

## **ANNEX A**

### **DATA FOR DISTRIBUTING REVENUE SUPPORT GRANT**

This Annex identifies the data used in calculating the provisional 2007/08 RSG Settlement.

As we are within a multi-year settlement period, this Annex covers the same indicators as used in the calculation of the provisional 2007/08 RSG Settlement released on 5 December 2005. Apart from population projections and taxbase, where we have used the figures for 2007, these remain the same indicators used in the 2006/07 RSG Settlement. We have no intention of updating these data.

For each of the indicators mentioned, the closing date for data was 3 October 2005, apart from any exceptions noted in the text.

The data are grouped according to the government department that is responsible for the data, with the exception of Census data that are grouped together at the end of the Annex.

The contacts for enquiries about the data are listed in Annex C.

## OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

### Census data

See section on Census data at the end of this Annex.

### Resident population at 30 June 2004

*All ages*

*Aged 3*

*Aged 18 to 64*

*Aged 65 and over*

*Aged 90 and over*

*Males aged 18 to 64*

*Females aged 18 to 59*

Estimates of the resident population at 30 June 2004 (mid-2004 population estimates) are based on the 2001 Census estimates of residents by age and sex. Census results have been adjusted to reflect further studies made of the population recorded. Students were enumerated at their term-time addresses in the 2001 Census. These Census-day estimates have been updated to reflect births, deaths, estimated migration, ageing of the population up to 30 June 2004, and other changes.

Births and deaths are obtained from the national registration system. Migration is derived from proxy indicators. Estimates of migration within the UK are made from patients' re-registrations with general practitioners. Patients' residence addresses on former Health Authority registers are compared in two consecutive years in order to identify those with a change in residence address following a move that involves a change between local authority area of residence.

International migration is estimated in two stages. Estimates are made firstly at the former Health Authority or former FHSA level (counties and part counties, groups of London boroughs, metropolitan districts and groups of metropolitan districts), using the International Passenger Survey. These estimates are then distributed between constituent districts and London boroughs within Government Office Regions on the basis of inward migration of international migrants in the 2001 Census and on the basis of population size for out-migration. The estimates of the resident population include those who have recently arrived in the country to apply for asylum, and exclude those removed following an unsuccessful application. Adjustments are also made for other migration components.

Full details of the methodology can be found at the following address:  
<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=575>

### 2003-Based Sub-national Population projections for 2007

*All ages*

*Aged 0 to 17*

*Aged 13 to 19*

*Aged 18 to 64*

*Aged 65 and over*

The ONS produces the official long-term sub-national population projections and projections in England at local authority area level. Projections for Wales are produced for 4 areas. These are trend-based projections and project forward the population for each year for twenty-five years into the future. The projections use the 2003 mid-year population estimates as their starting point.

The projection for each area is calculated by 'ageing on' the population from the previous year, applying local fertility and mortality rates to calculate the number of projected births and deaths, then adjusting for migration into and out of the area. This process is done for each area, for each single year of age and for each sex. At each stage of the process the projected population, births, deaths and migration for all areas will be constrained to the totals for England in the national projections.

Full details of the methodology can be found at the following address:  
<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/STATBASE/Product.asp?vlnk=997>

### **Rented Accommodation**

*The proportion of people in accommodation that is rented averaged over the period 2001/02 to 2003/04.*

Figures based on annual data sets from the Labour Force Survey for 2001/02, 2002/03 and 2003/04. This is a survey of private households in the UK.

### **Households not containing a couple with no children**

*The proportion of households other than those containing a couple with no children averaged over a period between autumn 2002 and spring 2005.*

Figures based on autumn and spring quarterly data from the Labour Force Survey between autumn 2002 and spring 2005. This is a quarterly survey of approximately 60,000 private households in the UK.

### **Type of premises**

*The number of data units described as bars (SIC 55.4).*

Calculated using information provided by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) from the 2003 Annual Business Inquiry.

## DEPARTMENT FOR EDUCATION AND SKILLS

### Pupil numbers

*Part-time equivalent pupils aged 4 at 31 December 2004 but aged 3 at 31 August 2004 in maintained schools*

*Part-time equivalent pupils aged 3 at 31 December 2004 in maintained schools*

*Full-time equivalent pupils aged 4 in schools maintained by the local authority*

*Pupils aged 5 to 10*

*Pupils aged 11 and over in secondary schools (not including sixth forms)*

*Pupils aged 16 and over in sixth forms*

*Pupils aged 11 to 15 in academies*

*Pupils aged 16 and over in academies*

*Resident pupils aged 3 to 18*

*Pupils in maintained primary schools whose mother tongue is not English*

*Pupils of secondary school age in low achieving ethnic groups*

Estimates for these pupil numbers are made by the Secretary of State for Education and Skills mainly on the basis of a count at the beginning of the Spring Term 2005. The ages of the pupils are those at 31 August 2004.

Returns by schools are made through each Local Education Authority based on the **Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC) 2005**. The latest PLASC took place on 20 January 2005. The completed forms were due to be returned by Local Education Authorities to the Department for Education and Skills before the end of March 2005.

**Form 8B** is used for independent pupils; Local Education Authority pupils in non-maintained schools; and those educated otherwise than at school or pupil referral units. Form 8B was due for return by Local Education Authorities to the Department for Education and Skills before the end of March 2005.

*Part-time equivalent pupils aged 3 at 31 December 2004 in private, voluntary and independent settings*

*Part-time equivalent pupils aged 4 at 31 December 2004 but aged 3 at 31 August 2004 in private, voluntary and independent settings*

*Full time equivalent pupils aged 4 in private, voluntary or independent settings.*

Estimated by the Secretary of State for Education and Skills based on the 2005 Early Years Census. The Early Years Census took place on the week beginning 17 January 2005. Returns were made to the Department for Education and Skills by 18 February 2005.

### Absences in pupils of primary school age

*The average number of absences (both authorised and unauthorised) of pupils of primary school age, over the period 2002/03 to 2004/05.*

Based on the academic years 2002/03, 2003/04 and 2004/05. Figures based on half days missed and provided by DfES.

## DEPARTMENT FOR WORK AND PENSIONS

### **Income Support/Income Based Jobseeker's Allowance recipients**

*The average number of dependent children of claimants receiving Income Support /Income Based Jobseeker's Allowance, over a period between August 2001 and August 2003\*, based on a 100% count of claimants in August of each year.*

Figures derived centrally by the Department for Work and Pensions from 100% scans of claimants' records. These data are then adjusted by the Department for Communities and Local Government to take account of the negative effects of seasonality as estimated by the Office for National Statistics.

\* Changes to the tax credit and benefits system means that it is no longer possible to obtain complete data on children of IS/IBJSA claimants.

*The average number of persons aged between 18 years and 64 years (inclusive) receiving Income Support/Income Based Jobseeker's Allowance or Guarantee Element of Pension Credit, over the period August 2001, August 2003 and August 2004\*\*. Based on a 100% count of claimants in August of each year.*

*The average number of persons receiving Income Support/Income Based Jobseeker's Allowance or Guarantee Element of Pension Credit, over the period August 2001, August 2003 and August 2004\*\*. Based on a 100% count of claimants in August of each year.*

Figures derived centrally by the Department for Work and Pensions from 100% scans of claimants' records. Data for the IBJSA element will be scaled using claimant count data at local authority level.

\*\* Errors occurred with the extraction of records for the August 2002 and August 2003 100% scan for IBJSA claimants. Data for 2002 are not available.

### **Persons who are, or whose partner is, aged 60 years and over and in receipt of Income Support/Income Based Jobseeker's Allowance or Guarantee Element of Pension Credit**

*The average number of persons who are, or whose partner is, aged 60 years and over and in receipt of Income Support/Income Based Jobseeker's Allowance or Guarantee Element of Pension Credit. Based on the period between August 2002 and August 2003 for IS/JSA, and August 2004 for Pension Credit. Based on a 100% count of claimants in August of each year.*

Figures derived centrally by the Department for Work and Pensions from 100% scans of claimants' records.

### **Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance**

*The average number of people claiming Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance, over the period 2002 to 2004, based on a 100% count of claimants.*

Figures derived centrally by the Department for Work and Pensions from 100% scans of claimants' records.

### **Elderly on Attendance Allowance**

*The average number of persons, aged 65 and over, in receipt of attendance allowance, over a period between May 2003 and May 2005, based on a 100% scan of claimants in May of each year.*

Figures derived centrally by the Information Directorate using the Work and Pensions Longitudinal Data which is a 100% scan of claimants on the Attendance Allowance Computer System.

### **Adults receiving Disability Living Allowance**

*The average number of persons, aged 18 to 64, in receipt of lower, middle or higher rates of disability living allowance, over a period between May 2003 and May 2005, based on a 100% scan of claimants in May of each year.*

Figures derived centrally by the Information Directorate using the Work and Pensions Longitudinal Data which is a 100% scan of claimants on the Disability Living Allowance Computer System.

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

### Local Authority Supported Residents

*The number of local authority supported residents in permanent residential and nursing care in 2004 aged 65 and over and 90 and over.*

Figures are based on the Form **SR1 2003/04** returns from each authority and relate to the number of residents in permanent residential and nursing care homes and other residential accommodation who were supported by the local authority on 31 March 2004.

*These data should have been returned to the Department of Health by the end of May 2004. Any changes should have been notified to the DCLG (formerly ODPM) by 3 October 2005.*

HOME OFFICE

### **Police Grant Rate**

*The proportion of police funding that is met directly by the Home Department through police specific grant.*

Amounts of police specific grant will be specified in the Police Grant Report (England and Wales) 2007/08.

## DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT, FOOD AND RURAL AFFAIRS

### Environment Agency and Internal Drainage Boards levies

#### *Flood defence payments to Internal Drainage Boards (IDBs).*

Special levies payable in 2005/06 to the IDBs are taken from Section 3 of the Annual Reports for the IDBs for the year ending March 2005 (Form IDB1) provided to the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.

Authorities were requested to inform DCLG (formerly ODPM) on or before 3 October 2005 of any changes to the basis of the levies for 2005/06 or to the Internal Drainage Boards.

#### *Flood defence payments to the Environment Agency (English Flood Defence Committees).*

Actual 2005/06 levies payable to the Environment Agency in respect of English Flood Defence Committees are taken from information provided to the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs by the Environment Agency.

Authorities were requested to inform DCLG (formerly ODPM) on or before 3 October 2005 of any changes to the basis of the levies for 2005/06 or to the flood defence districts.

## DEPARTMENT FOR TRANSPORT

### Road lengths

*The length, on 1 April 2005, of principal roads and motorways*

Figures are based on DfT's Road Network Database and are prepared in conjunction with the Highways Agency.

*The length, on 1 April 2005, of:*

- *principal motorways*
- *principal built-up roads;*
- *principal non built-up roads;*
- *other built-up roads;*
- *other non built-up roads; and*  
*within the area of the authority.*

The lengths of principal roads are based on DfT's Road Network Database. Figures relate to the roads for which the Highway Authority are responsible.

### **Other road lengths**

The lengths of other roads will be based on the statutory **R199b** return from each highway authority and relate to the roads for which the highway authority is responsible. These roads exclude those funded under the Maintenance of Roads Grant Determination.

*Form R199b should have been returned to the Department for Transport by 12 August 2005. The closing date for final amendments for use in the 2006/07 and 2007/08 RSG settlements was 3 October 2005.*

### Traffic flow

*The average traffic flow on principal roads during 2002, 2003 and 2004 of:*

- *all motor vehicles; and*
- *heavy goods vehicles, buses and coaches.*

Traffic flow estimates are prepared centrally on the basis of scheduled counts undertaken by private contractors and Highways Authorities under contract to the Department for Transport. Count points are surveyed on a systematic basis, with the most important links being counted each year and other links being counted less frequently. The count data for individual links are grossed-up to average annual traffic flow estimates, using national expansion factors based on data from DfT's automatic traffic counters (ATCs). Traffic on links not counted in the latest years is estimated by extrapolating the traffic estimate from the previous year, using growth factors based on ATC data. The traffic estimates are combined with information about the length of each link to produce average traffic flow estimates for the local authority as a whole.

*Department for Transport circulated its estimates of 2004 traffic flows to local highway authorities on 15 July 2005. Local highway authorities were asked to advise the Department for Transport of any queries on the data by 12 August 2005. The closing date for final amendments to 2004 traffic flow data for use in the 2006/07 and 2007/08 RSG settlements was 3 October 2005.*

## HEALTH AND SAFETY EXECUTIVE

### **The number of COMAH sites**

*The number of top tier Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH) sites as available at 3 October 2005.*

COMAH information extracted from the HSE's Hazardous Installations Division's Common Information System (CIS), as available at 3 October 2005.

## DEPARTMENT FOR COMMUNITIES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

### **Snow-lying days**

*The annual average number of days, between 1978 and 1990 inclusive, with snow lying at 9 am.*

Based on analysis of weather stations undertaken by the Department for Communities and Local Government on the basis of information from the Meteorological Office.

### **Predicted gritting days**

*The annual average number of days where gritting would have been predicted, generally averaged over the 10 most recent winters up to and including 2001/02 where data are available.*

Based on analysis of weather stations undertaken by the Department for Communities and Local Government on the basis of information from the Meteorological Office Open Road Index (MOORI).

### **Visitors**

*The annual average number of nights stayed by domestic and foreign visitors in the local authority's area.*

Figures based on the results of the 1996-2004 United Kingdom Tourism Surveys for domestic visitors, the International Passenger Survey (2002-2004) and the 1991 Census for apportionment of foreign visitors data.

*Annual number of day visitors to local authority's area.*

Figures based on the results of the Leisure Day Visits Survey 1988/89, the 1991 Census, the 1991 Survey of Visits to Tourist Attractions undertaken by the National Tourist Boards, the 1991 Census of Employment, and other information about urban areas, National Parks, areas of outstanding natural beauty and official bathing beaches. The information used for this purpose is that which was available to the Secretary of State for National Heritage on 1 November 1993.

### **Unemployment-related Benefit Claimants**

*The average number of claimants of unemployment-related benefits, currently Jobseeker's Allowance and National Insurance credits, over the period between May 2002 and April 2005*

-

- *in total;*
- *with a duration of unemployment of more than one year; and*
- *who are males aged under 25 years.*

Calculated using monthly information provided by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) through the National On-Line Manpower Information System (NOMIS).

### **Own flood defence**

*The average out-turn net current expenditure over the three years 2001/02, 2002/03 and 2003/04 on flood defence.*

Figures derived generally from information on the **Forms RO4 2001/02, RO4 2002/03 and RO5 2003/04** and excluding for this purpose any levies payable to the Environment Agency or the Internal Drainage Boards.

### **Coast protection**

*The average out-turn net current expenditure over the three years 2001/02, 2002/03 and 2003/04 on coast protection.*

Figures derived generally from information on the **Forms RO4 2001/02, RO4 2002/03 and RO5 2003/04**.

### **Coastline**

*The length of coastline.*

This is calculated from the 1991 administrative boundaries on the Ordnance Survey Boundary Line Product. The length of coastline is measured at low water to the nearest 1000 metres.

### **Fire risk frequency**

*The risk frequency of certain building types using data from 1999 to 2003.*

Figures on building type fire frequency are derived from information on **Form FDR1**.

### **Valuation Office property data**

*The number of certain building types using data for 2004.*

Figures are from ODPM (now DCLG) analysis of Valuation Office Agency data.

### **Outstanding debt and Supported Capital Expenditure (Revenue) amounts**

*Assumed outstanding debt at 1 April 2007.*

Assumed outstanding debt at 31 March 2006 (using the latest information on 2004/05 and 2005/06 Supported Capital Expenditure (Revenue) amounts) less 4% (for Minimum Revenue Provision) plus the latest information on 2006/07 SCE(R) allocations. *This indicator was not subject to the closing date of 3 October 2005.*

*Estimated Supported Capital Expenditure (Revenue) amounts - single capital pot and separate programme elements - for 2007/08.*

The indicator for an authority will be the sum of the single capital pot and separate programme element SCE(R) allocations for 2007/08. *This indicator was not subject to the closing date of 3 October 2005.*

### **PFI credits**

Support for the capital element of payments to contractors for operational PFI projects is currently provided by two Section 31 grants.

### **Tax-base for Formula Grant purposes**

*The Council Taxbases for Formula Grant purposes for 2007/08.*

For both the consultation and Settlement calculations, taxbase information will be based on the valuation list at 19 September 2005 together with information about discounts and exemptions as at 10 October 2005. This information was collected via the CTB1 forms that were returned by 21 October 2005. The resulting estimate of the taxbase as at 10 October 2005 was then projected forward for each local authority to give an estimate of the Formula Grant taxbase as at October 2007 for the calculation of RSG for 2007/08.

Please refer to <http://www.local.communities.gov.uk/finance/0607/taxbase.pdf> for more information

### **Area Cost Adjustment**

#### **ACA for services other than Education**

*A factor calculated to reflect differences in the cost of providing services (other than education) between different parts of the country.*

This factor may be based on information derived from the following sources:

- the 2002, 2003 and 2004 Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (previously the New Earnings Survey) undertaken by the Office for National Statistics;
- the resident population at 30 June 2004;
- 2003/04 Subjective Analysis Return;
- 1992/1993 Base Estimate returns;
- rateable values and hereditaments of commercial offices including crown properties at 1 August 2005 from the Valuation Office Agency;
- hereditaments and floorspace statistics for 2004 from the Commercial and Industrial Floorspace Statistics 1998-2004, published by ODPM (now DCLG);
- gross non-domestic rates and increases and reductions in rate yields, as supplied to the Department for Communities and Local Government on the National Non-Domestic Rates Provisional Contributions return for 2005/06.

#### **ACA for Education**

*A factor calculated to reflect differences in the cost of providing educational services between different parts of the country.*

This factor may be based on the above data with the addition of the following data source:

- the 2005 Revaluation of Local Authority Schools undertaken by the Valuation Office Agency.

## **ACORN data**

### **Fire safety education**

*The number of residents living in areas with a greater need for fire safety education.*

Figures are based on information from the ACORN 2001 classification provided by CACI Limited. ACORN is a geodemographic targeting classification based on a range of data including 2001 Census data. It classifies small Census neighbourhoods (Output Areas) into ACORN types according to the characteristics of their residents.

The following ACORN types have been selected as having a greater need for fire safety education:

Council terraces, unemployment, many singles  
Old people in high rise flats  
Low rise terraced estates of poorly off workers  
Low incomes, high unemployment, single parents  
Singles & single parents, high rise estates  
Low income Asian families  
Home owning, terraces  
Singles & sharers, multi ethnic areas  
Older rented terraces  
Crowded Asian terraces  
Multi ethnic purpose built estates  
Multi ethnic, crowded flats  
Multi ethnic young, converted flats  
Large families, many children, poorly educated  
Home owning Asian family areas  
Student flats and cosmopolitan sharers  
Council flats, single elderly people  
Skilled older family terraces  
Council flats, single parents, unemployment  
Young family workers

### **ACORN types 50 and 53**

*ACORN types 50 (Single parents and pensioners, council terraces) and 53 (Old people, many high-rise flats)*

Figures are based on information from the ACORN 2001 classification provided by CACI Limited. ACORN is a geodemographic targeting classification based on a range of data including 2001 Census data. It classifies small Census neighbourhoods (Output Areas) into ACORN types according to the characteristics of their residents.

### **Population defined as 'hard pressed'**

*The proportion of residents living in areas classified as ACORN category Hard Pressed.*

Figures are based on information from the ACORN 2001 classification provided by CACI Limited. ACORN is a geodemographic targeting classification based on a range of data including 2001 Census data. It classifies small Census neighbourhoods (Output Areas) into ACORN types according to the characteristics of their residents.

Hard pressed contains the following ACORN types:

Low income larger families, semis  
Older people, low income, small semis  
Low income, routine jobs, unemployment  
Low rise terraced estates of poorly off workers  
Low incomes, high unemployment, single parents  
Large families, many children, poorly educated  
Council flats, single elderly people  
Council terraces, unemployment, many singles  
Council flats, single parents, unemployment  
Old people in high rise flats  
Singles & single parents, high rise estates  
Multi ethnic purpose built estates  
Multi ethnic, crowded flats

### **Population defined as 'wealthy achievers'**

*The proportion of residents living in areas classified as ACORN category Wealthy Achievers.*

Figures are based on information from the ACORN 2001 classification provided by CACI Limited. ACORN is a geodemographic targeting classification based on a range of data including 2001 Census data. It classifies small Census neighbourhoods (Output Areas) into ACORN types according to the characteristics of their residents.

Wealthy achievers contains the following ACORN types:

Affluent mature professionals, large houses  
Affluent working families with mortgages  
Villages with wealthy commuters  
Well-off managers, larger houses  
Older affluent professionals  
Farming communities  
Old people, detached houses  
Mature couples, smaller detached houses  
Larger families, prosperous suburbs  
Well-off working families with mortgages  
Well-off managers, detached houses  
Large families & houses in rural areas

## **2001 CENSUS DATA**

2001 Census data are provided by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) to the Department for Communities and Local Government, who thereafter manages the census data used in the calculation of grant distribution.

### **Ward sparsity**

*The population of those wards (built up from output areas) within the area of the authority with 0.5 or less persons per hectare, divided by the total resident population of the authority.*

2001 Census total resident counts at output area level aggregated to ward level. Hectare information derived from the 2001 Census.

*The population of those wards (built up from output areas) within the area of the authority with more than 0.5 but less than or equal to 4 persons per hectare, divided by the total resident population of the authority.*

2001 Census total resident counts at output area level aggregated to ward level. Hectare information derived from the 2001 Census, Univariate table 02.

### **Density**

*The area of the local authority in hectares.*

Hectare information derived from the 2001 Census, Univariate table 02.

### **Children without good health**

*The proportion of residents under 18 years of age in fairly good health or bad health.*

Census area statistics table 01.

### **Children in black ethnic groups**

*The proportion of residents under 16 years of age in black ethnic groups.*

Census area statistics table 03.

### **People in 'other ethnic' groups**

*The proportion of residents in other ethnic groups (Chinese or 'other ethnic' group).*

Key statistics table 06.

### **People in mixed ethnic groups**

*The proportion of residents in mixed ethnic groups.*

Key statistics table 06.

**People aged 16 to 74 whose highest qualification attained was level one or two**

*The proportion of people aged 16 to 74 whose highest qualification attained was level one or two.*

Key statistics table 13.

**People aged 16 to 74 whose highest qualification attained was level four or five**

*The proportion of people aged 16 to 74 whose highest qualification attained was level four or five.*

Key statistics table 13.

**Females aged 16 to 74 looking after home and/or family**

*The proportion of females aged 16 to 74 whose economic activity is looking after home / family.*

Key statistics table 09c.

**Women aged 16 to 74 associate professionals**

*The proportion of women aged 16 to 74 who are in an associate professional or technical occupation.*

Numerator from Key statistics table 12c and denominator from Key statistics table 09c.

**Household population**

*Residents in households in 2001 aged 65 years and over and aged 90 years and over and all ages.*

Standard table 01.

**Resident population**

*Resident population in 2001 aged 65 years and over and aged 90 years and over and all ages.*

Standard table 01 and key statistics table 01.

**Older people in rented accommodation**

*The proportion of persons aged 65 years and over living in rented accommodation.*

Theme table 05.

### **Older people living in one person households**

*The proportion of persons aged 65 years and over who are living in one person households.*

Theme table 05.

### **Sparsity**

*The population of those output areas within the area of the authority with 0.5 or less persons per hectare, divided by the total resident population of the authority.*

2001 Census total resident counts at output area level, from key statistics table 01. Hectare information derived from the 2001 Census, from univariate table 02.

*The population of those output areas within the area of the authority with more than 0.5 but less than or equal to 4 persons per hectare, divided by the total resident population of the authority.*

2001 Census total resident counts at output area level, from key statistics table 01. Hectare information derived from the 2001 Census, from Univariate table 02.

### **Sparsity - People aged 65 and over**

*The population aged 65 years and over of those lower super output areas within the area of the authority with 0.08 or less persons per hectare, divided by the resident population aged 65 years and over of the authority.*

2001 Census resident counts at lower super output area level, from univariate table 04. Hectare information derived from the 2001 Census, from Univariate table 02.

*The population aged 65 years and over of those lower super output areas within the area of the authority with more than 0.08 but equal to or less than 0.64 persons per hectare, divided by the resident population aged 65 years and over of the authority.*

2001 Census resident counts at lower super output area level, from univariate table 04. Hectare information derived from the 2001 Census, from univariate table 02.

### **Households with no family**

*The proportion of households with no family.*

Univariate table 68.

### **People aged 18 to 64 who are long term unemployed or have never worked**

*The proportion of people aged 18 to 64 who are long term unemployed or who have never worked.*

Theme table 07.

### **People aged 18 to 64 in routine or semi routine occupations**

*The proportion of people aged 18 to 64 who are in routine or semi routine occupations.*

Theme table 07.

### **Terraced households**

*The proportion of households which are terraced (including end terraced).*

Key statistics table 16.

### **Single parent households**

*The proportion of households which are lone parent household with dependent children.*

Key statistics table 20.

### **Overcrowded households**

*The proportion of households with an occupancy rating of -1 or less.*

Key statistics table 19.

### **Population density**

*The number of residents per hectare for each output area within the area of the authority at the 2001 Census multiplied by the output area's share of the total resident population in the authority.*

2001 Census resident counts at output area level, from key statistics table 01. Hectare information derived from the 2001 Census, from univariate table 02.

### **Country of birth**

*The number of persons who were born outside the UK, Republic of Ireland, Ireland (part not specified), the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, The European Union and the USA.*

Standard table 15.

### **Day Time Net Inflow**

*The number of persons working but not resident in the area minus the number of persons resident in but working outside the area.*

Data extracted from Origin and Destination / Travel to Work tables W101 and TV101.

### **Number of rooms per household resident**

*The average number rooms per household resident.*

Key statistics table 19.

### **Student housing**

*The proportion of households comprising: other households; all student.*

Key statistics table 20.

### **Residents in routine / semi-routine occupations or never worked / long term unemployed**

*The proportion of residents in routine / semi-routine occupations or who have never worked / long term unemployed.*

Theme table 07.