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FILE TITLE:

Policy

SERIES

REGIONS

PART

15

PART BEGINS

1 APRIL 05

PART ENDS

5 MAY 05

CAB ONE

LABOUR ADMINISTRATION

PREM 49/4323

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PART

CLOSED

DATE CLOSED	5 MAY 2005
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Series : **REGIONS**

File Title : **POLICY**

Part : **15**

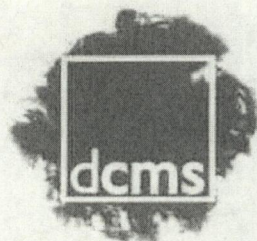
Date	From	To	Subject	Class	Secret
05/04/2005	DPM	MS/DTI	RDA Corporate Plans 2005-08	U	
05/04/2005	ms/ODPM	CST	Regional Outcome Indicators	U	
06/04/2005	ss/defra	CH EX	Regional Development Agencies' Corporate Plans, 2005-2008	U	
08/04/2005	MS/DCMS	MS/DTI	Regional Development Agencies' Corporate Plans 2005-2008	U	

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CMS 10719/DC

The Rt Hon Jacqui Smith MP
Minister of State for the Regions and Deputy Minister for
Women and Equality
Department of Trade and Industry
V 866
1 Victoria Street
LONDON
W1H 0ET

MG
cc: ST
DT



8 April 2005

Dear Jacqui

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES' CORPORATE PLANS 2005 - 2008

Thank you for copying to Tessa Jowell your letter of 1 April to John Prescott. I am replying in Tessa's absence.

I am content to approve the Corporate Plans for the English Regional Development Agencies covering the period 2005-2008, subject to the further clarification which you will be seeking.

I am particularly pleased with the overall coverage of tourism in the corporate plans and in particular the links which RDAs have made between DCMS's tourism PSA and other Departments' PSAs, eg in respect of increasing productivity, promoting enterprise and business support generally. The Department looks forward to continuing dialogue with RDAs on developing these links and, as my officials have already requested, I would be grateful if this was reflected in the approvals letters which you will be sending to the RDAs.

> I am copying this letter to John Prescott, Ivan Lewis, Alun Michael, Douglas Alexander and Paul Boateng. Copies also go to Fiona McTaggart, Jane Kennedy and Tony McNulty and to other members of EA (PC) for information and to Sir Andrew Turnbull.

Yours

Andrew

ANDREW MCINTOSH



INVESTOR IN PEOPLE

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The Rt Hon Gordon Brown MP
Chancellor of the Exchequer
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defra

Department for Environment
Food and Rural Affairs

AMcG

CO

MH

VB

AMcG

GN

RB

6 April 2005

From the Secretary of State
The Rt Hon Margaret Beckett MP

Dear Gordon,

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES' CORPORATE PLANS 2005 - 2008

Jacqui Smith wrote to you on 1 April seeking policy clearance from EAPC colleagues to give final approval to the RDAs' Corporate Plans.

I believe this new strategic approach to tasking the RDAs, aligning priorities from the Regional Economic Strategies with Government PSA targets, has enabled a more joined up approach to tackling both national and regional priorities in the English regions and has resulted in this iteration of Corporate Plans being a significant improvement on the previous round. We have been taking forward the Regional Rural Development Frameworks in parallel with this, following the Rural Strategy 2004, to further improve prioritisation at regional level (what Lord Haskins in his Rural Delivery Review called 'Rural Priority Boards'). I will be writing to colleagues about this later in the year.

I appreciate the effort that the RDAs have made in developing their Corporate Plans in such a short timescale, and the way in which they have endeavoured to address concerns raised by my officials. The final draft Corporate Plans do adequately reflect the agreed National Tasking Framework and also address all of the key areas for improvement identified by Defra in the first drafts. However, as Jacqui quite rightly points out, it is important that those responsible for the PSA targets covered by the Tasking Framework continue to work in close partnership with the RDAs, particularly on the central PSAs - one of which is sustainable development. I am keen to see RDAs developing an evidence-based view of the contribution they are making to delivery of sustainable development within the regions and my officials will be working closely with the RDAs to assist them with this.

It is also important that RDAs take a joined up approach to regeneration. The fact that they are taking over Small Business Services at a regional level is good news given that many rural businesses are small and rural businesses. The same applies to Social

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Enterprise whose contribution to economic and social regeneration has been underestimated in the past. I am pleased that you have placed this firmly in the mainstream and it is important that this is fully reflected in the work of the RDAs. Their support for rural pathfinders is equally important.

Overall, the range of activities identified by the RDAs that will contribute to achievement of Defra's three PSA targets is encouraging. While there is inevitably potential for further development in some areas, such as in relation to access to services and sustainable consumption and production, I believe the Corporate Plans provide a firm basis on which we can work with the RDAs in the future. For this reason, I am happy to give clearance for approval.

Turning to the detailed points Jacqui raises - with regard to the RDAs' core output targets, I agree a satisfactory resolution of the definitions is required. Whilst none of the output targets is specific to Defra, I have an overall interest as, for the first time, RDAs will be reporting all their main outputs on a rural and urban basis and (where possible) disaggregating these to a sub-regional level. This is very welcome, as it should make more transparent how RDAs are delivering in rural areas, and what contribution they are making to tackling rural disadvantage, in line with the Government's Rural Strategy 2004.

The proposed requirement for RDAs to provide advice on how they intend to take forward the development of improvements in their evidence-based policy making and evaluation capacity also interests me. You may be aware that Defra has expanded its research base for rural policy in the last few years, including funding a new Rural Evidence Research Centre (led by Birkbeck College, London), and making available to regional partners via the Rural Evidence Hub analysis using our new urban/rural definition. This begins to allow the sort of fine-grained analysis needed - at village and community level - to target policy and delivery more effectively and my officials will continue to work with colleagues in the RDAs to make best use of the Rural Evidence Hub.

I understand the RDAs' desire to start the new financial year with agreed Corporate Plans so, given the tight timescales, I have given my consent for my officials to clear the RDA draft approval letters.

I am copying this to the Prime Minister, members of EAPC, Jacqui Smith and to Sir Andrew Turnbull.

Re: RDAs

Margaret

MARGARET BECKETT



Office of the
Deputy Prime Minister
Creating sustainable communities

The Rt Hon Paul Boateng MP
Chief Secretary to the Treasury
HM Treasury
1 Horse Guards Road
LONDON
SW1A 2HQ

The Rt Hon Jeff Rooker
Minister for Regeneration and Regional
Development

Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
26 Whitehall, London SW1A 2WH

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www.odpm.gov.uk

DMCG
cc SPM
1. PR
2. Live
Regions
Pol 14

- 5 APR 2005

Dear Chief Secretary,

This letter seeks your agreement, in the normal way, for of the March 2005 release of Regional Outcome Indicators, which measure progress against key delivery targets at regional and local levels.

The Regional Outcome Indicators (ROIs) are intended to:

- Provide a strategic view of Government delivery at regional and local level
- Aid Ministers and officials with a cross-cutting interest in delivery
- Relate to key Government targets, typically PSAs
- Encompass the key areas of Government delivery focusing on current Government policy priorities (and therefore changing from time-to-time)
- Inform further analysis of data and anecdotal evidence

My officials have agreed the detail of the series and its presentation with their counterparts in your Department, and those of copyees. The first package of ROIs was

distributed in December 2002 and subsequent packages have been released bi-annually in March and September. The March 2005 package is attached.

The package consists of:

- One regional level snapshot covering all the indicators at regional level
- 20 datasheets showing performance against each of the indicators for all 9 regions
- A page of commentary and contextual information for each of the indicators provided by the departments (20 pages in total)
- Nine regional snapshots showing the indicators available at a sub-regional level (ie unitary, borough, district, county)

The ROIs website contains over 200 pages of up-to-date, automatically produced, fully interactive content. The website is available across the Government Secure Intranet at the following address:

<http://intrago.go-regions.gsi.gov.uk/roi/>

The review of the ROIs conducted after the September 2004 release has now been completed. Immediate enhancements to the product include changes to the format and branding of the ROI release.

I am copying this letter to DA Ministers.

~~Advice please/~~Department for information
Andrew Campbell Previous MSU case:
PS/DPM PS/Mavis McDonald PS/All Ministers
PS/Spec Advisers
Peter Unwin
Andrew Pearson

Diana Venn

P.P.

JEFF ROOKER

APPROVED BY THE
MINISTER AND SIGNED
IN HIS ABSENCE

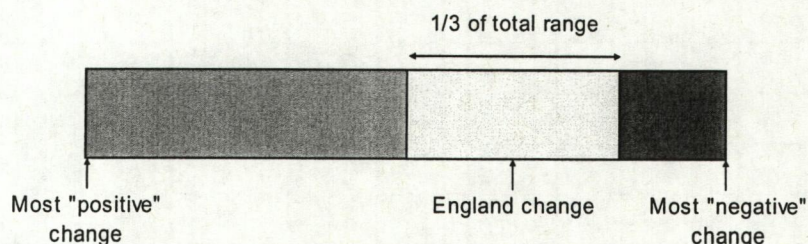
Regional snapshot

Latest data	Comparator data	Region ROI	NORTH EAST	Latest rank	NORTH WEST	Latest rank	YORKS AND THE HUMBER	Latest rank	EAST MIDLANDS	Latest rank	WEST MIDLANDS	Latest rank	EAST OF ENGLAND	Latest rank	LONDON	Latest rank	SOUTH EAST	Latest rank	SOUTH WEST	Latest rank	England change	1/6 of range
2003	2002	ROI 1 - GVA per head (workplace)	5.4%	9	5.5%	7	5.3%	8	5.5%	6	5.3%	5	4.7%	3	2.2%	1	4.8%	2	5.3%	4	4.5%	0.6%
2003	2002	ROI 2 - Business start-ups per 10,000 adult population	7.7%	9	9.1%	7	11.7%	8	7.1%	5	8.5%	6	5.2%	3	9.8%	1	6.7%	2	5.7%	4	7.1%	1.1%
MAY04	MAY03	ROI 3 - % adults <60 in families receiving Inc.Sup or JSA	-2.8%	9	-1.5%	8	-1.9%	5	0.0%	4	-1.9%	6	0.0%	2	1.6%	7	0.0%	1	0.0%	3	0.0%	0.7%
May-04	May-03	ROI 5 - % children in workless households	-7.9%	8	-10.2%	7	-5.3%	6	-24.2%	4	-10.5%	5	13.4%	3	10.2%	9	-4.3%	1	2.0%	2	-3.8%	6.3%
Nov-04	Nov-03	ROI 6 - Working age employment rate	0.0%	8	0.3%	7	-0.3%	6	0.1%	4	2.3%	5	-0.4%	1	0.9%	9	0.3%	2	1.3%	3	0.1%	0.7%
2004	2003	ROI 7 - % pupils in maintained schools > 5 GCSEs A*-C	4.3%	8	2.6%	7	3.5%	9	0.8%	5	1.2%	6	0.7%	3	4.3%	4	0.2%	1	0.2%	2	1.5%	0.8%
2004	2003	ROI 8a - % pupils achieving level 4 key stage 2 english	5.5%	5	4.0%	1	5.6%	8	2.7%	5	5.6%	8	1.3%	1	2.7%	5	4.0%	1	4.0%	1	2.7%	0.7%
2004	2003	ROI 8b - % pupils achieving level 4 key stage 2 maths	2.7%	1	1.4%	1	2.8%	7	2.8%	3	2.9%	9	1.4%	3	2.8%	7	1.4%	3	1.4%	3	1.4%	0.3%
2003	2002	ROI 9 - % of workforce adults qualified to NVQ level 2 or equiv	1.0%	5	1.9%	4	1.3%	6	2.4%	8	0.1%	9	0.9%	7	0.0%	2	1.4%	1	1.7%	3	0.9%	0.4%
03-04	02-03	ROI 10 - % of sec.school half days missed (unauthorised)	16.7%	3	8.4%	6	1.4%	9	9.4%	8	2.0%	5	9.2%	2	-1.5%	7	6.5%	4	10.0%	1	6.5%	3.0%
01-03	00-02	ROI 11a - male life expectancy at birth	0.27%	9	0.40%	8	0.27%	6	0.26%	4	0.27%	6	0.39%	3	0.40%	5	0.26%	1	0.39%	1	0.3%	0.02%
01-03	00-02	ROI 11b - female life expectancy at birth	0.25%	8	0.13%	8	0.12%	7	0.00%	5	0.12%	6	0.00%	3	0.12%	4	0.12%	2	0.12%	1	0.10%	0.04%
00-02	99-01	ROI 12 - concep. rate (per 1000) females 15 - 17	-2.7%	8	-2.5%	5	-2.9%	6	-2.6%	4	-1.9%	7	-1.7%	1	1.0%	9	-1.4%	2	-2.2%	3	-1.6%	0.6%
2003	2002	ROI 13 - mortality rate for circulatory disease (per 100,000 pop)	-2.5%	9	-5.9%	8	-5.6%	5	-7.1%	4	-4.7%	6	-5.4%	2	-2.8%	7	-4.1%	3	-4.7%	1	-4.9%	0.8%
2003	2002	ROI 14 - mortal. rate for cancer (per 100,000 pop)	-5.3%	9	-4.0%	8	-3.6%	7	-0.7%	5	-1.7%	6	-0.8%	3	-3.8%	4	-1.8%	2	-3.7%	1	-2.8%	0.8%
2004	2003	ROI 15 - burglaries per 1000 households	-10.2%	4	-11.5%	8	-18.6%	9	-5.4%	7	-2.8%	5	-3.5%	1	-11.6%	6	-1.7%	2	-16.8%	3	-10.1%	2.8%
03-04	02-03	ROI 16 - robbery per 1000 pop	-9.9%	4	-14.7%	7	-19.8%	5	-1.7%	6	0.9%	8	0.6%	2	-6.5%	9	-0.3%	1	-13.6%	3	-7.4%	3.4%
2002	2001	ROI 18 - Road casualties per 100,000 population	4.0%	1	0.5%	3	1.0%	7	0.8%	9	-7.9%	2	-7.2%	6	-7.3%	8	-1.8%	5	3.0%	4	-2.7%	2.1%
03_04	02_03	ROI 19 - bus and light rail journeys	1.8%	2	1.8%	5	5.1%	4	3.4%	6	5.7%	3	2.2%	9	10.0%	1	0.9%	8	-2.2%	7	2.0%	2.6%
2001	1996	ROI 20 - Poor quality housing	-34.9%	1	-28.8%	5	-25.9%	9	-32.0%	4	-23.8%	8	-25.6%	2	-22.6%	6	-31.3%	3	-29.3%	6	-26.8%	2.0%
2003	2002	ROI 21 - % of new homes built on previously developed land	-5.3%	8	-1.4%	2	3.2%	4	0.0%	9	7.5%	2	1.7%	6	3.3%	1	-6.1%	5	14.3%	7	1.56%	3.4%
02_03	01-02	ROI 22 - % of waste recycled / composted	26.9%	9	25.8%	7	29.5%	6	10.9%	4	27.5%	5	12.1%	2	17.2%	8	11.3%	1	14.7%	3	16.0%	3.1%

Regional Snapshot – Notes

The regional snapshot presents the data predominantly in terms of change over the previous period. To do this, it uses a traffic light theme showing a positive change (green), a negative change (red), or little or no change (yellow).

The centre of the yellow band is set to the corresponding England change, and the width of the yellow band is set to one-third of the data range. This means that a region can show improvement against a particular indicator but still be shown as "red" if this improvement is not as marked as the improvement in other regions and England as a whole.



This methodology does have an obvious weakness – some regions may show red for a particular indicator simply because there is less room for improvement. For example, the South West shows red for male life expectancy (ROI 11a) but actually has the highest regional male life expectancy in the country. To counter this, the snapshot also displays the latest regional rank for each indicator. This is the rank according to the latest set of data not the change. In all instances a rank of 1 indicates the region with the "best" score.

The regional snapshot focuses on change at the regional level and should not therefore be used to assess progress towards PSA targets that have a sub-regional focus (eg reducing health inequalities between local authorities).

The date of the latest data used for each ROI is shown in the "latest data" column. The comparable date used is shown in the column headed "comparator data".

Indicator 1

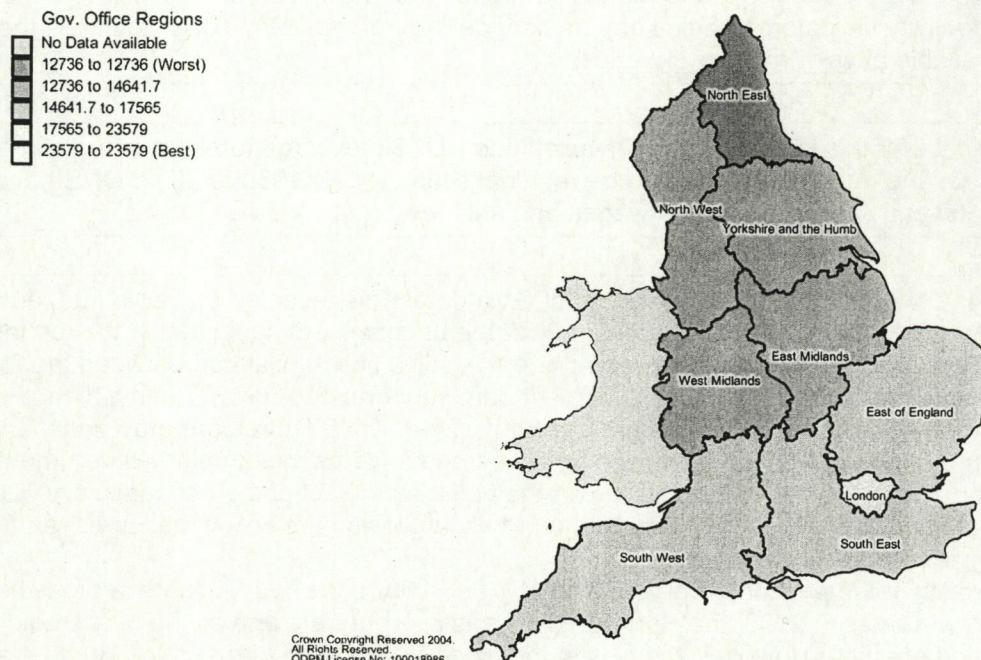
Gross Value Added per head at current basic prices (workplace)

Regional Overview

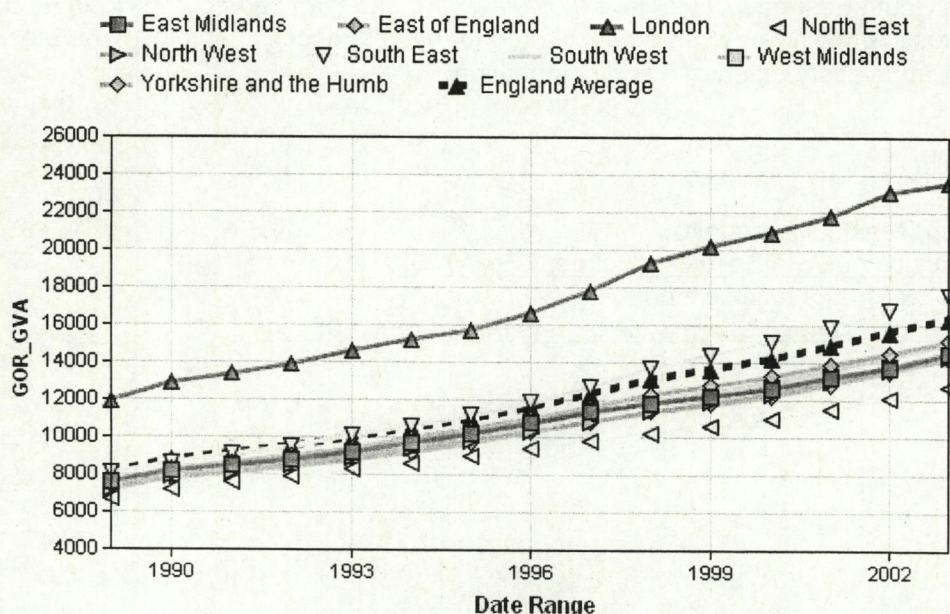
ONS	REGION	2003	Rank	2002	PrevRank	Change	ChangeRank
A	North East	12736	9	12078	9	5.45%	3
B	North West	14346	7	13599	7	5.49%	2
D	Yorkshire and the Humb	14222	8	13508	8	5.29%	5
E	East Midlands	14505	6	13746	6	5.52%	1
F	West Midlands	14538	5	13803	5	5.32%	4
G	East of England	15201	3	14512	3	4.75%	8
H	London	23579	1	23068	1	2.22%	9
J	South East	17565	2	16758	2	4.82%	7
K	South West	15038	4	14286	4	5.26%	6

Map Image of the Government Office Regions ('Latest' Values For This Indicator)

Graduations in colour are determined through use of a recognised statistical methodology (Jenks Natural Breaks).



Trend Chart (Moving Values And Aggregates For This Indicator)



ROI 1 – Gross Value Added at current basic prices (workplace)

Background

Regional GVA can be calculated both on a workplace and on a residence basis. Residence based GVA allocates the incomes of commuters to where they live, whereas workplace GVA allocates their incomes to where they work. The GVA estimates used for the ROIs are on a workplace basis.

Relevant SR2004 PSAs

ODPM (SR2004 – 2), HMT (SR2004– 6) and DTI (SR2004 – 7) share a joint target to: Make sustainable improvements in the economic performance of all the English regions by 2008 and over the long term reduce the persistent gap in growth rates between the regions, demonstrating progress by 2006, including by establishing elected regional assemblies in regions which vote in a referendum to have one (for ODPM only). Regional GVA will be used as one of the measures to assess progress against this target. In addition the publication in March 2004 of 'Productivity in the UK 5: Benchmarking UK productivity performance' proposed the publication of a suite of national and regional productivity indicators to help keep track of delivery of the PSA. The outcome is that these are now available at www.rcu.gov.uk/reppsa

Data limitations

The sub-regional data for this indicator is only available to NUTS3 level (generally clusters of counties). For 2003, and through revisions to the regional estimates for 1988 to 2002, ONS have also used Inland Revenue regional data on wages and salaries.

Commentary

On 22nd Dec 2004, ONS released the 2003 series of GVA data. This revealed that both total GVA growth and growth in GVA per head was higher in all of the bottom six regions than in the top three (London, South East and East) for 2003. However, there is still a substantial gap between the top three and bottom six performing regions. Employment data supports GVA growth being higher in the six under performing regions than in the greater South East. ONS figures are provisional and subject to revision. Although 2003 data shows a positive trend towards meeting the Government's Regional Economic Performance PSA target, given the potential impact of the economic cycle, the timeliness of regional data and the long-term nature of this target and the policy measures, annual results should be viewed with extreme caution.

Comparing the growth in the previous five-year period (1998-2003), the two Midlands regions have increased their growth rates in 2003, the North East is at its average rate and all the other regions are below the period average. However, the falls in the North West, Yorkshire and the Humber and the South West are much smaller than those in the South East (1.2% below), the East of England (1.3% below) and London (2.5% below).

It is important to stress that there is greater divergence within regions than between regions; thus, some parts of the South East have lower levels of GVA per head than parts of the North East.

Regional disparities in growth rates can be accounted for by differences in employment rates, skills base, investment, innovation, enterprise and competition.

Further information

News release from Regional Accounts:

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=7359>

PSA performance target and technical note:

http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/performance/targets/perf_target_105.cfm

Indicator 2

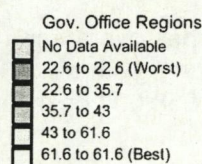
VAT registrations (Business start-ups) per 10,000 adult population

Regional Overview

ONS	REGION	2003	Rank	2002	PrevRank	Change	ChangeRank
A	North East	22.6	9	20.99	9	7.67%	5
B	North West	34.63	7	31.73	7	9.14%	3
D	Yorkshire and the Humb	34.14	8	30.57	8	11.68%	1
E	East Midlands	37.31	5	34.85	5	7.06%	6
F	West Midlands	36.86	6	33.97	6	8.51%	4
G	East of England	42.47	3	40.38	3	5.18%	9
H	London	61.56	1	56.09	1	9.75%	2
J	South East	46.73	2	43.78	2	6.74%	7
K	South West	39.79	4	37.63	4	5.74%	8

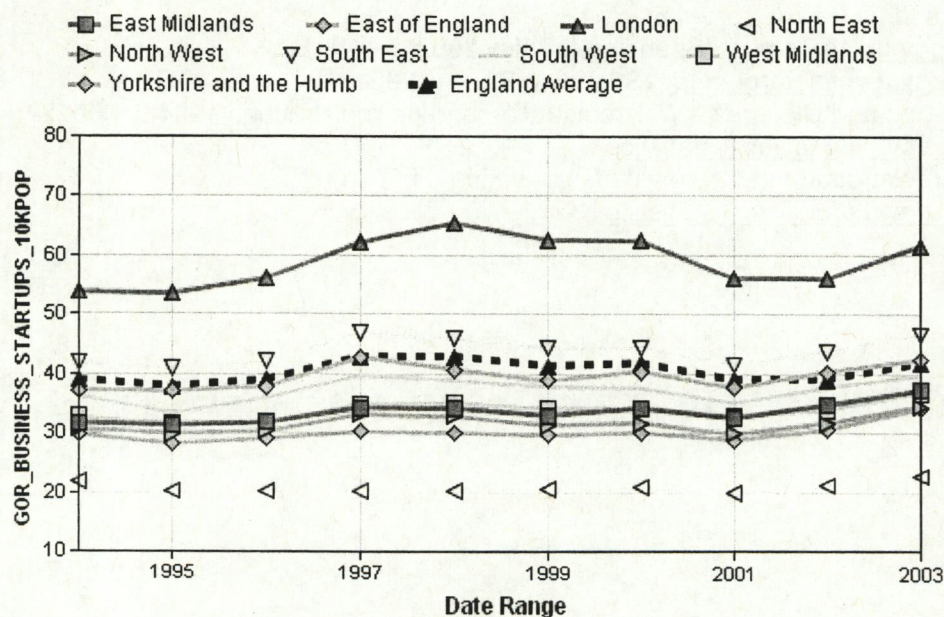
Map Image of the Government Office Regions ('Latest' Values For This Indicator)

Graduations in colour are determined through use of a recognised statistical methodology (Jenks Natural Breaks).



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Trend Chart (Moving Values And Aggregates For This Indicator)



ROI 2 – VAT registrations (Business start-ups) per 10,000 population

Background

This is an indicator of the number of business start-ups, as measured by the number of enterprises registering for VAT each year per 10,000 adults.

Relevant SR2004 PSAs

DTI PSA 6 iii requires more enterprise in disadvantaged communities, and for Spending Review 2002, measures this with VAT registrations per 10,000 adults in the 20 per cent most deprived areas of England.

ODPM (SR2004 – 2), HMT (SR2004 – 6) and DTI (SR2004 – 7) share a joint target to: Make sustainable improvements in the economic performance of all English regions and over the long term reduce the persistent gap in growth rates between the regions, defining measures to improve performance and reporting progress against these measures by 2006.

Data limitations

Source: VAT registrations from the Inter-Departmental Business Register www.statistics.gov.uk/idbr. Data includes nearly 2 million businesses, but excludes over 2 million other businesses because they are unregistered for VAT. The vast majority of unregistered businesses have turnovers below the VAT registration threshold (which rose to £58,000 on 1 April 2004); a small number of other businesses operate in VAT exempt sectors.

Commentary

- In each English region, VAT registrations per adult increased between 2002 and 2003.
- For the last ten years, all the regions are always ranked the same for VAT registrations per adult (except West and East Midlands); London always has easily the highest rate and the North East always has the lowest rate.
- Each region's rate for 2003 is similar to its average over the last ten years.

There are large differences in registration rates within regions. In 2003, the South East has a rate of 47 VAT registrations per 10,000 adults, but rates for individual local authorities in the South East range from 83 to 19; for the North East, these figures are 23, 45 and 15 respectively. In general, regions with a consistently high registration rate also tend to have a high de-registration rate.

VAT registrations per adult in the 20% most deprived areas increased between 2000 and 2003, particularly in the final year. However, this was also true for the 20% least deprived areas. Therefore, the gap between the two only decreased by 2.1 per cent. (This gap is measured using super output areas and the 2004 Index of Deprivation www.odpm.gov.uk/indices)

Further information

Technical notes for DTI PSA Target 6:

<http://www.dti.gov.uk/about/psa/> (Spending Review 2002)

http://www.dti.gov.uk/psa_target.html (Spending Review 2004)

Business Start-ups and Closures - VAT registration and de-registrations 1994 to 2002:

<http://www.sbs.gov.uk/analytical/statistics>

Regional VAT registration rates by level of deprivation, 2000-2002:

<http://www.sbs.gov.uk/analytical/statistics>

Indicator 3

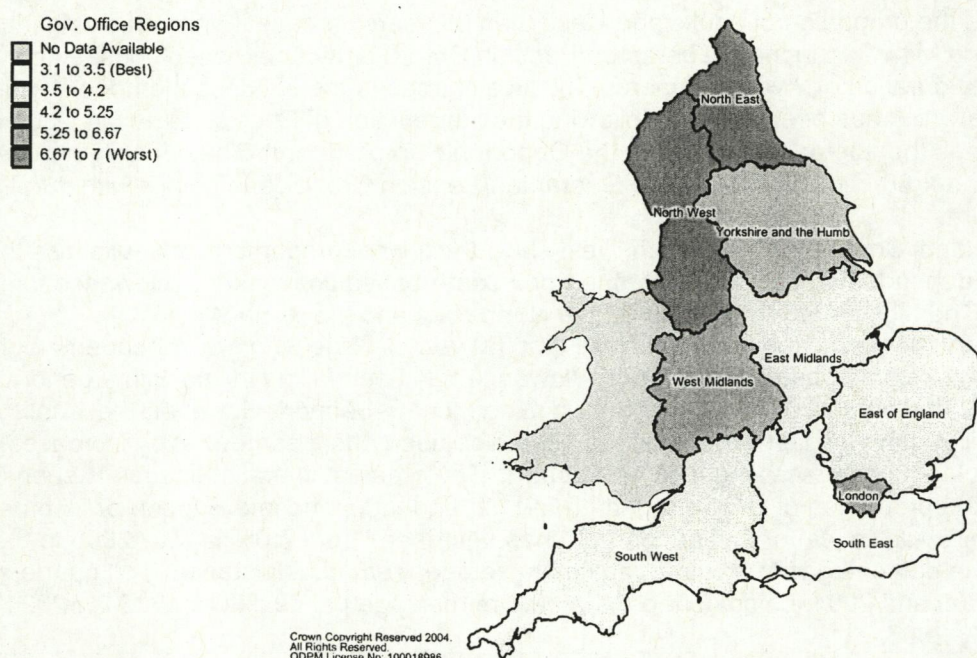
Percentage of adults under 60 in families receiving Income Support (IS) or Income-based Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA(IB)) for 2 years or more

Regional Overview

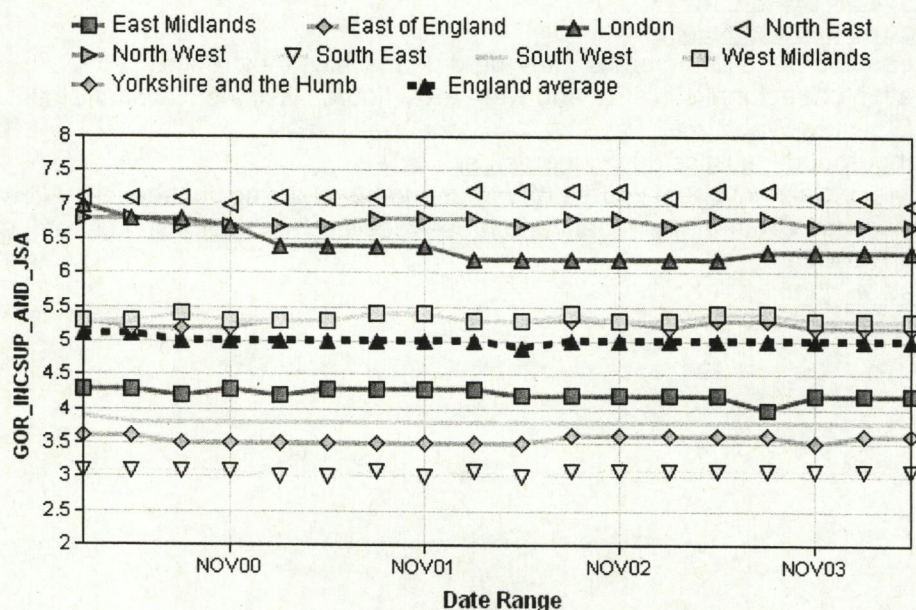
ONS	REGION	MAY04	Rank	MAY03	PrevRank	Change	ChangeRank
A	North East	7	9	7.2	9	-2.78%	1
B	North West	6.7	8	6.8	8	-1.47%	4
D	Yorkshire and the Humber	5.2	5	5.3	5	-1.89%	2
E	East Midlands	4.2	4	4.2	4	0%	8
F	West Midlands	5.3	6	5.4	6	-1.85%	3
G	East of England	3.6	2	3.6	2	0%	6
H	London	6.3	7	6.2	7	1.61%	9
J	South East	3.1	1	3.1	1	0%	5
K	South West	3.8	3	3.8	3	0%	7

Map Image of the Government Office Regions ('Latest' Values For This Indicator)

Graduations in colour are determined through use of a recognised statistical methodology (Jenks Natural Breaks).



Trend Chart (Moving Values And Aggregates For This Indicator)



ROI 3 – Percentage of adults aged under 60 years, dependent on Income Support or Jobseeker's Allowance (Income Based), for 2 years or more

Background

This is an indicator of low income and unemployment.

Relevant SR2004 PSAs

DWP (SR2004 – 4) have a joint target with HM Treasury (SR2004 – 5) to; As part of the wider objective of full employment in every region, over the three years to Spring 2008, and taking account of the economic cycle to demonstrate progress on increasing the employment rate.

Data limitations

This indicator is calculated using a small sample (5%), which can lead to data being unreliable for less populated areas. This is particularly evident when looking at trends over time.

Commentary

This table shows the proportion of adults aged less than 60 years, in benefit units receiving Income Support (including Minimum Income Guarantee/Pension Credit) or income-based Jobseeker's Allowance, with a duration of 2 years or more. This is a change in the previous methodology used for this indicator, which has been adopted following the introduction of Pension Credit in October 2003, and matches the approach adopted in the Opportunity for All report. The analysis includes partners aged under 60 in Minimum Income Guarantee/Pension Credit benefit units with durations of 2 years or more.

The East of England, South East and South West show the lowest proportions of adults less than 60 years of age dependent upon Income Support or income-based Jobseeker's Allowance for 2 years or more. The highest proportions are in the North East and the North West.

Across the country the percentage of adults less than 60 years of age who are dependent upon Income Support or income based Jobseeker's Allowance has been falling in line with a general fall in unemployment and numbers of lone parents claiming Income Support. However, these falls have been levelling off in the last two years and have also been offset somewhat by increases in sick and/or disabled people receiving Income Support. The greatest overall decrease is seen in London, where the proportion of people (aged 16-59) dependent on Income Support or income-based Jobseeker's Allowance for 2 years or more has decreased from 7.0% in May 2000 to 6.3% in May 2004. The percentages in all other regions have been remarkably steady in all quarters between May 2000 and 2004, being no more than 0.1 percentage points different at May 2004 compared to May 2000.

Further information

Regular quarterly statistics (including a regional split) on Income Support and Jobseeker's Allowance can be found at:

http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/jsa_qse.asp

<http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/isqse.asp>

Statistics are released around four months after the date to which they relate.

For more information on regional statistics and ward level figures visit the National Statistics Neighbourhood Statistics Website at:

<http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/home.asp>

Interactive analysis of claimant count figures (the total number claiming Jobseeker's Allowance, including those receiving contributory benefit and those receiving income based benefit) can be undertaken using NOMIS:

<http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/>

Indicator 5

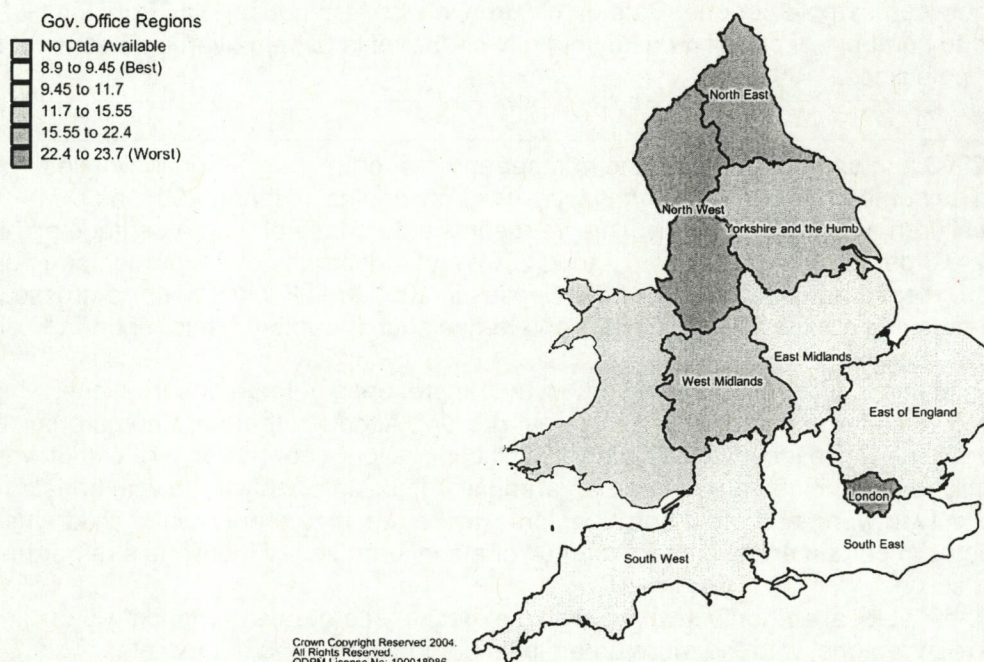
% of children in workless households

Regional Overview

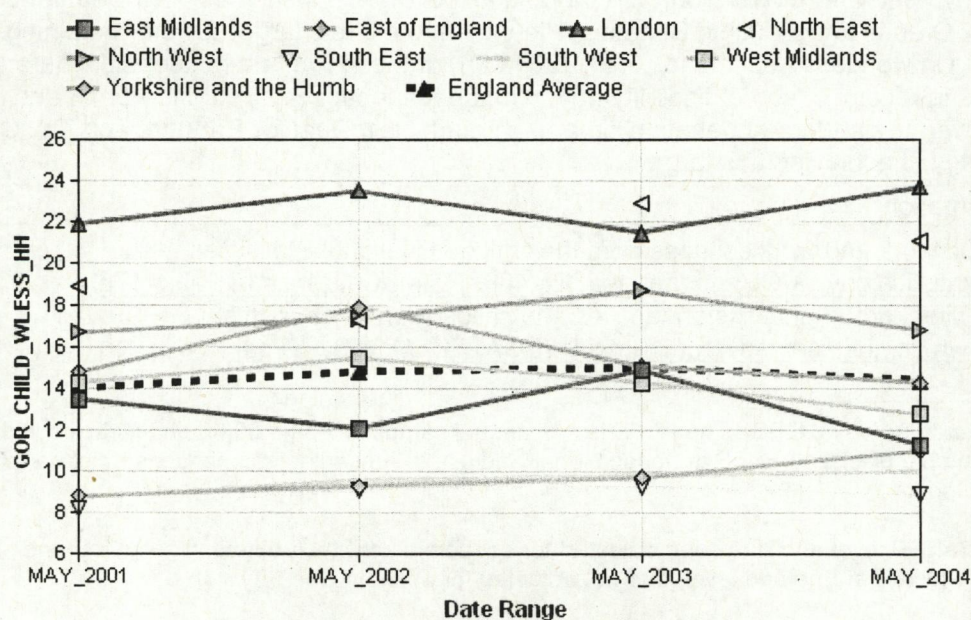
ONS	REGION	MAY_2004	Rank	MAY_2003	PrevRank	Change	ChangeRank
A	North East	21.1	8	22.9	9	-7.86%	4
B	North West	16.8	7	18.7	7	-10.16%	3
D	Yorkshire and the Humb	14.3	6	15.1	6	-5.3%	5
E	East Midlands	11.3	4	14.9	5	-24.16%	1
F	West Midlands	12.8	5	14.3	4	-10.49%	2
G	East of England	11	3	9.7	2	13.4%	9
H	London	23.7	9	21.5	8	10.23%	8
J	South East	8.9	1	9.3	1	-4.3%	6
K	South West	10	2	9.8	3	2.04%	7

Map Image of the Government Office Regions ('Latest' Values For This Indicator)

Graduations in colour are determined through use of a recognised statistical methodology (Jenks Natural Breaks).



Trend Chart (Moving Values And Aggregates For This Indicator)



ROI 5 – Percentage of children in workless households

Background

This is an indicator of low income, worklessness, and child poverty. This indicator is based on the data from the Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS)¹. DWP SR2002 – 5 restricts the target to all children in Great Britain under the age of 16.

Relevant SR2004 PSAs

DWP (SR2004 – 1) have a joint target with HM Treasury (SR2004 – 7) to: Halve the number of children in relative low-income households between 1998-99 and 2010-11, on the way to eradicating child poverty by 2020 to reduce the proportion of children living in workless households by 5% between spring 2005 and spring 2008.

Data limitations

This indicator cannot be used at sub-regional level due to the relatively small sample sizes of the HLFS. Even at regional level, sample sizes restrict the extent of analysis possible and may result in large variations between sample periods. Data on children in workless households from the HLFS can be compared to numbers of children on key out of work benefits to help overcome some of the problems with sample sizes.

Commentary

Between spring 2003 and spring 2004 both the number and proportion of children in workless households fell. The number of children living in workless households in spring 2004, as a proportion of all children, was 15.9 per cent. This represents a decrease of 0.2 percentage points from spring 2003, 0.8 percentage points from spring 2002 and a decrease of 2.6 percentage points from spring 1997². Please note that in light of the Census in 2001 the LFS has been re-grossed this year. This re-grossing affects all historic data and hence figures quoted in this report may differ from those previously quoted.

Regional variation in this indicator is primarily driven by the presence of large conurbations, which are more likely to contain large numbers of people out of work. Although there are numerous jobs in these urban areas, negative incentives or other difficulties prevent people working. Out of work people are normally found in clusters within urban areas and this is probably to do with housing affordability, proximity to work, and other social factors. Hence, the high proportion of children in workless households in certain areas is more a result of a concentration of individuals rather than "area" effects per se.

If data were available at local authority level we would expect to see greater variation within regions than between regions, with the more urban local authorities seeing higher rates. This assumption is based on the number of children living in households receiving key out of work benefits.

As 64% of children in workless households live in households headed by a lone parent, the lone parent employment rate (DWP SR2002 – 4a) and its policy levers such as New Deal for Lone Parents, Tax Credits and Housing Benefit are key to meeting this target. Of the remaining 36% of children living in workless households, 45% (234,000) of these live in a household where at least one parent is in receipt of some disability payment; hence Incapacity Benefit reforms and changes to support given to partners of benefit claimants through New Deal for Partners and Tax Credits will also be key to achieving this target.

Further information

Information on work and worklessness from the Office of National Statistics:

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/CCI/nugget.asp?ID=409&Pos=&ColRank=1&Rank=176>

Latest DWP client group analysis on families and children on key benefits:

http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd1/cga_famchild/CGA_FC_May03_FR.pdf

¹ Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS). The HLFS is a bi-annual sample of some 60,000 households in the UK; as such it is subject to normal sample bias. The HLFS is not seasonally adjusted – meaning comparisons must be made between like periods (eg Spring to Spring)

² Data quoted here is at GB level and has been adjusted for economic activity. It differs slightly from the data shown on the previous page which is at England level, and not adjusted for economic activity.

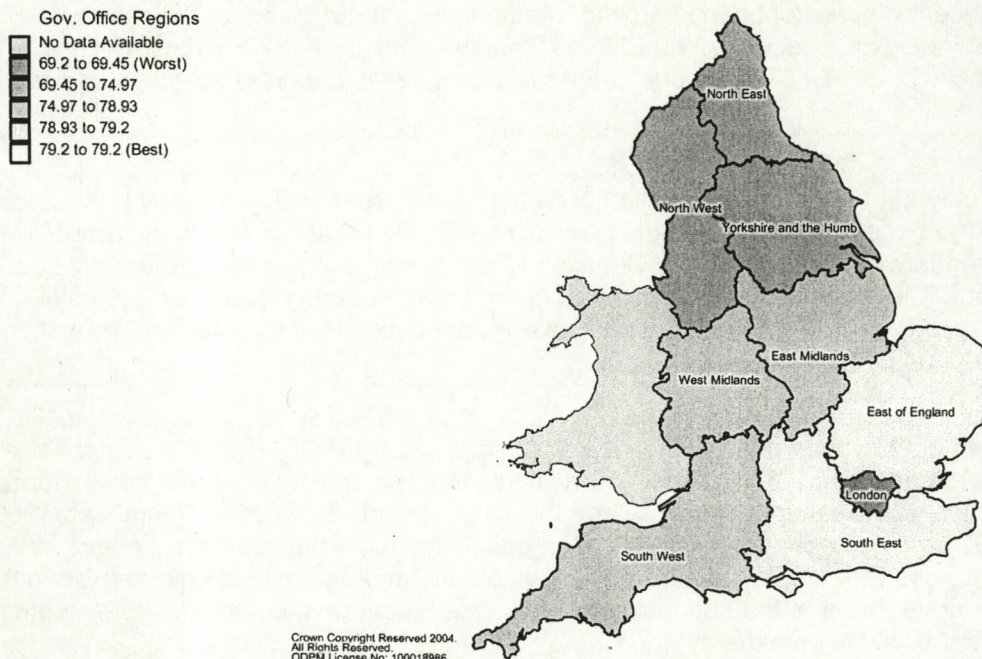
Indicator 6 Working age employment rate

Regional Overview

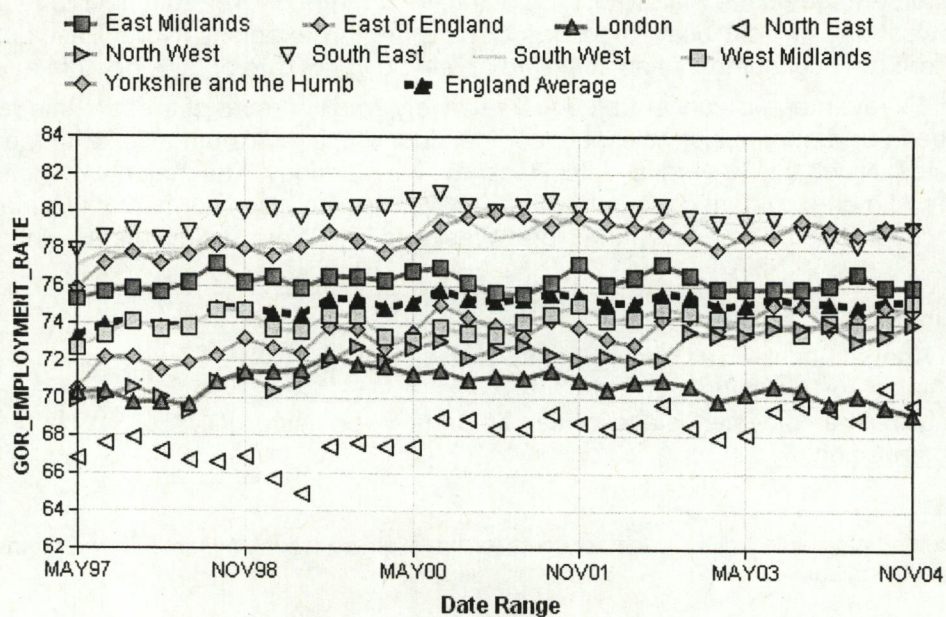
ONS	REGION	NOV04	Rank	NOV03	PrevRank	Change	ChangeRank
A	North East	69.7	8	69.7	9	0%	5
B	North West	74	7	73.8	6	0.27%	2
D	Yorkshire and the Humb	74.7	6	74.9	5	-0.27%	6
E	East Midlands	76	4	75.9	4	0.13%	4
F	West Midlands	75.2	5	73.5	7	2.31%	1
G	East of England	79.2	1	79.5	2	-0.38%	7
H	London	69.2	9	70.5	8	-1.84%	9
J	South East	79.1	2	78.9	3	0.25%	3
K	South West	78.5	3	79.5	1	-1.26%	8

Map Image of the Government Office Regions ('Latest' Values For This Indicator)

Graduations in colour are determined through use of a recognised statistical methodology (Jenks Natural Breaks).



Trend Chart (Moving Values And Aggregates For This Indicator)



ROI 6 – Working age employment rate

Background

This is an indicator of levels of employment. This indicator is released quarterly (at GOR level) as part of the Labour Force Survey. The ROI snapshot uses the latest quarterly data and compares this data to the corresponding period a year earlier. The LFS definition of employment is anyone aged 16 or over who does at least one hour's paid work in the week prior to their LFS interview, or has a job that they are temporarily away from (e.g. on holiday). The working-age population comprises men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59.

Relevant SR2004 PSAs

DWP (DWP 2004 – 4) and HM Treasury (SR2004 – 5) share a joint target to: As part of the wider objective of full employment in every region, over the three years to Spring 2008, and taking account of the economic cycle demonstrate progress on increasing the employment rate, ODPM (SR2004 – 2), HMT (SR2004 – 6) and DTI (SR2004 – 7) share a joint target to: Make sustainable improvements in the economic performance of all English regions by 2008, and over the long term reduce the persistent gap in growth rates between the regions, demonstrating progress by 2006, including by establishing Elected Regional Assemblies in regions which vote in a referendum to have one. ROI 6 will be one of the measures used to assess progress against this PSA.

Data limitations

The quarterly employment rates are subject to fluctuation due to seasonality of many occupations, which may mask the general trend. The figures used in the ROIs are seasonally unadjusted. This data has been aligned with results from the Census of Population 2001, as has the Annual Local Authority level data. The latest available instalment of the Local Authority level data covers the period March 2003 to February 2004. Updated Government Office Region level and Annual Local Authority LFS data has been provided by DWP.

Commentary

All regions have an employment rate above the EU average (62.9%). (*The EU now comprises 25 countries, the average is as at 2003*). Latest figures show that the employment rate has increased in every region since 1997, except London, where the employment rate is down 0.9 percentage points on the 1997 employment rate of 70.1%¹. Six regions have employment rates above national average. Of the regions with employment rates below national average, all but one have seen their employment rate move closer to the national average in absolute terms, London is the exception and has moved further away from the average.

There is much greater variation within than between Government Office regions and comparing regional figures obscures the nature of labour market disadvantage, which is concentrated in major urban centres. The gap between the regions with the lowest and highest employment rates is currently 10.0 percentage points whilst most regions have a range of over 20 percentage points between the lowest and highest local authorities. There are three regions (North East, London and Wales) where no local authority has achieved an employment rate of 80% or more.

Labour market disadvantage is concentrated in a relatively small number of areas within regions, which tend to be in or around major cities. London has four of the local authorities with the lowest employment rates; Newham, Tower Hamlets, Hackney and Haringey. The majority of the other local authorities with employment rates below the EU average are also in or near cities, namely: Liverpool, Manchester and Knowsley in the North West and The Wear Valley, and Easington in the North East.

Further information

Information on Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey:

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/lfs/default.asp>

Interactive analysis of employment statistics can be undertaken using NOMIS:

<http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/>

¹ The figures quoted here relate to GB which accounts for the slight variation in figures shown on the previous pages which are for England

Indicator 7

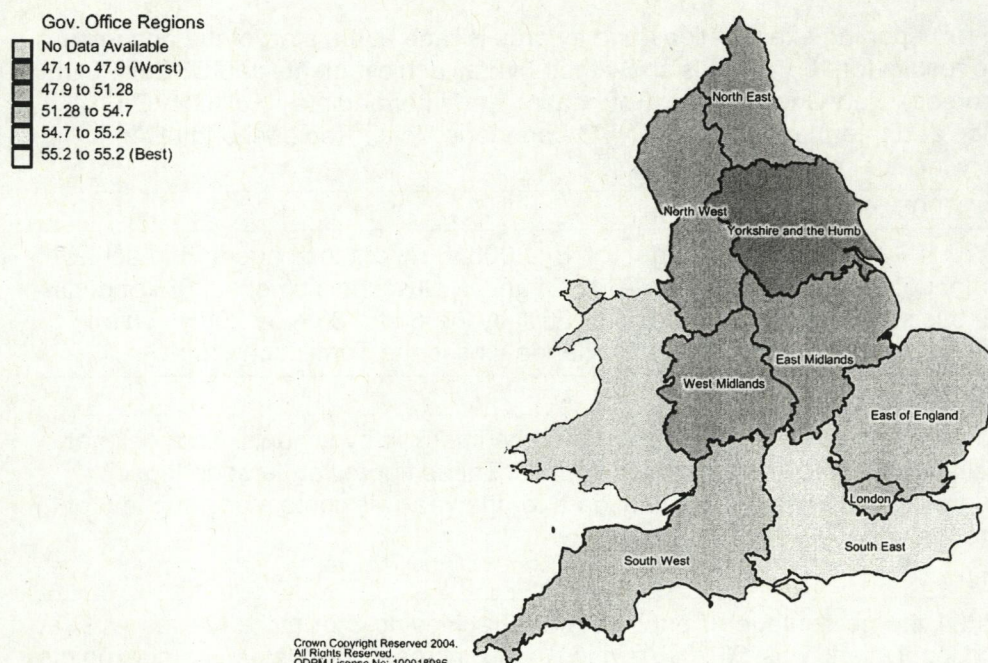
% of pupils aged 15 achieving 5 GCSEs at A* - C in maintained schools

Regional Overview

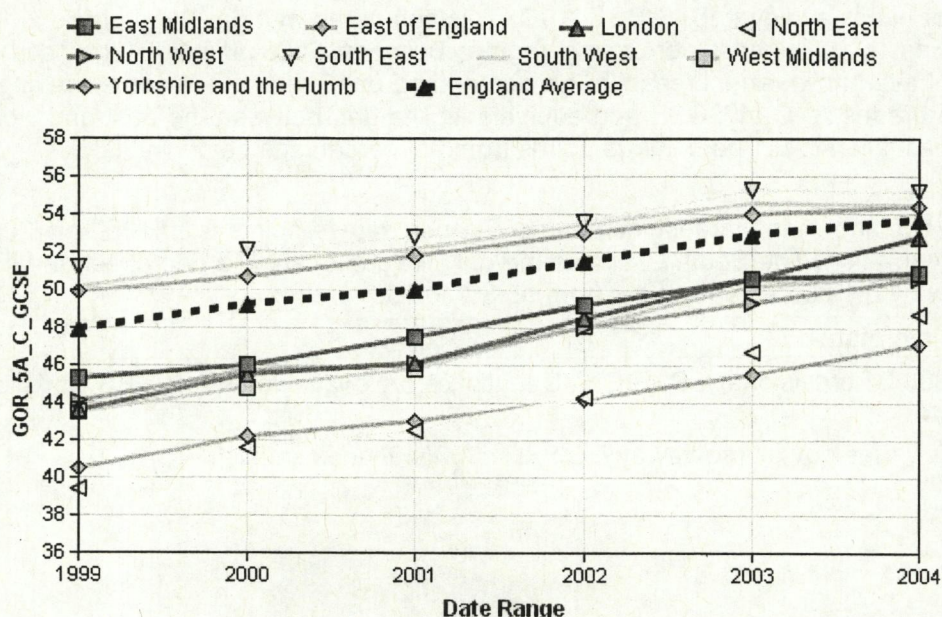
ONS	REGION	2004	Rank	2003	PrevRank	Change	ChangeRank
A	North East	48.7	8	46.7	8	4.28%	2
B	North West	50.6	7	49.3	7	2.64%	4
D	Yorkshire and the Humber	47.1	9	45.5	9	3.52%	3
E	East Midlands	50.9	5	50.6	5	0.59%	7
F	West Midlands	50.8	6	50.2	6	1.2%	5
G	East of England	54.4	3	54	3	0.74%	6
H	London	52.8	4	50.6	4	4.35%	1
J	South East	55.2	1	55.3	1	-0.18%	8
K	South West	54.5	2	54.6	2	-0.18%	9

Map Image of the Government Office Regions ('Latest' Values For This Indicator)

Graduations in colour are determined through use of a recognised statistical methodology (Jenks Natural Breaks).



Trend Chart (Moving Values And Aggregates For This Indicator)



ROI 7 – Percentage of pupils aged 15 achieving qualifications equivalent to 5 GCSEs at A* - C

Background

This is an indicator of educational attainment in secondary schools. The data is used by DfES and other Government Departments to monitor pupils' performance against national and local educational targets, including Departmental PSA and floor targets and the production of School and College Achievement and Attainment Tables. LEA, Regional and National level analyses are also published for each version of data in Statistical First Releases. There are currently 3 cycles of data; un-amended data which is data that schools have not checked, revised (or amended) data after the schools have checked their data as part of the School and College Achievement and Attainment Tables checking exercise and final data once all post publication errata amendments have been taken on board. This commentary is based on revised data.

Age used for reporting examinations and awards is "age at the start of the academic year". The results for 15 year olds show their overall achievements in GCSEs, GCSE (Short Courses), Part One GNVQs (Foundation and Intermediate), Full GNVQs (Foundation and Intermediate) and GNVQ Language Units. Regional and LEA figures only include maintained schools.

Relevant SR2004 PSAs

DfES (SR2004 – 10) have set a target to: By 2008, 60% of those aged 16 to achieve the equivalent of 5 GCSEs at grades A* to C; and in all schools at least 20% of pupils to achieve this standard by 2004, rising to 25% by 2006 and 30% by 2008. (This target may be reviewed in light of recommendations in the Tomlinson report.)

Data limitations

These are revised figures and are based on data checked by schools. The regional figures include adjustments for overseas pupils. These figures supersede those within the provisional release. The final data for the year will contain any subsequent changes to the underlying data.

Commentary

In 2003/2004 the percentage of pupils aged 15 achieving 5 or more grades A*-C at GCSE and equivalent was 53.7% (revised) - an increase of 0.8 percentage points since last year.

In 2003/2004 the region with the lowest results is Yorkshire and the Humber, where 47.1% of pupils achieved 5+ GCSE A*-C. This compares with 55.2% of pupils in the South East - the highest performing region. Between 2003 and 2004 (revised) 7 regions have shown an increase in the percentage of 15 year old pupils achieving 5 or more grades A*-C at GCSE and equivalent. The gap between the best and worst region has fallen to 8.1 percentage points from 9.7 percentage points in 2003.

London has shown the largest increase of 2.2 percentage points from 50.7% in 2003 to 52.9% in 2004. The South East was the only Region to show a decrease, and that was only by 0.1 percentage points from 55.3% to 55.2%.

Further information

More 2003/04 provisional GCSE/GNVQ statistics are available on the DfES statistics website:

<http://www.dfes.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/s000549/index.shtml>

Indicator 8a

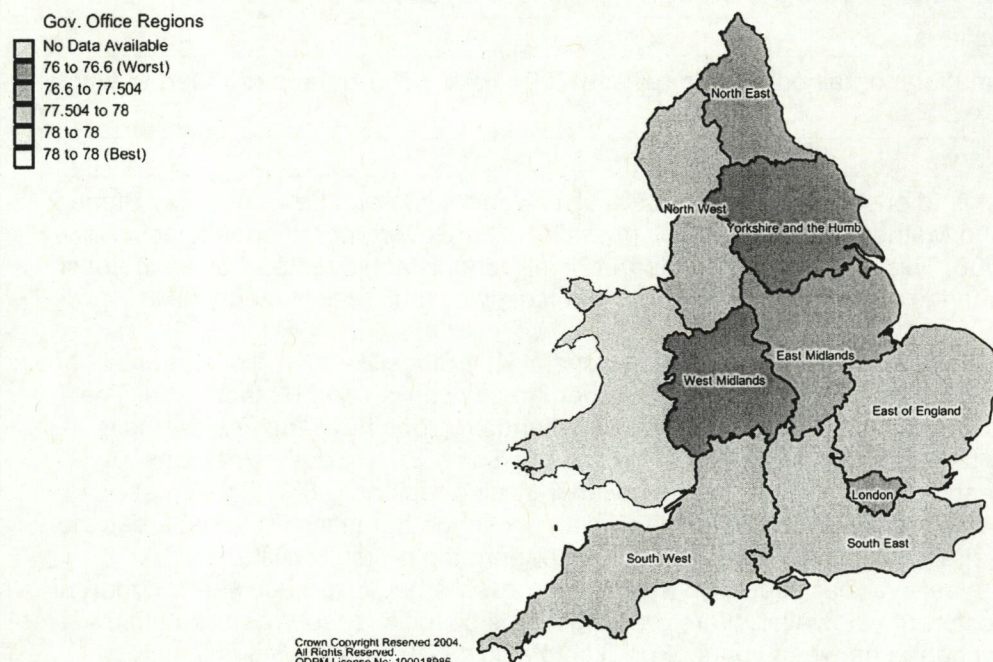
% of pupils achieving level 4 at Key Stage 2 in English in maintained schools

Regional Overview

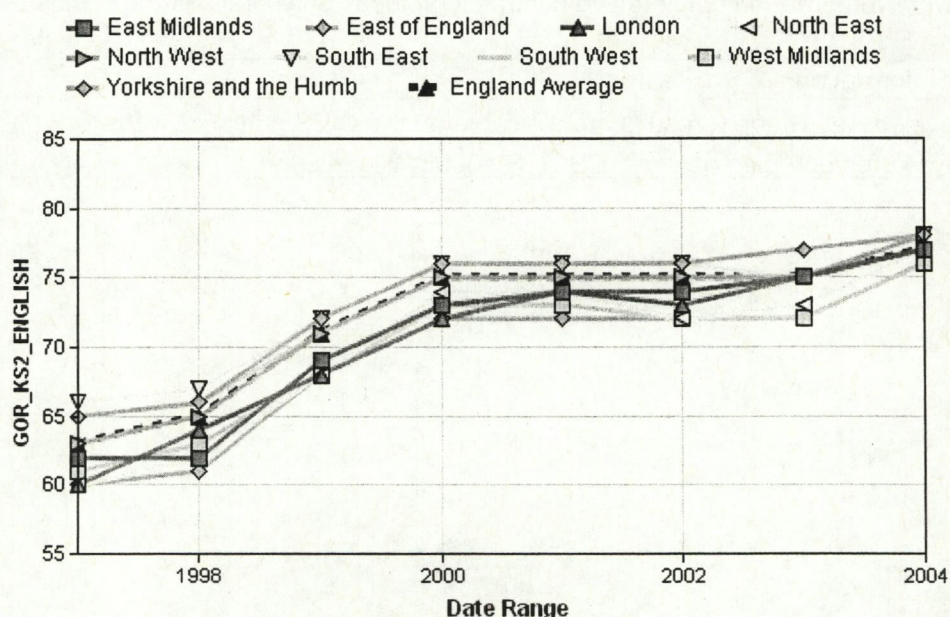
ONS	REGION	2004	Rank	2003	PrevRank	Change	ChangeRank
A	North East	77	7	73	7	5.48%	3
B	North West	78	4	75	6	4%	6
D	Yorkshire and the Humb	76	9	72	9	5.56%	2
E	East Midlands	77	6	75	5	2.67%	8
F	West Midlands	76	8	72	8	5.56%	1
G	East of England	78	3	77	1	1.3%	9
H	London	77	5	75	4	2.67%	7
J	South East	78	2	75	3	4%	5
K	South West	78	1	75	2	4%	4

Map Image of the Government Office Regions ('Latest' Values For This Indicator)

Graduations in colour are determined through use of a recognised statistical methodology (Jenks Natural Breaks).



Trend Chart (Moving Values And Aggregates For This Indicator)



ROI 8 – % of pupils achieving level 4 at Key Stage 2 in (a) English & (b) Maths

Background

This is an indicator of educational attainment in maintained schools. It is common practice to compare maintained schools data at the regional and sub-regional level with national averages from *all* schools (including independent schools who participated in the tests). The ROI snapshot uses the national average from *all* schools to set the centre for the amber band. The data is only available to whole numbers.

Relevant SR2004 PSAs

DfES (SR2004 – 6) has a target to: Raise standards in English and mathematics so that by 2006, 85% of 11 year olds achieve level 4 or above, with this level of performance sustained to 2008; and by 2008, the proportion of schools in which fewer than 65% of pupils achieve level 4 or above is reduced by 40%.

Data limitations

The information contained here is revised 2004 data. The data is rounded to whole numbers.

Commentary

The target is to ensure that at least 85% of 11-year olds reach Level 4 in Key Stage 2 English and Mathematics as soon as possible. The Government hopes to achieve this by 2006. This is an achievable target - if all schools achieved as well as the best schools sharing similar economic circumstances, we would easily reach 85% nationally.

There is little difference between the regions at Key Stage 2 – all regions are now within three percentage points of each other in both English and Mathematics. The Yorkshire and the Humber and the West Midlands regions have the fewest pupils achieving Level 4 in English (76%) whereas the South East, South West, East of England and the North West are the best performing regions (78%). The West Midlands has the fewest pupils achieving Level 4 in Mathematics (72%) whereas the North West and the North East are the best performing regions (75%).

There are year-on-year effects on Key Stage 2 results because each year's cohort of pupils is different. However, there are sometimes specific reasons, which cause a particular change between years. For example, in 1998, the Key Stage 2 assessment included for the first time, a mental arithmetic test. In 2003, changes to the tests included the inclusion in the mathematics test of more questions requiring pupils to use their skills in using and applying mathematics and in the English test pupils were required to complete two contrasting pieces of writing with no choice of tasks.

Further Information

2004 revised Key Stage 2 results are available on the DfES statistics website.

<http://www.dfes.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/s000542/index.shtml>

Indicator 8b

% of pupils achieving level 4 at Key Stage 2 in Maths in maintained schools

Regional Overview

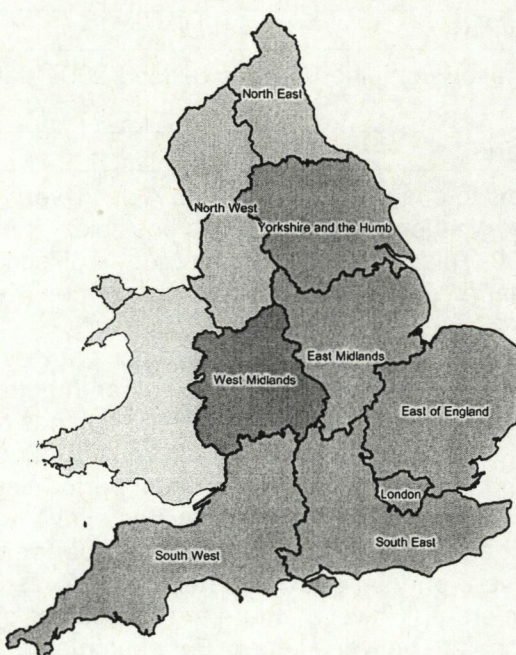
ONS	REGION	2004	Rank	2003	PrevRank	Change	ChangeRank
A	North East	75	2	73	5	2.74%	5
B	North West	75	1	74	1	1.35%	9
D	Yorkshire and the Humb	73	8	71	8	2.82%	3
E	East Midlands	74	6	72	6	2.78%	4
F	West Midlands	72	9	70	9	2.86%	1
G	East of England	74	5	73	4	1.37%	8
H	London	73	7	71	7	2.82%	2
J	South East	74	4	73	3	1.37%	7
K	South West	74	3	73	2	1.37%	6

Map Image of the Government Office Regions ('Latest' Values For This Indicator)

Graduations in colour are determined through use of a recognised statistical methodology (Jenks Natural Breaks).

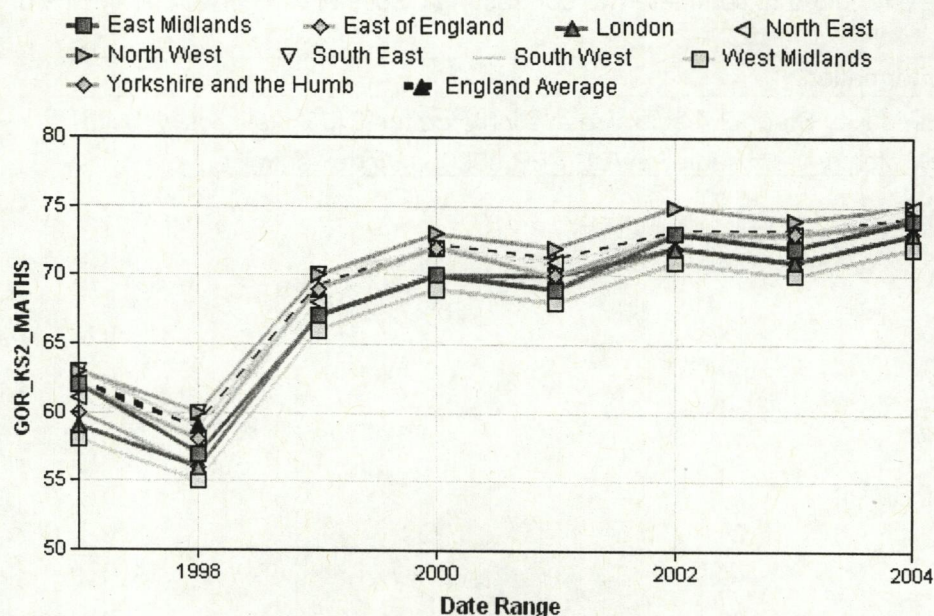
Gov. Office Regions

- No Data Available
- 72 to 72.67 (Worst)
- 72.67 to 74
- 74 to 75
- 75 to 75
- 75 to 75 (Best)



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Trend Chart (Moving Values And Aggregates For This Indicator)



ROI 8 – % of pupils achieving level 4 at Key Stage 2 in (a) English & (b) Maths

Background

This is an indicator of educational attainment in maintained schools. It is common practice to compare maintained schools data at the regional and sub-regional level with national averages from *all* schools (including independent schools who participated in the tests). The ROI snapshot uses the national average from *all* schools to set the centre for the amber band. The data is only available to whole numbers.

Relevant SR2004 PSAs

DfES (SR2004 – 6) has a target to: Raise standards in English and mathematics so that by 2006, 85% of 11 year olds achieve level 4 or above, with this level of performance sustained to 2008; and by 2008, the proportion of schools in which fewer than 65% of pupils achieve level 4 or above is reduced by 40%.

Data limitations

The information contained here is revised 2004 data. The data is rounded to whole numbers.

Commentary

The target is to ensure that at least 85% of 11-year olds reach Level 4 in Key Stage 2 English and Mathematics as soon as possible. The Government hopes to achieve this by 2006. This is an achievable target - if all schools achieved as well as the best schools sharing similar economic circumstances, we would easily reach 85% nationally.

There is little difference between the regions at Key Stage 2 – all regions are now within three percentage points of each other in both English and Mathematics. The Yorkshire and the Humber and the West Midlands regions have the fewest pupils achieving Level 4 in English (76%) whereas the South East, South West, East of England and the North West are the best performing regions (78%). The West Midlands has the fewest pupils achieving Level 4 in Mathematics (72%) whereas the North West and the North East are the best performing regions (75%).

There are year-on-year effects on Key Stage 2 results because each year's cohort of pupils is different. However, there are sometimes specific reasons, which cause a particular change between years. For example, in 1998, the Key Stage 2 assessment included for the first time, a mental arithmetic test. In 2003, changes to the tests included the inclusion in the mathematics test of more questions requiring pupils to use their skills in using and applying mathematics and in the English test pupils were required to complete two contrasting pieces of writing with no choice of tasks.

Further Information

2004 revised Key Stage 2 results are available on the DfES statistics website.

<http://www.dfes.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/s000542/index.shtml>

Indicator 9

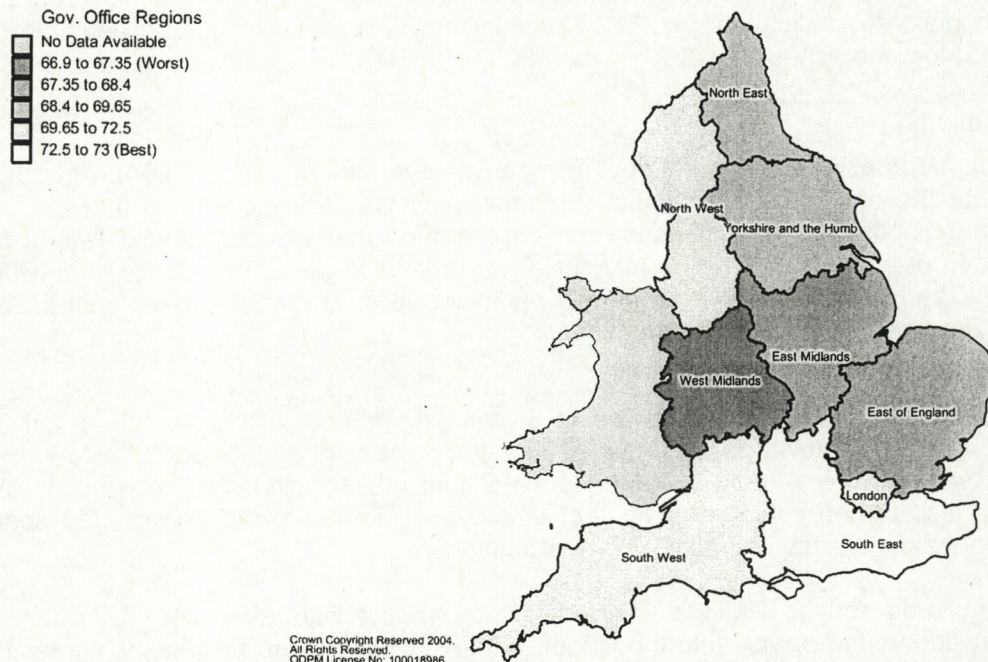
% of economically active adults of working age qualified to NVQ level 2 or above

Regional Overview

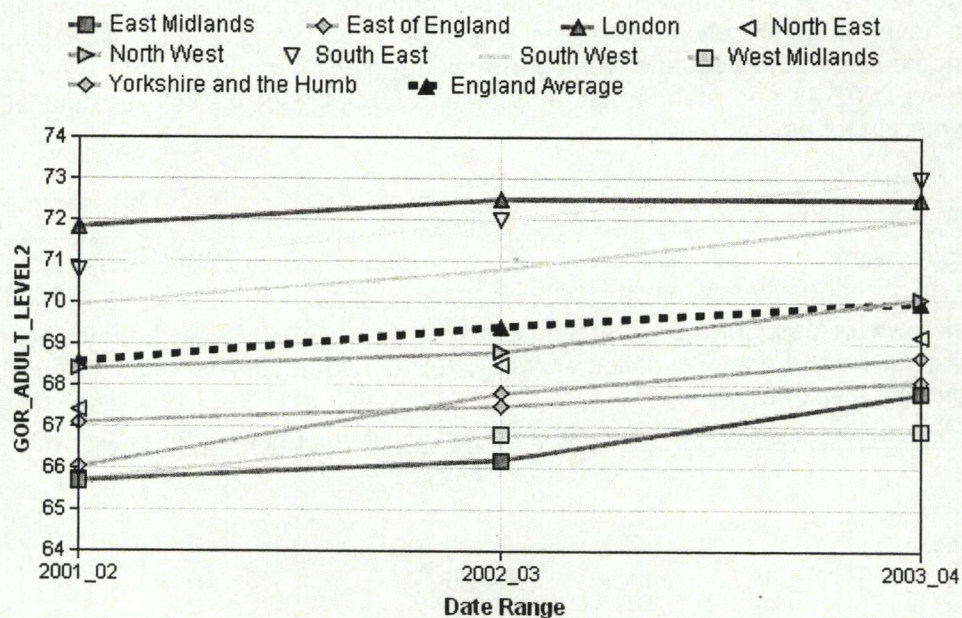
ONS	REGION	2003_04	Rank	2002_03	PrevRank	Change	ChangeRank
A	North East	69.2	5	68.5	5	1.02%	6
B	North West	70.1	4	68.8	4	1.89%	2
D	Yorkshire and the Humber	68.7	6	67.8	6	1.33%	5
E	East Midlands	67.8	8	66.2	9	2.42%	1
F	West Midlands	66.9	9	66.8	8	0.15%	8
G	East of England	68.1	7	67.5	7	0.89%	7
H	London	72.5	2	72.5	1	0%	9
J	South East	73	1	72	2	1.39%	4
K	South West	72	3	70.8	3	1.69%	3

Map Image of the Government Office Regions ('Latest' Values For This Indicator)

Graduations in colour are determined through use of a recognised statistical methodology (Jenks Natural Breaks).



Trend Chart (Moving Values And Aggregates For This Indicator)



ROI 9 – Percentage of economically active adults qualified to level 2 or equivalent or above

Background

This is an indicator of the level of adult skills. People are counted as being qualified to level 2 or above if they have achieved at least 5 GCSEs at grades A*-C, an Intermediate GNVQ, two AS levels or an NVQ level 2 or equivalent vocational qualification.

Economically active people are those who are in employment or ILO unemployed. Adult is defined as 18-64 for males and 18-59 for females. The data used is based on information collected by the annual Local Labour Force Survey.

Relevant SR2004 PSAs

DfES (SR2004 – 13) has a target to: Increase the number of adults with the skills required for employability and progression to higher levels of training through:

- improving the basic skill levels of 2.25 million adults between the launch of Skills for Life in 2001 and 2010, with a milestone of 1.5 million in 2007; and
- reducing by at least 40% the number of adults in the workforce who lack NVQ 2 or equivalent qualifications by 2010. Working towards this, one million adults in the workforce to achieve level 2 between 2003 and 2006.

Data limitations

All data derive from Annual Local Labour Force Surveys (2001/02 to 2003/04). As with all survey data the estimates are subject to sampling errors. This constrains the ability to make comparisons over time because the error around the regional estimates is of the same order of magnitude as the calculated annual change. This is also true when comparing the results across regions for a particular year. The next sub-regional update (2004/05) is expected in early Autumn 2005.

Commentary

All achievements recorded through the LFS, whether gained through public or private investment, will count towards the target. This reflects the nature of the target as a shared ambition, whose achievement is dependent not just on Government interventions and funds, but also on the voluntary actions of employers and individuals choosing to spend time and private resources on achieving qualifications.

We are on target for the National 2006 milestone when account is taken of the flow of better qualified young people into the labour market. Achieving the necessary increase in demand from learners and employers to meet the 2010 target is a major challenge, as is meeting that increased demand.

Over the last two years improvement in the proportion of economically active adults with at least a level 2 qualification has been universal - occurring across all regions. The difference between the best and worst performing regions narrowed from 6.9% in 2001/02 to 6.3% in 2002/03 and stands now at 6.1% in 2003/04 (but the fall remains within the survey margin for error).

Further information

Progress towards the National PSA target is recorded in a Statistical First Release (SFR): The Level of Highest Qualification Held by Young People and Adults: England 2003

A breakdown of data into Government Office Region (GOR), local Learning and Skills Council (LSC) are, Local Education Authority (LEA) and Local Authority District (LAD) is available at the link below:

Qualifications and Participation in Learning at a local level: England 2003/04

Indicator 10

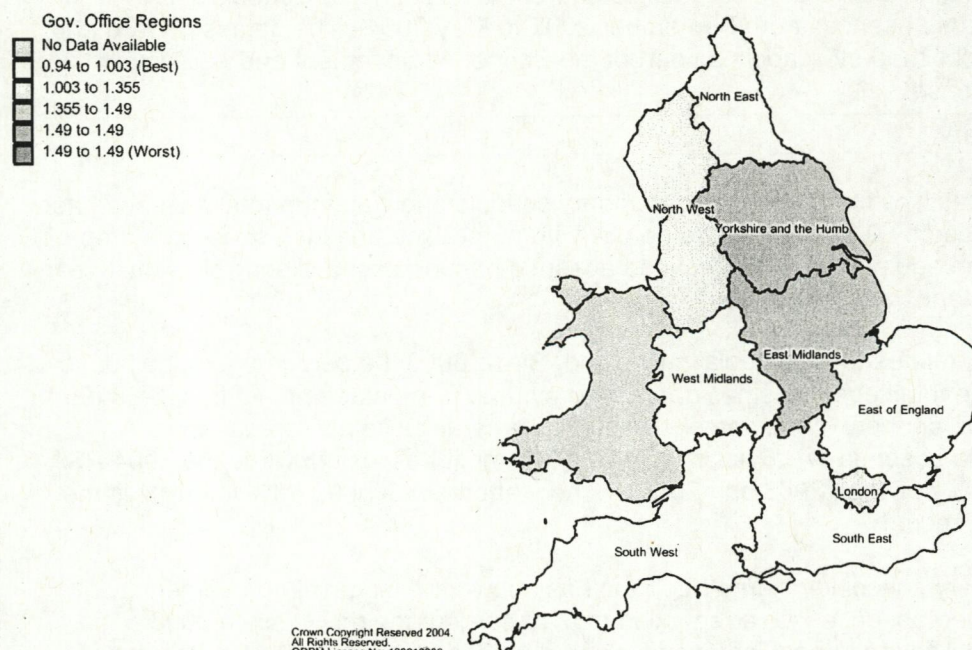
% of half-days missed due to unauthorised absence in maintained secondary schools

Regional Overview

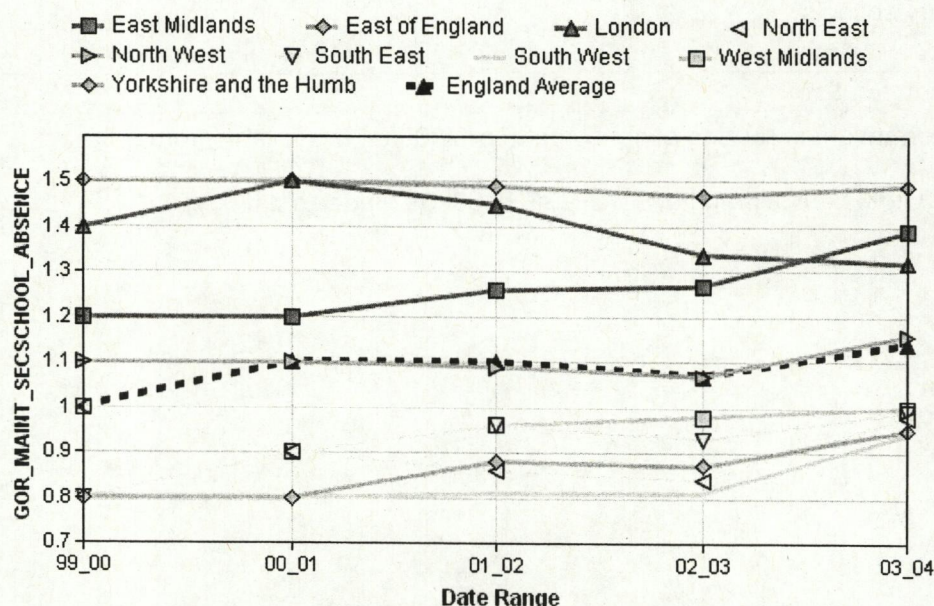
ONS	REGION	03_04	Rank	02_03	PrevRank	Change	ChangeRank
A	North East	0.98	3	0.84	2	16.67%	9
B	North West	1.16	6	1.07	6	8.41%	5
D	Yorkshire and the Humb	1.49	9	1.47	9	1.36%	2
E	East Midlands	1.39	8	1.27	7	9.45%	7
F	West Midlands	1	5	0.98	5	2.04%	3
G	East of England	0.95	2	0.87	3	9.2%	6
H	London	1.32	7	1.34	8	-1.49%	1
J	South East	0.99	4	0.93	4	6.45%	4
K	South West	0.94	1	0.81	1	16.05%	8

Map Image of the Government Office Regions ('Latest' Values For This Indicator)

Graduations in colour are determined through use of a recognised statistical methodology (Jenks Natural Breaks).



Trend Chart (Moving Values And Aggregates For This Indicator)



ROI 10 – Percentage of half-days missed due to unauthorised absence in maintained secondary schools

Background

This is an indicator of the level of truancy. Unauthorised absence is absence without permission from a teacher or other authorised representative of the school. This includes all unexplained or unjustified absences. This also includes pupils absent on holiday without approval from the head teacher, or who are late.

Relevant SR2004 PSAs

The SR2004 PSA target is to improve levels of school attendance so that by 2008, school absence is reduced by 8% compared to 2003.

Data limitations

The information is based on data collected from the absence in schools survey, which covers absences from September 2003 to May 2004. The data is revised and has been checked by schools as part of the School Achievement and Attainment tables exercise.

Commentary

Revised statistics for maintained secondary schools show that the total absence has been reduced by 0.32 percentage points, with authorised absence showing a drop of 0.29 percentage points. Unauthorised absence has increased slightly since last year and now stands at 1.14 per cent.

This target relates to all schools in England. Since 2003 the percentage of half days missed due to all absences has decreased by 0.26 percentage points from 6.83 per cent to 6.57 per cent. This decrease of 0.26 percentage points represents a reduction in absence of 3.8 per cent, which is almost half way towards the 2004 PSA target of 8% between 2003 and 2008. School attendance at 93.43% for 2004 is the highest on record.

At secondary school level, Inner London has shown the biggest improvement in unauthorised absence with a reduction of 0.15 percentage points since 2003. The North East had the largest increase for unauthorised absence of 0.14 percentage points.

The South West has the lowest unauthorised absence with a rate of 0.94% in secondary schools.

Further information

More information on revised absence data for 2003/04 is available from:

<http://www.dfes.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/s000547/index.shtml>

Indicator 11a

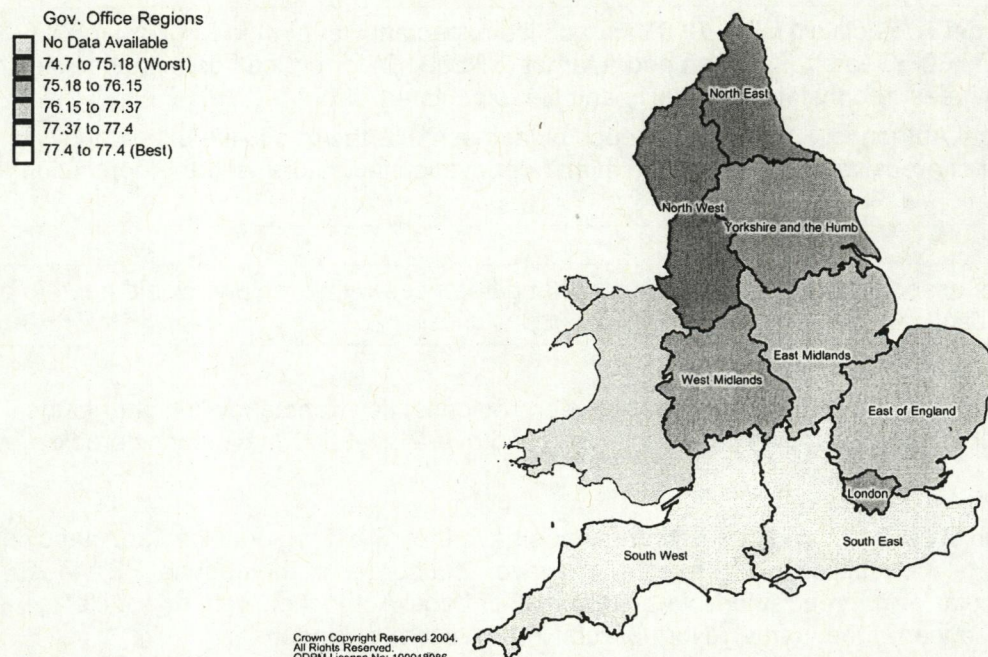
Life expectancy at birth for males

Regional Overview

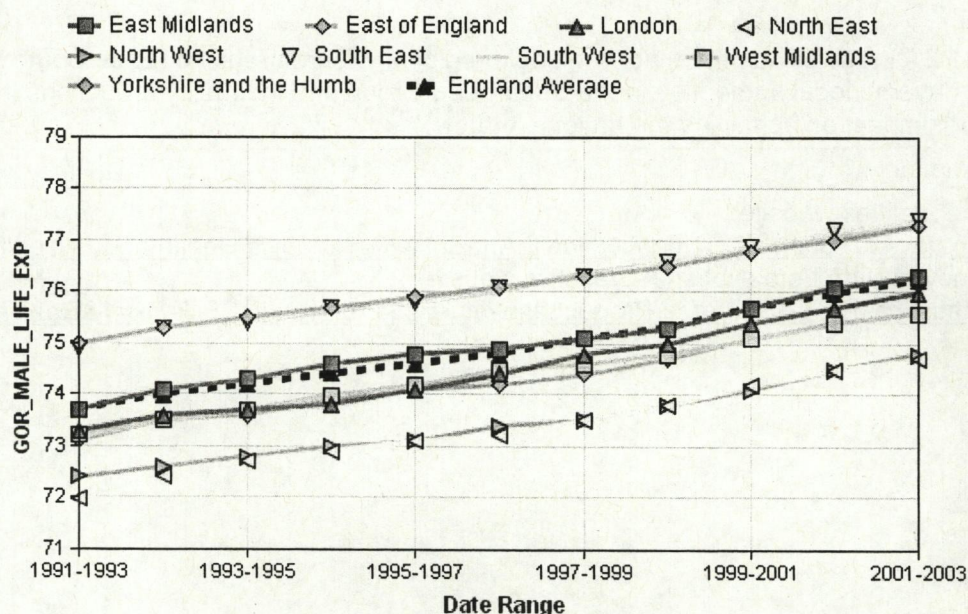
ONS	REGION	2001-2003	Rank	2000-2002	PrevRank	Change	ChangeRank
A	North East	74.7	9	74.5	9	0.27%	7
B	North West	74.8	8	74.5	8	0.4%	2
D	Yorkshire and the Humb	75.6	7	75.4	7	0.27%	6
E	East Midlands	76.3	4	76.1	4	0.26%	9
F	West Midlands	75.6	6	75.4	6	0.27%	5
G	East of England	77.3	3	77	3	0.39%	4
H	London	76	5	75.7	5	0.4%	1
J	South East	77.4	2	77.2	1	0.26%	8
K	South West	77.4	1	77.1	2	0.39%	3

Map Image of the Government Office Regions ('Latest' Values For This Indicator)

Graduations in colour are determined through use of a recognised statistical methodology (Jenks Natural Breaks).



Trend Chart (Moving Values And Aggregates For This Indicator)



ROI 11 – Life expectancy at birth for males (a) and females (b)

Background

This is a good summary measure of health and, if compared within areas (eg regions), can be a good indicator of inequalities within that area. Inequalities in life expectancy can then be assessed across the country – this could indicate potential regional contributions to addressing the national inequalities target.

Reduction in the percentage difference in life expectancy between the fifth of local authorities with the “worst health and deprivation indicators” and the national average is a recognised measure of NHS and wider government activity (see PSA target below). The fifth of local authorities with the “worst health and deprivation indicators”, known as the “Spearhead Group”, are identified as those authorities that are in the worst fifth for 3 or more of the following 5 indicators: male life expectancy; female life expectancy; cancer mortality rate in under 75s; cardiovascular disease mortality rate in under 75s; Index of Multiple Deprivation (ODPM, 2004, LA average scores).

Relevant SR2004 PSAs

DH has set a target (Objective 1): By 2010 increase life expectancy at birth in England to 78.6 years for men and 82.5 years for women and a target (SR2004 2) to reduce health inequalities by 10% by 2010 as measured by infant mortality and life expectancy at birth.

Starting with Local Authorities, by 2010 to reduce by at least 10% the gap in life expectancy between the fifth of areas with the “worst health and deprivation indicators” and the population as a whole.

Data limitations

Confidence limits associated with the data mean that differences within regions would need to be interpreted with caution.

Commentary

Inequalities are greater **within** regions than **between** regions. Life expectancy is higher in the South East and lower in the North West than in England overall, yet both have considerable inequalities.

North East, North West and Yorkshire & Humberside have the lowest regional life expectancy and some inter-regional inequalities are increasing. However, the burden of the national PSA inequality target falls particularly on three regions where the bulk of Local Authorities with lowest life expectancy are concentrated, namely North East, North West and London.

Overall life expectancy has risen slightly faster in males than females in recent years, but yearly changes are small and rising from a lower baseline in males. Possible reasons include changes in lifestyle and wider health factors.

The national PSA inequality target is not scaleable regionally. Three regions (East, South East and South West) have no local authorities in the Spearhead Group and inequality reductions in these regions will not impact on achieving the national target.

Further information

DH Health Inequalities website:

<http://www.dh.gov.uk/PolicyAndGuidance/HealthAndSocialCareTopics/HealthInequalities/fs/en>

Life Expectancy at Birth data, National Statistics website:

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=8841&Pos=1&ColRank=1&Rank=272>

Indicator 11b

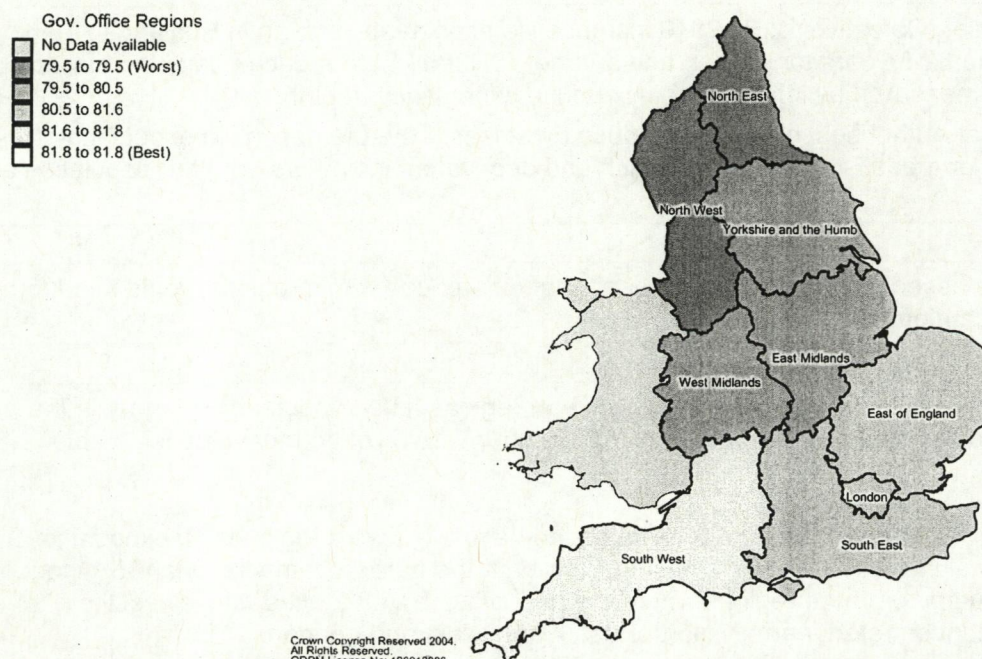
Life expectancy at birth for females

Regional Overview

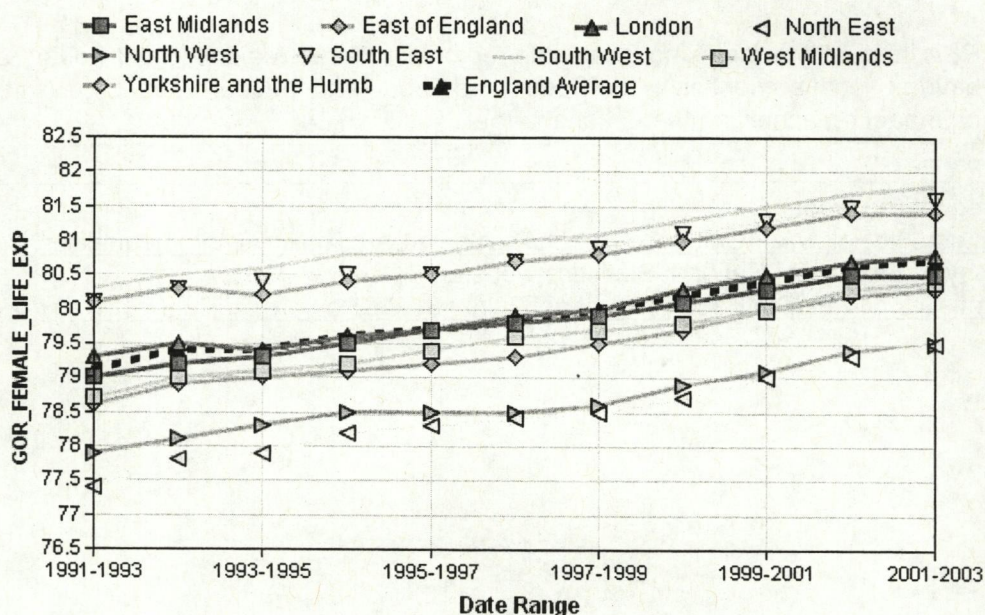
ONS	REGION	2001-2003	Rank	2000-2002	PrevRank	Change	ChangeRank
A	North East	79.5	9	79.3	9	0.25%	1
B	North West	79.5	8	79.4	8	0.13%	2
D	Yorkshire and the Humber	80.3	7	80.2	7	0.12%	7
E	East Midlands	80.5	5	80.5	5	0%	9
F	West Midlands	80.4	6	80.3	6	0.12%	6
G	East of England	81.4	3	81.4	3	0%	8
H	London	80.8	4	80.7	4	0.12%	5
J	South East	81.6	2	81.5	2	0.12%	4
K	South West	81.8	1	81.7	1	0.12%	3

Map Image of the Government Office Regions ('Latest' Values For This Indicator)

Graduations in colour are determined through use of a recognised statistical methodology (Jenks Natural Breaks).



Trend Chart (Moving Values And Aggregates For This Indicator)



ROI 11 – Life expectancy at birth for males (a) and females (b)

Background

This is a good summary measure of health and, if compared within areas (eg regions), can be a good indicator of inequalities within that area. Inequalities in life expectancy can then be assessed across the country – this could indicate potential regional contributions to addressing the national inequalities target.

Reduction in the percentage difference in life expectancy between the fifth of local authorities with the “worst health and deprivation indicators” and the national average is a recognised measure of NHS and wider government activity (see PSA target below). The fifth of local authorities with the “worst health and deprivation indicators”, known as the “Spearhead Group”, are identified as those authorities that are in the worst fifth for 3 or more of the following 5 indicators: male life expectancy; female life expectancy; cancer mortality rate in under 75s; cardiovascular disease mortality rate in under 75s, Index of Multiple Deprivation (ODPM, 2004, LA average scores).

Relevant SR2004 PSAs

DH has set a target (Objective 1): By 2010 increase life expectancy at birth in England to 78.6 years for men and 82.5 years for women and a target (SR2004 2) to reduce health inequalities by 10% by 2010 as measured by infant mortality and life expectancy at birth.

Starting with Local Authorities, by 2010 to reduce by at least 10% the gap in life expectancy between the fifth of areas with the “worst health and deprivation indicators” and the population as a whole.

Data limitations

Confidence limits associated with the data mean that differences within regions would need to be interpreted with caution.

Commentary

Inequalities are greater **within** regions than **between** regions. Life expectancy is higher in the South East and lower in the North West than in England overall, yet both have considerable inequalities.

North East, North West and Yorkshire & Humberside have the lowest regional life expectancy and some inter-regional inequalities are increasing. However, the burden of the national PSA inequality target falls particularly on three regions where the bulk of Local Authorities with lowest life expectancy are concentrated, namely North East, North West and London.

Overall life expectancy has risen slightly faster in males than females in recent years, but yearly changes are small and rising from a lower baseline in males. Possible reasons include changes in lifestyle and wider health factors.

The national PSA inequality target is not scaleable regionally. Three regions (East, South East and South West) have no local authorities in the Spearhead Group and inequality reductions in these regions will not impact on achieving the national target.

Further information

DH Health Inequalities website:

<http://www.dh.gov.uk/PolicyAndGuidance/HealthAndSocialCareTopics/HealthInequalities/fs/en>

Life Expectancy at Birth data, National Statistics website:

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=8841&Pos=1&ColRank=1&Rank=272>

Indicator 12

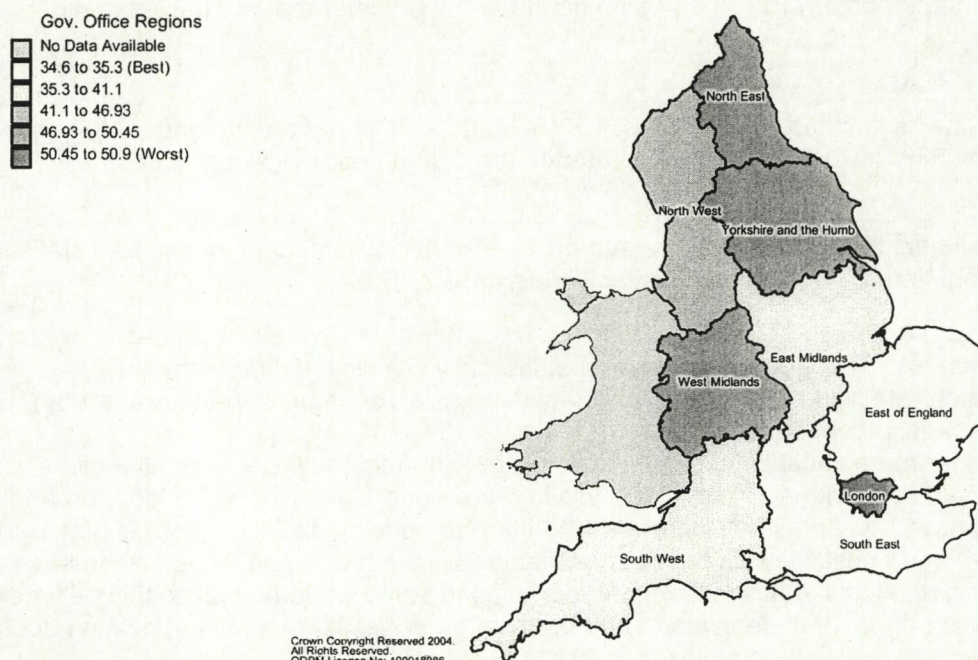
Conceptions per 1,000 female population aged 15-17

Regional Overview

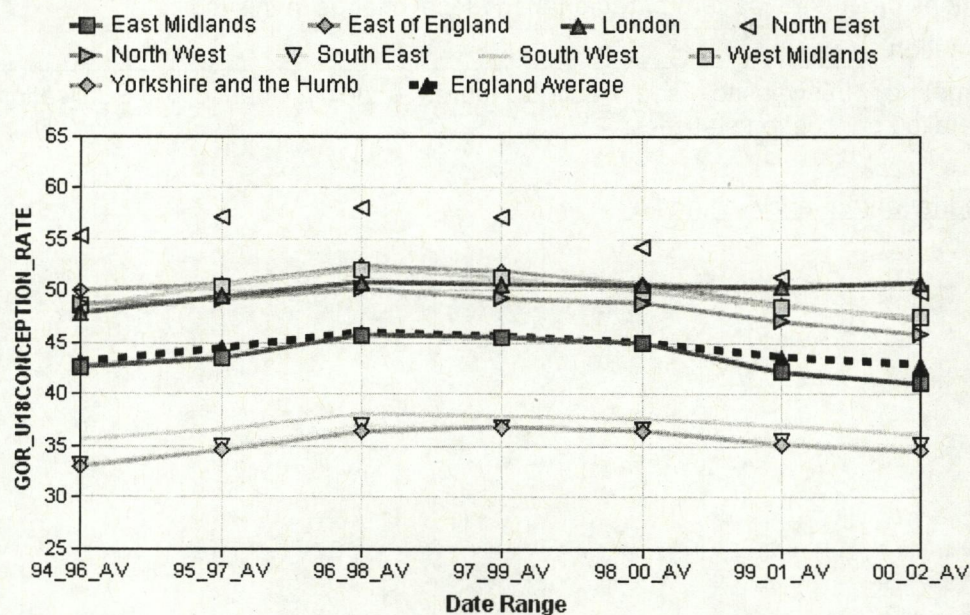
ONS	REGION	00_02_AV	Rank	99_01_AV	PrevRank	Change	ChangeRank
A	North East	50	8	51.4	9	-2.72%	2
B	North West	45.9	5	47.1	5	-2.55%	4
D	Yorkshire and the Humber	47.3	6	48.7	7	-2.87%	1
E	East Midlands	41.1	4	42.2	4	-2.61%	3
F	West Midlands	47.6	7	48.5	6	-1.86%	6
G	East of England	34.6	1	35.2	1	-1.7%	7
H	London	50.9	9	50.4	8	0.99%	9
J	South East	35.1	2	35.6	2	-1.4%	8
K	South West	36.2	3	37	3	-2.16%	5

Map Image of the Government Office Regions ('Latest' Values For This Indicator)

Graduations in colour are determined through use of a recognised statistical methodology (Jenks Natural Breaks).



Trend Chart (Moving Values And Aggregates For This Indicator)



ROI 12 – Teenage conceptions

Background

This indicator measures the conceptions per 1,000 female population aged 15-17. Conception data include pregnancies that result in one or more live or still births or a legal abortion under the abortion Act 1967. They do not include miscarriages or illegal abortions. The rates are total conceptions to all women aged under 18 divided by total female population aged 15-17, multiplied by 1000. Only about 5% of under-18 conceptions are to girls aged 14 or under and to include younger age groups in the base population would produce misleading results.

Teenage conceptions are an important public health target (see PSA target below). Teenage conception targets feature in the performance ratings for Primary Care Trusts and in the Priorities and Planning Framework 2003-06. This indicator sets out to measure progress towards the target since 1998 rather than just the current teenage conception rate.

Achievement of this target also supports achievement of the national inequalities target on infant mortality as evidence shows babies of teenage mothers tend to have a lower than average birthweight, and infant mortality has been estimated to be 60% higher than for babies to older women.

Relevant SR2004 PSAs

DH (SR2004 – 3) has a joint target with the DFES (SR2004 – 3) to: reduce the under-18 conception rate by 50% by 2010 as part of a broader strategy to improve sexual health.

Data limitations

This indicator is subject to some fluctuation year on year so it requires some measure of statistical uncertainty, eg confidence limits. Latest available data are for 2002.

Commentary

In 2002, all regions, except London, have seen a statistically significant improvement in their under-18 conception rate since 1998 (the baseline year for the Teenage Pregnancy strategy), East Midlands having made exceptional progress.

However, there is far more variation in this indicator at the sub-regional level, with all regions having at least one district with an overall *increase* in rates since 1998. Within London, around 50% of boroughs have had an overall increase, and there are clearly distinct factors at play - although it has not been possible with the data available to discern with confidence what these are. Across the country, at a local authority level, there seems to be no obvious relationship between absolute rates and change, or in deprivation and the change in rates (although deprivation does have a strong association with high absolute rates).

The Teenage Pregnancy Unit is undertaking a programme of work to improve our understanding of why rates have changed or remained static. It is hoped that the availability of new conception data combined with data from the 2001 Census will greatly facilitate this work, and hopefully provide us with explanations behind the pattern of regional and local change in this indicator.

Further information

Teenage Pregnancy Unit website – see “Facts & Figures” under “Guidance and Publications” section for detailed conception statistics:

<http://www.teenagepregnancyunit.gov.uk>

Indicator 13

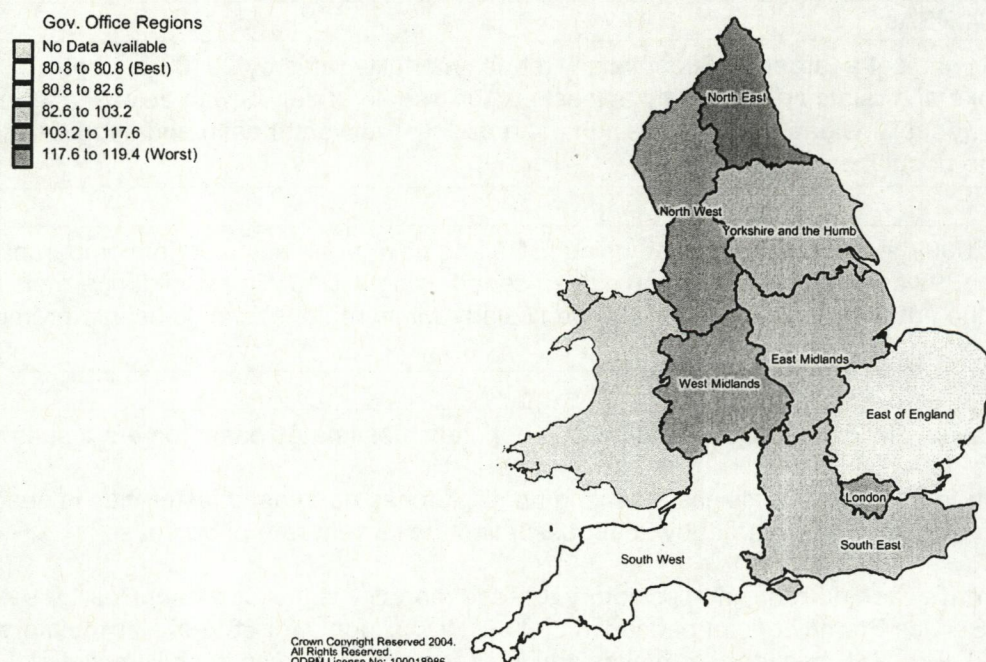
Deaths from circulatory disease per 100,000 population aged under 75

Regional Overview

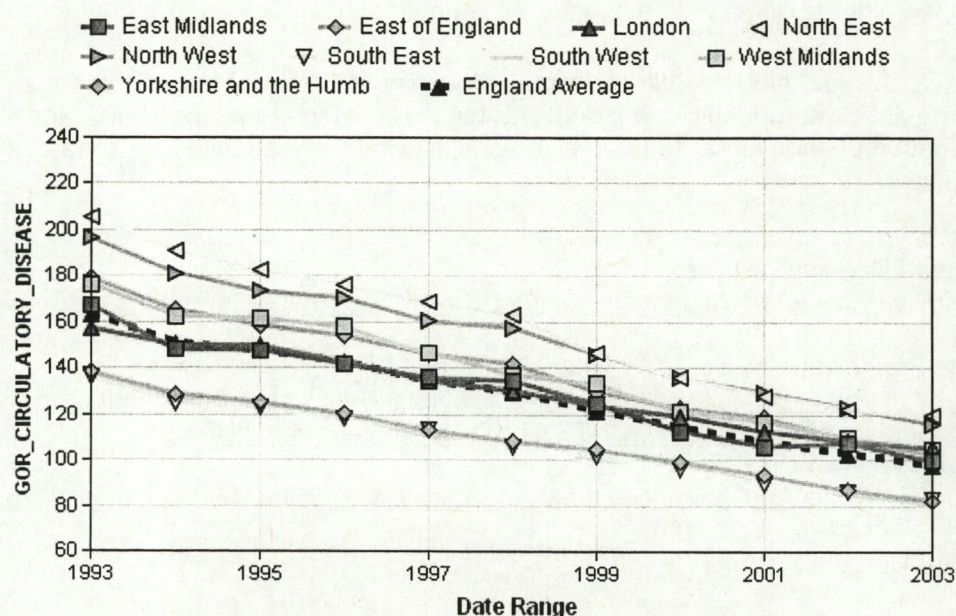
ONS	REGION	2003	Rank	2002	PrevRank	Change	ChangeRank
A	North East	119.43	9	122.48	8	-2.49%	9
B	North West	115.71	8	123.03	9	-5.95%	2
D	Yorkshire and the Humb	102.94	5	109.02	6	-5.58%	3
E	East Midlands	99.76	4	107.41	4	-7.12%	1
F	West Midlands	104.61	6	109.72	7	-4.66%	6
G	East of England	82.31	2	86.99	3	-5.38%	4
H	London	105.43	7	108.46	5	-2.79%	8
J	South East	82.95	3	86.47	2	-4.07%	7
K	South West	80.85	1	84.86	1	-4.73%	5

Map Image of the Government Office Regions ('Latest' Values For This Indicator)

Graduations in colour are determined through use of a recognised statistical methodology (Jenks Natural Breaks).



Trend Chart (Moving Values And Aggregates For This Indicator)



ROI 13 – Deaths from circulatory disease per 100,000 population aged under 75

Background

This is a good summary measure of health and, if compared within areas (eg within regions), can indicate inequalities within that area. Inequalities and average levels of health can be compared across the country and indicate how much regions may contribute to addressing the national inequalities target.

Circulatory diseases are responsible for over one third of all deaths and are a significant burden of ill health on the population. Since they are potentially preventable and disproportionately affect deprived groups in society, tackling this group of diseases could be an effective measure to reduce health inequalities.

The mortality rate from circulatory diseases at ages under 75 is a key target for health improvement as set out in *Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation* and in the Health Inequalities section of the Priorities and Planning Framework 2003-2006, where the focus is on targeting the 20% of areas with the highest rates.

Relevant SR2004 PSAs

DH (SR2004 – 1) has set a target to: Substantially reduce mortality rates by 2010 from heart disease and stroke and related diseases by at least 40% in people under 75, with at least a 40% reduction in the inequalities gap between the fifth of areas with the worst health and deprivation indicators and the population as a whole.

Data limitations

1992-1998 and 2000 data have been coded using ICD9 and have been adjusted for comparability to ICD10. Years 1999 and 2001 onwards have been coded using ICD10. The confidence limits associated with the data mean that differences (particularly within regions) should be interpreted with caution.

Commentary

Data has been revised following revisions to historic population estimates based on the results of the 2001 Census.

The mortality rate from circulatory diseases among under 75s has decreased faster than is needed to meet the *Our Healthier Nation* target by 2010, assuming the current rate of decrease is maintained.

The key service driver behind reducing circulatory disease mortality is the Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) National Service Framework introduced in 2000 (CHD accounts for 60% of all circulatory disease mortality). The NSF has long-term aims and it is too early to assess the full impact of the NSF based on 2003 data, however, major progress has been made on the NSF priority areas. Circulatory disease mortality rates in all regions have decreased over the last few years. However, faster progress within the regions with the highest mortality rates, particularly in the *local authorities* with the highest rates, will be needed if the national health inequalities target is to be achieved.

North East and North West have the highest circulatory disease mortality rates. Both these regions have shown large absolute reductions in mortality rates in recent years (since 1999), North West showing the largest reduction since 1999 of all regions. However, inequalities are greater within regions than between regions.

Further information

DH Coronary Heart Disease website:

<http://www.dh.gov.uk/PolicyAndGuidance/HealthAndSocialCareTopics/CoronaryHeartDisease/fs/en>

National Service Framework for Coronary Heart Disease:

http://www.dh.gov.uk/PublicationsAndStatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidanceArticle/fs/en?CONTENT_ID=4010174&chk=c2UPE3

DH Health Inequalities website:

<http://www.dh.gov.uk/PolicyAndGuidance/HealthAndSocialCareTopics/HealthInequalities/fs/en>

Indicator 14

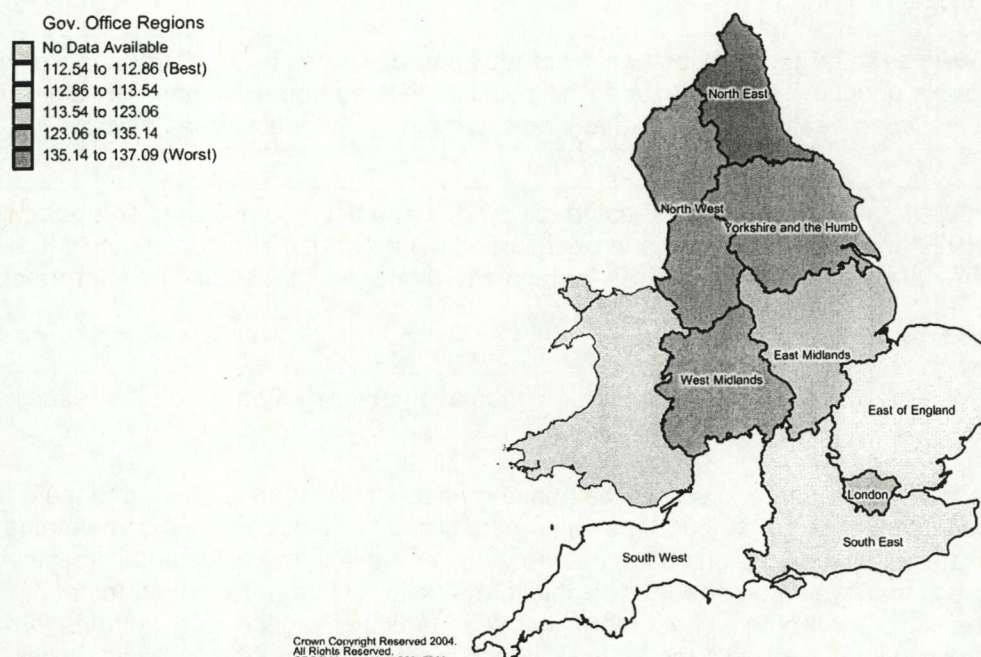
Deaths from cancer per 100,000 population aged under 75

Regional Overview

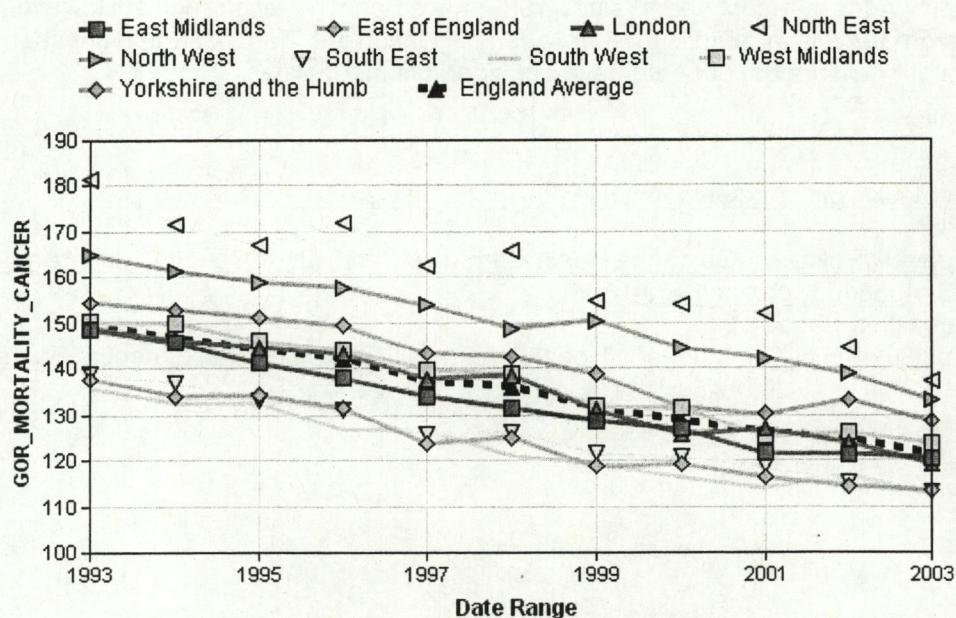
ONS	REGION	2003	Rank	2002	PrevRank	Change	ChangeRank
A	North East	137.09	9	144.72	9	-5.27%	1
B	North West	133.19	8	138.72	8	-3.99%	2
D	Yorkshire and the Humb	128.52	7	133.28	7	-3.57%	5
E	East Midlands	120.62	5	121.47	4	-0.7%	9
F	West Midlands	123.85	6	126.02	6	-1.72%	7
G	East of England	113.54	3	114.46	1	-0.8%	8
H	London	119.24	4	123.92	5	-3.78%	3
J	South East	113.18	2	115.2	2	-1.75%	6
K	South West	112.54	1	116.83	3	-3.67%	4

Map Image of the Government Office Regions ('Latest' Values For This Indicator)

Graduations in colour are determined through use of a recognised statistical methodology (Jenks Natural Breaks).



Trend Chart (Moving Values And Aggregates For This Indicator)



ROI 14 – Deaths from cancer per 100,000 population aged under 75

Background

This is a good summary measure of health and, if compared within areas (eg within regions), can indicate inequalities within that area. Inequalities and average levels of health can be compared across the country and indicate how much regions may contribute to addressing the national inequalities target.

The death toll from cancers is second only to that from circulatory diseases. Four in ten people will develop cancer in their lifetime. Some types of cancer are preventable, others are amenable to treatment, especially if detected early. The number of cases is increasing for some cancers but decreasing for others. The overall death rate is falling but the incidence (the number of new cases) is increasing as the population gets older.

The mortality rate from all cancers at ages under 75 is a key target for health improvement as set out in *Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation* and in the Health Inequalities section of the Priorities and Planning Framework 2003-2006.

Relevant SR2004 PSAs

DH (SR2004 – 1) has set a target to: Substantially reduce mortality rates by 2010 from cancer by at least 20% in people under 75, with at least a 6% reduction in the inequalities gap between the fifth of areas with the worst health and deprivation indicators and the population as a whole.

Data limitations

1992-1998 and 2000 data have been coded using ICD9 and have been adjusted for comparability to ICD10. Years 1999 and 2001 onwards have been coded using ICD10. The confidence limits associated with the data mean that differences (particularly within regions) should be interpreted with caution.

Commentary

Data has been revised following revisions to historic population estimates based on the results of the 2001 Census.

The mortality rate from cancer among under 75s has decreased faster than is needed to meet the *Our Healthier Nation* cancer target by 2010, assuming the current rate of decrease is maintained. Cancer mortality rates in all nine regions have decreased over the last few years and all have made faster progress than would be needed to achieve the national target. However, faster progress within the regions with the highest mortality rates, particularly in the *local authority areas* with the highest rates, will be needed if the national health inequalities target is to be achieved.

North East and North West regions have the highest cancer mortality rates, possibly driven by a combination of increasing registrations and poorer survival rates. The largest absolute reductions in cancer mortality rates in recent years (since 1999) have been in these regions. However, inequalities are greater within regions than between regions. North East has the highest and South West the lowest mortality rates, but both have considerable inequalities.

Further information

DH Cancer website:

<http://www.dh.gov.uk/PolicyAndGuidance/HealthAndSocialCareTopics/Cancer/fs/en>

NHS Cancer Plan:

http://www.dh.gov.uk/PolicyAndGuidance/HealthAndSocialCareTopics/Cancer/CancerArticle/fs/en?CONTENT_ID=4068463&chk=hvKSOI

DH Health Inequalities website:

<http://www.dh.gov.uk/PolicyAndGuidance/HealthAndSocialCareTopics/HealthInequalities/fs/en>

Indicator 15

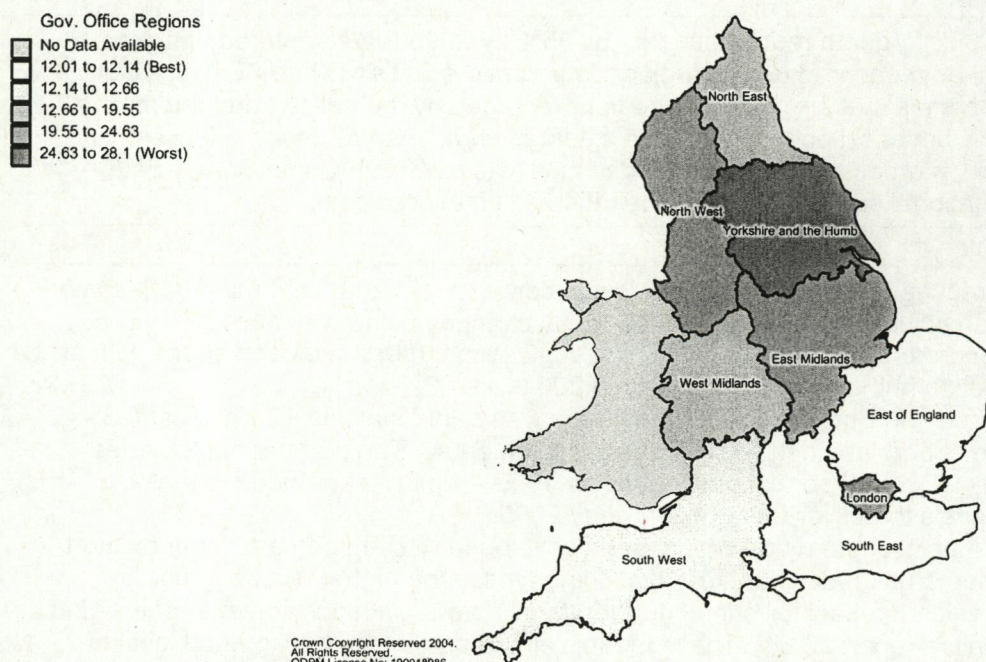
Burglary offences per 1,000 households

Regional Overview

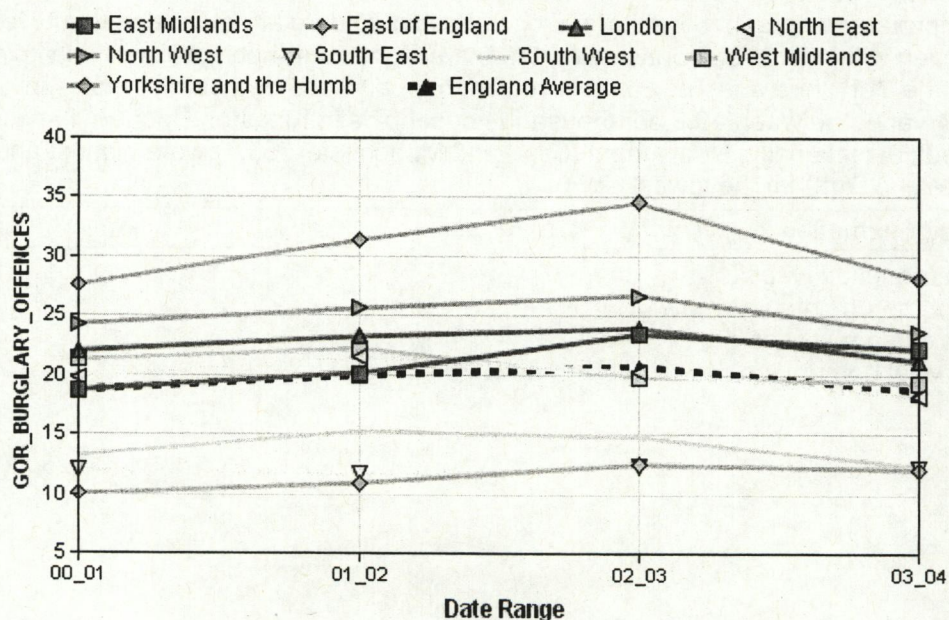
ONS	REGION	03_04	Rank	02_03	PrevRank	Change	ChangeRank
A	North East	18.17	4	20.24	5	-10.23%	5
B	North West	23.61	8	26.69	8	-11.54%	4
D	Yorkshire and the Humb	28.1	9	34.51	9	-18.57%	1
E	East Midlands	22.17	7	23.42	6	-5.34%	6
F	West Midlands	19.28	5	19.83	4	-2.77%	8
G	East of England	12.01	1	12.44	2	-3.46%	7
H	London	21.19	6	23.97	7	-11.6%	3
J	South East	12.14	2	12.35	1	-1.7%	9
K	South West	12.28	3	14.77	3	-16.86%	2

Map Image of the Government Office Regions ('Latest' Values For This Indicator)

Graduations in colour are determined through use of a recognised statistical methodology (Jenks Natural Breaks).



Trend Chart (Moving Values And Aggregates For This Indicator)



ROI 15 – Burglary offences per 1,000 Households

Background

This is an indicator of the level of crime. This indicator covers domestic burglary only, which is defined by Theft Act 1968 Sections 9 and 10 as comprising both burglary in a dwelling and aggravated burglary in a dwelling, and attempts to commit either of these offences. It covers not just break-ins, but also, for example, sneak-ins through unlocked doors or open windows and distraction burglaries where entry is gained using false pretences (such as purporting to be from a utility company).

Relevant SR2004 PSAs

The HO (SR2004 – 1) have set a target to: Reduce crime by 15%, and further in high crime areas, by 2007-08. This target contributes to the Criminal Justice System PSA.

Data limitations

The SR2002 target to reduce burglary by 25% by 2005 (data captured until March 2006) will be measured using burglary data from the British Crime Survey, which includes crimes that are not reported to or recorded by the police and therefore provides a better reflection of the true extent of crime than recorded offences. However, recorded offences are used in the ROIs as British Crime Survey data, being a national survey, would not be reliable at the local level.

Commentary

After increases in recorded burglary levels between mid-2001 and mid-2002 (some, but not all, of which can be accounted for by changes in the way that some police forces record crime) levels have been falling. Recent falls have been strong with an 8% reduction in the 12 months to March 2004.

According to the British Crime Survey there was a (not statistically significant) 3% decrease in burglary in the 12 months to March 2004. The number of burglaries nationally is now 27 per cent lower than in 1999 – we therefore need to maintain current levels to deliver the 25% target by 2005.

New Trends in Crime models have been developed based upon a number of short-run econometric models for individual crime types, and higher level aggregate models which forecast 'all crime' (further details are provided in Annex A of the Home Office Online report 38/04). These models aim to predict the background level of crime, assuming that there is no change in Criminal Justice System inputs. Crime was found to be highly dependent on aspects of economic performance, and this accounts for a predicted rise in overall crime by the end of 2007/8 in absence of additional policy interventions.

It is important to note that there are large variations in burglary at local authority level and, even within local authority areas, there are significant "hotspots". For example, within the Yorkshire and The Humber region, burglary recorded burglary rates in 2003/4 varied between 49.0 per thousand households in Kingston Upon Hull and 3.9 in Ryedale. Nationally, Nottingham (65.4) and Manchester (55.6) were highest and Teesdale in Durham the lowest (2.7).

Further information

Crime reduction website:

www.crimereduction.gov.uk

Latest crime statistics:

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/crimeew0304.html>

Indicator 16

Robbery offences per 1,000 population

Regional Overview

ONS	REGION	03_04	Rank	02_03	PrevRank	Change	ChangeRank
A	North East	1.13	4	1.26	4	-10.32%	4
B	North West	2.02	7	2.36	8	-14.41%	2
D	Yorkshire and the Humber	1.49	5	1.86	6	-19.89%	1
E	East Midlands	1.56	6	1.59	5	-1.89%	6
F	West Midlands	2.34	8	2.32	7	0.86%	8
G	East of England	0.92	2	0.91	2	1.1%	9
H	London	5.53	9	5.92	9	-6.59%	5
J	South East	0.81	1	0.82	1	-1.22%	7
K	South West	0.96	3	1.12	3	-14.29%	3

Map Image of the Government Office Regions ('Latest' Values For This Indicator)

Graduations in colour are determined through use of a recognised statistical methodology (Jenks Natural Breaks).

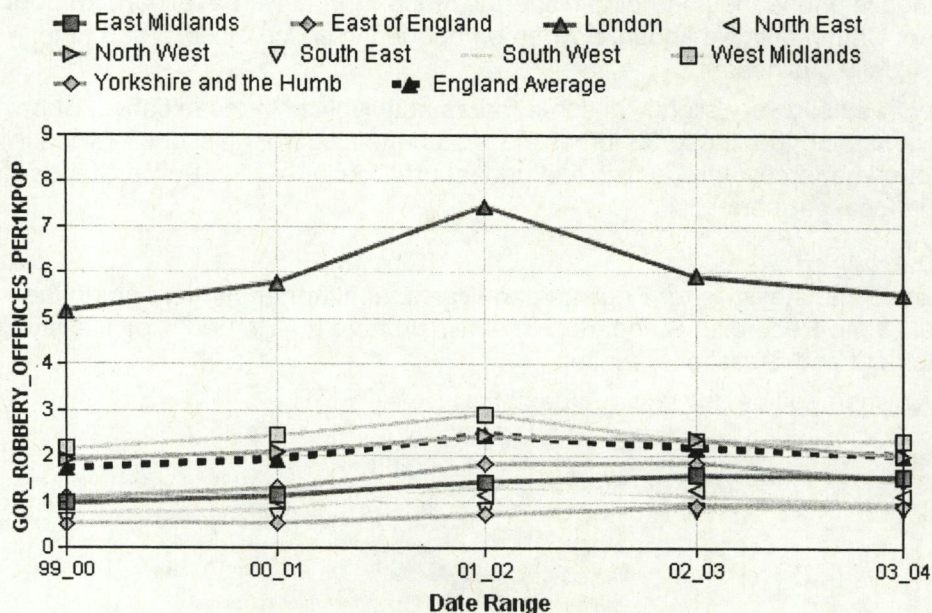
Gov. Office Regions

- No Data Available
- 0.81 to 0.96 (Best)
- 0.96 to 1.53
- 1.53 to 2.18
- 2.18 to 5.53
- 5.53 to 5.53 (Worst)



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Trend Chart (Moving Values And Aggregates For This Indicator)



ROI 16 – Robbery per 1,000 population

Background

This is an indicator of the level of crime. Robbery is defined under section 8(1) of the Theft Act 1968 as follows:

“A person is guilty of robbery if he steals, and immediately before or at the time of doing so, and in order to do so, he uses force on any person, or puts or seeks to put any person in fear of being then and there subject to force.”

Relevant SR2004 PSAs

The HO (SR2004 – 1) has set a target to: Reduce crime by 15%, and further in high crime areas, by 2007-08. The target contributes to the Criminal Justice System PSA.

Data limitations

The PSA robbery target is measured against recorded crime statistics. This is because robbery occurs in relatively small numbers compared to other volume crime types and the number of respondents in the British Crime Survey (which is generally considered to provide a better reflection of the true extent of crime) who have been robbery victims is too small to allow statistically reliable analysis of trends. In addition, the BCS excludes under 16s, who make up a large proportion of victims of robbery compared to other crime types. The latest crime figures are affected by a change in recording methods in some police force areas. Nationally, the effect on robbery is small (an inflation of about 3%) but regionally aggregated figures may be subject to a greater degree of change.

Commentary

Robbery is predominantly an urban phenomenon. The Government launched the Street Crime Initiative in April 2002 in response to rises in recorded robbery, and it covers the ten police force areas participating in the Street Crime Initiative that together accounted for 83% of recorded robbery in 2001/02. The ten areas are the Metropolitan Police Service; West Midlands; Greater Manchester Police; West Yorkshire; Avon and Somerset; Merseyside; Nottinghamshire; Thames Valley; South Yorkshire and Lancashire.

Robbery has fallen by 24% in the ten street crime areas over the first two years of the Street Crime Initiative (comparing 2001/02 with 2003/04). Robbery has fallen by 16% in England and Wales in the first six months of 2004-05.

There will be a residual specific grant in 2005-06 of £6.5 million, to ensure that the benefits of the Street Crime Initiative are not lost, and that we retain or capability to tackle mobile phone theft and other robbery. Much of what we have learnt through the Street Crime Initiative should now be embedded in police officers' and other partners' daily business.

Robbery has risen very slightly in some forces not involved in the Initiative. But we are now ensuring that these 33 forces are also benefiting from lessons learned in the 10 street crime forces, through spread of best practice by ACPO, Police Standards Unit, and local partners.

Further information

The latest crime statistics for England and Wales, and further information on the National Crime Recording Standard, are available from the Home Office Research Development and Statistics website:

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/index.htm>

Indicator 18

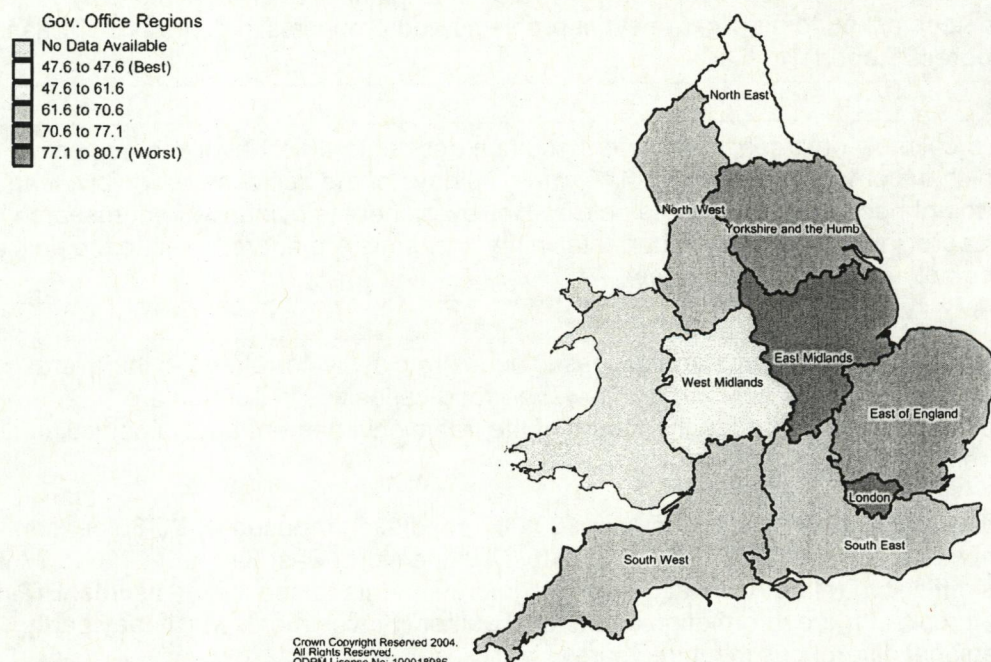
Road casualties: people killed or seriously injured per 100,000 population

Regional Overview

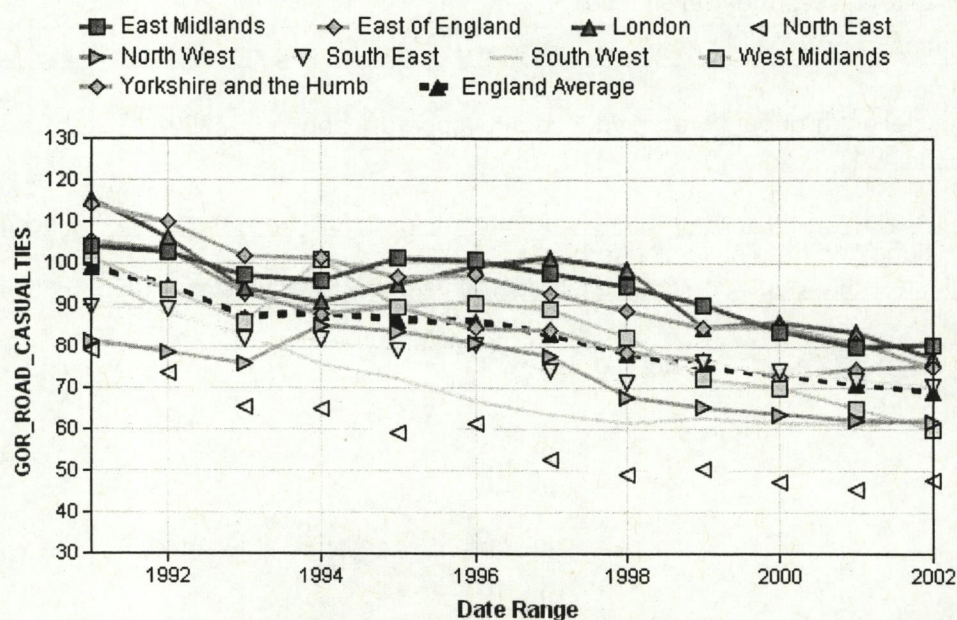
ONS	REGION	2002	Rank	2001	PrevRank	Change	ChangeRank
A	North East	47.55	1	45.5	1	4.51%	9
B	North West	61.92	3	62.2	3	-0.45%	5
D	Yorkshire and the Humb	75.38	7	74.7	6	0.91%	7
E	East Midlands	80.68	9	80	7	0.85%	6
F	West Midlands	60.05	2	65.2	4	-7.9%	1
G	East of England	75.11	6	80.9	8	-7.16%	3
H	London	77.41	8	83.5	9	-7.29%	2
J	South East	70.56	5	71.9	5	-1.86%	4
K	South West	62.77	4	61	2	2.9%	8

Map Image of the Government Office Regions ('Latest' Values For This Indicator)

Graduations in colour are determined through use of a recognised statistical methodology (Jenks Natural Breaks).



Trend Chart (Moving Values And Aggregates For This Indicator)



ROI 18 – Road casualties – people killed or seriously injured per 100,000 population

Background

This indicator is a measure of road safety. The Government's road safety strategy "Tomorrow's roads - safer for everyone" launched in March 2000 set GB targets for reducing deaths and serious injuries by 2010. There were no sub-national targets set, but some individual local authorities have chosen to set a local PSA target for road casualties.

Relevant SR2004 PSAs

DfT (SR2004 – 5) have a target to: Reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured in Great Britain in road accidents by 40% and the number of children killed or seriously injured by 50%, by 2010 compared with the average for 1994-98, tackling the significantly higher incidence in disadvantaged communities.

The reference to disadvantaged communities was added following SR2002. Initially DfT is focussing attention on a group of 15 authorities in the North West, the midlands and Yorkshire, that have some of the highest child pedestrian casualty rates in England, but all local highway authorities have been asked to highlight relevant problems and proposals in their Local Transport Plan Annual Progress Reports.

Data limitations

DfT accident and casualty data comprises information on accidents which involve a human casualty and which become known to the police within 30 days of the accident. Very few, if any, fatal accidents do not become known to the police. However, there is evidence from research studies that an appreciable proportion of non-fatal injury accidents are not reported to the police and are therefore not included in the figures.

Commentary

At the regional level total road deaths and serious injuries are closely correlated to the overall volume of traffic - reflecting exposure to risk. However, road casualties in London are disproportionately high perhaps due to the nature of the traffic environment and, in particular, its small share of (relatively safer) motorway traffic.

The rate of road deaths and serious injuries per 100,000 population reduced by 25-35 per cent in most regions between 1991 and 2002 (eg from 79 to 47 in the North East, and from 116 to 77 in London) but it is difficult to relate national or regional improvements to specific measures. DfT has recently started to collect more information about local authority investment, which may partly explain some regional differences in future years.

The number of casualties at Local Authority level is variable that does not allow easy judgement of the current position for all of the Local Authorities. Use of this data needs to take account of this level of variability to assess the real situation.

Further information

PSA technical note:

www.dft.gov.uk/stellent/groups/dft_about/documents/page/dft_about_507850-05.hcsp#P134_17508

Main statistics for 2002:

www.dft.gov.uk/stellent/groups/dft_transstats/documents/page/dft_transstats_022247.hcsp

Statistical definitions and data collection forms:

www.dft.gov.uk/stellent/groups/dft_transstats/documents/page/dft_transstats_505596.pdf

Indicator 19

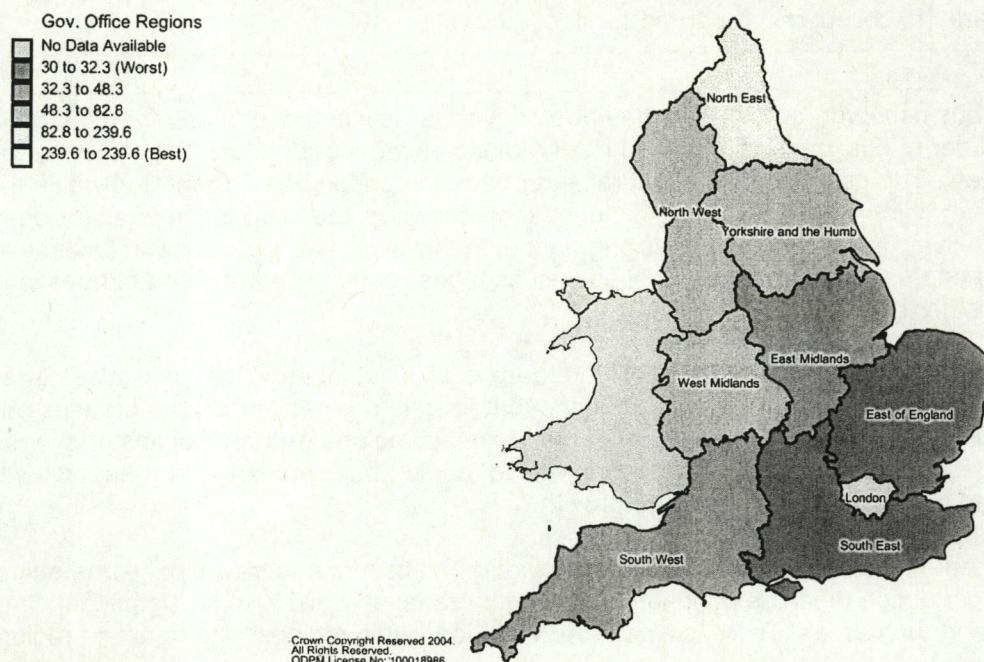
Bus and light rail passenger journeys per head of population

Regional Overview

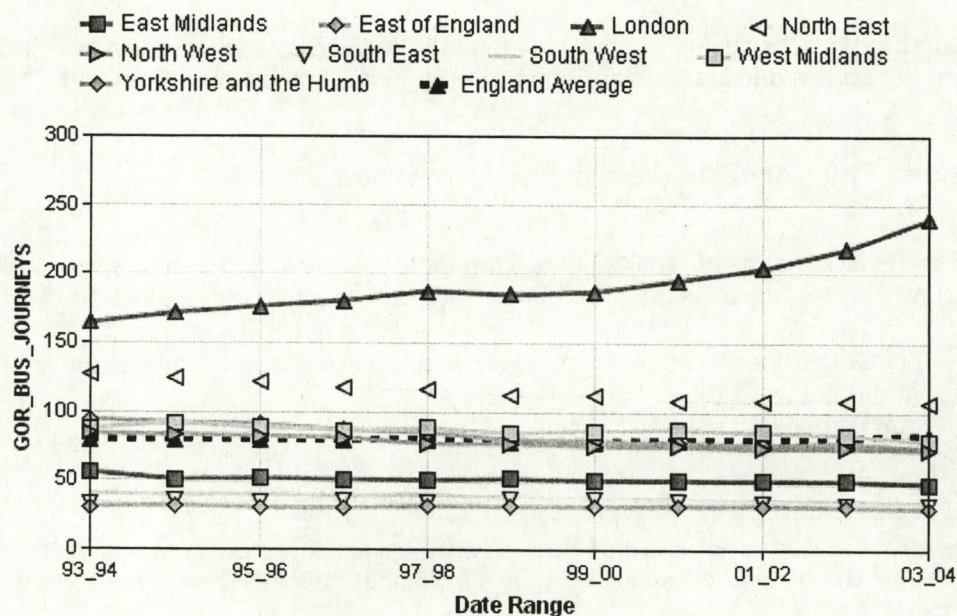
ONS	REGION	03_04	Rank	02_03	PrevRank	Change	ChangeRank
A	North East	105.9	2	107.8	2	-1.76%	3
B	North West	72.5	5	73.8	5	-1.76%	4
D	Yorkshire and the Humb	73.9	4	77.8	4	-5.01%	8
E	East Midlands	48.3	6	50	6	-3.4%	7
F	West Midlands	78.9	3	83.7	3	-5.73%	9
G	East of England	30	9	30.7	9	-2.28%	6
H	London	239.6	1	217.9	1	9.96%	1
J	South East	32.2	8	32.5	8	-0.92%	2
K	South West	34.6	7	35.4	7	-2.26%	5

Map Image of the Government Office Regions ('Latest' Values For This Indicator)

Graduations in colour are determined through use of a recognised statistical methodology (Jenks Natural Breaks).



Trend Chart (Moving Values And Aggregates For This Indicator)



ROI 19 – Number of bus and light rail journeys per head of population

Background

This indicator is a measure of public transport use.

Relevant SR2004 PSAs

DfT (SR2004 – 3) have a target to: By 2010, increase the use of public transport (bus and light rail) by more than 12 per cent in England compared with 2000 levels, with growth in every region.

Data limitations

Comparisons between regions on absolute levels of bus patronage can be observed in terms of bus journeys per head of population. This gives a crude indication of the relative level of use of bus travel by the residents of each region, though the London figures will be particularly boosted by the bus travel of visitors. Comparison between regions can also be made in terms of changes in bus patronage over time. The reliability of data may also be affected by inconsistencies in the way different bus operators collect and report patronage.

Commentary

The increase in bus use over recent years has been driven largely by London and from 1993/94 to 2003/04 the number of bus journeys declined in all regions except London, the East of England and the South East. The rise in bus and light rail patronage in London has accelerated within the last three years, reaching 10.4% in 2003/04. Congestion charging, the increase in bus service provision and relatively low bus fares are strong factors in this increase, together with lower levels of car ownership and use than other regions, as well as higher parking charges and congestion levels across Greater London.

The size of the bus fleet is growing each year and there is an influx of new, low floor buses, making services more attractive to users. There is evidence that flexible pre-paid ticketing increases bus patronage. Better provision and enforcement of bus lanes, combined with restrictions on private motor traffic (together with the use of new technology to monitor bus services) are measures which are also expected to contribute to patronage growth.

Bus patronage depends on a number of factors, including the cost of bus travel, car ownership, impediments to car usage (such as parking controls) etc. Variation is likely to be significant between urban and rural areas. There is also more variation within regions than between regions – apart from in London.

Total bus and light rail patronage (passenger journeys made) grew by 2.4% to 4,125 million in 2003/04, and by 6.3% from 2000/01 to 2003/04.

Bus patronage in England (excluding London) fell by 3.0% to 2,276 million journeys in 2003/04. Patronage fell in all regions outside London, ranging from -0.7% in the South East to -5.5% in the West Midlands¹.

Patronage figures for year 2003/04 were published in November 2004.

Further information

The data used in the ROIs comes from Regional Transport Statistics: 2004 edition, available at http://www.dft.gov.uk/stellent/groups/dft_control/documents/contentservertemplate/dft_index.hcst?n=8176&l=3

Data and notes on bus patronage can be found in DfT's annual Transport Statistics Bulletin and found on the departmental website:

www.dft.gov.uk/transtat/publictransport

¹ These changes are calculated using absolute figures as opposed to the population-based rates used in this report. There is therefore a marginal difference between the changes discussed here and the changes shown on the previous page.

Indicator 20

% of non-decent social housing

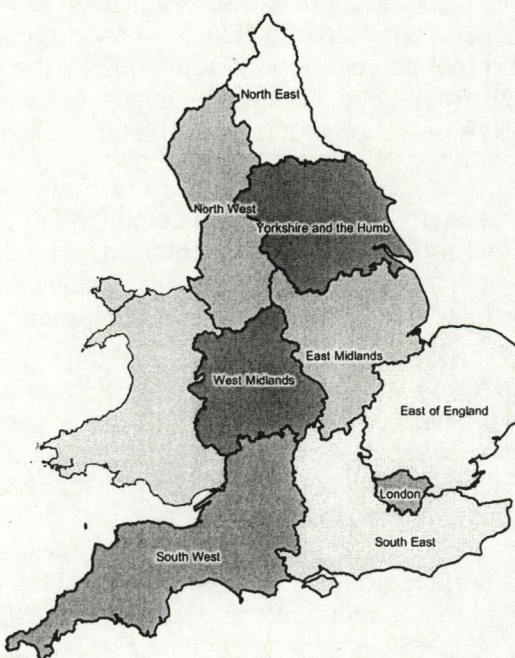
Regional Overview

ONS	Government office region	2001	Rank	1996	PrevRank	Change	ChangeRank
A	North East	28	1	43	1	-34.88%	1
B	North West	37	5	52	5	-28.85%	5
D	Yorkshire and the Humb	43	9	58	8	-25.86%	6
E	East Midlands	34	4	50	4	-32%	2
F	West Midlands	42	8	55	7	-23.64%	8
G	East of England	32	2	43	2	-25.58%	7
H	London	41	6	53	6	-22.64%	9
J	South East	33	3	48	3	-31.25%	3
K	South West	41	7	58	9	-29.31%	4

Map Image of the Government Office Regions ('Latest' Values For This Indicator)

Graduations in colour are determined through use of a recognised statistical methodology (Jenks Natural Breaks).

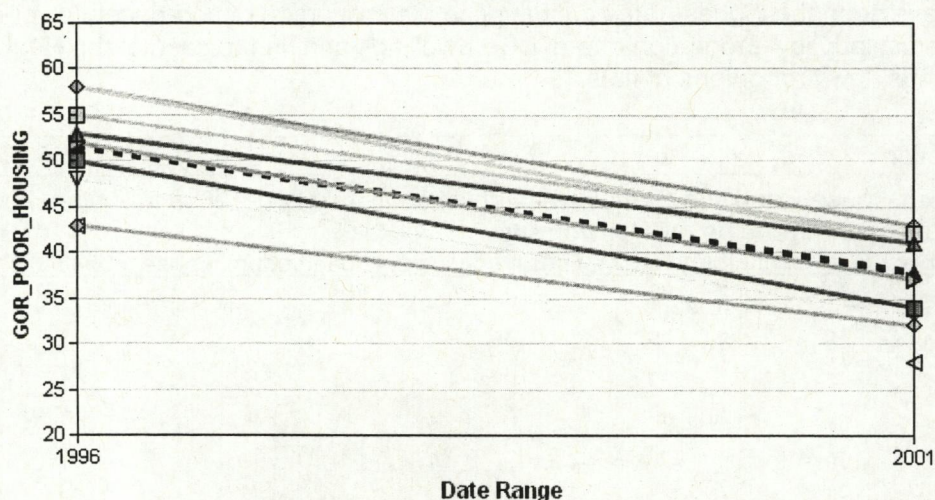
- Gov. Office Regions
- No Data Available
 - 28 to 28 (Best)
 - 28 to 33
 - 33 to 37
 - 37 to 41.75
 - 41.75 to 43 (Worst)



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Trend Chart (Moving Values And Aggregates For This Indicator)

- East Midlands
- East of England
- London
- North East
- North West
- South East
- South West
- West Midlands
- Yorkshire and the Humber
- England Average



ROI 20 – Percentage of non-decent social housing

Background

This indicator is a measure of the condition of social housing. A decent home is one that meets a number of the following criteria: It is above the current statutory minimum standard for housing, is in a reasonable state of repair, provides a reasonable degree of thermal comfort and has modern facilities and services.

Relevant SR2004 PSAs

ODPM (SR2004 – 7) have a target to: By 2010, bring all social housing into a decent condition with most of this improvement taking place in deprived areas, and for vulnerable households in the private sector, including families with children, increase the proportion who live in homes that are in decent condition.

Data limitations

The indicators are based on modelled data from the 1996 and 2001 English House Condition Survey. The English House Condition Survey is used to validate the data supplied by the Local Authorities (previously reported) and Housing Associations and provides the final assessment of whether the PSA target has been met. From 2002/03 the survey will be run on a continuous basis and regular updates of national data will be available from 2005 with updated regional estimates to follow. These will be based on a combination of modelled proportions and survey estimates.

Commentary

The target was first set in SR2000 and the commitment to the target was reaffirmed in SR2002. The baseline for the target was set at 1 April 2001. The data provided reflects background trends in the improvement in the social housing dwelling stock (which includes both Local Authority and Registered Social Landlord stock) before specific targets and means of achieving them were introduced.

Nationally, homes failing the decent homes standard tend to be concentrated among older, pre-1919 houses and post 1965 flats (of which 70% non-decent). This is mirrored in the patterns of non-decency for social sector stock. In the social sector, high rates of non-decency are found amongst 1965-1980 dwellings and pre-1919 dwellings and rates of non-decency are considerably higher amongst flats than houses.

Problems in the pre-1919 stock tend to be more complex with 16% failing the decent homes standard by more than one criterion compared to 7% of the stock nationally. Local Authority flats, and particularly post 1965 system-built and high-rise flats also tend to have higher rates of non-decency than the stock as a whole. In 2001 54% of local authority flats were non-decent and progress addressing non-decency in post 1965 dwellings nationally has been slower than progress for dwellings in other age-bands. Overall less progress has been made in improving flats than houses.

Regional differences in the changes between 1996 and 2001 in the proportion of dwellings non-decent tend to reflect differences in the age and type of housing stock in the social sector. Regions that have seen the highest rates of change in the proportion of non-decent dwellings also tend to have particularly low proportion of pre-1919 dwellings and, in the case of the North East and East Midlands, low proportions of flats.

Further information

The 2001 English House Condition Survey was published in July 2003. The following report is available in hard copy or from the ODPM web site
http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_housing/documents/page/odpm_house_603834.hcsp

Indicator 21

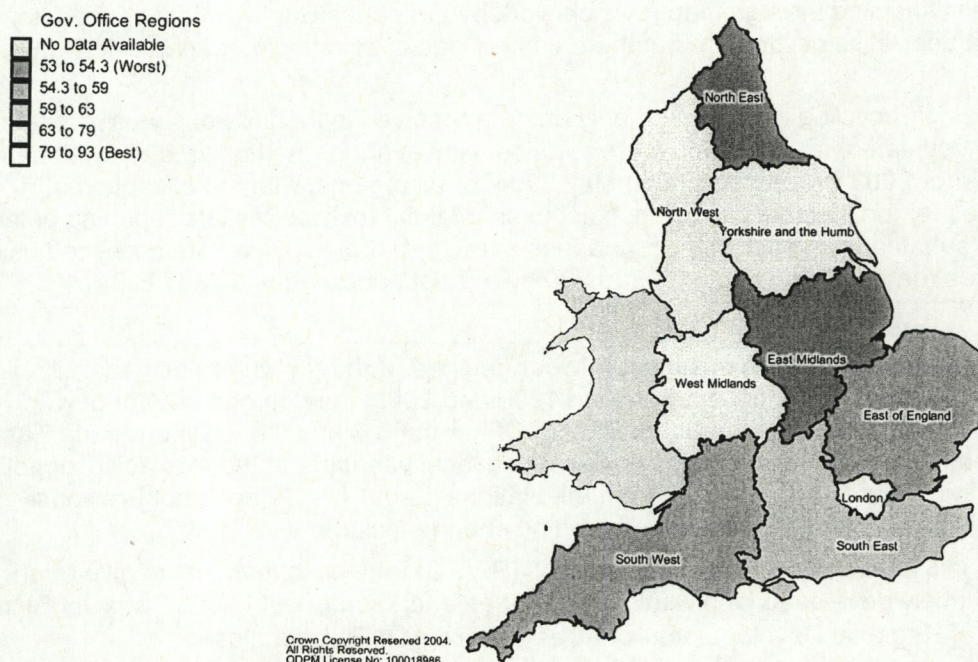
% of new homes built on previously developed land

Regional Overview

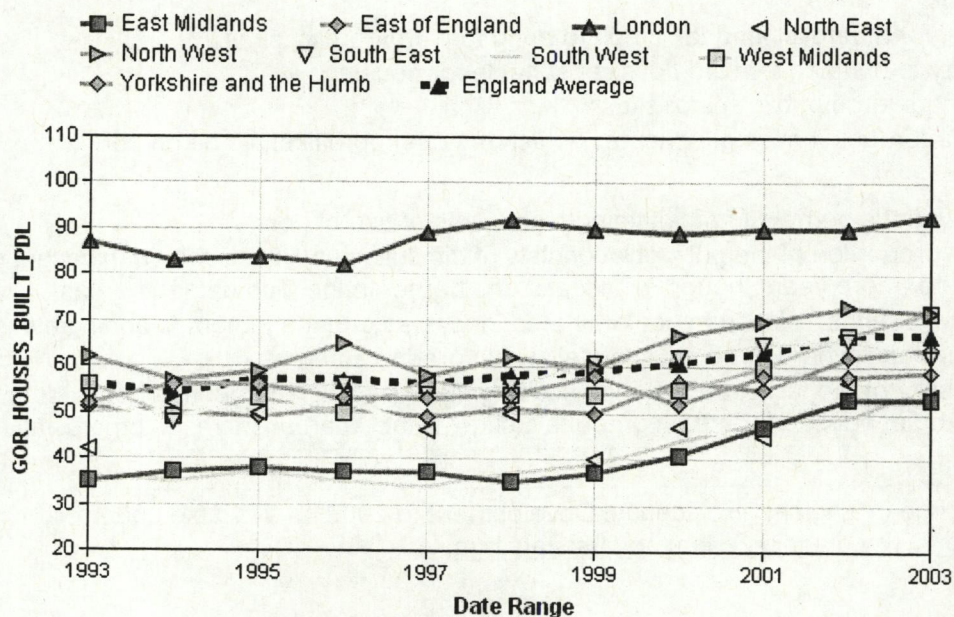
ONS	REGION	2003	Rank	2002	PrevRank	Change	ChangeRank
A	North East	54	8	57	7	-5.26%	8
B	North West	72	3	73	2	-1.37%	7
D	Yorkshire and the Humber	64	4	62	5	3.23%	4
E	East Midlands	53	9	53	8	0%	6
F	West Midlands	72	2	67	3	7.46%	2
G	East of England	59	6	58	6	1.72%	5
H	London	93	1	90	1	3.33%	3
J	South East	62	5	66	4	-6.06%	9
K	South West	56	7	49	9	14.29%	1

Map Image of the Government Office Regions ('Latest' Values For This Indicator)

Graduations in colour are determined through use of a recognised statistical methodology (Jenks Natural Breaks).



Trend Chart (Moving Values And Aggregates For This Indicator)



ROI 21 – Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land

Background

Previously-developed (pdl), or 'brownfield', land is land that is, or was, occupied by a permanent structure and may be available for development. The percentage of new homes built on pdl, is also known as the recycling rate. The national target of 60% by 2008 includes new dwellings from conversions of existing buildings. Regional and sub-regional figures do not include conversions.

Relevant SR2004 PSAs

ODPM (SR2004 – 5) have a related target to: Achieve a better balance between housing availability and the demand for housing, including improving affordability, in all English regions while protecting valuable countryside around our towns, cities and in the green belt and the sustainability of towns and cities.

Data limitations

A major limitation is timeliness, particularly at lower geographic levels. Site-level information on land use change is supplied through map revision work by Ordnance Survey. Most change is recorded within a year of its occurrence but there can be lags of several years, particularly in rural areas.

National estimates of recycling rates, based only on data received in the previous year, are fairly robust. Regional estimates are subject to more revision. However, for the first time, provisional regional densities for 2003 were published in May 2004 for all regions, with the exception of London. Estimates for local authorities are subject to substantial revision, as late reporting of large sites can have a substantial impact. Hence, changes at the sub-regional level are assessed using four-year averages (data for the period 1999 to 2002 were not published until May 2004).

Commentary

There is greater variation within regions than between regions, with recycling rates generally higher in predominantly urban local authorities. Between 1999 and 2002, London had 90% of new dwellings on pdl, next highest was the South East (GOR) with 63% and the lowest was the East Midlands and South West with 45%. There is also much local variability in the availability of pdl suitable for housing. Figures are available from the National Land Use Database of Previously Developed Land (NLUD-PDL). Current drivers behind change include:

- the guidance in Planning Policy Guidance Note 3 (PPG 3) for local authorities to give priority to re-using previously developed land within urban areas and to carry out Urban Capacity Studies
- the activities of Regional Development Agencies and English Partnerships

Other possible levers include:

- emerging National Brownfield Strategy to bring pdl to standard needed for housing development
- the proposal for a derelict land tax credit to bring forward derelict sites
- giving priority to bringing forward pdl sites suitable for housing
- development of large public sector sites
- innovative "affordable housing" schemes, which may be more likely to be on pdl

There are also various barriers to maintaining high levels of use of pdl:

- a significant proportion of the pdl stock consists of difficult sites – 25% has been vacant or derelict for 9 or more years though this is less of a barrier in the high demand areas
- regulatory constraints, relating to contaminated land, waste management, planning etc
- a clash of interests where large pdl sites fall within green belt areas
- the achievability of the target once house building increases. The target has been partially met through a drop in house building on greenfield sites, rather than an increase on brownfield sites

Further information

"Land Use Change in England: Residential Development to 2003" is available under Planning Statistics at <http://www.planning.odpm.gov.uk/stats.htm>.

Indicator 22

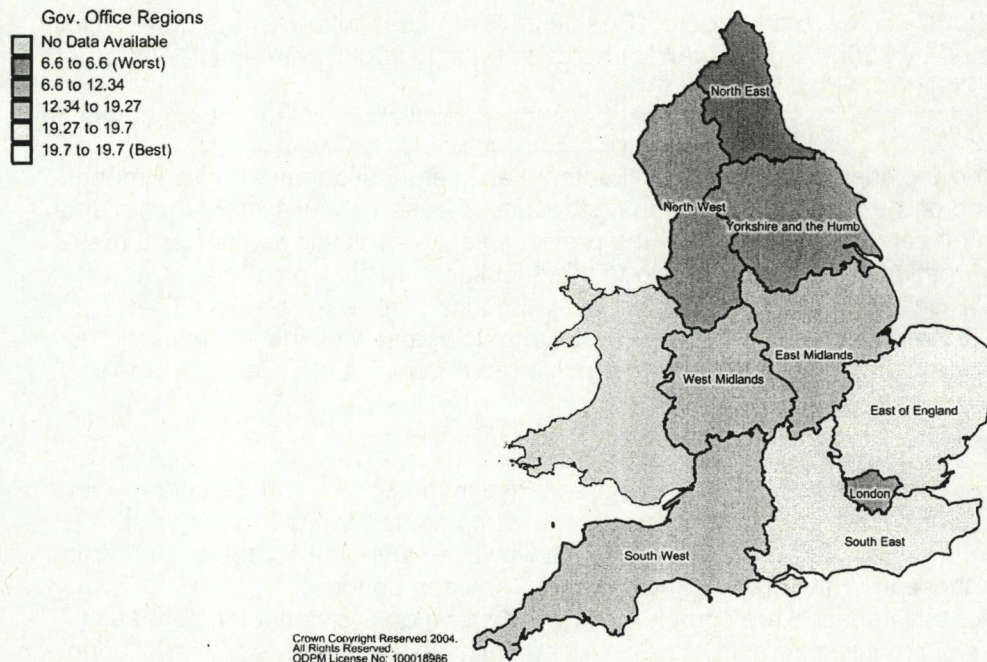
% of household waste recycled or composted

Regional Overview

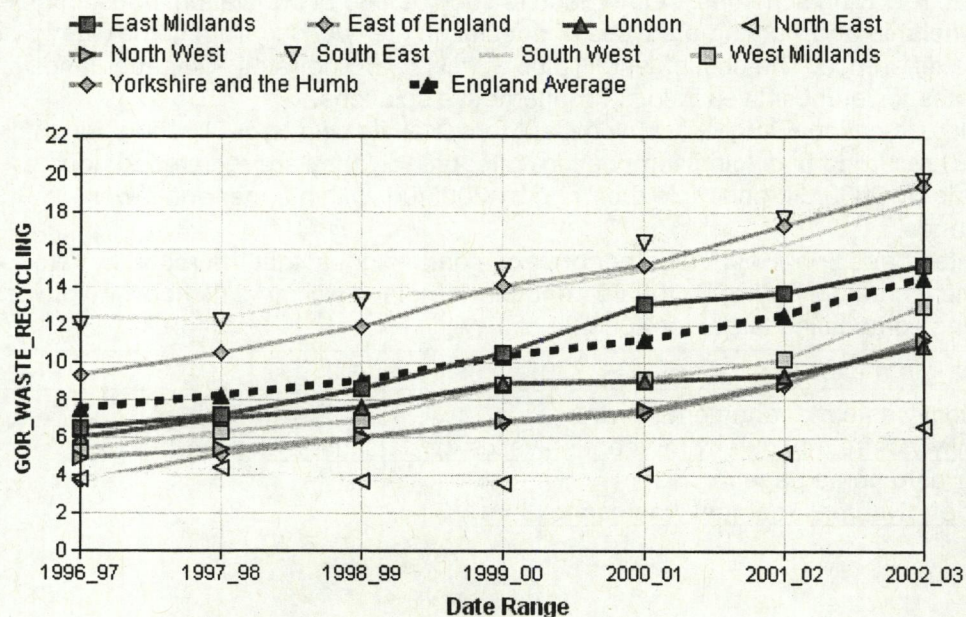
ONS	REGION	2002_03	Rank	2001_02	PrevRank	Change	ChangeRank
A	North East	6.6	9	5.2	9	26.92%	3
B	North West	11.2	7	8.9	7	25.84%	4
D	Yorkshire and the Humb	11.4	6	8.8	8	29.55%	1
E	East Midlands	15.2	4	13.7	4	10.95%	9
F	West Midlands	13	5	10.2	5	27.45%	2
G	East of England	19.4	2	17.3	2	12.14%	7
H	London	10.9	8	9.3	6	17.2%	5
J	South East	19.7	1	17.7	1	11.3%	8
K	South West	18.7	3	16.3	3	14.72%	6

Map Image of the Government Office Regions ('Latest' Values For This Indicator)

Graduations in colour are determined through use of a recognised statistical methodology (Jenks Natural Breaks).



Trend Chart (Moving Values And Aggregates For This Indicator)



ROI 22 – Percentage of household waste recycled or composted

Background

This is an indicator of the sustainable management of resources. The statistics for this indicator are taken from Defra's Municipal Waste Management Survey 2002/03. Household waste includes waste from household collection rounds, waste from services such as, bulky waste collection, litter collections, household clinical waste and separate garden waste collection, waste from civic amenity sites and wastes separately collected for recycling or composting through bring/drop off schemes, kerbside schemes and at CA sites.

Composting includes organic waste collected from household sources for centralised composting schemes and that taken by householders to CA sites. Home composting estimates are not included.

Relevant SR2004 PSAs

Defra (SR2004 – 6) have a target to: "Enable 25% of household waste to be recycled or composted by 2005-06, with further improvements by 2008", with an interim target of 17% by 2003/04

Data limitations

The data are provided to Defra by local authorities in a questionnaire about 6 months after the end of the financial year, with first results released about 10-12 months after the end of the year. Some data from the previous year's survey is revised as a result of new information. The response rate to the questionnaires is typically high at around 95% with figures estimated for those authorities failing to respond. The survey will be replaced in 2004/05 by WasteDataFlow, a new online system for collecting local authority waste data, to provide more frequent, detailed and timely data.

Commentary

Northern regions generally recycle less than those in the South. The lowest recycling region, the North East, has a recycling rate of 7% compared to 20% in the South East. There are also variations within regions with rural authorities generally recycling more than those in urban areas (Metropolitan areas and London).

Reasons for this variation are complex and will depend on a variety of factors such as the level of recycling infrastructure provided, including kerbside recycling. Urban areas tend to suffer from higher levels of deprivation; more deprived areas tend to recycle less due to lack of awareness and facilities. These areas may also contain more high-rise accommodation, which increases the difficulty of implementing kerbside recycling schemes. Other factors such as age of population, housing type, car ownership and working practices of population (i.e. working from home) may also make a difference. The cost of landfill also affects recycling rates – cheaper landfill generates fewer incentives to look for alternative solutions.

As well as a national target, each local authority has its own target based upon their 1998/99 recycling (including composting) rate; broadly they are required to double their rate by 2003/04, and triple their rate by 2005/06, within upper and lower boundaries.

Estimates based on Best Value performance data suggest that the recycling rate for England increased further in 2003/04 and that England will meet its household waste recycling/composting target for 2003/04 of 17%.

Further information

Municipal waste management survey:

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/wastats/index.htm>

Defra waste home page:

<http://defraweb/environment/waste/index.htm>

Subregional Snapshot

All Indicators in 'North East' Region

England: (Used for Traffic Lights)			5.00%	7.10%	-0.53%	1.51%	2.67%	1.37%	0.86%	6.54%	0.34%	0.10%	-1.61%	-5.89%	-3.96%	-10.11%	-7.37%	-2.71%	1.56%	16.00%
1/6th of Range			1.40	37.77	8.97	4.63	10.17	3.07	2.89	30.92	.61	.41	9.18	17.07	12.00	22.78	90.00	25.31	86.22	82.94
Latest data:			2002	2003	NOV03	2004	2004	2004	2003_04	03_04	2001-2003	2001-2003	00_02_AV	2003	2003	03_04	03_04	2002	2003	2002_03
Comparator data:			2001	2002	NOV02	2003	2003	2003	2002_03	02_03	2000-2002	2000-2002	99_01_AV	2002	2002	02_03	02_03	2001	2002	2001_02
Indicator ID:			1	2	6	7	8a	8b	9	10	11a	11b	12	13	14	15	16	18	21	22

Subregional Snapshot

All Indicators in 'South East' Region

England: (Used for Traffic Lights)			5.00%	7.10%	0.53%	1.51%	2.67%	1.37%	0.86%	6.54%	0.34%	0.10%	-1.61%	-5.89%	-3.96%	-10.11%	-7.37%	-2.71%	1.56%	16.00%	
1/6th of Range			1.40	37.77	8.97	4.63	10.17	3.07	2.89	30.92	61	41	9.18	17.07	12.00	22.78	90.00	25.31	86.22	82.94	
Latest data:			2002	2003	NOV03	2004	2004	2004	2003	2003_04	03_04	2001-2003	2001-2003	00_02_AV	2003	2003	03_04	03_04	2002	2003	2002_03
Comparator data:			2001	2002	NOV02	2003	2003	2003	2002	2002_03	02_03	2000-2002	2000-2002	99_01_AV	2002	2002	02_03	02_03	2001	2002	2001_02
Indicator ID:			1	2	6	7	8a	8b	9	10	11a	11b	12	13	14	15	16	18	21	22	
			Gross Value Added per head at current basic prices (workplace)	VAT registrations (Business start-ups) per 10,000 adult population	Working age employment rate	% of pupils aged 15 achieving 5 GCSEs at A* - C in maintained schools	% of pupils achieving level 4 at Key Stage 2 in English in maintained schools	% of pupils achieving level 4 at Key Stage 2 in Maths in maintained schools	% of economically active adults of working age qualified to NVQ level 2 or above	% of half-days missed due to unauthorised absence in maintained secondary schools	Life expectancy at birth for males	Life expectancy at birth for females	Conceptions per 1,000 female population aged 15-17	Deaths from circulatory disease per 100,000 population aged under 75	Deaths from cancer per 100,000 population aged under 75	Burglary offences per 1,000 households	Robbery offences per 1,000 population	Road casualties: people killed or seriously injured per 100,000 population	% of new homes built on previously developed land	% of household waste recycled or composted	
NUTS3 (Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics 3)			NUTS3 (Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics 3)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Education Authority	Local Education Authority	Local Education Authority	Local Education Authority	Local Education Authority	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	
NUTS3 (Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics 3)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Education Authority																			
	Medway	Medway	4.43%	-4.74%	-0.38%		3.15%	1.04%	-1.51%	-22.08%	0.53%	0.13%	-4.09%	9.69%	6.17%	-10.29%	-19.13%	-2.33%	-7.29%	-7.69%	
	Bracknell Forest	Bracknell Forest		-3.53%	-5.96%	6.50%	0.73%		7.08%	-19.54%	1.18%	0.99%	-0.57%	-21.55%	-13.59%		-15.28%	-29.24%	-26.00%	12.50%	
	West Berkshire	West Berkshire		2.91%	-7.95%	0.66%	4.85%	2.07%	0.80%		0.00%	0.12%	-8.42%	-8.84%		-62.75%	-7.59%	15.44%	-42.86%	14.29%	
	Reading	Reading		-18.01%	-9.18%	-0.88%	3.50%		8.02%	7.04%	0.00%	0.00%	2.83%	5.68%	-0.57%	4.09%	-21.20%	-28.21%	5.26%	37.50%	
Berkshire	Slough	Slough	4.97%	3.80%		6.00%	-0.92%	-1.15%		0.93%	-0.13%	0.38%	0.93%	-5.62%		-22.68%	3.25%	3.77%	-30.21%	8.33%	
	Windsor and Maidenhead	Windsor and Maidenhead		12.24%	-2.06%	-0.17%	1.82%	0.00%	3.15%	4.17%	0.52%	0.12%	-0.38%	0.86%	0.12%		-20.54%	-20.00%	16.44%	4.76%	
	Wokingham	Wokingham		12.40%	-5.08%	-0.80%	1.30%	0.99%	4.81%	29.03%	0.25%	-0.12%	-8.40%	-6.84%	-9.67%	12.01%	5.80%	-21.28%	-25.00%		
	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	4.59%	2.43%	-5.78%	0.42%	4.96%	3.55%	0.14%	7.04%	0.26%	-0.25%	-5.22%	0.52%	-10.53%	32.67%	15.44%	-42.86%	14.29%		
	Brighton and Hove	Brighton and Hove	6.12%	12.36%	-6.33%	3.35%	3.36%	2.71%	2.98%	2.04%	0.27%	0.00%	-3.34%	0.92%	1.65%	-2.29%	-1.08%	7.68%	-5.10%	9.09%	
Portsmouth	Portsmouth	Portsmouth	7.57%	-5.14%	-5.06%		10.29%	-0.14%	1.32%	19.72%	0.53%	0.00%	-4.20%	4.27%		9.70%	19.83%	7.53%	6.25%		
	Southampton	Southampton	7.36%	-0.96%	5.08%	0.00%	10.27%	10.06%	0.00%	0.85%	0.40%	0.12%	5.95%	-11.81%	-8.28%	3.32%	-12.59%	40.30%	20.00%		
	Isle of Wight	Isle of Wight		17.56%	6.68%	-0.90%	10.95%	4.79%	1.63%	-8.24%	0.39%	0.00%	1.49%	-10.19%	6.44%	-17.39%	15.38%	7.27%	14.29%		
	Aylesbury Vale	Aylesbury Vale		4.39%	4.16%						0.65%	0.25%	-9.51%	-8.22%	-10.30%		28.85%	-13.52%	-40.82%	7.69%	
	Chiltern	Chiltern		23.16%	4.08%	0.61%	2.63%	1.17%	-1.34%	7.69%	0.65%	0.61%	0.56%	-14.33%	-29.77%		-28.81%	0.79%	-11.58%	-7.41%	
Buckinghamshire CC	South Bucks	Buckinghamshire	3.63%	18.83%	11.07%						0.90%	0.00%	5.33%	-28.55%	-8.78%	-2.55%	9.52%	4.33%	-6.67%	46.67%	
	Wycombe			6.94%	11.97%						0.00%	-0.12%	-5.00%	-12.17%	0.30%	0.47%	11.46%	-14.49%	-2.06%	16.67%	
	Eastbourne			20.44%	-3.08%						0.53%	0.37%	-3.82%	-10.86%	-5.37%	24.42%	4.43%	-4.05%	14.29%		
	Hastings			-4.52%	17.63%																
	Low Weald			0.00%	-1.64%		2.85%	4.98%	2.49%	2.31%	4.44%	-0.13%	-0.61%	-7.79%	-26.77%	-3.25%	-10.14%	-11.67%	33.33%	20.00%	
East Sussex CC	Rother	East Sussex	5.57%	10.73%							0.39%	-0.12%	-6.27%	-10.72%	-11.31%	64.71%	15.53%	15.53%	0.00%		
	Wealden			-1.71%	2.21%						0.38%	-0.24%	6.10%	-9.12%		-11.42%	16.67%	4.48%	51.72%	25.00%	
	Basingstoke and Deane			7.62%	2.84%						0.39%	0.12%	-2.81%		-14.30%		52.08%	3.10%	60.00%	45.45%	
	East Hampshire			-5.00%	9.62%						0.38%	-0.12%	-0.42%	1.61%		-8.82%	-25.00%		36.21%	52.94%	
	Eastleigh			15.01%	0.68%						0.26%	0.12%	-1.49%	0.88%	-10.43%	6.16%	12.00%	3.98%	50.00%	0.00%	
Hampshire CC	Fareham			4.68%	6.73%						0.64%	0.37%	2.75%	-16.18%	-4.32%	-16.87%	14.71%	-11.68%	28.79%	15.00%	
	Gosport			4.33%	-1.73%		1.57%	2.83%	2.15%	1.36%	0.13%	-0.12%	0.00%	9.38%	6.95%	-11.46%	-10.91%	-46.88%	12.50%		
	Hart	Hampshire	4.47%	7.98%	-2.20%						0.63%	0.48%	-16.00%	-8.69%	-6.21%	-3.72%	-1.89%	68.18%	25.00%		
	Havant			-13.84%	4.50%							0.00%	-12.11%	-7.90%	1.83%	-7.94%	32.50%	-51.58%	12.50%		
	New Forest			12.26%	-1.08%						0.25%	0.12%	-2.09%	5.26%	3.34%	-27.62%	-22.22%	0.36%	37.50%	0.00%	
Hampshire	Rushmore			3.87%	-6.12%						0.79%		3.03%	-7.08%	-13.76%	-12.00%	12.57%	-16.00%	71.43%		
	Test Valley			8.65%	-2.71%						0.13%	0.74%	-10.44%	5.52%	-11.77%	35.71%		43.18%	-21.05%		
	Winchester			9.19%	-7.53%						0.64%	0.12%		-23.05%	0.07%	10.16%	40.91%	20.20%	10.17%	6.67%	
	Ashford			15.01%	7.17%						0.13%		-4.93%	-18.58%	-1.98%	-21.44%	58.82%	-11.12%	-39.39%	71.43%	
	Canterbury			1.31%	-2.97%						0.13%	0.12%	4.38%	-6.42%	7.87%	-4.05%	0.91%	-23.46%	25.00%		
Kent CC	Dartford			13.44%	-1.43%						0.52%		5.42%	-25.38%	2.42%	-18.64%	7.26%	-9.51%	151.33%	16.67%	
	Dover			14.32%	-7.97%						0.13%	0.62%	-6.04%	3.83%		-24.07%	-13.72%	10.45%	50.00%		
	Gravesham			0.00%	11.83%						0.13%	0.37%	-3.52%	-13.60%	-12.55%	-23.32%	-21.00%	33.33%	33.33%		
	Maldstone			8.33%	-1.85%						-0.26%	0.49%	6.21%	0.89%	3.07%	-10.36%	9.52%	61.54%	8.33%		
	Sevenoaks	Kent	4.34%	3.74%		0.36%	1.79%	0.57%	1.63%	22.39%	0.64%	0.61%	-3.83%	-2.19%	-18.27%	-2.13%	-12.79%	-9.47%	8.33%		
Kent	Shepway											0.25%	-2.95%	-6.91%	-7.83%	-6.17%	-23.57%	200.00%	15.38%		
	Swale			1.38%	-1.43%						0.26%	-0.13%	-4.69%	-5.27%	-15.94%	-16.59%	-2.94%	-14.00%	28.57%		
	Thanet			21.42%	-2.14%							0.12%	-3.69%	-7.81%	6.83%	-22.22%		-29.18%	-15.48%	75.00%	
	Tonbridge and Malling			6.68%	-4.88%						0.00%	0.36%	-3.70%		-7.22%	-25.71%	-20.92%	0.00%	7.14%		
	Tunbridge Wells			-21.62%	7.81%						0.51%	0.25%		-18.53%	-2.84%	1.62%	-10.87%	-20.42%	-5.00%	61.54%	
Oxfordshire	Cherwell			21.52%	-3.81%						0.39%	0.12%	3.69%	-1.95%	-7.93%	-12.27%	16.22%	-13.80%	53.85%	-23.08%	
	Oxford			-3.12%							0.26%	0.25%		-17.46%	1.57%	-10.00%	18.35%	-31.00%	-23.53%		
	South Oxfordshire	Oxfordshire	4.60%	10.43%	-0.60%	-0.19%	3.31%	1.93%	0.14%	9.17%	0.90%	0.24%	-0.82%	-9.44%	-10.11%	-0.56%	-25.00%	-24.12%	-8.00%	40.00%	
	Vale of White Horse			-4.49%	1.59%						0.00%		0.74%	-29.28%	-11.17%	-3.28%	-3.85%	-24.17%	18.18%	13.33%	
	West Oxfordshire			25.34%	8.64%						0.51%	0.00%	-16.45%	4.40%	-28.79%	11.71%	6.25%	-14.72%	-14.55%	0.00%	
Oxfordshire	Elmbridge			19.29%	-2.14%						0.64%	0.00%	-0.35%	-17.71%		-11.61%	-28.57%	-10.96%	3.09%	33.33%	
	Epsom and Ewell			12.23%	-6.27%						0.00%		-6.60%	-5.20%	-9.60%	5.86%	-32.20%	-34.02%	7.13%	-7.00%	50.00%
	Guildford			-3.45%	8.53%						0.38%	0.00%	3.85%		-8.01%	33.33%	-27.00%	3.09%	70.00%		
	Mole Valley			14.69%	4.09%						0.77%	0.73%		-15.58%		-6.74%	-39.02%		-16.05%	16.67%	
	Reigate and Banstead	Surrey	5.78%	7.44%	0.60%	-1.35%	4.17%	1.41%	1.44%	11.22%	0.39%	0.00%	-2.80%	7.58%	-23.09%	7.34%	-16.36%	-4.96%	-5.43%	5.00%	
Surrey	Rushmore			6.26%	-7.08%						0.39%	0.24%		-16.43%		1.49%	62.86%	17.20%	-43.43%	20.00%	
	Spelthorpe			24.58%	1.24%						0.49%			-9.64%		5.53%	16.49%		-1.00%	7.69%	
	Surrey Heath			8.35%	-2.52%						-0.13%	0.12%	3.21%	-19.50%	-4.76%	26.67%	0.76%	6.82%	4.76%		
	Tandridge			22.07%	-5.72%						0.90%	-0.24%	-2.39%	6.01%	-8.19%	-23.34%	46.15%	-10.68%	-1.18%	10.53%	
	Waverley			24.76%	0.12%						0.00%	0.24%		-13.13%	-8.16%	-9.81%	-21.16%	36.84%	-0.26%	12.00%	8.33%
Woking	Woking			14.72%							0.51%		6.09%	-14.80%	-6.76%	-0.79%	8.64%	-35.65%	1.01%	0.00%	
	Adur			-17.16%	5.69%						-0.26%	0.49%	-1.81%	-16.37%		-11.19%	-11.11%		16.28%	0.00%	
	Arun			7.33%	-1.55%																

Subregional Snapshot All Indicators in 'London' Region

England: (Used for Traffic Lights)			5.00%	7.10%	-0.53%	1.51%	2.67%	1.37%	0.86%	6.54%	0.34%	0.10%	-1.61%	-5.89%	-3.96%	-10.11%	-7.37%	-2.71%	1.56%	16.00%
1/6th of Range			1.40	37.77	8.97	4.63	10.17	3.07	2.89	30.92	.61	.41	9.18	17.07	12.00	22.78	90.00	25.31	86.22	82.94
Latest data:			2002	2003	NOV03	2004	2004	2004	2003_04	03_04	2001-2003	2001-2003	00_02_AV	2003	2003	03_04	03_04	2002	2003	2002_03
Comparator data:			2001	2002	NOV02	2003	2003	2003	2002_03	02_03	2000-2002	2000-2002	99_01_AV	2002	2002	02_03	02_03	2001	2002	2001_02
Indicator ID:			1	2	6	7	8a	8b	9	10	11a	11b	12	13	14	15	16	18	21	22
			Gross Value Added per head at current basic prices (workplace)	VAT registrations (Business start-ups) per 10,000 adult population	Working age employment rate	% of pupils aged 15 achieving 5 GCSEs at A* - C in maintained schools	% of pupils achieving level 4 at Key Stage 2 in English in maintained schools	% of pupils achieving level 4 at Key Stage 2 in Maths in maintained schools	% of economically active adults of working age qualified to NVQ level 2 or above	% of half-days missed due to unauthorised absence in maintained secondary schools	Life expectancy at birth for males	Life expectancy at birth for females	Conceptions per 1,000 female population aged 15-17	Deaths from circulatory disease per 100,000 population aged under 75	Deaths from cancer per 100,000 population aged under 75	Burglary offences per 1,000 households	Robbery offences per 1,000 population	Road casualties: seriously injured per 100,000 population	% of new homes built on previously developed land	% of household waste recycled or composted
NUTS3 (Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics 3)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Education Authority	(Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics 3)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Education Authority	Local Education Authority	Local Education Authority	Local Education Authority	Local Education Authority	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)
Inner London - West	City of London	City of London	5.71%	8.25%												-28.69%	10.92%	-12.03%		
Outer London - East and North East	Barking and Dagenham	Barking and Dagenham	2.09%	15.61%	0.16%	5.20%	2.53%	3.35%	10.00%	1.05%	-0.27%	-0.39%	6.07%	0.41%	-3.95%	3.04%	16.83%	-9.77%	-32.58%	0.00%
Outer London - West and North West	Barnet	Barnet	3.03%	0.94%	-2.27%	2.51%	3.83%	3.18%	2.86%	10.31%	0.52%	0.49%	5.84%	-2.44%	5.03%	-5.40%	2.11%	6.38%	16.46%	62.50%
Outer London - East and North East	Bexley	Bexley	2.09%	6.56%	0.50%	4.43%	3.13%	2.45%	2.22%	-8.00%	0.13%	0.00%	-1.98%	-19.61%	-2.76%	-13.27%	14.19%	-9.63%	42.65%	15.00%
Outer London - West and North West	Brent	Brent	3.03%	11.64%	0.15%	7.92%	1.17%	2.78%	-1.16%	3.49%	0.26%	0.12%	0.40%	-3.47%	-9.11%	-9.34%	0.61%	-3.40%	66.67%	14.29%
Outer London - South	Bromley	Bromley	3.52%	6.39%	0.65%	4.75%	-0.48%	-0.26%	0.97%	-8.26%	0.26%	0.00%	1.47%	6.87%	2.43%	6.22%	22.78%	14.05%	1.11%	7.14%
Inner London - West	Camden	Camden	5.71%	4.01%	3.36%	8.84%	-0.77%	-1.22%	-0.90%	-25.95%	0.54%	0.62%	-0.42%	7.94%	0.82%	-20.38%	-24.50%	0.68%	-16.00%	16.67%
Outer London - South	Croydon	Croydon	3.57%	6.60%	-2.70%	6.80%	1.80%	4.52%	1.33%	7.27%	0.26%	0.12%	0.00%	-0.32%	-9.35%	-16.72%	-6.24%	-10.47%	1.01%	8.33%
Outer London - West and North West	Ealing	Ealing	3.03%	13.20%	-2.84%	-2.21%	1.17%	-0.54%	-7.33%	-8.05%	0.13%	0.25%	-3.09%	-2.50%	12.38%	-7.34%	-19.12%	-8.85%	78.57%	15.38%
Outer London - East and North East	Enfield	Enfield	2.09%	5.82%	6.90%	7.66%	-0.90%	0.83%	-7.28%	-19.46%	-0.26%	0.12%	-3.78%	7.92%	-13.11%	13.16%	-13.09%	2.04%	7.69%	
Outer London - East and North East	Greenwich	Greenwich	2.09%	9.00%	23.54%	12.61%	0.14%	2.26%	-0.27%	18.99%	-0.13%	0.00%	-5.05%	9.58%	0.48%	3.36%	56.23%	-11.70%	3.23%	0.00%
Inner London - East	Hackney	Hackney	8.46%	4.28%	-2.33%	15.05%	11.11%	9.80%	0.72%	-10.14%	0.54%	0.37%	-1.90%	-3.34%	-17.41%	-17.25%	-1.02%	-30.31%	5.26%	200.00%
Inner London - West	Hammersmith and Fulham	Hammersmith and Fulham	5.71%	12.00%	-6.55%	-1.77%	-2.41%	-0.77%	1.78%	0.26%	0.00%	0.00%	-7.15%	-6.69%	-16.18%	-9.82%	-18.63%	-12.00%		25.00%
Inner London - East	Haringey	Haringey	8.46%	-1.16%		10.80%	4.01%	1.98%		-20.69%	0.00%	-0.25%	7.08%	4.90%	-8.73%	-11.40%	-12.16%	-8.54%	0.00%	0.00%
Outer London - West and North West	Harrow	Harrow	3.03%	14.21%	0.14%	4.85%	2.31%	4.30%	2.06%	-7.69%	0.38%	-0.12%	0.41%	-8.36%	-3.97%	-11.43%	1.72%	-17.56%	-16.00%	-7.69%
Outer London - East and North East	Havering	Havering	2.09%	-3.92%	-3.24%	2.97%	0.62%	0.00%	0.16%	8.93%	0.26%	0.12%	0.56%	-8.57%	-12.42%	-9.28%	6.54%	6.31%	-32.00%	-44.44%
Outer London - West and North West	Hillingdon	Hillingdon	3.03%	3.01%	-2.08%	1.70%	-1.37%	3.36%	7.52%	-12.27%	0.39%	-0.12%	3.52%	-10.23%	-18.04%	-3.30%	-12.97%	-11.96%	-8.00%	40.00%
Outer London - West and North West	Hounslow	Hounslow	3.03%	3.70%	0.28%	0.77%	1.45%	-0.14%	2.66%	12.75%	0.40%	-0.25%	-8.35%	-2.69%	-5.79%	0.81%	-14.09%	6.19%	25.00%	25.00%
Inner London - East	Islington	Islington	8.46%	3.54%	16.81%	19.48%	2.31%	0.44%		-6.62%		0.51%	2.27%	11.03%	-14.34%	-17.99%	-16.00%	-23.08%	0.00%	0.00%
Inner London - West	Kensington and Chelsea	Kensington and Chelsea	5.71%	9.51%	0.73%	-0.36%	2.14%	4.06%	3.18%	-39.16%	1.14%	0.83%	1.99%	-16.36%	-25.91%	-2.25%	17.89%	-4.11%		0.00%
Outer London - South	Kingston upon Thames	Kingston upon Thames	2.09%	-2.58%	-5.11%		2.91%	3.90%	4.04%	-35.29%	0.13%	-0.12%	-1.34%	2.66%	-6.53%	-15.30%	-4.43%	-2.72%	-11.00%	0.00%
Inner London - East	Lambeth	Lambeth	8.46%	13.07%	-4.81%	14.66%	5.85%	4.63%	0.00%	-16.67%	0.68%	0.63%	5.20%	-3.26%	-8.10%	-24.58%	-17.87%	7.03%	-61.00%	25.00%
Inner London - East	Lewisham	Lewisham	2.55%	2.55%	1.16%	18.16%	-0.41%	0.72%		4.62%	0.68%	-0.13%	0.14%	-7.74%	4.00%	-1.33%	18.25%	-4.11%	-4.08%	16.67%
Outer London - South	Merton	Merton	2.09%	10.95%	-1.38%	1.32%	0.00%	8.43%	-1.03%	0.00%	-0.13%	-0.12%	1.62%		2.45%	-1.28%	-14.61%	-1.34%	0.00%	0.00%
Inner London - East	Newham	Newham	8.46%	21.09%	13.61%	7.86%	3.65%	5.26%	3.78%	-23.13%	0.55%	0.00%	0.71%	-19.32%	-4.27%	-6.12%	4.37%	-15.32%	-19.00%	66.67%
Outer London - East and North East	Redbridge	Redbridge	2.09%	9.33%	-0.96%	3.97%	0.77%	4.62%	6.13%	36.23%	0.39%		7.56%	-5.93%	-16.13%	0.47%	8.46%	-11.06%	1.01%	30.00%
Outer London - West and North West	Richmond upon Thames	Richmond upon Thames		0.49%	-6.97%	-2.99%	0.12%	0.61%		-5.24%	0.90%	0.37%		-1.78%	4.96%	-15.40%	-11.98%	23.83%	0.00%	15.00%
Inner London - East	Southwark	Southwark	8.46%	5.35%	-1.22%	4.79%	-2.13%	2.40%	-1.49%	-2.79%	1.23%	0.75%	-1.31%	-8.05%	-11.45%	-9.03%	3.40%	-10.56%	-2.00%	0.00%
Outer London - South	Sutton	Sutton		12.23%	-5.10%	2.31%	-1.23%	-0.91%	-1.54%	4.55%	0.39%	0.12%	1.42%	7.92%		-8.94%	28.10%	-12.16%	0.00%	26.67%
Inner London - East	Tower Hamlets	Tower Hamlets	8.46%	17.95%	6.06%	12.21%	4.05%	5.04%	1.64%	-2.96%	0.28%	0.00%	0.60%			-28.16%	-12.47%	-7.42%	11.11%	0.00%
Outer London - East and North East	Waltham Forest	Waltham Forest	2.09%	7.13%	0.15%	3.97%	4.73%	0.88%	4.28%	14.60%	0.40%	0.00%	2.33%	-9.23%	-8.53%	-26.32%	-7.61%	-22.12%	12.36%	37.50%
Inner London - West	Wandsworth	Wandsworth	5.71%	9.61%	0.13%	-1.41%	-0.40%	5.34%	-1.92%	-24.77%	1.20%	0.75%	-2.73%	3.77%	-14.91%	-23.00%	-12.05%	-17.30%	0.00%	25.00%
Inner London - West	Westminster	Westminster		25.78%	3.63%	-0.90%	3.27%	-0.13%	-0.53%	22.64%	2.37%	1.47%	1.06%	8.15%	5.70%	-19.62%	-17.95%	-12.11%		11.11%

Subregional Snapshot

All Indicators in 'East of England' Region

England: (Used for Traffic Lights)			5.00%	7.10%	-0.53%	1.51%	2.67%	1.37%	0.86%	6.54%	0.34%	0.10%	-1.61%	-5.89%	-3.96%	-10.11%	-7.37%	-2.71%	1.56%	16.00%
1/6th of Range			1.40	37.77	8.97	4.63	10.17	3.07	2.89	30.92	.61	.41	9.18	17.07	12.00	22.78	90.00	25.31	86.22	82.94
Latest data:			2002	2003	NOV03	2004	2004	2004	2003_04	03_04	2001-2003	2001-2003	00_02_AV	2003	2003	03_04	03_04	2002	2003	2002_03
Comparator data:			2001	2002	NOV02	2003	2003	2003	2002_03	02_03	2000-2002	2000-2002	99_01_AV	2002	2002	02_03	02_03	2001	2002	2001_02
Indicator ID:			1	2	6	7	8a	8b	9	10	11a	11b	12	13	14	15	16	18	21	22
			Gross Value Added per head at current basic prices (workplace)	VAT registrations (Business start-ups) per 10,000 adult population	Working age employment rate	% of pupils aged 15 achieving 5 GCSEs at A* - C in maintained schools	% of pupils achieving level 4 at Key Stage 2 in English in maintained schools	% of pupils achieving level 4 at Key Stage 2 in Maths in maintained schools	% of economically active adults of working age qualified to NVQ level 2 or above	% of half-days missed due to unauthorised absence in maintained secondary schools	Life expectancy at birth for males	Life expectancy at birth for females	Conceptions per 1,000 female population aged 15-17	Deaths from circulatory disease per 100,000 population aged under 75	Deaths from cancer per 100,000 population aged under 75	Burglary offences per 1,000 households	Robbery offences per 1,000 population	Road casualties: people killed or seriously injured per 100,000 population	% of new homes built on previously developed land	% of household waste recycled or composted
NUTS3 (Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics 3)			NUTS3 (Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics 3)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Education Authority	Local Education Authority	Local Education Authority	Local Education Authority	Local Education Authority	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)
Peterborough	Peterborough	Peterborough	4.95%	7.23%	5.13%	3.86%	-0.54%	-1.22%	3.44%	-6.33%	0.27%	0.13%	-1.33%	7.41%	3.81%	-28.47%	-4.89%	-6.38%	25.32%	36.36%
Luton	Luton	Luton	4.44%	6.51%	7.99%	5.54%	0.83%	-1.22%	3.44%	-6.33%	0.27%	0.13%	-1.33%	7.41%	3.81%	-28.47%	-4.89%	-6.38%	25.32%	36.36%
Southend-on-Sea	Southend-on-Sea	Southend on Sea	6.38%	-5.17%	4.58%	1.06%	2.43%	2.53%	-0.30%	32.84%	0.13%	0.12%	1.89%	-16.87%	-2.94%	-22.15%	30.46%	16.10%	-7.00%	5.88%
Thurrock	Thurrock	Thurrock		5.28%	-3.82%		7.30%	1.23%		-22.84%	-0.26%	0.12%	-7.34%	2.70%	-4.13%		56.10%	-13.55%	0.00%	-38.46%
Bedfordshire CC	Mid Bedfordshire	Bedfordshire	3.97%	11.70%	-6.87%						0.13%	-0.24%	0.00%	7.32%	3.61%	-21.28%	7.32%	-18.07%	70.97%	28.57%
	Bedford			13.80%	0.63%	0.99%	3.27%	1.27%	6.82%	0.00%	0.52%	-0.25%	-10.28%	-21.71%	-5.20%	-19.89%	-10.56%	-21.45%	-69.57%	16.67%
	South Bedfordshire			7.81%	-0.95%						0.13%	0.37%	1.53%	10.54%	-13.56%	4.39%	27.12%	-3.10%	-22.22%	14.29%
Cambridgeshire CC	Cambridge	Cambridgeshire	4.68%	-4.28%	8.38%						0.78%		2.97%	-20.78%	0.89%	-17.42%	-17.57%	3.28%	153.85%	
	East Cambridgeshire			-5.27%	-7.37%						0.65%	-0.12%	-17.20%		-2.26%	-31.28%	29.41%	9.04%	60.78%	0.00%
	Fenland			-1.91%	-3.66%	2.74%	0.88%	2.12%	1.67%	-1.23%	0.40%	0.12%	0.95%	-11.14%	-23.00%	-16.87%	-2.63%	-22.89%	16.22%	
Essex CC	Huntingdonshire	Essex	5.18%	12.38%	2.65%						0.26%		7.12%	-8.88%	-23.00%	-27.68%	-26.83%	11.31%	13.79%	7.14%
	South Cambridgeshire			7.29%	6.92%						0.51%	0.12%	-7.53%	-4.14%	-13.62%	-15.54%	-10.41%	0.00%	12.50%	
	Basildon			9.37%	5.81%						0.26%	-0.25%	2.82%	-14.72%	-5.25%	-12.10%	9.45%	-2.69%	22.73%	28.57%
	Braintree			14.14%	7.54%						-0.26%	0.37%	-6.65%	-4.72%	-4.23%	-40.63%	3.02%	-2.86%	7.14%	
	Brentwood			-8.07%	10.00%						1.40%		5.05%		-18.22%	-16.03%	-3.51%	-0.15%	1.01%	27.27%
	Castle Point			-11.12%	8.33%						0.00%	0.12%	-2.53%	-14.37%		-4.51%	51.22%	12.99%	84.62%	0.00%
	Chelmsford			10.91%	0.25%						0.51%	0.24%	-1.59%	-7.74%	5.30%	7.89%	-2.50%	-15.73%	-3.39%	27.27%
	Colchester			-9.62%	6.46%	0.73%	-0.77%	0.82%		19.05%	0.13%	0.24%	0.00%	-0.01%		-2.62%	21.67%	16.40%	-13.46%	0.00%
	Epping Forest			1.86%	6.14%						0.78%	-0.12%	-9.35%	-6.35%	-2.79%	0.92%	-28.07%	-0.92%	15.25%	
	Harlow			0.00%	-2.43%						0.53%	0.49%	-1.93%	8.80%				-25.49%	-88.75%	12.50%
	Maldon			-10.71%	5.08%						0.65%			7.06%			-38.46%	-25.59%	-46.94%	
	Rochford			9.61%	-2.56%						0.64%	0.00%	-7.43%		-6.06%	-6.65%	-20.17%	-35.09%		87.50%
	Tendring			-5.01%							0.13%	0.37%	1.61%	-6.96%	-1.57%	-17.88%	1.47%	-3.09%	4.40%	0.00%
	Uttlesford			5.88%	-4.20%						0.51%	-0.12%	-1.45%		3.27%	5.65%	-47.06%	-26.18%	-54.24%	20.00%
	Broxbourne			11.67%	6.82%							0.37%	5.17%	6.04%	-2.11%	0.54%	0.00%	-2.66%	5.26%	22.22%
Hertfordshire	Dacorum	Hertfordshire	4.41%	13.46%	-0.69%						0.77%		-3.62%	-16.18%	-6.06%	-3.69%	30.61%	-19.19%	-6.00%	-9.09%
	East Hertfordshire			-0.86%	-3.14%						0.13%	0.49%		-0.34%	-0.86%	8.20%	14.71%	-12.14%	2.22%	50.00%
	Hertsmeire			6.67%	-1.45%						0.65%	0.37%	-11.35%	-4.61%	-15.89%	-15.36%	36.67%	4.57%	0.00%	
	North Hertfordshire			-5.10%	9.22%	0.52%	2.85%	2.09%	2.07%	0.00%	0.65%	0.25%	-2.52%	-25.70%	-21.96%	-26.13%	34.92%	-35.90%	15.38%	10.00%
	St Albans			20.57%	2.64%						0.26%	0.37%	-3.92%	-15.00%	0.81%	-3.34%	-2.13%	0.23%	-2.02%	6.25%
	Stevenage			13.15%							0.00%		1.68%	-9.63%			3.00%	-7.40%	421.43%	66.67%
	Three Rivers			14.05%	-3.00%						0.90%	0.12%	2.37%	-23.06%		7.21%	1.92%	20.57%	11.36%	-7.14%
	Watford			4.91%	4.42%						0.13%	0.25%	-11.47%	-0.55%	-19.56%	-11.47%	11.49%	-10.50%	0.00%	8.33%
	Welwyn Hatfield			11.87%							0.78%	-0.24%	-1.78%	-23.04%	2.55%	6.40%	1.41%	5.75%	28.57%	
	Breckland			-1.41%	1.63%						0.52%		-8.70%	1.87%	4.59%	-25.00%	-52.38%	-18.80%	-17.24%	100.00%
Norfolk	Broadland	Norfolk	3.53%	13.79%	-9.47%						0.38%	0.49%	1.97%	-16.98%	-7.32%	-38.81%	-7.69%	-17.41%	-60.87%	22.22%
	Great Yarmouth			19.46%	6.23%						0.40%	0.50%	5.62%	-13.22%		-12.93%	-21.60%	-26.36%	-87.69%	25.00%
	King's Lynn and West Norf			14.47%	6.12%	0.40%	-1.73%	0.98%	5.28%	0.00%	0.52%		-2.86%	-4.85%	-8.45%	-3.35%	-25.40%	-16.08%	9.09%	
	North Norfolk			-7.53%	-7.20%						1.03%	0.12%	-10.91%	-2.40%	-12.89%	-9.54%	-50.00%	0.97%	3.28%	
	Norwich			27.12%	-3.19%						0.26%	0.00%	-11.45%	2.33%	-14.68%	-36.95%	-11.04%	-11.04%	23.53%	42.86%
Suffolk	South Norfolk	Suffolk	4.57%	0.00%	-3.60%						0.25%	-0.24%	7.24%		-5.99%	-11.84%	-50.00%	-10.38%	21.43%	23.08%
	Babergh			11.13%	12.19%						0.64%	0.37%	-6.99%	-10.08%	-3.93%	-3.14%	12.50%	-3.14%	-25.56%	-9.09%
	Forest Heath			9.30%							0.13%	-0.25%	-2.32%	-3.61%	-2.85%	-18.33%	-5.88%	-32.49%	-41.10%	-3.45%
	Ipswich			8.34%	16.33%						-0.13%	-0.12%	-5.77%	-31.11%	5.76%	7.88%	15.29%	-15.29%	3.09%	0.00%
	Mid Suffolk			5.00%	-8.50%	0.53%	2.12%	2.90%		22.22%	0.00%		2.25%	-0.44%	5.60%	-2.58%	-30.77%	-13.50%	-16.90%	0.00%
	St Edmundsbury			-4.36%	6.86%						0.65%	0.37%	-9.89%	-34.13%		-11.59%	-12.82%	10.16%	14.29%	0.00%
	Suffolk Coastal			3.91%	-3.99%						0.64%		-13.90%	-31.97%	-2.18%	-29.51%	-17.00%	-28.44%	12.77%	0.00%
	Waveney			-4.06%	8.06%						0.13%			6.86%	7.71%	9.06%	-11.76%	-12.46%	-20.00%	20.00%

Subregional Snapshot

All Indicators in 'West Midlands' Region

England: (Used for Traffic Lights)			5.00%	7.10%	-0.53%	1.51%	2.67%	1.37%	0.86%	6.54%	0.34%	0.10%	-1.61%	-5.89%	-3.96%	-10.11%	-7.37%	-2.71%	1.56%	16.00%
1/6th of Range			1.40	37.77	8.97	4.63	10.17	3.07	2.89	30.92	.61	.41	9.18	17.07	12.00	22.78	90.00	25.31	36.22	82.94
Latest data:			2002	2003	NOV03	2004	2004	2004	2003_04	03_04	2001-2003	2001-2003	00_02_AV	2003	2003	03_04	03_04	2002	2003	2002_03
Comparator data:			2001	2002	NOV02	2003	2003	2003	2002_03	02_03	2000-2002	2000-2002	99_01_AV	2002	2002	02_03	02_03	2001	2002	2001_02
Indicator ID:			1	2	6	7	8a	8b	9	10	11a	11b	12	13	14	15	16	18	21	22
			Gross Value Added per head at current basic prices (workplace)	VAT registrations (Business start-ups) per 10,000 adult population	Working age employment rate	% of pupils aged 15 achieving 5 GCSEs at A* - C in maintained schools	% of pupils achieving level 4 at Key Stage 2 in English in maintained schools	% of pupils achieving level 4 at Key Stage 2 in Maths in maintained schools	% of economically active adults aged 16 to 24 qualified to NVQ level 2 or above	% of half-days missed due to unauthorised absence in maintained secondary schools	Life expectancy at birth for males	Life expectancy at birth for females	Conceptions per 1,000 female population aged 15-17	Deaths from circulatory disease per 100,000 population aged under 75	Deaths from cancer per 100,000 population aged under 75	Burglary offences per 1,000 households	Robbery offences per 1,000 population	Road casualties: people killed or seriously injured per 100,000 population	% of new homes built on previously developed land	% of household waste recycled or composted
NUTS3 (Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics 3)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Education Authority	NUTS3 (Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics 3)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Education Authority	Local Education Authority	Local Education Authority	Local Education Authority	Local Education Authority	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)
Birmingham	Birmingham	Birmingham	4.63%	5.43%	3.58%	3.64%	6.32%	4.17%	4.27%	6.00%	0.27%	0.00%	-4.15%	-1.15%	-5.70%	1.85%	3.15%	-4.05%	15.87%	57.14%
Coventry	Coventry	Coventry		15.93%	2.36%	-0.87%	5.70%	3.35%	-0.28%	-19.00%	0.27%	0.25%	5.25%	-8.67%	-4.39%	-8.72%	-18.01%	-20.74%	-22.34%	14.29%
Dudley and Sandwell	Dudley	Dudley	4.50%	9.67%	-6.23%	0.59%	6.65%	4.96%	3.18%	16.28%	0.13%	0.00%	-4.20%	3.58%	-5.14%	-2.26%	9.30%	13.85%	3.13%	0.00%
Solihull	Sandwell	Sandwell	7.41%	1.62%	-6.82%	5.85%	8.56%	0.79%	1.35%	24.36%	0.00%	0.13%	-1.87%	-4.77%	-0.07%	-3.18%	14.80%	-8.21%	-3.00%	12.50%
Walsall and Wolverhampton	Solihull	Solihull		17.93%	6.15%	0.50%	3.40%	-0.65%	0.14%	-24.39%	0.78%	0.24%	0.93%	3.21%	-6.55%	1.87%	-0.44%	-24.77%	6.56%	0.00%
Herefordshire, County of	Walsall	Walsall	3.86%	10.07%	3.61%	0.69%	4.08%	5.83%	0.82%	24.42%	0.94%	0.12%	-1.13%	-9.17%	-1.37%	-9.52%	-2.79%	-24.54%	0.00%	57.14%
Telford and Wrekin	Wolverhampton	Wolverhampton		0.80%	-9.28%	3.42%	2.16%	3.72%	3.22%	-5.83%	0.00%	0.00%	1.30%	-0.82%	-6.52%	-10.25%	-12.82%	-9.79%	1.01%	87.50%
Stoke-on-Trent	Herefordshire, County of	Herefordshire	3.95%	9.16%	2.37%	-1.20%	6.30%	3.40%	4.49%	23.75%	-0.13%	0.36%	-1.60%	13.72%	-2.48%	-25.92%	-27.50%	-16.95%	-25.42%	9.09%
	Telford and Wrekin	Telford and Wrekin		5.74%	-1.46%	-1.79%	3.35%			19.61%	0.26%	0.38%	0.69%	-9.49%	18.07%	-2.55%	-26.85%	-32.04%	17.65%	42.86%
	Stoke-on-Trent	Stoke-on-Trent		21.71%	-0.56%		3.40%	2.29%	0.66%	0.00%			-3.12%	-11.63%	11.82%	6.60%	0.67%	7.35%	11.27%	18.18%
	Bridgnorth			14.70%	-3.39%						0.13%	0.00%	-4.30%	-19.84%	-18.06%	-17.50%	-17.39%	-5.00%	214.29%	50.00%
	North Shropshire			7.69%	5.51%						1.06%	0.74%	-6.10%	-10.08%	-12.70%	-14.03%	0.00%	-9.01%	52.38%	40.00%
Shropshire CC	Oswestry	Shropshire	4.58%	19.06%	11.89%	-0.50%	4.11%	4.28%	0.00%	-2.17%	1.58%		-11.60%	-6.40%	5.30%	70.43%	23.08%	-25.31%	320.00%	228.57%
	Shrewsbury and Atcham			3.39%	2.59%						0.92%	-0.24%	-7.51%	3.21%	-5.94%	-10.05%	0.00%	31.06%	-81.36%	44.44%
	South Shropshire			19.22%	-2.25%							-0.24%	-1.67%	-23.62%	1.96%	-25.11%	42.86%	48.43%	7.14%	15.38%
	Cannock Chase			13.19%	-6.53%						0.13%		0.75%	1.60%	0.22%	-12.42%	18.75%	-14.79%	-20.78%	250.00%
	East Staffordshire			15.39%	7.32%						0.40%	0.00%	-0.88%	6.47%	22.12%	-6.02%	35.42%	16.21%	0.00%	50.00%
	Lichfield			1.45%	0.37%						0.13%	0.25%	2.15%	-4.93%	1.73%		75.00%	11.11%	-42.86%	30.30%
Staffordshire CC	Newcastle-under-Lyme	Staffordshire	3.70%	10.02%	-0.74%	-0.97%	5.19%	2.74%	0.75%	-4.55%	0.13%	0.62%	1.00%	6.02%	-16.83%	-33.18%	-12.28%	-11.02%	-56.41%	25.00%
	South Staffordshire			12.07%	13.24%						0.13%	0.00%	-4.29%	-3.56%	-6.14%	-5.79%	-38.16%	-33.00%	-8.05%	0.00%
	Stafford			4.48%	-6.23%						0.13%	0.37%	2.64%	-23.56%	-3.59%	-6.68%	-26.87%	-5.40%	-27.54%	-35.71%
	Staffordshire Moorlands			1.84%	-2.95%						-0.13%	0.00%	-9.76%	-10.04%	3.87%	0.70%	-54.05%	-42.37%	-14.86%	100.00%
	Tamworth			0.00%	-1.99%						0.67%	-0.12%		-4.54%	-16.17%	-6.27%	18.05%	61.50%	-5.88%	14.29%
	North Warwickshire			25.57%	4.10%							-0.25%	-16.08%	-30.45%	28.80%	-10.94%	-16.67%	-16.31%	-50.85%	-20.00%
Warwickshire	Nuneaton and Bedworth	Warwickshire	3.46%	11.56%	-7.12%	0.56%	3.36%	3.22%	-1.56%	-1.32%	0.66%	-0.13%	-6.00%	-5.17%	2.90%	16.80%	51.85%	17.15%	-27.47%	
	Rugby			18.00%	8.59%						0.39%		-9.09%	-2.57%	-6.97%	-20.07%	31.00%	-6.39%	-28.57%	12.50%
	Stratford-on-Avon			9.00%	-4.38%						1.04%	0.12%	-10.42%	0.77%	1.52%	-2.38%	66.67%	-27.17%	10.20%	15.38%
	Warwick			-4.58%							0.52%	0.61%	4.42%	-11.22%	-7.17%		14.67%	3.93%	93.33%	10.00%
	Bromsgrove			4.42%	1.13%						0.13%	0.37%		0.41%	-6.40%		4.65%	-17.80%	400.00%	0.00%
	Malvern Hills			-1.89%	-5.76%							0.12%	-4.03%	-4.89%		2.01%	20.00%	11.16%	52.00%	
Worcestershire	Redditch	Worcestershire	2.18%	9.09%	4.59%	5.58%	1.05%	3.00%	5.23%	-21.05%	-0.13%	0.62%	-3.60%	-11.00%	-1.07%	-20.24%	10.37%	1.99%	47.50%	
	Worcester			27.68%	-8.07%						0.66%	0.25%	1.05%	-13.52%	-10.22%	-7.37%	29.90%	-29.63%	-13.27%	-53.85%
	Wychavon			15.49%	-2.35%						0.52%	0.36%	5.18%	-3.83%	0.48%	18.62%	-17.86%	17.24%	34.55%	50.00%
	Wyre Forest			-1.65%							-0.13%	-0.12%	-1.83%	-22.21%	6.24%	-18.69%	-16.88%	-2.50%	48.21%	-12.50%

Subregional Snapshot

All Indicators in 'East Midlands' Region

England: (Used for Traffic Lights)			5.00%	7.10%	-0.53%	1.51%	2.67%	1.37%	0.86%	6.54%	0.34%	0.10%	-1.61%	-5.89%	-3.96%	-10.11%	-7.37%	-2.71%	1.56%	16.00%
1/6th of Range			1.40	37.77	8.97	4.63	10.17	3.07	2.89	30.92	.61	.41	9.18	17.07	12.00	22.78	90.00	25.31	86.22	82.94
Latest data:			2002	2003	NOV03	2004	2004	2004	2003_04	03_04	2001-2003	2001-2003	00_02_AV	2003	2003	03_04	03_04	2002	2003	2002_03
Comparator data:			2001	2002	NOV02	2003	2003	2003	2002_03	02_03	2000-2002	2000-2002	99_01_AV	2002	2002	02_03	02_03	2001	2002	2001_02
Indicator ID:			1	2	6	7	8a	8b	9	10	11a	11b	12	13	14	15	16	18	21	22
			Gross Value Added per head at current basic prices (workplace)	VAT registrations (Business start-ups) per 10,000 adult population	Working age employment rate	% of pupils aged 15 achieving 5 GCSEs at A* - C in maintained schools	% of pupils achieving level 4 at Key Stage 2 in English in maintained schools	% of pupils achieving level 4 at Key Stage 2 in Maths in maintained schools	% of economically active adults of working age qualified to NVQ level 2 or above	% of half-days missed due to unauthorised absence in maintained secondary schools	Life expectancy at birth for males	Life expectancy at birth for females	Conceptions per 1,000 female population aged 15-17	Deaths from circulatory disease per 100,000 population aged under 75	Deaths from cancer per 100,000 population aged under 75	Burglary offences per 1,000 households	Robbery offences per 1,000 population	Road casualties: people killed or seriously injured per 100,000 population	% of new homes built on previously developed land	% of household waste recycled or composted
NUTS3 (Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics 3)			NUTS3 (Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics 3)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Education Authority	Local Education Authority	Local Education Authority	Local Education Authority	Local Education Authority	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)
Derby	Derby	Derby	4.08%	11.10%	9.52%	0.00%	-1.75%	-0.99%	5.60%	36.80%	0.80%	0.63%	-0.41%	0.41%	-1.56%	-12.15%	-0.33%	-6.06%	4.44%	0.00%
	Leicester	Leicester	3.99%	0.00%	7.77%	0.47%	2.52%	17.37%	0.00%	-0.13%	-4.20%	-0.13%	-0.41%	7.59%	-5.64%	-10.53%	3.44%	-25.87%	6.25%	-42.86%
Leicestershire CC and Rutland	Rutland	Rutland	3.60%	0.00%	9.04%	6.73%	-2.06%	-0.98%	0.00%	-16.33%	0.38%	1.45%	-5.19%	14.27%	-34.06%	45.75%	-15.00%	14.81%	-37.50%	5.26%
	Nottingham	Nottingham	2.90%	2.33%	-6.49%	7.41%	10.76%	2.76%	0.47%	-8.02%	0.00%	0.00%	1.67%	3.82%	1.94%	-0.70%	-8.71%	-12.96%	3.13%	-64.29%
South and West Derbyshire	Amber Valley	Derbyshire	2.43%	1.53%	5.50%						0.66%	0.12%	-11.99%	7.51%	-8.70%	-22.73%	2.22%	32.88%	112.82%	60.00%
	Bolsover		5.77%	10.33%	-5.74%								1.97%	-9.15%	0.05%	7.87%	-5.88%	-43.33%	78.79%	50.00%
	Chesterfield			11.77%	1.87%						-0.13%	0.12%		-12.56%	-10.11%	-2.02%	-36.59%	-14.19%	14.94%	50.00%
	Derbyshire Dales			8.92%	0.49%							0.25%	-17.65%	-12.49%	-10.11%	-2.02%	-36.59%	-14.19%	14.94%	50.00%
South and West Derbyshire	Erewash	Derbyshire	2.43%	14.01%	-4.69%	0.56%	0.78%	3.08%	0.46%	2.08%	0.13%	0.12%	-6.64%	-25.09%	3.85%	-6.25%	4.17%	4.21%	32.08%	-31.58%
	High Peak			3.51%	0.39%						0.92%	0.12%	-11.68%	-0.76%	3.01%	-27.80%	-16.13%	5.27%	-42.65%	16.67%
	North East Derbyshire		5.77%	8.15%	2.18%						0.92%	0.12%	-11.68%	-0.76%	3.01%	-27.80%	-16.13%	5.27%	-42.65%	16.67%
	South Derbyshire			-1.84%	-4.29%						0.00%	0.12%	-12.06%	-3.49%	-7.84%	-8.83%	-20.41%	29.21%	3.33%	20.00%
Leicestershire CC and Rutland	Blaby	Leicestershire		5.77%	1.31%						0.25%	0.12%	2.21%	-6.91%	8.11%	11.92%	25.00%	15.14%	-29.23%	0.00%
	Charnwood			16.00%	-1.80%						0.00%	0.00%	-5.90%	-8.20%	-1.83%	2.95%	15.79%	-8.83%	-24.71%	-6.67%
	Harborough			1.48%	-1.54%						0.38%	0.00%	-6.19%	-33.34%	0.59%	26.20%	55.56%	8.41%	43.75%	
	Hinckley and Bosworth		3.60%	8.46%	0.35%	0.00%	1.52%	2.01%	3.69%	-0.84%	0.26%	0.12%	-17.61%	-14.01%	13.64%	1.04%	-4.65%	16.94%	-37.66%	18.18%
	Melton			-11.76%	5.61%						0.65%	0.12%	4.83%	-40.55%	2.56%	32.23%	-48.08%	-41.16%	48.21%	19.23%
	North West Leicestershire			9.53%	8.90%						0.26%	0.12%	2.37%	-10.63%	18.35%	1.53%	0.00%	-21.75%	0.00%	0.00%
	Oadby and Wigston			7.17%	10.55%						0.38%	0.12%	-5.42%	-23.95%	35.17%	5.41%	-54.46%	16.34%	-36.36%	13.33%
	Boston			-15.00%	3.31%							-0.25%	-8.83%	-7.23%	-13.84%	-1.05%	48.65%	33.84%	42.11%	40.00%
Lincolnshire	East Lindsey	Lincolnshire		2.72%	-2.82%						0.13%	0.12%	-4.49%	-5.31%	-6.66%	-33.16%	-2.08%	23.03%	-45.90%	-25.00%
	Lincoln		4.05%	-6.68%	-2.74%	0.53%	1.56%	1.93%	1.34%	6.41%	0.80%		4.61%	6.98%	-1.00%	-34.98%	0.00%	-37.54%	6.52%	0.00%
	North Kesteven			19.22%	-3.87%						0.78%	0.00%	0.00%	-21.62%	8.59%	-37.79%	40.00%	-45.56%	20.00%	433.33%
	South Holland			17.50%							0.26%	0.12%		-20.95%	1.15%	-4.01%	0.00%	14.38%	10.00%	27.27%
	South Kesteven			9.76%	-4.61%						0.52%	0.49%	-14.29%		-5.01%	-8.36%	-21.43%	8.91%	2.38%	33.33%
	West Lindsey			-2.41%	-7.60%						0.39%	0.12%		-3.93%	6.11%	-8.02%	-12.20%	29.27%	-50.00%	42.86%
	Corby			-4.74%	7.09%						0.68%	0.38%	-9.71%		-8.74%	4.75%	40.99%	30.94%	-20.00%	33.33%
	Daventry			6.35%	13.27%						0.52%	0.62%		9.96%	11.80%	21.62%	7.85%	25.45%	0.00%	
Northamptonshire	East Northamptonshire	Northamptonshire		33.33%	2.68%						0.26%	0.37%	3.24%	-20.03%	-19.81%	-27.00%	-13.16%	-21.27%	-28.57%	13.33%
	Kettering		3.94%	18.73%	-0.23%	-0.39%	2.36%	0.70%	3.42%	7.41%	0.79%	-0.25%		1.50%	-13.59%	2.69%	31.82%	-2.67%	22.22%	33.33%
	Northampton			21.51%							0.13%	0.25%	-1.89%	-14.71%	-4.60%		25.33%	20.37%	-9.72%	0.00%
	South Northamptonshire			20.58%	5.10%						0.64%		-2.56%		-3.28%		-42.31%	-8.47%	-11.11%	27.27%
	Wellingborough			-2.17%	7.80%						0.26%	0.00%	0.72%	-5.22%	-20.66%	-6.29%	-4.11%	-38.69%	21.05%	40.00%
North Nottinghamshire	Ashfield	Nottinghamshire	4.61%	0.00%	1.36%						0.27%	0.00%	0.75%	-20.20%	-14.26%		-13.13%	-9.34%	46.67%	0.00%
	Bassetlaw			-5.07%	-8.81%						0.53%	0.00%	-3.18%	-14.47%		-9.14%	-40.63%	-2.08%	97.06%	20.00%
South Nottinghamshire	Broxtowe		5.81%	10.40%	0.78%						0.79%	0.12%	-9.63%	-17.80%	-4.48%	3.50%	-31.24%	-38.00%	175.00%	
	Gedling			-5.90%							0.00%	0.00%	-12.91%	-16.49%	1.90%	-11.86%	-21.03%	9.59%	1.04%	
North Nottinghamshire	Mansfield		4.61%	30.80%	-4.93%	1.72%	2.50%	3.12%	3.63%	17.45%	-0.13%	-0.25%	2.58%	-3.14%	5.56%	-16.94%	31.19%	1.77%	-19.35%	-20.00%
	Newark and Sherwood			8.82%	-6.47%						0.26%	0.37%	-0.85%	-20.93%	-7.26%	-8.10%	6.67%	12.49%	37.31%	0.00%
South Nottinghamshire	Rushcliffe		5.81%	5.86%	5.11%						0.51%	0.25%	-3.41%	-22.46%	-1.00%	-5.21%	55.17%	-2.84%	45.10%	77.78%

Subregional Snapshot

All Indicators in 'Yorkshire and the Humb' Region

England: (Used for Traffic Lights)			5.00%	7.10%	-0.53%	1.51%	2.67%	1.37%	0.86%	6.54%	0.34%	0.10%	-1.61%	-5.89%	-3.96%	-10.11%	-7.37%	-2.71%	1.56%	16.00%
1/6th of Range			1.40	37.77	8.97	4.63	10.17	3.07	2.89	30.92	.61	.41	9.18	17.07	12.00	22.78	90.00	25.31	86.22	82.94
Latest data:			2002	2003	NOV03	2004	2004	2004	2003_04	03_04	2001-2003	2001-2003	00_02_AV	2003	2003	03_04	03_04	2002	2003	2002_03
Comparator data:			2001	2002	NOV02	2003	2003	2003	2002_03	02_03	2000-2002	2000-2002	99_01_AV	2002	2002	02_03	02_03	2001	2002	2001_02
Indicator ID:			1	2	6	7	8a	8b	9	10	11a	11b	12	13	14	15	16	18	21	22
			Gross Value Added per head at current basic prices (workplace)	VAT registrations (Business start-ups) per 10,000 adult population	Working age employment rate	% of pupils aged 15 achieving 5 GCSEs at A* - C in maintained schools	% of pupils achieving level 4 at Key Stage 2 in English in maintained schools	% of pupils achieving level 4 at Key Stage 2 in Maths in maintained schools	% of economically active adults of working age qualified to NVQ level 2 or above	% of half-days missed due to unauthorised absence in maintained secondary schools	Life expectancy at birth for males	Life expectancy at birth for females	Conceptions per 1,000 female population aged 15-17	Deaths from circulatory disease per 100,000 population aged under 75	Deaths from cancer per 100,000 population aged under 75	Burglary offences per 1,000 households	Robbery offences per 1,000 population	Road casualties: people killed or seriously injured per 100,000 population	% of new homes built on previously developed land	% of household waste recycled or composted
NUTS3 (Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics 3)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Education Authority	NUTS3 (Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics 3)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Education Authority	Local Education Authority	Local Education Authority	Local Education Authority	Local Education Authority	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)
Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham	Barnsley	Barnsley	6.14%	16.48%	-5.00%	3.56%	9.57%	4.29%	2.08%	-2.17%	0.27%	0.63%	-2.98%	5.86%	-2.47%	-15.95%	-22.97%	21.03%	19.18%	100.00%
Sheffield	Doncaster	Doncaster		24.26%	1.69%	1.99%	2.49%	0.71%	7.47%	0.63%	0.13%	0.00%	-1.08%	-5.72%	-2.93%	-22.01%	-39.23%	-10.74%	5.48%	60.00%
Bradford	Rotherham	Rotherham		15.63%	0.82%	3.38%	5.19%	4.11%	0.47%	25.98%	0.00%	-0.13%	-5.91%	-11.53%	0.99%	-24.69%	-27.16%	-17.52%	-12.33%	60.00%
Calderdale, Kirklees and Wakefield	Sheffield	Sheffield	4.87%	6.70%	-3.07%	3.47%	3.90%	1.34%	4.80%	0.50%	0.40%	0.12%	1.92%	-10.95%	-7.92%	-30.76%	-34.33%	11.71%	5.49%	0.00%
Leeds	Bradford	Bradford		12.52%	0.85%	0.51%	3.95%	1.07%	0.30%	7.60%	0.54%	0.25%	-2.86%	-16.22%	-7.86%	-34.34%	-33.33%	-14.81%	-11.76%	25.00%
Calderdale, Kirklees and Wakefield	Calderdale	Calderdale	5.93%	10.60%	-0.51%	1.34%	7.57%	4.19%	0.15%	-20.78%	-0.26%	0.12%	-9.09%	-19.29%	-5.13%	-20.27%	-21.79%	-5.13%	30.91%	20.00%
Leeds	Kirklees	Kirklees		20.08%	1.18%	0.42%	0.69%	2.71%	1.31%	-8.40%	0.00%	-0.25%	-0.23%	-1.42%	-2.65%	-12.30%	-12.84%	-6.54%	7.14%	7.69%
Calderdale, Kirklees and Wakefield	Leeds	Leeds	6.87%	7.25%	0.68%	2.26%	2.63%	0.54%	3.75%	4.17%	0.13%	0.12%	-1.64%	-3.28%	-1.15%	-17.37%	-25.95%	17.85%	1.49%	27.27%
Kingston upon Hull, City of	Wakefield	Wakefield	5.93%	19.45%	1.63%	9.41%	4.25%	-0.28%	4.38%	-6.00%	0.54%	0.13%	-7.68%	-0.75%	-9.66%	-1.17%	2.47%	-11.61%	3.03%	200.00%
East Riding of Yorkshire	Kingston upon Hull, City	Kingston upon Hull	3.61%	-1.09%	-4.69%	7.84%	8.76%	1.12%	6.11%	-0.41%	0.41%	0.13%	-2.79%	-4.33%	-8.45%	-11.86%	3.54%	22.65%	52.94%	12.50%
North and North East Lincolnshire	East Riding of Yorkshire	East Riding of Yorkshire	3.32%	7.23%	-2.31%	9.02%	5.12%	2.15%	4.28%	-2.90%	0.13%	-0.12%	-0.33%	0.92%	1.83%	-12.61%	-27.59%	10.13%	14.29%	8.33%
York	North East Lincolnshire	North East Lincolnshire	5.13%	12.31%	10.81%	11.36%	6.50%	0.42%	-2.01%	4.65%	0.13%	0.50%	-7.75%	-2.81%	5.81%	-8.49%	14.08%	-11.68%	-60.78%	27.27%
North Yorkshire CC	North Lincolnshire	North Lincolnshire		2.65%	21.80%	4.90%	3.83%	3.15%	-0.44%	-2.20%	0.00%	0.12%	-5.30%	0.97%	-15.34%	-27.87%	24.09%	-26.18%	-14.29%	18.75%
	York	York	4.71%	13.32%	-0.38%		7.57%	7.19%	0.26%	-7.89%	-0.13%	0.49%		4.37%	6.19%	6.90%	23.16%	-8.82%	15.07%	20.00%
	Craven			17.95%	4.04%						0.51%	0.74%	-8.75%		3.71%		16.67%	-25.55%	-23.91%	12.50%
	Hambleton			5.01%	-3.81%						0.39%	0.25%	4.56%	-13.93%	2.44%	4.79%	45.45%	-1.45%	188.46%	55.56%
	Harrogate			4.87%	-2.24%						0.39%	0.24%	-9.92%	-16.38%	-0.28%	-9.03%	9.09%		-3.49%	0.00%
	Richmondshire	North Yorkshire	5.60%	23.08%	6.67%	3.41%	1.00%	2.60%	0.83%	0.00%	0.39%	0.37%	5.40%	-31.53%	-14.36%	2.66%	0.00%	12.43%	425.00%	14.29%
	Ryedale			38.21%	0.36%						-0.26%	0.36%	-23.72%	0.23%		-34.46%	-40.00%	-4.08%	117.39%	11.11%
	Scarborough			13.46%	11.44%						0.66%	-0.12%	-5.84%	-6.81%	1.64%	-11.92%	-24.10%	-14.27%	63.83%	-14.29%
	Selby			13.73%	5.10%						-0.13%	1.00%	3.55%		-25.11%		35.29%	-42.23%	-75.86%	33.33%

Subregional Snapshot All Indicators in 'North West' Region

England: (Used for Traffic Lights)			5.00%	7.10%	-0.53%	1.51%	2.67%	1.37%	0.86%	6.54%	0.34%	0.10%	-1.61%	-5.89%	-3.96%	-10.11%	-7.37%	-2.71%	1.56%	16.00%
1/6th of Range			1.40	37.77	8.97	4.63	10.17	3.07	2.89	30.92	.61	.41	9.18	17.07	12.00	22.78	90.00	25.31	86.22	82.94
Latest data:			2002	2003	NOV03	2004	2004	2004	2003_04	03_04	2001-2003	2001-2003	00_02_AV	2003	2003	03_04	03_04	2002	2003	2002_03
Comparator data:			2001	2002	NOV02	2003	2003	2003	2002_03	02_03	2000-2002	2000-2002	99_01_AV	2002	2002	02_03	02_03	2001	2002	2001_02
Indicator ID:			1	2	6	7	8a	8b	9	10	11a	11b	12	13	14	15	16	18	21	22
			Gross Value Added per head at current basic prices (workplace)	VAT registrations (Business start-ups) per 10,000 adult population	Working age employment rate	% of pupils aged 15 achieving 5 GCSEs at A* - C in maintained schools	% of pupils achieving level 4 at Key Stage 2 in English in maintained schools	% of pupils achieving level 4 at Key Stage 2 in Maths in maintained schools	% of economically active adults of working age qualified to NVQ level 2 or above	% of half-days missed due to unauthorised absence in maintained secondary schools	Life expectancy at birth for males	Life expectancy at birth for females	Conceptions per 1,000 female population aged 15-17	Deaths from circulatory disease per 100,000 population aged under 75	Deaths from cancer per 100,000 population aged under 75	Burglary offences per 1,000 households	Robbery offences per 1,000 population	Road casualties: people killed or seriously injured per 100,000 population	% of new homes built on previously developed land	% of household waste recycled or composted
NUTS3 (Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics 3)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Education Authority	NUTS3 (Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics 3)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Education Authority	Local Education Authority	Local Education Authority	Local Education Authority	Local Education Authority	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)
Greater Manchester North	Bolton	Bolton	4.55%	5.24%	-8.02%	0.00%	2.39%	-0.53%	3.27%	20.18%	-0.13%		-0.95%	-9.22%	3.73%	-9.42%	-32.96%	-14.24%	5.48%	16.67%
Greater Manchester North	Bury	Bury	4.55%	10.58%	4.43%	1.70%	5.94%	9.48%	5.68%	-30.00%	0.67%	0.13%	-3.40%	1.20%	-0.13%	-24.28%	-4.71%	12.62%	-2.22%	0.00%
Greater Manchester South	Manchester	Manchester	5.19%	7.68%	-2.46%	0.25%	4.72%	1.64%	2.39%	33.33%	1.13%	0.65%	0.00%	-3.14%	-6.02%	-6.97%	-19.51%	-6.03%	11.49%	-33.33%
Greater Manchester North	Oldham	Oldham	4.55%	-4.95%	-4.68%	1.57%	3.73%	3.25%		-20.00%	0.27%	0.13%	-0.53%	-9.31%	-10.26%	-29.56%	-8.30%	-25.58%	20.29%	-20.00%
Greater Manchester North	Rochdale	Rochdale	4.55%	6.51%	5.04%	13.08%	5.26%	0.15%	-0.90%	14.89%		0.00%	-4.47%	5.51%	-8.89%	-7.98%	-22.91%	11.98%	23.53%	50.00%
Greater Manchester North	Salford	Salford	4.55%	-7.07%		4.36%	1.21%	0.69%	7.22%	21.92%	0.00%	-0.26%	-5.40%	2.90%	2.42%	-7.60%	-11.16%	-20.54%	14.46%	
Greater Manchester South	Stockport	Stockport	5.19%	5.27%	4.79%	-0.56%	4.33%	5.40%	1.43%	14.63%	0.26%	0.00%	-6.45%	-10.80%	2.94%	-6.60%	-8.40%	39.60%	8.89%	20.00%
Greater Manchester South	Tameside	Tameside	5.19%	8.71%	6.66%		3.22%	0.69%	2.08%	6.98%	0.41%	0.13%	1.35%	-13.54%	-0.71%	-12.02%	-9.69%	-2.06%	12.99%	0.00%
Greater Manchester South	Trafford	Trafford	5.19%	40.11%	0.00%	2.74%	4.74%	3.23%	4.59%	13.33%	0.26%	0.37%	-6.34%	-1.39%	-5.22%	-15.05%	-11.03%	14.51%	-4.26%	
Greater Manchester North	Wigan	Wigan	4.55%	15.75%	1.24%	1.19%	4.34%	2.39%	2.23%	0.00%	0.27%	0.13%	-2.90%	-12.01%	-0.79%	-8.18%	-2.61%	5.57%	-12.90%	50.00%
East Merseyside	Knowsley	Knowsley	4.21%	-5.24%	-8.71%	14.07%	5.63%	6.94%	2.23%	-26.06%	0.69%	-0.26%	0.84%	8.22%		-7.60%	-18.57%	-46.41%	-16.46%	
Liverpool	Liverpool	Liverpool	7.24%	18.97%	1.27%	8.25%	4.23%	1.77%		13.69%	0.28%	0.13%	-7.36%	-5.89%	0.21%	-17.31%	-19.26%	-29.72%	-18.75%	
East Merseyside	St. Helens	St. Helens	4.21%	35.74%	8.12%	6.00%	0.00%	3.40%	-1.34%	-5.31%	0.00%		-9.98%	-6.50%	-6.26%	-3.12%	-21.30%	-14.38%	-15.05%	0.00%
Sefton	Sefton	Sefton	6.54%	0.87%	5.53%	4.73%	2.50%	1.52%	5.80%	7.46%	0.27%	0.00%	0.55%	-12.32%	-3.19%	-22.23%	-29.41%	2.53%	1.01%	25.00%
Wirral	Wirral	Wirral	5.98%	14.96%	0.00%	-1.82%	7.05%	3.12%	-0.41%	12.96%	0.67%	0.25%	0.85%	8.44%	-11.38%	8.22%	-28.95%	-25.60%	-27.84%	16.67%
Halton and Warrington	Halton	Halton	6.10%	37.22%	-4.59%	-0.68%	3.12%	1.27%	-1.51%	20.98%	0.27%	0.13%	-7.57%	-17.65%	-16.72%	-16.67%	-2.58%	-14.58%	14.29%	
Halton and Warrington	Warrington	Warrington	6.10%	4.34%	-1.04%	3.90%	3.36%	3.09%	0.28%	24.62%	0.26%	0.13%	-1.55%	5.90%		-6.16%	28.33%	-7.58%	28.57%	0.00%
Blackburn with Darwen	Blackburn with Darwen	Blackburn with Darwen		8.68%	-9.05%	11.08%	0.00%		4.97%	-10.32%	1.37%		-3.04%	-7.22%	-2.67%	4.10%	-2.98%	-8.47%	12.50%	
Blackpool	Blackpool	Blackpool	4.59%	5.03%	-1.28%		3.35%	1.84%		37.23%	0.42%	0.00%	0.86%	-8.39%	-10.47%	9.03%	-24.35%	-9.32%	107.89%	37.50%
Cheshire CC	Chester	Chester		1.36%							0.65%	0.37%	-0.65%	-30.45%	-1.51%	-4.10%	12.50%	21.70%	23.08%	52.94%
Cheshire CC	Congleton	Congleton		10.69%	7.67%						0.52%	0.62%	0.49%	-17.42%	-1.90%	-24.21%	17.24%	-19.33%	-11.27%	112.50%
Cheshire CC	Crewe and Nantwich	Crewe and Nantwich		8.33%	2.33%						-0.40%	0.37%	-2.73%	1.19%	-4.51%	17.71%	44.44%	4.89%	-4.65%	
Cheshire CC	Ellesmere Port & Neston	Ellesmere Port & Neston	6.05%			1.87%	1.89%	1.17%	2.04%	1.15%			-1.90%	-1.03%	-18.20%	4.82%	-2.78%	26.02%	14.47%	
Cheshire CC	Macclesfield	Macclesfield		-2.85%	1.32%						0.52%	-0.25%	-10.55%	-21.70%	1.23%	-22.01%	-26.76%	-8.20%	-21.95%	37.50%
Cheshire CC	Vale Royal	Vale Royal		-3.91%	22.78%						-0.26%	0.12%	-4.46%	-10.16%	-31.10%	-30.94%	4.70%	-67.11%	-28.57%	
West Cumbria	Allerdale	Allerdale		-2.13%	21.01%						0.79%		-3.98%	7.38%	-33.15%	52.17%	-19.17%	-22.50%	60.00%	
West Cumbria	Barrow-in-Furness	Barrow-in-Furness		53.76%	0.00%						0.00%	0.25%	-4.25%	-11.74%	0.05%	-30.13%	12.90%	15.70%	47.06%	40.00%
East Cumbria	Carlisle	Carlisle	4.26%	5.99%	10.40%	4.54%	5.54%	0.81%	4.10%	14.63%	0.13%	0.75%	-0.38%	10.01%	-10.30%		-28.30%	2.14%	7.69%	54.55%
West Cumbria	Copeland	Copeland		33.35%	7.38%						0.94%		-1.51%	-16.70%	-16.09%	-16.16%	-55.00%	-15.14%	247.06%	25.00%
East Cumbria	Eden	Eden		-18.17%	0.87%						1.03%		-17.62%	-11.77%	-20.97%	-23.08%	-44.44%	9.93%	-40.74%	33.33%
East Cumbria	South Lakeland	South Lakeland	4.26%	2.58%	3.58%						0.39%	0.12%	-7.56%	5.44%	-1.20%	-21.53%		5.89%	35.29%	142.86%
Lancashire CC	Burnley	Burnley		14.63%							0.00%		-2.75%	10.78%	-19.64%	4.89%	-13.39%	5.67%	-16.47%	33.33%
Lancashire CC	Chorley	Chorley		21.04%							0.93%	0.50%	-0.80%	-18.07%	-0.63%	-1.76%	-1.85%	-1.76%	-1.85%	45.45%
Lancashire CC	Fylde	Fylde		4.90%	-1.92%						0.65%	-0.25%	1.37%	-12.33%	-4.18%	2.82%	-33.33%	-26.56%	-19.74%	50.00%
Lancashire CC	Hyndburn	Hyndburn		20.00%	-1.04%						0.67%	0.38%	-4.72%	-31.10%	-5.90%	-24.02%	35.19%	-0.36%	1.72%	0.00%
Lancashire CC	Lancaster	Lancaster		8.32%	-5.81%						0.13%	0.00%	4.82%	-11.45%	-14.15%	-16.24%	4.69%	-24.22%	-14.93%	33.33%
Lancashire CC	Pendle	Pendle		12.81%	3.55%						0.00%	0.00%	-3.68%	-11.30%	-7.29%	5.32%	-23.95%	-6.58%	42.86%	
Lancashire CC	Preston	Preston	3.77%	14.09%		0.94%	4.08%	2.39%	4.34%	7.32%		-0.13%	4.95%		-15.19%	-18.25%	-6.03%	6.57%	-26.15%	50.00%
Lancashire CC	Ribble Valley	Ribble Valley		4.01%	-3.31%						0.00%	0.12%	-5.53%		-2.32%	-9.09%	-34.31%	-1.19%	-1.19%	25.00%
Lancashire CC	Rossendale	Rossendale		27.28%	22.59%						-0.13%		-4.44%	-3.43%	5.01%		-16.19%	-0.30%	39.53%	40.00%
Lancashire CC	South Ribble	South Ribble		11.32%	-0.49%						0.79%	0.12%	5.21%	-1.59%	-12.03%	-1.85%	-41.82%	6.62%	47.83%	14.29%
Lancashire CC	West Lancashire	West Lancashire		0.00%	1.06%						0.80%	-0.25%	-0.79%	-9.34%	-11.25%	-17.51%	0.00%	7.51%	-54.35%	0.00%
Lancashire CC	Wyre	Wyre		-3.72%	11.07%						0.53%	0.25%	-7.33%	-28.02%	5.93%	-22.22%	-13.33%	-6.59%	-18.64%	29.41%

Subregional Snapshot

All Indicators in 'South West' Region

England: (Used for Traffic Lights) 1/6th of Range Latest data: Comparator data:			5.00%	7.10%	-0.53%	1.51%	2.67%	1.37%	0.86%	6.54%	0.34%	0.10%	-1.61%	-5.89%	-3.96%	-10.11%	-7.37%	-2.71%	1.56%	16.00%	
Indicator ID:			1	2	NOV02	7	8a	8b	9	10	11a	11b	99_01_AV	13	14	02_03	02_03	18	21	2002_03	
			Gross Value Added per head at current basic prices (workplace)	VAT registrations (Business start-ups) per 10,000 adult population	Working age employment rate	% of pupils aged 15 achieving 5 GCSEs at A* - C in maintained schools	% of pupils achieving level 4 at Key Stage 2 in English in maintained schools	% of pupils achieving level 4 at Key Stage 2 in Maths in maintained schools	% of economically active adults of working age qualified to NVQ level 2 or above	% of half-days missed due to unauthorised absence in maintained secondary schools	Life expectancy at birth for males	Life expectancy at birth for females	Conceptions per 1,000 female population aged 15-17	Deaths from circulatory disease per 100,000 population aged under 75	Deaths from cancer per 100,000 population aged under 75	Burglary offences per 1,000 households	Robbery offences per 1,000 population	Road casualties: people killed or seriously injured per 100,000 population	% of new homes built on previously developed land	% of household waste recycled or composted	
NUTS3 (Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics 3)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Education Authority	NUTS3 (Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics 3)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Education Authority	Local Education Authority	Local Education Authority	Local Education Authority	Local Education Authority	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	Local Authority Regions (1998)	
North and North East Somerset, South Glou	Bath and North East Somer	Bath and North East Somer	6.74%	0.88%	-3.30%	0.17%	4.73%	5.54%	-1.80%	0.00%	0.13%	0.48%	-7.69%	-8.46%	-6.36%	-23.41%	-30.43%	9.57%	5.71%	4.00%	
Bristol, City of	Bristol, City of	Bristol	5.84%	-4.54%	0.00%	-0.57%	3.45%	1.69%	-1.21%	3.41%	0.27%	0.37%	-3.76%	-3.05%	-11.31%	-23.96%	-13.60%	34.64%	5.95%	27.27%	
North and North East Somerset, South Glou	North Somerset	North Somerset	6.74%	1.69%	0.97%	0.18%	3.27%	3.91%	-1.20%	-8.85%	0.13%	-0.24%	-2.89%	-10.50%	-11.61%	-14.58%	0.00%	28.09%	43.75%	0.00%	
Plymouth	South Gloucestershire	South Gloucestershire	6.74%	0.00%	-1.30%		5.67%	4.28%	0.00%	-12.80%	0.64%		-5.84%	-1.05%	1.09%	13.85%	0.00%	-1.68%	80.00%	44.44%	
Plymouth	Plymouth	Plymouth	6.79%	4.49%	2.76%	-2.26%	4.46%	1.12%	-1.70%	22.03%	0.40%	0.00%	-4.01%	7.37%		-36.26%	-44.60%	7.84%	-54.55%	0.00%	
Torbay	Torbay	Torbay	4.89%	23.79%	-5.44%	2.32%	3.17%	2.07%		-1.34%	0.13%		-1.91%		-16.44%	-61.86%	-86.08%	7.15%	210.53%	11.11%	
Bournemouth and Poole	Bournemouth	Bournemouth	6.48%	8.42%	10.87%	-1.47%	-3.06%	-1.13%	2.68%	11.86%	0.26%	0.62%	-4.83%	-12.13%	-14.14%		2.98%	25.12%	3.09%	-4.17%	
Swindon	Poole	Poole	6.48%	1.07%	0.48%	5.60%	6.38%	3.64%	2.48%	12.77%	0.26%	0.24%	-2.69%	-16.82%	4.63%	-11.35%	4.55%	29.64%	6.52%	20.00%	
Swindon	Swindon	Swindon	8.30%	5.25%	-4.70%		5.62%	5.70%	4.24%		0.39%	-0.25%	-6.68%	-18.50%	-1.21%	-13.20%	-36.67%	0.66%	8.82%	40.00%	
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	Caradon	Cornwall		11.38%	9.72%						0.39%	0.12%	-2.35%	-22.68%	-6.71%	-24.97%	-6.25%	-16.27%	-26.32%	36.36%	
	Carrick		15.09%	-4.46%					0.51%	0.37%		0.37%			-10.81%	4.55%	19.30%	38.10%	8.33%		
	Kerrier		14.28%	-1.95%		0.55%	2.70%	2.21%	3.76%	58.00%	0.13%	0.12%	-1.63%	10.56%	-6.35%		-39.29%	-12.15%	116.67%	23.08%	
	North Cornwall		12.96%	-7.35%					0.65%	-0.24%	1.33%	10.34%	-15.31%				8.94%	68.00%	13.13%	93.33%	350.00%
	Penwith		-2.50%	6.16%					0.39%	-0.25%	-3.76%						0.58%	100.00%	-22.94%	164.71%	0.00%
	Restormel		3.85%	-6.45%					0.52%	0.00%	5.72%	-7.55%	-14.16%				-11.19%			150.00%	-4.76%
	Isles of Scilly		199.96%		6.17%	43.82%	-1.62%														
East Devon			7.60%	-3.61%						1.29%	0.24%	1.89%	-25.86%	-17.64%				12.22%	2.04%	15.38%	
Devon CC	Exeter	Devon		23.21%	-7.63%					0.79%	0.49%	3.96%	-17.02%	-24.25%	-65.93%	-83.12%	5.22%	-53.85%	16.67%		
	Mid Devon		27.26%	-4.44%					0.13%	0.12%	2.19%	8.22%				8.78%	12.86%	0.85%	-69.57%	7.14%	
	North Devon		12.51%	-1.24%		4.37%	4.00%	1.76%	5.56%	32.04%	0.39%	0.00%	0.00%	4.32%			-22.43%	-70.59%	-12.35%	96.00%	25.00%
	South Hams		3.19%	-2.17%					0.13%	0.00%	-6.53%	-31.69%	-8.26%				-31.25%	-3.77%	18.52%	37.50%	
	Teignbridge		15.99%	0.98%					1.56%	0.00%	-5.03%	0.00%	7.74%	-53.50%	15.79%	0.81%	-2.22%			9.09%	
	Torridge		-5.41%	-6.90%					0.39%	0.25%		2.18%					-32.42%	-46.67%	-17.17%	105.26%	
	West Devon		25.82%						0.64%	0.49%	-9.66%	-13.03%	-8.51%				57.14%	5.03%	-72.00%		5.00%
Dorset CC	Christchurch	Dorset		10.72%	0.36%						0.00%		-7.49%		1.10%	-26.54%	-45.83%	-20.71%	-10.00%	8.33%	
	East Dorset		21.42%	6.43%					0.75%	0.60%		-10.48%	-3.98%				-42.86%	0.42%	-13.51%	6.25%	
	North Dorset		5.11%	2.67%					0.13%		0.86%	-10.39%	-12.35%	-30.27%				-20.68%	0.00%		
	Purbeck		-3.24%	-9.44%	-1.34%	7.00%	2.04%	0.71%	-4.17%	0.63%	0.00%	0.38%	-22.85%	-17.76%				-11.11%	25.84%	2.67%	30.00%
	West Dorset		13.55%	4.07%					0.13%		2.07%	3.34%	6.65%							-29.55%	8.33%
	Weymouth and Portland			13.80%	5.91%				0.40%	0.25%	-4.43%	-7.12%	-9.86%					30.65%	-0.61%	-8.99%	0.00%
	Cheltenham			9.45%	5.94%				0.26%	-0.12%	-6.19%		-9.76%	-36.80%	-74.56%	-6.07%	-25.84%	33.33%			
Gloucestershire	Cotswold	Gloucestershire		6.10%	-4.57%				0.38%	0.65%	2.59%	-5.58%				-18.36%	-30.00%	-9.30%	-26.32%	-5.88%	
	Forest of Dean			-7.01%	-1.37%	-0.65%	2.83%	0.26%	3.44%	9.80%	0.00%	0.12%	-4.96%	6.35%	-0.23%				-43.94%	-71.05%	33.33%
	Gloucester		6.00%	-5.36%					-0.13%	-0.25%	2.68%	-12.63%				-2.41%	14.95%	9.38%	-57.38%	-14.29%	
	Stroud		5.01%	5.41%					0.65%	0.37%	1.43%	4.30%				4.30%	9.37%	-23.09%	-34.43%	25.00%	
	Tewkesbury		-6.13%	1.52%					0.26%	0.00%	5.84%	11.00%	3.72%	10.02%	11.11%	-2.13%	138.10%				
	Mendip		-3.88%	1.98%					0.00%	0.49%	-5.86%	7.12%	-5.20%	-20.66%	-51.35%	-2.23%	4.92%		133.33%		
	Sedgemoor		18.97%	17.02%					0.52%		-5.32%	-6.14%				-41.53%	-20.45%	47.76%	208.33%	50.00%	
Somerset	South Somerset	Somerset	2.69%	3.44%	-4.14%	2.73%	5.41%	1.11%	-1.89%	30.16%	0.65%	0.49%	-1.52%		-5.87%	-48.90%	-21.74%	-14.05%	-7.89%	10.00%	
	Taunton Deane		3.37%	-8.50%					0.00%	0.97%	-5.32%	-11.61%	-26.29%	-1.89%				76.32%	30.00%		
	West Somerset		-4.34%	13.11%					0.77%		2.99%	-11.45%		-36.85%				-23.95%	35.42%	20.00%	
Wiltshire CC	Kennet	Wiltshire		17.86%	-8.53%					0.78%	0.37%	-3.02%	-31.80%	-15.55%	-15.61%	18.18%	-15.26%	50.00%		-25.00%	
	North Wiltshire		8.70%	1.09%	-1.91%	1.20%	-0.70%	3.17%	21.67%	0.52%	-0.12%	1.02%	3.32%	1.88%	-20.95%	-17.86%	3.68%	-10.91%			
	Salisbury		-2.65%	1.67%					0.77%	0.00%	-0.34%	-11.44%	-2.55%	-15.59%	-17.50%	18.69%	45.45%		7.14%		
	West Wiltshire		2.74%	-3.05%					0.65%	0.24%	-13.84%	-9.62%	-25.66%		-12.00%	-38.04%	66.67%				



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The Rt Jacqui Smith MP
Minister of State
Department of Trade and Industry
1 Victoria Street
London
SW1H 0ET

5 April 2005

RDA CORPORATE PLANS 2005-08

Thank you for your letter of 1 April seeking agreement to DTI approving the eight English Regional Development Agencies Corporate Plans for 2005-2008.

I am content for you to approve the RDA Corporate Plans subject to the caveats raised in your letter to them.

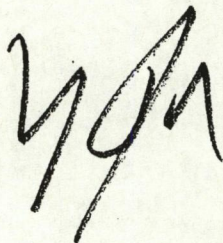
I agree with you that we need to look more carefully at how the RDA targets match the requirements set out in the Tasking Framework. However, as you note this exercise will inevitably take a little time and, since it is important that there is no hiatus in the important work that the RDAs are doing, I do not think this should hold up approval of this year's Corporate Plans. It will be important, however, that we resolve the difficulties with the RDAs' targets for Brownfield land reclamation. My officials will continue to discuss with ONE how the RDAs plan to meet their contribution to this Sustainable Communities Plan target.

As you suggest in your letter to me it is very important that the RDAs deliver the real efficiency improvements that we are expecting from the whole of the public sector. I agree therefore that approval of the Corporate Plans should be conditional upon approval of their Efficiency Plans.

Finally, my officials have commented to yours that the plans contain little sense of how the RDAs are going to contribute to improved outcomes for deprived areas and that a higher profile could be given to key areas such as our policies for the Growth Areas and the inter-regional growth strategies in the Midlands and the South West.

Officials will discuss these issues with the RDAs in the course of ongoing dialogue on the Plans.

I am copying this letter to Estelle Morris (DCMS), Ivan Lewis (DfES), Alun Michael (DEFRA), Douglas Alexander (DTI/UKTI) and Paul Boateng (HMT), to members of EAPC and to Sir Andrew Turnbull.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'JP' or 'John Prescott', written in a cursive, stylized manner.

JOHN PRESCOTT