



Data Definitions of Indicators for 2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-11 Part 1 (Draft)

**Local Government Grant Distribution
Consultation – December 2007**

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INTRODUCTION

This document contains definitions of indicators that will be used in the calculation of Relative Needs Formulae (RNF) for 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11. Part 1 provides information for all service blocks except Capital Finance, Part 2 provides details for Capital Finance. This document provides additional information to that supplied in the Local Government Finance Report (England).

Where possible the indicator names correspond to the names used on Table 1. Text included in brackets after an indicator name is the short variable name used in Communities and Local Government internal systems - this is also shown on Table 1. When referring to an indicator in correspondence it is useful to include both the full and short variable name to avoid any confusion.

Every effort is made to ensure this document is accurate, however the document has no legal basis and should only be used as a guide.

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An electronic copy of this annex can be found on the Internet at:
<http://www.local.communities.gov.uk/finance/0809/grant.htm>

Further information on the RNF system and local government finance can be found on the Internet at: <http://www.local.communities.gov.uk>

CHILDREN'S SERVICES

PROJECTED POPULATION AGED 13 TO 19 IN 2008

[proj13to19_08]

The projected number of residents aged 13 to 19 years in 2008.

Source: As estimated by the Registrar General. ONS produces the official long-term sub-national population projections in England at local authority level. These revised projections were published by ONS on 27 September 2007. These are trend-based projections and project forward the population for each year for twenty-five years into the future. The projections use the revised 2004 mid-year population estimates (published by ONS on 22 August 2007) 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 were constrained to the totals for England produced by GAD in the national projections.

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PROJECTED POPULATION AGED 13 TO 19 IN 2009

[proj13to19_09]

The projected number of residents aged 13 to 19 years in 2009.

Source: As estimated by the Registrar General. ONS produces the official long-term sub-national population projections in England at local authority level. These revised projections were published by ONS on 27 September 2007. These are trend-based projections and project forward the population for each year for twenty-five years into the future. The projections use the revised 2004 mid-year population estimates (published by ONS on 22 August 2007) 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 were constrained to the totals for England produced by GAD in the national projections.

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PROJECTED POPULATION AGED 13 TO 19 IN 2010

[proj13to19_10]

The projected number of residents aged 13 to 19 years in 2010.

Source: As estimated by the Registrar General. ONS produces the official long-term sub-national population projections in England at local authority level. These revised projections were published by ONS on 27 September 2007. These are trend-based projections and project forward the population for each year for twenty-five years into the future. The projections use the revised 2004 mid-year population estimates (published by ONS on 22 August 2007) 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 were constrained to the totals for England produced by GAD in the national projections.

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CHILDREN OF INCOME SUPPORT/INCOME BASED JOBSEEKER'S ALLOWANCE CLAIMANTS ABOVE THRESHOLD

Either:

- (i) **Children of Income Support/ Income Based Jobseeker's Allowance Claimants** (as defined below) *minus* 0.0971

- (ii) or zero, whichever is the greater.

Where the term in **bold** is defined below.

CHILDREN OF INCOME SUPPORT/ INCOME BASED JOBSEEKER'S ALLOWANCE CLAIMANTS

[iskid3]

The proportion of dependent children of claimants receiving Income Support or Income Based Jobseeker's Allowance averaged over a period between August 2000 and August 2002.

Numerator:

The result of:

- (i) The average number of dependent children of claimants receiving Income Support over a period between August 2000 and August 2002; *plus*
- (ii) The average number of dependent children of claimants receiving Income Based Jobseeker's Allowance over a period between August 2000 and August 2001.

Source: The average number of dependent children of claimants receiving Income Support in 2000, 2001 and 2002, plus, the average number of dependent children of claimants receiving Income Based Jobseeker's Allowance in 2000 and 2001. Estimated by the Secretary of State for Work and Pensions on the basis of information available at the end of August of each year. Figures are derived centrally by Secretary of State for Work and Pensions from a 100% scan of claimants for August of each year.

The average number of dependent children of claimants receiving Income Support/ Income Based Jobseeker's Allowance has been adjusted by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government to take account of negative effects of seasonality as estimated by the Office for National Statistics on the basis of 3 years of quarterly information from August 1992 to May 1995. The adjustment is calculated as follows:

Number of Dependent Children of Claimants *divided by*
the Seasonal Adjustment Factor;

where the *Seasonal Adjustment Factor* is one (1) for all authorities other than those listed below where the appropriate factor is shown:

<u>Local Authority</u>	<u>Seasonal Adjustment Factor</u>
East Sussex	0.994
Brighton and Hove	0.994
East Riding of Yorkshire	0.993
Kingston upon Hull	0.993
North East Lincolnshire	0.993
North Lincolnshire	0.993
Devon	0.991
Plymouth	0.991
Torbay	0.991
Kent	0.990
The Medway Towns	0.990
Norfolk	0.990
Northumberland	0.989
Essex	0.984
Thurrock	0.984
Southend-on-Sea	0.984
Cornwall	0.984
Lincolnshire	0.979
<u>Isle of Wight Council</u>	<u>0.966</u>

Paper SWG:SSAG(96)11 of the SSA Sub Group of the Settlement Working Group (by the DSS (now Department for Work And Pensions)) describes, in more detail, the procedures used to calculate estimates of the number of dependants of Income Support claimants. Paper SWG:SSAG(96)75 presents the results of analysis commissioned from the Office for National Statistics on seasonality issues.

Please note that the numerator is frozen from the 2005-06 settlement until the transition to the Child Tax Credit system is complete.

Denominator: Resident children under 18 years of age at 30 June 2003.

Source: As estimated by the Registrar General. Estimates of the population are based on the 2001 Census counts of usual residents by age and sex, updated to 30 June 2003 (as published by ONS on 22 August 2007) to reflect births, deaths, estimated migration, and ageing of the population. Additional information can be found at www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=575

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SECONDARY LOW ACHIEVING ETHNIC GROUPS ABOVE THRESHOLD

Either:

- (i) **Pupils of secondary school age in low achieving ethnic groups** (as defined below) *minus* 0.0079
- (ii) or zero, whichever is the greater

Where the term in **bold** is defined below.

PUPILS OF SECONDARY SCHOOL AGE IN LOW ACHIEVING ETHNIC GROUPS

[ethsec]

The proportion of pupils in secondary schools who are in ethnic groups considered to be low achieving.

Numerator: The number of pupils in secondary schools who are from ethnic groups considered by the Secretary of State for Children, Schools and Families to be low achieving.

Source: Based on returns to the **School Census (SC) 2007**, which took place on 18 January 2007. Returns were made by Local Education Authorities to the Department for Children, Schools and Families by 14 February 2007. The low achieving ethnic groups comprise of the following:

Gypsy/Roma and Travellers of Irish Heritage, White and Black African, White and Black Caribbean, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Black Caribbean, Black African, Any 'other' Black background, Any 'other' ethnic group.

Denominator: The number of pupils in secondary schools who had an ethnic group recorded.

Source: As estimated by the Secretary of State for Children, Schools and Families based on returns from schools to the SC (see above).

PUPILS AGED 3 TO 18

[pup3to18_j07]

The full-time equivalent number of pupils aged 3 to 18, calculated as

The sum of:

- (i) **Pupils aged 2 with Special Educational Needs** (as defined below) *divided by 2;*

- (ii) **Pupils aged 3** (as defined below) *divided by 2*;
- (iii) **Pupils aged 4** (as defined below);
- (iv) **Pupils aged 5 and over** (as defined below).
- (v) **Pupils in academies** (as defined below)

Pupils at independent schools becoming maintained schools

Numbers of pupils aged 3 and over as defined above have been adjusted, as the Secretary of State for Children, Schools and Families considers appropriate to reflect:

- (i) the estimated number of children in independent schools in respect of which the Secretary of State for Children, Schools and Families had approved by 1 October 2007 proposals under section 212 of the Education Act 1996 for such schools to be maintained by a local education authority during the 2008-09 financial year; *and*
- (ii) the estimated number of children in independent schools in respect of which the Secretary of State for Children, Schools and Families had approved by 1 October 2007 proposals under section 41 of the Education Act 1996 for such schools to be maintained by a local education authority during the 2008-09 financial year.

PUPILS AGED 2 WITH SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS

[pup2sen]

The part-time equivalent number of pupils aged 2 at 31 December 2006 with Special Educational Needs.

Source: The number of part-time equivalent pupils aged 2 with Special Educational Needs at 31 December 2006, as estimated by the Secretary of State for Children, Schools and Families based on the School Census (SC) 2007, which took place on 18 January 2007. SC returns were made to the Department for Children, Schools and Families by 14 February 2007.

PUPILS AGED 3

[pup3]

The sum of:

- (i) **The part-time equivalent number of pupils aged 4 at 31 December 2006 but aged 3 at 31 August 2006 in maintained schools; *plus***

(ii) **The part-time equivalent number of pupils aged 4 at 31 December 2006 but aged 3 at 31 August 2006 in private, voluntary and independent settings in receipt of a place funded by the Local Education Authority; plus**

(iii) Either

The part-time equivalent number of pupils aged 3 at 31 December 2006 in maintained schools; plus

The part-time equivalent number of pupils aged 3 at 31 December 2006 in private, voluntary and independent settings in receipt of a place funded by the Local Education Authority.

or

The resident population aged 3 at 30 June 2006, multiplied by 0.90,

Whichever is the greater.

Where the terms in **bold** are defined below.

(i) PUPILS AGED 4 AT 31 DECEMBER 2006 BUT 3 AT 31 AUGUST 2006 IN MAINTAINED SCHOOLS.

[pup34asc]

The part-time equivalent number of pupils aged 4 at 31 December 2006 but aged 3 at 31 August 2006 in maintained schools (also referred to as rising 4 year olds).

Source: The number of part-time equivalent pupils aged 4 at 31 December 2006 but 3 at 31 August 2006 as estimated by the Secretary of State for Children, Schools and Families based on the School Census (SC) 2007, which took place on 18 January 2007. SC returns were made to the Department for Children, Schools and Families by 14 February 2007.

Part-time equivalent numbers of pupils aged 4 at 31 December 2006 but aged 3 at 31 August 2006 in the maintained sector are estimated by the Secretary of State for Children, Schools and Families, mainly on the basis of a count at the beginning of the Spring term 2007. Pupils in the count are those who were registered at nursery, community, foundation or voluntary schools or community or foundation special schools maintained by the authority. This also includes pupils registered at independent schools, or schools not maintained by an authority and approved by the Secretary of State for Children, Schools and Families as special schools under Section 342 of the Education Act 1996, and in respect of whom tuition fees are paid in full by the

authority. In calculating the part-time equivalent number of pupils, both part time pupils and full time pupils are counted as one part-time equivalent pupil.

(ii) PUPILS AGED 4 AT 31 DECEMBER 2006 BUT 3 AT 31 AUGUST 2006 IN PRIVATE, VOLUNTARY OR INDEPENDENT SETTINGS.

[pup34pvi]

The part-time equivalent number of pupils aged 4 at 31 December 2006 but aged 3 at 31 August 2006 in private, voluntary and independent settings in receipt of a place funded by the Local Education Authority (also referred to as rising 4 year olds).

Source: The number of pupils aged 4 at 31 December 2006 but 3 at 31 August 2006 in private, voluntary and independent settings in receipt of a place funded by the Local Education Authority. As estimated by the Secretary of State for Children, Schools and Families based on the 2007 Early Years Census which took place on 15 January 2007.

Part-time equivalent numbers of pupils aged 4 at 31 December 2006 but aged 3 at 31 August 2006 in private, voluntary or independent sectors are estimated by the Secretary of State for Children, Schools and Families on the basis of a count at the beginning of the Spring term 2007. Pupils in the count are those who are receiving nursery education, which is funded by the Local Education Authority and provided in the private, voluntary or independent sectors by a person other than a Local Education Authority. This also includes pupils educated in local authority provision outside nursery or maintained schools but not in private, voluntary or independent settings and for whom funding is provided by the Local Education Authority. In calculating the part-time equivalent number of pupils, five sessions or above are calculated to be the equivalent of a part-time pupil. Pupils attending less than five sessions are counted pro-rata to the number of sessions attended; for example a pupils attending one session a week will be counted as one fifth of a part-time equivalent pupil.

(iii) PUPILS AGED 3 IN MAINTAINED SCHOOLS.

[pup3asc]

The part-time equivalent number of pupils aged 3 at 31 December 2006 in maintained schools

Source: The part-time equivalent number of pupils aged 3 at 31 December 2006 in maintained schools as estimated by the Secretary of State for Children, Schools and Families based on the School Census (SC) 2007, which took place on 18 January 2007. Returns were made to the Department for Children, Schools and Families by 14 February 2007.

Part-time equivalent numbers of pupils aged 3 at 31 December 2006 in the maintained sector are estimated by the Secretary of State for Children, Schools and Families, mainly on the basis of a count at the beginning of the Spring term 2007. Pupils in the count are those who were registered at nursery, community, foundation or voluntary schools or community or foundation special schools maintained by the authority. This also includes pupils registered at independent schools, or schools not maintained by an authority and approved by the Secretary of State for Education and Skills as special schools under Section 342 of the Education Act 1996, and in respect of whom tuition fees are paid in full by the authority. In calculating the part-time equivalent number of pupils, both part time pupils and full time pupils are counted as one part-time equivalent pupil.

PUPILS AGED 3 IN PRIVATE, VOLUNTARY OR INDEPENDENT SETTINGS

[pup3pvi]

The part-time equivalent number of pupils aged 3 at 31 December 2006 who are educated in private, voluntary or independent settings in receipt of a place funded by the Local Education Authority.

Source: The part-time equivalent number of pupils aged 3 at 31 December 2006 in private, voluntary or independent settings in receipt of a place funded by the Local Education Authority, as estimated by the Secretary of State for Children, Schools and Families on the basis of the number of sessions in the Spring term 2007.

Part-time equivalent numbers of pupils aged 3 at 31 December 2006 in private, voluntary or independent sectors are estimated by the Secretary of State for Children, Schools and Families, on the basis of the number of sessions in the Spring term 2007. Pupils in the count are those who are receiving nursery education which is provided in the private, voluntary or independent sectors by a person other than a local education authority, who is in receipt of a place funded by the Local Education Authority. This also includes pupils educated in local authority provision outside nursery or maintained schools but not in private, voluntary or independent settings and for whom the authority provides funding. In calculating the part-time equivalent number of pupils, five sessions or above are calculated to be the equivalent of a part-time pupil. Pupils attending less than five sessions are counted pro-rata to the number of sessions attended; for example a pupil attending one session a week will be counted as one fifth of a part-time equivalent pupil.

RESIDENT POPULATION AGED 3

[pop3]

Resident population aged 3 years at 30 June 2006.

Source: As estimated by the Registrar General. Estimates of the population are based on the 2001 Census counts of usual residents by age and sex, updated to 30 June 2006 to reflect births, deaths, estimated migration, and ageing of the population. Additional information can be found at www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=575

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PUPILS AGED 4

[pup4]

The sum of

- (i) **Pupils aged 4 in schools maintained by the authority; plus**
- (ii) **Pupils aged 4 in private, voluntary or independent setting**

Where the terms in **bold** are defined below.

(i) PUPILS AGED 4 IN SCHOOLS MAINTAINED BY THE AUTHORITY

[pup4fte]

The full-time equivalent number of pupils who had attained the age of 4 and had not attained the age of 5 in schools maintained by the authority as at 31 August 2006.

In calculating full-time equivalent numbers of pupils, part-time pupils have been counted as half the value of full-time pupils.

Source The full-time equivalent number of pupils aged 4 at 31 August 2006 in maintained schools as estimated by the Secretary of State for Children, Schools and Families based on the School Census (SC) 2007, which took place on 18 January 2007, and Form 8B.

Full-time equivalent numbers of pupils aged 4 in maintained schools are estimated by the Secretary of State for Children, Schools and Families, mainly on the basis of a count at the beginning of the Spring term 2007. Pupils in the count are those who were registered at nursery, community, foundation or voluntary schools or community or foundation special schools maintained by the authority. This also includes pupils registered at independent schools, or schools not maintained by an authority and approved by the Secretary of State for Children, Schools and Families as special schools under Section 342 of the Education Act 1996, and in respect of whom the tuition fees are

paid in full by the authority. In calculating the full-time equivalent number of pupils, part-time pupils have been calculated as half the value of full-time pupils.

(ii) PUPILS AGED 4 IN PRIVATE, VOLUNTARY OR INDEPENDENT SETTINGS

[pup4pvi]

The full-time equivalent number of pupils who have attained the age of 4 and had not attained the age of 5 as at 31 August 2006 in private, voluntary and independent settings and in receipt of a place funded by the Local Education Authority.

Source: The number of full-time equivalent pupils aged 4 and had not attained the age of 5 as at 31 August 2006, in private, voluntary and independent settings in receipt of a place funded by the local education authority. As estimated by the Secretary of State for Children, Schools and Families based on the 2007 Early Years Census data collection exercise from providers and confirmed by LEAs.

Full-time equivalent numbers of pupils who had attained the age of 4 and had not attained the age of 5 as at 31 August 2006, in the private, voluntary or independent sectors are estimated by the Secretary of State for Children, Schools and Families on the basis of a count at the beginning of the Spring term 2007. Pupils in the count are those who are receiving nursery education, which is funded by the local education authority and provided in the private, voluntary or independent sectors by a person other than a local education authority. This also includes pupils educated in local authority provision outside nursery or maintained schools but not in private, voluntary or independent settings and for whom funding is provided by the local education authority. In calculating the full-time equivalent number of pupils, ten sessions are calculated to be the equivalent of a full-time pupil and pupils attending sessions below this are counted pro-rata to the number of sessions attended, for example a pupil attending one session a week will count as one tenth of a full-time equivalent pupil.

PUPILS AGED 5 AND OVER

[pup5plus]

The number of pupils aged 5 and over at 31 August 2006. Pupils included are those at schools maintained by the authority or grant maintained schools in the area of the authority, sixth forms, Pupil Referral Units and pupils educated otherwise than in maintained schools under arrangements made by the authority.

Source: Number of pupils aged 5 and over as at 31 August 2006 as estimated by Secretary of State for Children, Schools and

Families mainly on the basis of a count at the beginning of the Spring term 2007 using information from the School Census (SC) 2007, which took place on 18 January 2007 and Form 8B.

PUPILS IN ACADEMIES

[pupacad]

The number of pupils aged 3 to 18 in academies.

Source: The number of pupils in academies, as estimated by the Secretary of State for Children, Schools and Families based on the School Census (SC) 2007, which took place on 18 January 2007. SC returns were made to the Department for Children, Schools and Families by 14 February 2007.

RESIDENT PUPILS AGED 3 TO 18

[respupall]

The number of pupils aged 3 to 18 resident in the Local Authority area as at 31 August 2006.

Source: Number of pupils as at 31 August 2006 estimated by the Secretary of State for Children, Schools and Families mainly on the basis of a count at the beginning of the Spring term 2007. Supplied by the School Census (SC), which took place on 18 January 2007; Form 8B; Early Years Census exercise and the number of pupils receiving nursery education in a private, voluntary or independent setting in the Spring term 2007 for whom the authority provides funding.

WARD SPARSITY

[sparsity.new]

The population sparsity of each local authority measured at ward level.

The sum of (i) and (ii), defined below.

(i) Super Sparsity

Numerator: The resident population of those wards within the area of the authority with 0.5 or fewer residents per hectare *multiplied by 3.5*.

Source: 2001 Census, total resident counts at ward level, Univariate Table UV02 "Population Density". Cells 0001 and 0002.

Denominator: The resident population.

Source: 2001 Census, Univariate Table UV02 "Population Density". Cell 0001.

(ii) **Sparsity**

Numerator: The resident population of those wards within the area of the authority at the 2001 Census with more than 0.5 but less than or equal to 4 residents per hectare.

Source: 2001 Census, total resident counts at ward level, Univariate Table UV02 "Population Density". Cells 0001 and 0002.

Denominator: The resident population.

Source: 2001 Census, Univariate Table UV02 "Population Density". Cell 0001.

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PROJECTED POPULATION AGED 0 TO 17 IN 2008

[proj0to17_08]

The projected number of residents under 18 years of age in 2008.

Source: As estimated by the Registrar General. ONS produces the official long-term sub-national population projections in England at local authority level. These revised projections were published by ONS on 27 September 2007. These are trend-based projections and project forward the population for each year for twenty-five years into the future. The projections use the revised 2004 mid-year population estimates (published by ONS on 22 August 2007) 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 were constrained to the totals for England produced by GAD in the national projections.

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PROJECTED POPULATION AGED 0 TO 17 IN 2009

[proj0to17_09]

The projected number of residents under 18 years of age in 2009.

Source: As estimated by the Registrar General. ONS produces the official long-term sub-national population projections in England at local authority level. These revised projections were published by ONS on 27 September 2007. These are trend-based projections and project forward the population for each year for twenty-five years into the future. The projections use the revised 2004 mid-year population estimates (published by ONS on 22 August 2007) 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 were constrained to the totals for England produced by GAD in the national projections.

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PROJECTED POPULATION AGED 0 TO 17 IN 2010

[proj0to17_10]

The projected number of residents under 18 years of age in 2010.

Source: As estimated by the Registrar General. ONS produces the official long-term sub-national population projections in England at local authority level. These revised projections were published by ONS on 27 September 2007. These are trend-based projections and project forward the population for each year for twenty-five years into the future. The projections use the revised 2004 mid-year population estimates (published by ONS on 22 August 2007) 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 were constrained to the totals for England produced by GAD in the national projections.

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CHILDREN WITHOUT GOOD HEALTH

[kidhealth]

The proportion of dependent children aged 0 to 18 without good health.

Numerator: The number of children aged 0 to 18 in fairly good health or bad health.

Source: 2001 Census, Census Area Statistics Theme Table CAST01 "Theme table on dependent children". Cells 0229 and 0235.

Denominator: The number of dependent children aged 0 to 18.

Source: 2001 Census, Census Area Statistics Theme Table CAST01 "Theme table on dependent children". Cell 0001.

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INCOME SUPPORT/ INCOME BASED JOBSEEKER'S ALLOWANCE/ GUARANTEE ELEMENT OF PENSION CREDIT CLAIMANTS AGED 18 TO 64 YEARS

[is18643q]

The proportion of people who were, or whose partner was, aged between 18 and 64 (inclusive) and in receipt of Income Support or Income Based Jobseeker's Allowance or Guarantee element of Pension Credit, over a period between May 2004 and February 2007.

Numerator:

The result of:

- (i) The average number of persons who were, or whose partner was, aged between 18 and 64 (inclusive) years receiving Income Support over the period May 2004 to February 2007; *plus*
- (ii) The average number of persons who were, or whose partner was, aged between 18 and 64 (inclusive) years receiving Income Based Jobseekers Allowance over the period August 2004 to August 2006; *plus*
- (iii) The average number of persons who were, or whose partner was, aged between 18 and 64 (inclusive) years receiving Guarantee Element of Pension Credit over the period May 2004 to February 2007.

Source: The average number of people aged between 18 and 64 (inclusive) receiving Income Support allowance in the 12 quarters May 2004 through to February 2007, plus, the average number of people aged between 18 and 64 (inclusive) receiving Income Based Jobseekers allowance in August 2004, August 2005 and August 2006, plus, the average number of people aged between 18 and 64 (inclusive) receiving Guarantee Element of Pension Credit in the 12 quarters May 2004 through to February 2007, Estimated by the Secretary of State for Work and Pensions on the basis of information available at the end of August of each period. The Income Support and Pension Credit figures are derived centrally by the Department for Work and Pensions from the Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study (WPLS) based on 100% quarterly counts of claimants. The Income Based Job Seeker's Allowance figures are derived from the DWP Computer System, based on 100% count of claimants' records in August of each year.

Denominator: The resident population aged 18 to 64 at 30 June 2006.

Source: As estimated by the Registrar General. Estimates of the population are based on the 2001 Census counts of usual residents by age and sex, updated to 30 June 2006 to reflect births, deaths, estimated migration, and ageing of the population. Additional information can be found at www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=575

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CHILDREN IN BLACK ETHNIC GROUPS

[kidblacketh]

The proportion of children aged 0 to 15 in black ethnic groups.

Numerator: The number of children aged 0 to 15 in black ethnic groups (Black Caribbean, Black African or other Black ethnicity).

Source: 2001 Census, Census Area Statistics Theme Table CAST03 "Theme table on Ethnic Group - people". Cells 0064, 0065, 0066, 0081, 0082 and 0083.

Denominator: The number of children aged 0 to 15 in all ethnic groups.

Source: 2001 Census, Census Area Statistics Theme Table CAST03 "Theme table on Ethnic Group - people". Cells 0052 and 0069.

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FOSTER COST ADJUSTMENT

A factor to reflect differences in the cost of providing foster care. This is calculated as:

- (i) 14.8648 *multiplied by* **PEOPLE IN OTHER ETHNIC GROUPS;**
plus
- (ii) 34.3436 *multiplied by* **PEOPLE IN MIXED ETHNIC GROUPS;**
plus
- (iii) 14.0199 *multiplied by* **PEOPLE AGED 16 TO 74 WHOSE HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED WAS LEVEL 1 OR 2;**
plus
- (iv) 6.3347 *multiplied by* **PEOPLE AGED 16 TO 74 WHOSE HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED WAS LEVEL 4 OR 5;**
plus
- (v) 20.0811 *multiplied by* **FEMALES AGED 16 TO 74 LOOKING AFTER HOME AND/OR FAMILY;** *minus*
- (vi) 4.8612

For the 2008-09 Settlement:

The result of the above is *divided by 4.4474, multiplied by 0.2, and then added to 0.8.*

The indicator is the result of the above calculation *divided by 0.9345* calculated to 4 decimal places.

For the 2009-10 Settlement:

The result of the above is *divided by 4.4497, multiplied by 0.2, and then added to 0.8.*

The indicator is the result of the above calculation *divided by 0.9344* calculated to 4 decimal places.

For the 2010-11 Settlement:

The result of the above is *divided by 4.4517, multiplied by 0.2, and then added to 0.8.*

The indicator is the result of the above calculation *divided by 0.9344* calculated to 4 decimal places.

Where the terms in **bold** are defined below.

PEOPLE IN OTHER ETHNIC GROUPS

[othereth]

The proportion of people in other ethnic groups.

Numerator: The number of people in other ethnic groups (Chinese or other ethnic group).

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS06 "Ethnic Group". Cells 0016 and 0017.

Denominator: The number of people in all ethnic groups.

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS06 "Ethnic Group". Cell 0001.

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PEOPLE IN MIXED ETHNIC GROUPS

[mixeth]

The proportion of people in mixed ethnic groups.

Numerator: The number of people in mixed ethnic groups (White and black Caribbean, white and black African, white and Asian or other mixed ethnicity).

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS06 "Ethnic Group". Cells 0005, 0006, 0007 and 0008.

Denominator: The number of people in all ethnic groups.

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS06 "Ethnic Group". Cell 0001.

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PEOPLE AGED 16 TO 74 WHOSE HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED WAS LEVEL 1 OR 2

[qual12]

The proportion of people aged 16 to 74 whose highest qualification attained was level 1 or 2.

Numerator: The number of people aged 16 to 74 whose highest qualification attained was level 1 or 2. Level 1 qualification is one or more 'O' level pass, any CSE or GCSE grade, an NVQ level 1 or a foundation GNVQ. Level 2 qualification is five or more 'O' level passes, five or more CSEs (grade 1), five or more GCSEs (grade A to C), a School Certificate, one plus 'A' or 'AS' Level, an NVQ level 2 or an intermediate GNVQ.

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS13 "Qualifications and Students". Cells 0003 and 0004.

Denominator: All people aged 16 to 74.

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS13 "Qualifications and Students". Cell 0001.

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PEOPLE AGED 16 TO 74 WHOSE HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ATTAINED WAS LEVEL 4 OR 5
[qual45]

The proportion of people aged 16 to 74 whose highest qualification attained was level 4 or 5.

Numerator: The number of people aged 16 to 74 with their highest qualification being level 4 or 5. Levels 4 or 5 are a first degree, higher degree, NVQ levels 4 and 5. HNC, HND or Qualified Teacher, Medical Doctor, Dentist, Nurse, Midwife or Health Visitor Status,

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS13 "Qualifications and Students". Cell 0006.

Denominator: All people aged 16 to 74.

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS13 "Qualifications and Students". Cell 0001.

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FEMALES AGED 16 TO 74 LOOKING AFTER HOME AND/OR FAMILY
[f1674home]

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

Numerator: The number of females aged 16 to 74 whose economic activity is looking after the home and/or the family.

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS09c, "Economic Activity". Cell 0009.

Denominator: The number of females aged 16 to 74.

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS09c, "Economic Activity". Cell 0001.

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AREA COST ADJUSTMENT FOR EDUCATION

A factor calculated to reflect differences in the cost of providing education services across the country. It is generally based on information derived from the following sources: the 2004, 2005 and 2006 Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings provided by the Office for National Statistics; Base Estimate returns 1992-93; Subjective Analysis Return 2003-04 and 2005-06; the 2005 Revaluation of Local Authority Schools undertaken by the Valuation Office and the total resident population at 30 June 2006, as estimated by the Registrar General.

AREA COST ADJUSTMENT FOR CHILDREN'S SOCIAL CARE AND YOUNGER ADULTS' PERSONAL SOCIAL SERVICES

A factor calculated to reflect differences in the cost of providing children's social care and younger adults' personal social services across the country. It is generally based on information derived from the following sources: the 2004, 2005 and 2006 Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings provided by the Office for National Statistics; Base Estimate returns 1992-93; Subjective Analysis Return 2003-04 and 2005-06; Trading Services Revenue accounts 2005-06; Council Personal Social Services Gross Expenditure PSS EX1 2005-06; and the total resident population as at 30 June 2006, as estimated by the Registrar General.

ADULTS' PERSONAL SOCIAL SERVICES

PROJECTED HOUSEHOLD AND SUPPORTED RESIDENTS AGED 65 AND OVER IN 2008

[proj65plhhsr08]

The projected resident household population aged 65 years in 2008, plus the number of Local Authority supported residents in permanent care homes in 2006.

This is calculated as follows:

- (i) the **PROJECTED RESIDENT POPULATION AGED 65 AND OVER IN 2008**; *multiplied by*
- (ii) the **HOUSEHOLD POPULATION** from the 2001 Census; *divided by*
- (iii) the **RESIDENT POPULATION** from the 2001 Census.

The result of the above calculation is *added to* the number of **LOCAL AUTHORITY SUPPORTED RESIDENTS** as at 31 March 2006, as estimated by the Secretary of State for Health.

where the terms in **bold** are as defined below.

PROJECTED HOUSEHOLD AND SUPPORTED RESIDENTS AGED 65 AND OVER IN 2009

[proj65plhhsr09]

The projected resident household population aged 65 years in 2009, plus the number of Local Authority supported residents in permanent care homes in 2006.

This is calculated as follows:

- (i) the **PROJECTED RESIDENT POPULATION AGED 65 AND OVER IN 2009**; *multiplied by*
- (ii) the **HOUSEHOLD POPULATION** from the 2001 Census; *divided by*
- (iii) the **RESIDENT POPULATION** from the 2001 Census.

The result of the above calculation is *added to* the number of **LOCAL AUTHORITY SUPPORTED RESIDENTS** as at 31 March 2006, as estimated by the Secretary of State for Health.

where the terms in **bold** are as defined below.

PROJECTED HOUSEHOLD AND SUPPORTED RESIDENTS AGED 65 AND OVER IN 2010

[proj65plhhsr10]

The projected resident household population aged 65 years in 2010, plus the number of Local Authority supported residents in permanent care homes in 2006.

This is calculated as follows:

- (i) the **PROJECTED RESIDENT POPULATION AGED 65 AND OVER IN 2010**; *multiplied by*
- (ii) the **HOUSEHOLD POPULATION** from the 2001 Census; *divided by*
- (iii) the **RESIDENT POPULATION** from the 2001 Census.

The result of the above calculation is *added to* the number of **LOCAL AUTHORITY SUPPORTED RESIDENTS** as at 31 March 2006, as estimated by the Secretary of State for Health.

where the terms in **bold** are as defined below.

HOUSEHOLD AND SUPPORTED RESIDENTS

[pop65plushhsr, pop90plushhsr]

The resident household population aged 65 years and over and 90 years and over at 30 June 2006, plus the number of Local Authority supported residents in permanent care homes in 2006.

This is calculated (for each age group) as follows:

- (i) the **RESIDENT POPULATION** at 30 June 2006; *multiplied by*
- (ii) the **HOUSEHOLD POPULATION** from the 2001 Census; *divided by*
- (iii) the **RESIDENT POPULATION** from the 2001 Census.

The result of the above calculation is *added to* the number of **LOCAL AUTHORITY SUPPORTED RESIDENTS** as at 31 March 2006, as estimated by the Secretary of State for Health.

where the terms in **bold** are as defined below.

PROJECTED POPULATION AGED 65 AND OVER IN 2008

[proj65plus_08]

The projected number of residents aged 65 years and over in 2008.

Source: As estimated by the Registrar General. ONS produces the official long-term sub-national population projections in England at local authority level. These revised projections were published by ONS on 27 September 2007. These are trend-based projections and project forward the population for each year for twenty-five years into the future. The projections use the revised 2004 mid-year population estimates (published by ONS on 22 August 2007) 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 were constrained to the totals for England produced by GAD in the national projections.

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PROJECTED POPULATION AGED 65 AND OVER IN 2009

[proj65plus_09]

The projected number of residents aged 65 years and over in 2009.

Source: As estimated by the Registrar General. ONS produces the official long-term sub-national population projections in England at local authority level. These revised projections were published by ONS on 27 September 2007. These are trend-based projections and project forward the population for each year for twenty-five years into the future. The projections use the revised 2004 mid-year population estimates (published by ONS on 22 August 2007) 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 were constrained to the totals for England produced by GAD in the national projections.

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PROJECTED POPULATION AGED 65 AND OVER IN 2010

[proj65plus_10]

The projected number of residents aged 65 years and over in 2010.

Source: As estimated by the Registrar General. ONS produces the official long-term sub-national population projections in England at local authority level. These revised projections were published by ONS on 27 September 2007. These are trend-based projections and project forward the population for each year for twenty-five years into the future. The projections use the revised 2004 mid-year population estimates (published by ONS on 22 August 2007) 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 were constrained to the totals for England produced by GAD in the national projections.

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RESIDENT POPULATION (2006)

[pop65plus, pop90plus]

The resident population aged 65 years and over and 90 years and over, as at 30 June 2006.

Source: As estimated by the Registrar General. Estimates of the population are based on the 2001 Census counts of usual residents by age and sex, updated to 30 June 2006 to reflect births, deaths, estimated migration, and ageing of the population. Additional information can be found at www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=575

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HOUSEHOLD POPULATION (2001)

[cf65plusn, cf90plusn]

Residents in households in 2001 aged 65 years and over and 90 years and over, respectively.

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table S01 "Age by sex and resident type". Cells 0713, 0767, 0821, 0875, 0929, 0983, 1037 and 1091.

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RESIDENT POPULATION (2001)

[cf65plusd, cf90plusd]

The resident population in 2001 aged 65 years and over and 90 years and over, respectively.

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table S01 "Age by sex and resident type". Cells 0712, 0766, 0820, 0874, 0928, 0982 1036 and 1090.

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LOCAL AUTHORITY SUPPORTED RESIDENTS

[sr65andover, sr90andover]

The number of Local Authority supported residents in *permanent* care homes in 2006 aged 65 and over and 90 and over respectively. Figures do not include residents in unstaffed homes.

Source: The number of residents supported by the Local Authority on 31 March 2006 as estimated by Secretary of State for Health. These

figures are derived from responses to SR1 2005/06 Forms from each authority.

OLDER PEOPLE RECEIVING ATTENDANCE ALLOWANCE

[aa3q]

The proportion of people aged 65 or over who were in receipt of attendance allowance over the period May 2004 to February 2007.

Numerator: The average number of people aged 65 or over in receipt of attendance allowance over the period May 2004 to February 2007.

Source: The average number of persons aged 65 or over in receipt of attendance allowance in the 12 quarters May 2004 through to February 2007 as estimated by the Secretary of State for Work and Pensions on the basis of information available at the end of quarter. Figures derived centrally by the Department for Work and Pensions using the Work and Pensions Longitudinal Data (WPLS) 100% quarterly scan of claimants.

Denominator: Resident population aged 65 years and over at 30 June 2006.

Source: As estimated by the Registrar General. Estimates of the population are based on the 2001 Census counts of usual residents by age and sex, updated to 30 June 2006 to reflect births, deaths, estimated migration, and ageing of the population. Additional information can be found at www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=575

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OLDER PEOPLE IN RENTED ACCOMMODATION

[oprented]

The proportion of people aged 65 or over living in rented accommodation.

Numerator: People aged 65 or over who are not in owner occupation (renting).

Source: 2001 Census, Theme Table T05 "Theme Table on people aged 50 and over – England and Wales". Cells 0460, 0461, 0462, 0466, 0467, 0468, 0473, 0474, 0475, 0479, 0480, 0481, 0486, 0487, 0488, 0492, 0493, 0494, 0499, 0050, 0501, 0505, 0506 and 0507.

Denominator: People aged 65 or over.

Source: 2001 Census, Theme Table T05 "Theme Table on people aged 50 and over – England and Wales". Cells 0005, 0006, 0007, 0011, 0012 and 0013.

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OLDER PEOPLE LIVING IN ONE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS

[opalone]

The proportion of people aged 65 or over who are living alone.

Numerator: People aged 65 or over who are living alone.

Source: 2001 Census, Theme Table T05, "Theme Table on people aged 50 and over". Cells 0577, 0578, 0579, 0583, 0584 and 0585.

Denominator: People aged 65 or over.

Source: 2001 Census, Theme Table T05, "Theme Table on people aged 50 and over". Cells 0005, 0006, 0007, 0011, 0012 and 0013.

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OLDER PEOPLE ON INCOME SUPPORT/ INCOME BASED JOBSEEKER'S ALLOWANCE/ GUARANTEE ELEMENT OF PENSION CREDIT

[ispen3q]

The proportion of people who were, or whose partner was, aged 60 years and over and in receipt of Income Support or Income Based Jobseeker's Allowance or the Guarantee element of Pension Credit, over a period between May 2004 and February 2007.

Numerator:

The result of:

- (i) The average number of persons who were, or whose partner was, aged 60 years and over and in receipt of Income Support, over the period May 2004 to February 2007; *plus*
- (ii) The average number of persons who were, or whose partner was, aged 60 years and over and in receipt of Income Based Jobseekers Allowance, over the period August 2004 to August 2006; *plus*
- (iii) The average number of persons who were, or whose partner was, aged 60 years and over and in receipt of Guarantee Element of Pension Credit, over the period May 2004 to February 2007.

Source: The average number of people who were, or whose partner was, aged 60 years and over and receiving Income Support in the 12 quarters May 2004 through to February 2007, plus, the average number of people who were, or whose partner was aged 60 years and over and receiving Income Based Jobseeker's Allowance in August 2004, August 2005 and August 2006, plus, the average number of people who were, or whose partner was aged 60 years and over and receiving Guarantee element of Pension Credit, in the 12 quarters May 2004 through February 2007. Estimated by the Secretary of State for Work and Pensions on the basis of information available at the end of each period. The Income Support and Pension Credit figures are derived centrally by the Department for Work and Pensions from the Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study (WPLS) based on 100% quarterly counts of claimants. The Income Based Job Seeker's Allowance figures are derived from the DWP Computer System, based on 100% count of claimants' records in August of each year.

Denominator: Resident population aged 65 and over at 30 June 2006.

Source: As estimated by the Registrar General. Estimates of the population are based on the 2001 Census counts of usual residents by age and sex, updated to 30 June 2006 to reflect births, deaths, estimated migration, and ageing of the population. Additional information can be found at www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=575

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LOW INCOME ADJUSTMENT

An indicator designed to reflect differences in low income of older people. It is calculated in the following way.

The sum of:

- (i) 0.1042 *minus*
- (ii) 0.102 *multiplied by* **OLDER PEOPLE ON INCOME SUPPORT/ INCOME BASED JOBSEEKER'S ALLOWANCE/ GUARANTEE ELEMENT OF PENSION CREDIT (ISPEN3q)** (as defined above), *plus*
- (iii) 0.126281166

The sum of the above is then divided by the **Area Cost Adjustment for Older People PSS** (as defined below) and *subtracted from 1*.

The indicator is the result of the above calculation *divided by 0.783105234* and calculated to 4 decimal places.

SPARSITY ADJUSTMENT FOR PEOPLE AGED 65 AND OVER

[oaspar65pl]

The population sparsity of people aged 65 and over in each Local Authority measured at Lower Super Output Area Level.

Output Areas were introduced by the ONS as the smallest units of output for the 2001 census. In England and Wales they have a minimum size of 100 residents and 40 households. They are based on census day postcodes and fit within the boundaries of 2003 statistical wards (and parishes).

The sum of (i) and (ii), defined below.

(i) **Super Sparsity**

Numerator: Twice the resident population aged 65 and over of those 2001 Census Lower Super Output Areas within the area of the authority at the 2001 Census with 0.08 or fewer residents per hectare.

Source: 2001 Census, total resident counts aged 65 and over from Univariate Table UV04 and hectares data at Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level from Univariate Table UV02.

Denominator: The resident population aged 65 and over.

Source: 2001 Census, Univariate Table UV04, "Age". Cells 0067 to 0082.

(ii) **Sparsity**

Numerator: The resident population aged 65 and over of those 2001 Census Lower Super Output Areas within the area of the authority at the 2001 Census with more than 0.08 but equal to or less than 0.64 residents per hectare.

Source: 2001 Census, total resident counts aged 65 and over from Univariate Table UV04 and hectares data at Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level from Univariate Table UV02.

Denominator: The resident population aged 65 and over.

Source: 2001 Census, Univariate Table UV04, "Age". Cells 0067 to 0082.

The sum is then *divided* by 0.2051009, *multiplied* by 0.0043, and then added to 0.9957.

The indicator is the result of the above calculation *divided* by 0.9957, calculated to 4 decimal places.

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<http://www.opsi.gov.uk/click-use/index.htm>

PROJECTED POPULATION AGED 18 TO 64 IN 2008

[proj18to64_08]

The projected number of residents aged between 18 and 64 years in 2008.

Source: As estimated by the Registrar General. ONS produces the official long-term sub-national population projections in England at local authority level. These revised projections were published by ONS on 27 September 2007. These are trend-based projections and project forward the population for each year for twenty-five years into the future. The projections use the revised 2004 mid-year population estimates (published by ONS on 22 August 2007) 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 were

constrained to the totals for England produced by GAD in the national projections.

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PROJECTED POPULATION AGED 18 TO 64 IN 2009

[proj18to64_09]

The projected number of residents aged between 18 and 64 years in 2009.

Source: As estimated by the Registrar General. ONS produces the official long-term sub-national population projections in England at local authority level. These revised projections were published by ONS on 27 September 2007. These are trend-based projections and project forward the population for each year for twenty-five years into the future. The projections use the revised 2004 mid-year population estimates (published by ONS on 22 August 2007) 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 were constrained to the totals for England produced by GAD in the national projections.

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PROJECTED POPULATION AGED 18 TO 64 IN 2010

[proj18to64_10]

The projected number of residents aged between 18 and 64 years in 2010.

Source: As estimated by the Registrar General. ONS produces the official long-term sub-national population projections in England at local authority level. These revised projections were published by ONS on 27 September 2007. These are trend-based projections and project forward the population for each year for twenty-five years into the future. The projections use the revised

2004 mid-year population estimates (published by ONS on 22 August 2007) 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 were constrained to the totals for England produced by GAD in the national projections.

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PEOPLE AGED 18 TO 64 RECEIVING DISABILITY LIVING ALLOWANCE

[dla_1864_q]

The proportion of people aged 18 to 64 who are in receipt of disability living allowance, averaged over the period May 2004 to February 2007.

Numerator: The average number of people aged 18 to 64, in receipt of disability living allowance, over the period May 2004 to February 2007.

Source: The average number of persons in receipt of disability living allowance in the 12 quarters May 2004 through to February 2007 as estimated by the Secretary of State for Work and Pensions on the basis of information available at the end of quarter. Figures derived centrally by the Department for Work and Pensions using the Work and Pensions Longitudinal Data (WPLS) 100% quarterly scan of claimants.

Denominator: Resident population aged 18 to 64 at 30 June 2006.

Source: As estimated by the Registrar General. Estimates of the population are based on the 2001 Census counts of usual residents by age and sex, updated to 30 June 2006 to reflect births, deaths, estimated migration, and ageing of the population. Additional information can be found at www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=575

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PEOPLE AGED 18 TO 64 WHO ARE LONG TERM UNEMPLOYED OR HAVE NEVER WORKED

[nssec8]

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

Numerator: The number of people aged 18 to 64 who are long term unemployed or have never worked. (National Statistics – Socio Economic Classification (NS-SEC) 8)

Source: 2001 Census, Theme Table T07, “Theme table on all people – England and Wales”. Cells 1050, 1051, 1052, 1053 and 1054.

Denominator: The number of people aged 18 to 64.

Source: 2001 Census, Theme Table T07, “Theme table on all people – England and Wales”. Cells 0005, 0006, 0007, 0008 and 0009.

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<http://www.opsi.gov.uk/click-use/index.htm>

PEOPLE AGED 18 TO 64 WHO WORK IN ROUTINE OR SEMI ROUTINE OCCUPATIONS

[nssec67]

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

Numerator: The number of people aged 18 to 64 who are working in routine or semi routine occupations. (NS-SEC 6 and 7).

Source: 2001 Census, Theme Table T07, “Theme table on all people – England and Wales”. Cells 1028, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1032, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1042 and 1043.

Denominator: The number of people aged 18 to 64.

Source: 2001 Census, Theme Table T07, “Theme table on all people – England and Wales”. Cells 0005, 0006, 0007, 0008 and 0009.

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HOUSEHOLDS WITH NO FAMILY

[nofamily]

The proportion of households with no family.

Numerator: All households that do not contain a married couple, cohabiting couple or lone parent family.

Source: 2001 Census, Univariate Table UV68 "Household type". The sum of cells 0008, 0009 and 0010.

Denominator: The total number of households.

Source: 2001 Census, Univariate Table UV68 "Household type". Cell 0001.

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AREA COST ADJUSTMENT FOR OLDER PEOPLE'S PERSONAL SOCIAL SERVICES

A factor calculated to reflect differences in the cost of providing older people's personal social services across the country. It is generally based on information derived from the following sources: the 2004, 2005 and 2006 Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings provided by the Office for National Statistics; Base Estimate returns 1992-93; Subjective Analysis Return 2003-04 and 2005-06; Trading Services Revenue accounts 2005-06; Council Personal Social Services Gross Expenditure PSS EX1 2005-06; and the total resident population as at 30 June 2006, as estimated by the Registrar General.

AREA COST ADJUSTMENT FOR CHILDREN'S SOCIAL CARE AND YOUNGER ADULTS' PERSONAL SOCIAL SERVICES

A factor calculated to reflect differences in the cost of providing children's social care and younger adults' personal social services across the country. It is generally based on information derived from the following sources: the 2004, 2005 and 2006 Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings provided by the Office for National Statistics; Base Estimate returns 1992-93; Subjective Analysis Return 2003-04 and 2005-06; Trading Services Revenue accounts 2005-06; Council Personal Social Services Gross Expenditure PSS EX1 2005-06; and the total resident population as at 30 June 2006, as estimated by the Registrar General.

POLICE

PROJECTED POPULATION IN 2008

[projall_08]

The projected number of residents in 2008.

Source: As estimated by the Registrar General. ONS produces the official long-term sub-national population projections in England at local authority level. These revised projections were published by ONS on 27 September 2007. These are trend-based projections and project forward the population for each year for twenty-five years into the future. The projections use the revised 2004 mid-year population estimates (published by ONS on 22 August 2007) 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 were constrained to the totals for England produced by GAD in the national projections.

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The projected population in Welsh police authority areas in 2008 is estimated by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government using information from the National Assembly for Wales and the Registrar General.

PROJECTED POPULATION IN 2009

[projall_09]

The projected number of residents in 2009.

Source: As estimated by the Registrar General. ONS produces the official long-term sub-national population projections in England at local authority level. These revised projections were published by ONS on 27 September 2007. These are trend-based projections and project forward the population for each year for twenty-five years into the future. The projections use the revised 2004 mid-year population estimates (published by ONS on 22 August 2007) 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 were constrained to the totals for England produced by GAD in the national projections.

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The projected population in Welsh police authority areas in 2009 is estimated by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government using information from the National Assembly for Wales and the Registrar General.

PROJECTED POPULATION IN 2010

[projall_10]

The projected number of residents in 2010.

Source: As estimated by the Registrar General. ONS produces the official long-term sub-national population projections in England at local authority level. These revised projections were published by ONS on 27 September 2007. These are trend-based projections and project forward the population for each year for twenty-five years into the future. The projections use the revised 2004 mid-year population estimates (published by ONS on 22 August 2007) 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 were constrained to the totals for England produced by GAD in the national projections.

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The projected population in Welsh police authority areas in 2010 is estimated by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government using information from the National Assembly for Wales and the Registrar General.

DAYTIME NET-INFLOW PER RESIDENT POPULATION

[dtni_pop]

The proportion of people working but not resident in the police authority's area *minus* the number of persons resident in but working outside the police authority's area.

Numerator: **DAYTIME NET-INFLOW** (as defined below).

Denominator: The resident population.

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics KS001 "Population Density". Cell 0001.

DAY-TIME NET INFLOW

[dtni]

The number of persons working but not resident in the police authority's area *minus* the number of persons resident in but working outside the police authority's area.

Source: Based on 2001 Census data from England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Data extracted from Origin and Destination / Travel to Work Tables W101 and TV101.

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LOG OF BARS PER 100 HECTARES

[lnbars_hec]

The natural logarithm of the proportion of bars per 100 hectare. (Please note, the natural logarithm is also known as the Napierian logarithm or logarithm to the base e).

Numerator: The number of units that are bars, as defined by Standard Industrial Classification 55.40 (Bars), which is made up of licensed clubs (including night clubs and social clubs), independent public houses and bars, tenanted public houses and bars and managed public houses and bars.

Source: As estimated by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government, based on information provided by the Office of National Statistics (ONS) from the 2005 Annual Business Inquiry.

Denominator: The number of hectares.

Source: 2001 Census. Univariate Table UV02 "Population Density". Cell 0002.

The result of the above is multiplied by 100.

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**INCOME SUPPORT/ INCOME BASED JOBSEEKER'S
ALLOWANCE/GUARANTEE PENSION CREDIT CLAIMANTS**
[isall3q]

The proportion of people who received Income Support or Income Based Jobseeker's Allowance or Guarantee Element of Pension Credit, over the period May 2004 to February 2007.

Numerator:

The result of:

- (i) The average number of claimants who received Income Support over the period May 2004 to February 2007; *plus*
- (ii) The average number of claimants who received Income Based Jobseeker's Allowance over the period August 2004 to August 2006; *plus*
- (iii) The average number of claimants who received Guarantee Element of Pension Credit over the period May 2004 to February 2007

Source: The average number of claimants who received Income Support in the 12 quarters May 2004 through to February 2007, plus, the average number of claimants who received Income Based Jobseekers Allowance in August 2004, August 2005 and August

2006, plus, the average number of claimants who received Guarantee Element of Pension Credit in the 12 quarters May 2004 through to February 2007, Estimated by the Secretary of State for Work and Pensions on the basis of information available at the end of August of each period. The Income Support and Pension Credit figures are derived centrally by the Department for Work and Pensions from the Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study (WPLS) based on 100% quarterly counts of claimants. The Income Based Job Seeker's Allowance figures are derived from the DWP Computer System, based on 100% count of claimants' records in August of each year.

Denominator: Resident population as at 30 June 2006.

Source: As estimated by the Registrar General. Estimates of the population are based on the 2001 Census counts of usual residents by age and sex, updated to 30 June 2006 to reflect births, deaths, estimated migration, and ageing of the population. Additional information can be found at www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=575

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SINGLE PARENT HOUSEHOLDS

[singlepar]

The proportion of households which are lone parent households with dependant children.

Numerator: The number of lone parent households with dependant children.

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS20 "Household Composition". Cell 0011.

Denominator: All households.

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS20 "Household Composition". Cell 0001.

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POPULATION DENSITY

[poldensity]

The resident population at 30 June 2006 divided by the area in hectares of the local authority.

Numerator: The resident population at 30 June 2006.

Source: Mid-2006 population data as estimated by the Registrar General. Estimates of the population are based on the 2001 Census counts of usual residents by age and sex, updated to 30 June 2006 to reflect births, deaths, estimated migration, and ageing of the population. Additional information can be found at www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=575

Denominator: The area of the local authority in hectares.

Source: 2001 Census. Univariate Table UV02 "Population Density". Cell 0002.

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LONG TERM UNEMPLOYMENT-RELATED BENEFIT CLAIMANTS

[ltunemp]

The proportion of working age population who are unemployment-related benefit claimants who have been claiming for more than one year, averaged over 36 monthly counts between May 2004 and April 2007.

Numerator: Unemployment-related benefit claimants who have been claiming for more than one year, averaged over 36 monthly counts between May 2004 and April 2007.

Source: As estimated by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government, based on information from the Office of National Statistics taken from a download from NOMIS (the National Online Manpower Information System) on 18 September 2007. Figures are taken from a count of computerised unemployment-related benefit claims.

Denominator: The population of working age i.e. the number of resident males aged 18-64 years and the number of resident females aged 18-59 years at 30 June 2006.

Source: As estimated by the Registrar General. Estimates of the population are based on the 2001 Census counts of usual residents by age and sex, updated to 30 June 2006 to reflect births, deaths, estimated migration, and ageing of the population. Additional information can be found at www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=575

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RESIDENTS IN ROUTINE/ SEMI ROUTINE OCCUPATIONS OR NEVER WORKED/ LONG TERM UNEMPLOYED

[nssec678]

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

Numerator: Residents classified in NS-SEC (National Statistics – Socio-Economic Classification) 6 (semi routine occupations), 7 (Routine occupations), or 8 (Never worked or long-term unemployed).

Source: 2001 Census, Theme Table T07, “Theme table on all people – England and Wales”. The sum of cells 1024, 1035 and 1046.

Denominator: All household residents.

Source: 2001 Census, Theme Table T07, “Theme table on all people – England and Wales”. Cell 0001.

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STUDENT HOUSING

[student]

The proportion of households that contain all students.

Numerator: The number of all student households.

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS20 "Household Composition". Cell 0014.

Denominator: All households.

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS20 "Household Composition". Cell 0001.

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HARD PRESSED POPULATION

[acorn5]

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

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ACORN data are based upon the 2001 Census and updated lifestyle data, and released at the end of 2006.

The Hard Pressed category contains the following ACORN groups:

- Low income larger families, semis
- Low income, older people, smaller semis
- Low income, routine jobs, terraces and flats
- Low income families, terraced estates
- Families and single parents, semis and terraces
- Large Families and single parents, many children

- Single elderly people, council flats
- Single parents and pensioners, council terraces
- Families and single parents, council flats
- Old people, many high rise flats
- Singles and single parents, high rise estates
- Multi-ethnic purpose built estates
- Multi-ethnic, crowded flats

YOUNG MALE UNEMPLOYMENT-RELATED BENEFIT CLAIMANTS

[mu25unemp]

The proportion of working age population who are unemployment-related benefit claimants who were male and aged under 25 averaged over 36 monthly counts between May 2004 and April 2007.

Numerator: The number of unemployment-related benefit claimants who were male and aged under 25 averaged, over 36 monthly counts between May 2004 and April 2007.

Source: As estimated by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government, based on information from the Office of National Statistics taken from a download from NOMIS (the National Online Manpower Information System) on 18 September 2007. Figures are taken from a count of computerised unemployment-related benefit claims.

Denominator: The population of working age i.e. the number of resident males aged 18-64 years and the number of resident females aged 18-59 years at 30 June 2006.

Source: As estimated by the Registrar General. Estimates of the population are based on the 2001 Census counts of usual residents by age and sex, updated to 30 June 2006 to reflect births, deaths, estimated migration, and ageing of the population. Additional information can be found at www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=575

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LOG OF POPULATION SPARSITY

[lnoaspar]

The natural logarithm of **population sparsity** (as defined below). (Please note, the natural logarithm is also known as the Napierian logarithm or logarithm to the base e).

POPULATION SPARSITY

[oaspar]

The population sparsity of each local authority measured at Output Area level.

Output Areas were introduced by the ONS as the smallest units of output for the 2001 census. In England and Wales they have a minimum size of 100

residents and 40 households. They are based on census day postcodes and fit within the boundaries of 2003 statistical wards (and parishes).

The sum of (i) and (ii), defined below.

(i) **Super Sparsity**

Numerator: Twice the resident population of those 2001 Census Output Areas within the area of the authority at the 2001 census with 0.5 or fewer residents per hectare.

Source: 2001 Census, total resident counts at Output Area (OA) level from Key Statistics Table KS01 "Usual Resident Population" and the area of the local authority in hectares are derived from information from the 2001 Census, Univariate Table UV02, "Population Density".

Denominator: The resident population.

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS01 "Usual Resident Population". Cell 0001.

(ii) **Sparsity**

Numerator: The resident population of those 2001 Census Output Areas within the area of the authority at the 2001 census with more than 0.5 but less than or equal to 4 residents per hectare.

Source: 2001 Census, total resident counts at Output Area (OA) level from Key Statistics Table KS01 "Usual Resident Population" and the area of the local authority in hectares is derived from information from the 2001 Census, Univariate Table UV02, "Population Density".

Denominator: The resident population.

Source: 2001 Census. Key Statistics Table KS01 "Usual Resident Population". Cell 0001.

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LOG OF OVERCROWDED HOUSEHOLDS

[Inovercrowd]

The natural logarithm of the proportion of households with an occupancy rating of “-1 or less”. (Please note, the natural logarithm is also known as the Napierian logarithm or logarithm to the base e).

Numerator: The number of households with an occupancy rating of “-1 or less”. A value of -1 implies there is one room too few and there is overcrowding in the household. The occupancy rating assumes that every household, including one person households, requires a minimum of two common rooms (excluding bathrooms).

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics, Table KS19 “Rooms, amenities, central heating and lowest floor level” Cell 0004.

Denominator: All households.

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics, Table KS19 “Rooms, amenities, central heating and lowest floor level” Cell 0001.

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WEALTHY ACHIEVERS POPULATION

[acorn1]

The proportion of household residents living in areas classified as ACORN category ‘Wealthy Achievers’.

Source ACORN classifications provided by CACI Limited. *(C) CACI Limited. All Rights Reserved. No permission express or implied is hereby given to any organisation other than Local Authorities or Local Authority Associations to copy or download CACI data.*

ACORN data are based upon the 2001 Census and updated lifestyle data, and released at the end of 2006.

The Wealthy Achievers category contains the following ACORN groups:

- Wealthy mature professionals, large houses
- Wealthy working families with mortgages
- Villages with wealthy commuters
- Well-off managers, larger houses
- Older affluent professionals

Farming communities
Old people, detached homes
Mature couples, smaller detached homes
Older families, prosperous suburbs
Well-off working families with mortgages
Well-off managers, detached houses
Large families and houses in rural areas

TERRACED HOUSEHOLDS

[terraced]

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

Numerator: All households which are terraced (including end terraced).

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS16 "Household spaces and accommodation type". Cell 0006.

Denominator: All households.

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS16 "Household spaces and accommodation type". The sum of cells 0004, 0005, 0006, 0007, 0008, 0009 and 0010.

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PROJECTED DAYTIME POPULATION IN 2008

[proj08_dtni]

This is defined as:

The **PROJECTED POPULATION IN 2008** (as defined above) *plus* **THE DAYTIME NET-INFLOW** (as defined above).

PROJECTED DAYTIME POPULATION IN 2009

[proj09_dtni]

This is defined as:

The **PROJECTED POPULATION IN 2009** (as defined above) *plus* **THE DAYTIME NET-INFLOW** (as defined above).

PROJECTED DAYTIME POPULATION IN 2010

[proj10_dtni]

This is defined as:

The **PROJECTED POPULATION IN 2010** (as defined above) *plus* **THE DAYTIME NET-INFLOW** (as defined above).

POLICE GRANT RATE

[pewspg]

The proportion of police revenue expenditure in England and Wales for 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11, which is to be met directly by the aggregate of police grant calculated under section 5 of the Police Grant Report (England and Wales) 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 (respectively).

Source: As estimated by the Secretary of State for the Home Office.

The Police Grant Rate has been calculated as 0.424133 (for 2008-09), 0.424404 (for 2009-10) and 0.424676 (for 2010-11).

AREA COST ADJUSTMENT FOR POLICE

A factor calculated to reflect differences in the costs of providing police services across the country. It is generally based on information derived from the following sources: the 2004, 2005 and 2006 Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings provided by the Office for National Statistics; Base Estimate returns 1992-93; Subjective Analysis Return 2003-04 and 2005-06; rateable values and hereditaments at 1 July 2007 from the HMRC; estimates of office hereditaments and floorspace as at 2006; gross non-domestic rates and increases and reductions in rate yields, as supplied by authorities to the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government on the National Non-Domestic Rates Provisional Contributions Return 2007-08; and the total resident population as at 30 June 2006, as estimated by the Registrar General.

FIRE AND RESCUE

PROJECTED POPULATION IN 2008

[projall_08]

The projected number of residents in 2008.

Source: As estimated by the Registrar General. ONS produces the official long-term sub-national population projections in England at local authority level. These revised projections were published by ONS on 27 September 2007. These are trend-based projections and project forward the population for each year for twenty-five years into the future. The projections use the revised 2004 mid-year population estimates (published by ONS on 22 August 2007) 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 were constrained to the totals for England produced by GAD in the national projections.

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PROJECTED POPULATION IN 2009

[projall_09]

The projected number of residents in 2009.

Source: As estimated by the Registrar General. ONS produces the official long-term sub-national population projections in England at local authority level. These revised projections were published by ONS on 27 September 2007. These are trend-based projections and project forward the population for each year for twenty-five years into the future. The projections use the revised 2004 mid-year population estimates (published by ONS on 22 August 2007) 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 were constrained to the totals for England produced by GAD in the national projections.

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PROJECTED POPULATION IN 2010

[projall_10]

The projected number of residents in 2010.

Source: As estimated by the Registrar General. ONS produces the official long-term sub-national population projections in England at local authority level. These revised projections were published by ONS on 27 September 2007. These are trend-based projections and project forward the population for each year for twenty-five years into the future. The projections use the revised 2004 mid-year population estimates (published by ONS on 22 August 2007) 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 were constrained to the totals for England produced by GAD in the national projections.

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COASTLINE

[coastline]

The length of coastline per head of population.

Numerator: The length of coastline (to the nearest 1000 metres) at low water.

Source: The Secretary of State for the Environment, Transport and the Regions (now the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government) using information on 1991 administrative areas from the Boundary Line Product provided by Ordnance Survey.

Denominator: The resident population at 30 June 2006.

Source: As estimated by the Registrar General. Estimates of the population are based on the 2001 Census counts of usual residents by age and sex, updated to 30 June 2006 to reflect births, deaths, estimated migration, and ageing of the population. Additional information can be found at www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=575

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RISK INDEX

[indexf2]

This index is the unweighted sum of six standardised indicators. Each indicator is rounded to 4 decimal places before standardisation. For guidance on how to standardise indicators please refer to the 'Guidance on Checking the Risk Index' document.

The sum of the following standardised indicators (each of which is calculated to 4 decimal places).

- (i) **Children of Income Support/ Income Based Jobseekers' Allowance claimants** *plus 2;*
- (ii) **Households not containing a couple with no children** *plus 2;*
- (iii) **People in rented accommodation** *plus 2;*
- (iv) **Absences in pupils of primary school age** *plus 3;*
- (v) **Average number of rooms per household resident,** *plus 2;*
- (vi) **ACORN types 50 and 53,** *plus 2.*

Where the terms in **bold** are defined below.

CHILDREN OF INCOME SUPPORT/ INCOME BASED JOBSEEKER'S ALLOWANCE CLAIMANTS

[iskid3]

The proportion of dependent children of claimants receiving Income Support or Income Based Jobseeker's Allowance averaged over a period between August 2000 and August 2002.

Numerator:

The result of:

- (i) The average number of dependent children of claimants receiving Income Support over a period between August 2000 and August 2002; *plus*
- (ii) The average number of dependent children of claimants receiving Income Based Jobseeker's Allowance over a period between August 2000 and August 2001.

Source: The average number of dependent children of claimants receiving Income Support in 2000, 2001 and 2002, plus, the average number of dependent children of claimants receiving Income Based Jobseeker's Allowance in 2000 and 2001. Estimated by the Secretary of State for Work and Pensions on the basis of information available at the end of August of each year. Figures are derived centrally by Secretary of State for Work and Pensions from a 100% scan of claimants for August of each year.

Please note that the numerator is frozen from the 2005-06 settlement until the transition to the Child Tax Credit system is complete.

Denominator: Resident children under 18 years of age at 30 June 2003.

Source: As estimated by the Registrar General. Estimates of the population are based on the 2001 Census counts of usual residents by age and sex, updated to 30 June 2003 (as published by ONS on 22 August 2007) to reflect births, deaths, estimated migration, and ageing of the population. Additional information can be found at www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=575

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HOUSEHOLDS NOT CONTAINING A COUPLE WITH NO CHILDREN

[nokidcouple]

The proportion of households other than those containing a married or cohabiting couple who have no children and no others.

Numerator: The average number of households other than those containing a married or cohabiting couple who have no children and no others, over a period between Autumn 2004 (September to November) and Quarter 2 2007 (April to June).

Denominator: The average number of households averaged over the period between Autumn 2004 and Quarter 2 2007.

Source: As estimated by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). Estimates are based on data obtained from the Labour Force Survey in Autumn 2004 (September to November), Quarter 2 2005 (April to June), Autumn 2005 (September to November), Quarter 2 2006 (April to June), Quarter 4 2006 (October to December) and Quarter 2 2007 (April to June). This is a quarterly survey of 60,000 private households in the UK.

In 2006 ONS started using calendar quarters as opposed to seasonal quarters for the Labour Force Survey. Back series were produced for Quarter 2 2005 and Quarter 2 2006 by the ONS. However, there is no back series for Quarter 4 2004 and Quarter 4 2005, therefore Autumn 2004 and Autumn 2005 seasons have been used.

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PEOPLE IN RENTED ACCOMMODATION

[rented]

The proportion of people in accommodation that is rented, averaged over the period 2004 to 2006.

Numerator: The average number of people in accommodation that is rented, over the period 2004 to 2006.

Denominator: The average number of households, over the period 2004 to 2006.

Source: As estimated by the Office for National Statistics. Estimates are based on data obtained from the Labour Force Survey for 2004, 2005 and 2006. This is a quarterly survey of 60,000 private households in the UK.

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ABSENCES IN PUPILS OF A PRIMARY SCHOOL AGE

[absence]

The average number of absences (both authorised and unauthorised) of pupils of primary school age, over the period 2003-04 to 2005-06.

Numerator: The number of half days missed for all pupils of a primary school age, averaged over the period 2003-04 to 2005-06.

Denominator: The average number of pupils of a primary school age, over the period 2003-04 to 2005-06.

Source: As estimated by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government using information provided by the Secretary of State for Children, Schools & Families. Data used related to the academic years 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06

'Absence' data are not available at the time of this early data release. These data will be published when the provisional settlement is announced.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSEHOLD RESIDENT

[rmperson]

The average number of rooms per household resident.

Numerator: The average number of rooms per household multiplied by "all households".

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS19, "Rooms, amenities, central heating and lowest floor level". Cells 0001 and 0003.

Denominator: Total household population.

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table S01, "Age by sex and resident type". Cell 0002.

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<http://www.opsi.gov.uk/click-use/index.htm>

ACORN TYPES 50 AND 53

[acorn5053]

The proportion of people in ACORN type 50 (Single elderly people, council flats) and ACORN type 53 (Old people, many high rise flats).

Source ACORN classifications provided by CACI Limited. (C) CACI Limited. All Rights Reserved. No permission express or implied is hereby given to any organisation other than Local Authorities or Local Authority Associations to copy or download CACI data.

ACORN data are based upon the 2001 Census and updated lifestyle data, and released at the end of 2006.

COMAH SITES

[comah]

The number of top tier Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH) sites per head.

Numerator: The number of top tier COMAH sites.

Source: As estimated by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government using information extracted on 1 October 2007 by the Health and Safety Executive.

Denominator: The resident population as at 30 June 2006.

Source: As estimated by the Registrar General. Estimates of the population are based on the 2001 Census counts of usual residents by age and sex, updated to 30 June 2006 to reflect births, deaths, estimated migration, and ageing of the population. Additional information can be found at www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=575

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PROPERTY AND SOCIETAL RISK

[proposoc]

The property and societal risk to a Fire and Rescue Authority.

The sum of (i) and (ii), defined below.

- (i) The number of buildings by type *multiplied* by relative property loss frequency by type.
- (ii) The number of buildings by type *multiplied* by relative societal loss frequency by type.

Source: As estimated by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government. Data on the number of buildings in are derived from the Valuation Office Agency. Figures on building type fire frequency are derived from information from the FSEC Toolkit, July 2006, Table S.1 and Table 5.3.

For the 2008-09 Settlement:

The result of the above is *multiplied* by 778.977 and *divided by the PROJECTED POPULATION IN 2008* (as defined above).

For the 2009-10 Settlement:

The result of the above is *multiplied* by 788.7142 and *divided by the PROJECTED POPULATION IN 2009* (as defined above).

For the 2010-11 Settlement:

The result of the above is *multiplied* by 798.5731 and *divided by the PROJECTED POPULATION IN 2010* (as defined above).

RESIDENT POPULATION

[midpop]

The total resident population at 30 June 2006.

Source: As estimated by the Registrar General. Estimates of the population are based on the 2001 Census counts of usual residents by age and sex, updated to 30 June 2006 to reflect births, deaths, estimated migration, and ageing of the population. Additional information can be found at www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=575

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COMMUNITY FIRE SAFETY

[edusafe]

The sum of (i), (ii) and (iii) as defined below.

- (i) The number of pupils in maintained and independent schools who had attained the age of 5 and had not attained the age of 11 at 31 August 2006 *multiplied by 5*;

Source: Numbers of pupils aged 5-10 in maintained schools are defined as in the Children's Services block. Numbers of pupils aged 5-10 in independent schools are estimated by the Secretary of State for Children, Schools and Families on the basis of a count at the beginning of the Spring term 2007.

- (ii) The number of residents living in areas with a greater need for fire safety education.

Source: As estimated by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government using information from the ACORN classification provided by CACI Limited. (C) CACI Limited. All Rights Reserved. No permission express or implied is hereby given to any organisation other than Local Authorities or Local Authority Associations to copy or download CACI data.

The number of residents living in areas with a greater need for fire safety education has been calculated by multiplying the proportion of residents in the ACORN categories listed below by the **total resident population** (as defined above).

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

- Multi ethnic young, converted flats
- Student flats and cosmopolitan sharers
- Singles & sharers, multi ethnic areas
- Home owning Asian family areas
- Crowded Asian terraces
- Low income Asian families
- Skilled older family terraces
- Young family workers
- Home owning, terraces
- Older rented terraces
- 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

ACORN data are based upon the 2001 Census and updated lifestyle data, and released at the end of 2006.

- (iii) The resident population aged 65 and over as at 30 June 2006.

Source: As estimated by the Registrar General. Estimates of the population are based on the 2001 Census counts of usual residents by age and sex, updated to 30 June 2006 to reflect births, deaths, estimated migration, and ageing of the population. Additional information can be found at www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=575

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For the 2008-09 Settlement:

The result of the above is *multiplied* by 0.4221 and *divided* by the **PROJECTED POPULATION IN 2008** (as defined above).

For the 2009-10 Settlement:

The result of the above is *multiplied* by 0.4273 and *divided* by the **PROJECTED POPULATION IN 2009** (as defined above).

For the 2010-11 Settlement:

The result of the above is *multiplied* by 0.4327 and *divided* by the **PROJECTED POPULATION IN 2010** (as defined above).

AREA COST ADJUSTMENT FOR FIRE AND RESCUE

A factor calculated to reflect differences in the cost of providing fire and rescue services across the country. It is generally based on information derived from the following sources: the 2004, 2005 and 2006 Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings provided by the Office for National Statistics; Base Estimate returns 1992-93; Subjective Analysis Return 2003-04 and 2005-06; rateable values and hereditaments at 1 July 2007 from the HMRC; estimates of office hereditaments and floorspace as at 2006; gross non-domestic rates and increases and reductions in rate yields, as supplied by authorities to the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government on the National Non-Domestic Rates Provisional Contributions Return 2007-08; and the total resident population as at 30 June 2006, as estimated by the Registrar General.

HIGHWAY MAINTENANCE

PRINCIPAL BUILT-UP ROADS

[prinbu.gla]

The length, in kilometres, of principal roads that are subject to a speed limit not exceeding 40 miles per hour and principal motorways (rounded to the nearest 0.1 kilometres).

PRINCIPAL NON BUILT-UP ROADS

[prinbu.gla]

The length, in kilometres, of principal roads that are not subject to a speed limit of 40 miles per hour or less, but excluding principal motorways (rounded to the nearest 0.1 kilometres).

OTHER BUILT-UP ROADS

[otherbu]

The length, in kilometres, of all other roads that are subject to a speed limit not exceeding 40 miles per hour (rounded to the nearest 0.1 kilometres).

OTHER NON BUILT-UP ROADS

[othernbu]

The length, in kilometres, of all other roads that are not subject to a speed limit of 40 miles per hour (rounded to the nearest 0.1 kilometres).

Source: The lengths of principal roads and other roads relate to the position at 1 April 2007 for principal roads based on a network database maintained by the Department for Transport and for other roads based on information from the R199b form provided by Highway Authorities to the Secretary of State for the Department for Transport. These road lengths exclude those roads funded under the Maintenance of Roads Grant Determination 2007.

The lengths of these four types of road have been adjusted, as the Secretary of State for Transport, considers appropriate, to reflect any change in responsibility for the maintenance of roads between the local authority and the Department for Transport, other than under Section 14A of the Highways Act 1980 (as inserted by Section 227 of the Greater London Authority Act 1999), between 1 April 2006 and 1 April 2007 which was agreed by the Secretary of State for Transport on or by the 1 October 2007 and involves a net adjustment of at least 1 (one) kilometre of road length for the local authority. This is as a

result of trunking and detrunking and excludes those roads funded under the Maintenance of Roads Grant Determination 2007.

WEIGHTED ROAD LENGTHS

The sum of:

- (i) **Principal built-up roads** *multiplied by 2; and*
- (ii) **Principal non built-up roads;** *and*
- (iii) **Other built-up roads** *multiplied by 2; and*
- (iv) **Other non built-up roads.**

Where terms in **bold** are defined above.

UNWEIGHTED ROAD LENGTHS

The sum of:

- (i) **Principal built-up roads;** *and*
- (ii) **Principal non built-up roads;** *and*
- (iii) **Other built-up roads;** *and*
- (iv) **Other non built-up roads.**

Where terms in **bold** are defined above.

TRAFFIC FLOW

The result of:

- (i) The **annual average flow of all motor vehicles** (in millions) *plus*
- (ii) 100 *multiplied by* the **annual average flow of HGVs, buses and coaches** (in millions)

Where terms in **bold** are defined below.

ANNUAL AVERAGE FLOW OF ALL MOTOR VEHICLES

[flowall3]

The annual average flow of all motor vehicles (in millions) during 2004, 2005 and 2006 on principal roads for which the authority is the highway authority and excluding those roads that are funded under the Maintenance of Roads Grant Determination. The flows in each year are then averaged.

Source: As estimated by the Secretary of State for Transport using information provided by private contractors and Highway Authorities on behalf of the DfT. Census points are surveyed on a systematic basis, with the most important links being counted each year and other links being counted less frequently. For all

authorities, the Secretary of State for Transport has also estimated as he considers appropriate to take account of traffic flows on substantial lengths of road which became principal roads for which the authority was the highway authority in the financial year beginning 1 April 2007 and in respect of which there was no significant change to the local road network or to the flow of traffic following the change in status of the road. Traffic flows for roads that are funded under the Maintenance of Roads Grant Determination are not included in this calculation.

Traffic flows calculated specifically for RNF purposes use updated data on road-lengths, and may differ from other official sources. These data are Crown Copyright and may not be reproduced, except for the specific purposes of checking RNF calculations, without the permission of the Department for Transport.

ANNUAL AVERAGE FLOW OF HGVs, BUSES AND COACHES

[flowhgvbus3]

The annual average flow of heavy goods vehicles, buses and coaches (in millions) during 2004, 2005 and 2006 on principal roads for which the authority is the highway authority and excluding those roads that are funded under the Maintenance of Roads Grant Determination. The flows in each year are then averaged.

Source: As estimated by the Secretary of State for Transport using information provided by private contractors and Highway Authorities on behalf of the DfT. Census points are surveyed on a systematic basis, with the most important links being counted each year and other links being counted less frequently. For all authorities, the Secretary of State for Transport has also estimated as he considers appropriate to take account of traffic flows on substantial lengths of road which became principal roads for which the authority was the highway authority in the financial year beginning 1 April 2007 and in respect of which there was no significant change to the local road network or to the flow of traffic following the change in status of the road. Traffic flows for roads that are funded under the Maintenance of Roads Grant Determination are not included in this calculation.

Traffic flows calculated specifically for RNF purposes use updated data on road lengths, and may differ from other official sources. These data are Crown Copyright and may not be reproduced, except for the specific purposes of checking RNF calculations, without the permission of the Department for Transport.

DAY TIME POPULATION PER KILOMETRE

The sum of:

- (i) **The resident population; plus**
- (ii) **Positive day-time net inflow; plus**
- (iii) **Overnight visitors; plus**
- (iv) **Day visitors.**

The result of the above is the divided by **unweighted road lengths** (as defined above).

Where the terms in **bold** are defined below.

RESIDENT POPULATION

[midpop]

The total resident population at 30 June 2006.

Source: As estimated by the Registrar General. Estimates of the population are based on the 2001 Census counts of usual residents by age and sex, updated to 30 June 2006 to reflect births, deaths, estimated migration, and ageing of the population. Additional information can be found at www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=575

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NET IN-COMMUTERS

[dtnipos]

The result of:

The number of persons working but not resident in the local authority's area *minus* the number of persons resident in but working outside the local authority's area.

or zero, whichever is the greater.

Source: Based on 2001 Census data from England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Data extracted from Origin and Destination / Travel to Work Tables W101 and TV101.

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*private study requires a free Click-Use Licence available from the Office of Public Sector Information website at:
<http://www.opsi.gov.uk/click-use/index.htm>*

OVERNIGHT VISITORS

The annual average number of nights stayed by domestic and foreign visitors in the local authority's area, divided by 365.

DOMESTIC VISITOR NIGHTS

[visnghtd]

The annual average number of nights stayed by domestic visitors in each local authority's area.

Source: The indicator is calculated by taking the volume of domestic visitor nights estimated for each tourist board region in England and Wales for each of the three years 2004, 2005 and 2006 from the United Kingdom Tourism Survey (UKTS). Aggregated tourist board figures (for all old tourist boards) are then apportioned from each tourist board (control) figure to the local authority districts using the district level information from the UKTS from 1998 to 2006 (each with a weight of 1). This is considered necessary because the UKTS is not designed to give local estimates and also because of the relatively small sample sizes (see the SSA Sub Group paper SWG:SSASG(98)52 for more information). The use of old tourist boards most closely matches the source data for apportionment. The district level apportionment for the UKTS data incorporates the 2000 version of the Office for National Statistics' (ONS) Index of Place Names for the 2002, 2003 and 2004 data; this is thought to improve the accuracy of the allocation of data to districts.

FOREIGN VISITOR NIGHTS

[visnghtf]

The annual average number of nights stayed by foreign visitors in each local authority's area.

Source: Based on county and some National Park level information from the International Passenger Survey 2004-2006. This is disaggregated to district and part district level using 1991 Census Volume Cen 91 UR "Usual residence - Great Britain" Table 3 Count for Total All visitors (Column b) minus count of visitors whose Country of Usual Residence is Wales (Column c), Scotland (Column d), Northern Ireland (Column e) and Remainder of British Isles (Column g).

DAY VISITORS

[visday]

The annual number of day visitors to the local authority's area divided by 365.

Source: Statistics provided by the Centre for Urban and Regional Development Studies (CURDS), Newcastle University, generally using information from 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 day visitor estimates in the Police block differ from those used in the Highways Maintenance and Environmental, Protective and Cultural Services blocks because of the inclusion of day visits made to friends and relatives and also those made by residents within the same authority.

The visitor indicators defined above are calculated specifically for use in RNF calculations and definitions and data may differ from other official published figures.

DAYS WITH SNOW LYING

[snowdays]

The annual average number of days with snow lying at 09.00 hours between 1978 and 1990 inclusive.

Source: As estimated by the Secretary of State for Environment, Transport and the Regions (now the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government) on the basis of information from the Meteorological Office.

The number of days with snow lying is based on an average of readings taken from weather stations that are deemed to be indicative of the winter weather experienced on roads in the authority. Paper SWG:SSASG(92)31 of the SSA Sub Group of the Settlement Working Group gives more details about the calculation of this indicator.

PREDICTED GRITTING DAYS

[gritdays]

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.

Source: As estimated by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government on the basis of information from the Meteorological Office Open Road Index (MOORI).

The number of days where gritting would have been predicted is based on an average of readings taken from weather stations that are deemed to be indicative of the winter weather experienced on roads in the authority. Paper FRG (02)130 of the Formula Review Sub-Group gives more details about the calculation of this indicator.

AREA COST ADJUSTMENT FOR HIGHWAY MAINTENANCE

A factor calculated to reflect differences in the cost of highway maintenance across the country. It is generally based on information derived from the following sources: the 2004, 2005 and 2006 Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings provided by the Office for National Statistics; Base Estimate returns 1992-93; Subjective Analysis Return 2003-04 and 2005-06; Trading Services Revenue accounts 2005-06; Revenue Outturn forms (RO2) 2005-06; rateable values and hereditaments at 1 July 2007 from the HMRC; estimates of office hereditaments and floorspace as at 2006; gross non-domestic rates and increases and reductions in rate yields, as supplied by authorities to the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government on the National Non-Domestic Rates Provisional Contributions Return 2007-08; and the total resident population as at 30 June 2006, as estimated by the Registrar General.

ENVIRONMENTAL, PROTECTIVE AND CULTURAL SERVICES

PROJECTED POPULATION IN 2008

[projall_08]

The projected number of residents in 2008.

Source: As estimated by the Registrar General. ONS produces the official long-term sub-national population projections in England at local authority level. These revised projections were published by ONS on 27 September 2007. These are trend-based projections and project forward the population for each year for twenty-five years into the future. The projections use the revised 2004 mid-year population estimates (published by ONS on 22 August 2007) 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 were constrained to the totals for England produced by GAD in the national projections.

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PROJECTED POPULATION IN 2009

[projall_09]

The projected number of residents in 2009.

Source: As estimated by the Registrar General. ONS produces the official long-term sub-national population projections in England at local authority level. These revised projections were published by ONS on 27 September 2007. These are trend-based projections and project forward the population for each year for twenty-five years into the future. The projections use the revised 2004 mid-year population estimates (published by ONS on 22 August 2007) 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 were constrained to the totals for England produced by GAD in the national projections.

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PROJECTED POPULATION IN 2010

[projall_10]

The projected number of residents in 2010.

Source: As estimated by the Registrar General. ONS produces the official long-term sub-national population projections in England at local authority level. These revised projections were published by ONS on 27 September 2007. These are trend-based projections and project forward the population for each year for twenty-five years into the future. The projections use the revised 2004 mid-year population estimates (published by ONS on 22 August 2007) 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 were constrained to the totals for England produced by GAD in the national projections.

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POPULATION DENSITY

[oadensity.new]

The number of residents per hectare for each Output Area (OA) within the area of the authority at the 2001 Census *multiplied by* that OAs share of the usually resident population in the authority.

The results of the above calculation for each OA within the area of the authority are *added together*, and the sum is then *multiplied by* the ratio of the resident population at 30 June 2006 to the 2001 Census resident population.

The indicator is the result of the above calculations divided by 10 rounded to 4 decimal places.

Output Areas were introduced by the ONS as the smallest units of output for the 2001 census. In England and Wales they have a minimum size of 100 residents and 40 households. They are based on census day postcodes and fit within the boundaries of 2003 statistical wards (and parishes).

Sources: The resident population of each Output Area is taken from the 2001 Census, Key Statistics table KS01 "Usual Resident Population", cell 0001, the hectares data are taken from the 2001 Census, Univariate Table UV02 "Population Density", cell 0002.

Mid-2006 estimates of the population are based on the 2001 Census counts, both as estimated by the Registrar General. Estimates of the population are updated to reflect births, deaths, estimated migration, and ageing of the population.

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POPULATION SPARSITY

[oaspar]

The population sparsity of each Local Authority measured at Output Area level.

Output Areas were introduced by the ONS as the smallest units of output for the 2001 census. In England and Wales they have a minimum size of 100 residents and 40 households. They are based on census day postcodes and fit within the boundaries of 2003 statistical wards (and parishes).

The sum of (i) + (ii)

(i) **Super Sparsity**

Numerator: Twice the resident population of those 2001 Census Output Areas within the area of the authority at the 2001 Census with 0.5 or fewer residents per hectare.

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS01 "Usual Resident Population", cell 0001 and 2001 Census, Univariate Table UV02, "Population Density", cell 0002.

Denominator: The resident population.

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS01, "Usual Resident Population". Cell 0001.

(ii) Sparsity

Numerator: The resident population of those 2001 Census Output Areas within the area of the authority at the 2001 Census with more than 0.5 but less than or equal to 4 residents per hectare.

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS01 "Usual Resident Population", cell 0001 and 2001 Census, Univariate Table UV02 "Population Density". Cell 0002.

Denominator: The resident population.

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS01, "Usual Resident Population", cell 0001.

The indicator is the result of the above calculation rounded to 4 decimal places.

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NET IN-COMMUTERS

[dtnipos]

The result of:

The number of persons working but not resident in the local authority's area *minus* the number of persons resident in but working outside the local authority's area.

or zero, whichever is the greater.

Source: Based on 2001 Census data from England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Data extracted from Origin and Destination / Travel to Work Tables W101 and TV101.

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DAY VISITORS

[visday]

The annual number of day visitors to the local authority's area divided by 365.

Source: Statistics provided by the Centre for Urban and Regional Development Studies, Newcastle University, generally using information from 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. Visitor numbers for the EPCS block exclude day visits made by residents of a local authority to attractions within the same authority and day visits where the purpose is to visit friends and relatives.

The day visitor estimates in the Environmental, Protective and Cultural Services block differ from those used in the Police block because of the exclusion of day visits made to friends and relatives and those by residents to attractions within the same authority.

The visitor indicators defined above are calculated specifically for use in RNF calculations and definitions and data may differ from other official published figures.

INCAPACITY BENEFIT AND SEVERE DISABLEMENT ALLOWANCE

[ibsdan]

The average number of people who received Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disablement Allowance, over the period 2004 to 2006.

Source: The number of claimants who received Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disablement Allowance over the period 2004 to 2006 as

estimated by the Secretary of State for Work and Pensions on the basis of information available at August of each year. Figures derived by the Department for Work and Pensions from the Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study, based on 100% scans of claimants records.

**INCOME SUPPORT/ INCOME BASED JOBSEEKER'S ALLOWANCE/
GUARANTEE ELEMENT OF PENSION CREDIT CLAIMANTS**

[isalln3q]

The average number of persons receiving Income Support, Income Based Jobseeker's Allowance or Guarantee Element of Pension Credit.

The result of:

- (i) The average number of claimants who received Income Support over the period May 2004 to February 2007; *plus*
- (ii) The average number of claimants who received Income Based Jobseeker's Allowance over the period August 2004 to August 2006; *plus*
- (iii) The average number of claimants who received Guarantee Element of Pension Credit over the period May 2004 to February 2007

Source: The average number of claimants who received Income Support in the 12 quarters May 2004 through to February 2007, plus, the average number of claimants who received Income Based Jobseekers Allowance in August 2004, August 2005 and August 2006, plus, the average number of claimants who received Guarantee Element of Pension Credit in the 12 quarters May 2004 through to February 2007, Estimated by the Secretary of State for Work and Pensions on the basis of information available at the end of each period. The Income Support and Pension Credit figures are derived centrally by the Department for Work and Pensions from the Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study (WPLS) based on 100% quarterly counts of claimants. The Income Based Job Seeker's Allowance figures are derived from the DWP Computer System, based on 100% count of claimants' records in August of each year.

OLDER PEOPLE ON INCOME SUPPORT/ INCOME BASED JOBSEEKER'S ALLOWANCE/ GUARANTEE ELEMENT OF PENSION CREDIT

[ispenn3q]

The number of people who were, or whose partner was, aged 60 years and over and in receipt of Income Support or Income Based Jobseeker's Allowance or the Guarantee element of Pension Credit.

The result of:

- (i) The average number of persons who were, or whose partner was, aged 60 years and over and in receipt of Income Support, over the period May 2004 to February 2007; *plus*
- (ii) The average number of persons who were, or whose partner was, aged 60 years and over and in receipt of Income Based Jobseekers Allowance, over the period August 2004 to August 2006; *plus*
- (iii) The average number of persons who were, or whose partner was, aged 60 years and over and in receipt of Guarantee Element of Pension Credit, over the period May 2004 to February 2007.

Source: The average number of people who were, or whose partner was, aged 60 years and over and receiving Income Support in the 12 quarters May 2004 through to February 2007, plus, the average number of people who were, or whose partner was aged 60 years and over and receiving Income Based Jobseeker's Allowance in August 2004, August 2005 and August 2006, plus, the average number of people who were, or whose partner was aged 60 years and over and receiving Guarantee element of Pension Credit, in the 12 quarters May 2004 through to February 2007. Estimated by the Secretary of State for Work and Pensions on the basis of information available at the end of each period. The Income Support and Pension Credit figures are derived centrally by the Department for Work and Pensions from the Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study (WPLS) based on 100% quarterly counts of claimants. The Income Based Job Seeker's Allowance figures are derived from the DWP Computer System, based on 100% count of claimants' records in August of each year.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELATED BENEFIT CLAIMANTS

[unempn]

The average number of claimants of unemployment-related benefits, currently Jobseeker's Allowance and National Insurance credits, over 36 monthly counts between May 2004 and April 2007.

Source: As estimated by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government, based on information from the Office of National Statistics taken from a download from NOMIS (the National Online Manpower Information System) on 18 September 2007. Figures are taken from a count of computerised unemployment-related benefit claims.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF RESIDENTS

[cobirthn.new]

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

Numerator: The number of residents who were born outside the UK, the Republic of Ireland, Ireland (part not specified), Channel Islands and Isle of Man, EU Countries, Canada, USA, Australia and New Zealand.

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table S15, "Country of birth by sex and age". Cell 0001 minus cells 0025, 0097, 0109, 0121, 0145, 0613, 0661, 0709 and 0721.

Denominator: The number of residents.

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table S15, "Country of birth by sex and age". Cell 0001.

This figure is then *multiplied* by the **resident population at 30 June 2001** to reflect the adjustments made to population estimates since the 2001 mid year estimates.

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FLOOD DEFENCE EXPENDITURE

[flood3rev]

The sum of: (i) + (ii)

(i) Own Flood Defence Expenditure

[ownflood3new]

The average of:

- (i) 2003-04 out-turn net current expenditure
- (ii) 2004-05 out-turn net current expenditure
- (iii) 2005-06 out-turn net current expenditure

on flood defence uprated to represent market prices in 2007-08, excluding any levies payable to the Environment Agency or Internal Drainage Boards.

Source: Estimated by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government using information generally derived from the authority's General Fund Revenue Accounts Returns (line 241 of RO5) ending 31 March 2004, 31 March 2005 and 31 March 2006. For this purpose, levies payable to the Environment Agency or Internal Drainage Boards are excluded.

The figures are uprated to represent market prices in 2007-08 using GDP deflators. Data for 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 are based on data from the Office for National Statistics, correct as at 26 September 2007 (Deflators will be updated for final settlement using the latest figures available). The Chancellor of the Exchequer estimates GDP deflators at market prices, these are as follows:

2003-04	92.729
2004-05	95.291
2005-06	97.291
2007-08	102.750

(ii) Internal Drainage Board (IDB) Levies

[idblevy]

The total of any special levies that are payable in the financial year 2007-08 to Internal Drainage Boards in accordance with the Land Drainage Act 1991 and the Internal Drainage Boards (Finance) Regulations 1992 (S.I. 1992/3079).

Source: Estimated by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government generally using information provided in section A of the Annual Reports of Internal Drainage Boards for the year ended 31st March 2007 (form IDB1) to the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.

ENVIRONMENT AGENCY (ENGLAND) LEVY

[eaengland]

The total of any Environment Agency levies which are payable in the financial year 2007-08 to English Regional Flood Defence Committees.

Source: Estimated by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government using information from Part IV of the statements of levies on councils for the financial year 2007-08 provided by the Environment Agency to the Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.

COAST PROTECTION EXPENDITURE

[coast3new]

The average of:

- (i) 2003-04 out-turn net current expenditure
 - (ii) 2004-05 out-turn net current expenditure
 - (iii) 2005-06 out-turn net current expenditure
- on coast protection uprated to represent market prices in 2007-08.

Source: Estimated by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government using information generally derived from the authority's General Fund Revenue Accounts Returns (line 241 of RO5) ending 31 March 2004, 31 March 2005 and 31 March 2006.

The figures are uprated to represent market prices in 2007-08 using GDP deflators. Data for 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 are based on data from the Office for National Statistics, correct as at 26 September 2007 (Deflators will be updated for final settlement using the latest figures available). The Chancellor of the Exchequer estimates GDP deflators at market prices, these are as follows:

2003-04	92.729
2004-05	95.291
2005-06	97.291
2007-08	102.750

AREA COST ADJUSTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL, PROTECTIVE AND CULTURAL SERVICES

A factor calculated to reflect differences in the cost of providing the relevant services across the country. It is generally based on information derived from the following sources: the 2004, 2005 and 2006 Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings provided by the Office for National Statistics; Base Estimate returns 1992-93; Subjective Analysis Return 2003-04 and 2005-06; Trading Services Revenue accounts 2005-06; Revenue Outturn forms (RO2) 2005-06; rateable

values and hereditaments at July 2007 from the HMRC; estimates of office hereditaments and floorspace as at 2006; gross non-domestic rates and increases and reductions in rate yields, as supplied by authorities to the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government on the National Non-Domestic Rates Provisional Contributions Return 2007-08; and the total resident population as at 30 June 2006, as estimated by the Registrar General.