

Annex: Indicators of progress

Introduction

1. This annex contains information on the indicators used to monitor our strategy to tackle poverty and social exclusion. These indicators were established in 1999, when we published our first annual *Opportunity for all* report.
2. We review the indicators annually to ensure that they capture our evolving strategy and use the best available information. Consequently, the original set of indicators has been added to and some definitions have been refined. We always welcome feedback on the indicators and have actively encouraged debate, for example as part of our consultation *Measuring child poverty*¹.
3. This year we have included new indicators on fuel poverty and the proportion of casualties in disadvantaged areas. Changes have been made to a small number of the indicators, for example to revise data in line with the results of the 2001 Census.
4. As in previous reports the indicators are organised according to stages of the lifecycle. There are sets of indicators for children and young people, working-age people and older people. A set of communities indicators monitors the progress of our strategy to narrow the gap between areas with the worst performance and other areas.
5. The geographical coverage of the indicators is clearly stated. For example, some indicators (such as those for education and health) cover England only whilst others (such as those for employment and low income) cover Great Britain. The indicators reported here concentrate on those matters that continue to be reserved to the United Kingdom (UK) Parliament. The Devolved Administrations of Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales produce their own reports covering devolved issues (see Chapter three).
6. This year we will also be making the indicators available on a special section of the Department for Work and Pensions website². We plan to update indicators on the website as new data become available, as well as publishing the *Opportunity for all* report each year. We will also be able to include additional breakdowns for some indicators.

Measuring child poverty

7. In April 2002 we launched our consultation *Measuring child poverty*, to seek views on the best way to measure child poverty in the long term. As well as issuing a consultation document asking for written responses, we sought to encourage debate among interested parties, including those with direct experience of poverty, through a range of events across the UK. These involved children, young people and families experiencing poverty, organisations working in the poverty field, and academics.

8. Preliminary conclusions from the consultation were published in May 2003³. The document outlined recommendations and next steps. Further methodological work and discussions with experts will take place before finalising details of the long-term measure by the end of 2003.

National Action Plan

9. The *UK National Action Plan on Social Inclusion 2003–2005*⁴ includes a set of indicators covering a range of social inclusion issues for the whole UK. They include indicators common to all European Union Member States (Laeken Indicators) to allow direct comparisons, and UK-specific indicators to highlight areas of particular UK interest.

Indicator summary table

The table below provides a summary of the direction of movement of the data underlying the indicators. It assesses overall progress by looking at the trend since the baseline. It also shows the direction of movement of the most recent data. It is important to note that, because many of the indicators draw on data from sample surveys, small changes in data could be attributed to sampling variability. Most recent data reported range from 1999 to 2003 depending on the data source.

✓ data moving in right direction

✗ data moving in wrong direction

≈ data show broadly constant trend or no significant movement

▲ only baseline data available or insufficient data available to determine a trend

Children and young people

Indicator	Coverage	Trend since baseline	Direction of latest data
Children in workless households	GB	✓	≈
Low income:			
Relative	GB	✓	≈
Absolute	GB	✓	✓
Persistent	GB	≈	≈
Teenage pregnancy:			
Teenage conceptions	England	✓	✓
Teenage parents not in education, employment or training	England	✓	✗
Key Stage 1 (7-year-olds) attainment in Sure Start areas	England	▲	▲
Key Stage 2 (11-year-olds) attainment	England	✓	≈
Attainment: 16-year-olds' achievement	England	✓	✓
Schools below floor target	England	✓	✓
19-year-olds with at least a Level 2 qualification	England	✓	≈
School attendance	England	≈	≈
Educational attainment/participation of children looked after by local authorities	England	▲	≈
16–18-year-olds in learning	England	≈	≈
Infant mortality	England	▲	▲
Serious unintentional injury	England	✓	≈
Smoking rates for:			
Pregnant women	England	▲	▲
Children aged 11–15	England	✓	≈
Re-registrations on Child Protection Register	England	✓	≈
Housing that falls below the set standard of decency	England	▲	✓

People of working age

Indicator	Coverage	Trend since baseline	Direction of latest data
Employment rate	GB	✓	≈
Employment rates of disadvantaged groups:			
People with disabilities	GB	✓	✓
Lone parents	GB	✓	≈
Ethnic minority people	GB	✓	≈
Older workers	GB	✓	✓
Lowest qualified	GB	≈	≈
Working-age people in workless households	GB	✓	≈
Working-age people without a qualification at NVQ Level 2 or higher	England	✓	≈
Long periods on income-related benefits	GB	✓	≈
Low income:			
Relative	GB	≈	≈
Absolute	GB	✓	✓
Persistent	GB	≈	≈
Smoking rates:			
All adults	England	✓	≈
Manual socio-economic groups	England	✓	≈
Death rates from suicide and undetermined injury	England	≈	✓
Rough sleepers	England	✓	≈
Use of Class A drugs	England and Wales	≈	≈

Older people

Indicator	Coverage	Trend since baseline	Direction of latest data
Low income:			
Relative	GB	✓	≈
Absolute	GB	✓	✓
Persistent	GB	≈	≈
People contributing to a non-state pension	GB	▲	≈
Amount contributed to non-state pensions	UK	▲	▲
People making continuous contributions to non-state pensions	GB	✓	≈
Healthy life expectancy at age 65	England	▲	≈
Being helped to live independently:			
Receiving intensive home care	England	✓	✓
Receiving any community-based service	England	✓	✓
Housing that falls below the set standard of decency	England	▲	✓
Fear of crime	England and Wales	✓	≈

Communities

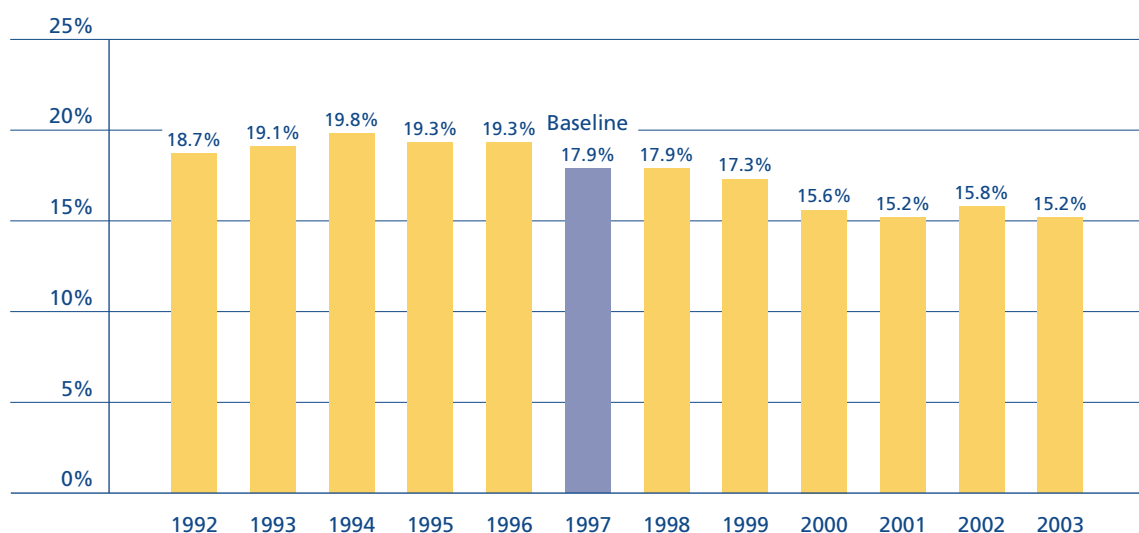
Indicator	Coverage	Trend since baseline	Direction of latest data
Employment rates in deprived areas	GB	✓	✓
Rate of domestic burglary	England and Wales	✓	✗
Housing that falls below the set standard of decency	England	▲	✓
Households in fuel poverty	England	▲	✓
Life expectancy at birth	England	≈	≈
Attainment gap at Key Stage 2 (11-year-olds)	England	✓	✓
Road accident casualties in deprived areas	England	▲	≈

Indicators for children and young people

A reduction in the proportion of children living in working-age workless households (Great Britain).

Baseline and trends: Baseline year – 1997. Between 1992 and 1996 the proportion of children living in working-age workless households was broadly constant at around 19 per cent. Since then, the proportion has fallen to 17.9 per cent in 1997 (baseline year) and stands at 15.2 per cent in 2003.

Percentage of children living in workless households (Great Britain)



Definition: Percentage of children aged under 16 in a working-age household where no adult works. A working-age household is a household that includes at least one person of working age (a woman aged between 16 and 59 or a man aged between 16 and 64). Workless individuals are those who are either International Labour Organisation unemployed or economically inactive (that is, not in employment).

Data source: Labour Force Survey, spring quarters.

Linked to Department for Work and Pensions PSA targets: To reduce the number of children living in workless households over the three years to 2004, and to reduce the proportion of children in households with no one in work over the three years from spring 2003 to spring 2006 by 6.5 per cent.

Low-income indicators (Great Britain):

- a) A reduction in the proportion of children living in households with relative low incomes.
- b) A reduction in the proportion of children living in households with low incomes in an absolute sense.
- c) A reduction in the proportion of children living in households with persistent low incomes.

Baseline and trends: Baseline year – 1996/97. Data for the three indicators are presented in the chart and table below, though information for the persistent low income indicator is shown only in the table. Whilst the table aims to provide a comprehensive picture of progress by including data for a range of low-income thresholds, the chart focuses on the 60 per cent of median income threshold for the relative and absolute indicators.

The proportion of children living in households with relative low incomes fell between 1996/97 and 2001/02, from 34 per cent to 30 per cent on the after housing costs measure and from 25 per cent to 21 per cent on the before housing costs measure. The proportion of children living in households with absolute low incomes showed a large fall from 34 per cent to 20 per cent on the after housing costs measure and from 25 per cent to 12 per cent on the before housing costs measure. Sixteen per cent of children lived in a household with a low income in at least three out of four years between 1998 and 2001.

Percentage of children living in low-income households (Great Britain)



Percentage of children living in low-income households (Great Britain)

		Relative low income			Absolute low income				
		Low-income threshold	50% of median	60% of median	70% of median	50% of median	60% of median	70% of median	
Baseline	1996/97		12	25	36	12	25	36	
	1997/98		13	25	36	12	24	35	
	Before housing costs	1998/99		12	24	35	11	22	33
		1999/00		11	23	35	9	19	31
		2000/01		11	21	33	8	16	26
	2001/02		10	21	33	6	12	22	
After housing costs	1996/97		23	34	42	23	34	42	
	1997/98		23	33	41	22	32	40	
	1998/99		23	33	41	20	31	39	
	1999/00		22	32	41	17	28	37	
	2000/01		19	31	39	13	24	32	
	2001/02		19	30	39	10	20	29	

Persistent low income								
	1991–94	1992–95	1993–96	1994–97	1995–98	1996–99	1997–00	1998–01
Below 60% of median in 3 out of 4 years	20	17	17	16	16	16	17	16
Below 70% of median in 3 out of 4 years	30	29	28	26	26	26	26	25

Definition: Low-income thresholds are 50, 60 and 70 per cent of median household income (before and after housing costs):

- relative low income – median income moving each year;
- absolute low income – median income fixed at 1996/97 levels in real terms; and
- persistent low income – low income (before housing costs only) in three out of the last four years (60 and 70 per cent of median only).

Data for thresholds of mean income and full definitions are available in *Households Below Average Income 1994/5–2001/02*. Methodological improvements have led to some amendments to the data for persistent low income, though the trend has not changed.

Data source: Households Below Average Income information based on Family Resources Survey and British Household Panel Survey data.

Linked to joint Department for Work and Pensions and Her Majesty's Treasury PSA target: To reduce the number of children in low-income households by at least a quarter by 2004, as a contribution towards the broader target of halving child poverty by 2010 and eradicating it by 2020 (baseline for target is 1998/99).

Teenage pregnancy indicators (England):

- a) a reduction in the rate of conceptions for those aged under 18; and
- b) a reduction in the proportion of teenage mothers who are not in education, employment or training.

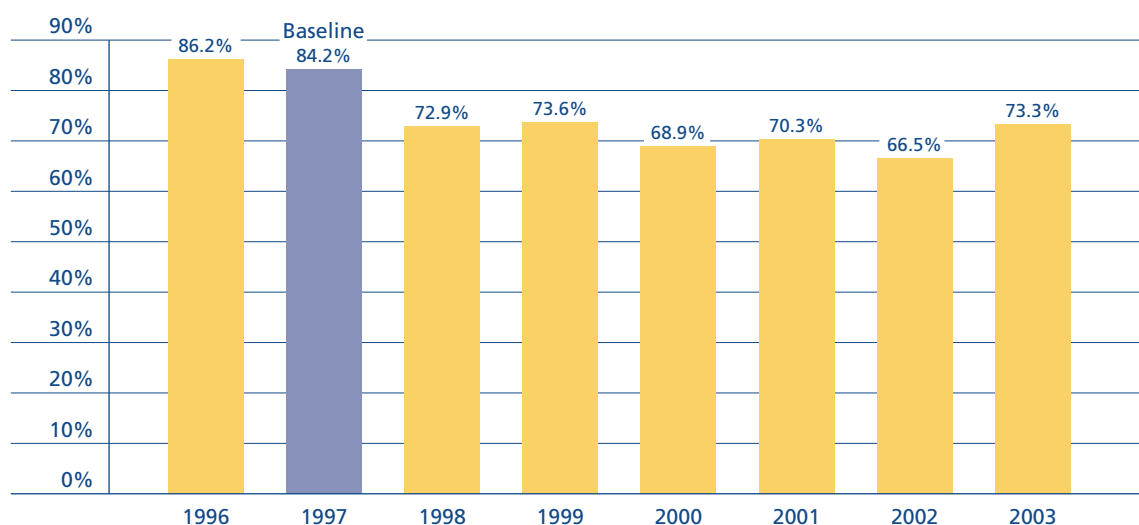
Baseline and trends: a) Baseline year – 1998. The under-18 conception rate fell between 1971 and 1981 and then rose between 1981 and 1991. Since then, rates have fluctuated. The rate fell again until 1995 but then rose following a contraceptive pill scare, reaching a peak in 1998. The rate for the year 2001 is 42.3 per thousand females aged 15–17, the lowest since 1995, and 10 per cent lower than in 1998. (Rates have been recalculated using revised 2001 Census population estimates.)

b) Baseline year – 1997. The proportion of teenage mothers not in education, employment or training in England has fallen from 84.2 per cent in 1997 to 73.3 per cent in 2003.

Under-18 conception rates per thousand females aged 15–17 (England)

	1971	1981	1991	Baseline					
				1995	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Under-18 conception rate	54.7	38.7	45.5	41.6	45.8	47.0	45.3	43.8	42.3

Percentage of teenage mothers who are not in education, employment or training (England)



Definition: The under 18 conception rate is the number of conceptions (resulting in one or more live births and legal abortions) to females under 18, per thousand females aged 15–17. The figures on teenage mothers not in education, employment or training are for the 16–19-year-old age range.

Data source: Office for National Statistics Birth Statistics (England) and Labour Force Survey – spring quarters (England). Data for England are reported to reflect the coverage of the Teenage Pregnancy Strategy.

Linked to Teenage Pregnancy Strategy goals: (1) To halve the rate of teenage conceptions among under 18s by 2010 (in relation to a 1998 baseline); (2) To reduce the risk of long-term social exclusion by getting more teenage parents into education, training or employment, and specifically to increase the proportion of teenage mothers in education, training and employment to 60 per cent by 2010.

Linked to Department of Health PSA target: To improve life chances for children by reducing the under-18 conception rate by 50 per cent by 2010.

An increase in the proportion of 7-year-old children in Sure Start local programme areas achieving Level 2 or above in the Key Stage 1 tests/tasks for reading, writing and mathematics (England).

Baseline and trends: Sure Start local programmes aim to promote better outcomes for young children aged 0–3. Therefore the data shown below for 7-year-olds will not yet capture the first cohort of children participating in Sure Start programmes. However, these data provide early baseline information, highlighting the initial gap between performance in Sure Start areas and overall performance in England.

Percentage of children achieving Level 2 or above in Key Stage 1 tests

		Reading	Writing	Maths
2000	All schools in rounds 1–4 Sure Start areas (1,063)	75	77	85
	All schools in England	83	84	90
2001	All schools in rounds 1–4 Sure Start areas (1,079)	76	78	86
	All schools in England	84	86	91
2002	All schools in rounds 1–4 Sure Start areas (1,098)	76	78	86
	All schools in England	84	86	90

Definition: The proportion of 7-year-olds achieving Level 2 or above in the Key Stage 1 tests/tasks in schools in Sure Start areas.

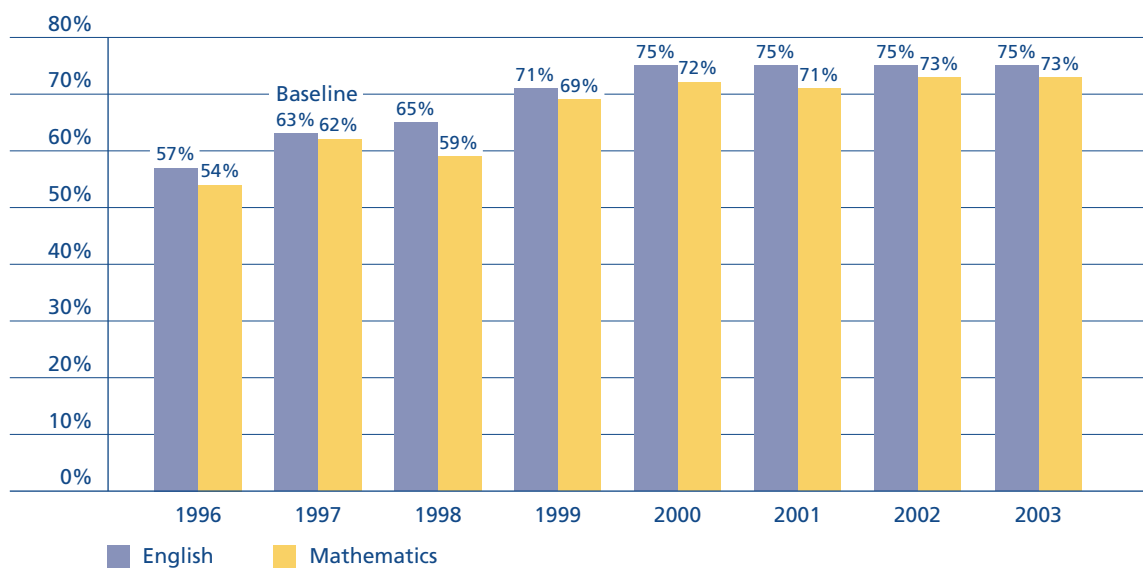
Data source: Department for Education and Skills.

Linked to Sure Start Output and Performance Analysis.

An increase in the proportion of 11-year-olds achieving Level 4 or above in the Key Stage 2 tests for English and mathematics (England).

Baseline and trends: Baseline year – 1997. Between 1997 and 2003 there has been an overall increase in the proportion of 11-year-olds achieving Level 4 or higher in the Key Stage 2 tests for both English and mathematics – from 63 per cent to 75 per cent for English and from 62 per cent to 73 per cent for mathematics.

Percentage of 11-year-olds achieving Level 4 or above in the Key Stage 2 tests for English and mathematics (England)



Definition: Percentage of 11-year-olds achieving Level 4 or above in Key Stage 2 English and mathematics tests.

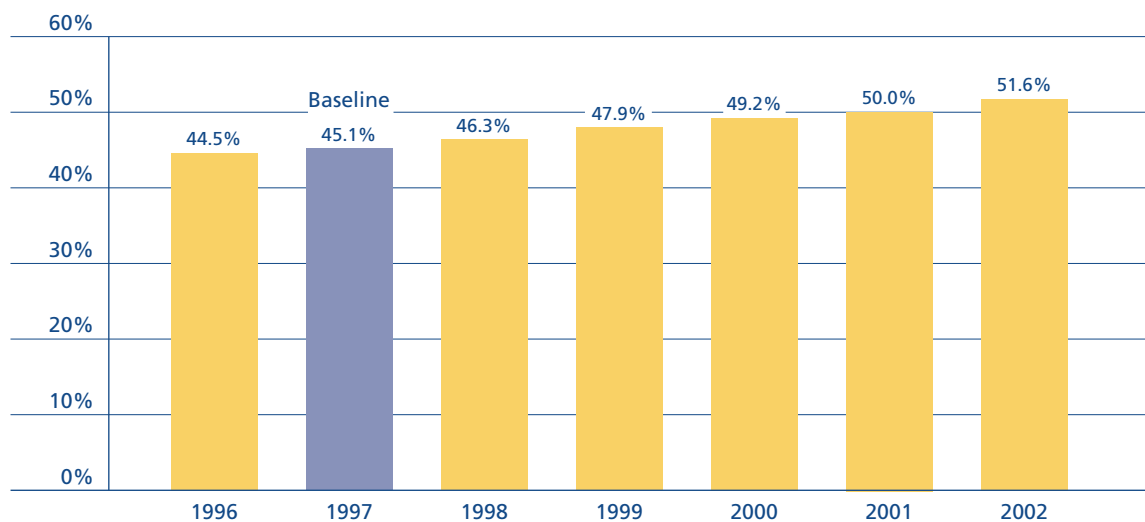
Data source: National Curriculum Assessments, Key Stage 2, Department for Education and Skills.

Linked to Department for Education and Skills PSA targets: To raise standards in English and mathematics so that 85 per cent of 11-year-olds achieve Level 4 or above and 35 per cent achieve Level 5 or above as soon as possible.

An increase in the proportion of 16-year-olds with at least five GCSEs at grades A* to C, and in all schools at least 20 per cent reach this standard by 2004 rising to 25 per cent by 2006 (England).

Baseline and trends: Baseline year – 1997. The proportion of 16-year-olds with at least five GCSEs at grades A* to C has risen from 45.1 per cent in 1997 to 51.6 per cent in 2002. The number of schools achieving below a floor target of 20 per cent and 25 per cent has also been steadily declining since the baseline year of 1997.

Percentage of 16-year-olds with at least five GCSEs at grades A* to C



Number of schools achieving below a floor target at GCSE/GNVQ

	Baseline 1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Below 20%	361	325	277	241	196	157
Below 25%	616	553	487	436	369	294

Definition: Percentage of 16-year-olds (at the end of the academic year) with at least five GCSEs at grades A* to C or GNVQ equivalents in all schools in England. This replaces the indicator in last year's report focusing on attaining one GCSE.

Data source: GCSE/GNVQ and GCE A/AS level and Advanced GNVQ examination results.

Linked to Department for Education and Skills PSA targets: Between 2002 and 2006 the proportion of those aged 16 who get qualifications equivalent to five GCSEs at grades A* to C rises by two percentage points on average and in all schools at least 20 per cent of pupils achieve this standard by 2004 rising to 25 per cent by 2006.

An increase in the proportion of 19-year-olds with at least a Level 2 qualification or equivalent (England).

Baseline and trends: Baseline year – 1996. There has been an overall increase in the percentage of 19-year-olds with at least a Level 2 qualification from 69.7 per cent in 1996 to 74.8 per cent at the end of 2002.

Percentage of 19-year-olds with at least a Level 2 qualification (England)

Baseline							
1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	
69.7	72.3	73.9	74.9	75.3	74.8	74.8	

Definition: Percentage of 19-year-olds with a Level 2 qualification or above. Examples of a Level 2 qualification are: one A level, NVQ Level 2, Intermediate GNVQ, five or more GCSEs at grades A* to C or any equivalent qualifications.

Data source: Labour Force Survey – autumn quarters.

Linked to Department for Education and Skills PSA targets: The proportion of 19-year-olds who get qualifications equivalent to five GCSEs at grades A* to C rises by three percentage points between 2002 and 2004, with a further three percentage point increase by 2006. This is also one of the headline indicators in the UK Sustainable Development Strategy.

An increase in overall school attendance (England).

Baseline and trends: Baseline year – 1996/97. The chart below shows an overall increase in school attendance from the baseline year to 2001/02, although with some fluctuation in the intervening years.

Proportion of attendances in schools (England)

Percentage	Baseline					
1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02
92.4	92.8	92.7	92.9	93.2	92.7	93.0

Definition: Authorised absence is absence that has been authorised by a teacher or other authorised representative of the school. Parents or guardians may provide an explanation for a particular absence, but only the school can authorise it. Unauthorised absence is absence without leave from a teacher or other authorised representative of the school. This includes all unexplained or unjustified absences. Authorised and unauthorised absences are measured in terms of percentage of half days missed. Attendance would then be 100 per cent minus these percentage points.

This is a new indicator that focuses on overall attendance rates through decreasing rates of absence (authorised and unauthorised) and replaces the previous indicator that dealt with truancies and exclusions. The Government set a target in 1998 to reduce permanent exclusions by a third: from their historical peak of 12,700 in the school year 1996/97 to 8,400 by September 2002. That target was met a year early – in May 2001 – when permanent exclusions were announced as having fallen to 8,323 for the school year 1999/2000.

Data source: Department for Education and Skills Pupil Absence return.

Linked to Department for Education and Skills target: By 2004, reduce school truancies by 10 per cent compared to 2002, sustain the new lower level, and improve overall attendance levels thereafter.

An improvement in the educational attainment and participation of children looked after by local authorities, including a substantial narrowing of the gap between them and their peers (England).

Baseline and trends: Baseline year – 1999/2000. The proportion of young people in care for at least one year who obtained at least five GCSEs at grades A* to C or equivalent increased from the baseline of 7.3 per cent in 1999/2000 to 7.5 per cent in 2001/02. The gap has changed from 41.9 per cent in 1999/2000 to 42.5 per cent in 2001/02.

Definition: Percentage of young people in care for at least one year (year ending 30 September) with at least five GCSEs at grades A* to C or equivalent. This replaces the indicator in last year's report, which looked at attaining one GCSE.

Data source: Outcome Indicator returns (OC2) – returns completed annually by social services departments at the request of Department of Health (now at the request of Department for Education and Skills).

Linked to joint Department of Health and Department for Education and Skills PSA

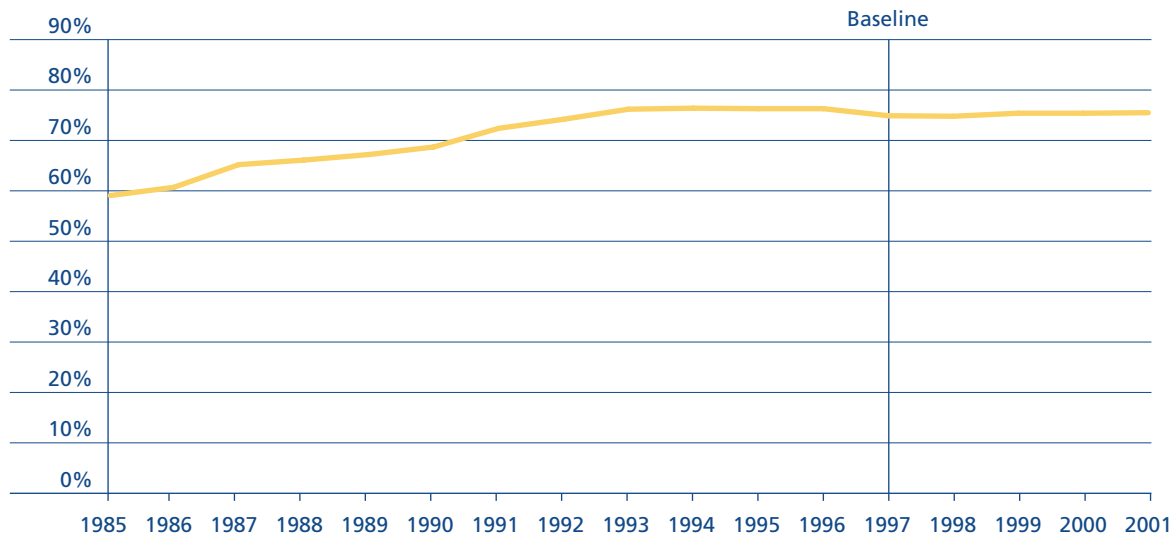
target: In light of the Social Exclusion Unit's report on raising the educational achievement of children and young people in care, a revised PSA target was announced on 1 April 2003. The target aims to substantially narrow the gap between the educational attainment and participation of children in care and that of their peers.

By 2006 the proportion of those aged 16 (and who have been in care for at least a year) who get qualifications equivalent to five GCSEs A* to C to rise by 4 percentage points per year from 2002; and in all authorities at least 15 per cent of young people to achieve this level of qualification.

An increase in the proportion of 16–18-year-olds in learning (England).

Baseline and trends: Baseline year – 1997. The proportion of 16–18-year-olds in learning increased from 59 per cent to 76 per cent between 1985 and 1993 then remained broadly constant until 1996. Since then it has been broadly constant at around 75 per cent and stands at 75.5 per cent in 2001.

Percentage of 16–18-year-olds in learning (England)



Percentage of 16–18-year-olds in learning (England)

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
59.0	60.7	65.2	66.1	67.2	68.7	72.4	74.2	76.2
Baseline								
1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	
76.4	76.3	76.3	74.9	74.8	75.4	75.4	75.5	

Note: Data for 2002 are not available as work is still ongoing to quality assure the underlying data.

Definition: Percentage of 16–18-year-olds in learning – defined as being in education or training.

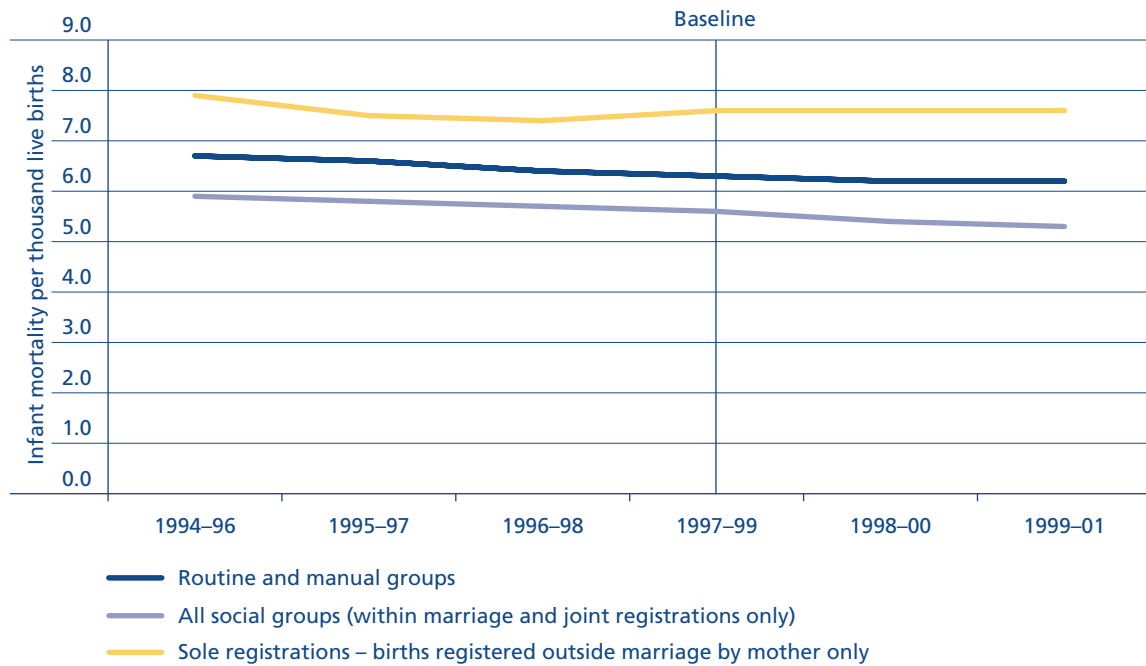
Data source: School, college and trainee records, Labour Force Survey.

Linked to Department for Education and Skills PSA target: National Learning Target for England for 2002 is that 85 per cent of 19-year-olds should have at least a Level 2 qualification (baseline for target is 1998). By 2004, increase by 3 percentage points the proportion of 19-year-olds achieving a qualification equivalent to NVQ Level 2 compared to 2002.

A reduction in the gap in mortality for children under one year between routine and manual groups and the population as a whole (England and Wales).

Baseline and trends: Baseline data – 1998 (based on the average of the three years 1997–1999). There are insufficient data available at present to determine a trend. However, the gap between the mortality rate for routine and manual groups and the whole population widened slightly between 1997–99 and 1999–2001.

Infant mortality rate per thousand live births (England and Wales)



Note: 1994–2000 based on NS SEC90. 1999–2001 figures combine 1999/2000 based on NS SEC90 and 2001 based on NS SEC.

Infant mortality rates per thousand live births (England and Wales)

	1994–	1995–	1996–	Baseline 1997–	1998–	1999–
	96	97	98	99	00	01
Sole registrations	7.9	7.5	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.6
All social groups (within marriage, joint registrations only)	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.3
Routine and manual	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.2
Ratio: routine and manual/all	1.15	1.14	1.12	1.13	1.14	1.17

Note: 1994–2000 based on NS SEC90. 1999–2001 figures combine 1999/2000 based on NS SEC90 and 2001 based on NS SEC.

Definition: Infant mortality rate per thousand live births, England and Wales. Figures are for live births within marriage and joint registrations only, as social class can be allocated only to those groups where the father's occupation is identified. Therefore, information on infant mortality by the father's social class is not available for sole registrations. Although information is sought on the mother's occupation it is very incomplete, hence social class is routinely determined by the father's occupation. It is intended to monitor trends in all social groups (including sole registrations) – as shown in the chart – to check whether the gaps in mortality are narrowing.

The indicator was originally set using manual and non-manual social classes. It has now been re-set using the new National Statistics socio-economic classification (NS SEC). NS SEC was introduced in 2001, but comparable data for previous years have been produced using an approximation called NS SEC90. At the highest level, three social groups are identified: managerial and professional, intermediate, and routine and manual. Previous *Opportunity for all* reports set out the infant mortality rate per thousand live births (England and Wales) on the old basis.

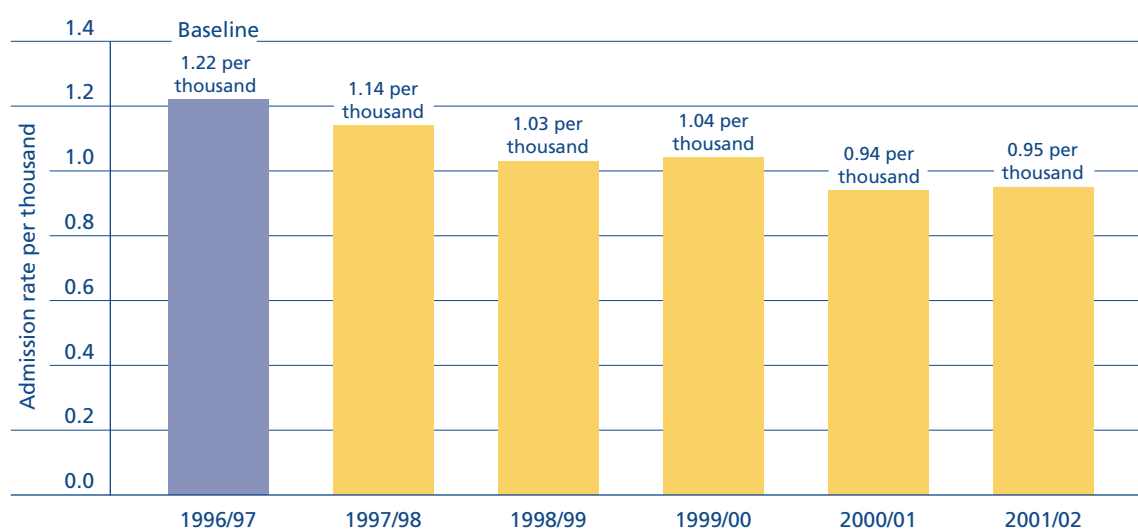
Data source: Office for National Statistics (data cover England and Wales). Linked file – linking information on birth and death registrations.

Linked to Department of Health PSA target on health inequalities: Starting with children under one year, by 2010 to reduce by at least 10 per cent the gap in mortality between routine and manual groups and the population as a whole.

A reduction in the rate at which children are admitted into hospital as a result of unintentional injury resulting in a hospital stay of longer than three days (England).

Baseline and trends: Baseline year – 1996/97. Figures for 1990/91 to 1994/95 (not comparable with recent estimates) show a reduction over time in the admission rate per thousand. Decline has continued in recent years with a fall in the admission rate from 1.22 per thousand to 0.95 per thousand between 1996/97 and 2001/02. (Rates have been recalculated using revised 2001 Census population estimates.)

Admission rate to hospital as a result of an unintentional injury resulting in a hospital stay of longer than three days for children aged under 16 (England)



Definition: Children aged under 16 whose injury is sufficiently serious to require a hospital stay exceeding three days.

Data source: Hospital Episode Statistics, Department of Health and Office for National Statistics population estimates.

Linked to Department of Health Our Healthier Nation target: To reduce the rate of serious injury from accidents for all ages by at least 10 per cent by 2010 (baseline for target is 1995/96).

A reduction in smoking rates: (a) during pregnancy; and (b) among children (England).

(a) A reduction in smoking rates during pregnancy.

Baseline and trends: Baseline year – 1995 – 23 per cent for England. Estimates are produced from the Infant Feeding Survey, carried out every five years. The most recent survey reported that in 2000, 19 per cent of women continued to smoke during pregnancy in England. (Owing to some changes in the survey design in 2000, data from 1995 and 2000 are not directly comparable.)

Results for Great Britain from 1985, 1990 and 1995 indicate that rates of smoking during pregnancy decreased from 30 per cent in 1985 to 23 per cent in 1995.

Definition: Proportion of women who continued to smoke throughout pregnancy. This includes all women who smoke at all during their pregnancy or in the year before conception, and who were smokers at the time of the baby's birth.

Data source: Department of Health Infant Feeding Surveys, 1985, 1990 and 1995 (data for Great Britain only is available from the 1985 and 1990 surveys); Department of Health Infant Feeding Survey 2000.

Linked to Smoking Kills White Paper target: To reduce the percentage of women in England who smoke during pregnancy from 23 per cent to 15 per cent by the year 2010, with a fall to 18 per cent by the year 2005.

Note: The latest data shown on smoking in pregnancy are still the most recent as they are based on data from the Infant Feeding Survey (2000), which is currently carried out every five years. The Department of Health is planning to report smoking in pregnancy more frequently through Health Visitor returns, in due course. However, the quality of this information is still being assessed.

(b) A reduction in smoking rates among children.

Baseline and trends: Baseline year – 1996 – 13 per cent. Smoking prevalence has fluctuated between 13 per cent and 8 per cent since 1982, with no clear trend over time. The most recent estimate is 10 per cent in 2002.

Prevalence of smoking cigarettes among children aged 11–15 (England)

Percentage							Baseline						
1982	1984	1986	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	
11	13	10	8	10	10	12	13	11	9	10	10	10	

Definition: Percentage of children aged 11–15 in England smoking cigarettes regularly. Regular smokers are defined as those who smoke at least one cigarette a week on average.

Data source: Department of Health: *Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in England in 2002*.

Linked to Smoking Kills White Paper target: To reduce smoking among children in England from 13 per cent in 1996 to 9 per cent or less by the year 2010, with a fall to 11 per cent by the year 2005.

A reduction in the proportion of children registered during the year on the Child Protection Register who had been previously registered (England).

Baseline and trends: Baseline year – 1997/98. Re-registrations on the Child Protection Register fell from 19 per cent to 14 per cent between 1997/98 and 1999/2000. Re-registrations remained at 14 per cent between 1999/2000 and 2001/02.

Although virtually all of the improvements from 1997/98 to 1998/99 were attributed to improvements in data quality, the figures for subsequent years suggest that the underlying long-term trend upwards has been reversed.

Definition: Percentage of under 18s registered who had been previously registered.

Data source: The Personal Social Services Performance Assessment Framework Indicators 2001/02.

Linked to Department of Health PSA target, National Priorities Guidance: By 2002 to reduce by 10 per cent the proportion of children who are re-registered on the Child Protection Register from the baseline of the year ending March 1997.

A reduction in the proportion of children who live in a home that falls below the set standard of decency (England).

Baseline and trends: In 1996, 43 per cent of children lived in a home that did not meet the set standard of decency. This has since fallen to 30 per cent in 2001.

Definition: The proportion of dependent children (aged 0–15 or 16–18 in full-time education) who live in a home that does not meet the set standard of decency. The definition of a decent home is one that meets all of the following criteria:

- it is above the current statutory minimum standard for housing;
- it is in a reasonable state of repair;
- it has reasonably modern facilities and services; and
- it provides a reasonable degree of thermal comfort.

The detailed definition of the thermal comfort component of the decent home standard has been changed in light of an Office of the Deputy Prime Minister consultation. The new definition of thermal comfort will take account of a property's heating and insulation. This has increased the proportion of people living in non-decent housing. (Prior to the revision 36 per cent of children lived in homes that did not meet the decent home standard in 1996.)

Data source: The English House Condition Survey until recently was undertaken every five years. The latest English House Condition Survey was conducted in 2001. The survey is now being conducted on a continuous basis.

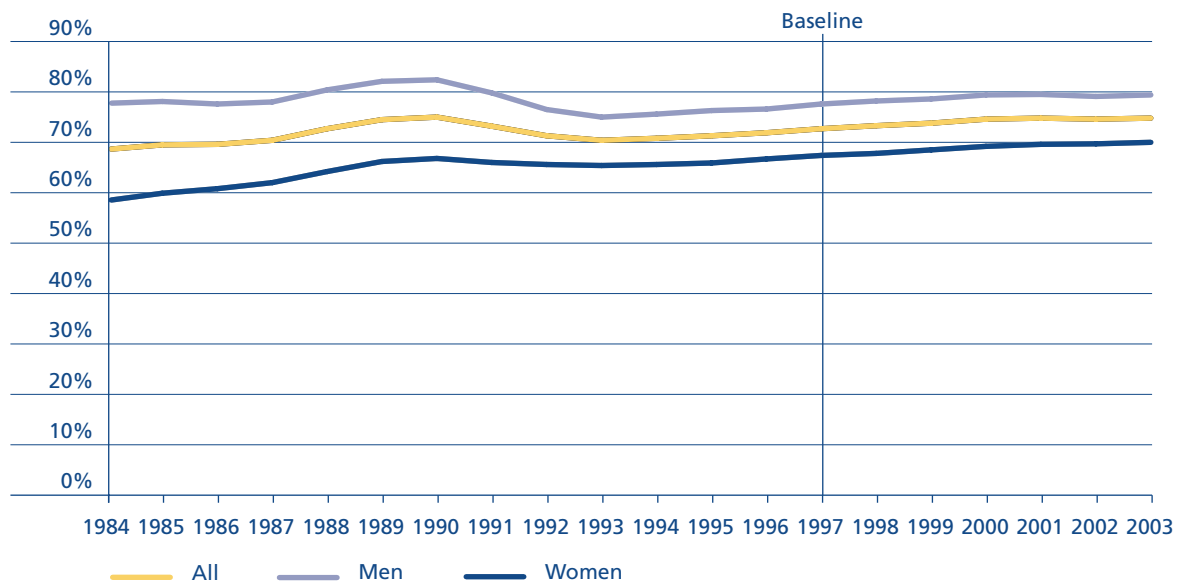
Linked to Office of the Deputy Prime Minister PSA target: By 2010, bring all social housing into decent condition with most of this improvement taking place in deprived areas, and increase the proportion of private housing in decent condition occupied by vulnerable groups. The PSA target refers to households and does not distinguish between children, working-age and older people.

Indicators for people of working age

An increase in the proportion of working-age people in employment, over the economic cycle (Great Britain).

Baseline and trends: Baseline year – 1997. The proportion of the working-age population in employment increased to a peak of 75.0 per cent in 1990, falling subsequently to 70.6 per cent in the early 1990s during the recession. The proportion in employment has since risen to 72.9 per cent in 1997 (the baseline year) and to 74.8 per cent in 2003. Employment rates for men have been around ten percentage points higher than for women during the last ten years.

Percentage of working-age people in employment (Great Britain)



Percentage of working-age people in employment (Great Britain)

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	
All	69.5	69.6	70.4	72.7	74.5	75.0	73.2	71.4	70.6	
Men	78.1	77.6	78.0	80.4	82.1	82.4	79.8	76.7	75.2	
Women	59.9	60.8	62.0	64.2	66.2	66.8	66.0	65.6	65.5	
				Baseline						
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
All	71.0	71.6	72.1	72.9	73.5	73.9	74.6	74.8	74.6	74.8
Men	75.8	76.6	76.9	77.9	78.5	78.8	79.5	79.6	79.2	79.4
Women	65.7	66.0	66.9	67.6	68.1	68.8	69.5	69.7	69.8	70.0

Definition: Proportion of working-age people in employment. Working age is 16–59 for women and 16–64 for men.

Data source: Labour Force Survey – spring quarters. Non seasonally adjusted 1985–91, seasonally adjusted 1992–2002. Only data from 1997 to 2003 have been revised in line with the results of the 2001 Census.

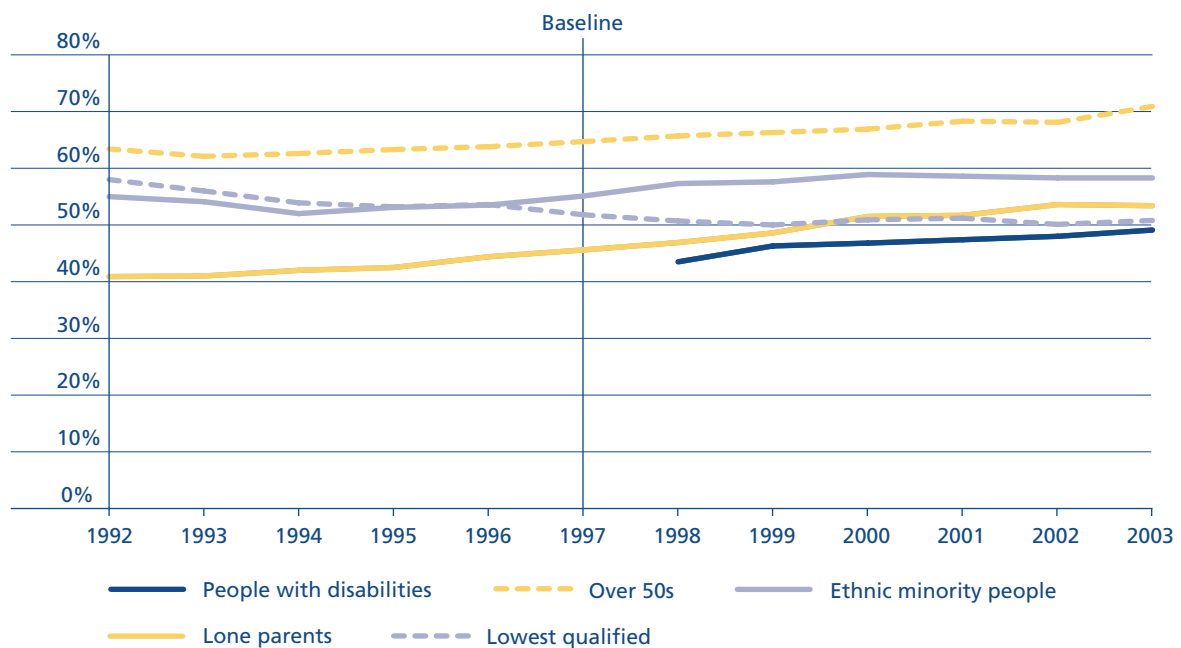
Linked to joint Department for Work and Pensions and Her Majesty's Treasury PSA targets: To demonstrate progress by 2006 on increasing the employment rate and reducing the unemployment rate over the economic cycle.

This is one of the headline indicators in the UK Sustainable Development Strategy.

An increase in the employment rates of disadvantaged groups – people with disabilities, lone parents, ethnic minority people, people aged 50 and over and the lowest qualified – and a reduction in the difference between their employment rates and the overall rate (Great Britain).

Baseline and trends: Baseline year – 1997 for lone parents, the over 50s and the lowest qualified, 1998 for people with disabilities and ethnic minority people. The employment rates for all these groups are lower than the overall employment rate. Between 1997 and 2003 there has been a rise in the employment rates of the over 50s from 64.7 per cent to 70.1 per cent and of lone parents from 45.6 per cent to 53.4 per cent. The employment rate of people with disabilities increased from 43.5 per cent in 1998 to 49.1 per cent in 2003 and the employment rate of ethnic minority people increased from 57.3 per cent to 58.3 per cent over the same period. There has been little change in the employment rate of the lowest qualified since the 1997 baseline.

Employment rates of disadvantaged groups (Great Britain)



Note: Data for ethnic minority people from 1998 onwards are not directly comparable with earlier years.

Employment rates of disadvantaged groups (Great Britain)

<i>Percentage</i>	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
All	71.3	70.4	70.8	71.3	71.9	72.7
Over 50s	63.4	62.1	62.6	63.3	63.8	64.7
Ethnic minority people	55.0	54.1	52.0	53.1	53.5	55.1
Lone parents	40.9	41.0	42.0	42.5	44.4	45.6
People with disabilities	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lowest qualified	58.0	56.0	53.9	53.2	53.6	51.8

<i>Percentage</i>	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
All	73.3	73.8	74.6	74.8	74.6	74.9
Over 50s	65.7	66.3	66.9	68.3	68.1	70.1
Ethnic minority people	57.3	57.6	58.9	58.6	58.3	58.3
Lone parents	46.9	48.6	51.5	51.7	53.6	53.4
People with disabilities	43.5	46.3	46.8	47.4	48.0	49.1
Lowest qualified	50.7	50.0	50.9	51.2	50.1	50.8

Employment rate gaps (Great Britain)

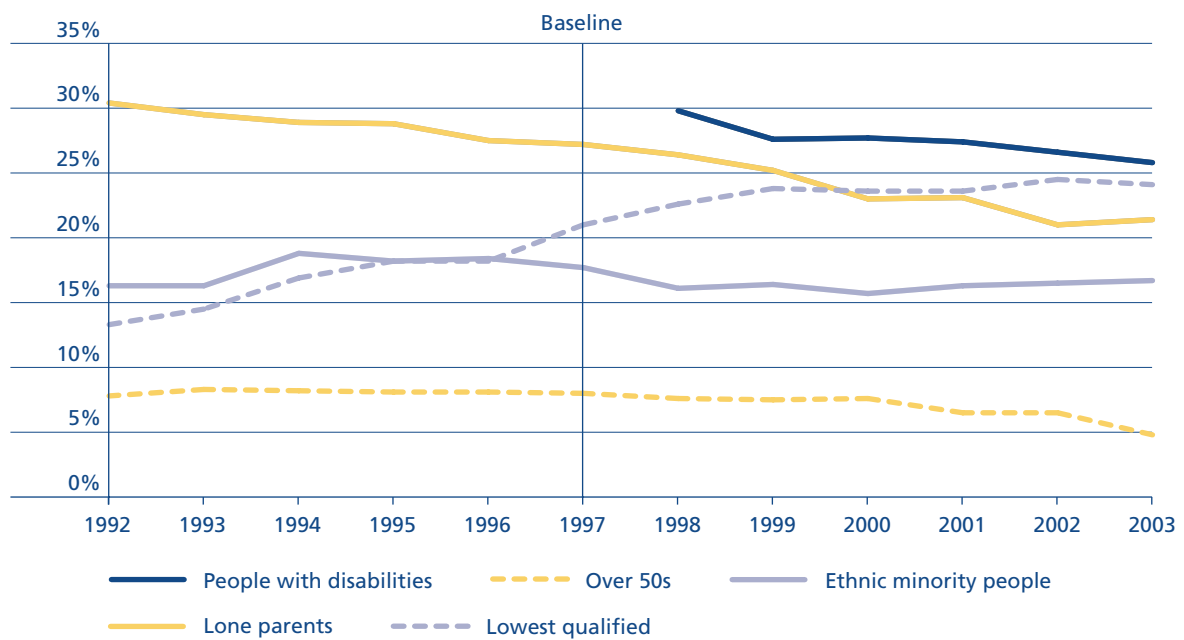
<i>Percentage</i>	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Over 50s	7.8	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.0
Ethnic minority people	16.3	16.3	18.8	18.2	18.4	17.7
Lone parents	30.4	29.5	28.9	28.8	27.5	27.2
People with disabilities	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lowest qualified	13.3	14.5	16.9	18.2	18.2	21.0

<i>Percentage</i>	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Over 50s	7.6	7.5	7.6	6.5	6.5	4.8
Ethnic minority people	16.1	16.4	15.7	16.3	16.5	16.7
Lone parents	26.4	25.2	23.0	23.1	21.0	21.4
People with disabilities	29.8	27.6	27.7	27.4	26.6	25.7
Lowest qualified	22.6	23.8	23.6	23.6	24.5	24.1

Note: Data from 1998 onwards for ethnic minority people are not comparable with earlier years.

The gap between the employment rate for most of these groups and the overall rate has narrowed since the baseline – from 8.0 to 4.8 percentage points for the over 50s, from 27.2 to 21.4 percentage points for lone parents and from 29.8 to 25.7 percentage points for people with disabilities. The employment rate gap for ethnic minority people has increased since 1998 and stands at 16.7 percentage points in 2003. There has been an increase in the employment rate gap for the lowest qualified from 21.0 in 1997 to 24.1 in 2003.

Employment rate gaps: the difference between employment rates of disadvantaged groups and the overall rate (Great Britain)



Note: Data for ethnic minority people from 1998 onwards are not directly comparable with earlier years.

Definition: People with disabilities consist of those covered by the provisions of the Disability Discrimination Act 1995 (their day-to-day activities are substantially limited by a long-term current disability) or those with a work-limiting disability (the kind or amount of work is affected by a long-term disability – long-term is over 12 months). Data for lone parents are based on lone parents with dependent children aged 0–18 years. The over 50s are defined as those aged 50 and over and below state pension age (that is, 50–59 for women and 50–64 for men). Ethnic minority people are all those respondents to the Labour Force Survey who classify themselves to an ethnic minority background. Data are aggregated. The lowest qualified are the 15 per cent of the working-age population with the lowest qualifications. Up to spring 2002 this covered only those without qualifications. Note that the disadvantaged groups covered in this indicator (people with disabilities, lone parents, ethnic minority people, the lowest qualified and those aged 50 and over) are not mutually exclusive.

Data source: People with disabilities – quarterly Labour Force Survey (LFS) spring quarters 1998 onwards. Lone parents – Household LFS spring quarters. Ethnic minority people – quarterly LFS, spring quarter 1992 and four-quarter averages to spring quarters from 1993 to 2003. Data from 1998 onwards are based on the new ethnicity variable **ethcen15** and are not directly comparable with previous years. Over 50s and the lowest qualified – quarterly LFS spring quarters 1992–2003. Working-age employment rates except for over 50s who are defined as aged 50 and over.

Data have not been adjusted to take account of Census 2001 results. The Office for National Statistics is working towards producing re-weighted LFS estimates based on the findings from the Census, and these will be available from November 2003.

Linked to Department for Work and Pensions PSA targets: Over the three years to 2004, increase the employment rates of disadvantaged areas and groups, taking account of the economic cycle – people with disabilities, lone parents, ethnic minorities and the over 50s – and reduce the difference between their employment rates and the overall rate.

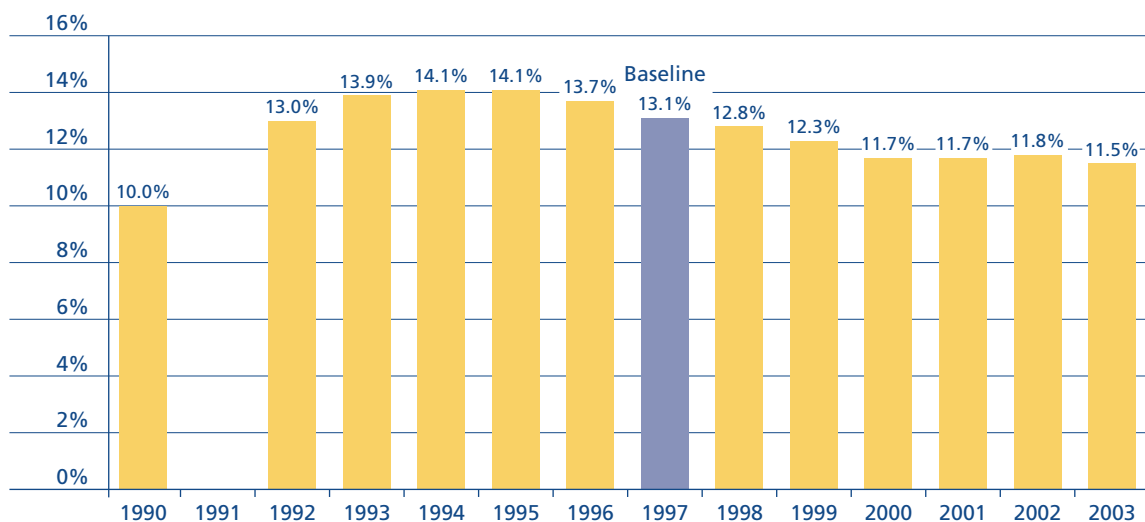
Over three years to 2006 increase the employment rates of disadvantaged areas and groups, taking account of the economic cycle – lone parents, ethnic minorities, people aged 50 and over and those with the lowest qualifications – and significantly reduce the difference between their employment rates and the overall employment rate.

In the three years to 2006, increase the employment rate of people with disabilities, taking account of the economic cycle, and significantly reduce the difference between their employment rate and the overall rate. Work to improve the rights of disabled people and to remove barriers to their participation in society.

A reduction in the proportion of working-age people living in workless households (Great Britain).

Baseline and trends: Baseline year – 1997. The proportion of working-age people living in workless households rose from 10.0 per cent in 1990 to 14.1 per cent in 1995. Since then it has fallen gradually to 13.1 per cent in 1997 (the baseline year) and 11.5 per cent in 2003.

Percentage of working-age people living in workless households (Great Britain)



Note: Data for 1991 are not available.

Definition: Proportion of working-age people living in working-age households where no one works. Working age is 16–59 for women and 16–64 for men. Workless individuals are those who are either International Labour Organisation unemployed or economically inactive (that is, not in employment).

Data source: Household Labour Force Survey, spring quarters.

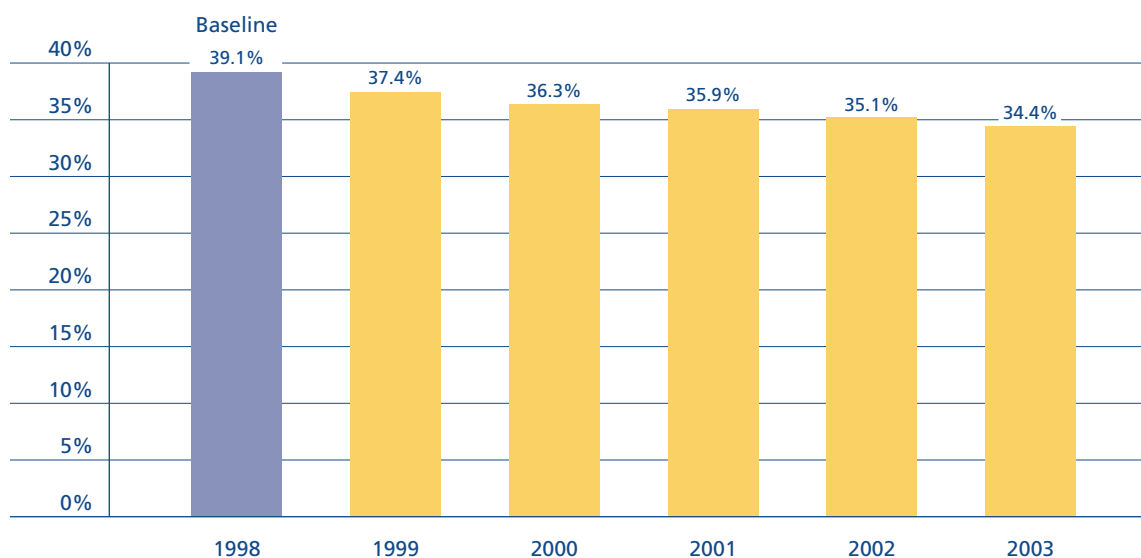
Linked to joint Department for Work and Pensions and Her Majesty's Treasury PSA target: To demonstrate progress by 2006 on increasing the employment rate and reducing the unemployment rate over the economic cycle.

This is one of the headline indicators in the UK Sustainable Development Strategy.

A reduction in the proportion of working-age people without a qualification at NVQ Level 2 or higher (England).

Baseline and trends: Baseline year – 1998. The proportion of working-age people without a qualification at NVQ Level 2 or higher has been falling from 39.1 per cent in 1998 to 34.4 per cent in 2003.

Percentage of working-age people without a qualification at NVQ Level 2 or higher (England)



Definition: Proportion of working-age adults without a qualification at Level 2 or higher (England). This replaces the indicator in last year's report for those with no qualification.

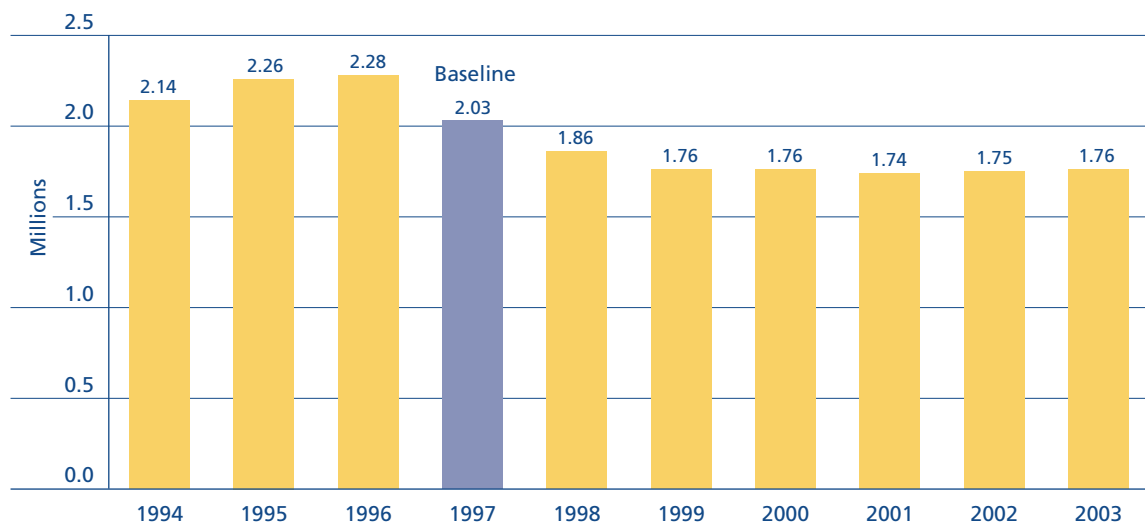
Data source: Labour Force Survey – spring quarters.

Linked to the Department for Education and Skills PSA target: Reduce by at least 40 per cent the number of adults in the workforce who lack NVQ Level 2 or equivalent qualifications by 2010. Working towards this, one million adults in the workforce should achieve Level 2 between 2003 and 2006.

A reduction in the number of working-age people living in families claiming Income Support or income-based Jobseeker's Allowance who have been claiming these benefits for long periods of time (Great Britain).

Baseline and trends: Baseline year – 1997. The number of people living in families in receipt of Income Support or income-based Jobseeker's Allowance for two years or more peaked at around 2.3 million in 1996. Since then the numbers have fallen to 2.0 million in May 1997 (the baseline) and to around 1.76 million in 2000 and subsequent years.

Number of working-age people living in families in receipt of Income Support or income-based Jobseeker's Allowance for two years or more (Great Britain)



Definition: Number of adults aged under 60 in families that have been claiming Income Support or income-based Jobseeker's Allowance for two years or more (claimants and partners).

Data source: Income Support and Jobseeker's Allowance Quarterly Statistical Enquiry, May quarters (figures for 2003 based on February quarter).

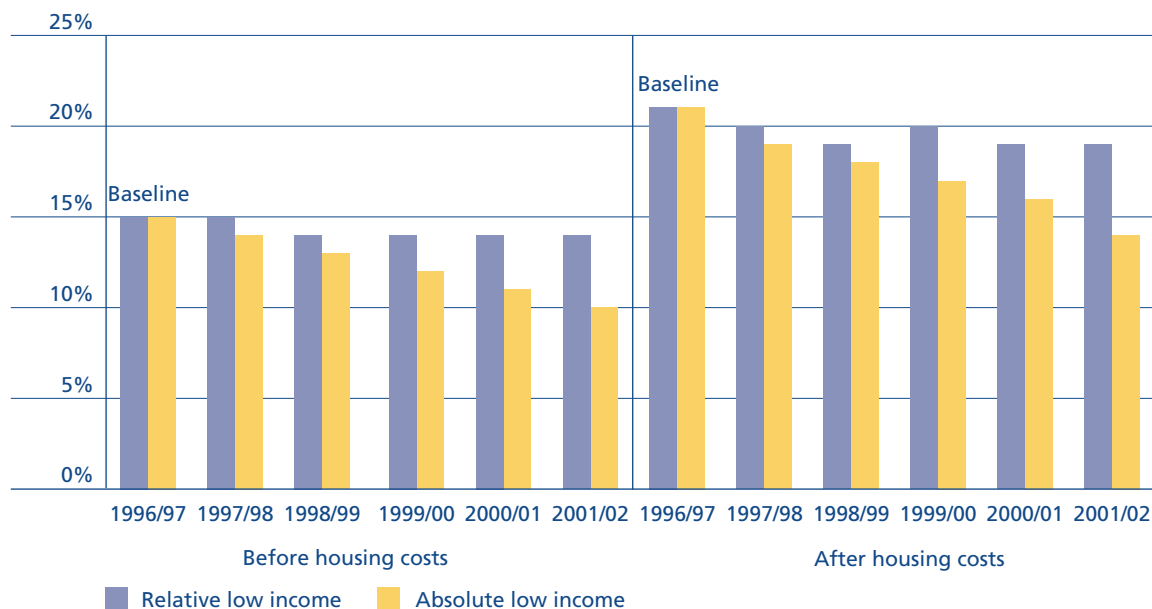
Low-income indicators (Great Britain):

- a) A reduction in the proportion of working-age people living in households with relative low incomes.
- b) A reduction in the proportion of working-age people living in households with low incomes in an absolute sense.
- c) A reduction in the proportion of working-age people living in households with persistent low incomes.

Baseline and trends: Baseline year – 1996/97. Data for the three indicators are presented in the chart and table below, though information for the persistent low-income indicator is shown only in the table. Whilst the table aims to provide a comprehensive picture of progress by including data for a range of low-income thresholds, the chart focuses on the 60 per cent of median income threshold for the relative and absolute indicators.

The proportion of working-age people living in households with relative low incomes remained broadly constant between 1996/97 and 2001/02, on both before and after housing costs measures. The proportion of working-age people living in households with absolute low incomes showed a fall from 21 per cent to 14 per cent on the after housing costs measure and 15 per cent to 10 per cent on the before housing costs measure. Seven per cent of working-age people lived in a household with a low income in at least three out of four years between 1998 and 2001.

Percentage of working-age adults living in low-income households (Great Britain)



Percentage of working-age people living in low-income households (Great Britain)

		Relative low income			Absolute low income			
		Low-income threshold	50% of median	60% of median	70% of median	50% of median	60% of median	70% of median
Baseline	1996/97	8	15	21	8	15	21	
	1997/98	8	15	21	8	14	21	
	Before housing costs	1998/99	8	14	21	7	13	19
		1999/00	8	14	21	7	12	19
		2000/01	9	14	21	7	11	17
		2001/02	8	14	21	6	10	15
After housing costs	1996/97	15	21	26	15	21	26	
	1997/98	14	20	25	14	19	24	
	1998/99	14	19	24	13	18	23	
	1999/00	14	20	25	12	17	22	
	2000/01	14	19	25	11	16	20	
	2001/02	14	19	24	9	14	18	

		Persistent low income							
		1991–94	1992–95	1993–96	1994–97	1995–98	1996–99	1997–00	1998–01
Below 60% of median in 3 out of 4 years		8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Below 70% of median in 3 out of 4 years		13	13	13	12	12	12	12	12

Definition: Low-income thresholds are 50, 60 and 70 per cent of median household income (before and after housing costs):

- relative low income – median income moving each year;
- absolute low income – median income fixed at 1996/97 levels in real terms; and
- persistent low income – low income (before housing costs only) in three out of the last four years (60 and 70 per cent of median only).

Data for thresholds of mean income and full definitions are available in *Households Below Average Income 1994/5–2001/02*. Methodological improvements have led to some amendments to the data for the persistent low income indicator, though the trend has not changed.

Data source: Households Below Average Income information based on Family Resources Survey and British Household Panel Survey data.

A reduction in adult smoking rates and in particular a reduction in adult smoking rates in manual socio-economic groups (England).

Baseline and trends: Baseline year for adult smoking prevalence – 1996 – 28 per cent. Baseline year for manual socio-economic group – 1998 – 32 per cent compared with 27 per cent for all adults and 21 per cent in non-manual groups. Smoking prevalence fell steadily from 1974 to 1992, and has remained broadly flat between 1992 and 1998. Between 1998 and 2001, smoking prevalence fell slightly for all groups (see table).

Smoking rates (England)

<i>Percentages (unweighted)</i>	1988	1990	1992	1994	Baseline	
					1996	1998
All adults	31	29	28	26	28	27
Non-manual groups	25	24	23	21	22	21
Manual groups	37	35	33	32	34	32

<i>Percentages (weighted)</i>	1998*		
	1998*	2000*	2001*
All adults	28	27	27
Non-manual groups	22	23	21
Manual groups	33	31	32

Note: *General Household Survey data were weighted in 2000 and retrospectively for 1998 for comparative purposes. Weighted data cannot be reliably compared with unweighted data.

Definition: Percentage of all adults and adults in manual socio-economic groups aged 16 and over in England smoking cigarettes. Socio-economic group corresponds to the present job of those currently working and to the last job of those not currently working. Members of the Armed Forces, persons in inadequately described occupations and all persons who have never worked have not been shown in the manual category but are included in the figures shown as totals. The manual socio-economic group category includes skilled manual (including foremen and supervisors) and own account non-professional, semi-skilled manual and personal service and unskilled manual workers.

The General Household Survey is a continuous survey that has been running since 1971 and is based each year on a sample of the general population resident in private households in Great Britain. In surveys prior to 2000, the results have been presented as unweighted data. However, in 2000 the decision was made by the Office for National Statistics to weight the data to compensate for under-representation of people in some groups (for example young men) and the 2000 results are only provided based on weighted data. The weighted data provide more reliable estimates than the unweighted data.

The weighting of the data gives a break in the series. To give reliable comparisons, trends up to and including 1998 must be based on unweighted data and trends for 1998 onwards (that is, comparing 1998 with 2001) must be based on weighted data.

The recoding of manual and non-manual groups, following the introduction of the new National Statistics Socio-Economic Classification (NS SEC), is not the same as the old socio-economic classification, so comparisons with previous years' data should be treated with caution.

Data source: Office for National Statistics *General Household Survey, Living in Britain 2001*, analysed for England.

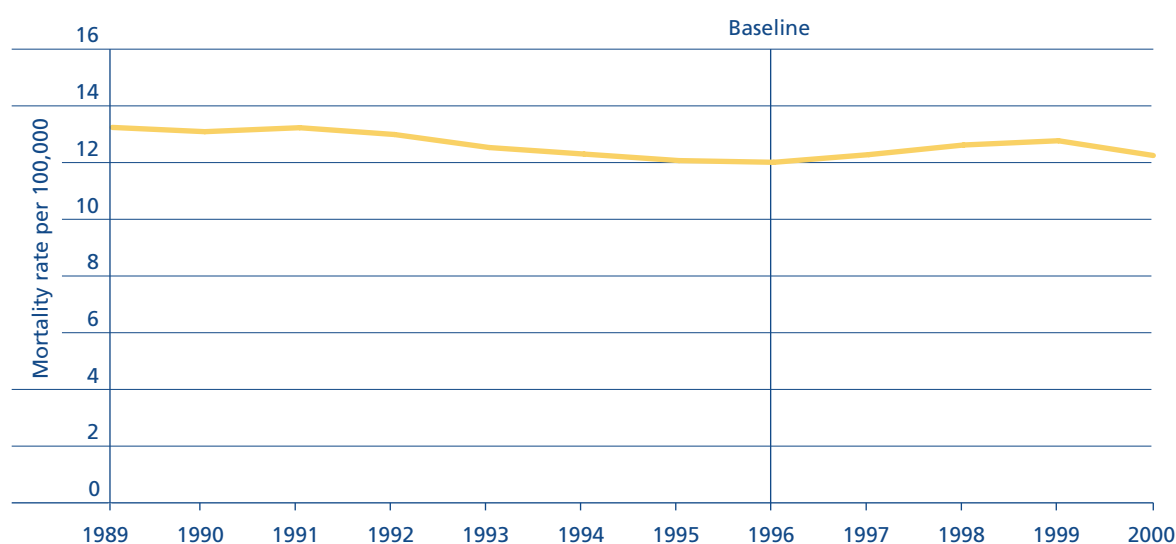
Linked to Smoking Kills White Paper target: To reduce adult smoking in all social classes so that the overall rate falls from 28 per cent to 24 per cent or less by the year 2010, with a fall to 26 per cent by the year 2005.

Linked to NHS Cancer Plan target: To reduce smoking rates among manual groups from 32 per cent in 1998 to 26 per cent by 2010, so that we can narrow the gap between manual and non-manual groups.

A reduction in the death rates from suicide and undetermined injury (England).

Baseline and trends: Baseline year – 1996. Suicide plus undetermined injury rate for England was 12 per 100,000 working-age adults. Suicide rates, whilst fluctuating year-on-year, showed a downward trend in the first half of the 1990s. There were modest increases between 1996 and 1999 followed by a decrease in 2000 to around 1996 levels, remaining below levels of 1991 and earlier years.

Mortality rates per 100,000 working-age adults from suicide and undetermined injury (England)



Note: age group is 15–64, owing to data limitations – this is a proxy for 16–64.

Mortality rates per 100,000 working-age adults from suicide and undetermined injury (England)

												Baseline	
1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000		
13.24	13.09	13.23	12.99	12.53	12.30	12.07	12.01	12.28	12.62	12.77	12.25		

Definition: Suicides (three-year average rate). See Appendix 2 of *Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation*, Department of Health White Paper. The indicator presented here is for 15–64-year-olds rather than for the whole population. Revised from previous time series – populations now based on 2001 Census.

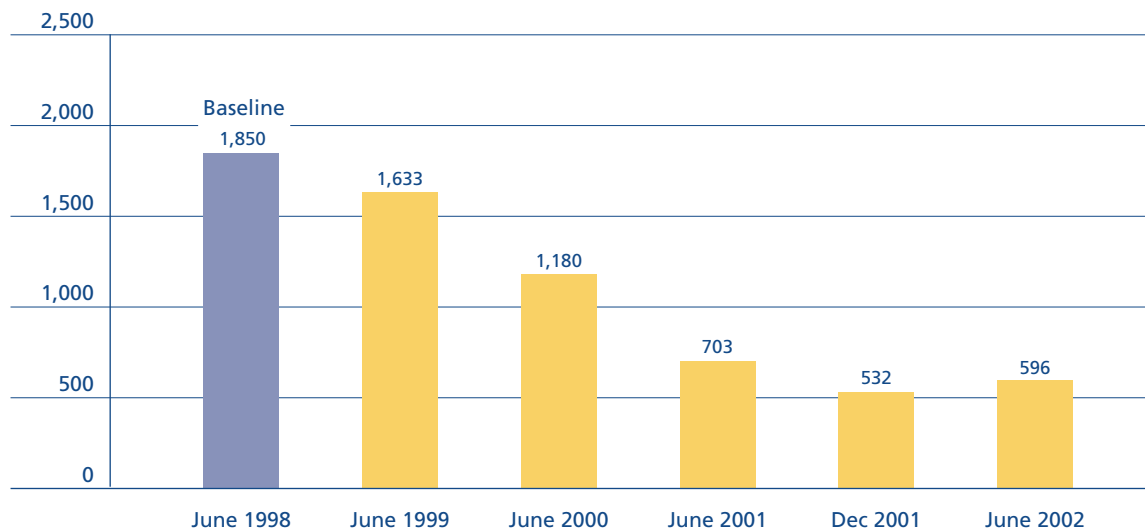
Data source: Office for National Statistics data, calculations by Department of Health.

Linked to Department of Health PSA target: Improve life outcomes of adults and children with mental health problems through year-on-year improvements in access to crisis and CAMHS services, and reduce mortality rate from suicide and undetermined injury by at least 20 per cent by 2010.

A reduction in the number of people sleeping rough (England).

Baseline and trends: Baseline year – 1998. In June 1998 1,850 people were estimated to be sleeping rough. In June 2002, local authority returns showed 596 people were estimated to be sleeping rough on any one night, representing a 68 per cent reduction from the 1998 baseline. This sustained the Prime Minister's target to reduce the number of people sleeping rough by at least two-thirds by March 2002.

Estimated number of rough sleepers (England)



Definition: Figures based on single-night street counts.

Data source: Housing Investment Programme data, supplied by local authorities.

Linked to Office of the Deputy Prime Minister PSA target: To reduce the number of people sleeping rough to as near to zero as possible and by at least two-thirds compared to June 1998 and keep the number at or below this level thereafter.

In 2002 a new Homelessness Directorate was set up based in the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, bringing together the Rough Sleepers Unit, the Bed and Breakfast Unit and a new team to advise local authorities on strategies to tackle homelessness. The Directorate aims to:

- sustain the success of the Prime Minister's target of reducing rough sleeping by two-thirds by 2002; and
- ensure that by March 2004 no homeless families with children are living in bed and breakfast hotels, except in an emergency and even then for no more than six weeks.

To reduce the use of Class A drugs and the frequent use of any illicit drug by young people in the last year (England and Wales).

Baseline and trends: Baseline year – 1998. The British Crime Survey asks whether respondents have used drugs ever, in the last year and in the last month. There has been no significant change in the proportion of 16–24-year-olds (in England and Wales) reporting last-year use of Class A drugs between 1998 and 2001. The latest information for 2001 shows 8.8 per cent reporting use during the last year compared with 8.6 per cent in 1998. Owing to low prevalence estimates for the ‘use in the last month’ data, caution should be used when comparing these figures.

Class A drug use among 16–24-year-olds (England and Wales)

<i>Percentage</i>	Baseline			
	1996	1998	2000	2001
Use in the last year	9.2	8.6	9.7	8.8
Use in the last month	4.2	3.6	5.0	4.9

Definition: The drug misuse self-completion component of the British Crime Survey (BCS) asks about drug use over the respondent’s lifetime, in the last year and in the last month – this indicator is for 16–24-year-olds’ use in the last year. The BCS will also be used to identify frequent drug users in the future. The data presented covers England and Wales. Class A drugs asked about in the BCS are cocaine, crack, ecstasy, heroin, LSD, magic mushrooms and methadone. There are other Class A drugs but their use is comparatively rare.

Information on drug use among children aged 11–15 is monitored using an annual survey of smoking, drinking and drug use among secondary school children. This provides a cross-check on progress towards the target.

Data source: British Crime Survey (covers England and Wales).

Linked to Home Office PSA target: Between 1998 and 2008 – to reduce the use of Class A drugs and the frequent use of any illicit drug among all young people under the age of 25, especially by the most vulnerable young people.

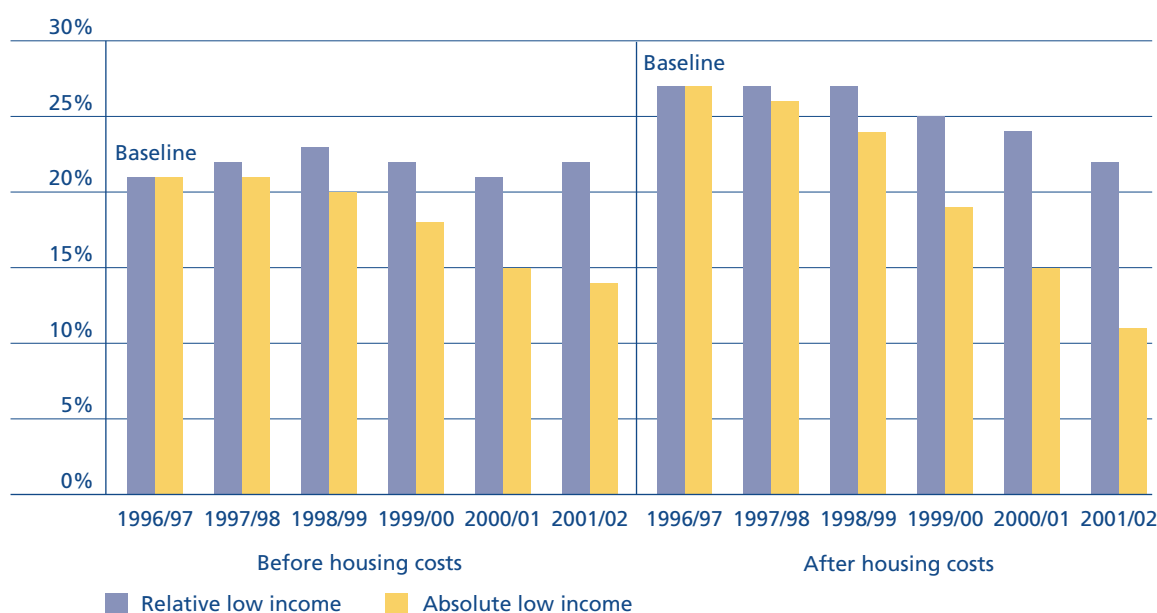
Indicators for older people

Low-income indicators (Great Britain):

- a) A reduction in the proportion of pensioners living in households with relative low incomes.
- b) A reduction in the proportion of pensioners living in households with low incomes in an absolute sense.
- c) A reduction in the proportion of pensioners living in households with persistent low incomes.

Baseline and trends: Baseline year – 1996/97. Data for the three indicators are presented in the chart and table below, though information for the persistent low income indicator is shown only in the table. Whilst the table aims to provide a comprehensive picture of progress by including data for a range of low-income thresholds, the chart focuses on the 60 per cent of median income threshold for the relative and absolute indicators.

Percentage of pensioners living in low-income households (Great Britain)



The proportion of pensioners living in households with relative low incomes fluctuated between 1996/97 and 2001/02 on the before housing costs measure, but there is a clear downward trend on the after housing costs measure, from 27 per cent to 22 per cent. The proportion of pensioners living in households with absolute low incomes showed a large fall from 27 per cent to 11 per cent on the after housing costs measure and 21 per cent to 14 per cent before housing costs. Eighteen per cent of pensioners lived in a household with a low income in at least three out of four years between 1998 and 2001.

Percentage of older people living in low-income households

		Relative low income			Absolute low income				
		Low-income threshold	50% of median	60% of median	70% of median	50% of median	60% of median	70% of median	
Baseline	1996/97	10	21	35	10	21	35		
	1997/98	11	22	35	11	21	34		
	Before housing costs	1998/99	12	23	36	10	20	33	
		1999/00	11	22	35	9	18	29	
		2000/01	11	21	34	7	15	26	
		2001/02	11	22	34	6	14	23	
Baseline	1996/97	12	27	39	12	27	39		
	1997/98	12	27	38	11	26	37		
	After housing costs	1998/99	12	27	38	10	24	35	
		1999/00	12	25	37	8	19	31	
		2000/01	11	24	36	6	15	27	
		2001/02	11	22	36	6	11	21	
Persistent low income									
		1991–94	1992–95	1993–96	1994–97	1995–98	1996–99	1997–00	1998–01
Below 60% of median in 3 out of 4 years		16	16	16	17	17	18	17	18
Below 70% of median in 3 out of 4 years		33	31	32	33	33	34	34	33

Definition: Low-income thresholds are 50, 60 and 70 per cent of median household income (before and after housing costs):

- a) relative low income – median income moving each year;
- b) absolute low income – median income fixed at 1996/97 levels in real terms; and
- c) persistent low income – low income (before housing costs) in three out of the last four years (60 and 70 per cent of median only).

Data for thresholds of mean income and full definitions are available in *Households Below Average Income 1994/5–2001/02*. Methodological improvements have led to some amendments to the data for the persistent low income indicator, though the trend has not changed.

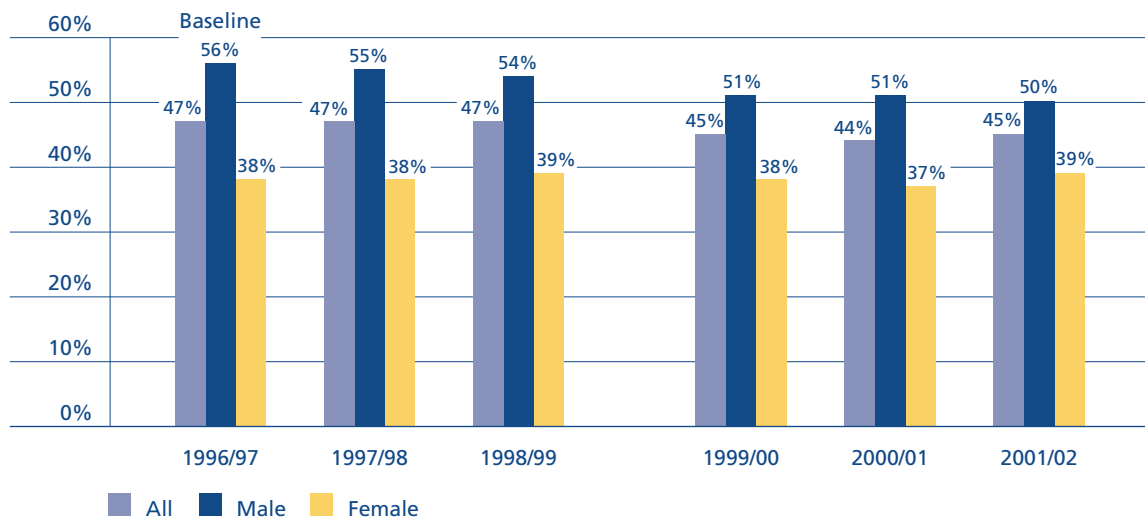
Data source: Households Below Average Income information based on Family Resources Survey and British Household Panel Survey data.

Linked to Department for Work and Pensions PSA target: By 2006, be paying Pension Credit to at least 3 million pensioner households.

An increase in the proportion of working-age people contributing to a non-state pension (Great Britain).

Baseline and trends: Baseline year – 1996/97. Between 1996/97 and 1998/99 the proportion contributing to a non-state pension remained broadly constant. Data for the years 1999/2000 to 2001/02 are not comparable with earlier data. Between 1999/2000 and 2001/02 the proportion contributing remained broadly constant. More men are contributing than women, 50 per cent compared with 39 per cent in 2001/02.

Proportion of working-age people contributing to non-state pensions (Great Britain)



Definition: Includes people in an employees' occupational scheme and/or personal pension scheme. Methodological work conducted by the Office for National Statistics and the National Centre for Social Research in 1996/97 resulted in a number of recommendations for improving pension questions across government surveys. These proposals were implemented on the Family Resources Survey in 1999/2000 and have led to a discontinuity in the series for pension contributions.

Data source: Family Resources Survey.

Linked to Department for Work and Pensions PSA target: By 2004, 14 million low and moderate earners will have started to build up a better second pension than would be possible under the State Earnings Related Pension Scheme.

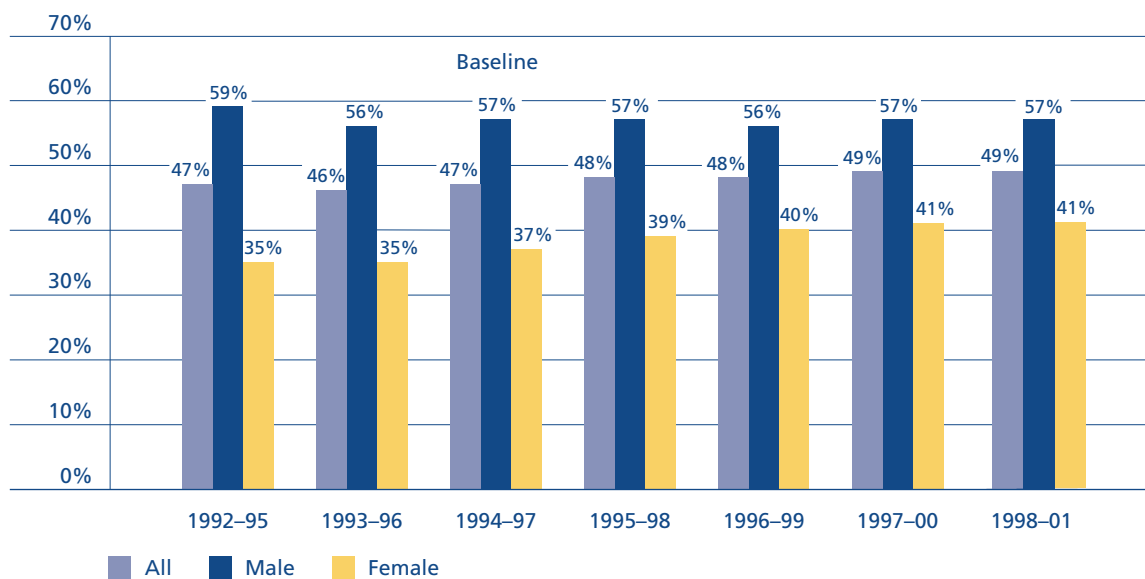
An increase in the amount contributed to non-state pensions (United Kingdom).

The data underlying this indicator are currently being reviewed as part of the ongoing Office for National Statistics Review of Pension Contribution Statistics. Initial findings from this review will be available in 2004.

An increase in the proportion of working-age people who have contributed to a non-state pension in at least three years out of the last four (Great Britain).

Baseline and trends: Baseline data – 1994–1997. Estimates for the periods 1994–97 (the baseline) and 1998–2001 show an increase from 47 per cent to 49 per cent in the proportion of people contributing to non-state pensions in at least three years out of the last four. Men are more likely to be consistently contributing than women (57 per cent compared with 41 per cent in the period 1998–2001). Improvements in the overall rate since the baseline have been driven by improvements for women rather than men. The gap between the proportion of men and women making consistent contributions has narrowed from 20 percentage points to 16 percentage points since the baseline.

Percentage of working-age people who have contributed to a non-state pension in at least three years out of the last four (Great Britain)



Definition: Proportion of those aged 20 to state pension age who have contributed to a non-state pension in at least three years out of the last four. Includes people in an employees' occupational scheme and/or personal pension scheme. The figures are lower than those previously reported because the definition has been aligned with the Family Resources Survey indicator.

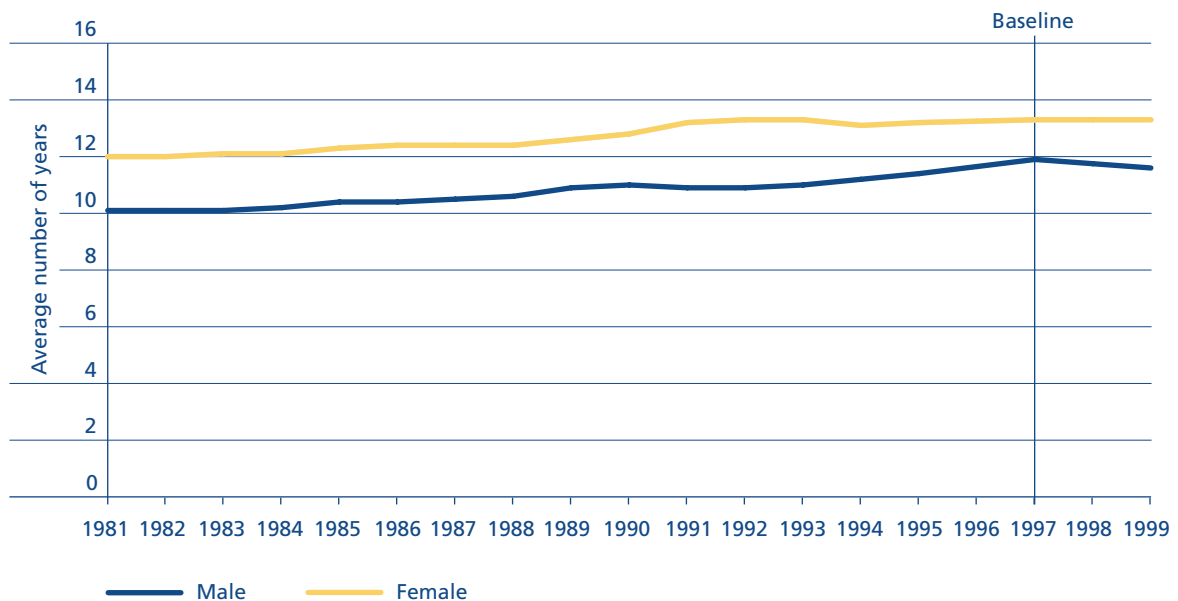
Data source: British Household Panel Survey (data for Great Britain).

Linked to Department for Work and Pensions PSA targets: To reform second tier pension provision, working with providers and employers so that: by 2004 stakeholder pensions have given more people access to good value funded second pensions; 14 million low and moderate earners have started to build up a better second pension than would be possible under the State Earnings Related Pension Scheme.

An increase in healthy life expectancy at age 65 (England).

Baseline and trends: Baseline year – 1997 (based on General Household Survey data for 1996 and 1998). Healthy life expectancy at age 65 (based on self-reported health assessments) is higher for women than for men. The gap in healthy life expectancy at age 65 between men and women has narrowed slightly in recent years. Healthy life expectancy at age 65 for men has risen from 10.1 years in 1981 to 11.9 in 1997 (the baseline) and for women from 12.0 in 1981 to 13.3 in 1997 (the baseline). Changes between 1997 and 1999 are small.

Healthy life expectancy at age 65 (England)



Healthy life expectancy at age 65 (England)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	
Male	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.9	
Female	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.6	
							Baseline			
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Male	11.0	10.9	10.9	11.0	11.2	11.4	–	11.9	–	11.7
Female	12.8	13.2	13.3	13.3	13.1	13.2	–	13.3	–	13.3

Note: Data for 1996, 1998 and 2000 are not available. The chart shows life expectancy and healthy life expectancy estimates that have not been revised following the 2001 Census. To date the healthy life expectancy estimates have not been recalculated. The data from the Census will allow investigation of the continued appropriateness of the adjustment for residents of communal establishments. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) will also need to consider the effect of the introduction of response weighting in the General Household Survey from the 2000 survey. Following these investigations, ONS will consider revising the time series and will then include the revised population estimates and life expectancy data that have already been published following the 2001 Census. Revised life expectancy estimates can be found on the Government Actuary's Department website.

Definition: Average number of years that a person aged 65–69 can expect to live in good or fairly good health based on people's own assessment of their general health. All data except the final two points are three-year moving averages plotted on the central year (for example, 1995 uses data for 1994–1996). Data for 1996, 1998 and 2000 are not available because the General Household Survey was not undertaken in 1997 or 1999.

Data source: Estimates from Office for National Statistics.

Linked to Department of Health PSA target: To reduce substantially the mortality rates from major killer diseases by 2010 from heart disease by at least 40 per cent in people under 75; from cancer by at least 20 per cent in people under 75; and the actions required to achieve the mortality targets should also bring about an improvement in healthy life expectancy for people of all ages.

An increase in the proportion of older people being helped to live independently (England):

a) receiving intensive home care; and

b) receiving any community-based service.

Baseline and trends: Baseline year – 1998/99.

- a) The number of households receiving intensive home care per thousand aged 65 and over was 9.9 per thousand in 2001/02, up from 7.8 per thousand in 1998/99.
- b) The number of people receiving any community-based service per thousand population aged 65 and over was 85 per thousand in 2001/02, a small increase from 83 per thousand in 2000/01 and up on the baseline of 82 per thousand in 1998/99.

Proportion of older people being helped to live independently (England)

a) Receiving intensive home care

		Number of households per thousand population aged 65 and over
1998/99	Baseline	7.8
1999/00		8.8
2000/01		9.3
2001/02		9.9

b) Receiving any community-based service

		People per thousand population aged 65 and over	
		Old basis	New basis
1996/97		83	
1997/98		81	
1998/99	Baseline	71	82
1999/00			85
2000/01			83
2001/02			85

Definition: a) The number of households receiving more than ten hours of contact and six or more visits during the survey week per thousand head of population aged 65 or over.

b) The number of people receiving any community-based services per thousand head of population aged 65 and over. There was a change in definitions in 1998/99. The new basis covers a wider variety of services to be counted as helping people to live at home, therefore the indicator is higher than previously. Additionally, measurement has changed slightly to include people on the books whereas previously it included only those actually in receipt of such services during a sample week.

Data source: Social Services Performance Assessment Framework Indicators 2001–2002.

Linked to Department of Health PSA target: Improve the quality of life and independence of older people so that they can live at home wherever possible, by increasing by March 2006 the number of those supported intensively to live at home to 30 per cent of the total being supported by social services at home or in residential care.

A reduction in the proportion of older people who live in a home that falls below the set standard of decency (England).

Baseline and trends: In 2001, 34 per cent of older people lived in a home that did not meet the set standard of decency, a significant decrease from 1996 (48 per cent).

Definition: The proportion of older people (aged 60 or over) who live in a home that is not decent. The definition of a decent home is one that meets all of the following criteria:

- it is above the current statutory minimum standard for housing;
- it is in a reasonable state of repair;
- it has reasonably modern facilities and services; and
- it provides a reasonable degree of thermal comfort.

Since the publication of last year's *Opportunity for all* report, the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister has made some detailed refinements to the way the decent home indicator is calculated. This has increased the proportion of people living in non-decent housing. Prior to the revision 44 per cent of older people lived in homes that did not meet the decent home standard in 1996.

Data source: The English House Condition Survey until recently was undertaken every five years. However, since 2001, the English House Condition Survey has been conducted on a continuous basis.

Linked to Office of the Deputy Prime Minister PSA target: By 2010, bring all social housing into decent condition with most of the improvement taking place in deprived areas, and increase the proportion of private housing in decent condition occupied by vulnerable groups. The PSA target refers to households and does not distinguish between children, working-age and older people.

A reduction in the proportion of older people whose lives are affected by fear of crime (England and Wales).

Baseline and trends: Baseline year – 1998. In 1998, 10 per cent of those aged 60 and over said that their life was greatly affected by fear of crime. By 2002/03 this figure had dropped to 8 per cent. Trends further back in time are not available. More women than men report that their lives are greatly affected by fear of crime.

Percentage of older people reporting fear of crime (England and Wales)

	Baseline 1998	2000	2001	2001/02	2002/03
All	10	10	8	8	8
Male	5	7	3	6	6
Female	14	12	12	9	9

Note: In 2001, the data collection method for the British Crime Survey changed to continuous interviewing with presentation of annual data based on the financial year.

Definition: Proportion of those aged 60 or over who report that their lives are greatly affected by a fear of crime. The respondents who are greatly affected by fear of crime constitute those responding 8, 9 or 10 on a scale of 1 to 10 of how much fear of crime affects quality of life, where 1 is no effect and 10 is total effect.

Data source: British Crime Survey (England and Wales).

Linked to Home Office Criminal Justice System PSA target: Ensure by 2004 that the levels of fear of crime in the key categories of violent crime, burglary and car crime, reported in the British Crime Survey, are lower than the levels reported in the 2001 British Crime Survey.

Indicators for communities

A reduction in the difference between employment rates in the most deprived local authority areas and the overall employment rate, over the economic cycle (Great Britain).

Baseline and trends: Baseline year – 2001. The table below shows a rise in the employment rate for the 30 most deprived local authority areas from 63.2 per cent in 2001 to 64.4 per cent in 2003. The overall employment rate was relatively stable over this period and consequently the rate gap narrowed from 11.8 to 10.6 percentage points.

Employment rates in the most deprived local authority areas compared with the overall employment rate (Great Britain)

	Employment rate for the 30 most deprived areas (per cent)	Great Britain employment rate (per cent)	Employment rate gap (percentage points)
2000	62.2	74.6	12.4
2001 Baseline	63.2	75.0	11.8
2002	63.7	74.8	11.2
2003	64.4	75.0	10.6

Definition: Employment rates are for working-age people, aged 16–59 for women and 16–64 for men. The 30 most deprived areas are the local authority areas with the worst initial labour market position listed below. The employment rate for the 30 areas is the total number of working-age people in employment in all 30 areas as a proportion of the total working-age population in all 30 areas.

The 30 local authority areas with the worst initial labour market position are: Tower Hamlets; Merthyr Tydfil; Knowsley; City of Glasgow; Easington; Hackney; Blaenau Gwent; Liverpool; Manchester; Newham; Middlesbrough; Neath Port Talbot; South Tyneside; Islington; Sunderland; Halton; East Ayrshire; Redcar and Cleveland; Southwark; Rhondda, Cynon, Taff; Kingston upon Hull, City; Hartlepool; Caerphilly; Newcastle upon Tyne; North Lanarkshire; Nottingham; West Dunbartonshire; Pembrokeshire; Salford; Dundee.

Data source: Labour Force Survey, four-quarter averages to spring.

Linked to Welfare to Work PSA target: Over the three years to 2006, taking account of the economic cycle, increase the employment rate of the 30 local authority districts with the poorest initial labour market position and significantly reduce the difference between this employment rate and the overall employment rate.

The local authority district (LAD) areas for this target have been changed. These changes will be reflected in the data for the indicator next year. These changes have been made because of changes to the 30 LADs with the worst labour market position.

A reduction in the national rate of domestic burglary and a reduction in the gap between the rates in the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships with the highest rates of domestic burglary and the national average (England and Wales).

Baseline and trends: Baseline year – 1998/99 – 22.0 per thousand households. In 2002/03 the burglary rate for England and Wales was 20.2 per thousand households, 14 Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships had a domestic burglary rate that was between two and three times the national average rate and one had a rate more than three times that rate. Nationally, if changes in crime recording standards are taken into account, there was a two per cent reduction in recorded burglary (two per cent increase unadjusted).

Recorded burglary rates (England and Wales)

	Rate per thousand households
1998/99 Baseline	22.0
1999/00	20.7
2000/01	18.4
2001/02	19.4
2002/03	20.2

Note: 2002/03 data are not adjusted to take account of changes in recording standards.

Definition: Recorded burglaries per thousand households. Burglary is defined by the Theft Act 1968 Sections 9 and 10 as comprising both burglary in a dwelling and aggravated burglary in a dwelling. Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships are, in most cases, closely linked to local authority areas.

Data source: Crime Statistics, Home Office – covers England and Wales. Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships data have been collected centrally for the period from 1 April 2000. Population data from Office for National Statistics.

Linked to Home Office Objective: To reduce residential burglary and the fear of burglary.

Linked to Home Office PSA target: Reduce crime and the fear of crime; improve performance overall, including by reducing the gap between the highest crime Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership areas and the best comparable areas, and reduce:

- vehicle crime by 30 per cent from 1998/99 to 2004;
- domestic burglary by 25 per cent from 1998/99 to 2005;
- robbery in the ten Street Crime Initiative areas by 14 per cent from 1999/2000 to 2005;

and maintain that level.

Under the PSA target agreed as part of Spending Review 2002, the burglary floor target (that no local authority area should have a burglary rate more than three times the national average) has been replaced from 2003/04 by a wider volume crime (domestic burglary, vehicle crime and robbery) convergence target – reduce the gap between the highest crime Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership areas and the best comparable areas. There is no separate target for reducing the gap in burglary rates.

A reduction in the proportion of households who live in a home that falls below the set standard of decency (England).

Baseline and trends: In 2001, 33 per cent of households lived in a home that did not meet the set standard of decency, a significant decrease from 1996 (45 per cent).

Definition: The proportion of households who live in a home that did not meet the set standard of decency. The definition of a decent home is one that meets all of the following criteria:

- it is above the current statutory minimum standard for housing;
- it is in a reasonable state of repair;
- it has reasonably modern facilities and services; and
- it provides a reasonable degree of thermal comfort.

Since the publication of last year's *Opportunity for all* report, the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister has made some detailed refinements to the way the decent home indicator is calculated. This has increased the proportion of people living in non-decent housing. Prior to the revision 41 per cent of households lived in homes that did not meet the decent home standard in 1996.

Data source: The English House Condition Survey until recently was undertaken every five years. However, since 2001, the English House Condition Survey has been conducted on a continuous basis.

Linked to Office of the Deputy Prime Minister PSA target: By 2010, bring all social housing into decent condition with most of this improvement taking place in deprived areas, and increase the proportion of private housing in decent condition occupied by vulnerable groups.

A reduction in the proportion of households in fuel poverty (England).

Baseline and trends: Baseline year – 1998. The number of households in fuel poverty has fallen significantly between 1996 and 2001. Much of this fall is thought to be due to changes in household incomes and energy prices (in roughly equal shares), with energy efficiency improvements expected to have played a significant role in more recent years.

Percentage of households in fuel poverty (England)

	Total	Vulnerable households
1996	22	31
1998 Baseline	16	20
2001	8	10

Definition: Households are considered fuel poor if, in order to maintain a satisfactory heating regime, they would need to spend more than 10 per cent of their income on all household fuel use. Vulnerable households are households containing someone aged 60 or over or under 16, or someone who is disabled or has a long-term illness.

The income estimates include Housing Benefit and Income Support for Mortgage Interest (ISMI).

We are working towards a consistent definition across the UK. More explanation of this is given in *The UK Fuel Poverty Strategy, 1st Annual Progress report*⁵. The figures for England in 2001 have been produced using the same method as in earlier years for consistency, though an improved method has recently been developed⁶.

Data source: The English House Condition Survey 1996, 2001, and the Energy Follow Up Survey 1998.

Linked with Department of Health PSA target: Following the Warm Homes and Energy Conservation Act 2000, Government has a legally binding commitment to publish and implement a strategy for England to reduce fuel poverty and set targets for its implementation. The priorities set out in *The UK Fuel Poverty Strategy*, published in November 2001, are to eradicate fuel poverty where practicable to do so, by 2010 for vulnerable and 2016 for non-vulnerable households. A PSA target has been set to assist 600,000 households through the Warm Front scheme in England, between 2001 and 2004.

To reduce the gap between the fifth of local authorities with the lowest life expectancy at birth and the population as a whole (England).

Baseline and trends: Baseline data – 1998 (based on the three years 1997–99). Data for 1992–97 indicate a trend for the life expectancy gap to widen. Since 1998 there has been no significant change in the gap.

Life expectancy for males and females in England compared with the fifth of local authorities with the lowest life expectancy (England)

		Baseline								
		1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Males	Lowest fifth of local authorities	71.9	72.1	72.3	72.5	72.6	72.8	73.0	73.3	73.6
	Total population	73.6	73.9	74.1	74.3	74.5	74.8	75.0	75.3	75.6
	Difference	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Females	Lowest fifth of local authorities	77.6	77.9	78.0	78.2	78.3	78.3	78.4	78.6	78.8
	Total population	79.0	79.2	79.3	79.5	79.6	79.8	79.9	80.1	80.3
	Difference	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5

Note: Data are provisional.

Definition: Expectation of life data is based on population estimates and deaths data. The data presented for life expectancy are based on three-year averages for local authorities in England. The target was set initially in terms of the fifth of health authorities with the lowest life expectancy. Following NHS reorganisation, including the abolition of old health authorities on 1 April 2002, the target was reformulated in terms of local authorities. The data have been calculated using population estimates based on the 2001 Census. The data are provisional as the methodology used to derive the figures is under review. Final data are expected to be available by the end of 2003.

The target, and consequently the indicator, has been chosen to monitor an overall reduction in inequality – it is not just a measure of improvement in disadvantaged groups. *Tackling Health Inequalities – A Programme for Action* was published in July 2003. It sets out plans to tackle health inequalities over the next three years, providing the basis for meeting the Department of Health PSA health inequalities target and addressing the wider causes of health inequalities.

Progress towards the target will not be assessed simply in terms of the targets as formulated. The programme for action includes a set of national headline indicators supporting the target, covering key wider determinants of health and relevant factors within and outside the NHS. These indicators will be monitored to check progress on key aspects of the inequality agenda.

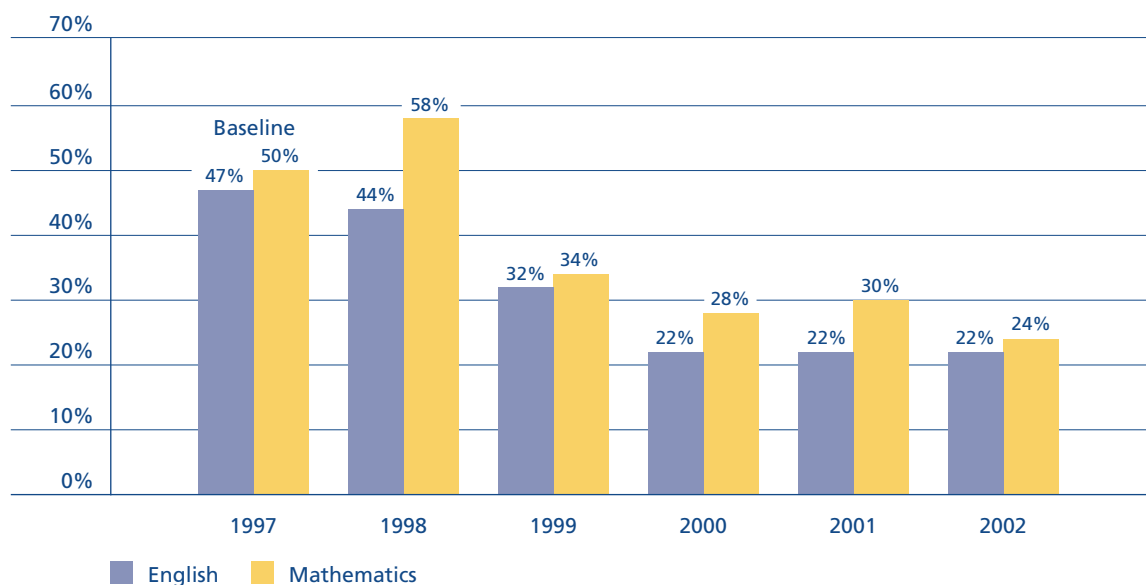
Data source: Government Actuary's Department – total population life expectancy figures. Office for National Statistics – figures for the fifth of local authorities with lowest life expectancy figures (data for England).

Linked with Department of Health PSA target: By 2010 to reduce inequalities in health outcomes by 10 per cent as measured by infant mortality and life expectancy. The detailed objective for life expectancy underpinning the target is: starting with local authorities, by 2010 to reduce by at least 10 per cent the gap between the fifth of areas with the lowest life expectancy at birth and the population as a whole.

A reduction in the proportion of schools in which fewer than 65 per cent of pupils achieve Level 4 or above in the Key Stage 2 tests for English and mathematics (England).

Baseline and trends: Baseline year – 1997. Between 1997 and 2002 there has been an overall decrease in the proportion of schools in which fewer than 65 per cent of pupils achieve Level 4 or higher in the Key Stage 2 tests for English and mathematics.

Percentage of mainstream schools with fewer than 65 per cent of pupils achieving Level 4 or above in the Key Stage 2 tests for English and mathematics (England)



Definition: Proportion of schools in which fewer than 65 per cent of 11-year-olds achieve Level 4 or above in Key Stage 2 English and mathematics tests. Does not include schools with ten or fewer eligible pupils.

Data source: National Curriculum Assessments, Key Stage 2, Department for Education and Skills.

Linked to Department for Education and Skills PSA target: To raise standards in English and mathematics for 11-year-olds so that by 2006:

- the number of schools in which fewer than 65 per cent of pupils achieve Level 4 or above is significantly reduced; and
- all local education authorities should have at least 78 per cent of their 11-year-olds at Level 4 or above in English and mathematics.

A greater reduction in the proportion of road accident casualties in disadvantaged districts than in England as a whole (England).

Baseline and trends: Baseline data – 1999–2001 (average of figures for 1999, 2000 and 2001). There has been a greater reduction in the proportion of all road accident casualties in disadvantaged districts than in England as a whole. The number of casualties in road accidents in disadvantaged districts in 2002 has fallen by 6.4 per cent since the baseline, compared with a 5.1 per cent fall in England as a whole.

Definition: An accident is defined as one that involves personal injury occurring on the public highway in which at least one road vehicle or a vehicle in collision with a pedestrian is involved. A casualty is defined as a person killed or injured in an accident. A deprived district is a district that is eligible for the Neighbourhood Renewal Fund (NRF).

Data source: Department for Transport's STATS19 personal injury accident database.

Linked to Department for Transport PSA: To reduce casualty numbers in deprived areas by more than the percentage decline across the country.

