,742	132,869	133,465	1.6%	0.4%
Qualified ambulance staff	17,686	17,855	17,755	17,815	0.7%	0.3%
Support to clinical staff	297,548	290,590	289,165	295,298	-0.8%	2.1%
NHS infrastructure support	201,576	189,800	186,208	183,031	-9.2%	-1.7%
Central functions	103,393	96,842	95,017	93,177	-9.9%	-1.9%
Hotel, property and estates	58,090	56,344	55,541	55,267	-4.9%	-0.5%
Manager & senior manager	40,094	36,613	35,650	34,588	-13.7%	-3.0%
Total employed staff (inc GPs & Practice staff)	1,173,248	1,155,885	1,153,579	1,163,568	-0.8%	0.9%

Source: NHS Information Centre, Summary of Staff in the NHS, England 2003-2013

NHS staff by group, 2013

England, full time equivalents at 30 September



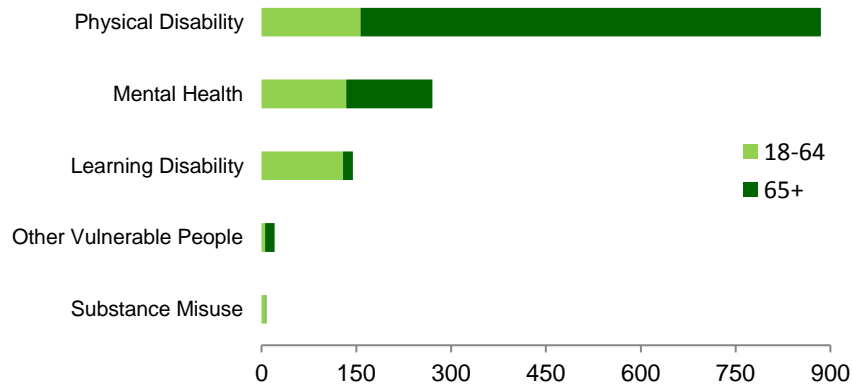
Next update: March 2015

Contact: Rachael Harker x5061

Community care

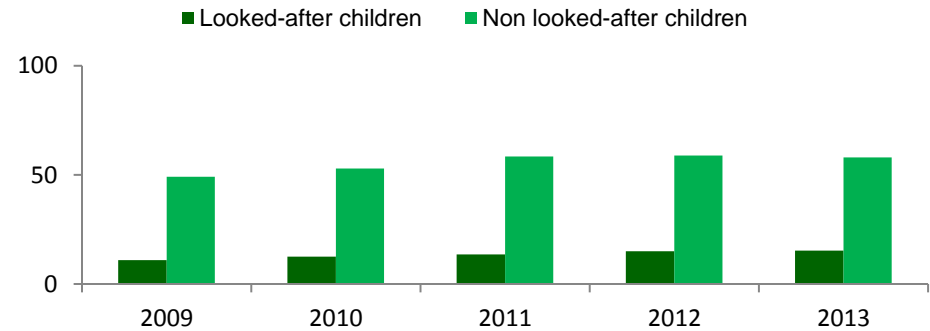
- 68,110 children were looked after in England at 31 March 2013, of whom 75% were in foster placements. 3,350 looked after children were adopted in the year to the end of March 2013.
- Only about 15% of looked-after children get five or more good GCSEs, compared with over half of non-looked after children
- At 31 March 2013, there were a total of 219,455 permanent and temporary local authority (LA) supported adult residents in England.
- The number of local authority supported adult residents has declined year on year since 2003. In 2003 the number of residents increased by 7%, largely due to the inclusion of people formerly in receipt of preserved rights. Numbers in LA homes have fallen each year since 1997.
- At 31 March 2013, an estimated 1.3 million adults received packages of care in the community from social service departments. The most common type of community-based services were for those with physical disabilities.

Estimated number of adults receiving social services, by type and age: 31 March 2013 (thousands)



Next update: December 2014

Proportion of looked-after children getting five A* to C GCSEs including English and mathematics, compared to non looked-after children



Local Authority supported adult residents by home type at 31 March each year, England (provisional)



Contact: Rachael Harker x5061

Housebuilding

- 140,860 permanent dwellings were completed in the UK in 2013/14, an increase of 4% on 2012/13 (itself a post-war low) but relatively low historically.
- In 2013/14, across the UK, 79% of dwellings completed were by private enterprise, 19% by registered social landlords

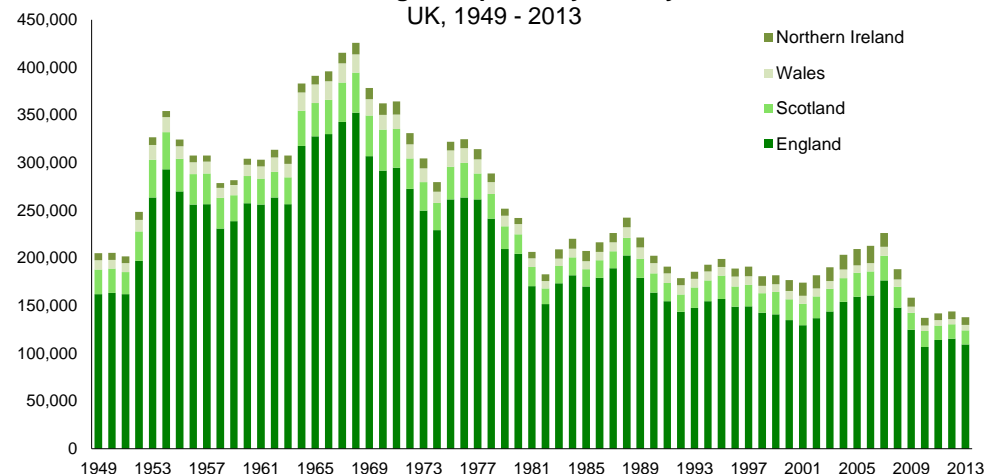
Permanent dwellings completed, UK 1990/91 - 2013/14

	Private enterprise	Registered social landlords	Local authority	All dwellings
1990/91	161,630	19,190	16,380	197,210
1991/92	160,250	21,090	9,900	191,250
1992/93	143,980	30,010	4,420	178,420
1993/94	146,750	36,580	3,530	186,850
1994/95	155,290	37,240	3,060	195,580
1995/96	156,540	38,170	3,010	197,710
1996/97	153,450	30,950	1,540	185,940
1997/98	160,680	28,550	1,520	190,760
1998/99	154,560	22,870	870	178,290
1999/00	160,520	23,170	320	184,010
2000/01	152,740	22,250	380	175,370
2001/02	153,580	20,400	230	174,200
2002/03	164,300	18,610	300	183,210
2003/04	172,360	18,020	210	190,590
2004/05	184,500	21,990	130	206,620
2005/06	189,700	23,990	320	214,000
2006/07	192,170	26,650	260	219,070
2007/08	189,650	28,650	250	218,540
2008/09	144,920	33,040	820	178,780
2009/10	117,980	34,190	770	152,950
2010/11	104,730	30,920	1,750	137,400
2011/12	109,610	34,190	3,070	146,840
2012/13	106,050	27,160	2,360	135,570
2013/14	111,750	27,100	2,040	140,860

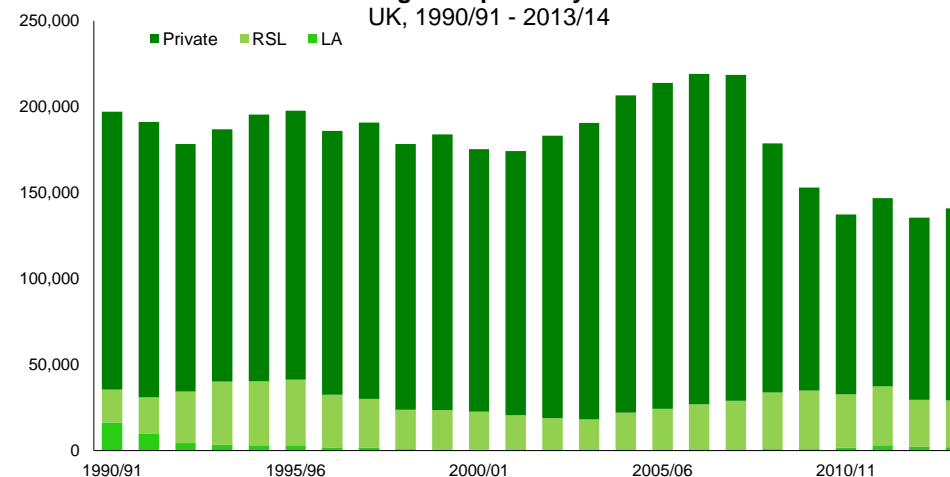
Sources: DCLG, *Housing Statistics Live Tables*, Department for Social Development (NI), Scottish Government *New Housebuilding Statistics for Scotland*

Next update: Nov 2014

Dwellings completed by country
UK, 1949 - 2013



Dwellings completed by tenure
UK, 1990/91 - 2013/14

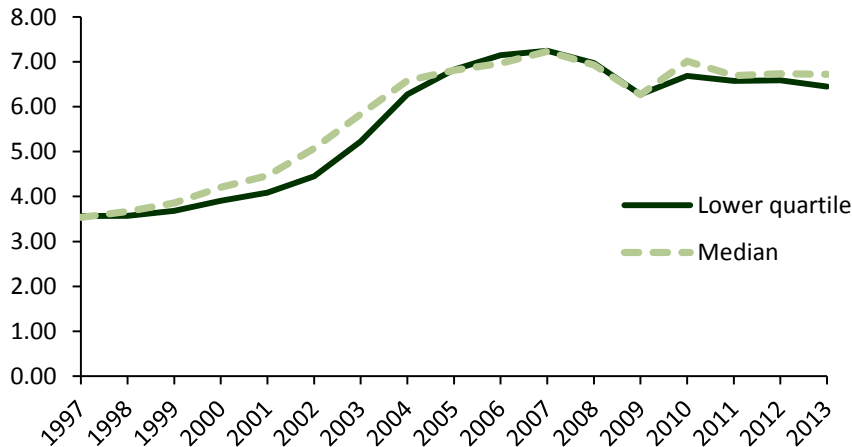


Contact: Richard Cracknell xt 4632

House prices

- The average UK property price increased from £167,294 to £186,544 in the year to Q2 2014, a 11.5% increase.
- The largest increases in house prices were found in London (25.5%), South East (14.0%), South West (9.8%) and East Anglia (9.5%). The smallest increases were observed in Scotland (8.1%), Yorks & Humber (7.0%), the North (8.1%) and the West Midlands (8.2%).
- In 2013 the ratio of house prices to earnings was lower than the recent 2007 peak. This is true for both median house prices/earnings and lower quartile house prices/earnings.
- The Nationwide *House Price Index* is one of several measures of house prices. Alternatives include HM Land Registry, DCLG, Halifax and the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors.

Ratio of lower quartile/median house prices to lower quartile/median earnings
England 1997 to 2012

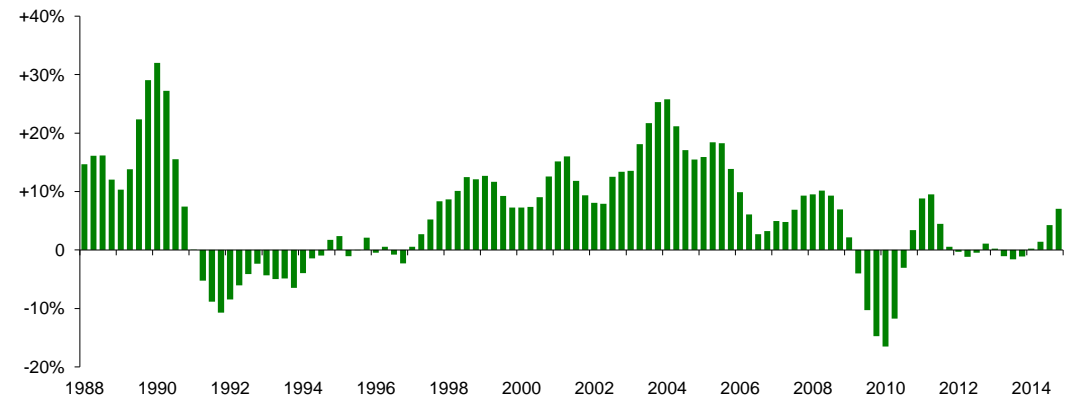


Average property prices for all property types by Nationwide HPI region
£, seasonally adjusted

	Q2 2008	Q2 2009	Q2 2010	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	Q2 2013	Q2 2014
East Anglia	172,164	153,345	166,944	164,435	166,527	172,567	188,960
East Midlands	147,413	130,579	142,093	140,537	140,278	142,349	154,145
London	285,568	256,496	290,249	298,729	302,399	318,214	400,404
North	129,700	112,348	119,057	117,691	114,882	115,763	125,106
N West	150,162	131,704	141,716	140,682	134,905	135,262	144,851
S East	204,292	181,552	201,847	198,991	198,112	202,132	230,409
S West	194,714	169,077	190,219	186,210	186,172	188,923	207,420
W Midlands	156,219	138,254	150,266	146,146	147,089	148,220	160,383
Yorks & Humber	146,074	131,675	141,093	138,228	134,362	133,283	142,661
Wales	143,147	134,291	140,564	139,254	131,840	133,432	145,812
Scotland	149,541	134,391	144,101	139,447	136,182	134,611	141,872
N Ireland	183,476	135,862	128,846	123,547	110,422	108,116	117,150
UK	174,514	154,066	168,719	166,764	164,955	167,294	186,544

Source: *Nationwide House Price Index*

House price inflation, UK - Nationwide House Price Index
% change on same quarter a year ago



Next update: October 2014

Contact: Richard Cracknell +4632

Homelessness

- Around 12,540 households were accepted as homeless in Q1 2014, a fall of approximately 6% on the figure for Q1 2013.
- Of those households accepted as homeless in Q1 2014, 28% had lost their previous home due to relatives/friends no longer being able or willing to provide accommodation, 12% due to a violent relationship breakdown, 2% due to mortgage arrears, 27% due to the end of an assured shorthold tenancy and 3% due to rent arrears.
- A total of approximately 58,440 households were in temporary accommodation arranged by local authorities in Q1 2014, a rise of around 6% on the figure for Q1 2013.

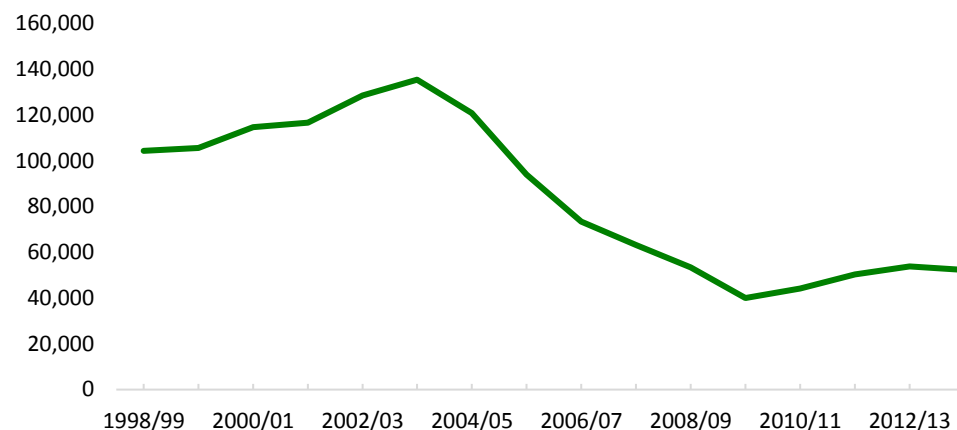
Households unintentionally homeless and in priority need (accepted) January-March 2014, London and England

		London	England	% England
Ethnicity	White	1,380	7,870	63
	Black	1,360	2,000	16
	Asian	540	1,060	8
	Mixed	170	360	3
	Other	300	550	4
	Not stated	280	690	6
Age range	16-24	820	3,350	27
	25-44	2,450	6,920	55
	45-59	610	1,740	14
	60-64	50	190	2
	65-74	70	230	2
	75+	30	120	1
Household	Couple with dependent children	840	2,480	20
	Lone parent with dep. children			
	...Male applicant	130	470	4
	...Female applicant	2,100	5,740	46
	One person household, male	390	1,710	14
	One person household, female	270	1,290	10
All other households	300	850	7	
Total		4,030	12,540	100

Source: DCLG Homelessness Statistics, 1st Quarter 2014

Next update: Winter 2014

No. households unintentionally homeless & in priority need (acceptances), England



Households in temporary accommodation arranged by LAs England, 2001 to 2013

	Bed and Breakfast Hotels	Hostels/ Woman's Refuges	Leased dwellings	Other	Total
2001 Q1	10,860	10,610	21,900	6,350	75,200
2002 Q1	12,710	9,570	20,660	9,510	80,200
2003 Q1	12,440	10,060	28,370	9,920	89,040
2004 Q1	7,090	10,780	42,390	9,540	97,680
2005 Q1	6,780	10,280	46,530	10,860	101,070
2006 Q1	5,150	9,010	49,670	10,200	96,370
2007 Q1	4,310	7,640	45,600	11,540	87,120
2008 Q1	3,840	6,450	40,480	12,000	77,510
2009 Q1	2,450	5,170	37,450	8,460	64,000
2010 Q1	2,050	4,240	30,920	6,320	51,310
2011 Q1	2,750	4,250	26,960	6,790	48,240
2012 Q1	3,960	4,360	26,040	7,810	50,430
2013 Q1	4,510	4,480	26,260	10,810	55,320
2014 Q1p	4,370	4,900	25,270	14,020	58,440

Notes: p - figures are provisional

Source: DCLG Statutory Homelessness: 1st Quarter 2014 England

Contact: Richard Cracknell +4632

Local government finance

- The local government finance settlement for England, was confirmed, following consultation, on 5 February 2014.
- Spending power of local authorities will fall by 3.1% in 2014/15. Spending power is defined as the sum of: council tax; central government revenue grants; efficiency support grant; NHS funding for social care; and, public health grant.
- In 2014/15 settlement funding assessments will fall by 9.4%. Settlement funding assessments are made up of retained business rates income and revenue support grant.
- Illustrative figures for 2015/16 suggest a reduction in spending power and settlement funding assessments of 2.0% and 13.2% respectively.

Funding of revenue expenditure 1997/98 - 2013/14 England and Wales

	Total gross expenditure (£ million)	% of total		
		Gov't grants	Non-domestic rates	Council tax, balances, and other income
1997/98	61,190	61%	21%	18%
1998/99	63,872	61%	21%	18%
1999/00	66,341	59%	22%	19%
2000/01	69,595	58%	23%	19%
2001/02	73,778	59%	21%	20%
2002/03	78,437	58%	22%	20%
2003/04	88,544	62%	18%	20%
2004/05	100,767	65%	16%	19%
2005/06	107,674	64%	17%	19%
2006/07	116,151	63%	16%	21%
2007/08	123,638	63%	16%	21%
2008/09	128,663	61%	17%	22%
2009/10	131,129	65%	16%	19%
2010/11	138,208	67%	16%	17%
2011/12	134,716	67%	15%	18%
2012/13	132,043	64%	18%	18%
2013/14	132,351	72%	9%	19%

Source: Finance and General Statistics, CIPFA

Settlement funding assessment (SFA) and spending power (SP) by political control¹ of LAs

	Number of authorities	SFA		SP	
		£ per dwelling	% change ²	£ per dwelling	% change ²
County Council					
Conservative	16	529	-8.3%	1,545	-1.0%
Labour	2	636	-9.2%	1,558	-2.2%
NOC	9	646	-8.7%	1,604	-1.9%
Shire Districts					
Conservative	133	107	-13.4%	281	-2.0%
Labour	31	149	-13.6%	322	-4.3%
Liberal Democrat	9	108	-13.4%	284	-2.1%
NOC	27	127	-13.5%	294	-3.1%
Others	1	86	-13.0%	320	3.0%
Single Tier (excluding City of London & Isles of Scilly)					
Conservative	32	784	-9.8%	1,890	-2.2%
Labour	69	1,298	-10.2%	2,286	-4.3%
Liberal Democrat	3	907	-9.3%	2,084	-2.7%
NOC	19	933	-10.0%	2,006	-2.9%

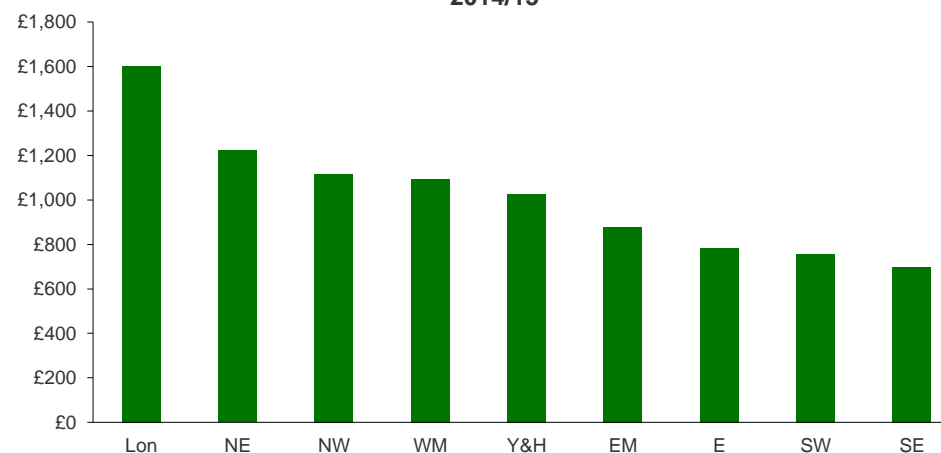
Note:

¹ Political control is defined as party having majority of councillors at May 2013

² % change against the previous years adjusted figure.

Sources: DCLG. Local Government Finance Settlement 2014/15; Rallings & Thrasher (Univ. of Plymouth); and, House of Commons Library

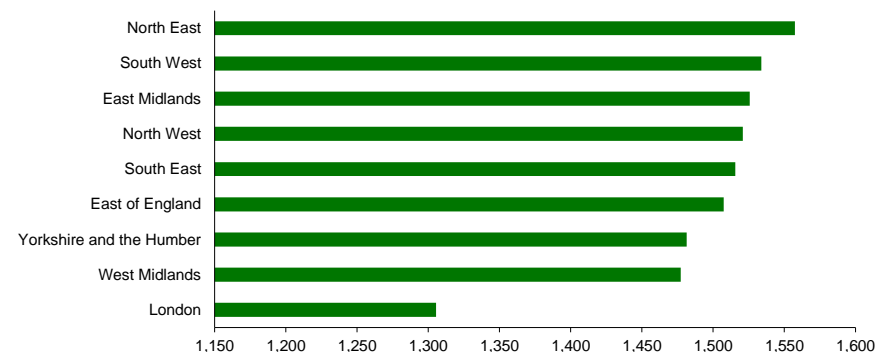
Settlement funding assessment, per dwelling, by region, 2014/15



Council tax

- To compare year-on-year increases, council taxes are expressed in terms of the average Band D council tax for a 2 adult dwelling. This ensures a like-for-like comparison is being made as the mix of dwellings by value will differ from one authority to another.
- The average Band D council tax in the North East (£1,557) is higher than in any other English region in 2014/15, while London has the lowest rate (£1,305).
- Weymouth and Portland local authority had the highest average Band D council tax bill (£1,726) in Great Britain.
- Wandsworth and Westminster local authorities have the lowest Band D council tax bills (£687 and £678 respectively).

Average band D council tax levels by English region
202014/15



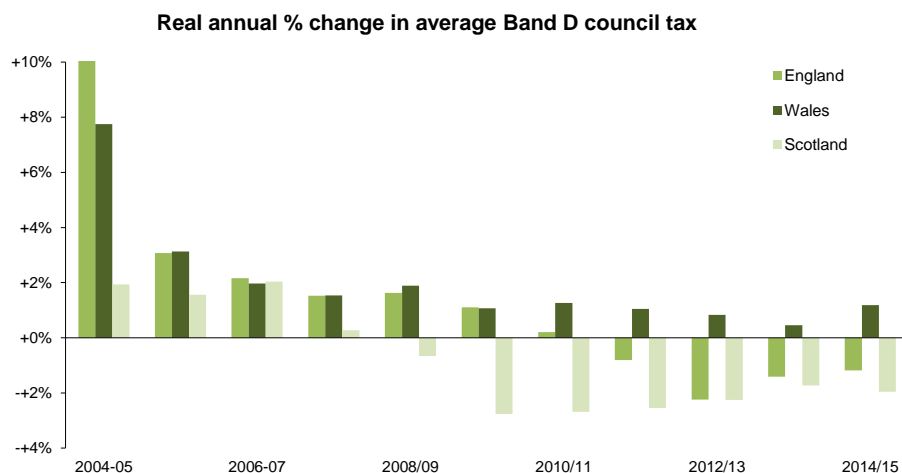
Headline council tax by class of authority¹
£, 2 adults at Band D

	1997/98	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Annual % change 2014/15
Inner London	646	1,116	1,117	1,112	1,099	1,094	-0.4%
Outer London	654	1,429	1,429	1,425	1,428	1,423	-0.4%
Metropolitan Districts	779	1,399	1,399	1,401	1,421	1,434	+0.9%
Shire areas	671	1,484	1,484	1,492	1,501	1,522	+1.4%
Unitary Authorities ²	698	1,461	1,462	1,472	1,486	1,502	+1.1%
Shire Districts ²	666	1,495	1,496	1,502	1,510	1,527	+1.1%
England	688	1,439	1,439	1,444	1,456	1,468	+0.9%
Scotland	783	1,149	1,149	1,149	1,149	1,149	-0.0%
Wales	496	1,127	1,162	1,188	1,226	1,276	+4.1%

1 Amounts shown are headline taxes, before transitional relief and benefits/ rebates

2 Shire area figures have been adjusted to take account of the nine new Unitaries in existence from April 2009

Sources: DCLG, Scottish Executive, National Assembly for Wales



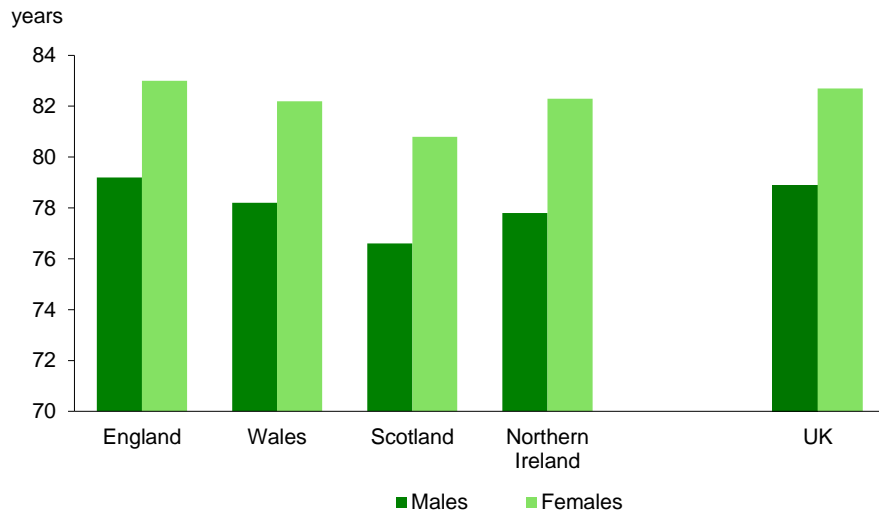
Next update: March 2015

Contact: Neil Johnston x6789

Population

- The population of the UK in mid-2013 was 64.1 million.
- The population is growing and is projected to reach 68 million by 2022 and 70 million by 2027. The population of England is projected to grow by 6.5% between 2013 and 2022, Northern Ireland by 5%, Wales by 4% and Scotland by 3.5%.
- The UK has an aging population: there are nearly 13 million people of pensionable age today. Population projections predict that the elderly population will continue to rise, with over 16 million people of pensionable age by 2037.
- Over the past fifty years, the UK population has grown by over 10 million people. Until 1999, the main driver in population growth has been natural change (births and deaths). However, between 1999-2007 net international migration was the greatest contributing factor. Since 2007, population growth has been driven approximately equally by both net international migration and natural change.

Life Expectancy at Birth in the UK and Constituent Countries, 2012



Resident population: 1960-2037

Thousands

	England	Wales	Scotland	N Ireland	UK
1960	43,146	2,629	5,178	1,420	52,372
1980	46,787	2,816	5,194	1,533	56,330
1990	47,699	2,862	5,081	1,596	57,238
2000	49,233	2,907	5,063	1,683	58,886
2005	50,606	2,969	5,110	1,728	60,413
2006	50,965	2,986	5,133	1,743	60,827
2007	51,381	3,006	5,170	1,762	61,319
2008	51,816	3,026	5,203	1,779	61,824
2009	52,196	3,039	5,232	1,793	62,261
2010	52,643	3,050	5,262	1,805	62,760
2011	53,107	3,064	5,300	1,814	63,285
2012	53,494	3,074	5,314	1,824	63,705
2013	53,866	3,082	5,328	1,830	64,106
Projections					
2017	55,414	3,132	5,407	1,871	65,825
2027	59,124	3,248	5,626	1,957	69,955
2037	62,166	3,321	5,780	2,005	73,272

Source: ONS mid-year population estimates & 2012-based projections

Population age structure: UK, 1951, 2013 and 2037

Thousands

	Under 18	18 to pension age	Pension age +	of which 75+	All ages
1951	13,248	30,149	6,828	1,779	50,225
	26%	60%	14%	4%	100%
2013	13,604	37,564	12,938	5,101	64,106
	21%	59%	20%	8%	100%
2037	14,664	42,496	16,112	9,546	73,272
	20%	58%	22%	13%	100%

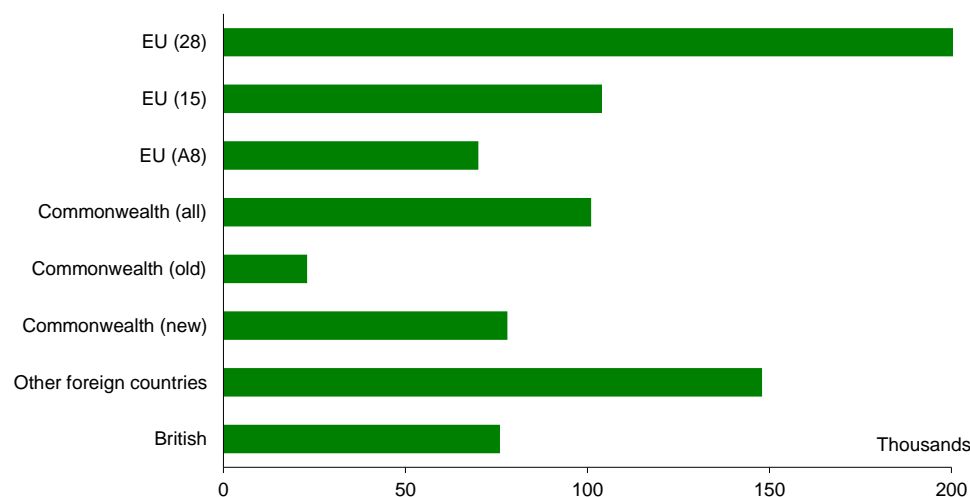
Note: Pensionable age populations based on state pension age for given year. Under the Pensions Act 2011, state pension age will change from 65 years for men and 60 years for women, to 66 years for both sexes by October 2020. The Pensions Act 2014 accelerates the pension age increase so that state pension age will increase from 66 to 67 between 2026 and 2028, and then to 68 between 2044 and 2046.

Source: ONS mid-year population estimates & 2012-based projections

International migration

- In 2013 around 526,000 people migrated to the UK and 314,000 migrated from the UK. Net migration into the UK was 212,000, which was higher than 2012. The annual change was not statistically significant.
- Estimates of net migration in the period 2001 to 2011 have been revised to reflect the results of the 2011 Census. The ONS is not able to separately revise estimates of immigration and emigration in the same way. The revised estimates are shown alongside the original estimates in the table.
- In 2013, 201,000 citizens of EU28 countries migrated to the UK, 38% of the total number of immigrants. In the same year, 78,000 citizens of EU28 countries migrated from the UK. Emigration from the UK totalled 314,000, of which 134,000 were British citizens.
- In 2012, London was the destination for 26% of all long-term migrants to the UK. Northern Ireland was the only UK region that did not experience net inward migration of international migrants in 2012.

Inflow: Immigration into the UK by citizenship, 2013



Total international migration, UK 1999-2013

	Inflow	Outflow	Balance	Revised
				Balance
1999	454	291	163	-
2000	479	321	158	-
2001	481	309	171	179
2002	516	363	153	172
2003	511	363	148	185
2004	589	344	245	268
2005	567	361	206	267
2006	596	398	198	265
2007	574	341	233	273
2008	590	427	163	229
2009	567	368	198	229
2010	591	339	252	256
2011	566	351	215	205
2012	498	321	177	-
2013	526	314	212	-

Total international migration: 2012

	Inflow	Outflow	Balance
North East	17	9	8
North West	49	32	16
Yorks & Humbs	35	19	15
E Midlands	35	14	21
W Midlands	30	23	6
East	50	25	24
London	131	91	39
South East	59	46	13
South West	31	18	13
Wales	16	9	8
Scotland	34	21	14
Northern Ireland	12	14	-2
Total UK	498	321	177

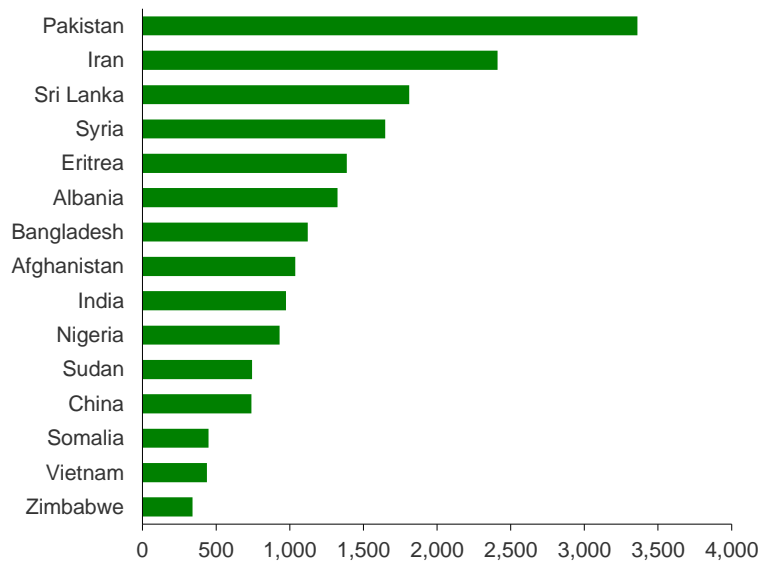
Note: Figures for 2013 will be published in December 2014

Source: ONS: *International Migration, LTIM estimates*

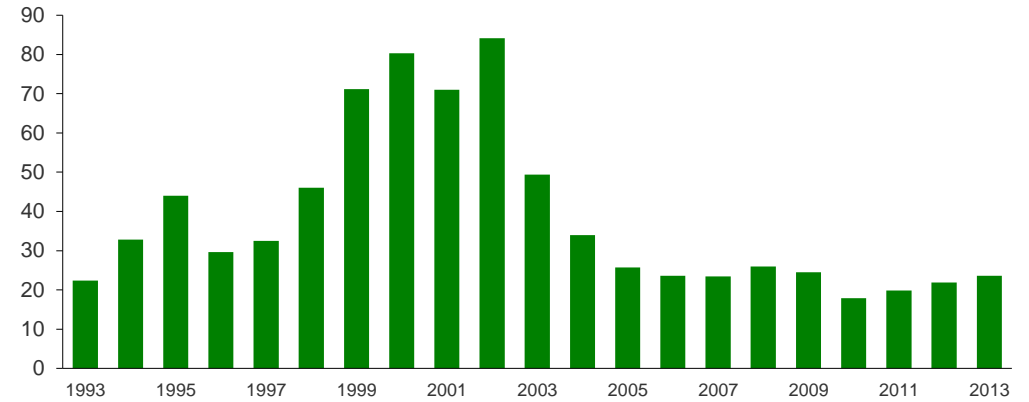
Asylum seekers

- In 2013, there were 23,584 applications for asylum excluding dependants, 8% more than in 2012. 88% of applicants were in-country and 12% at port.
- The highest number of asylum applications recorded in a single year was 84,132 in 2002.
- At the end of 2013 there were 17,180 asylum applications still under consideration, compared with 14,257 the year before.
- The top applicant nationalities in 2013 were Pakistan (14%), Iran (10%), Sri Lanka (8%), Syria (7%) and Eritrea (6%).
- Among EU states, the UK had the fifteenth highest number of asylum applications per 1,000 inhabitants.

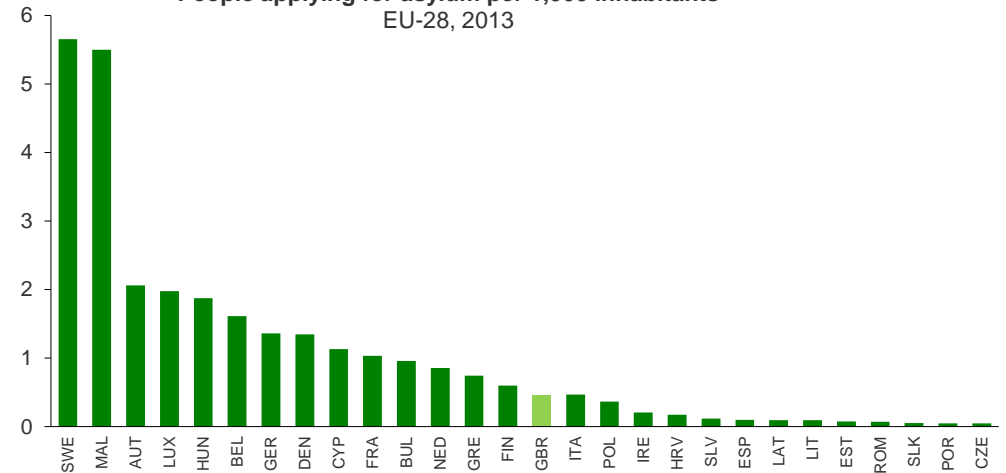
Nationality of asylum applicants, UK 2013
excluding dependants



Applications for asylum, UK 1993-2013
thousands, excluding dependants



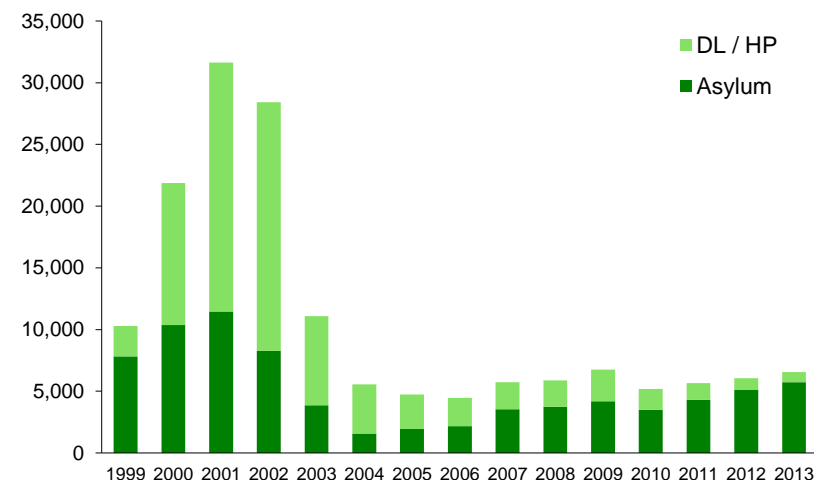
People applying for asylum per 1,000 inhabitants
EU-28, 2013



Asylum decisions

- There were 17,543 initial asylum decisions made in 2013, which was 769 more than in 2012.
- 5,736 principal applicants were granted asylum at initial decision, 33% of the total. A further 806 people were granted discretionary leave to remain or humanitarian protection, 5% of all initial decisions.
- Of those recognised as refugees and granted asylum in 2013, around 19% were from Syria, 18% were from Iran, 14% from Eritrea, 10% from Pakistan, and 7% from Sudan.
- In 2013, 25% of asylum appeals determined were allowed. There were 8,325 appeals determined, of which 2,078 were allowed.

Principal applicants granted asylum or discretionary leave / humanitarian protection, UK, 1999-2013



Initial asylum application decisions made in-year: 1999-2013

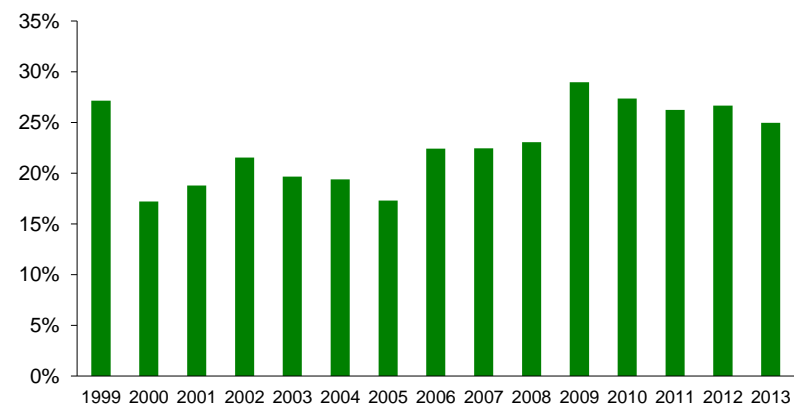
Cases considered under normal procedures

	Recognised as refugee and granted asylum		Not recognised as refugee but given leave to remain		Refused	
	Number	% of initial decisions	Number	% of initial decisions	Number	% of initial decisions
1999	7,816	23%	2,467	7%	11,024	52%
2000	10,373	9%	11,495	11%	75,679	75%
2001	11,449	9%	20,192	17%	89,308	74%
2002	8,272	10%	20,136	24%	55,132	66%
2003	3,863	6%	7,211	11%	53,867	83%
2004	1,563	3%	3,995	9%	40,463	88%
2005	1,941	7%	2,798	10%	22,654	83%
2006	2,168	10%	2,304	11%	16,458	79%
2007	3,545	16%	2,198	10%	16,032	74%
2008	3,727	19%	2,166	11%	13,505	70%
2009	4,188	17%	2,554	11%	17,545	72%
2010	3,488	17%	1,707	8%	15,066	74%
2011	4,312	25%	1,337	8%	11,731	67%
2012	5,135	31%	924	6%	10,715	64%
2013	5,736	33%	806	5%	11,001	63%

Decisions are not necessarily related to applications made in same period; excludes dependants. Percentage calculations do not include applications withdrawn.

Source: Home Office, *Immigration Statistics*

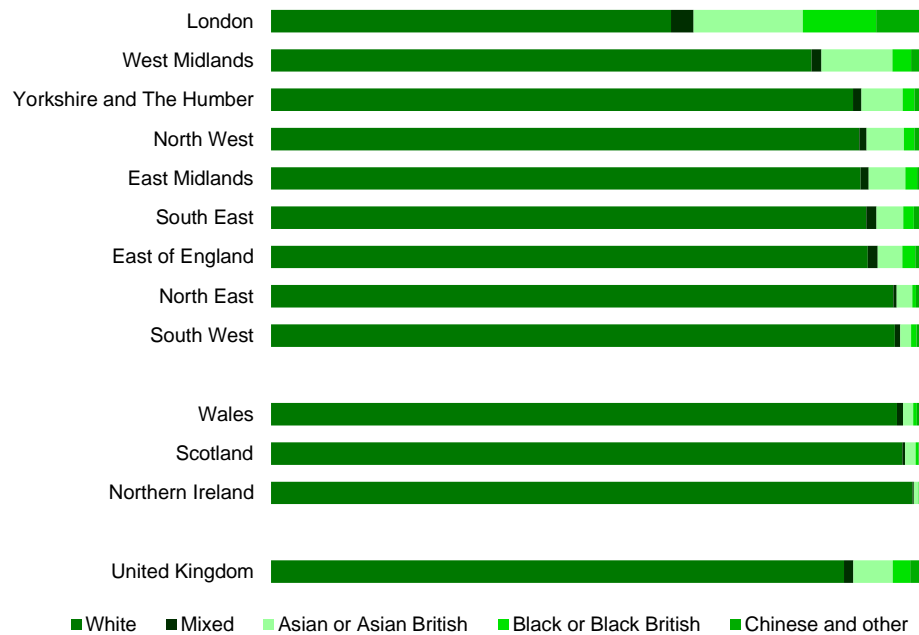
Appeals allowed, UK, 1999-2013
% of appeals determined



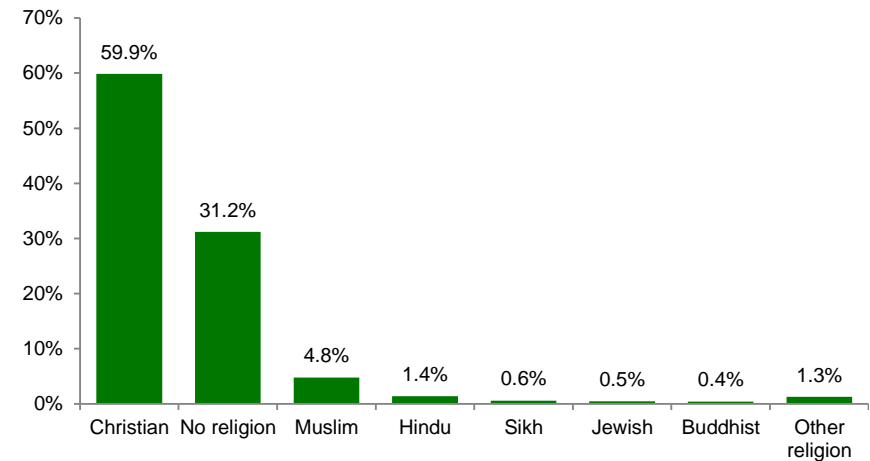
Ethnicity and religion

- In 2013, almost nine out of ten people in the the UK population were in the White ethnic group. The next largest ethnic group was the Asian or Asian British group (6.0%), followed by the Black or Black British group (2.7%).
- In England, London had the largest proportion of people in non-White ethnic groups (38.7%) and the South West region the smallest proportion (4.4%). Wales (4.1%), Scotland (3.2%), and Northern Ireland (1.7%) all had relatively few people in non-White ethnic groups.
- In 2013, 59.9% of the population of Great Britain described themselves as Christian, 31.2% said they had no religion, 4.8% were Muslims, and 1.4% were Hindus.

Population of the UK by ethnic group and region, 2013



Population of Great Britain by religion, 2013



Population of the UK by ethnic group, 2013

	%
White	87.8
Mixed	1.4
Asian or Asian British	6.0
Indian	2.3
Pakistani	1.9
Bangladeshi	0.7
Other Asian	1.0
Black or Black British	2.7
Chinese	0.5
Other ethnic group	1.5

Source: Annual Population Survey, 2013

Next update: August 2015

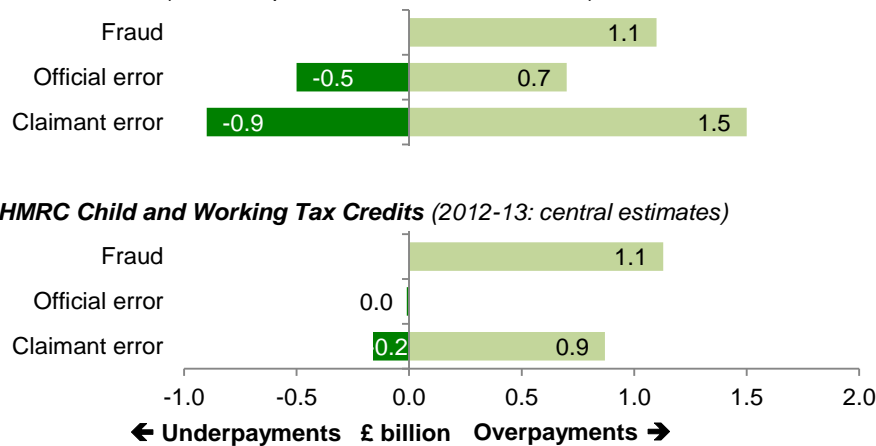
Contact: Oliver Hawkins x2324

Social security benefits and expenditure

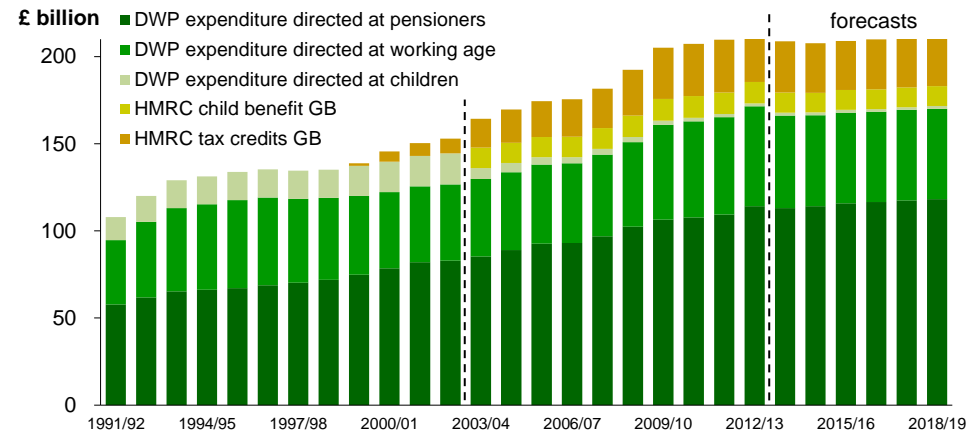
- Expenditure in Great Britain on benefits, tax credits and state pensions is forecast to be £207.7 billion in 2014/15, equivalent to 28.4% of total public expenditure or 12.1% of UK GDP.
- Payments aimed at pensioners (such as state pension, Pension Credit etc.) account for 55% of total social security spend, projected to rise slightly to 56% by 2018-19.
- In 2013-14 Council Tax Benefit was scrapped and replaced by council-run support schemes. The central government subsidy for these is around £4.3bn per year (not counted here as benefit spend).
- Contributory benefits account for 46% of total social security spend in 2014/15, compared with around 70% in the 1960s and 1970s.
- In 2013-14, overpayment due to fraud and error in respect of DWP benefits is provisionally estimated to have cost around £3.3bn (2% of total DWP benefit spend), of which £1.1bn was due to fraud. Also, an estimated £1.4bn was underpaid in error.

Estimates of fraud and error in the benefit and tax credit systems

DWP benefits (2013-14 provisional: central estimates)



DWP/HMRC social security spending 1991/92 to 2018/19, real terms (2014/15 prices)



Expenditure (a) on benefits administered by DWP and HMRC

Great Britain (b)	£ billion			£ billion			Total as % of GDP
	Nominal terms			Real terms (13/14 prices)			
	DWP	HMRC	Total	DWP	HMRC	Total	
1997/98	93.3	-	93.3	134.6	-	134.6	10.9%
2001/02	106.7	5.5	112.2	143.1	7.3	150.4	10.8%
2005/06	115.8	26.2	142.0	142.3	32.1	174.4	11.0%
2009/10	148.0	38.1	186.1	163.2	42.0	205.2	13.0%
2010/11	153.4	39.6	193.0	164.8	42.6	207.4	12.8%
2011/12	159.0	40.6	199.5	167.0	42.6	209.7	12.9%
2012/13	166.6	40.6	207.2	173.2	42.2	215.4	13.2%
2013/14 (c)	164.2	40.1	204.4	167.8	41.0	208.9	12.5%
2014/15 forecast	168.0	39.8	207.7	168.0	39.8	207.7	12.1%
2015/16 forecast	172.2	40.1	212.3	169.5	39.5	208.9	11.9%
2018/19 forecast	184.7	44.1	228.8	171.7	41.0	212.6	11.2%

Sources: DWP Benefit Expenditure Tables, HMRC, ONS, OBR, Library calculations

Notes: From 2003/04, Child Benefit transferred to HMRC, and CTC/WTC introduced.

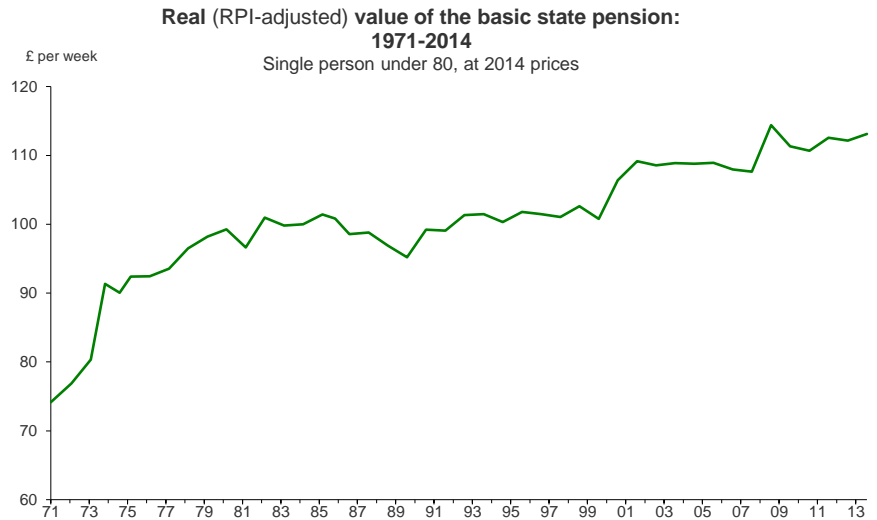
- (a) Tax Credit payments classed as 'negative tax' rather than Annual Managed Expenditure (AME) are included here, as from 2013-14 this will be migrated to Universal Credit AME spend.
- (b) Northern Ireland Executive Benefit spend and HMRC tax credit spend in NI not included.
- (c) Council Tax Benefit abolished. Its replacements are not included in DWP AME benefit spend.

Next update: Autumn 2014

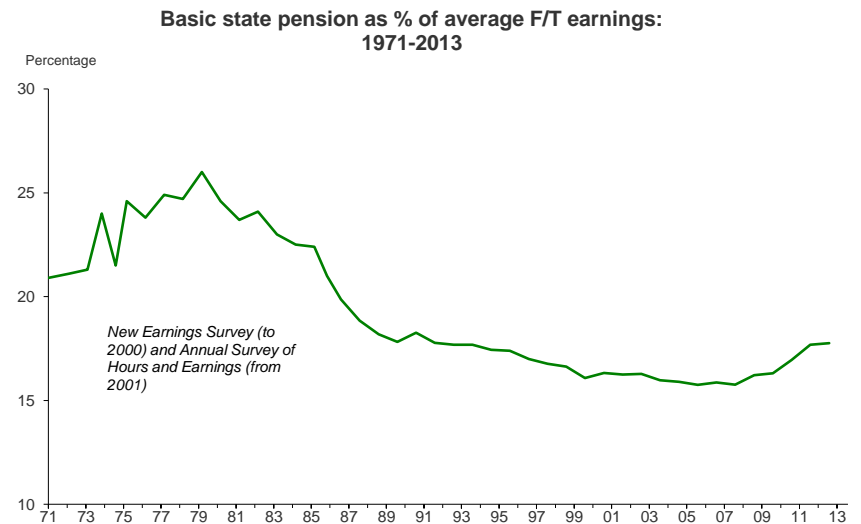
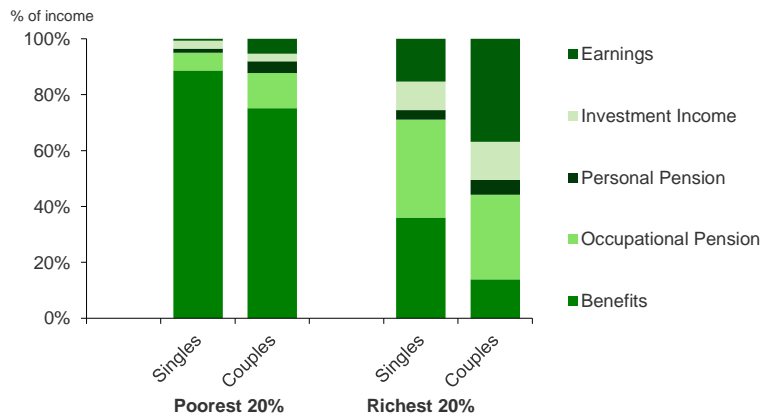
Contact: Roderick McInnes x3793

Pensions and pensioners' incomes

- Over the decade to 2012/13, average net pensioner income grew by 18% in real (RPI-adjusted) terms, compared to a 7% real fall in average full-time earnings over the same period.
- The distribution of pensioners' incomes became wider during the '80s and early '90s as incomes rose more quickly for better-off pensioners. In the last 10 years growth has been more evenly spread across the income distribution.
- 28% of pensioner households got means-tested benefits in 2012/13 - this proportion having fallen steadily from a high of 39% in 1996/97. 17% of pensioner households have income from earnings, down from 19% the previous year.
- In recent years the value of the basic state pension has risen in relation to average earnings, after a long period of relative decline. In April 2013 the basic pension for a single person was worth 17.8% of average full-time gross earnings, compared with a peak of 26% in 1979.



Income sources of rich and poor pensioners
2010/13 means (2010/13 prices)



Reported road accident casualties

- There was little change in overall annual road accident casualty numbers for much of the 1980s and 1990s, but the recorded number has fallen sharply since 2000.
- There were 1,713 deaths on Great Britain's roads in 2012, a decrease of 2.4% on 2011. This is the lowest figure since records began in 1926.
- The number of children killed or seriously injured on foot or on bicycles has fallen consistently over the last decade. The total number stood at 1,640 in 2013, less than half the number observed at the start of this century.
- Fatal or serious accidents among adult cyclists decreased in 2013 after eight consecutive increases.
- The UK's 2012 road accident fatality rate per million population was the lowest amongst members of the European Union; Sweden has the second lowest rate.

Reported road accident casualties, by severity

Great Britain				
	Fatal	Serious	Slight	Total
1994-98 average	3,578	44,078	272,272	319,928
2006	3,172	28,673	226,559	258,404
2007	2,946	27,774	217,060	247,780
2008	2,538	26,034	202,333	230,905
2009	2,222	24,690	195,234	222,146
2010	1,850	22,660	184,138	208,648
2011	1,901	23,122	178,927	203,950
2012	1,754	23,039	170,930	195,723
2013	1,713	21,657	160,300	183,670
<i>Change 1994-98 to 2013</i>	<i>-52.1%</i>	<i>-50.9%</i>	<i>-41.1%</i>	<i>-42.6%</i>

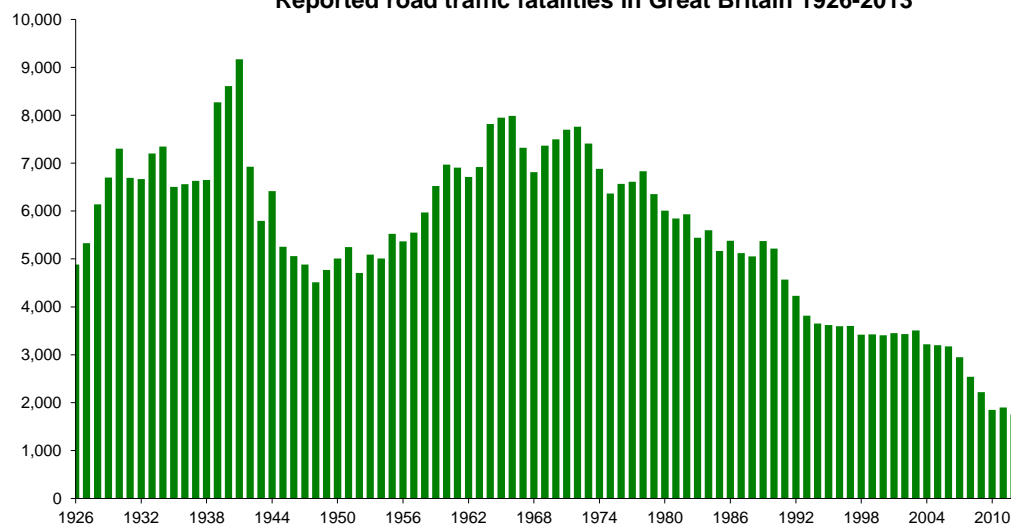
Source: DfT, Reported road casualties in Great Britain: Main results 2012

Casualties killed or seriously injured, by road user type

Great Britain								
	Pedestrians		Pedal cyclists		Motorcycle users	Car users	Other	Total
	Children	Adults	Children	Adults				
1994-98 average	4,167	7,329	1,129	2,557	6,475	23,254	2,744	47,656
2006	2,025	4,894	503	1,898	6,484	14,254	1,787	31,845
2007	1,899	4,900	522	1,994	6,737	12,967	1,701	30,720
2008	1,784	4,724	417	2,101	6,049	11,968	1,529	28,572
2009	1,660	4,295	458	2,225	5,822	11,112	1,340	26,912
2010	1,646	3,874	398	2,333	5,183	9,749	1,327	24,510
2011	1,602	4,227	398	2,750	5,609	9,225	1,212	25,023
2012	1,545	4,374	324	2,976	5,328	9,033	1,213	24,793
2013	1,358	3,786	282	2,807	5,197	8,426	881	23,370
<i>Change 1994-98 to 2012</i>	<i>-67.4%</i>	<i>-48.3%</i>	<i>-75.0%</i>	<i>+9.8%</i>	<i>-19.7%</i>	<i>-63.8%</i>	<i>-67.9%</i>	<i>-51.0%</i>

Sources: DfT, Reported road casualties in Great Britain: Main results 2012

Reported road traffic fatalities in Great Britain 1926-2013



Next update: June 2015

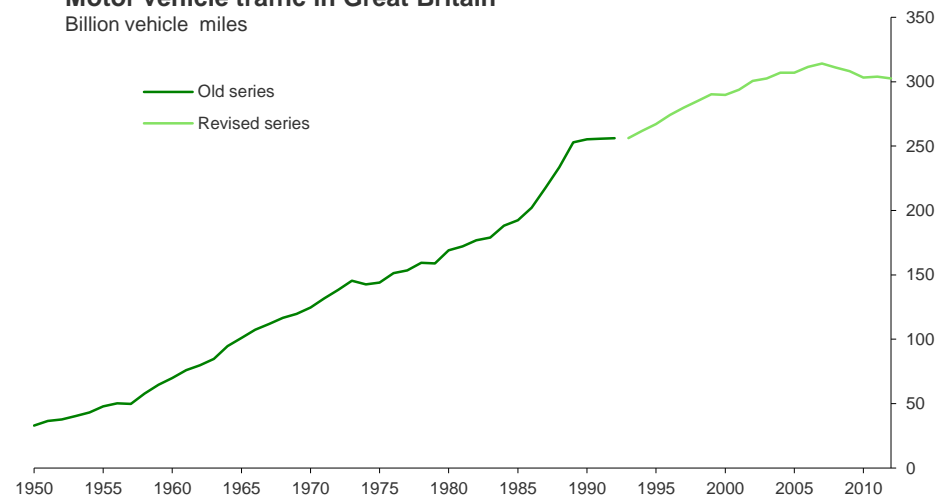
Contact: Thomas Rutherford x4313

Road traffic

- Road traffic in 2013 was at a level similar to 2012, 4% lower than the 2007 peak.
- In 2013 the total distance travelled in motor vehicles in Great Britain was more than nine times greater than in 1950.
- The biggest growth in traffic in recent years came in the late 1980s. Between 1985 and 1989 road traffic grew by one-third.
- At the end of 2012 there are 34.5 million licensed vehicles in Great Britain, of which 28.7 million are cars.
- In 2012 the average annual distance travelled per car was 8,200 miles. Between 2002 and 2012 average annual distance travelled per car decreased by 11%.
- 61% of car journeys in 2012 had only one occupant. The average occupancy rate was 1.6 people per car.
- 75% of households had access to a car or van in 2012. 31% had two or more cars or vans.

Motor vehicle traffic in Great Britain

Billion vehicle miles



Motor vehicle traffic in Great Britain

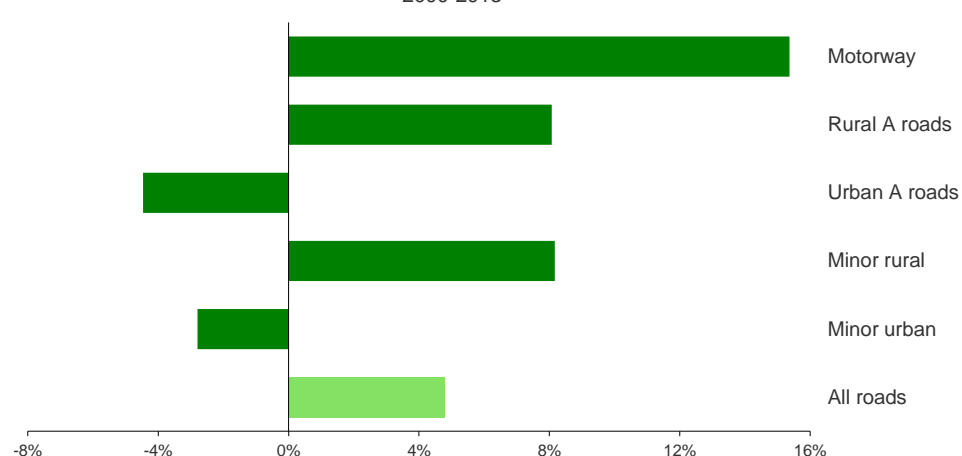
Billion vehicle miles

	Cars and taxis	Light vans	Goods vehicles	Other vehicles	All motor vehicles
1950	15.9	4.8	6.9	5.4	33.0
1960	42.3	9.3	9.5	8.7	69.8
1970	96.3	12.6	10.9	4.8	124.6
1980	133.6	16.2	12.2	7.0	169.0
1990	208.7	24.8	15.5	6.3	255.3
2000 ^(a)	233.7	32.4	17.5	6.1	289.7
2007	247.3	41.9	18.2	6.8	314.1
2008	245.4	41.6	17.8	6.3	311.0
2009	244.8	40.7	16.3	6.3	308.1
2010	239.8	41.0	16.4	6.0	303.2
2011	240.7	41.4	15.9	5.8	303.8
2012	240.3	41.3	15.5	5.6	302.6
2013	240	42.6	15.7	11	303.7

Notes: Figures from 1993 onwards have been produced on a new basis and are not directly comparable with earlier figures
 (a) Figures affected by the September fuel protest

Sources: DfT. TRA0101 Road traffic (vehicle miles) by vehicle type in Great Britain

Percentage change in road traffic by road type 2000-2013



Passenger transport

- Transport by cars, vans and taxis constituted 83% of the total distance travelled by passengers in 2012. In 1952 such transport accounted for just over one-quarter of the total distance travelled.
- Buses and coaches accounted for 5% of the total distance travelled by passengers in 2012. This compares to 42% in the early 1950s.
- Rail travel is at a historically high level but the rapid growth in private road transport means that rail travel accounted for 9% of all passenger transport, compared with 17% in the early 1950s.
- On average in 2012, people in Great Britain made 614 trips as a car driver or passenger covering a total of 8,392 kilometres.
- Walking was the main mode of travel for 212 trips per person in 2012, down by over one-quarter since the mid 1990s. People walked an average of around 291 kilometres in 2012.

Share of passenger transport by mode, Great Britain

Percentage of total

	Cars, vans and taxis	Buses and coaches	Rail ^(a)	Motor cycles	Pedal cycles	Air ^(b)
1960	49%	28%	14%	4%	4%	0%
1970	74%	15%	9%	1%	1%	0%
1980	79%	11%	7%	2%	1%	1%
1990	85%	7%	6%	1%	1%	1%
2000	85%	6%	6%	1%	1%	1%
2002 ^f	86%	6%	6%	1%	1%	1%
2003 ^f	85%	6%	6%	1%	1%	1%
2004 ^f	86%	5%	6%	1%	1%	1%
2005 ^f	85%	5%	7%	1%	1%	1%
2006 ^f	85%	5%	7%	1%	1%	1%
2007 ^f	85%	5%	7%	1%	1%	1%
2008 ^f	84%	5%	8%	1%	1%	1%
2009 ^f	84%	6%	8%	1%	1%	1%
2010 ^f	84%	6%	8%	1%	1%	1%
2011 ^f	83%	5%	9%	1%	1%	1%
2012 ^p	83%	5%	9%	1%	1%	1%

Note: Figures for some modes have been produced on a new basis from 1993 onwards and are not directly comparable to earlier figures
 Figures for buses & coaches have been produced on a new basis from 2004 onwards and are not directly comparable to earlier figures.

(a) National railways plus underground and metro systems

(b) UK airlines, domestic passengers uplifted on scheduled and non-scheduled flights.

Source: Transport Statistics Great Britain 2013, DfT Table TSGB0101

Average distance travelled and number of trips per person

Great Britain 2012

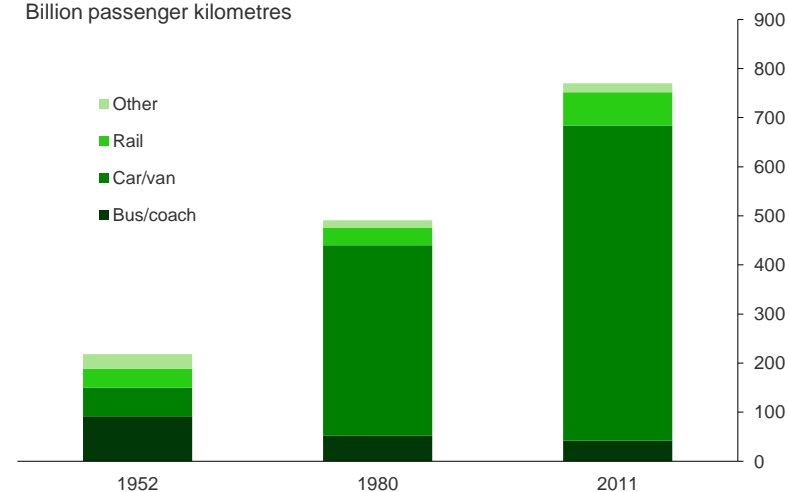
	Distance (km)	Trips (main mode)	Average trip length (km)
Car/van user	8,392	614	13.7
National Rail	891	19	46.4
Local bus	483	61	8.0
Walk (50 yards+)	291	212	1.4
London Underground	117	8	14.8
Non-local bus	109	1	156.5
Taxi/minicab	85	10	8.2
Bicycle	85	16	5.3
Motorcycle/moped	57	3	17.8
Other	260	10	26.9
All modes	10,769	954	11.3

Totals may not sum due to rounding

Source: National Travel Survey: 2012, DfT. Tables NTS0303 and NTS0309.

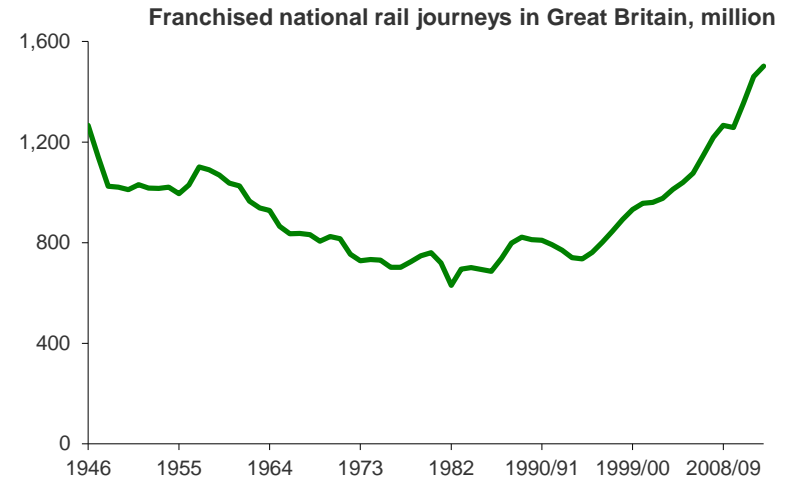
Passenger transport by mode, Great Britain

Billion passenger kilometres



National rail usage and performance

- The number of franchised journeys on national railways increased between 2011/12 and 2012/13 by 5.7%. Since 2000/01 the number of journeys has increased by two-thirds.
- The distance travelled by passengers increased between 2012/13 and 2013/14 by 2% and remains at a historically high level.
- The Public Performance Measure (PPM) was introduced as the main measure of performance in 2000. The PPM measures the performance of individual trains against their planned timetable, combining reliability and punctuality.
- Speed restrictions imposed after the Hatfield derailment caused a significant reduction in the PPM. The measure fell below 50% from October to December 2000 for long distance operators.
- In 2012/13, 90.9% of franchised trains ran on time, 0.7% points lower than in 2011/12. The low point of the PPM was 78.0% in 2001/02.



National rail: franchised passenger usage

	Journeys (million)	Passenger kilometres (billion)
1950	1,010	34.0
1960	1,037	34.7
1970	824	30.4
1980	760	30.3
1990/91	810	33.2
2000/01	957	38.2
2009/10	1,258	51.1
2010/11	1,354	54.1
2011/12	1,460	56.9
2012/13	1,502	58.0
2013/14	1,589	59.2
<i>Change 1990/91 to 2012/13</i>	+96.3%	+78.3%

Notes:
There was a break in the series between 1998-99 and 1999-00 and change in journey methodologies in 2003-04 and 2007-08

Sources: National Rail Trends Portal, Office of Rail Regulation
Transport statistics Great Britain 2013, DfT, and earlier editions

Public performance measure - moving average (all trains)

