

Review of equality statistics

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

The Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) commissioned this review as part of its remit to map the equalities landscape across England, Scotland and Wales.

The report examines the extent to which data are available for the following equality strands: sex; ethnicity / race; disability; religion or belief; age; sexual orientation; and also for socio-economic status (social class).

The extent to which statistics are available at different levels of geographic classification (UK, GB, England, Scotland and Wales and regional and local areas within this) is investigated.

The report addresses the ten domains of equality identified in the equality measurement framework in the *Equalities Review*.¹ These are:

- Longevity
- Physical security
- Health
- Education
- Standard of living
- Productive and valued activities
- Individual, family and social life
- Participation, influence and voice
- Identity, expression and self-respect
- Legal security

¹ The *Equalities Review* was commissioned by the Cabinet Office to: provide an understanding of the long-term and underlying causes of disadvantage that need to be addressed by public policy; make practical recommendations on key policy priorities for a range of organisations; and inform both the modernisation of equality legislation, towards a Single Equality Act; and to develop the new Commission for Equality and Human Rights. Its findings were presented to the Prime Minister in 2007 (Equalities Review, 2007d).

METHODOLOGY

Four sources of information were used in this review:

- A review of work on statistics and indicators relevant to equality produced by government departments and bodies, the legacy (equality) Commissions, the Office for National Statistics (ONS), the devolved administrations, policy organisations, academics, the European Commission and other individuals and organisations.
- A systematic analysis of 34 national surveys and 12 administrative data sources to assess the extent to which they provide equality data. This included examining their content, size, sample design, frequency, strand availability and geographic area. The number and percentage of respondents from each equality strand are calculated and the wording of relevant questions provided.
- A review of 12 existing indicator sets on diverse aspects of well-being and policy performance, which include measures relevant to equality, produced by government departments and bodies and by policy organisations.
- Consultation with the ONS (including their heads of equality domains and managers of major surveys), relevant government departments, devolved administrations in Scotland and Wales, academic and other experts, through meetings (including one organised by the Government Equalities Office) and comments on the interim and draft final reports.

KEY FINDINGS

Coverage of equality strands

Sex

Most, but not all, of the key statistics and indicators are available disaggregated by sex. The main exceptions found were in the dimensions of physical and legal security, where recorded crime statistics, which use official crime categories, do not include the sex of the victim; nor is 'domestic violence' a crime category. The development of information systems on crime against women and minorities is proceeding, but is far from complete.

The use of the household as an alternative (rather than in addition) to the individual as the unit in some data sources and the use of a 'household reference person' as the source of data can have the consequence of making gender invisible.

Ethnicity / race

The Census (England and Wales) categorisation of ethnic groups is widely treated as authoritative for survey and administrative data. The largest challenge in the use of ethnicity data is the small sizes of some of the groups, which mean that survey samples cannot be meaningfully disaggregated into these 16 categories, since the findings would not be statistically robust. There are various technical ways of addressing this, but each has disadvantages. These include: grouping together (or aggregating) some ethnic categories, but with the loss of potentially important distinctions; aggregating data from more than one year, but this depends on there being no significant changes during those years, for example in the wording of questions; and providing additional boosts to the main sample composed of those from ethnic minority groups, but this can introduce complexity and loss of transparency.

Disability

There are important differences in the conceptualisation of disability which underpin significant differences in the key statistics and indicators used to measure it, not least between the traditional approach that treats the individual's impairment as the locus of the problem, and the 'social model' approach which treats the disability as residing in the disabling social treatment of the person with the impairment. The work refining the concept of disability and refining the questions used to address it in surveys is ongoing. In partnership with the Office for Disability Issues, the ONS are working towards consistency in the collection of information on disability.

Religion or belief

The main gap in statistics in relation to religion or belief is that few data sources have traditionally recorded this. One challenge is in the lack of recording of the distinction between religious identity and its practice; this will be addressed in the ONS harmonisation project. A further major challenge is that some religious minorities are a small proportion of the population, so the sample size needs to be quite large in order to deliver statistically significant findings, or to adopt special techniques to address small sample sizes, such as those described under ethnicity.

Age

Although gaps in the collection of data on age are rare, there are some challenges: to ensure that the same age categories are used; to be careful not to map the distinction between retired and working onto age in too simple a way; and consistently to note when upper age limits are used in surveys.

Sexual orientation

There has been a major gap in the provision of data disaggregated by sexual orientation. The ONS is addressing this gap in two ways: the development of questions on same-sex cohabitation and civil partnership status; and the development of appropriate questions on sexual identity in the household in its Sexual Identity Project. Even when data becomes available, expected in 2010, there is a challenge to address the issue of statistical significance, since a relatively small proportion of the population identifies as lesbian, gay or bisexual. Same sex cohabitation is only a limited sub-set of the gay, lesbian and bisexual population, so it is not appropriate to use same-sex cohabitation as a proxy for sexual identity.

Socio-economic status (social class)

Socio-economic status (or social class) is not one of the equality strands; nevertheless, it is an important aspect of inequality and is recommended for inclusion in equality statistics by the ONS.

A standard approach in National Statistics to the operationalisation of the concept of socio-economic status is to utilise a hierarchy that is based on a combination of occupation, ownership and control. This is provided in the 'National Statistics Socio-economic Classification' (NS-SEC). One challenge in the development of indicators of socio-economic status or social class is to do so in a gender disaggregated way. The difficulty is that some approaches treat the household as the unit in class analysis, rather than the individual. An alternative approach is to use a classification using occupations only, based on the individual's occupation.

Gender re-assignment and gender identity

The review of statistics on gender re-assignment is not within the remit of this report. However, it is relevant to note that there is a severe lack of data on such issues.

Summary evaluation of statistics on strands

The gaps and challenges are of three major types: first, the lack of inclusion of some equality strands in data sets; second, the need for large samples or special technical devices to address the consequences of the small size of some minority groups; third, inconsistency in some uses of definitions and classifications. Many of the challenges are being addressed by the ONS; but there remain some significant topics that are additional to those on which there is currently development work.

Geographic areas

There are two major challenges relating to geographic areas. First, the equality strands with small minority populations will rarely have data that provide robust

estimates at geographic levels smaller than UK, GB and England; this particularly affects sexual orientation, religion and ethnicity.

Second, the different units often do not align and are subject to changes due to boundary changes or government reorganisation (including devolution). This makes it challenging to produce meaningful statistics over time.

Domains

The review identifies around 200 key statistics and potential indicators. It provides for each a technical description, the source from which data might be obtained, the availability of data by equality strands and at different geographic levels, and the institutions that use or have proposed their use as indicators.

Within the boundaries of each of the ten domains of the equality measurement framework, there is an assessment of the statistics and potential indicators of equality using the ONS criteria for the quality of the statistics. These are: relevance; accuracy; timeliness; accessibility and clarity; comparability; and coherence. In addition, the review assesses the potential indicators on the basis of the availability of data resources, with statistics that are available for more equality strands being preferred over those that are limited to fewer strands; and also taking into account the views of stakeholders.

For each domain, primary and sometimes secondary headline indicators are then proposed. (The number in brackets refers to its location among the key statistics in Chapter 5).

Longevity

Primary indicator

- Infant mortality (1.3)

The suggested headline indicator within this domain is that of infant mortality, because it is possible to have information on a wider range of equality strands than that of life expectancy or mortality rate; and it is relevant to a wider range of the population than suicide, healthy life expectancy and excess winter deaths.

Physical security

Primary indicators

- Intimate partner violence: incidents (2.5)
- Hate crime (2.12)

The central issue in this domain is freedom from violence and other physical harms so as to have physical security. Two aspects of violent crime that are directly relevant to equality are selected as headline indicators: gender-based violence against women (as measured by the number of incidents of intimate partner violence) and hate crime against minority groups (race, religion, sexual orientation, disability). In each case, the goal is zero violence, not equal amounts of violence between equality groups. The British (and Scottish) Crime Surveys are the best sources of data, since they include many incidents not reported to the police; however, there is a need for minor revisions to the questions.

Health

Primary indicator:

- Self-reported general health (3.1)

There are a wide range of indicators for this domain, with the proposed headline indicator being that of 'self reported general health'. Its key strength is that it is general and covers a wide range of the issues in this domain, while most of the others are much narrower in coverage. It is relevant, unambiguous and easily interpreted. The best source of data to support the indicator would be the General Household Survey (GHS) especially when it becomes part of the new Integrated Household Survey (IHS).

Education

Primary indicator:

- Qualification level of adults (4.7)

Secondary indicator:

- Educational attainment at end of compulsory schooling (4.1)

There is a wide range of potential indicators for this domain. They include the extent of the presence (level and degree of segregation) and achievement in education and they are differentiated especially by the age at which this is assessed. The proposed headline indicator would be that of gaps between equality groups in the highest qualification level of adults (25-64 years), in particular whether qualified to degree level or above, or not. The best data source is the Labour Force Survey (or Annual Population Survey). The proposed secondary indicator is educational attainment at end of compulsory schooling.

Standard of living

Primary indicator:

- Poverty (risk of living in low-income household) (5.1)

Secondary indicator:

- Inequality of income distribution: Gini coefficient (5.6)

This domain is made up of many diverse elements. The most important of these elements is a decent level of income, though the underlying concept of standard of living is much broader than this. The proposed headline indicator is that of the gaps between equality strands in the risk of living in a low income household; defined as less than 60 per cent of contemporary equivalised household income. The best data to support this indicator are derived from the Family Resources Survey. A proposed secondary indicator is that of the inequality of total income distribution, as measured by the Gini coefficient, which is widely used in comparative analysis.

Productive and valued activities

Primary indicator:

- Pay gaps (6.1)

Secondary indicators:

- Employment gaps (6.3)
- Occupational segregation: vertical (6.5)

The key marker of inequality in this domain has long been established as that of pay. The proposed headline indicator is the gap in pay within each of the equality strands, measured as the gaps in mean hourly pay in employment. Secondary indicators are gaps in employment rates and vertical occupational segregation measured as gaps in the representation of each of the equality groups among managers (using the Standard Occupational Classification 2000). Data to support these indicators across most strands and a wide range of geographic areas are available from the Labour Force Survey (or Annual Population Survey).

Individual, family and social life

Primary indicator:

- Independent living (7.1)

This domain contains a range of issues that have less frequently been subject to analysis using quantitative data and indicators than some of the other domains. A key concept here is that of 'independent living' as the basis of access to individual,

family and social life, pioneered by the disability community and extended to the elderly and others more recently. The best potential indicator would be the current Indicator 2 of the Public Service Agreement (PSA) 15: The differential gap in self-reported choice and control in terms of assistance, equipment, flexible working and caring arrangements that enable independent living. Ultimately this will be supported by data from the Omnibus Survey, but the first results are not expected until Autumn 2008.

Participation, influence and voice

Primary indicator:

- Members of Parliament (8.1)

Secondary indicators:

- Councillors / Council leaders (8.3)
- Economic decision-making (presence on Boards of top companies) (8.5)

There are a variety of areas of public life where issues of participation, influence and voice matter. Of these the most widely cited is that of representation in Parliament. Data are available from the House of Commons Library on gender and ethnicity.

Secondary indicators include representation in local councils and the Boards of Directors of the top companies.

Identity, expression and self-respect

Primary indicators:

- Perceived discrimination in employment (9.1)
- Perceived discrimination in accessing services (9.4)

This domain concerns a wide range of practices, only some of which are as yet captured in outcome oriented indicators and statistics. The majority of existing statistics and indicators in this area are focused on perceptions rather than outcomes and on the economy rather than the full range of social areas. The proposed headline indicators are two indicators for PSA 15 concerning differential gaps in perception of employment based discrimination, and the differential gaps in perception of dignity and respect when accessing services. The data to support these indicators are from the Citizenship Survey.

Legal security

Primary indicators:

- Fairness in treatment by Criminal Justice System: race disproportionality (stop and search) (10.1)

- Treatment of victims of rape by the Criminal Justice System (attrition rate) (10.2)

Secondary indicators:

- Attrition rate in prosecution of hate crime (10.8)
- Treatment of victims of intimate partner violence by Criminal Justice System (attrition rate) (10.3)

The equality dimension of this domain has two main aspects: equal treatment by the law when individuals from different equality strands are suspected of crimes; and equal protection by the law against crimes that are committed against people from different equality strands. The first preferred headline indicator is race disproportionality in the Criminal Justice System; within this, 'stop and search', is highlighted. An additional co-equal headline indicator is the attrition rate for rape. Secondary indicators are the attrition rate in hate crimes (against minority groups – race / ethnicity, religion, disability, homophobia, transphobia, age) and intimate partner violence. Data for these indicators are needed from the British (and Scottish) Crime Survey and police recorded crime statistics (collated by the Crown Prosecution Service); however, there needs to be some revision to the questions.

Potential headline indicators

The potential headline indicators are:

1 Longevity:

Primary: *Infant mortality*

2 Physical security:

Primary: *Intimate partner violence incidents*; and *hate crime*

3 Health:

Primary: *Self-reported general health*

4 Education:

Primary: *Qualification level of adults*

Secondary: *Educational attainment at the end of compulsory schooling*

5 Standard of living:

Primary: *Poverty: risk of living in low income household*

Secondary: *Inequality of income distribution: Gini coefficient*

6 Productive and valued activities:

Primary: ***Pay gaps***

Secondary: ***Employment gaps***; and ***vertical occupational segregation***

7 Individual, family and social life:

Primary: ***Independent living***

8 Participation, influence and voice:

Primary: ***Members of Parliament from under-represented groups***

Secondary: ***Councillors / council leaders***; and ***economic decision-making (membership of Boards of top companies)***

9 Identity, expression and self-respect:

Primary: ***Perceived discrimination in employment; and perceived discrimination in accessing services***

10 Legal security:

Primary: ***Race disproportionality in the Criminal Justice System; and attrition rate for rape***

Secondary: ***Attrition rates in hate crimes; and in intimate partner violence.***

Recommendations for data collection

There are gaps in the data needed to support these indicators. Some of these gaps are in the process of being addressed. In particular, there is work underway in the NHS to link demographic data to mortality data; there is work by the ONS on developing and placing questions on sexual orientation in all major surveys; there is work by the ONS and the Office for Disability to develop concepts, questions and a survey on disability.

However, there are some remaining gaps. There are gaps in the collection of data on hate crimes and intimate partner violence in the British (and Scottish) Crime Survey, and there is a need for more precise questioning about the details of the violent incidents. There are gaps in the data on the processing of these crimes within the Criminal Justice System so as to deliver legal security. This is not only an issue of the collection of the data but of placing these in the public domain of data that are already collected but currently not available for public scrutiny. There are gaps in the data to support the indicators of identity, expression and self-respect.

PART ONE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Aims and context

This review of equality statistics is intended to contribute to the work of the Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) in the context of the Commission's duty to produce a report mapping the equalities landscape by 2010.

This report reviews the statistics that address the ten dimensions of the equality measurement framework and the following equality strands, sex, ethnicity / race,² disability, religion or belief, age and sexual orientation, plus socio-economic status (social class), and differing geographical classifications.

The review builds on the *Equalities Review* (2007d) and the ONS response (ONS, 2007a; 2007b) to this, in order to identify and evaluate equality statistics. In addition, it considers and draws on work from the legacy Commissions, governmental units, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and other relevant policy, academic, statistical and civil societal literature and sources, especially those that have sought to develop indicators of equality.

1.2 Topics and focus

Equality strands and socio-economic status

For each of these dimensions, statistics are considered for each of the following equality strands and also for socio-economic status (social class):

1. Sex
2. Ethnicity / race
3. Disability
4. Age
5. Sexual orientation
6. Religion or belief
7. Socio-economic status

² Throughout this report, the terms 'ethnic minority' and 'minority group' are used; this is on the basis of common usage, the preferred terminology being 'minority ethnic' and 'minoritised group', the latter emphasising social process rather than the statistical meaning of the term (i.e. smaller group).

The severe lack of data on gender re-assignment is a major problem, but is not covered in this review.

This analysis enables a consideration of the extent to which data sets provide information on two or more equality groups simultaneously, to allow further examination of the links between them.

For each equality area, the definitions, questions and classifications used in sources are identified and inconsistencies noted.

Geographical classifications

For each dimension and strand, there is an investigation of whether - and if so, to what extent - statistics are available at different levels of geographic classification including:

- United Kingdom
- Great Britain
- England and Wales³
- England
- Wales
- Scotland
- Region
 - 9 Government Office Regions (GORs) in England: North East; North West; Yorkshire and The Humber; East Midlands; West Midlands; East of England; London; South East; and the South West (ONS, 2004a)
 - Other regions, including standard regions⁴
- Local areas (ONS, 2008a), including

³ This is included for the pragmatic reason that some surveys cover both England and Wales and present their main findings without differentiation between the two, e.g. the British Crime Survey.

⁴ There is more than one classification of regions. The standard regions used in the British Household Panel Survey - in addition to Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland - are: Inner London, Outer London, Rest of South East, South West, East Anglia, East Midlands, West Midlands Conurbation, Rest of West Midlands, Greater Manchester, Merseyside, Rest of North West, South Yorkshire, West Yorkshire, Rest of Yorkshire and Humberside, Tyne and Wear, Rest of the North.

- Local authorities⁵
 - England: counties; non-metropolitan and metropolitan districts; unitary authorities and London boroughs divided into electoral wards
 - Scotland: council areas / unitary administrations; electoral wards; communities
 - Wales: unitary authorities; electoral divisions
 - Northern Ireland: district councils; electoral wards
- Police force areas (ONS, 2007m)
 - England and Wales: 43 police force areas (each covers one or more local authorities); 43 Crown Prosecution Service areas (largely corresponding to police areas)⁶
 - Scotland: 8 police force areas; 11 prosecutorial areas (largely corresponding to the police areas)⁷ (Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service, 2008; Association of Chief Police Officers in Scotland, 2008)
 - Northern Ireland: 1 police force
- Health authorities (ONS, 2004b)
 - England: 10 Strategic Health Authorities (coterminous with GORs, except for the South East); 152 Primary Care Organisations (largely Primary Care Trusts) (most, but not all can be defined in relation to local authorities)
 - Scotland: 14 Health Boards; 40 Community Health Partnerships
 - Wales: 3 Regional Offices; 22 Local Health Boards
 - Northern Ireland: 4 Health and Social Services Boards

Adults

The remit of this report is limited to adults. There is ongoing work elsewhere developing the equality measurement framework in relation to children.

Ten domains of the equality measurement framework

The topics on which statistics are reviewed are those identified by the *Equalities Review's* (2007d: 18) measurement framework of ten dimensions of equality:

- Longevity
- Physical security

⁵ Local authority is the generic term for any level of local government.

⁶ The exception is that London is a single area and there is an additional virtual area for out of hours' advice to the police on charging.

⁷ The exception is Strathclyde, which is broken down into 4 prosecutorial areas.

- Health
- Education
- Standard of living
- Productive and valued activities
- Individual, family and social life
- Participation, influence and voice
- Identity, expression and self-respect
- Legal security

Outcome, process or autonomy / choice

There are three types of indicators or key statistics, as identified in the *Equalities Review*:

- Outcome
- Process
- Autonomy / choice

Outcome is understood as the ultimate effect on the person. Process is especially concerned with unequal treatment, discrimination and policy processes. Autonomy is especially concerned with an individual's perceptions of their own choice and the constraints on this.

The *Equalities Review* notes that the outcome indicators are the most important of these three. Key statistics are gathered here in relation to outcome and to a lesser extent to process. It is noted that data on process are more uneven than that on outcome. Where possible, key statistics are also reported in the broadly defined area of autonomy and choice, although it is noted that these concepts are currently under review by the Government Equality Office (GEO).

1.3 Data resources and quality

This review investigates the availability of data to support these key statistics and indicators. Data resources include three types: surveys; routine administrative statistics; and existing indicator sets. The surveys and administrative sources contain original data; the existing indicator sets do not, and contain some duplication. Each data resource that is used in the above set of key statistics is reviewed in turn. Each of the surveys were obtained to enable direct investigation of the data.

The review considers the quality of the data available, informed by the ONS Guidelines on the quality of statistics (2007c), including the extent to which the data are 'relevant' to the ten equality domains. Also, that the selected equality strands plus

class is: ‘accurate’, with appropriate sample size and sample design; ‘timely’, with appropriate frequency of data collection and presentation; ‘accessible’ to the public; ‘comparable’ over time and between different geographic areas; and is ‘coherent’ with other statistics.

1.4 Guide for specific users

The report is intended to be useful for a range of people. Those interested in the summary commentary on the statistics and their quality may be most interested in the chapters on ‘methodology’ and ‘evaluation.’ Those interested in the detail of the potential indicators and their data sources may be most interested in ‘key statistics’ and ‘data sources’. Those who have a strand specific interest will find these discussed throughout the report; however, each of the ‘key statistics’ and ‘data sources’ has a note on their availability by strand. A section on each strand can also be found in the ‘evaluation’ section. Those interested in the processes involved in selecting equality indicators and seeing a potential list of ‘headline indicators’ for the ten dimensions, should refer to the concluding chapter: ‘Conclusions: recommendations for headline indicators’.

1.5 Content of report

The report contains the following chapters and sections:

- Methodology and key concepts
- Evaluation: strengths and challenges
- Conclusions: recommendations for ‘headline indicators’
- Key statistics
- Data resources
- References

2. METHODOLOGY AND KEY CONCEPTS

2.1 Introduction

In order to generate a list of quality key statistics and indicators, a wide range of literature and sources is reviewed. The criteria of quality are those identified and used by the ONS (2007c). The first step is to develop a comprehensive list of the main relevant statistics and indicators that are in use, have been in use, or are suggested for use. Next, this list of statistics and indicators is evaluated using the ONS criteria.

The review builds on the *Equalities Review*, the supporting documents to that review and the ONS response to the *Equalities Review*.

This report reviewed a wide range of relevant literature and sources, including work by and for the legacy Commissions, ONS, governmental departments, NGOs and other relevant policy, statistical, academic and practitioner organisations and individuals. A substantial range of suggested lists of indicators for equality and adjacent policy areas was derived from this review.

This report draws on work from both expert knowledge, and consultations between government and civil society actors.

A wide range of data resources is considered, including each of those that is required by the key statistics and indicators considered here. The data resources include surveys, routinely collected administrative statistics, and already existing or proposed indicator sets. For each survey, there is a process of gaining access to the questionnaire, the technical report and the data. In some cases, secondary reviews of the data set are also considered in the assessment of its quality. For the other data resources, the methodology of the collection, data analysis and data presentation is investigated as well as the data.

2.2 Defining key concepts

Defining and operationalising key concepts

This review concerns equality statistics. This task requires a definition of the concept of equality as well as a consideration of the various ways in which it can be operationalised in statistics. This is core to the notion of 'relevance' of statistics. The process of determining the relevance of statistics involves: abstractions and practice; academic theory and democratic consultation; governmental and civil societal interaction.

The definition of equality used in this report is based on that provided in the *Equalities Review*. This in turn, is based on a research project by the Centre for the Analysis of Social Exclusion (CASE) conducted for the *Review*, which draws on the international human rights framework (Burchardt, 2006; Burchardt and Vizard, 2007; Vizard and Burchardt, 2007) and a consultative exercise with the public (Ipsos MORI, 2007). This definition of equality is fairly abstract despite its detailed ten dimensions and it does not include connections to any evidence base.

This report advances the work of the *Equalities Review* in developing an equality measurement framework by synthesising the work by CASE and others for the *Review*, with work that is by contrast centred in the policy, statistical and academic communities concerned with equalities, which have sought to operationalise the concept of equality to be suitable for generating quality statistics and indicators. This statistical work has been ongoing among governmental and non-governmental bodies for over 30 years, since the passage of the early equalities legislation concerning race and gender, from the 1960s and 1970s. This work has involved much consultation and debate between governmental, public and non-governmental organisations as to the best ways forward. This body of work, although substantial and longstanding, was not prominent in the work of the *Equalities Review*, its background papers, nor the ONS response to it. Synthesising this body of work on statistics and indicators with the equality measurement framework (decided upon by the *Equalities Review*), further advances the identification and evaluation of equality statistics and possible headline indicators.

Defining equality in the Equalities Review

The *Equalities Review* (2007d: 16) defines equality as follows:

An equal society protects and promotes equal, real freedom and substantive opportunity to live in ways people value and would choose, so that everyone can flourish. An equal society recognises people's different needs, situations and goals and removes the barriers that limit what people can do and can be.

The *Equalities Review* (2007d: 18) identifies ten dimensions of equality:

- **Longevity**, including avoiding premature mortality.
- **Physical security**, including freedom from violence and physical and sexual abuse.

- **Health**, including both well-being and access to high quality healthcare.
- **Education**, including being able to be both creative, to acquire skills and qualifications, and having access to training and life-long learning.
- **Standard of living**, including being able to live with independence and security; and also including nutrition, clothing, housing, warmth, utilities, social services and transport.
- **Productive and valued activities**, such as access to employment, a positive experience in the workplace, work / life balance, and being able to care for others.
- **Individual, family and social life**, including self-development, having independence and equality in relationships and marriage.
- **Participation, influence and voice**, including participation in decision-making and democratic life.
- **Identity, expression and self-respect**, including freedom of belief and religion.
- **Legal security**, including equality and non-discrimination before the law and equal treatment within the Criminal Justice System.

The advantage of using the ten dimensions is that they provide a broader range of issues that people consider relevant to their lives, than has been previously considered by the legacy commissions and the law. These ten dimensions are expanded in more detail in the *Equalities Review* (2007d: 127-29) (see section 3.4). However, even in expanded form they are not operationalised in a way that is appropriate or sufficient to engage with quantitative empirical data.

These ten dimensions of equality are derived from a dual exercise: first, theoretical derivation from the international human rights framework; second, consultation with the general public, individuals and groups at high risk of being disadvantaged to refine and supplement this list (*Equalities Review*, 2007d: 130; Burchardt, 2006; Burchardt and Vizard, 2007; Vizard and Burchardt, 2007; Ipsos MORI, 2007). It should be noted that the international human rights tradition and framework is centred on human rights and is not identical with the traditions and framework that concern equality. The ten dimensions are conceptualised as capabilities, drawing on a body of philosophical work initiated by Amartya Sen (1999), and developed by others (Nussbaum, 2000). This framework emerged from development economics as

a challenge to the approach that viewed economic growth as the single standard of progress. It is embedded in international development programmes such as those of the United Nations Development Project and the UN Millennium Development Goals. It is only recently that there have been attempts to apply the framework to more developed countries.

The objective of the measurement framework proposed by the *Equalities Review* (2007d: 131) is ‘to measure the extent of inequality in substantive freedoms / capabilities to achieve valuable outcomes’. There are three aspects to this: outcomes, process and autonomy. Outcomes are the most important: ‘It is central to our terms of reference to focus on outcomes and, in particular, what will reduce the gap between those who enjoy the best life chances and those who suffer the worst’ (*Equalities Review*, 2007d: 15). ‘Measurement of inequality in outcomes actually attained by individuals or groups in each of the 10 dimensions – in many cases this will be a good indicator of whether people have the real freedom in question’ (*Equalities Review*, 2007d: 130). Process refers to ‘unequal treatment and discriminatory practices’. Autonomy refers to ‘choice and control in obtaining the outcome’ (*Equalities Review*, 2007d: 131).

These ‘capabilities’ are ‘substantive freedoms’ that enable a person to do, or be, as they choose. This component of choice allows the possibility that the preferred outcomes may vary between people for valid reasons, and they may be diverse. In this way, this approach locates diversity, difference and choice at the centre of the framework. The definition of equality and its relationship to choice and diversity are issues that have long exercised philosophers and theorists. The issue here is not to resolve these issues of philosophy; it is the more modest one of supplying quality statistics so that decisions taken on these matters are evidence based. The ONS (2007a: 74) comments that there is a need to clarify the relationship between equality and diversity within this definition, and that it has been ‘unable to find an authoritative source which sets out clearly and succinctly the relationship between “equality and diversity”’. One aspect of the issue identified by the ONS is that by including diversity and choice so centrally, it makes the specification of the standard or outcome to be measured rather complex, since the implication might be that there can be multiple desired outcomes on any given issue, but the operationalisation of the concept of ‘outcome’ in statistics requires just one per issue.

Synthesising the equality tradition in law, government, and institutions with developments in philosophy and statistics

These dilemmas in the definition and operationalisation of equality have been addressed not only in the philosophical literature of the human rights and capabilities

literature, but also in the more practical contexts of equality practitioners. There is a body of law, government and institutions that have sought for more than 30 years to operationalise the concept of equality and to embed it in legal, governmental and institutional practice. The many dilemmas and tensions in the equality agenda have been subject to democratic process, contestation between rival stakeholders, interpretation and reinterpretation in law, public debate and compromise. The legal framework has been revised and strengthened many times since the early Race Relations Acts in the 1960s and the Sex Discrimination Act of 1975; most recently with the broadening of the grounds from ethnicity, gender and disability to include those of religion or belief, age and sexual orientation, and the 2006 Equality Act. The laws develop not only in a UK context, but also within the framework of the Treaties and Directives of the European Union. The developing institutional context for equalities has included the development of government units (now culminating in the Government Equalities Office), several Commissions (now merged into the Equality and Human Rights Commission), a diverse and thriving NGO sector, new developments among trade unions, and centres of research excellence in Universities. In this rich and diverse institutional context, there have been increasingly substantial attempts to specify, codify, and operationalise the concept of equality, using quantitative data, statistics, and indicators. The debates on these statistics and indicators have led to increasing sophistication in their formulation. This has been a process involving simultaneous expertise and deliberative argumentation among the many stakeholders involved.

It is perhaps the case that this practical knowledge of using statistics and the theoretical work of philosophers, have developed rather separately within the field of equalities, without as much exchange as might be desirable. Indeed even within the field of statistics, there has been a tendency for the development of data collection in surveys to have taken place rather separately from the development of theoretically and policy informed indicators. One of the underlying objectives of this report is to attempt to synthesise these rather disparate bodies of work. When these separate though adjacent fields are brought into view simultaneously, it is possible not only to identify the key statistics and potential indicators, but also to evaluate them using priorities and criteria that are already well established by equality practitioners as a consequence of democratic and deliberative debate, as well as the expert guidance of the *Equalities Review* and the ONS.

2.3 Criteria of quality of statistics

There are a number of issues in statistical quality, as clarified by the ONS (2007c): relevance, accuracy, timeliness, accessibility and clarity, comparability and coherence. These principles are applied in this review of equality statistics. This

includes the extent to which statistics are: relevant to the equality domains and equality strands, and can be produced at different geographic levels; accurate, with appropriate sample size and sample design; timely, with appropriate frequency of data collection and presentation; accessible to the public; comparable over time and between different geographic areas; and coherent with other statistics. The detailed application of these principles draws on the ONS document and is tailored to the specific requirements in the equality field.

Relevance

Relevance is:

... the degree to which the statistical product meets user needs for both coverage and content. Any assessment of relevance needs to consider: who are the users of the statistics; what are their needs; and how well does the output meet these needs.

(ONS, 2007c: Table A.)

The issues of relevance are addressed throughout this report, including in Chapter 5, which describes each of the possible key statistics.

Statistics are needed for each of the ten dimensions of the equality measurement framework. Those that cover a large part of that dimension are preferred over those that cover only a small part of it.

Statistics are needed for each of the selected equality strands and for socio-economic status. In the specific context of this review for the EHRC, an additional aspect of relevance is whether the statistics are available over as many as possible of the equality strands. A statistic that is relevant for more than one strand, indeed most strands, is thus preferred. However, these data are not currently available for all strands; so it is important to identify the gaps and to discuss the developments that are intended to resolve these issues.

Statistics are needed for a national picture (including for the devolved authorities) however, since many policies are delivered on a local basis, data for appropriate geographic scales are important. While survey data are often best for outcome indicators, these are infrequently available at more fine-grained geographic areas; so administrative data are often used for these.

In order to produce a list of the statistics that are most relevant, a review of the literature was conducted. A key method of determining whether statistics and

indicators were relevant was to identify whether stakeholders used them or proposed their use. These stakeholders included not only governmental departments, but also non-governmental units that are close to each of the equality strands. This review is provided in the next section. For each of the key statistics described in Chapter 5, the key stakeholders proposing them are identified.

Accuracy

Accuracy is 'the closeness between an estimated result and the (unknown) true value. Accuracy can be split into sampling error and non-sampling error' (ONS, 2007c Table A.1).

One of the most important issues concerning accuracy in the current context is whether the data are able to support an analysis that is statistically significant for the equality strands that concern relatively small minorities of the population. There is more than one way of estimating the size of the achieved sample, in order to deliver quantitative data that are able to support a statistically significant analysis. The guidelines for the indicators for the Public Service Agreements (PSAs) often make reference to 95% confidence intervals⁸ and refer also to a specified percentage change in the indicator that is required, in order to support a statement that significant change has occurred. There are other ways of expressing the need for statistical significance. In some analyses, there is a more approximate working guideline that the cell size should not drop beneath 30 (Economic and Social Data Services (ESDS); though in other government departments, the working guideline is a cell size of not less than 100 (e.g. Home Office; DWP, 2006a). Some of the equality strands contain groups that are a small proportion of the population. If the minority population is only 2% or 3%, then the sample size needs to be rather large if statistically significant analyses are to be performed. If the minority population is 2% of the total population, and a cell size of 30 is required, then the achieved sample in the survey needs to be at least 1,500; if a cell size of 100 is required, then the achieved sample needs to be at least 5,000. This assumes no internal differentiation of the minority group; if the group were to be divided into two (e.g. by sex) then the sample sizes would need to be twice as large. If, in addition, any regional or local disaggregations are required, then the sample size must rise again. In the description of the data sources in Chapter 6, the cell sizes of the equality strands in the surveys

⁸ 'A confidence interval is a range of values, defined by a lower and upper bound, which indicates the variability of an estimate. Statistical methods are used to calculate the sampling variability from which the confidence interval can be determined. For example, with a 95 per cent confidence interval, it is expected that in 95 per cent of the survey samples (19 out of 20), the resulting confidence interval will contain the true value that would be obtained by surveying the whole population' (ONS, 2005c).

are reported in order to inform approximate estimates of the robustness of each survey for the analysis of the equality strands.

There are three technical devices that are sometimes used to mitigate the effects of the small size of key populations on the statistical significance of the analysis. One is to aggregate the categories, with consequent compromises (for example, aggregation of minority ethnic groups). A second is to combine more than one year's data, perhaps two or three years (ONS, 2003a). A third is to add a booster sample containing the minority population, though this depends upon being able to access a suitable sampling frame that enables easy identification of the target group. For example, the British Crime Survey has an ethnic minority booster sample (Bolling et al., 2007: 13), so that there are large enough numbers of ethnic minority people among the respondents to make statistically significant claims at a national level.

Hence, the bigger the sample size, in general the better for equality statistics. This is especially the case for those strands where the minority group is a relatively small proportion of the population. This is the case for sexual orientation. It is also relevant for those strands in which there is significant internal differentiation of the minority groups, especially ethnicity and religion, so that groups that are significant for policy purposes may be a relatively small part of the population.

The nature of the sample design may affect the quality of the data in a number of ways. The clustering of samples to reduce the cost of interviewing may mean that while the survey is representative at a national level, it is not representative of finer-grained geographic areas. The sample design may or may not include the more marginalised populations, for example those who are homeless. The method of conducting the survey may affect the response rate, with particular issues if the response rate is higher in some social groups than others. A technical device for partially mitigating the effect of skewed sampling is weighting the data to attain better representation of the population. The advantage of using weighted data is that it enables one to produce statistics that are more representative of the national population. A slight disadvantage is that this may reduce the transparency of the statistics to the lay person.

Timeliness

The frequency of data collection and the speed of its availability in the public domain affects the timeliness of statistics. The statistics are needed for a report by the EHRC, which will be produced at least every three years. This means that the data must be collected at least every three years. In addition, the statistics are likely to be used in a range of reports by governmental and other public bodies, which are more

often produced on an annual basis. This means that data sources that collect data less frequently, such as the Census every ten years, are not good sources of data for this exercise. Much governmental reporting is on an annual basis however, so ideally the data should be collected on an annual basis. Some data (both survey and administrative) are collected more frequently, on a quarterly or monthly basis, which means that the data must be aggregated if annual statistics are to be produced.

Accessibility and clarity

While most of the data reviewed here are in the public domain and potentially available for analysis and presentation, there are variations in this. Most of the large surveys are deposited at the Data Archive at the University of Essex which is accessible to the public, with some restrictions only where the data might be open to the identification of individuals. Much of the administrative data are likewise in the public domain in one form or another. The main issues of accessibility concern data relevant to equalities that are collected, but not analysed or presented in the public domain, so that it is hard, though not impossible, to access them.

Key issues in clarity concern: whether the indicators are unambiguous and easy to interpret; whether they enable an assessment to be made to see if an improvement or deterioration has occurred; whether they establish if changes over time have occurred and the implications of directionality are clear; and whether they are meaningful to policy makers, service providers and the wider informed public.

Comparability

The statistics need to be comparable over time, so that an assessment can be made to determine whether progress has been achieved or not. They need to be comparable between different geographic areas. This creates challenges in the extent to which different geographic units do not quite fully map onto each other and also change over time.

Coherence

The statistics need to be capable of alignment with other statistics, and statistics that refer to similar phenomena should be similar. Indicators that are, or could be, aligned with indicators used by relevant stakeholders are preferred.

2.4 Review of existing and suggested indicators

A review of existing and suggested indicators was conducted in order to gather information about two issues: first, the widest possible range of potential indicators and their already identified merits and demerits; second, the extent to which particular indicators and statistics were seen as relevant by stakeholders.

The starting point for this review is the *Equalities Review* (2007d), including the contributions of the background papers (e.g. Burchardt, 2006; Burchardt and Vizard, 2007; Vizard and Burchardt, 2007), and the ONS (2007a; 2007b) response to it. It builds on previous reviews, including the ONS (2003c) *Brief Guide to Gender Statistics* and that of Breitenbach (2006) for the Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC). Special attention is paid to the developmental work ongoing in various branches of the ONS on strands and dimensions that are currently the least developed: such as sexual orientation (ONS, 2006a; 2006c), where definitions and classifications are undergoing development; such as ethnicity (ONS, 2008b; ONS, 2007d); and the harmonisation of definitions and wording of questions (ONS, 2008c; 2008d).

The work of the legacy Commissions is reviewed especially, but not only, on their research and policy work on key statistics and indicators: the EOC (2007b),⁹ the Disability Rights Commission (DRC) (2007b), and the Commission for Racial Equality (CRE) (2006; 2007b).

The work of relevant government departments is considered including: the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP), especially the Office for Disability Issues (ODI) (Emerson et al., 2007; ODI, 2007a; 2007b);¹⁰ *Opportunity for all* (DWP, 2007)¹¹ for indicators to monitor social exclusion, poverty and class, and to work on age issues (DWP, 2006b); the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG), including their work on Race Equality in Public Services (DCLG, 2007a) and

⁹ Equal Opportunities Commission (July 2007) *The Gender Equality Index. Completing the Revolution: the Leading Indicators*
http://83.137.212.42/sitearchive/eoc/pdf/Gender_Equality_Index_GB_web.pdf?page=2055

¹⁰ This EOC list of indicators of gender equality is divided into income: full-time gender pay gap, part-time gender pay gap, high level flexible jobs, including part-time jobs, retirement income, segregated occupations; family: pregnancy discrimination, use of flexible working, chores gap, parents' care for children's carers; policy and services: children per childcare place, GCSE gender gap, subject choice at A level, GP consultations; justice and safety: women experiencing abuse from their partner, fear of going out alone after dark, violent crime, rape conviction rate; power: MPs, FTSE directors, high court and more senior judges, council leaders. For each indicator, a data source is specified and a figure given for the current level. There are small differences between this and the Scottish list, which includes the gender gap in modern apprenticeships.

¹¹ Office for Disability Issues (December 2007a) *Working towards disability equality: annual report. Annex 2: Indicators data*. London: Office for Disability Issues.
<http://www.officefordisability.gov.uk/docs/report/2007/pdf/annex-two.pdf> See Section 5 for the full list.

¹² Department for Work and Pensions (2007) *Opportunity for all: Indicators update 2007*. Available at: <http://www.dwp.gov.uk/ofa/reports/2007/OpportunityforAll2007.pdf>
 See section 5 for the full list.

the 198 National Indicators for Local Authorities (DCLG, 2007b; 2008b); indicator sets of the devolved administrations (the Scottish Government and the Welsh Assembly Government); the Home Office including their work on religious discrimination (Weller et al., 2001) and physical and legal security, including its Domestic Violence Plan (Home Office, 2005);¹² and the development of indicators for Assessments of Policing and Community Safety (APACS) (Home Office, 2008b) and Statutory Performance Indicators (SPIs) for the police (Home Office, 2008a) (many relevant crime and safety indicators overlap with those in the National Indicator Set). There is work by the Crown Prosecution Service (2007a; 2007b; 2007c; 2008) on statistics on hate crime.¹³ Other indicators produced by national and local government in the UK which have relevance to equalities, are also reviewed, including those for Sustainable Development¹⁴ (HM Government, 2005; Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, 2007) and those used in Local Transport Plans. This allowed consideration of policy areas less conventionally associated with equality but nonetheless of critical importance (Social Exclusion Unit, 2003; Cass et al., 2005; Lucas et al., 2008; Walby, 2007).

¹² Home Office (2005) *Domestic Violence: A National Report*.

<http://www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk/domesticviolence/domesticviolence51.pdf>
Indicators adopted are: number of domestic homicides; prevalence rates as measured by the British Crime Survey Inter-Personal Violence module; attitudes towards the acceptability of domestic violence (numbers of both young people and all people who think that violence is acceptable in some circumstances); domestic violence arrests (percentage of domestic violence incidents with a power of arrest where an arrest was made related to the incident and, of this, the percentage of partner-on-partner violence (a Statutory Indicator in the Policing Performance Assessment Framework); the number of domestic violence offenders successfully prosecuted in the courts (a Key Diagnostic Indicator to inform the Policing Performance Assessment Framework) (often known as the 'attrition rate'; number of non-molestation, occupation and restraining orders made; quantity and quality of domestic violence services commissioned by Local Authorities (a revised wider Best Value Performance Indicator, including a range of services including refuges); survivor satisfaction with the support they receive (data to be gathered from a sample of those who said they were victims in the British Crime Survey Inter-Personal Violence module and a pool of victims from refuges by Women's Aid); and increased reporting of risk of harm to children as a result of domestic violence.

¹³ The Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) (responsible for prosecuting criminal cases investigated by the police in England and Wales) collates information annually on racist incidents and religiously aggravated crime, see CPS (2007) *Racist and Religious Incidence Monitoring: Annual Report 2006-07*. There is also the 'flagging' of homophobic and transphobic hate crimes, and disability hate crimes; the CPS proposes the publication of an annual report on hate crimes from 2008-09. For further information relating to the CPS policies on homophobic and transphobic hate crime, see: CPS (2007a) *Policy for prosecuting cases of homophobic and transphobic hate crime*. For policy on disability hate crime, see: CPS (2007b) *Policy for prosecuting cases of disability hate crime*. For prosecution policy on crimes against older people, see: CPS (2008) *Crimes against older people: prosecution policy*.

¹⁴ For the full list of Sustainable Development Indicators, see Chapter 6.

The national indicators and purpose targets that form part of the Scottish Government's (2008b) National Performance Framework are also reviewed. These include: indicators oriented to the national level and the local level; indicators supported by surveys and by administrative data; indicators where data already exist and those where some additional work would be needed to produce them. In some instances, indicators proposed by government departments and related agencies could be made relevant to the equality measurement framework if they were to be disaggregated by equality strands.

The indicators to support the Public Service Agreements (PSAs) for England and Wales are reviewed. PSAs are a key part of the management of government performance and expenditure and have led to the development of indicators by government to measure this performance (HM Treasury, 2007c). One of these PSAs, PSA 15 (HM Treasury 2007a), is specifically focused on equality, with a remit to 'address the disadvantage that individuals experience because of their gender, race, disability, age, sexual orientation, religion or belief'; hence its five indicators and associated statistics are of direct concern to this review. Other PSAs which are directly or indirectly associated with the ten dimensions are also of interest, since it is sometimes possible to disaggregate these indicators by strand - especially those that are related to 'fairness and opportunity' - even if this has not been proposed within the current PSA framework (HM Treasury, 2007b).

Key publications and reports by civil society organisations, other policy bodies and academics are reviewed especially, but not only, for those strands which did not previously have a Commission, and for those dimensions that were not previously central to the work of those Commissions. For the age strand, documents from Age Concern (2008) concerning indicators are considered. For religion, academic reviews of indicators are considered (Purdam et al., 2007). For sexual orientation, the work of Stonewall and policy and academic reviews were considered (Breitenbach, 2004). For physical security and legal security, the UN Special Rapporteur on violence against women, UN Expert Groups, civil society organisations, such as the End Violence Against Women (EVAW) coalition (EVAW, 2007), and academic and policy reviews are considered (Walby, 2005). For social class, the indicators from the Poverty Site of the New Policy Institute supported by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation¹⁵ were considered. Social class, while perhaps well established as a form

¹⁵ See: The Poverty Site and Palmer et al. (2007). The indicators concern: poverty in the whole population; child poverty; lone parent poverty; the gender poverty 'gap'; poverty and disability; poverty and tax credits; poverty and council tax; the overall distribution of income; unemployment and worklessness; work, disability, lone-parenthood and gender; low pay; lacking minimum qualifications; health inequalities; households newly classified as homeless; access to services; feeling unsafe walking at night; financial exclusion.

of inequality and with a robust tradition of collection and analysis by the ONS (2007e) and elsewhere, has been subject to critical scrutiny for both its conceptualisation and measurement in academic and policy reports.

In addition to these UK developments, there are some in the European Union and at the UN level that are relevant. The ONS notes that these are of potential interest for UK developments (ONS, 2007a: 40). The European Commission (2008a) has produced indicators for: its annual report on equality between men and women;¹⁶ its Roadmap (2006b) for the future of equality between women and men; social inclusion (2006a); as well as wider structural changes (European Commission Structural Indicators). The UN Statistics Commission and associated UN bodies, such as the International Labour Office, have taken on the task of setting standards in a number of key statistical arenas. Of particular interest here is the work of UN and its Expert Groups in developing standards for statistics and indicators on gender-based violence (United Nations, 2007; Walby, 2007).

Main sources

The review of literature and sources generated a long list of potential indicators and key statistics. The main sources of indicators and key statistics are:

- ONS review of equality data
- Legacy Commissions:
 - Equal Opportunities Commission
 - Commission for Racial Equality
 - Disability Rights Commission
- Public Service Agreement indicators (HM Treasury)
- National Performance Framework Indicators (Scottish Government, 'Scotland Performs')
- National Indicator Set for Local Authorities (Department for Communities and Local Government), National Performance Indicators (Welsh Assembly Government, Local Data Unit), Single Outcome Agreement indicators for local government (Audit Scotland, Convention of Scottish Local Authorities, The Scottish Government Improvement Service, and SOLACE)
- Department for Work and Pensions - Office for Disability Issues
- Communities and Local Government - Race Equality in Public Services
- Home Office
- Age Concern

¹⁶ The European Commission's (2008a) report has indicators of equality between women and men. See: http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/gender_equality/docs/com_2008_0010_en.pdf

- European Commission
- UN bodies and expert groups

There are a number of further sources, as noted earlier and there is also overlap between sources. This long list of key statistics and indicators is presented in Chapter 5, grouped by relevance to the ten dimensions of the equality measurement framework. The sources of each indicator are briefly indicated, including its current or previous usage or suggested use. The references for these sources are provided in this chapter. The national indicator sets that are currently used are reported in Chapter 6.

2.5 Data resources: surveys, administrative data and indicator sets

Each of the key statistics and indicators needs a source of robust quantitative data to support it. There are two main forms in which such primary data may be available: survey data and routinely collected administrative data. An additional resource is indicator sets, in which survey and administrative data have already been collated and manipulated however, these are not primary sources of data, but rather are derivative. Each of these resources is reviewed in turn in Chapter 6.

Outcome indicators are most often best supported with survey data, since surveys are designed to reach a representative sample of the population. However, the limitations on sample sizes in surveys may mean that the data are only representative at a national or at best regional level.

For robust data at more fine-grained geographic areas, sometimes the administrative data are the proposed headline source. Administrative data, however, by the nature of their collection process, are more likely to be able to support process rather than outcome indicators.

Several indicator sets have been developed or been proposed by governmental bodies to measure performance, drawing on a range of data sources. These include: the indicators to monitor the PSAs; the Assessments of Policing and Community Safety (APACS); the National Indicator Set (NIS) to monitor performance in Local Authorities; the National Performance Framework (Scotland); indicators used by the Office for Disability Issues; the DWP in *Opportunity for all*; Race Equality in Public Services; the Statutory Performance Indicators for Policing and Community Safety (SPIs) that form part of the assessment of police performance; and the Sustainable Development Indicators. There are also indicators produced by the EOC, key NGOs (such as Age Concern), and transnational bodies such as the European Commission. There is some overlap between the indicators in these sets, for example between

APACS and NIS. The disadvantage of using these indicators is that they are rarely disaggregated across the full range of equality strands; thus they require additional work. However, it may be possible to provide disaggregation by strand within existing indicator sets with little additional work, if information by strand were included in the originating data source for the indicator.¹⁷

The next chapter addresses the evaluation of the statistics and indicators using the framework described above. The details of the key statistics can be found in Chapter 5 and on data sources in Chapter 6.

¹⁷ The disaggregation of the National Indicators by equality strands is under discussion by the Department for Communities and Local Government; see DCLG (2008b) *National Indicators for Local Authorities and Local Authority Partnerships: Handbook of Definitions* (section 2.5).

3. EVALUATION: STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES

3.1 Introduction

There are many statistics and potential indicators of equality. There is much work, not least by the ONS, to develop these statistics further. This evaluation is focused on key statistics and potential indicators that are the most relevant to users. There are both strengths and challenges in these key statistics and indicators of equality.

This discussion is divided into three major areas: strands; geographic areas; and dimensions. In addition, there are some technical considerations. Not surprisingly, there are more data on some strands than others. Strands with the least gaps are sex, age and class. There are some gaps on ethnicity and disability, and the most gaps are on religion / belief and sexual orientation. There are challenges in achieving consistent definitions and classifications in some strands, especially in ethnicity, disability and in the relatively new area of sexual orientation. There are challenges in the unevenness of data availability using the same geographic areas, especially in sub-national areas, and there are further issues concerning devolution. In several of these areas there are ongoing initiatives to improve data, not least by the ONS (2003b; 2008c; 2008d); nonetheless, there remain some gaps and inconsistencies that do not appear to be being addressed currently.

The strengths and challenges are analysed firstly by strand, secondly by geographic level, thirdly through consideration of some technical issues, fourthly by dimension.

3.2 Strands: availability, definitions, classifications, developments

Sex

Most but not all of the key statistics and indicators are available disaggregated by sex. There is a commitment by the Government Statistical Service (GSS) to make such statistics available, with only a minor caveat about cost.¹⁸

The main exceptions found were in the dimensions of physical and legal security. The main statistics here are Recorded Crime statistics, which use official crime categories. These do not routinely include the sex of the victim; nor is 'domestic violence' a crime category (rather, it is dispersed across a number of violent crime categories). In order to gather information as to how the police and the rest of the Criminal Justice System (CJS) are engaging with domestic violence, the police and

¹⁸ 'The GSS aims always to collect and make available, for example in publications, statistics disaggregated by gender, except where considerations of practicality or cost outweigh the identified need. All GSS publications contain the name and contact details of a person who can explain which, if any, of the statistics are available by gender and how they can be obtained.' ONS (2008c: 6)

the CPS have begun to collect data on whether an incident is 'domestic violence' and on the sex of the victim in these instances. These data are required by both police agencies and the Crown Prosecution Service in order to monitor performance on domestic violence, and are being collected and held nationally. There is ongoing development work here. However, these data are not yet routinely placed in the public domain in an accessible manner. The lack of their provision in a generally publicly accessible form is a gap that could be remedied at some point, since the data are collected and analysed at a national level for each police force.

The use of the household as an alternative (rather than in addition) to the individual as the unit in some data sources, and the use of a 'household reference person' as the source of data, can have the consequence of making gender invisible. This can lead to gaps especially in data on poverty and other measures of material deprivation.

Transgender people are sometimes regarded as a further equality strand, though not one that is within the remit of this report. The numbers of transgender people are too small for statistics on this group to be derived from sample surveys.

Ethnicity

The Census categorisation of ethnic groups is widely treated as authoritative for survey and administrative data (for example by the (former) CRE, 2007a), and despite considerable academic and policy debate as to the meaning and nature of ethnicity (ONS, 2003a; Afkhami, 2007); it is used widely across many surveys. However, ethnic categories have less stability than characteristics such as sex and age, changing their meaning over time and social context. The Census classification is based on a combination of national identity, national origin and colour. It might also have included, but does not, the signifiers of religion, language, and country of birth.

The 2001 Census (England and Wales) categories were:

A White

British

Irish

Any other White background

B Mixed

White and Black Caribbean

White and Black African

White and Asian

Any other Mixed background

C Asian or Asian British

Indian

Pakistani

Bangladeshi

Any other Asian background

D Black or Black British

Caribbean

African

Any other Black background

E Chinese or other ethnic group

Chinese

Any other

The categories that are to be used in the 2011 Census are likely to be very slightly different. In the 2006/07 Census (England and Wales) consultation (ONS, 2007d) on user needs for information on ethnic group, one of the key findings was a requirement for more information (by refining existing categories or adding new categories) and a requirement (expressed particularly by central government departments) for comparability between UK countries. Other findings included a preference amongst some respondents for the term 'multiple heritage' rather than 'Mixed'. The most recent version of the question (ONS, 2008i) to be proposed for the 2011 England and Wales Census uses the following categories:

A White

English/Welsh/Scottish/

Northern Irish/British Irish

Gypsy or Irish Traveller

Any other White background

B Mixed/multiple ethnic groups

White and Black Caribbean

White and Black African

White and Asian

Any other mixed/multiple ethnic background

C Asian/Asian British

- Indian
- Pakistani
- Bangladeshi
- Chinese
- Any other Asian background

D Black/ African/Caribbean/Black British

- African
- Caribbean
- Any other African/Caribbean/Black background

E Other ethnic group

- Arab
- Any other ethnic group

The most recent categories recommended for Scotland's 2011 Census (Scottish Government and General Register Office for Scotland, 2008) are the following:

White

- Scottish
- English
- Welsh
- Northern Irish
- British
- Irish
- Gypsy / Traveller
- Polish
- Any other white ethnic group

Mixed or multiple ethnic groups

- Any mixed or multiple ethnic groups

Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British

- Pakistani, Pakistani Scottish or Pakistani British
- Indian, Indian Scottish or Indian British
- Bangladeshi, Bangladeshi Scottish or Bangladeshi British
- Chinese, Chinese Scottish or Chinese British
- Other

African, Caribbean or Black

African, African Scottish or African British

Caribbean, Caribbean Scottish or Caribbean British

Black, Black Scottish or Black British

Other

Other ethnic group

Arab

In many surveys, data on ethnicity are collected on an individual basis. However, a problem arises when the household rather than the individual is used as the unit for data collection. In some such cases, the ethnicity of the all members of the household is assumed to be the same as that of the 'household reference person'; thus obscuring the extent to which people of different ethnicities cohabit in the same household. The collection of data on ethnicity at the individual level rather than the household level, is usually preferable.

The largest challenge in the use of ethnicity data is the small sizes of some of the groups (ONS, 2003a). Their small size means that data sources with small samples will not provide information that can be meaningfully disaggregated into these 16 categories thus, the findings would not be statistically significant. One way to address this is to group together (or aggregate) some of the ethnic categories. This has the advantage of generating a category that is large enough for statistically significant analysis. It has the disadvantage of putting in the same category ethnic groups that may be very different from each other. The practice of aggregation requires careful scrutiny of the differences and similarities between ethnic groups in order to ensure that important differences are not obscured. Another way to address the issue of small numbers is to aggregate data from more than one annual survey; for example, the data from three years can be combined. This has the advantage of generating categories that are large enough for statistically significant analysis. It has the disadvantage of potentially obscuring change over time, and it also causes difficulties if there are any changes to the survey and its categories between the years. Another way is to use additional boosts to the main sample composed of people from ethnic minority groups. This has the disadvantage of reducing transparency of the statistics for less expert users and introduces the need for more complex forms of analysis, such as weighting. The use of techniques to overcome small sample sizes needs to be done very carefully.

Disability

While the significance of disability is well established as an equality strand, there are important differences in the conceptualisation of the issue, which underpin significant differences in the key statistics and indicators used to measure it (Thomas, 2006; Purdam et al., 2008b). One of the disagreements over the conceptualisation of disability between the more traditional 'medical model', which treats the individual's impairment as the locus of the problem, and the 'social model' which treats the disability as residing in the disabling social treatment of the person with the impairment, which is thereby seen as a form of discrimination (Swain et al., 2004). One of the practical difficulties in investigating disability in surveys is that a question that is too simple will result in an answer that conflates the impairment with the (disabling or enabling) social and built environment. The policy interest is rather in the extent to which the social and built environment is disabling to those with particular forms of impairment.

The work of refining the concept of disability and refining the questions used to address it in surveys is ongoing. In partnership with the Office for Disability Issues, the ONS are working towards consistency in the collection of information on disability (as recommended in their Review of the Equality Data). A specialised longitudinal disability survey is also under development (Office for Disability Issues, 2007b). One of the specific issues is the development of statistics, which are currently lacking, to highlight the health inequalities experienced by disabled people (DRC, 2006; 2007a).

One approach to indicators of disability positions is adjacent to issues of health. This position was initially taken by the ONS team working on harmonisation of statistics in this area (ONS, 2008d). They recommended asking two questions: 'Do you have any long-standing illness, disability or infirmity? By long-standing I mean anything that has troubled you over a period of time or that is likely to affect you over a period of time?' and 'Does this illness or disability limit your activities in any way?' These are identical to the questions that are currently found in the General Household Survey, Health Survey for England, and Family Resources Survey, among others (Thomas, 2006), but they are not universal. However, discussions on this matter are ongoing between the ONS harmonisation team and the Office of Disability Issues, to find a question that is more appropriate to the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA).

A similar, if more restricted definition, was included in the 2007 Census (England and Wales) test (ONS, 2007g: 14), using the definition taken from the DDA (1995). This defines a disabled person as 'Someone who has a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on his or her ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.' However, the questions used in the 2007 test (ONS, 2007f) are unlikely to be the version actually used in 2011. A more recent version of

the Census set of questions (ONS, 2008i) uses the following formulation: 'Are your day-to-day activities limited because of a health problem or disability which has lasted, or is expected to last at least 12 months? Include problems which are due to old age: -Yes, limited substantially; -Yes, limited but not substantially; - No.' However, there are ongoing discussions on this issue, which may not yet be fully resolved.

A different type of approach to indicators of disability focuses on independent living. This draws on the social model of disability rather than the medical model. The interest is in the extent to which the environment is disabling, rather than presuming the source of the issue lies within the person with an impairment. The conventional conceptualisation of 'independence' is often revised by disability practitioners to mean having choice and control over one's life, rather than doing things for oneself. The Office for Disability Issues (2008: 11) defines independent living as: 'having choice and control over the assistance and / or equipment needed to go about your daily life'; and as 'having equal access to housing, transport and mobility, health, employment and education and training opportunities.'

In the educational sector, the conceptualisation and measurement of disability is different from that in the health and employment sectors. There is a focus on 'special educational needs' and 'additional support needs'. The number of pupils classified as having 'Special Educational Needs (SEN)', which may, or may not, overlap with disability, is provided in England and Wales. According to the SEN Code of Practice, SEN is defined as follows:

*Children have special educational needs if they have a **learning difficulty** which calls for **special educational provision** to be made for them.*

*Children have a **learning difficulty** if they: a) have a significantly greater difficulty in learning than the majority of children of the same age; or (b) have a disability which prevents or hinders them from making use of educational facilities of a kind generally provided for children of the same age in schools within the area of the local education authority; (c) are under compulsory school age and fall within the definition at (a) or (b) above or would so do if special educational provision was not made for them. Children must not be regarded as having a learning difficulty solely because the language or form of language of their home is different from the language in which they will be taught.*

(DfES, 2001: 6).

The Code of Practice makes distinctions between different types of SEN: cognition and learning; behaviour, emotional and social development; communication and interaction; sensory and / or physical needs.

However, since the category of SEN may or may not overlap with disability, there is a difficulty in using SEN data to make broader inferences about disability and education. In their set of indicators, the ODI uses the Youth Cohort Study. A further complexity is that in Scotland the terminology (and legislation) is different, with the concept of 'Additional Support Needs' (Scottish Executive, 2005). In Further and Higher Education, there is a shift towards using the concept of disability rather than SEN. For example, disabled students entering Higher Education can apply for the Disabled Students' Allowance to pay for support (such as specialist equipment or non-medical help) (Department for Innovation, Universities and Skills, 2008).

Religion or belief

The main gap in relation to religion or belief is that few data sources have traditionally recorded this. A major challenge is the lack of recording of the distinction between religious identity and its practice (Purdam et al., 2007). The conflation of identity with practice can lead to over-estimation of the religiosity of the population, as a large proportion of people who classify themselves as belonging to a particular religion will not practice it in the sense of regularly attending a religious establishment. A further major challenge is that some religious minorities are a small proportion of the population, so the sample size needs to be quite large in order to deliver statistically significant findings.

The religious categories used in the 2001 Census (England and Wales) were the same as those used in the 2007 Census (for England) test:

None

Christian (including Church of England, Catholic, Protestant and all other Christian denominations)

Buddhist

Hindu

Jewish

Muslim

Sikh

Any other religion

The harmonisation project¹⁹ recommends an additional second question: 'Do you consider that you are actively practising your religion?' This has the advantage of distinguishing between affiliation / identity and belief. The use of two questions on religion was used in some surveys, such as the *Taking Part* survey for the Department of Culture, Media and Sport which asked: 'What is your religion?' and also 'Are you currently practising this religion?' (Williams/British Market Research Bureau, 2006).

Age

There are three main challenges in the use of age, but gaps are rare. The first challenge is to ensure that the same age categories are used. The second challenge concerns the distinction between retired and working. While this is marked by an official pension age and convention that retirement is 60 for women and 65 for men, in practice the boundary of retired / economically active may not directly map onto this as some people actually retire earlier or later than these ages. The third challenge is that some survey instruments specify an upper age limit, or ask questions only of a specific age group, potentially leading to gaps and inconsistencies unless carefully noted. Age is one of the new equality strands, but data on this have long been collected.

The ONS harmonisation project (ONS, 2008c) recommends the following categories at four levels of disaggregation:

Age: 0-24; 25-64; 65-74; 75+

Age: 0-24; 25-44; 45-64; 65-74; 75+

Age: 0-15; 16-24; 25-34; 35-44; 45-54; 55-64; 65-74; 75-84; 85+

Age: 0-4; 5-10; 11-15; 16-19; 20-24; 25-29; 30-34; 35-39; 40-44; 45-49; 50-54; 55-59; 60-64; 65-69; 70-74; 75-79; 80-84

For employment analyses, they recommend:

Age 0-15

Working age: 16-59 for women; 16-64 for men

¹⁹ The cross-governmental harmonisation project, led by the ONS, is working towards the standardisation of inputs (e.g. definitions, fieldwork and processing practices) and outputs (e.g. the releasing of results). The project aims to improve the accessibility, availability and the comparability of statistics (ONS, 2003b).

Retirement age: 60 and over for women; 65 and over for men

Sexual orientation

There has been a major gap in the provision of data disaggregated by sexual orientation. National surveys have traditionally very rarely included any questions about this, with a very limited number of exceptions (see Purdam et al., 2008a; Breitenbach, 2004; McManus, 2003). Recent ONS developments are likely to mean that this data gap will be at least partially plugged in the future. The ONS is leading on two aspects of this for inclusion in large national surveys: first, the development of questions on same-sex cohabitation and civil partnership status (ONS, 2008c); and second, the development of appropriate questions on sexual identity in the household in its Sexual Identity Project (ONS, 2008f).²⁰

The inclusion of questions on same-sex cohabitation in some large surveys has been developed very recently and some findings are now available. 'Cohabitation' is a much smaller category than 'identity', since not all people who identify as gay, lesbian or bisexual will be living with a same-sex partner. It is important not to read off the category 'identity' from the category of 'cohabitation'. Further, even when there are data, there is a challenge to address the issue of statistical significance, since a relatively small proportion of the population identifies as lesbian, gay or bisexual.

The Sexual Identity Project,²¹ started in 2006, reviewed UK experience of administering survey questions on sexual identity in the household in 10 surveys. They found that UK estimates of those responding as lesbian, gay or bisexual (LGB) were between 0.3 per cent and 3 per cent (Betts, 2008); this being lower than the current government estimates of between 5 and 7 per cent (Department of Trade and Industry, c. 2004; Department for Communities and Local Government, 2007c: 10). The reporting rate is important; so these variations are troublesome. Questions were trialled in the National Statistics (NS) Omnibus Survey in 2006. The wording 'Which of the following best describes your sexual identity? Heterosexual; gay or lesbian; bisexual; other (please specify); prefer not to say' resulted in the following response rates: Heterosexual 92.0%; Gay or Lesbian 1.3%; Bisexual 1.2%; Other (please specify) 0.9%; Prefer not to say 4.6%. The slightly different wording 'Do you consider yourself to be...Heterosexual or straight; gay or lesbian; bisexual; other (please specify); prefer not to say' led to the response rates: Heterosexual or straight 96.8%;

²⁰ Work is also currently being planned by the EHRC to investigate ways of producing more comprehensive statistics.

²¹ See Betts (2008); Taylor (2008); and Wilmot (2007) for further details.

Gay or Lesbian 0.8%; Bisexual 0.6%; Other (please specify) 0.3%; Prefer not to say 1.5%.

Further trials are ongoing, including in the General Household Survey, of which the results are to be published in late 2008. Various aspects of data collection are being investigated. For example, the implications for reporting of sexual orientation when proxy interviews are used, and in particular whether the reporting rate declines. It is expected that the first set of national estimates of the LGB population will be available in autumn 2010 (ONS, 2008f). The question(s) are expected to be asked within the new Integrated Household Survey (IHS, previously referred to as the Continuous Population Survey or CPS). The ONS (2008f) project is investigating how to produce data at an acceptable level of precision at regional and local level by pooling a number of years of IHS data. Questions on sexual orientation are not currently planned to be included in the 2011 Census, with the exception of one concerning those in legal civil partnerships, although discussions are continuing. This is the only equality strand not to be included.

Concepts overlapping with issues of sexual orientation, but far from mapping onto them, are 'legal partnership status' and 'living arrangements'. The ONS harmonisation project has recommended standardised wording for such questions for surveys, including for the 2011 Census. The ONS (2008c) recommends the following categories of 'legal partnership status'

Legal partnership status

Married

Married and living with spouse
Separated, but still legally married
All married

Civil partnered

Civil partnered and living with partner
Separated, but still legally in a same-sex civil partnership
All civil partnered

Not married or civil partnered

Single
Divorced
Widowed
Formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved

Surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership

All not married or civil partnered

A shorter question about civil partnerships is already included in the Citizenship Survey:

Are you...

- (1) single, that is, never married or never in a legally recognised Civil Partnership,
- (2) married and living with husband/wife or in a legally recognised Civil Partnership and living with civil partner,
- (3) married and separated from husband/wife or in a legally recognised Civil Partnership and separated from civil partner,
- (4) divorced or Civil Partnership legally dissolved,
- (5) ...or widowed?

May I just check, are you living with someone in the household as a couple?

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (3) SPONTANEOUS ONLY - SAME SEX COUPLE

The ONS project recommends the following categories for 'living arrangements':

Living arrangements

Persons living in a couple

- Married
- Civil partnered
- Cohabiting
- All persons living in a couple

Persons not living in a couple

- Single
- Separated
- Divorced
- Widowed
- Formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved
- Surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership
- All persons not living in a couple

Differences in concepts and wording about sexual orientation are currently leading to very large variations in reported rates of the size of the LGB population. The preferred understanding of sexual orientation as reported from the findings of the ONS project on this issue, is that of sexual identity. Nevertheless, the question on the extent of gay or lesbian cohabitation in the same household is becoming a common predominant form of wording in surveys, when there are questions about sexual orientation. However, same sex cohabitation is not the same as sexual identity, and is rather only a limited sub-set of the LGB population. As can be seen from the findings in Chapter 6, which investigates the reported proportion of the population within each major equality strand in the major national surveys, the most often reported rate of gay and lesbian households (as in the Labour Force Survey) is around 0.3 per cent of households. This is significantly smaller than the 5 to 7 per cent previously estimated by government (DCLG, 2007c: 10), and smaller than the 2.5 per cent and 1.4 per cent found in the trials carried out by ONS in the Omnibus Survey in 2006 when using the concept of sexual identity. The measure of same-sex cohabitation is a significant distance from the concept of LGB identity. It is not appropriate to use the data on same-sex cohabitation as a proxy for sexual identity. The distinction between the two measures is noted when discussing the availability of data on sexual orientation in Chapter 6. In the discussion of potential indicators in Chapters 3 and 4, only sexual identity data are treated as an acceptable quality standard for analysing the equality strand of sexual orientation.

Socio-economic status (social class)

Socio-economic status (or social class) is not one of the selected equality strands. Nevertheless, it is an important aspect of inequality and is recommended for inclusion in equality statistics by the ONS in its review.

A standard approach in National Statistics to operationalise the concept of socio-economic status is to utilise a hierarchy that is based on a combination of occupation, ownership and control. This is provided in the 'National Statistics Socio-economic Classification' (NS-SEC - which replaced the two previous classifications of social class based on occupation, SC, and socio-economic groups, SEC) (ONS, 2005d). The NS-SEC can be presented at different levels of aggregation:

The eight class version is:

- 1 Higher managerial and professional occupations
- 1.1 Large employers and higher managerial occupations
- 1.2 Higher professional occupations
- 2 Lower managerial and professional occupations

- 3 Intermediate occupations
- 4 Small employers and own account workers
- 5 Lower supervisory and technical occupations
- 6 Semi-routine occupations
- 7 Routine occupations
- 8 Never worked and long-term unemployed.

The five class version is:

- 1 Higher managerial and professional occupations
- 2 Intermediate occupations
- 3 Small employers and own account workers
- 4 Lower supervisory and technical occupations
- 5 Semi-routine and routine occupations
- Never worked and long-term unemployed.

The three class version is:

- 1 Higher managerial and professional occupations
- 2 Intermediate occupations
- 3 Semi-routine and routine occupations
- Never worked and long-term unemployed.

The challenge of developing socio-economic status or social class indicators, is to do so in a gender disaggregated way. The difficulty is that some approaches treat the household as the unit in class analysis, rather than the individual. This occurs when the position of the whole household is determined by just one person in the household - traditionally the 'head of household'; more recently, the 'household reference person'. Gender inequalities can be made invisible by such an approach; compounded by the untenable assumption often implicit in such analyses that women and men in a household share equally and hold the same socio-economic position.

One of the responses to the critique of the assumption that men were the heads of the household and determined the socio-economic position of the whole household, was to rethink and reject the concept of 'head of household', who was traditionally assumed to be male. This concept has been replaced by that of 'household reference person' (ONS, 2005d: 5), which rejects the direct link with gender, replacing that criterion with the person responsible for owning or renting the accommodation. If that is shared, then there is an additional criterion of highest income, and should the

earnings of two people be the same, the further additional criterion of greater age. Unsurprisingly, the majority of household reference persons are male, although there is no necessary gender link.

The use of 'household reference person' rather than 'head of household' does not solve the problem of attributing the same socio-economic status to two adults living in the same household. The full solution is to always use individualised data in addition to household data. The data on individualised incomes that were once prepared (by the Department for Work and Pensions), were helpful in such gender disaggregation; however, their production has ceased with detrimental consequences to the quality of statistics in this field. The reintroduction of this analysis would provide an important way of plugging a significant gap in data on income inequalities between women and men.

An occupational classification is an alternative to the NS-SEC classification of socio-economic status. In this approach, the distinction between categories is made using occupations only (without the additional information on supervisory / managerial roles and size of organisation). When an occupational classification is used, this is usually based on the individual's own occupation, rather than using a household basis to allocate a shared position for all members of a household. It thus enables a gender-disaggregated analysis. This is however, at the expense of including all adults within a socio-economic classification, since in an occupationally based classification, those without an occupation are not included.

The 'Standard Occupational Classification 2000' (SOC2000) consists of the following major groups (which can be further sub-divided):

1. Managers and senior officials
2. Professional occupations
3. Associate professional and technical occupations
4. Administrative and secretarial occupations
5. Skilled trades occupations
6. Personal service occupations
7. Sales and customer service occupations
8. Process, plant and machine operatives
9. Elementary occupations

While the NS-SEC has become the agreed approach to socio-economic classification for National Statistics, the schema most often found in the surveys reported in

Chapter 6 was that of 'Standard Occupational Classification SOC2000', although the larger surveys often enabled more than one classification.

There are other approaches related to social class that focus on slightly different aspects of material inequality. These include income, poverty and material deprivation. These are not strictly social class, but they are related concepts and perhaps, are in wider usage. Income, poverty and material deprivation feature in several of the PSAs and their targets for example, child poverty. Some of these are, or could be, individualised, thereby avoiding the problem of making gender inequalities invisible in the household. However, several of the PSAs use the household as the unit in practice.

Summary evaluation of statistics on strands

Many of the largest challenges in the availability of data on equality strands and socio-economic status are being addressed in development work by the ONS. However, there will be ongoing issues because of the small proportion of the population in some key categories, especially LGB, minority religions and ethnicity. The gaps and challenges are of three major types: first, the lack of inclusion of some equality strands in data sets; second, the need for large samples or special technical devices to address the consequences of statistical significance for the small size of some minority groups; third, inconsistency in some uses of definitions and classifications.

Traditionally, sexual orientation has been rarely included in data sources. There is significant development work underway to remedy this by the ONS, though the challenges are substantial. Also, the data on sexual identity are not expected until Autumn 2010, which is probably too late for the 2010 EHRC report (due no later than September 2010). The very recent use of the category of same-sex cohabitation in major surveys is producing a rate that is significantly lower than that for sexual identity. The relatively small size of the LGB group (ONS trials suggest c.2 per cent when identity is the underlying concept; the Labour Force Survey (LFS) findings on same-sex cohabitation are c.0.3 per cent) means that there will be an ongoing problem with the size of the sample. Only the largest surveys will enable robust analysis other than at LGB/non-LGB at the UK or GB level, without special devices (e.g. using more than one year).

Ethnicity is often, but not always included. As a consequence, there are gaps; for example, there are gaps in life expectancy, since ethnicity is not included on death certificates. The relatively small size of specific ethnic minority groups means that there will be an ongoing problem about the size of the sample. Only the largest

surveys such as the Integrated Household Survey will enable robust analysis at other than Muslim/non-Muslim at the UK or GB level on an annual basis, without special devices (e.g. using more than one year; aggregating groups; adding a booster sample).

Religion is increasingly, but not always included, and as a consequence there are gaps. The relatively small size of the minority religions (Muslims are three per cent) means that there will be an ongoing problem about the size of the sample; only the largest surveys will enable much robust analysis at other than UK or GB level (e.g. by using more than one year; aggregating groups; adding a booster sample).

Disability is defined in a variety of ways and there is little consensus as to how this is best done. This has consequences for the comparability of data on disability between different sources. The ongoing ONS harmonisation project is addressing these issues.

Gender is included in most data sets, though there are some specific exceptions. One instance is that the sex of victims is rarely presented to the public in police and crime statistics, even though the data are collected. A second instance is that gender is sometimes lost when statistics are presented on households; this is most often the case for statistics on poverty, income and class. The cessation of the provision of data on individual incomes creates a gap in gender disaggregated statistics on income.

Information on age is usually collected and presented. The main challenge is to ensure consistency, and to note where surveys have used different upper and lower age limits.

3.3 Geographic areas

There are two major challenges relating to geographic areas: first, the equality strands with small minority populations will rarely have data that are robust at geographic levels smaller than UK, GB and England; second, the different units do not always align.

The challenges of finding samples of minority groups in the equality strands of sexual orientation, religion and to a lesser extent ethnicity that are large enough for robust analysis, are multiplied when the interest is in geographic areas that are smaller than UK, GB or England.²² Most surveys are large enough for statistically significant analysis for these strands only at UK, GB or England levels. Research commissioned

²² For a full review of equality data at the local level, see Tuke (2008).

by the EHRC is being undertaken to explore what research and statistical evidence is currently available in Wales and Scotland and what gaps exist. This will add to existing work in this area (e.g. EOC, 2007a; Lee, 2006; Scottish Executive, 2006). The problem is further compounded by the use of a clustered sampling strategy to reduce interview costs, since this further reduces the representativeness of the data at regional and local levels.

One current method to address these issues for Wales and Scotland is to provide special booster samples for these countries in some major surveys. This will enable the sample size to be large enough for statistically significant analysis. This is the case for the Labour Force Survey (and will be for the core of the Integrated Household Survey). In Chapter 6, the data for Wales are presented as an example of the size of the sample and of the equality strands when this boost device is utilised.²³ However, the data from these booster samples for Wales and Scotland are not made routinely available in the same way as the data for the main sample. This means that the only way to access these data is to request the analysis to be carried out by statisticians attached to the Welsh Assembly and Scottish governments.²⁴ Easier access arrangements would increase the likelihood of successfully utilising these data.

The development of the Integrated Household Survey (ONS, 2004c; 2004e; ESDS, 2008a) may lead to a partial solution for questions included in the core, or rotating core of the new survey. This survey integrates several existing surveys (the Labour Force Survey, General Household Survey, Expenditure and Food Survey, Omnibus Survey, and the English Housing Survey) into a single survey, enabling a significant increase in the overall sample size of unique households in the core to 220,000. However, the sample size for the individual modules will not reach this size. The interview will involve two modular questionnaires: first, a core for all households; second, a topic module that covers questions that were previously covered in one of the component surveys, which are delivered to subsets of the sample. The survey will also use an unclustered sampling strategy to increase its representativeness at local levels. These two features of the IHS will increase the likelihood that regional if not local disaggregations may be available for the smaller groups in some strands for questions that are in the core or rotating core. For questions that are outside the core, it may still be necessary to aggregate the data from more than one year in order to achieve cell sizes suitable for statistically significant analyses of some

²³ Thanks to Martin Parry from the Welsh Assembly Government for carrying out this analysis for us.

²⁴ Thanks to Steven Marshall from the Welsh Assembly Government for this information.

strands. Further, there is also a question as to whether the current delay in the implementation of the integration project might mean that these data will not be available for the 2010 EHRC report (ONS, 2007h).

A second challenge in relation to geographic areas is that the different units often do not align and they are subject to frequent changes due to boundary changes or local government reorganisation. This makes it hard to compare phenomena (such as education and health) in the same geographic areas and to assess changes over time. As the ONS (2007i) notes:

There are many different geographic unit types (administrative, health, electoral, postcode etc) and their boundaries frequently do not align. A range of geographies is liable to frequent revisions. The UK's inconsistent geography has made it extremely challenging to produce and compare meaningful statistics over time.

Indeed, statistical initiatives by devolved authorities such as in Scotland²⁵ and Wales (Welsh Assembly Government, 2008b) to develop statistics specific to their national priorities, may add to these challenges.

There are a series of attempts to address these problems. Various initiatives, policies and products are being designed to address them and to promote a harmonised approach to the geographic aspect of statistics by the ONS for the UK.²⁶

3.4 Technical aspects: gaps, rates and thresholds

There are several choices around the technical aspects of the construction of equality indicators: selecting the measure of the average; and selecting gaps (and if so, what type), rates or thresholds (and if so, whether zero or a specified level).

What is the average?

The measure selected to indicate the average may be the mean or the median. The advantage of using the mean is that this is closer to the popular understanding of the average. It is also simple to calculate, transparent and meaningful. The advantage of the median is that it disregards the effects of outlier values; however, there is a range of views as to whether such exclusion, especially of higher earners, is appropriate. The use of the mean will often result in a larger gap between groups than the use of median would. The mean is used more frequently here, for example, in relation to

²⁵ The Scottish Government (2008c), 'Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics'.

²⁶ For example, the ONS (2008g) *UK Statistical Geographies Database*.

data on pay, on the grounds that this has been the practice in the legacy Commissions and is more meaningful.

Gaps and rates

The concept of inequality is the relationship between two (or more) groups. The concept of gaps is thus part of the everyday understanding of the concept of inequality. The gap is usually a gap between two rates; rates are thus the raw material from which gaps can be calculated. The use of a gap as an indicator is usually preferable to the listing of the raw data from which the gap is calculated. However, sometimes the adjacent listing of the raw rates is useful in clarifying whether a reduction in a gap is due to the levelling up of the disadvantaged group (hopefully) or the levelling down of the advantaged group.

A further technical aspect concerns the type of gap: this may be the gap between the minority and majority groups; or it may be the gap between the minority group and the average. The advantage of the former is that it is probably closer to popular understanding; equality is an issue of the relationship between groups. The advantage of the latter is that it stabilises the reference point, which can be helpful when there are multiple strands under analysis. The selection of the former will entail a larger gap. The *Equalities Review* recommends the use of the concept of gaps between the advantaged and disadvantaged group within an equality strand; so this practice is followed here.

Gaps and thresholds

While gaps are the main concept used to help grasp the concept of inequality, it is appropriate to consider a further concept - threshold. Thresholds are often used in the measurement of poverty (for example, what proportion of individuals or households live in poverty, often defined as 60 per cent of median income). However, as the *Equalities Review* (2007d: 133) notes, inequality gaps are not the same as poverty thresholds. Inequality gaps have more far reaching consequences and, following the *Equalities Review*, are the focus of this report. However, it is possible to insert an analysis of inequality gaps into the concept of poverty. This can be done by asking about the gaps between groups in their likelihood of being in poverty; for example, the gap between women and men in their likelihood of living in poverty.

However, there is one type of issue where a zero threshold is an appropriate goal; this means that the gap of interest is the distance from zero rather than the gap in rates between groups. This is the case in violence against women and minority groups: here equal amounts of violence between advantaged and disadvantaged groups are not the goal; rather it is zero violence. The narrowing of the distance from

zero is the goal of equality policies. The indicator of interest is the rate of violence against women and the minority groups. This is the case in the domain of physical security.

3.5 Domains

Within the boundaries of the ten domains of the equality measurement framework, there is an assessment of the statistics and potential indicators of equality. The criteria used for the assessment of the quality of the statistics are the six clarified by the ONS (2007c): relevance, accuracy, timeliness, accessibility and clarity, comparability and coherence.

The criteria of relevance of statistics and indicators are assessed in relation to: their centrality to the domain as specified in the *Equalities Review*; the preferences of stakeholders as discovered in the review of these in Chapter 2 and in their responses to the interim report; and the extent to which they address multiple equality strands and geographic areas. Following the recommendation of the *Equalities Review* (131), in each domain one indicator is selected as a proposed ‘headline’ indicator, supported where appropriate by secondary or supplementary indicators. Further following the recommendation of the *Equalities Review* (15), the focus is on indicators of outcomes.

This analysis draws first on the detailed specification of the content of each domain in the list of ‘central and valuable capabilities for adults’ in the Annex of the *Equalities Review* (127-29), which is derived from the list of international human rights and UK consultation. The headings of each domain are used throughout and the examples provided are used to define the boundaries of the field. Statistics and indicators that have broader rather than narrower coverage of the domain are preferred.

Secondly, the analysis draws on the list of key statistics and indicators, listed in detail in Chapter 5, and the availability of data resources, listed in detail in Chapter 6. The list of key statistics and indicators is derived from the review of contributions by governmental bodies, legacy Commissions, NGOs, academics and the equality practitioner community in Chapter 2. They are further refined in the light of the responses to the interim report by governmental stakeholders, especially, but not only those present at the GEO meeting, including the ONS. The expressed preferences of a range of governmental and non-governmental stakeholders, producers and users of equality statistics, contribute to the analysis of relevance, accuracy, timeliness, accessibility and clarity, comparability and coherence. These debates and discussions help to ensure that the indicators offer easily understood information to monitor inequalities which are meaningful to users (whether lay people

or policy makers) and are unambiguous (i.e. that it is clear whether there has been improvement or deterioration in challenging inequalities over time).

Thirdly, the analysis draws on the discussion of the availability of data by equality strand and geographic area, discussed in earlier sections of this chapter and in Chapter 6 on data resources. Statistics and indicators that are relevant to more equality strands are preferred over those that are limited to fewer equality strands. Statistics and indicators that use data sources which are available over a wider range of geographic areas, are preferred over those that have more limited coverage. This usually means that data collected in surveys with larger sample sizes and UK or GB coverage are preferred over those with smaller sample sizes and smaller coverage.

The statistics and indicators available for each of the ten domains of the equality measurement framework of the *Equalities Review* are evaluated separately. Finally, there is a brief evaluation of the location of the demarcations between domains.

Longevity

The domain of longevity is defined in the *Equalities Review* (2007d: 127) as:

The capability to be alive including, for example, being able to: avoid premature mortality through disease, neglect, injury or suicide; be protected from arbitrary denial of life.

The range of statistics and possible indicators for longevity (more fully described in Chapter 5) is:

- 1.1 Life expectancy
- 1.2 All age all cause mortality rate
- 1.3 Infant mortality
- 1.4 Suicide
- 1.5 Healthy life expectancy
- 1.6 Excess winter deaths

The central issue in this domain is that of long life. The breadth of the domain is captured most fully in rather general indicators of 'life expectancy' and the 'all age all cause mortality rate'. The other measures capture more specific forms of premature death: 'infant mortality', 'suicide' and 'excess winter deaths', while 'healthy life expectancy' is as much focused on health among the elderly as it is on premature death.

A very major limitation of indicators for this domain is that there are no data currently available for most of the inequality strands. This because the key source of information is the death certificate, which only contains information on age and sex strands, and on socio-economic status by proxy of geographical location. While the *Equalities Review* (2007d: 88) has recommended the introduction of ethnicity on death certificates, changes in administrative data can often be very slow. There is, however, a major initiative to develop information on ethnicity in relation to infant mortality in England and Wales. This works by linking birth and infant death registration records with the NHS Numbers for Babies records (NN4B), which was introduced in 2002. This allocates NHS numbers at birth and a small dataset is sent to the Central Issuing System to issue NHS numbers (Moser et al., 2007). An assessment of the quality of the data is due to be published later this year (ONS, 2008m). There are further ongoing developments linking the NHS Care Records Service to the Personal Demographics Service, as part of the national information system known as the spine (NHS, 2008).

Recommendations for an indicator on infant mortality come from: Department for Communities and Local Government (ethnicity); DH PSA 18 uses the all age all cause mortality rate as a proxy measure for both life expectancy and infant mortality; the DWP's *Opportunity for all* indicators; and The Poverty Site (social class).

The proposed headline indicator within the field of longevity is thus infant mortality, because it is possible to have information on a wider range of equality strands than life expectancy or mortality rate and it is relevant to a wider range of the population than suicide, healthy life expectancy and excess winter deaths.

Physical security

The domain of physical security is defined in the *Equalities Review* (2007d: 127) as:

The capability to live in physical security including, for example, being able to: 'be free from violence including sexual, domestic and identity-based violence; be free from cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; be protected from physical or sexual abuse; go out, and to use public spaces safely and securely, without fear'.

The range of statistics and possible indicators for 'physical security' (more fully described in Chapter 5) is:

- 2.1 Domestic homicide
- 2.2 Domestic violence: incidents

- 2.3 Repeat incidents of domestic violence
- 2.4 Domestic violence – prevalence
- 2.5 Intimate partner violence: incidents
- 2.6 Intimate partner violence – prevalence
- 2.7 Rape
- 2.8 Sexual assault
- 2.9 Stalking
- 2.10 Domestic violence services
- 2.11 Sexual violence services
- 2.12 Hate crime
- 2.13 Harassment
- 2.14 Fear of crime
- 2.15 People killed or seriously injured in road accidents

The central issue in this domain is freedom from violence and other physical harms so as to have physical security. From an equalities perspective, the central issue is violent crime by dominant against disadvantaged groups. This issue is preferable to more general rates of crime because they are specifically related to the equality strands and are recommended by the relevant stakeholders. While road traffic accidents are a significant aspect of physical harm in which disadvantaged groups are disproportionately the victims, the equalities issue is indirect rather than direct or central. Since outcome measures are preferred over those of process or autonomy, it is better to use indicators on the extent of the violence, rather than the provision of services, or perceptions of the extent to which violence is constraining.

Two aspects of violent crime are directly relevant to equality and power: gender-based violence and hate crime against minority groups. In each case, the goal is zero violence, not equal amounts of violence between equality groups. So the indicators are the size of the gap between the amount of violence and zero.

The number of incidents of intimate partner violence is the proposed headline indicator of gender-based violence for several reasons. While domestic homicide is a more serious crime, there are too few incidents in any given year in GB for this to allow a robust analysis of change over time, or to allow for analysis of its components. While rape is a clear category of gender-based violence, there are far fewer incidents disclosed to surveys and police than is the case for domestic violence and intimate partner violence. Domestic violence is a ‘volume’ crime so is more suitable for use as an indicator than rape, since its greater numbers make it possible to use at more geographic levels and to have more robust analysis of changes over time (comparability). However, domestic violence is a somewhat ambiguous

category, sometimes being understood to include violence against children, which are not within the remit of this report, and sometimes involving a slightly wider set of kin. For reasons of 'clarity', the slightly smaller category of intimate partner violence is preferred, since it is less ambiguous as its central concern is the relations of adult men and women. For reasons of 'coherence' with other statistics, it is best if this is measured in terms of the numbers of incidents and restricted to a threshold equivalent to that of crime. While there is a tendency for intimate partner violence to be measured as 'prevalence' (that is, as a proportion of the population), it is better if it is measured as a number or rate of 'incidents', since this is how crime statistics are always calculated. Further, reasons of 'coherence' or consistency mean that it is better to use those forms of intimate partner violence that have crime as the indicator, rather than broadening it to forms of abuse that are not criminalised. The interest on equality statistics in this report, is on gender-based violence against women, even though incidents against men are sometimes included within analysis performed for other purposes. Hence the preferred indicator is the rate of incidents of intimate partner violence that are crimes against women - per 10,000 women. There are two major sources of data on intimate partner violence: police records and the British Crime Survey (BCS) and Scottish Crime and Victimisation Survey (SCVS) self-completion module on domestic violence. Domestic violence is a component of the Home Office PSA 23 Indicator 1 (reduce the most serious violence including tackling serious sexual offences and domestic violence). However, this indicator only includes incidents that are reported to the police and although a system of flagging such events is being developed, these data are not yet in the public domain (since domestic violence does not constitute a crime code in its own right, conventional police recorded crime statistics are of no use here). Since the majority of incidents are not reported to the police, and the police do not yet put records into the public domain, the BCS is the preferred source of data. The rate of disclosure to the self-completion module is five times higher than to the main part of the BCS for a number of methodological reasons, so is the preferred part of the BCS for these statistics. The 2001 BCS self-completion module includes a count of incidents, though more recent versions are shorter and do not collect this information. Hence the provision of up-to-date data on the preferred indicator of the rate of incidents requires the relatively simple addition of further questions in the self-completion module, preferably based on the standard 'victim forms' used in the rest of the BCS.

Hate crime encompasses incidents in which the offender demonstrates hostility towards the victim of the offence, based on the race (CPS, 2007c), religion (CPS, 2007c), sexual orientation or transgender (CPS, 2007a), disability (CPS, 2007b), or the age (CPS, 2008) of the victim; or if the offence was motivated by such hostility. This type of hostility is demonstrated if the victim or another person perceived it to be

such. Section 146 of the Criminal Justice Act 2003 imposes a duty upon courts to increase the sentence where offences are aggravated by such hostility or motivation. Additionally in the case of race there is a specific offence of racially aggravated crime (CPS, 2007c). There are two sources of data on hate crime: the CPS and the BCS/SCVS.

Details of all cases identified by either the police or CPS as racist or religious incidents are kept by each of the 42 CPS Areas and by the Casework Directorate in London - a specialist unit dealing with serious crime. Monthly returns were submitted to CPS Headquarters in London, the information was collated and the annual report prepared. Details of racially aggravated offences have been published annually since 1998. From 2008-09, the CPS will publish an Annual Hate Crimes Report on the performance of 42 police authorities in England (CPS, 2007a).

The CPS data are limited to the cases of hate crime that are reported to the police and processed by the CJS; since most cases of hate crime are not reported to the police, they will be underestimated. However, the most problematic aspect of using the number of cases reported to the police / CPS as the indicator is that this would create a perverse incentive to minimise the recording of such incidents. A more appropriate indicator might be the proportion of reported cases that lead to a successful conviction. However, this is a process indicator concerned with the effective functioning of the CJS rather than an outcome indicator concerned with the changing levels of hate crime.

The BCS asks a question about hate crime. This source of data enables a more accurate estimate of the extent of hate crime. It is recommended as the source of data for the indicator. The preferred indicator is the rate of hate crime per 10,000 population presented separately for race, religion, sexual orientation and disability.

Although questions on these issues are asked by British (and Scottish) Crime Surveys, minor revisions to the questions would enable data on all the equality strands to be more adequately collected for analysis.

Health

The domain of health is defined in the *Equalities Review* (2007d: 127) as:

The capability to be healthy including, for example, being able to: attain the highest possible standard of physical and mental health, including sexual and reproductive health; access timely and impartial information about health and healthcare options; access healthcare, including non-

discrimination in access to healthcare; be treated medically, or subject to experiment, only with informed consent; maintain a healthy lifestyle including exercise and nutrition; live in a healthy and safe environment including clean air, clean water, and freedom from pollution and other hazards.

The range of statistics and possible indicators for health (more fully described in Chapter 5) is:

- 3.1 Self-reported general health
- 3.2 Psychosocial health
- 3.3 Positive mental health
- 3.4 Waiting times
- 3.5 Access for women to maternity services
- 3.6 Access to psychological therapies
- 3.7 Experience of patients / users
- 3.8 Patient experience of access to primary care

There is a wide range of indicators of health. The most appropriate available indicator is 'self reported general health'. Its key strength over many of the others is that it is general and covers a wide range of the issues in this domain, while most of the others are very specific and much narrower in their coverage. It is relevant, unambiguous and easily interpreted.

'Self reported general health' has wide support as a health indicator from many sources (Burchardt and Vizard, 2007; Emerson and Hatton, 2007; Evandrou, 2000; ONS, 2007a; Theorell and Vogel, 2003); including the DCLG Race Equality in Public Services indicators and is NI 119 for local government (with data collected through the new Place Survey).

There are several potential sources of data to support the indicator. The best would be the General Household Survey (GHS) when it is integrated into the new Integrated Household Survey (IHS). Although data from the GHS are currently a little limited in terms of strand and geographical coverage, this will be largely remedied when the GHS becomes integrated into the IHS. This is because the question on self-reported health is included in the core set of questions, which also includes information on the range of equality strands for 220,000 respondents.

Education

The domain of education is defined in the *Equalities Review* (2007d: 127) as:

The capability to be knowledgeable, to understand and reason, and to have the skills to participate in society, including, for example, being able to: attain the highest possible standard of knowledge, understanding and reasoning; be creative and be fulfilled intellectually; develop the skills for participation in productive and valued activities, including parenting; learn about a range of cultures and beliefs and acquire the skills to participate in a multicultural society; access education, training and lifelong learning that meets individual needs; access information and technology necessary to participate in society.

The range of statistics and possible indicators for education (more fully described in Chapter 5) is:

- 4.1 Educational attainment at end of compulsory schooling
- 4.2 Young people 'Not in Education, Employment or Training' (NEET)
- 4.3 Qualification level amongst young people
- 4.4 Participation in Higher Education
- 4.5 Proportion of young people with experience of Higher Education by age 19
- 4.6 Attainment in Higher Education
- 4.7 Qualification level
- 4.8 Segregation in education
- 4.9 Life long learning
- 4.10 Participation of older people in further education

There is a wide range of potential indicators in the domain of education. They include the extent of the presence (level and degree of segregation) and achievement in education and they are differentiated especially by the age at which this is assessed. The potential data sources vary considerably in the extent of coverage of equality strands and geographic areas. The administrative data sources on presence and achievement in educational establishments that enable disaggregation by small geographic areas, do not usually allow for disaggregation by many of the equality strands; it is only the large surveys that allow for significant disaggregation by strand in education.

The proposed headline indicator would be gaps between equality groups in the highest qualification level of adults (25 to 64 years), in particular whether qualified to degree level or above, or not. This statistic has the broadest coverage of the domain; and it is in keeping with the remit to focus on adults rather than children, thereby being relevant to a larger proportion of the population. The best data source for information on the highest level of qualification among adults is the Labour Force

Survey (or Annual Population Survey). This contains information across the equality strands (though only a limited indicator of sexual orientation), including religion and disability (not merely restricted to Special or Additional Educational Needs), and is available on the most comparable basis for countries.

It is appropriate to add a secondary or supplementary indicator to address the interest in educational achievement at the end of conventional education: gaps in educational attainment at the end of compulsory education.

Standard of living

The domain of standard of living is defined in the *Equalities Review* (2007d: 128) as:

The capability to enjoy a comfortable standard of living, with independence and security, including, for example, being able to: enjoy an adequate and secure standard of living including nutrition, clothing, housing, warmth, social security, social services and utilities; have personal mobility, and access to transport and public places; live with independence, dignity and self-respect; have choice and control over where and how you live; enjoy your home in peace and security; access green spaces and the natural world; share in the benefits of scientific progress including information and technology.

The range of statistics and possible indicators for standard of living (more fully described in Chapter 5) is:

- 5.1 Poverty (risk of living in low-income household)
- 5.2 At-risk of poverty rates
- 5.3 Material deprivation
- 5.4 Child poverty
- 5.5 Average income
- 5.6 Inequality of income distribution
- 5.7 Households living in fuel poverty
- 5.8 Homelessness: numbers accepted as homeless
- 5.9 Homelessness: numbers in temporary accommodation
- 5.10 Dissatisfaction with accommodation
- 5.11 Satisfaction with local area
- 5.12 Households living in non-decent homes
- 5.13 Overcrowding rates
- 5.14 Contributions to non-state pensions
- 5.15 Environmental equality

5.16 Visits to the outdoors

The standard of living is made up of many diverse elements. In a search for a single headline indicator, the most important of these elements is a decent level of income, though the underlying concept of standard of living is much broader than this. Income here means not only earned income but income after social transfers, such as tax credits and benefits, have been taken into account. One important element for which there are potential indicators is housing (whether homeless, in temporary accommodation, unsatisfactory, non-decent or overcrowded homes), while further elements concern environmental issues; though in these areas the indicators are not as broadly representative of the whole domain as is income.

Income and poverty are closely related concepts. Income might appear to lend itself more readily than poverty to the central concern of this report, which is inequality. Poverty is usually understood in terms of a threshold that people can be over or under. Inequality in income between different groups is the more usual way to understand inequality. The *Equalities Review* (Annex A: 133-38) makes it clear that the concept of inequality between social groups is preferred to that of a poverty threshold. It is inequality that is the central concern of the remit of the EHRC because of its consequences for society. However, it is possible to combine the two concepts of inequality and poverty by investigating the gaps between different groups in their likelihood of being in poverty; for example women and minority groups are more likely to be in poverty than men and advantaged groups. The line at which poverty is declared to exist is subject to discussion, but is most often set at 60 per cent of median equivalised income of a household. The usual use of the household rather than individual as the unit within which income is calculated, has the disadvantage of obscuring the gender components of income inequality. This makes the (unwarranted) assumption that income and expenditure are equally shared within a household. Gender inequality emerges only indirectly, as a consequence of lone parent households headed by women being poorer than two earner households.

Another widely used indicator relevant to this domain is the Gini co-efficient which is a measure of inequality in income distribution. The Gini co-efficient takes the form of a value between zero and 100, where zero represents total equality and higher values indicate greater inequality (DWP, 2008: 172). Whilst this indicator only applies to social class, it is valuable in providing a contextual measure of the overall level of inequality.

The proportion of people living in low income households is one of the indicators in PSA 17 to tackle poverty and promote greater independence and wellbeing in later

life; National Indicator 14 (Scotland) to decrease the proportion of individuals living in poverty; it has been recommended by the DRC; Race Equality in Public Services (DCLG); Age Concern; and used by the European Commission in its Laeken indicators of social inclusion and its report on equality between women and men.

The proposed headline indicator of standard of living for use in the equalities context is the gaps between equality strands in the risk of living in a low income household; defined as less than 60 per cent of contemporary equivalised household income (calculated as both before housing costs (BHC) and also after housing costs (AHC)). The best data to support this indicator are derived from the Family Resources Survey. The proposed secondary indicator is the Gini co-efficient measure of inequality in income distribution.

Productive and valued activities

The domain of productive and valued activities is defined in the *Equalities Review* (2007d: 128) as:

The capability to engage in productive and valued activities including, for example, being able to: undertake paid work; care for others; have rest, leisure and respite, including holidays; choose a balance between paid work, care and leisure on an equal basis with others; work in just and favourable conditions, including health and safety, fair treatment during pregnancy and maternity, and fair remuneration; not be forced to work in a particular occupation or without pay; not be prevented from working in a particular occupation without good reason.

The range of statistics and possible indicators for productive and valued activities (more fully described in Chapter 5) is:

- 6.1 Pay gaps
- 6.2 Average hourly pay
- 6.3 Employment gaps
- 6.4 Employment rate
- 6.5 Occupational segregation: vertical
- 6.6 Occupational segregation: horizontal
- 6.7 Quality of employment: contract status
- 6.8 Unemployment gaps
- 6.9 Unemployment rate
- 6.10 Reconciliation of employment and family
- 6.11 Share of part-time workers in total employment

- 6.12 Unpaid work: domestic labour
- 6.13 Parents' care for children (time spent on childcare)
- 6.14 Unpaid work: care work
- 6.15 Access to childcare
- 6.16 Use of childcare services
- 6.17 Provision for carers

The domain of productive and valued activities encompasses the field of employment, where much of the work on equalities has traditionally been focused, as well as the balance between it, care and leisure. The key marker of inequality in employment has long been established as pay; this is a particularly strong part of the equality communities around gender and class, but extends to the other equality strands, and to their intersection (for example, ethnic minority women, Platt, 2006). The raw pay gap has remained at the centre of attention, even though its components can be disaggregated (Olsen and Walby, 2004). An area that is sometimes seen as a site of difference, but is increasingly regarded as a site of inequality, is employment rates, especially when employment is seen as the main route out of poverty. Segregation in employment, by occupation or industry, is widely used as a marker of inequality, though this is complicated by some elements of choice. It is most clearly an indicator of inequality when restricted to vertical rather than horizontal segregation, as in the proportion of women and minority groups that are in managerial jobs. Other potential indicators in this domain include gaps in unemployment rates, the share in part-time working and poor quality contracts, the opportunity to engage in flexible working so as to balance work and care, and the provision of childcare.

The pay gap is recommended as an equalities indicator in PSA 15 (though its Indicator 1 is more narrowly specified in relation to gender than the one proposed here); by the EOC, CRE, Office for Disability Issues and the European Commission's indicators for equality between women and men. The employment gap within equality strands is also widely recommended as an indicator of equality including in PSA 17 to tackle poverty and promote greater independence and equality in later life; PSA 8 to maximise employment opportunity for all; PSA 7 to improve the economic performance of all English regions and reduce the gap in economic growth rates between regions; Scottish Government Purpose Targets for Participation and for Cohesion; Sustainable Development Indicator 40; the CRE, DRC, Office for Disability Issues, Age Concern and the European Commission, especially for indicators of inequality between women and men.

The proposed headline indicator is the gap in pay within equality strands, measured as the gap between the mean hourly pay in employment. While data for the gender pay gap are usually taken from the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, which is based on a sample of PAYE records (ONS, 2007k), this data source cannot support indicators on other equality strands. Hence it is preferable to use the Labour Force Survey, since it is able to provide data for all strands, even if they are a little limited for some (for example, sexual orientation is currently limited to same-sex cohabitation).

Secondary indicators are gaps in employment rates and vertical occupational segregation measured as gaps in the representation of equality groups among managers (using SOC2000). Data to support these indicators across most strands and a wide range of geographic areas are available from the Labour Force Survey (or Annual Population Survey).

Individual, family and social life

The domain of individual, family and social life is defined in the *Equalities Review* (2007d: 128) as:

The capability to enjoy individual, family and social life including, for example, being able to: develop as a person; develop your moral outlook and other beliefs; formulate and pursue goals and objectives for yourself; hope for the future; develop and maintain self-respect, self-esteem and self-confidence; have a private life, including protection of personal data; access emotional support; form intimate relationships, friendships and a family; celebrate on special occasions; be confident that your primary relationships will be treated with dignity and respect; spend time with, and care for, others; enjoy independence and equality in primary relationships including marriage; be free in matters of reproduction; enjoy special support during pregnancy and maternity, and during childhood.

The range of statistics and possible indicators for individual, family and social life (more fully described in Chapter 5) is:

- 7.1 Independent living
- 7.2 Unsuitable accommodation
- 7.3 Accessibility of services
- 7.4 Accessibility: local facilities
- 7.5 Accessibility: work
- 7.6 Participation in culture

- 7.7 Participation in sport
- 7.8 Physical activity
- 7.9 Access to IT

This domain contains a range of issues that have been subject to less frequent analysis using quantitative data and indicators than some of the other domains. Several of the issues identified for the domain by the *Equalities Review* are more closely related to the aspects of equality concerning autonomy and the perception of choice than is the case in other domains. Indicators concerned with outcomes in this domain are often still under development rather than existing and supported by data. Perhaps the most important underlying concept is that of 'independent living', pioneered by the disability community and extended to the elderly and others more recently. ONS (2008: 11) provides a definition parallel to that of the Office of Disability Issues (2008):

"Independent living" does not mean doing things for yourself, or living on your own. Instead, it means: having choice and control over the assistance and/or equipment needed to go about your daily life, having equal access to housing, transport and mobility, health and employment and education and training opportunities.

This concept in broadened form so to include groups beyond the disabled underpins Indicator 2 of PSA 15: The differential gap in self-reported choice and control in terms of assistance, equipment, flexible working and caring arrangements that enable independent living. Ultimately this will be supported by data from the Omnibus Survey, but the first results are not expected until Autumn 2008. This is especially relevant for disability, age and gender; but the Omnibus Survey will make possible disaggregation by a fuller set of equality strands.

Participation, influence and voice

The domain of participation, influence and voice is defined in the *Equalities Review* (2007d: 129) as:

The capability to participate in decision-making, have a voice and influence including, for example, being able to: participate in decision-making; participate in the formulation of government policy, locally and nationally; participate in non-governmental organisations concerned with public and political life; participate in democratic free and fair elections; assemble peacefully with others; participate in the local community; form and join civil organisations and solidarity groups, including trade unions.

The range of statistics and possible indicators for participation, influence and voice is:

- 8.1 Members of Parliament
- 8.2 Cabinet ministers
- 8.3 Councillors / Council leaders
- 8.4 Voting
- 8.5 Economic decision-making
- 8.6 Legal decision-making: judiciary
- 8.7 Senior civil service
- 8.8 Public appointments
- 8.9 Civic participation
- 8.10 Volunteering
- 8.11 Perceived influence in local area

There are a variety of areas of public life where issues of participation, influence and voice matter. They include representation in Cabinet, Parliament, Councils, high ranking civil servants, economic decision-making and legal decision-making; participation in voting, civil matters, and volunteering; and various forms of influence in local areas.

Of these various potential indicators, the most widely cited is that of representation in Parliament. While gender inequalities have long been of interest here, there is now considerable attention being paid to ethnic inequalities in political representation (Operation Black Vote, 2008) as well as their intersection (Gervais, 2008). Data on some equality strands are easier to come by than others; gender and ethnicity are the areas where data (from the House of Commons Library) are the most easily accessible.

Secondary indicators include representation in local Councils, broadening the issue of elections to the local level, and membership of the Boards of Directors of the top companies, extending the concept of participation to economic governance.

Identity, expression and self-respect

The domain of identity, expression and self-respect is defined in the *Equalities Review* (2007d: 129) as:

The capability of being and expressing yourself, and having self-respect including, for example, being able to: have freedom of conscience, belief and religion; have freedom of cultural identity; have freedom of expression (so long as it doesn't cause significant harm to others); communicate,

including using ICT, and use your own language; engage in cultural practices, in community with other members of your chosen group or groups (so long as it doesn't cause significant harm to others); have self-respect; live without fear of humiliation, harassment, or identity-based abuse; be confident that you will be treated with dignity and respect; access and use public spaces freely.

The range of statistics and possible indicators for identity, expression and self-respect is:

- 9.1 Discrimination in employment
- 9.2 Unfair treatment, bullying and sexual harassment in employment
- 9.3 Pregnancy discrimination
- 9.4 Perceived discrimination in accessing services
- 9.5 Perception of being treated with respect when accessing services
- 9.6 Access to goods and services
- 9.7 Perception of harassment in local area
- 9.8 Perceptions of cohesion
- 9.9 Perceptions of belonging

The domain of identity, expression and self-respect concerns a wide range of practices, only some of which are as yet captured in outcome oriented indicators and statistics. The majority of existing statistics and indicators in this area are focused on perceptions rather than outcomes and on the economy rather than the full range of social areas.

The areas within this domain that are best supported by data are employment and services. Two indicators for PSA 15 led by the GEO which address the disadvantage that individuals experience because of their gender, race, disability, age, sexual orientation, religion or belief) focus on these issues, though from the aspect of perception rather than actual outcome. These are the differential gaps in perception of employment-based discrimination, and the differential gaps in perception of dignity and respect when accessing services. The data to support these indicators are from the Citizenship Survey. This currently provides data on most of the equality strands (age, gender, ethnicity, religion or belief, disability, socio-economic status) and is likely to include questions on sexual orientation in the near future. However, the survey is restricted to England and Wales; so data would not be available for Scotland (or Northern Ireland). The Department for Trade and Industry sponsored survey, Fair Treatment at Work, has provided data on Scotland on the employment issue so might be considered a better source, but since it is not an annual survey, it

is not the preferred option here. If data to support these indicators are to be provided for GB or the UK in the future, relevant questions would need to be included in a survey that has this geographical coverage.

Legal security

The domain of legal security is defined in the *Equalities Review* (2007d: 129) as:

The capability of knowing you will be protected and treated fairly by the law including, for example, being able to: know you will be treated with equality and non-discrimination before the law; be secure that the law will protect you from intolerant behaviour; be free from arbitrary arrest and detention; have fair conditions of detention; have the right to a fair trial; access information and advocacy as necessary; have freedom of movement, and be free to choose where you live; have the right to name and nationality; own property and financial products including insurance, social security, and pensions in your own right; know your privacy will be respected and personal data protected.

The range of statistics and possible indicators for legal security is:

- 10.1 Fairness in treatment by Criminal Justice System (CJS): race disproportionality
- 10.2 Treatment of victims of rape by the Criminal Justice System
- 10.3 Treatment of victims of intimate partner violence by the Criminal Justice System
- 10.4 Treatment of victims of domestic violence by the Criminal Justice System
- 10.5 Treatment of victims of sexual assault/indecent assault by the Criminal Justice System
- 10.6 Treatment of victims of stalking by the Criminal Justice System
- 10.7 Treatment of victims of harassment by the Criminal Justice System
- 10.8 Attrition rate in prosecution of hate crime
- 10.9 Domestic violence: arrest rates
- 10.10 Intimate partner violence: arrest rates/action by police
- 10.11 Confidence in Criminal Justice System

The equality dimension of legal security has two main and symmetrical aspects: equal treatment by the law when individuals from different equality strands are suspected of crimes; and equal protection by the law against crimes that are committed against people from different equality strands. In addition, there are further forms of legal security in relation to civil and other non-criminal forms of law.

The first preferred headline indicator is disproportionality in the CJS. While potentially any of the equality strands could be the basis of disproportionality, in practice the issue has been raised most frequently in relation to race. Race disproportionality at key points in the CJS is the definition of PSA 24 Indicator 4. Such disproportionality can occur at any one of several points in the CJS, including: stop and search; charging decisions; prosecution of race hate crime; bail; breaches of order; sentencing; quality of life in prisons; victim / witness satisfaction and employment; retention and progression. The data are collected by the Ministry of Justice to show the raw or unadjusted differences in race within the CJS and do not take account of any differences in actual crime rates. The data on these different issues are not combined into a single measure, but separately identified in this report (Jones and Singer, 2008). Just one of these is chosen for simplicity: 'stop and search'. This is selected because it was highlighted in the Stephen Lawrence Inquiry report as an example of negative police practices on community race relations (quality of information has improved: 'stops' as well as 'stops and searches' are now recorded). Secondary indicators could extend the range of issues within the CJS.

Additional co-equal preferred headline indicators would be the successful prosecution of intimate partner violence against women and rape; since the current lower rates of success in prosecution as compared with other crimes is an equalities issue. This has been conceptualised using the concept of 'attrition': the proportion of cases of gender-based violence that are reported to the police that are successfully prosecuted and end in conviction. The attrition rate is a measure of the gap between reports and convictions. The 'volume' crime here is domestic violence, with the sub-set of intimate partner violence being of most interest for equalities issues. The Home Office (2005) Domestic Violence Action Plan includes as an indicator, the proportion of domestic violence cases successfully prosecuted in the courts. However, the data to support this indicator on domestic violence, which is derived from the flagging of police records of violent crime as domestic, are not yet available in the public domain. Hence, for current purposes the preferred headline indicator is the attrition rate for rape. Additional secondary indicators could include the attrition rate in other forms of gender-based violence against women and in hate crime.

Although questions on these issues are asked by British (and Scottish) Crime Surveys, minor revisions to the questions would enable data on all the equality strands to be more adequately collected for analysis. Data on the treatment of hate crime and domestic violence (including intimate partner violence) are flagged by police as they collect data for the recorded crime statistics and sent to the Crown Prosecution Service for analysis and publication. However, this is not yet fully

developed across all the equality strands or for intimate partner violence, so some further development work is needed.

4. CONCLUSIONS: RECOMMENDATIONS FOR HEADLINE INDICATORS

4.1 Introduction

This section makes suggestions for potential headline indicators of inequality based on the preceding analysis. The criteria for selection are the criteria of quality of statistics clarified by ONS (2007a). This report builds on the *Equalities Review*, the ONS response to it, and the substantial body of material on statistics and indicators developed by the equalities community over more than 30 years.

For each of the 10 domains of the equality measurement framework proposed by the *Equalities Review*, one or more indicators are suggested. For each indicator, information is provided on: the domain; the name of the indicator; the technical definition of the indicator; and the source and date of supporting data. In each case, data are provided that have been specially extracted from the relevant data source, most usually for 2006. References to the data sources and key definitions are provided in the technical appendix to this chapter.

The concept of 'gap' is used to compare the performance of different groups within an equality strand for most but not all indicators. The most frequently 'best performing' group or reference group against which the others are compared is presented in **bold**, i.e. men for gender / sex; the white population for ethnicity / race; the non-disabled population; the Christian population for religion. However, there are sometimes exceptions to the relative performance of this group in particular domains. The best performing group within age is not consistent but varies across domains; in this case, the best performing age group within each domain is presented in bold for each indicator.

In the column 'gap' the figure for the best performing group is zero. For all other groups this indicates the size of the gap between the best performing group and the others. This gap is usually 'positive'. In occasional instances a minority group may outperform the usually best performing group: in this instance the 'gap' is indicated with a 'negative' number.

In some cases, the goal is zero. In these cases the gap that is measured is the distance between each group and zero, rather than between that group and the best performing group (for example in the case of violence against women and minority groups the goal is zero violence not equal amounts of violence).

In two further cases, the focus is on a ratio rather than a gap. In one instance (race disproportionality in the CJS), the ratio is that of each minority ethnic group compared with the white group (how many more times is that group stopped by the police than the white group). In the case of political representation, the number 1 means that a group has representation proportional to its presence in the population: a higher number means it is over-represented, a lower number that it is under-represented. This is presented as a ratio of their presence against their proportion in the population.

4.2 Potential headline indicators

1. Longevity

Primary indicator

Indicator	Infant mortality
Definition	Infant mortality rate (number of infant deaths under the age of one, per 1,000 live births). Calculation of gaps in infant mortality rate by comparison with the best performing group within the strand.
Data source	General Register Office 2005 General Register Office Scotland 2005-07 (three year average)

Country		England and Wales	
		Infant Mortality Rate	Gap
Strand			
Ethnicity / race	White	4.1	
	Non-white	6.7	2.6
	<i>Asian</i>	7.4	3.3
	<i>Black</i>	7.1	2.9
	<i>Chinese / Other / Mixed</i>	6.4	2.3
Social class	Large employers, Higher / lower management and professional occupations	3.5	-
	Intermediate occupations, small employers, and lower supervisory occupations	4.2	0.7
	Semi-routine and routine occupations	6.3	2.8
	Other (never worked / long-term unemployed / student)	8.9	5.4
Overall rate		4.7	

1. Longevity (continued)

Country		Scotland	
		Infant Mortality Rate	Gap
Social class	Higher managerial	2.6	-
	Professional	3.6	1.0
	Lower managerial and professional	4.4	1.8
	Intermediate	4.1	1.5
	Small employers and own account workers	3.4	0.8
	Supervisors and craft workers	4.4	1.8
	Semi-routine	5.5	2.9
	Routine	5.6	3.0
Overall rate***		4.7	

Notes: *** Includes occupation unknown / never worked / long-term unemployed.

2. Physical security

Primary indicators

Indicator	Intimate partner violence
Definition	Number of incidents of domestic violence against women that were 'threats or force'. The rate of incidents per 10,000 women is obtained by dividing the number of incidents by the total population of women aged 16-59 multiplied by 10,000.
Data source	British Crime Survey 2001, self-completion module: domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking.

Country	England and Wales	
	Number of incidents of domestic violence	Rate of incidents per 10,000 women
Women	12,900,000	8,324

Notes: Using population estimates from the ONS of 15,497,000.

2. Physical security (continued)

Indicator	Hate crime
Definition	Percentage of incidents (crimes and offences) experienced by white and non-white population as racially motivated.
Data source	British Crime Survey 2002/3, 2003/4, 2004/5 (three year average)

Country		England and Wales	
		Percentage of all incidents believed to be racially motivated	Gap
Ethnicity / race	White	0.8	-
	Non-white	9.3	8.5
	<i>Asian</i>	10.9	10.0
	<i>Black</i>	8.8	8.0
	<i>Mixed</i>	5.9	5.1
	<i>Other</i>	8.5	7.7
Total percentage of incidents perceived as racially motivated		2.5	

3. Health

Primary indicator

Indicator	Self-reported general health
Definition	Percentage of people reporting their health as 'not good' over the past 12 months. Calculation of gaps by comparison with the best performing group in the strand.
Data source	General Household Survey 2006

Country		Great Britain	
		Percentage reporting health as 'not good'	Gap
Strand			
Sex	Male	8.8	-
	Female	10.3	1.5
Ethnicity / race	White	10.3	
	Non-white	9.1	1.2
	<i>Asian</i>	9.9	0.4
	<i>Black</i>	9.3	1.0
	<i>Mixed</i>	6.2	3.9
	<i>Other</i>	9.2	1.1
Disability	Non-disabled	1.8	-
	Disabled	26.3	24.5
Social class	Large employers, higher / lower management and professional occupations	6.2	-
	Intermediate occupations, small employers, and lower supervisory occupations	9.2	3.0
	Semi-routine and routine occupations	15.1	8.9
	Other (never worked / long-term unemployed / student)	20.8	14.6
Overall percentage		9.6	

4. Education

Primary indicator

Indicator	Qualification level of adults
Definition	Percentage of people (aged between 25 and 64 years) qualified to degree level or above. Calculation of gaps by comparison with the best performing group in the strand.
Data source	Labour Force Survey (October-December 2006)

Country		Great Britain	
		Percentage qualified to degree level or above	Gap
Strand			
Sex	Male	21.9	-
	Female	18.8	3.1
Ethnicity / race	White	19.9	-
	Non-white	24.4	-4.5
	Asian	24.3	-4.5
	Black	21.9	-2.0
	Mixed	23.5	-3.6
	Chinese / Other	27.6	-7.7
Disability	Non-disabled	23.6	-
	Disabled	13.2	10.4
Age	25-29	29.1	-
	30-34	28.0	1.1
	35-39	22.6	6.5
	40-44	20.1	9.0
	45-49	19.3	9.8
	50-54	18.9	10.2
	55-59	15.6	13.5
	60-64	8.9	20.2
Religion	Christian	18.3	-
	Muslim	17.6	0.7
	No religion	27.5	-9.2
	Other	29.5	-11.2

4. Education (continued)

		Percentage qualified to degree level or above	Gap
Social class	Large employers, higher / lower management and professional occupations	41.7	-
	Intermediate occupations, small employers, and lower supervisory occupations	9.3	32.4
	Semi-routine and routine occupations	3.6	38.2
	Other (never worked / long-term unemployed / student)	8.3	33.4
Overall percentage		20.3	

4. Education (continued)

Secondary indicator

Indicator	Educational attainment at end of compulsory schooling
Definition	Proportion of pupils attaining 5 or more GCSEs at grade A*-C or equivalent: England and Wales. Average tariff score of S4 pupils: Scotland (Levels achieved in Standard Grade and other national qualification exams are converted into points. The tariff score of a pupil is calculated by adding all the points accumulated from the different course levels and awards attained).
Data source	England: Department for Children, Schools and Families Wales: Welsh Assembly Government Scotland: Scottish Government

Country		England	
		% achieving 5+ A* to C	Gap
Strand			
Sex	Male	52.2	
	Female	61.9	-9.7
Ethnicity / race	White	57.2	0.0
	Non-white	56.0	0.8
	Asian	60.6	-3.4
	Black	47.5	9.7
	Mixed	55.6	1.6
	Chinese / other	63.0	-5.8
Disability (proxy)	No identified Special Educational Needs (SEN)	65.9	
	SEN	17.1	48.8
Social class (proxy)	Not eligible for free school meals	60.7	
	Eligible for free school meals	32.6	28.1

4. Education (continued)

Country		Wales	
		% achieving 5+ A* to C	Gap
Strand			
Sex	Male	48.1	
	Female	59.7	-11.6
Ethnicity / race	White	54.3	
	Non-white	53.1	1.2
	<i>Mixed</i>	56.1	-1.8
	<i>Asian</i>	50	4.3
	<i>Black</i>	38.3	16.0
	<i>Chinese / other</i>	62.9	-8.6
Disability (proxy)	No identified SEN	62.3	
	SEN	15.9	46.4
Social class (proxy)	Not eligible for free school meals	59.7	
	Eligible for free school meals	26.5	33.2

4. Education (continued)

Country	Scotland	
2006/7	Average tariff score	
Strand		
Sex	Male	164
	Female	179
Ethnicity / race	White <i>UK</i> <i>Non-UK</i>	171 179
	Mixed	190
	Asian - <i>Indian</i> - <i>Pakistani</i> - <i>Bangladeshi</i> - <i>Other Asian</i>	195 172 183 173
	Black - <i>Caribbean</i> - <i>African</i> - <i>Other</i>	85 166 152
	Chinese <i>Other</i>	224 146
Disability	No additional support needs	175
	Additional support needs	83
	‘Pupils with a disability’	104
Social class (proxy)	Not eligible for free school meals	181
	Eligible for free school meals	111
All pupils		171

5. Standard of living

Primary indicator

Indicator	Risk of living in low income household
Definition	<p>i) Percentage of people living in households with less than 60 per cent of contemporary median household income (using OECD equivalence scale), before housing costs.</p> <p>ii) Percentage of people living in households with less than 60 per cent of contemporary median household income (using OECD equivalence scale), after housing costs.</p> <p>Calculated as the number in the group below the given threshold divided by the total number in the group.</p>
Data source	Households Below Average Income series, using data from the Family Resources Survey 2005/06

Country		Great Britain	
		Before housing costs	
		Percentage living in low-income households	Gap
Strand			
Sex	Male	15.8	-
	Female	22.0	6.2
Ethnicity / race	White	17.3	-
	Non-white	29.5	12.2
	Asian	31.5	14.1
	Black	27.6	10.3
	Mixed	24.8	7.4
	Chinese / Other	29.5	12.2
Age	16-49	17.3	0.3
	50-64	17.0	-
	65+	21.8	4.8
Overall percentage		18.3	

5. Standard of living (continued)

Country		Great Britain	
		After housing costs	
		Percentage living in low-income households	Gap
Strand			
Sex	Male	18.7	-
	Female	25.6	6.9
Ethnicity / race	White	20.0	
	Non-white	37.9	14.1
	<i>Asian</i>	36.2	16.2
	<i>Black</i>	40.9	20.9
	<i>Mixed</i>	37.9	17.8
	<i>Chinese / Other</i>	37.8	17.8
Age	16-49	24.1	6.4
	50-64	19.1	1.4
	65+	17.7	-
Overall percentage		21.4	

Secondary indicator

Indicator	Inequality of income distribution
Definition	Inequality of income distribution: Gini coefficient (before and after housing costs)
Data source	Households Below Average Income Series, 2006/07 (Department for Work and Pensions, 2008)

United Kingdom	1996/97	2006/07
Before housing costs	33	35
After housing costs	37	39

6. Productive and valued activities

Primary indicator

Indicator	Pay gaps
Definition	Gaps in mean gross hourly pay rate. Calculated in two steps for each strand group. Step 1: Calculate the lower rate as a percentage of the higher rate. Step 2: Subtract this percentage from 100% to give the percentage difference between the two.
Data source	Labour Force Survey (October-December 2006)

Country		Great Britain	
		Average gross hourly pay (£)	Gap
Strand			
Sex	Male	12.9	-
	Female	10.1	21.7
Ethnicity / race	White	11.4	-
	Non-white	10.9	4.4
	<i>Asian</i>	11.3	0.9
	<i>Black</i>	11.4	0.8
	<i>Mixed</i>	10.1	12.0
	<i>Chinese / Other</i>	10.1	12.0
Disabled	Non-disabled	11.6	-
	Disabled	10.9	6.1
Age	16-24	6.5	47.7
	25-49	12.3	-
	50-64	11.6	6.0
Religion	Christian	11.3	-
	Muslim	10.2	10.1
	No religion	11.8	- 4.3
	Other	11.8	- 4.0
Overall average (£)		11.4	

6. Productive and valued activities (continued)

Secondary indicators

Indicator	Employment gaps
Definition	Employment gaps between equality groups (working age population). Using the International Labour Organisation definition, the LFS definition of employment is anyone (aged 16 or over) who does at least one hour's paid work in the week prior to their LFS interview, or has a job that they are temporarily away from (e.g. on holiday). Also included are people who do unpaid work in a family business and people on government supported employment training schemes (ONS, 2007).
Data source	Labour Force Survey (October-December 2006)

Country		Great Britain	
		% in employment	Gap
Strand			
Sex	Male	79.2	-
	Female	70.6	8.6
Ethnicity / race	White	76.4	-
	Non-white	61.1	15.3
	<i>Asian</i>	58.6	17.7
	<i>Black</i>	64.9	11.4
	<i>Mixed</i>	63.6	12.7
	<i>Chinese / Other</i>	61.5	14.8
Disabled	Non-disabled	80.7	-
	Disabled	60.1	20.6
Age	16-24	58.5	23.0
	25-49	81.5	-
	50-64	71.0	10.5
Religion	Christian	76.4	-
	Muslim	45.6	30.9
	No religion	75.0	1.5
	Other	69.4	7.1
Overall percentage		74.9	

6. Productive and valued activities (continued)

Indicator	Occupational segregation: vertical
Definition	Gaps in distribution of managers and senior officials by strand.
Data source	Labour Force Survey (October-December 2006)

Country		Great Britain	
		% in managerial / senior officials posts	Gap
Strand			
Sex	Male	18.8	-
	Female	11.3	7.5
Ethnicity / race	White	15.5	-
	Non-white	12.6	2.9
	Asian	14.0	1.5
	Black	9.5	6.0
	Mixed	10.7	4.9
	Chinese / Other	13.7	1.8
Disabled	Non-disabled	15.6	-
	Disabled	14.3	1.3
Age	16-24	3.5	13.7
	25-49	17.3	-
	50-64	16.5	0.8
Religion	Christian	15.3	-
	Muslim	13.7	1.6
	No religion	15.1	0.2
	Other	16.1	-0.8
Overall percentage		15.3	

7. Individual, family and social life

Primary indicator	
Indicator	Independent living
Definition	Self-reported choice and control in terms of assistance, equipment, flexible working and caring arrangements that enable independent living.
Data source	Omnibus Survey - awaiting data, expected Autumn 2008. (Source for headline indicator in future, the disability longitudinal survey currently under development)

8. Participation, influence and voice

Primary indicator

Indicator	Political representation in Parliament or National Assembly
Definition	Percentage of MPs that are from each equality strand. Calculation of under or over representation where 1 represents that a group has representation proportional to its presence in the population: a higher number means it is over-represented, a lower number that it is under-represented.
Data source	House of Commons Library

Country		United Kingdom (House of Commons)	
		Percentage of MPs who are from equality strands	Ratio of presence compared to proportion in the population
Strand			
Sex	Male	80.2	1.6
	Female	19.8***	0.4
Ethnicity / race	White	97.7	1.1
	Non-white	2.3	0.3
Age	18-29	0.5	0.0
	30-39	13.8	1.0
	40-49	29.6	2.0
	50-59	38.5	3.1
	60-69	15.5	1.6
	70+	2.2	0.2

Notes: *** As for all the data in these tables, the figure for the percentage of MPs is provided for 2005. In September 2008, women comprised 19.3 per cent of MPs.

8. Participation, influence and voice (continued)

Country	Wales (National Assembly for Wales)	
Strand	Percentage of MPs who are from equality strands	Ratio of presence compared to proportion in the population
Sex	Male 53.0 Female 47.0	1.1 0.9

Country	Scotland (Scottish Parliament)	
Strand	Percentage of MPs who are from equality strands	Ratio of presence compared to proportion in the population
Sex	Male 67.0 Female 33.0	1.4 0.6

Secondary indicators

Indicator	Councillors / council leaders
Definition	Percentage of councillors belonging to various strand groups (sex; ethnicity / race; disability; age; occupation).
Data source	England 2006: Local Government Analysis and Research; Local Government Association; Improvement and Development Agency; National Foundation for Educational Research (2007) <i>National Census of Local Authority Councillors in England 2006</i> . Slough, Berkshire: National Foundation for Educational Research. Wales: Welsh Local Government Association (2005) <i>National Census of Local Authority Councillors 2004: Wales, an Overview</i> . Cardiff: Welsh Local Government Association. Scotland 2007: Convention of Scottish Local Authorities; the Scottish Government; Improvement Service (2008) <i>Scotland's Councillors 2007 Research Report</i> .

8. Participation, influence and voice (continued)

Country		England	
		Percentage of councillors	Ratio of representation compared to proportion in population
Strand			
Sex	Male	70.0	1.4
	Female	30.0	0.6
Ethnicity / race	White	95.9	1.1
	Non-white	4.1	0.5
	<i>Asian</i>	2.8	
	<i>Black</i>	0.5	
	<i>Mixed</i>	0.7	
	<i>Chinese / Other</i>	0.1	
Disability	Disabled	10.9	1.1
	Non-disabled	89.1	0.6
Age	39 and under	7.8	0.1
	40-54	23.5	1.2
	55 and over	68.7	2.6
Current occupation	Managerial or executive	40.0	2.6
	Professional or technical	30.4	1.5
	Lecturer, teacher or researcher	8.8	2.0
	Administrative / clerical / secretarial / sales	10.8	0.8
	Manual or craft	9.9	0.2

8. Participation, influence and voice (continued)

Country		Wales	
Strand		Percentage of councillors	Ratio of representation compared to proportion in population
Sex	Male	78.2	1.6
	Female	21.8	0.4
Ethnicity / race	White	99.2	1.0
	Non-white	0.8	0.4
	Asian	0.3	0.5
	Black	0.2	0.3
	Mixed	0.3	0.8
Disability	Disabled	16.7	0.7
	Non-disabled	83.3	1.1
Age	34 and under	4.3	0.1
	35-54	29.8	1.1
	55 and over	66.0	2.3
Current occupation	Managerial or executive	32.6	2.7
	Professional or technical	26.6	1.4
	Lecturer, teacher or researcher	8.6	1.8
	Administrative / clerical / secretarial /sales	15.2	0.4
	Manual or craft	17.1	0.7

8. Participation, influence and voice (continued)

Country		Scotland	
		Percentage of councillors	Ratio of representation compared to proportion in population
Strand			
Sex	Male	77.6	1.6
	Female	22.4	0.4
Ethnicity / race	White	98.1	1.0
	Non-white	1.9	0.9
	<i>Asian</i>	0.7	0.6
	<i>Black</i>	0.0	0.0
	<i>Mixed</i>	0.9	3.3
	<i>Chinese / Other</i>	0.3	0.5
Religion	None	30.8	1.1
	Church of Scotland	44.1	1.0
	Roman Catholic	14.1	0.9
	Other Christian	8.0	1.2
	Muslim	0.3	0.4
	Jewish	0.3	3.0
	Sikh	0.3	3.0
	Another religion	2.2	4.4
Disability	Disabled	17.9	1.0
	Non-disabled	82.1	0.9
Age	34 and under	5.3	0.1
	35-59	59.6	1.7
	60 and over	35.1	1.7
Current occupation	Modern professional	28.9	No suitable information available for comparison
	Traditional professional	15.7	
	Senior manager	19.1	
	Clerical	10.0	
	Technical	7.8	
	Semi-routine / routine	8.0	
	Middle or junior manager	7.8	

8. Participation, influence and voice (continued)

Indicator	Economic decision-making
Definition	Directors in FTSE 100 companies (executive and non-executive directors)
Data source	EOC (2007c) <i>Sex and Power 2007</i> (Original source: <i>Singh and Vinnicombe, 2006</i>)

2006	Percentage of directors
Female	10.4

9. Identity, expression and self-respect

Primary indicators

Indicator	Perceived discrimination in employment
Definition	Percentage of equality group who perceive employment based discrimination in job applications and promotions on the grounds of their equality group (gender, colour / race, religion, age).
Data source	Citizenship Survey 2005

Country		Great Britain	
		Percentage of strand group perceiving discrimination	Gap
Strand			
Sex	Male	0.9	-
	Female	2.0	1.1
Ethnicity / race	White	0.5	-
	Non-White	9.2	8.7
	Asian	7.3	6.8
	Black	13.5	13.0
	Mixed	8.3	7.8
	Chinese / Other	6.1	5.6
Age	16-49	3.7	
	50-64	4.6	0.9
Religion	Christian	0.2	-
	Muslim	3.8	3.6
	No religion	0.2	-
	Other	0.8	0.6
Overall percentage of respondents perceiving discrimination		11.1	

9. Identity, expression and self-respect (continued)

Indicator	Perceived discrimination in accessing services
Definition	Proportion expecting to be treated worse than other races in accessing health services (health service generally).
Data source	Citizenship Survey 2005

Country		Great Britain	
		Percentage of strand group perceiving discrimination	Gap
Strand			
Ethnicity / race	White	2.6	0.0
	Non-White	4.1	1.6
	<i>Asian</i>	4.0	1.4
	<i>Black</i>	4.8	2.2
	<i>Mixed</i>	4.2	1.6
	<i>Chinese / Other</i>	2.7	0.1
	Total	3.1	

Indicator	Perceived discrimination in accessing services
Definition	Perceived experience of discrimination on basis of religion (health service generally)
Data source	Citizenship Survey 2005

Country		Great Britain	
		Percentage of strand group perceiving discrimination	Gap
Strand			
Religion	Christian	0.4	0.0
	Muslim	1.8	1.4
	No religion	0.5	0.2
	Other religions	0.9	0.5
	Total	0.6	

9. Identity, expression and self-respect (continued)

Indicator	Perceived discrimination in accessing services
Definition	Proportion expecting to be treated worse than other races in education (education system generally).
Data source	Citizenship Survey 2005

Country		Great Britain	
Strand		Percentage of strand group perceiving discrimination	Gap
Ethnicity / race	White	4.0	0.0
	Non-White	9.4	5.4
	<i>Asian</i>	4.8	0.8
	<i>Black</i>	17.6	13.6
	<i>Mixed</i>	9.4	5.4
	<i>Chinese / Other</i>	6.5	2.5
	Total	6.0	

Indicator	Perceived discrimination in accessing services
Definition	Perceived experience of discrimination on basis of religion (local school)
Data source	Citizenship Survey 2005

Country		Great Britain	
Strand		Percentage of strand group perceiving discrimination	Gap
Religion	Christian	0.8	0.0
	Muslim	2.2	1.5
	No religion	1.1	0.3
	Other religions	2.5	1.7
	Total	1.2	

9. Identity, expression and self-respect (continued)

Indicator	Perceived discrimination in accessing services
Definition	Proportion expecting to be treated worse than other races in access to housing services (council housing department / housing association).
Data source	Citizenship Survey 2005

Country		Great Britain	
Strand		Percentage of strand group perceiving discrimination	Gap
Ethnicity / race	White	20.7	0.0
	Non-white	12.5	-8.2
	<i>Asian</i>	9.4	-11.3
	<i>Black</i>	17.8	-2.9
	<i>Mixed</i>	15.7	-5.0
	<i>Chinese / Other</i>	9.0	-11.7
	Total	17.7	

Indicator	Perceived discrimination in accessing services
Definition	Perceived experience of discrimination on basis of religion (council housing / local association).
Data source	Citizenship Survey 2005

Country		Great Britain	
Strand		Percentage of strand group perceiving discrimination	Gap
Religion	Christian	0.5	0.0
	Muslim	2.6	2.1
	No religion	1.1	0.6
	Other religions	0.6	0.1
	Total	0.8	

9. Identity, expression and self-respect (continued)

Indicator	Perceived discrimination in accessing services
Definition	Proportion expecting to be treated worse than other races in the Criminal Justice System (the police).
Data source	Citizenship Survey 2005

Country		Great Britain	
Strand		Percentage of strand group perceiving discrimination	Gap
Ethnicity / race	White	5.3	0.0
	Non-white	23.0	17.7
	<i>Asian</i>	19.3	14.1
	<i>Black</i>	31.2	25.9
	<i>Mixed</i>	27.4	22.1
	<i>Chinese / Other</i>	12.6	7.3
	Total	11.7	

Indicator	Perceived discrimination in accessing services
Definition	Perceived experience of discrimination on basis of religion (the police).
Data source	Citizenship Survey 2005

Country		Great Britain	
Strand		Percentage of strand group perceiving discrimination	Gap
Religion	Christian	0.5	0.0
	Muslim	5.2	4.7
	No religion	1.0	0.6
	Other religions	2.8	2.3
	Total	1.3	

10. Legal security

Primary indicators

Indicator	Fairness of the Criminal Justice System: race disproportionality
Definition	<p>Race disproportionality in the Criminal Justice System: Rate of stops and searches per 1,000 of the population by ethnicity (number of stops and searches divided by estimated population, multiplied by 1,000).</p> <p>Calculation of ratio of stop and search amongst different minority ethnic groups (Black, Asian, Other) relative to white population by dividing rate of stop and search amongst ethnic minority groups by rate of stop and search amongst white population.</p>
Data source	Ministry of Justice: Statistics on Race and the Criminal Justice System 2006

Country		England and Wales	
Strand		Rate of stop and search per 1,000 of the population	Ratio of stop and search amongst minority ethnic group relative to white population
Ethnicity / race	White	16	1.0
	Black	114	7.1
	Asian	35	2.2
	Other	27	1.7
	Total	20	

10. Legal security (continued)

Indicator	Effectiveness of the Criminal Justice System: rape conviction rate
Definition	Treatment of victims of rape by the Criminal Justice System: percentage of reports of rape recorded by the police that lead to criminal conviction.
Data source	End Violence Against Women (2008)

Country	England and Wales
Reported rapes and attempted rapes	14,047
Convictions	863
Percentage of reported rape / attempted rape recorded by police leading to conviction	6.1%

Country	Scotland
Reported rapes and attempted rapes	1,123
Convictions	45
Percentage of reported rape / attempted rape recorded by police leading to conviction	4.0%**

Notes: ** This rate includes cases and charges for attempted rape and therefore differs from the rate calculated by Rape Crisis Scotland of 2.9% which does not include data on attempted rape.

Secondary indicators

Indicator	Treatment of victims of intimate partner violence by the Criminal Justice System
Definition	Percentage of reports of intimate partner violence recorded by the police that lead to criminal convictions.
Data source	England and Wales (National level data potentially available but not in public domain) Scottish Government (2007b) (National level data based on collated police records)

10. Legal security (continued)

England and Wales 2006-07

The CPS²⁷ publishes a conviction rate based on the proportion of charges that result in convictions. Hester et al (2008) have analysed data on conviction rates for domestic violence from two police forces, calculating the convictions as a percentage of incidents recorded by the police. The table below uses the data from Hester et al (2008) based on two police forces.

		Incidents recorded by police	Convictions	% of incidents recorded by police leading to conviction
South Tyneside	2006	274	11	4.0
	2007	247	8	3.0
Croydon	2006	296	16	5.0
	2007	378	7	2.0

Scotland 2006-07

Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by police	48,801
Incidents recorded leading to recording of crime or offence	23,803
Incidents referred to procurator fiscal	15,582

Indicator	Attrition rate in prosecution of hate crime		
Definition	Percentage of reports of racist / religious incidents recorded as crimes that lead to criminal convictions.		
Data source	Crown Prosecution Service (2007c)		
England and Wales 2006-07	Total number of charges	Total number of convictions	Proportion of charges leading to conviction
Racially aggravated incidents	13,544	8,947	66.1
Religiously aggravated incidents	106	26	24.5

Notes: This table uses data only on charges, not including those incidents recorded by the police that do not lead to charges.

²⁷ http://www.cps.gov.uk/publications/prosecution/domestic/snapshot_2006_12.html

4.3 Data needs to support proposed headline indicators

While ease of data availability was one of the criteria for selecting the headline indicators, there remain some outstanding data needs if these indicators are to encompass the full range of equality strands for which they are relevant. The gaps and the potential for addressing these are listed by domain below.

Equality strands

While there are consistent data on some equality strands, it is less consistently available for disability (inconsistent definitions and gaps), religion (question sometimes not asked and adequacy of question criticised) and sexual orientation (question on sexual orientation is currently being developed). Within surveys, these issues are being addressed by the ONS: on disability, there is ongoing discussion of the concept and questions to reach this and a new disability survey is being developed; on religion, more data will become available with the Integrated Household Survey, though there will still be some surveys where there is an issue as to its adequate inclusion; on sexual orientation, there is a project to develop the most appropriate questions. The evaluation of the outcome of this substantial body of development work is a task for the future. Where data are drawn from administrative sources, the availability of data by strand is also a challenge. This includes: data on longevity such as infant and other mortality rates (development work being undertaken would link NHS care records with personal demographic information in the spine project);²⁸ data on representatives in parliament, councils and Boards of Directors (there does not appear to be any development work to collect data across all strands); data on the treatment of victims by the Criminal Justice System is not adequately provided by strands (the development work appears to be insufficient, while key data that do exist are not placed in the public domain).

Geographic areas

There is uneven coverage of data across Great Britain; in some cases, surveys are limited to England and Wales (e.g. the Citizenship Survey for questions on 'identity, expression and self-respect' and 'perceived discrimination in employment and accessing services' indicators), omitting Scotland. In other cases, slightly different questions are asked in England and Wales, compared with Scotland (for example, British and Scottish Crime Surveys for questions on legal security concerning intimate partner violence and hate crime).

²⁸ See above, p. 43, for further details on the spine.

Domains

1 Longevity:

Primary: ***Infant mortality***

While in principle it ought to be possible to know the positioning of those who die in terms of each equality strand and social class, this information is currently not available because the death certificate contains a very limited range of information. It is likely to be hard to change this deeply institutionalised certificate. The best way forward is linking information on deaths to other information on the person held by the NHS. This is currently under development for ethnicity and for infant mortality using the Numbers for Babies scheme. A wider range of information on strands could be obtained with the linking of the NHS Care Records with the Personal Demographic Service, which is part of the development of the spine.

2 Physical security:

Primary: ***Intimate partner violence incidents***; and ***hate crime***

The British Crime Survey collects information on intimate partner violence and on hate crimes. However, currently the questions asked in the survey generate only part of the data needed to support these indicators. Information on the number of incidents of intimate partner violence using the required confidential methodology was only collected in 2001. The methodology to identify separate incidents, similar to those of other incidents of crime needs to be developed, so that the questions on the number of incidents of intimate partner violence can be collected. Information on hate crimes is currently not collected on the full range of equality strands; currently only data on racially aggravated crimes are available and robust. The collection of data for all the equality strands relevant to hate crime, requires collecting information about the respondents' positioning in all relevant equality strands and asking direct questions naming each form of hate crime.

3 Health:

Primary: ***Self-reported general health***

The data needs for this indicator will be fulfilled when questions on sexual orientation are asked within the General Household Survey, as intended.

4 Education:

Primary: ***Qualification level of adults***

Secondary: ***Educational attainment at the end of compulsory schooling***

The data needs for the primary indicator on the qualification level of adults will be fulfilled when questions on sexual orientation are asked within the Labour Force Survey, as intended.

The secondary indicator on educational attainment at the end of compulsory education, needs to have the proxy indicators for disability (special educational needs) and for social class (eligibility for free school meals) replaced by more direct measures.

5 Standard of living:

Primary: ***Poverty: risk of living in low income household***

Secondary: ***Inequality of income distribution: Gini coefficient***

The data needs for the primary indicator will be fulfilled when questions on sexual orientation and religion are asked within the Family Resources Survey.

6 Productive and valued activities:

Primary: ***Pay gaps***

Secondary: ***Employment gaps; and vertical occupational segregation***

The data needs for the primary and secondary indicators will be fulfilled when questions on sexual orientation are asked within the Labour Force Survey as intended.

7 Individual, family and social life:

Primary: ***Independent living***

There are currently no adequate data to support the primary indicator on independent living. However, a special survey on disability is currently under development.

8 Participation, influence and voice:

Primary: ***Members of Parliament from under-represented groups***

Secondary: ***councillors/council leaders; and economic decision-making (membership of Boards of top companies)***

While data on gender are available for all indicators, there is limited information on age and ethnicity for the primary indicator only. Information on the other equality strands needs to be collected, perhaps by the House of Commons Library and by surveys of councillors and those on Boards of directors.

9 Identity, expression and self-respect:

Primary: ***Perceived discrimination in employment; and perceived discrimination in accessing services***

There are very limited data to support these two primary indicators. It would be better if questions were consistently asked of experiencing of discrimination in employment and accessing services, rather than the current practice of sometimes only asking if discrimination is 'expected'. The data should be collected in a source other than the Citizenship Survey if Scotland is to be included in the coverage. A repeat of the Fair Treatment at Work survey would be an appropriate vehicle to gather such data.

10 Legal security:

Primary: ***Race disproportionality in the Criminal Justice System; and attrition rate for rape***

Secondary: ***Attrition rates in hate crimes; and intimate partner violence.***

The production of attrition rates for hate crimes and intimate partner violence requires the flagging of crimes related to 'hate' and intimate partner violence throughout the Criminal Justice System, from reporting to, and recording by the police, to conviction in court. They need to be specially 'flagged' rather than depending on existing legal categories, since these offences are dispersed across a number of crimes, rather than having their own specific crime codes. This flagging is now a required practice for the police forces. It is necessary in addition to have these flags followed through the court system to conviction. This flagging enables the presentation of data on the attrition rate for domestic violence in two police forces; and for hate crimes associated with race and religion. However, despite its mandatory collection, the national data on the attrition rate for domestic violence are not in the public domain, but retained only for private evaluation within the Criminal Justice System. It is time that these data were placed in the public domain for public scrutiny and debate. The Crown Prosecution System has plans for the publication of attrition rates for hate crimes, in addition to race and religion and these publications are eagerly awaited. However, the analysis needs to go beyond the current CPS practice of comparing the numbers of convictions following charging, to comparing the numbers of convictions with all hate crime incidents recorded by the police, so as to encompass all the processes within the Criminal Justice System.

4.4 Technical appendix: definitions and data sources

1. Longevity

Primary indicator

References: ONS mortality statistics, available at:

http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_health/DH3_38_2005/DH3no.38_2005.pdf

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=15111&Pos=1&ColRank=1&Rank=272>

Scotland: Data supplied by the General Register Office for Scotland (August 2008).

2. Physical security

Primary indicator

Intimate partner violence; References: Walby, S. and J. Allen (2004) *Domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking: Findings from the British Crime Survey*.

London: Home Office.

For population estimate see the ONS:

http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/access_results.asp

Primary indicator

Hate crime; Definition of racially motivated incident, as used in the British Crime Survey questionnaire (2006):

An incident is defined as occasions when the respondent answers 'Yes' to the following question:

'I'm now going to ask you about things that may have happened over the last 12 months, that is since the first of [^DATE^], in which you may have been the victim of a crime or offence. This doesn't mean that crimes that may have happened before this time are unimportant, but we want to build a picture of just the last 12 months so we can measure how people's experience of crime changes from one year to the next.'

I am only concerned with incidents that have happened to YOU PERSONALLY [or to people who are NOW members of your household].

I don't just want to know about serious incidents – I want to know about small things' (BCS, 2006: 19)

If there has been an incident, respondents are first asked:

Do you think the incident was RACIALLY motivated?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know

If they answer 'Don't know' they are asked:

Was there anything about the incident that made you think it might have been RACIALLY motivated?

1. Yes
2. No

References: British Crime Survey.

With thanks to Paul Iganski for his advice on using the hate crime data.

3. Health

Primary indicator

References: General Household Survey 2006, accessed via UK Data Archive.

4. Education

Primary indicator

Qualification level of adults; References: Labour Force Survey October to December 2006, accessed via UK Data Archive.

Secondary indicator

References:

England: Department for Children, Schools and Families

<http://www.dfes.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/s000759/index.shtml>

Wales: Welsh Assembly Government

<http://new.wales.gov.uk/statsdocs/schools/sb16-2008.pdf?lang=en>

Scotland: Scottish Government (2008a) *SQA Attainment and School Leaver Qualifications in Scotland 2006/07*.

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/215918/0057739.pdf>

5. Standard of living

Primary indicator

Percentage of people living in low income households; Definition of equivalisation: Equivalisation scales are used to adjust income in order to take into account variations in both the size and composition of the households, based on the notion that a family of several people needs a higher income than a single person in order to enjoy a comparable standard of living. The scale used is the OECD equivalisation scale.

References: Households Below Average Income series (Department for Work and Pensions), using data from the Family Resources Survey

http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/hbai/hbai2007/pdf_files/full_hbai08.pdf

Secondary indicator

As above.

6. Productive and valued activities

Primary indicator

Pay gap; Definition: All full-time and part-time employees are included in the calculation of this indicator. Gross hourly pay is calculated by the Labour Force Survey from information about pay /s alary and hours worked.

Secondary indicators

References: Labour Force Survey October to December 2006, accessed via UK Data Archive.

7. Individual, family and social life

Primary indicator

References: Awaiting Omnibus Survey data, expected Autumn 2008.

8. Participation, influence and voice

Primary indicator

Members of Parliament by strand; Notes: The statistics in the cells indicate the extent to which each strand is under or over represented. These are calculated by dividing the actual percentages of MPs in each strand group by the percentage within the relevant grouping according to census estimates for these proportions in 2006.

References: Cracknell, R. (2005) *Social background of MPs*. House of Common Library, Standard note 1528.

<http://www.parliament.uk/commons/lib/research/notes/snSG-01528.pdf>

Cracknell, R. (2008) *Women in Parliament and Government*. House of Common Library, Standard note SN/SG/01250.

<http://www.parliament.uk/commons/lib/research/notes/snsq-01250.pdf>

For population estimates to closest available year:

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/cci/nugget.asp?id=273>

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=14238>

Secondary indicators

Councillors; References: Local Government Analysis and Research; Local Government Association; Improvement and Development Agency; National Foundation for Educational Research (2007) *National Census of Local Authority Councillors in England 2006*. Slough, Berkshire: National Foundation for Educational Research.

Welsh Local Government Association (2005) *National Census of Local Authority Councillors 2004: Wales, an Overview*. Cardiff: Welsh Local Government Association.

Convention of Scottish Local Authorities; the Scottish Government; Improvement Service (2008) *Scotland's Councillors 2007 Research Report*.

Economic decision-making; References: EOC (2007c) *Sex and Power 2007*.

http://83.137.212.42/sitearchive/eoc/pdf/sexandpower_GB_2007-2.pdf?page=19842

Original source: Singh, V & Vinnicombe, S, (2006) *The female FTSE report 2006*.

Also available figures for 2007, see: EHRC (2008) *Sex and Power 2008*.

http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/Documents/EHRC/SexandPower/Sex_and_Power_2008.pdf

Original source: Sealy, R., Singh, V. and Vinnicombe, S. (2007) *The Female FTSE report 2007*.

9. Identity, expression and self-respect

Primary indicators

References: Citizenship Survey 2005, accessed via UK Data Archive.

10. Legal security

Primary indicator

References: Race disproportionality:

Jones, A. and Lawrence Singer (2008) *Statistics on Race and the Criminal Justice System 2006: A Ministry of Justice Publication under Section 95 of the Criminal Justice Act 1991*. Ministry of Justice: London.

<http://www.justice.gov.uk/docs/stats-race-criminal-justice.pdf>

Rape conviction rate

England and Wales: Data supplied by the Office for Criminal Justice Reform. Thanks to Liz Kelly, the Child and Women Abuse Studies Unit, London Metropolitan University for access to this data.

Scotland: Scottish Government (2008) *Recorded Crime in Scotland 2006/07*.

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/214670/0057270.pdf>

Scottish Government (2008) *Criminal Proceedings in Scottish Courts 2006/07*.

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/225643/0061083.pdf>

Secondary indicators

Hester, M., Westmarland, N., Pearce, J., and Williamson, E. (2008) *Early evaluation of the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004*. Ministry of Justice Research Series 14/08. Available at:

<http://www.justice.gov.uk/docs/domestic-violence-report-2004.pdf>

Domestic abuse recorded by the police in Scotland 2006-07

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/204518/0054432.pdf>

CPS (2007c) *Racist and Religious Incident Monitoring: Annual report 2006-2007*.

<http://www.cps.gov.uk/publications/docs/rims06-07.pdf>

PART II

5. KEY STATISTICS

5.1 Introduction

Each of the key equality statistics is described in this chapter. For each key statistic the following information is provided:

Domain

The key statistics are grouped according to domain, which is named in each instance.

Key statistic: short summary title

The short summary title for the statistic is provided.

Technical definition

The technical definition of the key statistic is fully defined. In many cases, there are multiple technical definitions for each key statistic, with slightly differing approaches to issues such as the measure of average used (that is, the mean or median), threshold levels and where applicable, different formulations of the key statistic according to country (England, Wales, Scotland). The index of key statistics which follows, provides the short summary titles. The alternative technical definitions are detailed in the main text.

Strand availability

The equality strands (that is, sex, ethnicity / race, disability, age, religion / belief, sexual orientation and socio-economic status / social class) for which data are potentially available, are detailed. It is noted where there is: a limited sub-set of the equality strand (for example, same sex cohabitation rather than sexual identity); overlapping but not identical strands (for example, mother's country of birth rather than ethnicity); or the data are open to inaccuracies (such as, where information is collected only on the household reference person rather than all the individuals in a household). In some cases whilst information may be collected, its presentation and availability may be more limited.

Geographic area availability

The geographic areas are specified, where the key statistics are supported by available data. Where possible, data sources that could provide coverage for Great Britain (England, Scotland and Wales), have been identified. For some equality strands, the data are available to support the key statistic at finer geographic areas

than these. However, the variation in the proportion of the population encompassed by some of the equality strands, means that it is not possible to make a summary judgement about their robust availability at these finer levels. For example, it is more usual to have information on the gender equality strand at finer geographic areas, than for minority religious or sexual groups. Hence, summary judgements are not provided in this chapter. Nevertheless, the majority of the statistics are likely to be available by equality strand (where information is collected) at each national level. However, in some instances this may necessitate the use of collapsed categories (losing the finer grained differences within groups) or more than one year's data (for example, using a three year rolling average); though these techniques may not always be judged to be appropriate.

Data source

The data resource on which the key statistic depends is identified. Whether the relevant data are collected by the survey or administrative source is made clear. Chapter 6 provides full details on the data resources.

Current or suggested use

This section lists institutions that have: used or proposed the use of the key statistic; and / or are currently using the statistic or proposing its use. These institutions include: the Office for National Statistics in their review of the equality data; governmental bodies such as the Office for Disability Issues; the previous equality Commissions; the European Commission; and major NGOs. Included in the list are the names of indicator sets that have used the statistic in question (for example, the Public Service Agreements). The list is not intended to be exhaustive; rather it provides an indication of those bodies which have used or suggested the use of the key statistic in question.

In the majority of cases, it is not possible to make a simple summary assessment of data quality and availability, for example, whether they already exist in a form supported by data. This is for several reasons. In most cases, the supporting quantitative data are unevenly available across the selected equality strands and social class; so no summary of data availability can be made to support each statistic across all equality areas. The effort required to produce the relevant supporting data varies very considerably. In some cases, it may only require a couple of questions, which have already been tested elsewhere, to be added to an already existing survey. In others it may require the development and testing of new questions, or modules of groups of questions, for existing surveys. More expensive, is the development of new surveys. Probably the most difficult is the revision of administrative data sources, where these have changed little over decades and are

deeply entrenched in administrative practice (for example, the information included on death certificates, categories of crime). For these reasons, there is a continuum rather than dichotomy between whether an indicator is to be considered in its current use or its suggested use.

5.2 Index of key statistics

1. Longevity

- 1.1 Life expectancy
- 1.2 All age all cause mortality rate
- 1.3 Infant mortality
- 1.4 Suicide
- 1.5 Health expectancy
- 1.6 Excess winter deaths

2. Physical security

- 2.1 Domestic homicide
- 2.2 Domestic violence: incidents
- 2.3 Repeat incidents of domestic violence
- 2.4 Domestic violence: prevalence
- 2.5 Intimate partner violence: incidents
- 2.6 Intimate partner violence: prevalence
- 2.7 Rape
- 2.8 Sexual assault
- 2.9 Stalking
- 2.10 Domestic violence services
- 2.11 Sexual violence services
- 2.12 Hate crime
- 2.13 Harassment
- 2.14 Fear of crime
- 2.15 People killed or seriously injured in road accidents

3. Health

- 3.1 Self-reported general health
- 3.2 Psychosocial health
- 3.3 Positive mental health
- 3.4 Waiting times
- 3.5 Access for women to maternity services
- 3.6 Access to psychological therapies
- 3.7 Experience of patients / users
- 3.8 Patient experience of access to primary care

4. Education

- 4.1 Educational attainment at end of compulsory schooling
- 4.2 Young people 'Not in Education, Employment or Training' (NEET)
- 4.3 Qualification level amongst young people
- 4.4 Participation in Higher Education
- 4.5 Proportion of young people with experience of Higher Education by age 19
- 4.6 Attainment in Higher Education
- 4.7 Qualification level
- 4.8 Segregation in education
- 4.9 Life long learning
- 4.10 Participation of older people in Further Education

5. Standard of living

- 5.1 Poverty (risk of living in low-income household)
- 5.2 At-risk of poverty rates
- 5.3 Material deprivation

- 5.4 Child poverty
- 5.5 Average income
- 5.6 Inequality of income distribution
- 5.7 Households living in fuel poverty
- 5.8 Homelessness: numbers accepted as homeless
- 5.9 Homelessness: numbers in temporary accommodation
- 5.10 Dissatisfaction with accommodation
- 5.11 Satisfaction with local area
- 5.12 Households living in non-decent homes
- 5.13 Overcrowding rates
- 5.14 Contributions to non-state pensions
- 5.15 Environmental equality
- 5.16 Visits to the outdoors

6. Productive and valued activities

- 6.1 Pay gaps
- 6.2 Average hourly pay
- 6.3 Employment gaps
- 6.4 Employment rate
- 6.5 Occupational segregation: vertical
- 6.6 Occupational segregation: horizontal
- 6.7 Quality of employment: contract status
- 6.8 Unemployment gaps
- 6.9 Unemployment rate
- 6.10 Reconciliation of employment and family
- 6.11 Share of part-time workers in total employment

- 6.12 Unpaid work: domestic labour
- 6.13 Parents' care for children (time spent on childcare)
- 6.14 Unpaid work: care work
- 6.15 Access to childcare
- 6.16 Use of childcare services
- 6.17 Provision for carers

7. Individual, family and social life

- 7.1 Independent living
- 7.2 Unsuitable accommodation
- 7.3 Accessibility of services
- 7.4 Accessibility: local facilities
- 7.5 Accessibility: work
- 7.6 Participation in culture
- 7.7 Participation in sport
- 7.8 Physical activity
- 7.9 Access to IT

8. Participation, influence and voice

- 8.1 Members of Parliament
- 8.2 Cabinet ministers
- 8.3 Councillors / Council leaders
- 8.4 Voting
- 8.5 Economic decision-making
- 8.6 Legal decision-making: judiciary
- 8.7 Senior civil service

- 8.8 Public appointments
- 8.9 Civic participation
- 8.10 Volunteering
- 8.11 Perceived influence in local area

9. Identity, expression and self-respect

- 9.1 Discrimination in employment
- 9.2 Unfair treatment, bullying and sexual harassment in employment
- 9.3 Pregnancy discrimination
- 9.4 Perceived discrimination in accessing services
- 9.5 Perception of being treated with respect when accessing services
- 9.6 Access to goods and services
- 9.7 Perception of harassment in local area
- 9.8 Perceptions of cohesion
- 9.9 Perceptions of belonging

10. Legal security

- 10.1 Fairness in treatment by Criminal Justice System: race disproportionality
- 10.2 Treatment of victims of rape by the Criminal Justice System
- 10.3 Treatment of victims of intimate partner violence by the Criminal Justice System
- 10.4 Treatment of victims of domestic violence by the Criminal Justice System
- 10.5 Treatment of victims of sexual assault / indecent assault by the Criminal Justice System
- 10.6 Treatment of victims of stalking by the Criminal Justice System
- 10.7 Treatment of victims of harassment by the Criminal Justice System
- 10.8 Attrition rate in prosecution of hate crime

- 10.9 Domestic violence: arrest rates
- 10.10 Intimate partner violence: arrest rates / action by police
- 10.11 Confidence in Criminal Justice System

1. Longevity

1.1 Life expectancy

Key statistic: Life expectancy at birth

Technical definition

Life expectancy (estimate of average expected life span) – based on mortality / death rate (deaths per 1,000 population)²⁹

Strand availability

Sex

Age

Social class

Geographic area availability

Great Britain

England

Wales

Scotland

Region (Government Office Region)

Other local areas³⁰

Data source

Death registrations: General Register Office (England and Wales); General Register Office Scotland

Examples of current or suggested use

- ONS Review of Equality Data
- Sustainable Development Indicator 49b/c
- Scottish Government Purpose Target (Population)
- European Commission

²⁹ Life expectancy can be calculated in two ways: period or cohort (ONS, 2008i). Period: the average number of years a person would live, if s/he experienced the particular area's age-specific mortality rates for that time period throughout his/her life. Cohort: calculated using age-specific mortality rates allowing for projected changes in mortality.

³⁰ There are experimental statistics for life expectancy at ward level (ONS, 2006b).

1.2 All age all cause mortality rate

Key statistic: All age all cause mortality (AAACM) rate

Technical definition

Three year rolling average of age-standardised mortality rates (standardised to European Standard Population), calculated from the ONS mortality statistics from death registrations, and mid-year population estimates.

Strand availability

Sex

Age

Local areas classified by level of deprivation (as proxy for social class)

Geographic area availability

Great Britain

England

Wales

Scotland

Region (Government Office Region)

Other local areas

Data source

Death registrations: General Register Office (England and Wales); General Register Office Scotland

Mid-year population estimates

Examples of current or suggested use

- ONS review of equality data
- PSA 18, Promote better health and wellbeing for all

1.3 Infant mortality

Key statistic: Infant mortality

Technical definition

Infant mortality (under 1 year) rate per 1,000 live births.

Strand availability

Social class (father)

Information on ethnicity is becoming available by linking ONS birth registration data to NHS Numbers for Babies data (ONS, 2007b).

[Also available: mother's country of birth]

Geographic area availability

Great Britain

England

Wales

Scotland

Region (Government Office Region)

Other local areas

Data source

Death registrations: General Register Office (England and Wales); General Register Office Scotland

Examples of current or suggested use

- ONS Review of Equality Data
- Commission for Racial Equality
- *Opportunity for all* (DWP)
- Race Equality in Public Services (DCLG)
- Sustainable Development Indicator 49a

1.4 Suicide

Key statistic: Suicide rate

Technical definition

Number of suicides per 100,000 of the population group. The ONS category is 'deaths given an underlying cause of intentional self-harm or injury / poisoning of undetermined intent' (that is, broader than suicide alone).

Strand availability

Sex

Age

[Details of occupation also recorded on death certificates]

Geographic area availability

Great Britain

England

Wales

Scotland

Region (Government Office Region)

Data source

Death registrations: General Register Office (England and Wales); General Register Office Scotland

Examples of current or suggested use

- Sustainable Development Indicator 51
- Age Concern
- Mind

Notes

The adjudication of whether a death is a suicide or not, is complex and it is a matter for Coroners. The inclusion of 'or injury / poisoning of undetermined intent' makes it hard to be certain that only suicide is included.

Charities have noted the disproportionate rate of suicide among particular groups, including those defined by sexual orientation, ethnicity, gender and age, and their intersection. For evidence of important differences by ethnicity (for example, a higher rate amongst young Asian women), see (Mind, 2008).

1.5 Health expectancy

Key statistic: Health expectancy

Technical definition

Index of the expected remaining years of healthy life. This combines life expectancy and population data with data on the health of a population.

The ONS calculates two types of health expectancy:

- 1.5.1 Healthy Life Expectancy (HLE) defined as years in good or fairly good self-perceived general health.
- 1.5.2 Disability-free Life Expectancy (DFLE) defined as years free from limiting longstanding illness.³¹

Strand availability

Sex

Age

Geographic area availability

United Kingdom

Great Britain

England

Wales

Scotland

Northern Ireland

Government Office Region

Local Authorities (England and Wales)

Data source

Death registrations: General Register Office (England and Wales); General Register Office Scotland; General Register Office (Northern Ireland)

General Household Survey³²

Examples of current or suggested use

- ONS Review of Equality Data
- PSA 17, Tackle poverty and promote greater independence and wellbeing in later life
- Scottish Government Purpose Target (Population)
- National Indicator 21 (Scotland) Increase healthy life expectancy at birth in the most deprived areas
- Sustainable Development Indicator 50
- Age Concern
- European Commission

³¹ For details on calculations, see ONS (2008h) and Breakwell and Bajekal (2005).

³² PSA 17 proposes the use of a new source: the Place Survey (Department for Communities and Local Government).

1.6 Excess winter deaths

Key statistic: Excess winter deaths

Technical definition

'Excess winter mortality is calculated as winter deaths (deaths occurring in December to March) minus the average of non-winter deaths (April to July of the current year and August to November of the previous year). The Excess winter mortality index is calculated as excess winter deaths divided by the average non-winter deaths, expressed as a percentage' (for England and Wales) (ONS, 2007j).

The General Register Office Scotland uses the slightly different term: 'Increased winter mortality', defined as 'the difference between the number of deaths in December – March and the average of the preceding (August – November) and following (April - July) non-winter periods' (GROS, 2007).

Strand availability

Age

Geographic area availability

Great Britain

England

Wales

Scotland (also provides data by the NHS Board of residence)

Government Office Region

Data source

The ONS (for collated England and Wales data); General Register Office Scotland

Examples of current or suggested use

- Age Concern

2. Physical security

2.1 Domestic homicide

Key statistic: Domestic homicide

Technical definition

2.1.1 Domestic homicide (England and Wales)

2.1.2 Intimate partner homicide (England and Wales; Scotland)

A distinction can be made between domestic violence (which includes all family members) and intimate partner violence (which is restricted to partner on partner).

Strand availability

Sex

Age

Geographic area availability

England and Wales

Scotland

Data source

England and Wales: Police force data published by the Home Office (*Homicides, Firearm Offences and Intimate Violence*) include an analysis of the relationship between perpetrator and victim.

Scotland: Police force data collected by the Scottish Government (*Domestic Abuse Recorded by the Police in Scotland*).

Examples of current or suggested use

- PSA 23, Priority Action 1: reduce the most serious violence, including tackling serious sexual offences and domestic violence.
- National Indicator 34; APACS indicator: Domestic murder (although entitled murder, the technical definition is actually that of homicide which includes manslaughter as well as murder).
- Home Office domestic violence plan.

2.2 Domestic violence: incidents

Key statistic: Domestic violence: incidents

There are two ways of counting the extent of domestic violence: first - incidents (consistent with recorded crime and criminal statistics) and second - prevalence. Further differences enable distinctions to be made about more 'serious' violent crime.

Technical definition³³

2.2.1 Domestic violence – incidents

2.2.2 Domestic violence – incidents - all

2.2.3 Domestic violence – Grievous bodily harm and attempted murder

2.2.4 Domestic violence – actual bodily harm

2.2.5 Domestic violence – common assault

2.2.6 Domestic violence - other

Strand availability

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Disability

Age

Religion or belief

Social class

Geographic area availability

England and Wales

England

Wales

Data source

British Crime Survey self-completion modules on domestic violence and sexual assault: 2001; 2004³⁴

³³ The data required to monitor several further forms of serious gender based violence do not exist in robust form; so no key statistics or indicators are proposed. However, data collection has begun in these areas and they remain sites for future development. They include: Female genital mutilation; Forced marriage; Trafficking.

³⁴ Since 2004 only prevalence, not incidents, of domestic violence / intimate partner violence is available. Incidents require revision to BCS questionnaire; but are essential to produce data comparable with recorded crime. Distinctions related to the seriousness of violent crime categories, currently depend on proxy estimates of injury from the Conflict Tactics Scale. Ideally they would be collected directly, as for other crimes. These distinctions are made by the police in their recorded crime categories by which the police record domestic violence incidents (where domestic violence is flagged as a cross-cutting classification).

Notes

The Scottish Crime and Victimisation Survey (SCVS) self-completion module on partner abuse, includes questions on the frequency of abuse (distinguishing between threats and force).

The BCS and SCVS include relevant questions in the main questionnaire. However, disclosure rates are so low that data are not conventionally used.

Examples of current or suggested use

- PSA 23, Priority Action 1: reduce the most serious violence, including tackling serious sexual offences and domestic violence.
- National Indicator 15 and APACS 'Serious violent crime': (Domestic violence – Grievous bodily harm and attempted murder)
- National Indicator 20 and APACS 'Assault with injury crime': (Domestic violence – actual bodily harm)

2.3 Repeat incidents of domestic violence

Key statistic: Repeat incidents of domestic violence

Technical definition

2.3.1 Repeat incidents of domestic violence recorded by the police (England and Wales)

Geographic area availability

England and Wales (could be calculated)

England (could be calculated)

Wales (could be calculated)

Region (Government Office Region) (could be calculated)

Police Force Area and Crown Prosecution Service Areas

Data source

Police records - a system of flagging domestic offences within police records of recorded crime is being developed; these data are not yet in the public domain.

Technical definition

2.3.2 Repeat incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police (Scotland)

Geographic area availability

Scotland

Police Force Area

Data source

Domestic abuse recorded by the police in Scotland.

Technical definition

2.3.3 Repeat incidents of domestic violence recorded by the British Crime Survey

Strand availability

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Disability

Age

Religion or belief

Social class

Geographic area availability

England and Wales

England

Wales

Data source

British Crime Survey 2001 (self-completion module)

Since 2004, the BCS self-completion module collects data on only prevalence, not incidents, of domestic violence.

Technical definition

2.3.4 Frequency of partner abuse (threats and force) recorded by the Scottish Crime and Victimisation Survey

Strand availability

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Disability

Age

Religion or belief

Social class

Geographical area availability

Scotland

Data source

SCVS self-completion module (partner abuse) questions on frequency of abuse (threats and force)

Examples of current or suggested use

- PSA 23, Priority Action 1: reduce the most serious violence, including tackling serious sexual offences and domestic violence.
- National Indicator 32 and APACS
- Home Affairs Select Committee (2006) recommended that recorded crime and criminal statistics should be differentiated by whether or not they are domestic.

2.4 Domestic violence – prevalence

Key statistic: Prevalence of domestic violence in the population

Technical definition

2.4.1 Domestic violence – prevalence - all

2.4.2 Domestic violence – grievous bodily harm and attempted murder

2.4.3 Domestic violence – actual bodily harm

2.4.4 Domestic violence – common assault

2.4.5 Domestic violence – other

Strand availability

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Disability

Age

Religion or belief

Social class

Geographic area availability

England and Wales

England

Wales

Data source

British Crime Survey self-completion modules on domestic violence and sexual assault: 2001; 2004³⁵

Examples of current or suggested use

- EOC
- Home Office domestic violence plan
- National Indicator 15 and APACS 'Serious violent crime': (Domestic violence – Grievous bodily harm and attempted murder)
- National Indicator 20 and APACS 'Assault with injury crime': (Domestic violence – actual bodily harm)
- EVAW

³⁵ Distinctions related to seriousness of violent crime categories currently depend on proxy estimates of injury from the Conflict Tactics Scale; ideally they would be collected directly as for other crimes. These distinctions are made by the police in their recorded crime categories by which the police record domestic violence incidents (where domestic violence is flagged as a cross-cutting classification).

2.5 Intimate partner violence: incidents

Key statistic: Intimate partner violence (sub-set of domestic violence that is partner on partner) incidents

Technical definition

- 2.5.1 Intimate partner violence – incidents – all
- 2.5.2 Intimate partner violence – grievous bodily harm and attempted murder
- 2.5.3 Intimate partner violence – actual bodily harm
- 2.5.4 Intimate partner violence – common assault
- 2.5.5 Intimate partner violence – other

Strand availability

- Sex
- Ethnicity / race
- Disability
- Age
- Religion or belief
- Social class

Geographic area availability

- England and Wales
- England
- Wales
- Scotland

Data source

BCS self-completion modules on domestic violence and sexual assault: 2001; 2004³⁶
 SCVS self-completion module on partner abuse

Examples of current or suggested use

- PSA 23, Priority Action 1: reduce the most serious violence, including tackling serious sexual offences and domestic violence.
- National Indicator 15 and APACS 'Serious violent crime': (Intimate partner violence – Grievous bodily harm and attempted murder)
- National Indicator 20 and APACS 'Assault with injury crime': (Intimate partner violence – actual bodily harm)

³⁶ Since 2004, only prevalence, not incidents of domestic violence / intimate partner violence is available. Incidents require revision to BCS questionnaire; but are essential to produce data comparable with recorded crime. Distinctions related to the seriousness of violent crime categories currently depend on proxy estimates of injury from the Conflict Tactics Scale; ideally they would be collected directly as for other crimes. These distinctions are made by the police in their recorded crime categories by which the police record domestic violence incidents (where domestic violence is flagged as a cross-cutting classification).

2.6 Intimate partner violence – prevalence

Key Statistic: Prevalence of intimate partner violence

Technical definition

- 2.6.1 Intimate partner violence – prevalence – all
- 2.6.3 Intimate partner violence – grievous bodily harm and attempted murder
- 2.6.4 Intimate partner violence – actual bodily harm
- 2.6.5 Intimate partner violence – common assault
- 2.6.6 Domestic violence – other

Strand availability

- Sex
- Ethnicity / race
- Disability
- Age
- Religion or belief
- Social class

Geographic area availability

- England and Wales
- England
- Wales
- Scotland

Data source

BCS self-completion modules on domestic violence and sexual assault: 2001; 2004³⁷
SCVS self-completion module on partner abuse

Examples of current or suggested use

- PSA 23, Priority Action 1: reduce the most serious violence, including tackling serious sexual offences and domestic violence
- National Indicator 15 and APACS 'Serious violent crime': (intimate partner violence – grievous bodily harm and attempted murder)
- National Indicator 20 and APACS 'Assault with injury crime': (Intimate partner violence – actual bodily harm)
- Home Office domestic violence plan
- EOC
- EVAW

³⁷ Distinctions related to seriousness of violent crime categories currently depend on proxy estimates of injury from the Conflict Tactics Scale; ideally they would be collected directly as for other crimes. These distinctions are made by the police in their recorded crime categories by which the police record domestic violence incidents (where domestic violence is flagged as a cross-cutting classification).

2.7 Rape

Key Statistic: Rape

Technical definition

2.7.1 Rape – incidents

2.7.2 Rape – prevalence

Strand availability

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Disability

Age

Religion or belief

Social class

Geographic area availability

England and Wales

England

Wales

Data source

BCS self-completion modules on sexual assault: 2001; 2004

Examples of current or suggested use

- PSA 23, Priority Action 1: reduce the most serious violence, including tackling serious sexual offences and domestic violence.
- National Indicator 15 and APACS 'Serious violent crime'
- EVAW

2.8 Sexual assault

Key statistic: Sexual assault

Technical definition

2.8.1 Sexual assault – incidents

2.8.2 Sexual assault – prevalence

Strand availability

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Disability

Age

Religion or belief

Social class

Geographic area availability

England and Wales

England

Wales

Data source

BCS self-completion modules on sexual assault: 2001; 2004

Examples of current or suggested use

- PSA 23, Priority Action 1: reduce the most serious violence, including tackling serious sexual offences and domestic violence.
- National Indicator 15 and APACS 'Serious violent crime'
- EVAW

2.9 Stalking

Key statistic: Stalking

Technical definition

Harassed on at least two occasions.

2.9.1 Stalking – number of victims

2.9.2 Stalking – prevalence

Strand availability

Sex

Ethnicity

Disability

Age

Social class

Geographic area availability

England and Wales

England

Wales

Data source

BCS self-completion modules on inter-personal violence, 2001, 2004 - and sexual assault, 2004

Examples of current or suggested use

- Home Office
- End Violence Against Women

2.10 Domestic violence services

Key statistic: Domestic violence services

Technical definition

The quantity and quality of domestic violence services commissioned by Local Authorities (these include refuges, advocacy and 'one stop shop' advice and support centres, and specialist counselling services).

Geographic area availability

England (could be calculated)

Local authority (England)

Data source

Local authorities (provided this under the Best Vale Performance Indicator (BVPI), which is now discontinued).

Research by End Violence Against Women (EVAW) (includes Scotland and Northern Ireland)

Examples of current or suggested use

- Local Authority BVPI (discontinued)
- Home Office
- EHRC
- EVAW

2.11 Sexual violence services

Key statistic: Sexual violence services

Technical definition

Specialist support to victims of a serious sexual offence (these include Sexual Assault Referral Centres (SARCs), rape crisis centres and phone lines).

Geographic area availability

England (could be calculated)

Local authority (England)

Data source

Department for Communities and Local Government data base

Examples of current or suggested use

- National Indicators for Local Authorities Indicator 26
- Assessments of Policing and Community Safety (APACS) indicator
- EHRC
- End Violence Against Women

2.12 Hate crime

Key statistic: Hate crime (race; religion; disability; sexual orientation)

Technical definition

Crime that is motivated by hatred related to race, religion, disability or sexual orientation. It is measured in two main ways:

- 2.12.1 Hate crime incidents: the amount of hate crime in the population, as measured in the crime surveys (BCS and SCVS).
- 2.12.2 Hate crime incidents reported to the police: hate crime that is reported to, and recorded by, the police.

In addition, development work is being undertaken by the Crown Prosecution Service (England and Wales) on hate crime, see below.

Strand availability

Varies by source (that is, whether it is recorded crime or survey data, and the differences between England and Wales, and Scotland)

Geographic area availability

England and Wales

England

Wales

Scotland

Data source

Surveys: British Crime Survey; Scottish Crime and Victimation Survey

Administrative Statistics: Recorded crime statistics (England and Wales; Scotland)

The Crown Prosecution Service (England and Wales) collates information on racist incidents and religiously aggravated crime, see: CPS, Management Information Branch (2007c) *Racist and Religious Incidence Monitoring: Annual Report 2006-07*. The CPS (2007a: 39) proposes that from 2008-09 an annual report on hate crimes will be published with performance data on homophobic and transphobic crime, along with data on other hate crimes.

Examples of current or suggested use

- ONS review of equality data
- Stonewall³⁸
- Crown Prosecution Service
- Race Equality in Public Services (DCLG)
- Scottish Government National Indicator 30 Reduce overall crime victimisation rates

³⁸ See Stonewall for more information about existing studies of homophobic crimes.

2.13 Harassment

Key statistic: Harassment

Technical definition

Harassment differs from stalking in two respects: harassment may affect any minority groups (sex, ethnicity / race, disability, age, sexual orientation, religion or belief); and the focus is on the workplace and other public locations (for example, educational institutions).

2.13.1 Harassment – number of victims

2.13.2 Harassment – prevalence

Strand availability

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Age

Sexual orientation

Religion or belief

Social class

Geographic area availability

Great Britain

Data source

Data on sexual harassment are collected in the Fair Treatment at Work Survey (DWP)

Examples of current or suggested use

- Trade unions

2.14 Fear of crime

Key statistic: Fear of crime

Technical definition

2.14.1 Fear of going out alone after dark

2.14.2 Fear of being alone in own home at night

2.14.3 Worry about crime

2.14.4 Impact of fear of crime on equality of life

Strand availability

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Disability

Age

Religion or belief

Social class

Geographic area availability

England and Wales

England

Wales

Scotland

Data source

British Crime Survey

Scottish Crime and Victimisation Survey (except 2.14.4)

Examples of current or suggested use

- ONS Review
- EOC
- Race Equality in Public Services
- Sustainable Development Indicator 39
- Age Concern

2.15 People killed or seriously injured in road accidents

Key statistic: People killed or seriously injured in road accidents

Technical definition

2.15.1 People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents

2.15.2 Children killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents

Strand availability

Age (children; all people)

Geographic area availability

Great Britain

England (could be calculated)

Scotland

Local Authority (England; Scotland)

Police force area (Scotland)

Data source

Department of Transport

England: Collected by Local Authorities for Department for Communities and Local Government

Scotland: Police force data collated by the Scottish Government ('Stats 19' data)

Examples of current or suggested use

- (All people) National Indicator 47; updated from BVPI 99a
- (Children) National Indicator 48; updated from BVPI 99b
- Sustainable Development Indicator 58

3. Health

3.1 Self-reported general health

Key statistic: Self-reported general health

Technical definition

3.1.1 Self-reported health: bad / very bad or poor

Self reported health: proportion reporting health as bad or very bad (England and Scotland) and poor (Wales)

Strand availability

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Disability

Age

Social class

Geographic area availability

Great Britain

England

Scotland

Wales

Data source

Health Survey for England; Scottish Health Survey; and Welsh Health Survey

Technical definition

3.1.2 Self-reported health: 'not good'

Strand availability

Sex

Disability

Ethnicity / race

Age

Religion or belief

Social class

Geographic area availability

Great Britain

England and Wales

Scotland

Data source

Census 2001(England and Wales); Census 2001 (Scotland)

In order to encompass religious differences of respondents, it would be possible to use the Census. The major limitation of this source is that the Census is only carried out every 10 years.

Technical definition

3.1.3 Self-reported general health: 'not good'

Strand availability

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Disability

Age

Social class

Geographic area availability

Great Britain

England

Wales

Scotland

Data source

General Household Survey

This would provide coverage of GB, but lacks information relating to religion of the respondent. Nevertheless, given its incorporation into the Integrated Household Survey, information on religion should become available in future.

Examples of current or suggested use

- ONS Review of Equality Data
- Race Equality in Public Services (DCLG)
- Sustainable Development Indicator 50/68

3.2 Psychosocial health

Key statistic: Psychosocial health

Technical definition

Proportion scoring Four or above on a test of psychosocial well-being (GHQ-12)

(For Wales: possible use of Mental Component Summary score (SF-36)³⁹

Strand availability

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Disability

Age

Social class

Religion (for Scottish Survey)

Geographic area availability

Great Britain

England

Wales

Scotland

Data source

Health Survey for England; Scottish Health Survey; and Welsh Health Survey

Examples of current or suggested use

- Office for Disability Issues

³⁹ The Health Survey for England and the Scottish Health Survey, both use the General Health Questionnaire 12 measure, whereas the Welsh Health Survey uses the SF-36 measure (for details on SF-36, see Thomas, 2006; Dolman et al., 2007: 16).

3.3 Positive mental health

Key statistic: Positive mental health

Technical definition

The definition used in National Indicator 20 Scotland: Mental wellbeing derived from average score on the Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale (WEMWBS) of adults aged 16+ years.

Strand availability

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Disability

Age

Religion

Geographic area availability

Scotland

Data source

Scottish Health Survey, from 2008 onwards.

Examples of current or suggested use

This is a new measure - the Warwick Edinburgh Mental Well-Being Scale (WEMBS), is due to be included in the Sustainable Development set of indicators (DEFRA, 2007: 131) and is suggested by the ONS in their Review of the Equality Data.

- National Indicator 20 Mental Well-being (Scotland).

3.4 Waiting times

Key statistic: Waiting times

Technical definition

- 3.4.1 Waiting times from referral to treatment for admitted patients (England)
- 3.4.2 Waiting times from referral to treatment for non-admitted patients (England)
- 3.4.3 Waiting time between referral by GP and treatment in hospital (Wales) (inpatient and day case admission; outpatient appointment)
- 3.4.4 Number of patients waiting more than 15 weeks for hospital inpatient or day case treatment (Scotland)

Strand availability

-

Geographic area availability

England

Wales

Scotland

Local: Trust; Health Board

Data source

England: Primary Care Trusts; Referral to treatment times (RTT) monthly data collection

Wales: Waiting Lists are reported by NHS Trusts via the Welsh Business Service Centres (BSCs).

Scotland: New Ways waiting times statistics

Examples of current or suggested use

- PSA 19, Ensure better care for all
- National Indicator 24 (Scotland)
- WAG NHS Wales target

3.5 Access for women to maternity services

Key statistic: Access for women to maternity services

Technical definition

The percentage of women who have seen a midwife (or obstetrician) for health and social care and assessment of needs and risks by 12 weeks of their pregnancy.

Strand availability

-

Geographic area availability

England

Data source

New measure - information to be collected by the Information Centre and will be provided through Hospital Episode Statistics collection.⁴⁰

Examples of current or suggested use

- PSA 19, Ensure better care for all

⁴⁰ Definition and details on source from PSA 19 (2007).

3.6 Access to psychological therapies

Key statistic: Access to psychological therapies

Technical definition

The proportion of people with depression and / or anxiety disorders who are offered psychological therapies. A comparison of: the number of people who have depression and / or anxiety disorders; the number of people who are diagnosed with depression and / or anxiety disorders; and the number of people who are offered psychological therapies.

Strand availability

PSA 18 notes that a breakdown of the data by gender, sexuality, age, disability and ethnicity / race should be feasible.

Geographic area availability

England

Data source

New dataset - data to be provided by Primary Care Trusts.⁴¹

Examples of current or suggested use

- PSA 18, Promote better health and wellbeing for all

⁴¹ Definition and details on dataset from PSA 18 (2007).

3.7 Experience of patients / users

Key statistic: Experience of patients / users

Technical definition

3.7.1 The self reported experience of patients / users (England)

Comparison of self-reported experience by strand (this is dependent on availability of information). The patient / user experience encompasses 5 key dimensions: access and waiting; safe, high quality coordinated care; building closer relationships; clean, friendly comfortable place to be; and better information, more choice. The services and settings covered include: Inpatients; Outpatients; Emergency care; Maternity care; Mental health services; Primary care services; Ambulance services.

Strand availability

-

Geographic area availability

England

Data source

The national patient survey programme (The Healthcare Commission). Results of the 2007-08 programmes are available in Autumn 2008 via the Department of Health.⁴²

Examples of current or suggested use

- PSA 19, Ensure better care for all

Notes

Scotland: inpatients reporting positive experience of NHS hospitals, source under development (Better Together: Scotland's Patient Experience Programme)

⁴² Definition and details on source from PSA 19 (2007).

3.8 Patient experience of access to primary care

Key statistic: Patient experience of access to primary care

Technical definition

The percentage of people satisfied with access to primary care (telephone access to GP practice; ability to see GP within 48 hours; ability to book GP consultation three or more days ahead; ability to see a specific GP; satisfaction with GP practice opening times).

Comparison of satisfaction level by strand.

Strand availability

-

Geographic area availability

England

Data source

GP patient survey (Department of Health)⁴³

Examples of current or suggested use

- PSA 19, Ensure better care for all

Notes

From 2009-10, there will be additional data on patient satisfaction with overall experience of their GP practice.

⁴³ Definition and details on source from PSA 19 (2007).

4. Education

4.1 Educational attainment at end of compulsory schooling

Key statistic: Educational attainment at end of compulsory schooling

Technical definition

- 4.1.1 Proportion of 16 year olds achieving 5 or more A*-C GCSEs (including English and Maths) by group (England)
- 4.1.2 Proportion of 16 year olds achieving 5 or more A*-C GCSEs (any subject) by group (England)

Strand availability

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Social class, using proxy measures:

- 'Free school meals' eligibility
- Income Deprivation Affecting Children Indices
- ACORN classification 2007
- Neighbourhood Renewal Area (The 91 most deprived Local Authorities in receipt of Neighbourhood Renewal funding)⁴⁴

[Information also provided by: 'Special Educational Needs' status; Degree of rurality; English as a First Language]

Geographic area availability

England

Government Office Region

Local Authority

Data source

National Pupil Database⁴⁵

Technical definition

- 4.1.3 Proportion of pupils attaining 5 or more GCSEs at grade A*-C or equivalent (Wales)

⁴⁴ See Department for Children, Schools and Families, 'Research and Statistics Gateway': <http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/s000759/index.shtml>

⁴⁵ The Office for Disability Issues uses a different data source - the **Youth Cohort Study** - in order to assess educational attainment by disability (rather than Special Educational Needs).

Strand availability

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Social class proxy measure: free school meal entitlement

Information also by Special Educational Needs status

Geographic area availability

Wales

Local Authority

Data source

National Pupil Database (links attainment data with data from Pupil Level Annual Schools Census)

For further details / data, see the Welsh Assembly Government, School Statistics:
<http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/theme/schools/?lang=en>

Technical definition

4.1.4 Proportion of pupils attaining 5 or more awards at SCQF levels 1-3 at end of S4 (Scotland)

4.1.5 Proportion of pupils attaining English and Maths at SCQF level 1-3 (Scotland)

4.1.6 Average tariff scores at end of S4 by pupil characteristics (Scotland)⁴⁶

Strand availability

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Attainment by social class: proxy measures of deprived areas (using Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation); Registration for free school meals

Information on average tariff scores by national identity, asylum status, urban / rural location of school; looked after status; Record of Needs / Individualised Educational Programme status

Geographic area availability

Scotland

Education Authority

Data source

Scottish Qualifications Authority; Scottish Government Schools Census

Notes

This key statistic requires judgement on the comparable level for Scotland, using the Scottish Credit and Qualifications Framework, Standard Grades.

⁴⁶ For further details on Scottish educational framework, see: Scottish Qualifications Authority (2008).

The Office for National Statistics (2005a) states that comparisons of examination results for England, Wales and Northern Ireland with those for Scotland are not straightforward due to different education and examination systems. They have recommended the following as a guide: 5 or more GCSEs at grades A*-C = 5 or more Standard Grades at levels 1-3/Intermediate 2 A-C/Intermediate 1 A-B.

In relation to this key statistic, there are also ongoing changes to consider (for example, the change in the school leaving age - proposed in the Education and Skills Bill)⁴⁷

Examples of current or suggested use

- ONS Review of Equality Data
- Commission for Racial Equality
- Equal Opportunities Commission
- PSA 10, Raise the educational achievement of all children and young people
- PSA 11, Narrow the gap in educational achievement between children from low income and disadvantaged backgrounds and their peers
- Office for Disability Issues
- *Opportunity for all* (DWP)
- Race Equality in Public Services (DCLG)

⁴⁷ House of Commons (2007) *Education and Skills Bill* 12.

4.2 Young people 'Not in Education, Employment or Training' (NEET)

Key statistic: Young people 'Not in Education, Employment or Training' (NEET)

Technical definition

4.2.1 Proportion of 16 to 18 year olds not in education, training or employment (England and Wales)

A 16 to 18 year old is defined as being in education or training, if they are in full-time education, Work Based Learning (WBL), employer funded training, or other education and training. Other education and training covers young people who are studying, but are not included in other categories (for example those attending independent colleges or training centres; those at any college in part-time study not reported as released from a job; or those receiving training or are in part-time education but not currently employed).

Employment: a 16 to 18 year old is defined as being in employment if they are an employee, self-employed, on a WBL programme or an unpaid family worker.

This is the ILO (International Labour Organisation) definition and includes young people in full-time education who also have part-time jobs.' (Details from PSA 14, 2007)

Strand availability

Sex

Ethnicity (England)

Geographic area availability

England

Wales

Data source

Utilises range of administrative and survey data.

England: The PSA details the following sources - Population estimates for 16 to 18 year olds, collected through the Office for National Statistics. The PSA notes that these estimates are a result of subtractions of those in education etc, from a base population estimate and are therefore subject to the weaknesses of those systems. It is not possible to disaggregate such estimates by ethnicity, for example. Local level information is unavailable due to insufficient Labour Force Survey sample sizes. The PSA (2007) states that the Client Caseload Information System will be used for local level monitoring.

Administrative data about those who are participating in education and training in: schools (annual Schools Census); further education (Individualised Learner Record); higher education (Higher Education Statistics Agency); and through the Learning and Skills Council (LSC) funded work-based learning (Individualised Learner Record). Data about those in non-government supported training, in employment and those who are NEET using proportions from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) (Details on sources from PSA 14, Indicator 1, 2007).

Wales: Welsh Assembly Government (available from 'StatsWales': post-16 education and training, pupil destinations data).

For data on ethnicity (England), the Connexions Service Management Information represents the best source (ONS, 2007b).

Alternative sources: Possible use of Youth Cohort Study for information on disabled young people not in education, employment or training.

Technical definition

4.2.2 Proportion of school leavers in positive and sustained destinations (Scotland)

School leavers undertaking Further Education (FE) or Higher Education (HE) courses, or in employment or training in the following March / April after leaving school, divided by the population of school leavers. People who are volunteering will be included in the positive destination category. This is based on the school leavers from publicly funded schools, excluding schools in the independent sector and independent special schools (Details from National Indicator 10, Scottish Government).

Strand availability

-

Geographic area availability

Scotland

Data source

National Statistics 'School Leavers Destination Survey. The data are to be collected by Careers Scotland and published by the Scottish Government (Details from National Indicator 10, Scottish Government).

Examples of current or suggested use

- PSA 14, Increase the number of children and young people on the path to success
- Scottish Government National Indicator 10 (Increase the proportion of school leavers (from Scottish publicly funded schools) in positive and sustained destinations (FE, HE, employment or training))
- Sustainable Development Indicator 44
- The Poverty Site, indicator 18

4.3 Qualification level amongst young people

Key statistic: Qualification level amongst young people

Technical definition

4.3.1 Proportion of young people achieving Level three at age 19 (England)

Definitions from the PSA 10, indicator 6, 2007: 'Proportion of young people: This is defined as the number of individuals in a cohort gaining level three qualifications at 19 years old, divided by the size of the cohort at age 14 (measured by the Annual School Census).

Level three at 19: The following achievements are currently counted as achievement at level three:

- 1 AS level (including VCE) at grades A to E equals 25 per cent
- 1 A/A2 level (including VCE) at grades A to E equals 50 per cent
- 1 Advanced GNVQ pass equals 100 per cent
- 1 NVQ pass at level 3 or higher equals 100 per cent
- 1 'full' VRQ pass at level 3 or higher equals 100 per cent

AS and A/A2 levels are subject to discounting - for example, if a learner gains 1 AS level (25 per cent) in 2004 and 1 A/A2 level (50 per cent) in the same subject in 2005, discounting means the learner has 25 per cent of a full level 2 in 2004 and 50 per cent in 2005 as the AS level is replaced by the A/A2 level.'

Strand availability

Sex

Geographic area availability

England

Data source

Created through matched administrative data from the Pupil Level Schools Census database; Awarding bodies; National Pupil Database; National Information System for Vocational Qualifications; and the Individualised Learner Record database (Details: PSA 10, indicator 6)

Notes

The Office for Disability Issues proposes using the Youth Cohort Study, as it is the data set which has information on whether or not respondents are disabled. However, it notes that sample sizes tend to be small and there is considerable volatility over time in the reporting of disability.

Technical definition

4.3.2 Proportion of 19 year olds without a basic qualification

4.3.3 Proportion of 20-24 year olds without a basic qualification

Basic qualifications as NVQ2 or its academic equivalent (e.g. 5 or more GCSEs)

Strand availability

Sex
Ethnicity / race
Disability
Age
Religion or belief
Social class

Geographic area availability

United Kingdom
Great Britain (possible by recalculating)
England
Wales
Scotland
Northern Ireland

Data source

Labour Force Survey

Examples of current or suggested use

- PSA 10, Raise the educational achievement of all children and young people
- Office for Disability Issues
- The Poverty Site, indicator 17

4.4 Participation in Higher Education

Key statistic: Participation in Higher Education

Technical definition

Participation in Higher Education institutions (UK)

Strand

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Disability

Age

Data available by institution on participation of students from under-represented groups (for example, low participation neighbourhoods)

Geographic area availability

UK

Great Britain

England

Wales

Scotland

Northern Ireland

Data source

Higher Education Statistics Agency

Examples of current or suggested use

- Commission for Racial Equality
- PSA 2, Improve the skills of the population
- Race Equality in Public Services (DCLG)
- PSA 11 Narrow the gap in educational achievement between children from low income and disadvantaged backgrounds and their peers

4.5 Proportion of young people with experience of Higher Education by age 19

Key statistic: Proportion of young people with experience of Higher Education by age 19

Technical definition

4.5.1 Proportion of young people with experience of Higher Education by age 19 (England and Wales)

Strand availability

Sex
Ethnicity / race
Disability
Age
Social class

Geographic area availability

England and Wales

Data source

Youth Cohort Study⁴⁸

Technical definition

4.5.2 Proportion of young people with experience of Higher Education by age 19 (Scotland)

Strand availability

Sex
Ethnicity / race
Disability

Geographic area availability

Scotland
Local Authority

Data source

Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA)
Scottish Funding Council (SFC)

Examples of current or suggested use

- Office for Disability Issues

⁴⁸ The Office for Disability Issues use data from the Youth Cohort Study in which respondents report whether or not they are disabled. However, the ODI (2007) notes that there is considerable volatility over time in reporting, and sample sizes tend to be small.

4.6 Attainment in Higher Education

Key statistic: Attainment in Higher Education

Technical definition

4.6.1 Attainment of first or upper second class degree by first degree qualifiers

4.6.2 Class of first degree by first degree qualifiers

Strand availability

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Disability

Age

Geographic area availability

United Kingdom

Great Britain

England

Wales

Scotland

Northern Ireland

Data source

Higher Education Statistics Agency

Examples of current or suggested use

- Office of Disability Issues
- Race Equality in Public Services (DCLG)

4.7 Qualification level

Key statistic: Qualification level

Technical definition

- 4.7.1 Proportion of working age population with no qualifications
- 4.7.2 Proportion of working age population with at least Level 1 qualifications or equivalent
- 4.7.3 Proportion of working age population with at least Level 2 qualifications or equivalent
- 4.7.4 Proportion of working age population with at least Level 3 qualifications or equivalent
- 4.7.5 Proportion of working age population with at least Level 4 qualifications or equivalent
- 4.7.6 Proportion of working age population with Level 5 qualifications and above or equivalent
- 4.7.7 Proportion of 25 to 64 year olds qualified to degree level or above

Strand availability

- Sex
- Ethnicity / race
- Disability
- Age
- Religion or belief
- Social class

Geographic area availability

- United Kingdom
- Great Britain (possible by recalculating)
- England
- Wales
- Scotland
- Northern Ireland

Data source

Labour Force Survey

Examples of current or suggested use

- Disability Rights Commission
- PSA 2, Improve the skills of the population
- Office for Disability Issues

Notes

These statistics concern achievement, and are measured in terms of the National Qualifications Framework (this applies to England, Northern Ireland and Wales), which comprises of 8 levels. The first 4 levels are:

Entry level: for example, Entry level certificates / Skills for Life entry level (basic knowledge and skills)

Level 1: for example, GCSE Grades D-G / Key skills level 1, NVQs (basic knowledge and skills)

Level 2: for example, GCSEs Grades A*-C / Key skills level 2

Level 3: for example, A Levels

Levels 4-8 of the National Qualifications Framework broadly correspond to the levels in the Framework for Higher Education Qualifications (FHEQ):

Certificate level: for example, Certificate of Higher Education

Intermediate level: for example, Foundation degree

Honours level: for example, Bachelors degree with honours

Masters level: for example, Graduate certificates and diplomas

Doctoral level: for example, Doctorates⁴⁹

Scotland uses the Scottish Credit and Qualifications Framework, which has 12 levels from entry level to doctoral level.⁵⁰

⁴⁹ Information on the National Qualifications Framework from the Qualifications and Curriculum Authority and Directgov Education and Learning.

⁵⁰ See the Scottish Qualifications Authority for further details.

4.8 Segregation in education

Key statistic: Segregation in education

Technical definition

4.8.1 Segregation in education at A Level

Proportion of subjects at A level or equivalent that are dominated by either male or female pupils aged 16 -18 in schools and Further Education colleges (that is, have at least twice as many entries for males / females)

Strand availability

Sex

Geographic area availability

England, Wales and Northern Ireland

Data source

Department for Schools, Children and Families; Department for Innovation, Universities and Skills. 'Education and training statistics for the United Kingdom', internet only resource:

<http://www.dfes.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/VOL/v000696/index.shtml>

Technical definition

4.8.2 Segregation in education at degree level

Sex distribution of tertiary education graduates by field of study (Education Science; Health and welfare; Humanities and arts; Social sciences, business and law; Agriculture and veterinary; Science, mathematics and computing; Engineering, manufacturing and construction)

Strand availability

Sex

Geographic area availability

United Kingdom

Data source

European Commission (2008a) *Report on equality between women and men*.

Technical definition

4.8.3 Segregation in education: advanced research level

Proportion of male and female students who qualify with PhDs in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) at UK Higher Education Institutes (HEIs)

(Adapted from PSA 4, 2007)

Strand availability

Sex

Geographic area availability

United Kingdom

Great Britain

England

Wales

Scotland

Northern Ireland

Data source

Higher Education Statistics Agency

Examples of current or suggested use

- Equal Opportunities Commission
- PSA 4, Promote world class science and innovation in the UK
- European Commission

4.9 Life long learning

Key statistic: Participation in life long learning

Technical definition

Percentage of the population aged 25-64 participating in education and training over the four weeks prior to the survey.

Strand availability

Sex
Ethnicity / race
Disability
Age
Religion or belief
Social class

Geographic area availability

United Kingdom

Data source

European Commission (2008a) *Report on equality between women and men*. Labour Force Survey data.

Examples of current or suggested use

- European Commission

4.10 Participation of older people in further education

Key statistic: Participation of older people in further education

Technical definition

Number of people aged 60 and over in state supported learning (further education and adult community learning).

Strand availability

Age

Geographic area availability

England

Data source

Learning and Skills Council (England)

Examples of current or suggested use

- Age Concern

5. Standard of living

5.1 Poverty (risk of living in low-income household)

Key statistic: Risk of living in low-income household

Technical definition

- 5.1.1 Proportion of people living in low-income households (60 per cent of contemporary median income, before housing costs)
- 5.1.2 Proportion of people living in low-income households (50 per cent of contemporary median income, before housing costs)
- 5.1.3 Proportion of people living in low-income households (60 per cent of 1998/99 median income uprated in line with prices, before housing costs)
- 5.1.4 Proportion of people living in low-income households (60 per cent of contemporary median income, after housing costs)
- 5.1.5 Proportion of people living in low-income households (50 per cent of contemporary median income, after housing costs)
- 5.1.6 Proportion of people living in low-income households (60 per cent of 1998/99 median income uprated in line with prices, after housing costs)

Strand availability

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Disability

Age

Geographic area availability

United Kingdom

Great Britain

England

Wales

Scotland

Northern Ireland

Data source

Department for Work and Pensions (2008) *Households Below Average Income: an analysis of the income distribution 1994/95-2005/06*. (Uses data from the DWP Family Resources Survey)

Examples of current or suggested use

- Disability Rights Commission
- PSA 17, Tackle poverty and promote greater independence and wellbeing in later life
- National Indicator 14 (Scotland) Decrease the proportion of individuals living in poverty

- Race Equality in Public Services (DCLG)
- Age Concern

5.2 At-risk of poverty rates

Key statistic: At-risk of poverty rates

Technical definition

5.2.1 At-risk of poverty rate before social transfers

5.2.2 At-risk of poverty rate after social transfers

Defined as: the share of persons with an equivalised disposable income below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60 per cent of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers). This share is calculated before social transfers (original income including pensions, but excluding all other social transfers) and after social transfers (total income) (definition from Eurostat, 2007).

5.2.3 At-persistent-risk of poverty rate

Defined as: the share of persons with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold in the current year and in at least two of the preceding three years. The threshold is set at 60 per cent of the national median equivalised disposable income (definition from Eurostat, 2007).

Strand availability

Sex

[Information on at-risk of poverty rate after social transfer for older people: women and men aged 65 and over compiled in European Commission annual report on equality between women and men].

Geographic area availability

United Kingdom

Data source

Eurostat (Structural indicators: social cohesion)

Uses data from EU-SILC (General Household Survey) therefore, data for other strands are potentially available, as well as disaggregation by geographical area.

Alternative data source: Department for Work and Pensions (2008) *Households Below Average Income: an analysis of the income distribution 1994/95-2005/06*. (Uses data from the Family Resources Survey and British Household Panel Survey).

Examples of current or suggested use

- European Commission

5.3 Material deprivation

Key statistic: Material deprivation (household)

Technical definition

The proportion of people living in households who are affected by material deprivation.

Material deprivation: The Family Resources Survey asks respondents whether they have / are able to afford various goods and services. Material deprivation is defined on the basis of those items that cannot be afforded.

Strand availability

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Disability

Age

Geographic area availability

United Kingdom

Great Britain

England

Wales

Scotland

Northern Ireland

Data source

Family Resources Survey

Examples of current or suggested use

- Office for Disability Issues

5.4 Child poverty

Key statistic: Proportion of children living in poverty

Technical definition

- 5.4.1 Proportion of children in relative low-income households before housing costs
- 5.4.2 Proportion of children in absolute low-income households before housing costs
- 5.4.3 Proportion of children in relative low-income households after housing costs
- 5.4.4 Proportion of children in absolute low-income households after housing costs

A child is any individual aged under 16 or an unmarried 16 to 19 year old in full-time non-advanced education, or in approved training.

Relative low-income households: Households with incomes below 60 per cent contemporary median income, equivalised using the Modified OECD scale (that is, adjusted to take into account variations in both the size and composition of the households, based on the notion that a family of several people needs a higher income than a single person in order to enjoy a comparable standard of living).

Absolute low-income households: Households with incomes of less than 60 per cent of median income held constant in real terms from a 1998-99 baseline, equivalised using the Modified OECD scale.⁵¹

- 5.4.5 Proportion of children in relative low-income households and material deprivation before housing costs
- 5.4.6 Proportion of children in relative low-income households and material deprivation after housing costs

Relative low-income households and material deprivation: Households below 70 per cent contemporary median income, equivalised using the Modified OECD scale and in material deprivation, using a prevalence weighted approach.

Material deprivation: The survey asks respondents whether they have 21 goods and services, both child and household items. If they do not have them, they are asked

⁵¹ Definition of key terms from PSA 9 (2007).

whether this is because they do not want them or because they cannot afford them. Material deprivation is defined on the basis of those items that cannot be afforded.⁵²

Strand availability

Ethnic group

Disability

Information also by family type (that is, lone parent; couple with children) and economic status of benefit unit.

Geographic area availability

United Kingdom

Great Britain

England

Wales

Scotland

Northern Ireland

Data source

Family Resources Survey / Households Below Average Income, Department for Work and Pensions (2008) *Households Below Average Income: an analysis of the income distribution 1994/95-2005/06*. (Uses data from the DWP Family Resources Survey).

Examples of current or suggested use

- PSA 9, Halve the number of children in poverty by 2010-11, on the way to eradicating child poverty by 2020
- Commission for Racial Equality
- Disability Rights Commission

⁵² The questions asked in the Family Resources Survey (FRS): Do you and your family have... / Are you and your family able to afford... *Adult deprivation*: 1. A holiday away from home for at least one week a year, whilst not staying with relatives at their home. 2. Replace any worn out furniture. 3. A small amount of money to spend each week on yourself, not on your family. 4. Regular savings (of £10 pounds a month or more) for rainy days or retirement. 5. Insurance of contents of dwelling. 6. Have friends or family around for a drink or meal at least once a month. 7. A hobby or leisure activity. 8. Replace or repair major electrical goods such as refrigerator or washing machine, when broken. 9. In winter, able to keep this accommodation warm enough. 10. Two pairs of all weather shoes for each adult. 11. Enough money to keep your home in a decent state of repair. *Child deprivation*: 12. Outdoor space / facilities to play safely. 13. A holiday away from home at least one week a year with his or her family. 14. Swimming at least once a month. 15. A hobby or leisure activity. 16. Friends round for tea or a snack once a fortnight. 17. Enough bedrooms for every child over 10 of different sex to have his or her own bedroom. 18. Leisure equipment (e.g. sports equipment or a bicycle). 19. Celebrations on special occasions such as birthdays Christmas or other religious festivals. 20. Play group / nursery / toddler group at least once a week for preschool aged children. 21. Going on a school trip at least once a term for school aged children.

Details of questions on material deprivation, and definition of key terms, from PSA 9: Halve the number of children in poverty by 2010-11, on the way to eradicating child poverty by 2020 (from PSA 9, 2007).

- Office for Disability Issues
- Race Equality in Public Services (DCLG)
- Sustainable Development Indicator 43

5.5 Average income

Key statistic: Average income

Technical definition

5.5.1 Median income by group (after tax), before housing costs

5.5.2 Median income by group (after tax), after housing costs

5.5.3 Mean income by group (after tax), before housing costs

5.5.4 Mean income by group (after tax), after housing costs

Income is defined as income from all sources (earnings, pensions, investments, benefits, tax credits).

Strand availability

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Disability

Age

Geographic area availability

United Kingdom

Great Britain

England

Wales

Scotland

Northern Ireland

Data source

Family Resources Survey

Department of Work and Pensions: *Pensioners' Income Series 2005/06*

The Department for Work and Pensions used to publish the *Individual Incomes of men and women* based on data from the Family Resources Survey. This report is no longer compiled, though the data are still collected.

Alternative possibility: use of General Household Survey EU-SILC data

Examples of current or suggested use

- Equal Opportunities Commission
- Age Concern

5.6 Inequality of income distribution

Key statistic: Inequality of income distribution between households

Technical definition

5.6.1 Inequality of income distribution: Gini coefficient (before housing costs)

5.6.2 Inequality of income distribution: Gini coefficient (after housing costs)

Gini coefficient: an international standard summary measure of inequality. It can take values from zero to 100, where a value of zero would indicate total equality, with each household having an equal share of income, while higher values indicate greater inequality (DWP, 2008: 172). The Gini coefficient represents a measure of the way in which different groups of households receive differing shares of total household income (ONS, 2008j).

Geographic area availability

United Kingdom

Data source

Department for Work and Pensions (2008) *Households Below Average Income: an analysis of the income distribution 1994/95-2005/06* (uses data from the DWP Family Resources Survey).

Technical definition

5.6.3 Inequality of income distribution: income quintile share ratio

The ratio of total income received by the 20 per cent of the population with the highest income (top quintile) to that received by the 20 per cent of the population with the lowest income (lowest quintile). Income is understood as equivalised disposable income. For the equivalence, the modified OECD equivalence scale is used, which assigns a weight of 1.0 to the first household member aged 14 or over, 0.5 to each additional member aged 14 or more, and 0.3 to each member aged less than 14 years (definition from Eurostat 2007).

Geographic area availability

United Kingdom

Data source

Eurostat (Structural indicators: social cohesion) (data from the EU-SILC survey).

Alternative source: DWP (2008) *Households Below Average Income: an analysis of the income distribution 1994/95-2005/06* (data from DWP Family Resources Survey).

Examples of current or suggested use

- The *Equalities Review*
- Scottish Government Purpose Target (Solidarity)
- European Commission

5.7 Households living in fuel poverty

Key statistic: Households living in fuel poverty

Technical definition

Number of households living in fuel poverty: spending more than 10 per cent of household income on fuel to maintain a satisfactory heating regime (usually 21 degrees for the main living area and 18 degrees for other occupied rooms) (as defined by the Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (DBERR)).

Strand availability

Geographical area Availability

England

Scotland

Wales

Data source

Data derived from different surveys is collated by DBERR, see *The UK Fuel Poverty Strategy 5th Annual Progress Report* (December 2007).

Examples of current or suggested use

- Office for Disability Issues
- Sustainable Development Indicator 63
- Goal of UK Government and Devolved Administrations to end fuel poverty by 2016-18 (Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform)

5.8 Homelessness: Numbers accepted as homeless

Key statistic: Numbers accepted as homeless

Technical definition

5.8.1 Homelessness: Numbers accepted as homeless (England)

Numbers accepted as homeless by Local Authorities where acceptances refer to: 'households found to be eligible for assistance, unintentionally homeless and falling within a priority need group, during the quarter (as defined by homelessness legislation)... and consequently owed a main homelessness duty by a local housing authority' (DCLG, 2007d).

Strand availability

Ethnicity (household level)

Age (for lone parent or one person households, information is collected on the number of applicants who are aged under 25, and of these applicants, the number aged 16 / 17. Information is also collected in relation to whether the applicant is, or whether their household includes, a person vulnerable due to old age).

Other information collected includes: household type (for example, lone parent household), categories of priority need (for example, whether the applicant is vulnerable due to physical disability or mental illness / disability, fleeing violence, or other special reasons, such as a former asylum seeker), and main reason for loss of last settled home (for example, violence, harassment) (P1E return 2004-05, DCLG).

Geographic area availability

England

Government Office Region

Local Authority

Data source

Quarterly P1E return 'Local Authority activity under homelessness provisions of the 1996 Housing Act'. Completion of these returns is not mandatory, but the DCLG (2008a) reports that the final response rate is approximately 99 per cent.

Technical definition

5.8.2 Homelessness: Numbers accepted as homeless (Wales)

Households found to be eligible for assistance, unintentionally homeless and in priority need.

Strand availability

Ethnicity (Total number of households with black and minority ethnic group members)

Information also on number of asylum seekers included in total households; type of household (with dependent children; where member is pregnant and no dependent children; where member is vulnerable for example, fleeing domestic violence, this includes information on sex of the applicant; households homeless in an emergency).

Geographic area availability

Wales
Local Authority

Data source

Welsh Local Government, WHO 12 returns (collated: Data Unit Wales, Dissemination Tool <http://dissemination.dataunitwales.gov.uk/webview/index.jsp>)

Technical definition

5.8.3 Homelessness: Numbers accepted as homeless (Scotland)

Number of households assessed as homeless (priority and non-priority needs).

Strand availability

Ethnicity (of main applicant)

Information also on: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (deprivation category); Household type (for example, single parent female); and main reason for applying (for example, dispute with partner: violence; Harassment: racial).

Geographic area availability

Scotland
Local Authority

Data source

HL1 and HL2 returns are submitted to the Scottish Government by local authorities.

Notes

In 2001, the Scottish Parliament passed legislation placing additional duties on councils, for example, to provide (from September 2002) temporary accommodation, advice and assistance to non-priority applicants (who previously only would have received advice and assistance only).⁵³

Examples of current or suggested use

- Race Equality in Public Services (DCLG)
- Age Concern

⁵³ For further details, see: Scottish Government (2007b) *Operation of the Homeless Persons legislation in Scotland: national and local authority analyses 2006-07*.

5.9 Homelessness: numbers in temporary accommodation

Key statistic: Homelessness: numbers in temporary accommodation

Technical definition

5.9.1 Homelessness: numbers in temporary accommodation (England)

Number of households in temporary accommodation, covering 'households in temporary accommodation (excluding applicants who are recorded as "homeless at home") on the last day of the quarter, as arranged by a local housing authority as a discharge of their statutory homelessness functions. In most cases, the authority is discharging the main homelessness duty to secure suitable accommodation until a settled home becomes available for the applicant and his / her household. However, the numbers also include households provided with accommodation pending a decision on their homelessness application, households pending a review or appeal to the county court of the decision on their case, and households found to be intentionally homeless and in priority need who were being accommodated for such periods as would give them a reasonable opportunity to find accommodation for themselves' (DCLG, 2007d).

Strand availability

Ethnicity (household level)

Other information collected includes: household type (for example, A lone parent household); and details on type of accommodation (for example, bed and breakfast, hostel).

Geographic area availability

England

Government Office Region

Local Authority⁵⁴

Data source

Quarterly P1E return 'Local Authority activity under homelessness provisions of the 1996 Housing Act'. Completion of these returns is not mandatory but the DCLG (2008a) reports that the final response rate is approximately 99 per cent.

Technical definition

5.9.2 Homelessness: numbers in temporary accommodation (Wales)

Homeless households temporarily accommodated.

Strand availability

Ethnicity (households with black and minority ethnic group members).

⁵⁴ Spreadsheets of statutory homelessness data as reported by local authorities each quarter, are available on request and source data collected, but not published, are made available to researchers, academics, and a wide variety of public and private sector organisations, as well as in response to enquiries from the general public (DCLG, 2008a).

Information by household type (for example, single parents, dependent children, female applicants), and type of accommodation.

Geographic area availability

Wales

Local Authority

Data source

Welsh Local Government, WHO 12 returns (collated: Data Unit Wales, Dissemination Tool) <http://dissemination.dataunitwales.gov.uk/webview/index.jsp>

Technical definition

5.9.3 Homelessness: numbers in temporary accommodation (Scotland)

Number of households in temporary accommodation.

Strand availability

Information by household type (all households; with dependent children / pregnant women) and type of accommodation.

Geographic area availability

Scotland

Local Authority

Data source

HL1 and HL2 returns submitted to the Scottish Government by local authorities.⁵⁵

Examples of current or suggested use

- PSA 20, Increase long-term housing supply and affordability
- Sustainable Development Indicator 64

⁵⁵ For details see: Scottish Government (2007) *Operation of the Homeless Persons legislation in Scotland: national and local authority analyses 2006-7*.

5.10 Dissatisfaction with accommodation

Key statistic: Dissatisfaction with accommodation

Technical definition

5.10.1 Dissatisfaction with accommodation (England)

Percentage dissatisfied with accommodation

Strand availability

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Disability

Age

Religion or belief

Social class

(The Survey of English Housing 05/06 included a question on whether a Household Reference Person would describe their background as Gypsy or Traveller).

Geographic area availability

England

Data source

Survey of English Housing

Notes

In the future - English Housing Survey (EHS) (from April 2008, the Survey of English Housing merged with the English House Condition Survey to become the EHS, which in turn will be incorporated into the Integrated Household Survey).

Technical definition

5.10.2 Dissatisfaction with accommodation (Scotland)

Percentage dissatisfied with their house / flat

Strand availability

Sex

Ethnicity⁵⁶

Disability

Age

Religion⁵⁷

Social class

Geographic area availability

Scotland

⁵⁶ Question: how to describe 'cultural or ethnic background'?

⁵⁷ 2 questions: belong to, and brought up in.

Data source

Scottish House Condition Survey

Examples of current or suggested use

- Race Equality in Public Services (Department for Communities and Local Government)

5.11 Satisfaction with local area

Key statistic: Satisfaction with local area

Technical definition

5.11.1 Satisfaction with local area (England)

The percentage of adults who report that they are fairly or very satisfied with their local area as a place to live.

Strand availability

Sex
Ethnicity / race
Disability
Age
Religion or belief
Social class

Geographic area availability

England

Data source

Survey of English Housing

Notes

In the future - English Housing Survey (EHS) (from April 2008, the Survey of English Housing merged with the English House Condition Survey to become the EHS, which in turn will be incorporated into the Integrated Household Survey).

Technical definition

5.11.2 Satisfaction with local area (Wales)

The percentage of adults who report that they are fairly or very satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live.

Strand availability

Sex
Ethnicity / race
Disability
Age
Religion or belief
Social class

Geographic area availability

Wales

Data source

Living in Wales Survey

Technical definition

5.11.3 Satisfaction with local area (Scotland)

Percentage of adults who rate their neighbourhood as a fairly or very good place to live.

Strand availability

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Disability

Age

Religion or belief

Social class

Geographic area availability

Scotland

Data source

Scottish Household Survey

Examples of current or suggested use

- Scottish Government National Indicator 33
- Sustainable Development Indicator 66

5.12 Households living in non-decent homes

Key statistic: Households living in non-decent homes

Technical definition

5.12.1 Households living in non-decent homes (England)

The percentage of households living in non-decent homes.

'A decent home is one that satisfies the following criteria:

- it meets the current statutory minimum standard for housing – for the reporting period this is the fitness standard;
- it is in a reasonable state of repair;
- it has reasonably modern facilities and services;
- it provides a reasonable degree of thermal comfort'

(DCLG, 2006b: 2).

Strand availability

Ethnicity / race

Disability

Social class

Geographic area availability

England

Data source

English House Condition Survey

Notes

In the future - English Housing Survey (EHS) (from April 2008, the Survey of English Housing merged with the English House Condition Survey to become the EHS, which in turn will be incorporated into the Integrated Household Survey).

Technical definition

5.12.2 Households living in homes that fail to meet the 'Welsh Housing Quality Standard' (WHQS) (Wales)

The WHQS defined as:

'Better Homes for People in Wales' states: All households in Wales ...shall have the opportunity to live in good quality homes that are:

- In a good state of repair;
- Safe and secure;
- Adequately heated, fuel efficient and well insulated;
- Contain up to date kitchens and bathrooms;
- Well managed (for rented housing);
- Located in attractive and safe environments; and

- As far as possible, suitable for the requirements of the household (for example, specific disabilities).

There are 62 individual elements to be assessed within the Standard, separated into primary and secondary: a primary element is one that must be met by all dwellings and includes assessment on the safety of the occupants; a secondary element should be met, but is more focussed around the comfort of the occupants.

'In order to meet the Standard, as measured by LiW 2004, a dwelling must meet all primary elements and 75 per cent of all secondary elements. One of the 62 elements, 'Is the dwelling fairly, efficiently and well managed?', is not included in the Standard at this time. Of the 62 elements within the WHQS, only 42 of these elements were measurable by Living in Wales 2004 (LiW 2004). Of these, 19 are primary and the remaining 23 are secondary. Of the 20 elements not measured, 4 were primary, 15 were secondary and one is yet to be classified and is awaiting guidance.'

Welsh Assembly Government, Statistical Directorate (2008a) *Living in Wales 2004: Welsh Housing Quality Standard*. Welsh Assembly Government: Cardiff.
<http://new.wales.gov.uk/statsdocs/housing/sdr64-2006r.pdf?lang=en>

Strand availability

Sex
 Ethnicity
 Disability
 Age
 Religion
 Social class

Geographic area availability

Wales

For 2004, data are available for Wales only, but the sample is designed such that combining three years data will allow analysis at local authority level in the future (WAG, 2008a).

Data source

Living in Wales Survey (Property Survey last carried out in 2004 as part of the Living in Wales Survey, due to be carried out 2008).

Technical definition

5.12.3 Households living in dwellings that fail the 'Scottish Housing Quality Standard' (SHQS)(Scotland)

The 'SHQS consists of 5 criteria; the dwelling must be:

- Above the statutory Tolerable Standard;
- Free from serious disrepair;
- Energy efficient;
- With modern facilities and services;
- Healthy, safe and secure.'

Definition from: The Scottish Government (2007a: 34) *Scottish House Condition Survey: Key findings for 2005/6.*

Strand availability

Sex

Ethnicity⁵⁸

Disability

Age

Religion⁵⁹

Social class

Geographic area availability

Scotland

Data source

Scottish House Condition Survey

Examples of current or suggested use

- Office for Disability Issues
- Race Equality in Public Services (DCLG)
- Age Concern

⁵⁸ Question: how to describe 'cultural or ethnic background'?

⁵⁹ 2 questions: belong to, and brought up in.

5.13 Overcrowding rates

Key statistic: Overcrowding rates

Technical definition

5.13.1 Overcrowding rates (England)

Overcrowding rates (the household has fewer bedrooms than the number it needs).⁶⁰

Strand availability

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Disability

Age

Religion or belief

Social class

Geographic area availability

England

Data source

Survey of English Housing

Notes

In the future - English Housing Survey (EHS) (from April 2008, the Survey of English Housing merged with the English House Condition Survey to become the EHS, which in turn will be incorporated into the Integrated Household Survey).

⁶⁰ The Survey of English Housing used the 'Bedroom Standard' as an indicator of overcrowding, defined as:

'A standard number of bedrooms required is calculated for each household in accordance with its age/sex/marital status composition and the relationship of the members to one another. A separate bedroom is required for each married or cohabiting couple, for any other person aged 21 or over, for each pair of adolescents aged 10-20 of the same sex, and for each pair of children under 10. Any unpaired person aged 10-20 is paired, if possible with a child under 10 of the same sex, or, if that is not possible, he or she is counted as requiring a separate bedroom, as is any unpaired child under 10. This standard is then compared with the actual number of bedrooms (including bed-sitters) available for the sole use of the household. Bedrooms converted to other uses are not counted as available unless they have been denoted as bedrooms by the residents, bedrooms not actually in use are counted unless uninhabitable. If a household has fewer bedrooms than implied by the standard then it is deemed to be overcrowded. As even a bed-sitter will meet the bedroom standard for a single person household, or for a married/cohabiting couple, single person and couple households cannot be overcrowded according to the bedroom standard' (DCLG, 2006a: 167).

An alternative measure of overcrowding ('Occupancy rating') was used in the Census 2001 (ONS, 2004d: 38).

Technical definition

5.13.2 Overcrowding rates (Wales)

Overcrowding rates (using the Bedroom Standard)

'The bedroom standard assumes a separate bedroom for each of the following:

- A cohabiting couple (married or unmarried)
- Any person aged 21 or over
- Each pair of young persons aged 10 to 20 of the same sex
- Each pair of children under 10 (regardless of sex)
- Unpaired young persons aged 10 to 20 are paired with a child under 10 of the same sex'

Welsh Assembly Government, Statistical Directorate (2008c) *Living in Wales 2004: Household Structure*. Cardiff: Welsh Assembly Government. Available at: <http://new.wales.gov.uk/statsdocs/housing/sdr133-2005r1.pdf?lang=en>

Strand availability

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Disability

Age

Religion or belief

Social class

Geographical area availability

Wales

Data source

Living in Wales Survey

The consultation (Welsh Assembly Government, 2007: 28) document on the Welsh Index of Multiple Discrimination, notes that it may be possible to derive local level data (at the lower layer super output area) for overcrowding in the future.

Technical definition

5.13.3 Overcrowding rates (Scotland)

Overcrowding rates (using the 'Bedroom Standard')⁶¹

⁶¹ A dwelling is considered overcrowded where the 'actual number of bedrooms is less than the required number of bedrooms' using following allocation of bedrooms: 1 bedroom for each married or co-habiting couple of opposite sex; 1 bedroom for each same sex or civil partnership couple; 1 bedroom for any other person aged 21 or over; 1 bedroom for each pair of adolescents aged 10-20 (single) of the same sex; 1 bedroom for each pair of children aged <10 (irrespective of sex); Any unpaired person aged 10-20 is paired if possible with a child aged <10 of the same sex. If not possible, a person is given a separate bedroom as are any unpaired children aged <10 (Scottish Government, 2007a: 47).

Strand availability

Sex
Ethnicity⁶²
Disability
Age
Religion⁶³
Social class

Geographic area availability

Scotland

Data source

Scottish House Condition Survey
Alternative source: Scottish Household Survey

Examples of current or suggested use

- Race Equality in Public Services (DCLG)

⁶² Question: how to describe 'cultural or ethnic background'?

⁶³ 2 questions: belong to, and brought up in.

5.14 Contributions to non-state pensions

Key statistic: Contributions to non-state pensions

Technical definition

The percentage of working age people contributing to a non-state pension in at least three out of the last four years.

Strand availability

Sex
Ethnicity / race
Disability
Age
Social class

Geographic area availability

United Kingdom
Great Britain
England
Wales
Scotland
Northern Ireland

Data source

Family Resources Survey

Examples of current or suggested use

- Sustainable Development Indicator 46
- Age Concern

5.15 Environmental equality

Key statistic: Environmental equality

Technical definition

Population living in areas with, in relative terms, the least favourable environmental conditions.

Environmental conditions are: ambient air pollution; industrial airborne releases; green space; habitat favourable to bio-diversity; derelict land; flood risk; river water quality; and housing quality. For each of these conditions the population living in areas with, in relative terms, the 10 per cent least favourable conditions have been determined (details from SDI 60).

Strand availability

Level of deprivation: determined by the Index of Multiple Deprivation (areas classified on a scale of 1-10 from least deprived to most deprived).

Geographic area availability

England (and Government Office Regions)

Data source

Department for Environment, Farming and Rural Affairs, Environment Agency

Examples of current or suggested use

- Sustainable Development Indicator 60

5.16 Visits to the outdoors

Key statistic: Visits to the outdoors

Technical definition

The proportion of the adult population making one or more visits to the outdoors per week.

Strand availability

Sex

Age

Social grouping

Geographic area availability

Scotland

Data source

Scottish Recreation survey, Scottish National Heritage

Examples of current or suggested use

- Scottish Government National Indicator 41

6. Productive and valued activities

6.1 Pay gaps

Key statistic: Pay gaps

Technical definition

6.1.1 Pay (hourly rate): employment overall mean

6.1.2 Pay (hourly rate): employment overall median

Pay gap between equality groups. Pay is gross hourly pay.

The average is measured either as mean or median.

The gap is measured as either between groups, or in comparison with the average of the total population.

Strand availability

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Disability

Age

Religion or belief

Social class

Geographic area availability

United Kingdom

Great Britain (possible by recalculating)

England

Wales

Scotland

Northern Ireland

Data source

Labour Force Survey

Alternative source for gender only: the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) which is based on a sample of employee jobs taken from HM Revenue & Customs PAYE records (ONS, 2007k).

Examples of current or suggested use

- Equal Opportunities Commission
- Commission for Racial Equality
- PSA 15, Address the disadvantage individuals experience because of their gender, race, disability, age, sexual orientation, religion or belief
- Office for Disability Issues
- European Commission

6.2 Average hourly pay

Key statistic: Average hourly pay

Technical definition

6.2.1 Pay (hourly rate): employment overall mean

6.2.2 Pay (hourly rate): employment overall median

6.2.3 Pay (hourly rate): full-time employment mean

6.2.4 Pay (hourly rate) full-time employment median

6.2.5 Pay (hourly rate): part-time employment mean

6.2.6 Pay (hourly rate): part-time employment median

Average (mean and median) gross hourly pay, overall, full-time and part-time employment.

Strand availability

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Disability

Age

Religion or belief

Social class

Geographic area availability

United Kingdom

Great Britain (possible by recalculating)

England

Wales

Scotland

Northern Ireland

Data source

Labour Force Survey

For gender only: the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) which is based on a sample of employee jobs taken from HM Revenue & Customs PAYE records (ONS, 2007k).

Examples of current or suggested use

- Equal Opportunities Commission
- Commission for Racial Equality
- PSA 15, Address the disadvantage individuals experience because of their gender, race, disability, age, sexual orientation, religion or belief
- Office for Disability Issues
- European Commission

6.3 Employment gaps

Key statistic: Employment gaps between equality groups

Technical definition

Employment gaps between equality groups (working age population). Using the International Labour Organisation definition, the LFS definition of employment is anyone (aged 16 or over) who does at least one hour's paid work in the week prior to their LFS interview, or has a job that they are temporarily away from (for example, if they're on holiday). Also included are people who do unpaid work in a family business and people on government supported employment training schemes (ONS, 2007).

Strand availability

Sex
Ethnicity / race
Disability
Age
Religion or belief
Social class

Geographic area availability

United Kingdom
Great Britain (possible by recalculating)
England
Wales
Scotland
Northern Ireland

Data source

Labour Force Survey

Examples of current or suggested use

- Commission for Racial Equality
- Disability Rights Commission
- PSA 7, Improve the economic performance of all English regions and reduce the gap in economic growth rates between regions
- PSA 8, Maximise employment opportunity for all
- PSA 17, Tackle poverty and promote greater independence and wellbeing in later life
- Office for Disability Issues
- Age Concern
- European Commission

6.4 Employment rate

Key statistic: Employment rate

Technical definition

Employment rate by group (working age population). Using the International Labour Organisation definition, the LFS definition of employment is anyone (aged 16 or over) who does at least one hour's paid work in the week prior to their LFS interview, or has a job that they are temporarily away from (for example, if they're on holiday). Also included are people who do unpaid work in a family business and people on government supported employment training schemes (see ONS, 2007).

Strand availability

Sex
Ethnicity / race
Disability
Age
Religion or belief
Social class

Geographic area availability

United Kingdom
Great Britain (possible by recalculating)
England
Wales
Scotland
Northern Ireland

Data source

Labour Force Survey

Examples of current or suggested use

- Commission for Racial Equality
- Disability Rights Commission
- PSA 7, Improve the economic performance of all English regions and reduce the gap in economic growth rates between regions
- PSA 8, Maximise employment opportunity for all
- PSA 17, Tackle poverty and promote greater independence and wellbeing in later life
- Scottish Government Purpose Target (Participation)
- Scottish Government Purpose Target (Cohesion)
- Office for Disability Issues
- Sustainable Development Indicator 40
- Age Concern
- European Commission

6.5 Occupational segregation: vertical

Key statistic: Occupational segregation: vertical

Technical definition

6.5.1 Gaps in distribution of managers and senior officials by strand

6.5.2 Gaps in distribution of professionals by strand

(Using the Standard Occupational Classification 2000)

Strand availability

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Disability

Age

Religion or belief

Social class

Geographic area availability

United Kingdom

Great Britain (possible by recalculating)

England

Wales

Scotland

Northern Ireland

Data source

Labour Force Survey

Examples of current or suggested use

- Commission for Racial Equality
- Office for Disability Issues
- European Commission

6.6 Occupational segregation: horizontal

Key statistic: Occupational segregation: horizontal

Technical definition

6.6.1 Occupations dominated by men or women

These are occupations where there are at least twice as many women as men and vice versa, using the Standard Occupational Classification 2000, based on a three-digit level classification in which occupations are classified by: major group; sub-major group; and minor groups (for more details on occupational groupings, see ONS, 2005d).

Strand availability

Sex

Geographic area availability

United Kingdom

Data source

Labour Force Survey

Technical definition

6.6.2 Gender segregation in sectors

This is calculated as the average national share of employment for women and men applied to each sector. The differences are added to produce the total amount of gender imbalance expressed as a proportion of total employment (NACE: European Classification of Economic Activities).

6.6.3 Gender segregation in occupations

This is calculated as the average national share of employment for women and men applied to each occupation. The differences are added to produce the total amount of gender imbalance expressed as a proportion of total employment (ISCO: International Standard Classification of Occupations).

Strand availability

Sex

Geographic area availability

United Kingdom

Data source

European Commission (2008a) *Report on equality between women and men*.

Notes

For discussion of various measures of horizontal segregation, see report by the European Commission Expert Group on Gender and Employment (Emerek et al., 2002).

Examples of current or suggested use

- European Commission
- Equal Opportunities Commission

6.7 Quality of employment: contract status

Key statistic: Quality of employment: contract status

Technical definition

The percentage of employees permanent and 'not permanent in some way', by group.

Strand availability

Sex
Ethnicity / race
Disability
Age
Religion or belief
Social class

Geographic area availability

United Kingdom
Great Britain (possible by recalculating)
England
Wales
Scotland
Northern Ireland

Data source

Labour Force Survey

Examples of current or suggested use

- European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions

6.8 Unemployment gaps

Key statistic: Unemployment gaps between equality groups

Technical definition

Gaps in unemployment rates by equality groups (using the International Labour Organisation definition of unemployment: the percentage of people who are economically active and not in employment. Unemployed people are those who: are without a job, want a job, have actively sought work in the last 4 weeks and are available to start work in the next 2 weeks; or out of work, have found a job and are waiting to start it in the next 2 weeks) (ONS, 2008k).

Strand availability

Sex
Ethnicity / race
Disability
Age
Religion or belief
Social class

Geographic area availability

United Kingdom
Great Britain (possible by recalculating)
England
Wales
Scotland
Northern Ireland

Data source

Labour Force Survey

Examples of current or suggested use

- Commission for Racial Equality
- Race Equality in Public Services (DCLG)
- European Commission

6.9 Unemployment rate

Key statistic: Unemployment rate

Technical definition

Unemployment rate by group (using the International Labour Organisation definition of unemployment: the percentage of people who are economically active and not in employment. Unemployed people are those who: are without a job, want a job, have actively sought work in the last 4 weeks and are available to start work in the next 2 weeks; or out of work, have found a job and are waiting to start it in the next 2 weeks) (ONS, 2008k).

Strand availability

Sex
 Ethnicity / race
 Disability
 Age
 Religion or belief
 Social class

Geographic area availability

United Kingdom
 Great Britain (possible by recalculating)
 England
 Wales
 Scotland
 Northern Ireland

Data source

Labour Force Survey

Examples of current or suggested use

- Commission for Racial Equality
- Race Equality in Public Services (DCLG)
- European Commission

6.10 Reconciliation of employment and family

Key statistic: Reconciliation of employment and family

Technical definition

6.10.1 Use of flexible working arrangements

The proportion of people using flexible working arrangements (flexitime, annualised hours, term-time working, job share, working mainly in own home or in same grounds / building).

Strand availability

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Disability

Age

Religion or belief

Social class

Geographic area availability

United Kingdom

Great Britain (possible by recalculating)

England

Wales

Scotland

Northern Ireland

Data source

Labour Force Survey

Technical definition

6.10.2 Employment rates of women and men depending on whether have children under 12.

Strand availability

Sex

Geographic area availability

United Kingdom

Data source

European Commission (2008a) *Report on equality between women and men*.

(The report uses Labour Force Survey data, therefore data by other strands and geographical levels are potentially available).

Examples of current or suggested use

- Equal Opportunities Commission
- European Commission

6.11 Share of part-time workers in total employment

Key statistic: Share of part-time workers in total employment

Technical definition

Share of women employees working part-time; share of male employees working part-time.

Strand availability

Sex

Geographic area availability

United Kingdom

Data source

European Commission (2008a) *Report on equality between women and men*.

(The report uses Labour Force Survey data, therefore data by other strands and geographical levels are potentially available).

Examples of current or suggested use

- European Commission

6.12 Unpaid work: domestic labour

Key statistic: Time spent on domestic labour

Technical definition

6.12.1 Difference in hours spent on domestic labour (or 'housework', such as cooking, cleaning and doing the laundry) in an average week by men and women.

Strand availability

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Disability

Age

Social class

Geographic area availability

United Kingdom

Great Britain (possible by recalculating)

England

Wales

Scotland

Data source

British Household Panel Survey

Technical definition

6.12.2 Difference in minutes spent per day on housework (includes cooking, washing up, cleaning, tidying, washing clothes, repairs, gardening, pet care, shopping and appointments) by men and women.

Strand availability

Sex

Geographic area availability

Great Britain

England

Wales

Scotland

Data source

Omnibus Survey: Time Use modules⁶⁴

Examples of current or suggested use

- Equal Opportunities Commission

⁶⁴ See Lader et al. (2006).

6.13 Parents' care for children (time spent on childcare)

Key statistic: Parents' care for children (time spent on childcare)

Technical definition

Difference in time spent by mothers and fathers per day looking after their own children.

Strand availability

Sex

Geographic area availability

Great Britain

England

Wales

Scotland

Data source

Omnibus Survey: Time Use modules⁶⁵

Examples of current or suggested use

- Equal Opportunities Commission

⁶⁵ See Lader et al. (2006).

6.14 Unpaid work: care work

Key statistic: Care work

Technical definition

6.14.1 Proportion of people spending 20 hours or more caring per week (excluding employment), by strand.

Strand availability

Sex
Ethnicity / race
Disability
Age
Social class

Geographic area availability

United Kingdom
Great Britain (possible by recalculating)
England
Wales
Scotland
Northern Ireland

Data source

British Household Panel Survey

Technical definition

6.14.2 Percentage of women and men who are carers

This covers those aged 16 years and over, providing unpaid help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of long term physical or mental health problems, disability or problems related to old age.

Strand availability

Sex
Ethnicity / race
Disability
Age
Religion or belief
Social class

Geographic area availability

United Kingdom
Great Britain
England
Wales
Scotland
Northern Ireland

Data source

Census 2001 (England and Wales: ONS; Scotland: General Register Office for Scotland).

Examples of current or suggested use

- Equal Opportunities Commission

6.15 Access to childcare

Key statistic: Access to childcare

Technical definition

Percentage of children covered by childcare: children under 3 years old (Registered childcare).

Strand availability

-

Geographic area availability

England

Data source

Ofsted childcare statistics
ONS population estimates

Examples of current or suggested use

- Equal Opportunities Commission
- European Commission (Proposed roadmap indicator)

Notes

There are also EU targets on childcare set in Barcelona in 2002, where the European Council member states agreed to provide, by 2010, childcare in respect of at least 90 per cent of children between the age of three and the mandatory school age, and in respect of at least 33 per cent of children under three.⁶⁶

Details on pre-school education centres, children's daycare centres and childminders registered with the Care Commission in Scotland are available from the Scottish Government.

⁶⁶ See Broughton (2002).

6.16 Use of childcare services

Key statistic: Use of childcare services

Technical definition

Use of childcare services (number of hours, type of provider, for children aged 0-12, during a typical term time week outside of holidays)

Strand availability

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Disability

Age

Social class

Geographic area availability

Great Britain

England

Wales

Scotland

Data source

General Household Survey

Examples of current or suggested use

- Commission for Racial Equality
- Office for Disability Issues

Notes

Information on religion should become available as the General Household Survey becomes incorporated into the Integrated Household Survey.

6.17 Provision for carers

Key statistic: Provision for carers

Technical definition

The number of carers who received a specific carer's service (e.g. carer's break), advice or information during the year following a needs assessment or review by the council, as a percentage of the number of clients who received a community based service during the year.

Strand availability

-

Geographic area availability

England

Data source

Referrals, Assessment and Packages of Care Data, the Information Commission

Examples of current or suggested use

- National Indicator 135, Carers receiving needs assessment or review and a specific carer's service, or advice and information

Notes

The importance of respite and other services for carers is increasingly recognised, though it is difficult to find a key statistic across England, Wales and Scotland that can adequately monitor the provision of such services.

7. Individual, family and social life

7.1 Independent living

Key statistic: Independent living

Technical definition

7.1.1 Self-reported choice and control in terms of assistance, equipment, flexible working and caring arrangements that enable independent living

Independent living: All individuals having the same choice, freedom and control as any other individual – at home, at work and as members of the community. It does not mean individuals doing everything for themselves, but it does mean that any practical assistance people need should be based on their own choices and aspirations (Disability Rights Commission) (details from PSA 15).

Strand availability

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Disability

Age

Social class (NS – SEC)

Geographic area availability

Great Britain

England

Wales

Scotland

Data source

Omnibus Survey

Technical definition

7.1.2 The extent to which people over 65 receive the support they need to live independently at home (England)

Self-reported assessment; proposal of new survey measures to provide information on the proportion of the population who believe that older people locally receive the support they need to live independently (details from PSA 15).

Strand availability

-

Geographic area availability

-

Data source

New source: Place Survey

Technical definition

7.1.3 Percentage of people aged 65 and over with high levels of care needs who are cared for at home (Scotland)

This is defined as people aged 65+ who are: receiving 10+ hours of home care (purchased or provided by a Local Authority); resident in a Care Home; resident long-term in hospital (NHS).

Strand availability

-

Geographic area availability

Scotland
Local authority

Data source

Care Homes: Scottish Government Community Care Statistics: Scottish Care Homes Census (SCHC)

Home Care: Scottish Government Community Care Statistics H1 Home Care return

Hospital: ISD Scotland: SMR50 (until 2006), ISD(S)1 (from 2007).

Technical definition

7.1.4 Adult Day Care Services provision (Scotland)

Provision of registered places in adult day care services (calculate year on year change in provision).

Strand availability

Places by client group (older people; physically disabled people; people with mental health problems; people with learning disabilities; other client groups)

Geographic area availability

Scotland
Local authority

Data source

Scottish Care Home Census

Technical definition

7.1.5 Proportion of adults aged 18+ supported directly through social care community care assessment, to live at home⁶⁷ (England)

Strand availability

Assessment when robust data: expected from November 2008.

⁶⁷ Technical details from PSA 18 (2007).

Geographic area availability

Assessment when robust data are available: expected from November 2008.

Data source

Referrals, Assessments and Packages (RAP) data; Grant Funded Services (GFS1) data. Supplied by Local Authorities through statistical returns to the NHS Information Centre for health and social care.

Technical definition

7.1.6 Proportion of people with long-term conditions supported to be independent and in control of their condition⁶⁸ (England)

Strand availability

First results expected Summer 2008

Geographic area availability

First results expected Summer 2008

Data source

Primary Care Trust patient survey. Healthcare Commission.

Examples of current or suggested use

- PSA 15, Address the disadvantage individuals experience because of their gender, race, disability, age, sexual orientation, religion or belief
- PSA 17, Tackle poverty and promote greater independence and wellbeing in later life
- PSA 18, Promote better health and wellbeing for all
- PSA 19, Ensure better care for all
- National Indicator 27 (Scotland), Increase the percentage of people aged 65 and over with high levels of care needs who are cared for at home

⁶⁸ Technical details from PSA 19 (2007).

7.2 Unsuitable accommodation

Key statistic: Unsuitable accommodation

Technical definition

7.2.1 Unsuitable accommodation (England)

Percentage of people with a serious medical condition or disability requiring specially adapted accommodation, who report their accommodation is unsuitable for their needs.

Strand availability

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Disability

Age

Religion or belief

Social class

Geographic area availability

England

Data source

Survey of English Housing

Notes

In the future - English Housing Survey (EHS) (from April 2008, the Survey of English Housing merged with the English House Condition Survey to become the EHS, which in turn will be incorporated into the Integrated Household Survey)

Technical definition

7.2.2 Unsuitable accommodation (Wales)

Percentage of people with long-term illness or disability or infirmity who have / need adaptations in their home.

Strand availability

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Disability

Age

Religion or belief

Social class

Geographic area availability

Wales

Data source

Living in Wales Survey

Technical definition

7.2.3 Unsuitable accommodation (Scotland)

Proportion of people with an illness, health problem, or disability who have / need special equipment or adaptations to their home to make it easier to manage independently.

Strand availability

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Disability

Age

Religion or belief

Social class

Geographic area availability

Scotland

Data source

Scottish Household Survey

Examples of current or suggested use

- Disability Rights Commission
- Office for Disability Issues
- Age Concern

7.3 Accessibility of services

Key statistic: Accessibility of services

Technical definition

Proportion of people perceiving difficulty in getting to key amenities (for example, shops, local hospital).

Strand availability

Sex
Ethnicity / race
Disability
Age
Social class

Geographic area availability

England
Wales
Scotland

Data source

Survey of English Housing
Living in Wales Survey
Scottish Household Survey

Examples of current or suggested use

- Sustainable Development Indicator 57

7.4 Accessibility: local facilities

Key statistic: Accessibility of local facilities

Technical definition

Journey time to local facilities (GP, grocery shop; college; shopping centre; hospital; chemist; post office) on foot or by public transport, whichever is quickest.

Strand availability

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Disability

Age

Social class

Geographic area availability

Great Britain

Local authorities (England)

Data source

National Travel Survey

Examples of current or suggested use

- Indicator for Local Transport Plans
- National Indicator 175 (England)

7.5 Accessibility: work

Key statistic: Accessibility of work

Technical definition

Main mode of transport to work and mean time taken.

Strand availability

Sex
Ethnicity / race
Disability
Age
Religion
Social class

Geographic area availability

United Kingdom
Great Britain (possible by recalculating)
England
Wales
Scotland
Northern Ireland

Data source

Labour Force Survey

Examples of current or suggested use

- National Indicator 176

7.6 Participation in culture

Key statistic: Participation in culture

Technical definition

Attendance at cultural events in the past 12 months (includes: visits to cinema; live performances; visits to historical monuments, museums, art galleries or archaeological sites; and going to live sporting events).

Strand availability

Sex
Ethnicity / race
Disability
Age
Social class

Geographic area availability

Great Britain
England
Wales
Scotland

Data source

General Household Survey

It would also be possible to use surveys that are country specific such as the Taking Part Survey (England) and the Scottish Household Survey. The advantage in using one source is consistency in definition and methodology, though with a potential decline in the degree of representativeness geographically).

Examples of current or suggested use

- PSA 21 Build more cohesive, empowered and active communities
- Race Equality in Public Services (DCLG)

Notes

Information on religion should become available as the General Household Survey becomes incorporated into the Integrated Household Survey.

7.7 Participation in sport

Key statistic: Participation in sport

Technical definition

- 7.7.1 Proportion of people participating in: active sport (at least once during past four weeks) (England)
- 7.7.2 Proportion of people participating in: moderate intensity sport (at least 30 minutes on at least three separate days over past week) (England)⁶⁹

Strand availability

- Sex
- Ethnicity / race
- Disability
- Age
- Religion or belief (including whether practising)

Geographic area availability

England

Data source

Taking Part Survey

An alternative source providing data for Scotland and Wales as well as England is the British Household Panel Survey. This survey collects information on the frequency of playing sports, walking or swimming.

Examples of current or suggested use

- PSA 21 Build more cohesive, empowered and active communities
- Office for Disability Issues
- Race Equality in Public Services (DCLG)

⁶⁹ Adopts definition used by Department of Culture, Media and Sport (2007) in monitoring progress on Departmental Strategic Objectives.

7.8 Physical activity

Key statistic: Physical activity

Technical information

Percentage of people achieving recommended physical activity levels: a minimum of five days a week of 30 minutes or more of (at least) moderate-intensity activity.

Strand availability

Sex
Ethnicity / race
Disability
Age
Social class (household income)

Geographic area availability

England
Wales
Scotland

Data source

Health Survey for England⁷⁰; Welsh Health Survey; and Scottish Health Survey

Examples of current or suggested use

- Age Concern

⁷⁰ See The Information Centre (2008) report which collates data from various sources.

7.9 Access to IT

Key statistic: Access to internet

Technical definition

Percentage of households with access to the internet.

Strand availability

Ethnicity / race

Disability

Age

Religion or belief

Social class

Geographic area availability

Great Britain

England

Wales

Scotland

Data source

British Social Attitudes Survey

Data on household internet access are also in: Scottish Household Survey; Living in Wales Survey.

Examples of current or suggested use

- Office for Disability Issues

8. Participation, influence and voice

8.1 Members of Parliament

Key statistic: Members of parliament

Technical definition

Percentage of Members of Parliament by sex, age, whether from minority ethnic group, and by education / occupation (UK; National Assembly of Wales; Scottish Parliament).

Strand availability

Sex

Age

Ethnicity / race

Social Class (education and occupation, for MPs of the major parties)

Geographic area availability

United Kingdom Parliament

National Assembly of Wales

Scottish Parliament

Data source

For the percentage of MPs (lower and upper house): Inter-Parliamentary Union (2008), 'Women in National Parliaments.'

More detailed information on the characteristics of MPs is collated in various Parliamentary research papers, including:

Cracknell, R. (2005) *Social background of MPs*. House of Commons Library, Standard note 1528.

Cracknell, R. (2008) *Women in Parliament and Government*. House of Commons Library, Standard note SN/SG/01250.

Mellows-Facer, A. (2005) *General Election 2005*. House of Commons Library, Research Paper 05/33.

Tetteh, E. (2008) *Election statistics: UK 1918-2007*. House of Commons Library, Research Paper 08/12.

Notes

Accessible and up-to-date information on equality characteristics other than sex is dependent on the collection of these data by the House of Commons Library and the devolved administrations.

Examples of current or suggested use

- Commission for Racial Equality
- Equal Opportunities Commission

- Government Equalities Office
- European Commission

8.2 Cabinet ministers

Key statistic: Cabinet ministers

Technical definition

Proportion of Cabinet Ministers who are female / from a minority ethnic group / disabled (UK Government; Scottish Government; Welsh Assembly Government).

Strand availability

Sex

Ethnicity

Geographic area availability

United Kingdom Government

Scottish Government

Welsh Assembly Government

Data source

House of Commons Library:

Cracknell, R. (2008) *Women in Parliament and Government*. House of Commons Library, Standard note SN/SG/01250.

Ethnic minorities in politics and government. (2004) House of Commons Library, Social and General Statistics.

Scottish Parliament (2008) Scottish Ministers, Law Officers and Parliamentary Liaison Officers: Session 3.

Welsh Assembly Government

Notes

Accessible and up-to-date information on equality characteristics of cabinet ministers is dependent on the collection of these data by the House of Commons Library and the devolved administrations.

8.3 Councillors / Council leaders

Key statistic: Councillors / council leaders

Technical definition

8.3.1 Percentage of councillors / council leaders by equality strand (England).

Strand availability

Council leaders:

(Potentially by strand from collected data)

Councillors:

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Disability

Age

Social class (occupation; employment status)

[Other information available includes: Highest level of education; caring responsibilities]

Geographic area availability

England

Government Office Region

Type of authority

Data source

National Census of Local Authority Councillors in England 2006 (Local Government Analysis and Research; Local Government Association; Improvement and Development Agency; National Foundation for Educational Research, 2007)

Technical definition

8.3.2 Percentage of councillors / council leaders by equality strand (Wales)

Strand availability

Council leaders:

Sex

(Potentially by other strands from collected data)

Councillors:

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Disability

Age

Social class (occupation; employment status)

[Other information available includes: Highest level of education; caring responsibilities; Welsh language ability]

Geographic area availability

Wales

Data source*National Census of Local Authority Councillors 2004: Wales, an Overview* (Cardiff: Welsh Local Government Association, 2005)**Technical definition**

8.3.3 Percentage of councillors / council leaders by equality strand (Scotland)

Strand availability

Council Leaders:

Sex

(Potentially by other strands from collected data)

Councillors:

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Disability

Religion or belief

Age

Social class (occupation; employment status; household income)

[Other information available includes: Highest level of education; caring responsibilities; marital status]

Geographic area availability

Scotland

Data source*Scotland's Councillors 2007 Research Report* (Convention of Scottish Local Authorities; the Scottish Government; Improvement Service, 2008)**Examples of current or suggested use**

- Commission for Racial Equality
- Equal Opportunities Commission
- Government Equalities Office

8.4 Voting

Key statistic: Voting

Technical definition

Percentage voting in last general election

Strand availability

Sex
Ethnicity / race
Disability
Age
Religion or belief
Social class

Geographic area availability

Great Britain
England
Wales
Scotland

Data source

British Social Attitudes Survey 2005

Examples of current or suggested use

- Department for Work and Pensions (Opportunity Age indicator)

8.5 Economic decision-making

Key statistic: Economic decision-making

Technical definition

- 8.5.1 Governors / members of decision-making bodies of the central bank
- 8.5.2 Chiefs / members of executive boards of the top firms publicly quoted on the National Stock Exchange
- 8.5.3 Directors in FTSE 100 companies (executive and non-executive directors)

Strand availability

Sex

Geographic area availability

United Kingdom

Data source

European Commission (2008b), *Women and Men in Decision-Making 'Indicators'*
http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/women_men_stats/indicators_in5_en.htm

(Also: Singh, V. and Vinnicombe, S. (2006) *Female FTSE report 2006*. Cranfield: Cranfield University. UK statistics. Trend based on data from 2001 to 2006 inclusive)

Examples of current or suggested use

- Equal Opportunities Commission (Using *Female FTSE report* above)
- European Commission

8.6 Legal decision-making: judiciary

Key statistic: Legal decision-making: judiciary

Technical definition

8.6.1 Proportion of senior judges in post by strand (England and Wales)

8.6.2 Proportion of senior judges in post by strand (Scotland)

Strand availability

For England and Wales:

Sex

Ethnicity

For Scotland:

Sex

Geographic area availability

England and Wales

Scotland

Data source

Judiciary of England and Wales

Scottish Courts

Examples of current or suggested use

- Equal Opportunities Commission

8.7 Senior civil service

Key statistic: Senior civil service

Technical definition

8.7.1 Proportion of women civil servants in the most senior positions

This covers women in the two highest ranking positions (after the Minister) of the ministries (appointed, elected or nominated) (central government).

Strand availability

Sex

Geographic area availability

United Kingdom

Data source

European Commission (2008b), *Women and Men in Decision-Making* 'Indicators'.
http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/women_men_stats/indicators_in5_en.htm

Also, see European Commission (2008) *Women and men in decision-making 2007: Analysis of the situation and trends*.

Technical definition

8.7.2 Proportion of senior civil servants from under-represented groups

Strand availability

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Disability

Geographic area availability

United Kingdom

Data source

Annual Civil Service Employment Survey

Examples of current or suggested use

- European Commission
- Civil Service (equality and diversity targets)

8.8 Public appointments

Key statistic: Public appointments

Technical definition

Percentage of under-represented groups in public appointments.

Strand availability

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Disability

Geographic area availability

England, Wales and Northern Ireland

Scotland

Data source

Office of the Public Commissioner

Office of the Public Commissioner in Scotland

Examples of current or suggested use

- Government Equalities Office

8.9 Civic participation

Key statistic: Civic participation

Technical definition

8.9.1 Civic participation (England and Wales)

Participation in civic activities.

Civic participation is defined as undertaking at least one of the following activities in the previous 12 months: contacting a councillor, local official, government official or MP; attending a public meeting or rally; taking part in a demonstration or signing a petition.⁷¹

Strand availability

- Sex
- Ethnicity / race
- Disability
- Age
- Religion or belief
- Social class

Geographic area availability

- England
- Wales

Data source

Citizenship Survey

Technical definition

8.9.2 Civic participation (Scotland)

Proportion of population reported of undertaking work in the last 12 months relating to politics / justice and human rights / local community or neighbourhood groups / citizens groups / trade unions.

Strand availability

- Sex
- Ethnicity / race
- Disability
- Age
- Religion or belief
- Social class

Geographic area availability

- Scotland

⁷¹ Definition used by the Office for Disability Issues (2007).

Data source

Scottish Household Survey

Examples of current or suggested use

- PSA 15, Address the disadvantage individuals experience because of their gender, race, disability, age, sexual orientation, religion or belief
- Office for Disability Issues

8.10 Volunteering

Key statistic: Volunteering

Technical definition

Proportion of people engaging in formal volunteering.

Strand availability

Sex
Ethnicity / race
Disability
Age
Religion or belief
Social class

Geographic area availability

England
Wales
Scotland

Data source

Citizenship Survey
Scottish Household Survey

Examples of current or suggested use

- PSA 21, Build more cohesive, empowered and active communities
- Office for Disability Issues
- Sustainable Development Indicator 37

8.11 Perceived influence in local area

Key statistic: Perceived influence in local area

Technical definition

8.11.1 Perceived influence in local area (England and Wales)

Percentage of people who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area (where 'local' is the area within 15-20 minutes walking distance from where the respondent lives) by group.

Strand availability

Sex
Ethnicity / race
Disability
Age
Religion or belief
Social class

Geographic area availability

England
Wales

Data source

Citizenship Survey

The development of the new 'Place Survey' should allow data at the local authority level.

Technical definition

8.11.2 Perceived influence in local area (Scotland)

Percentage of people who agree with the statement that they can influence decisions affecting their local area.

Strand availability

Sex
Ethnicity / race
Disability
Age
Religion or belief
Social class

Geographic area availability

Scotland

Data source

Scottish Household Survey

Examples of current or suggested use

- PSA 21, Build more cohesive, empowered and active communities
- Sustainable Development Indicator 66 / 68

9. Identity, expression and self-respect

9.1 Discrimination in employment

Key statistic: Discrimination in employment

Technical definition

Percentage of respondents by group perceiving employment based discrimination (job applications and promotions) due to gender / age / race / religion / colour / where they live / other⁷²

Strand availability

Sex
Ethnicity / race
Disability
Age
Religion or belief
Social class

Geographic area availability

England
Wales

Data source

Citizenship Survey⁷³

Examples of current or suggested use

- PSA 15, Address the disadvantage individuals experience because of their gender, race, disability, age, sexual orientation, religion or belief
- Race Equality in Public Services (DCLG)

⁷² Citizenship Survey 2005.

⁷³ An alternative potential source of data to consider would be the 'Fair Treatment at Work' survey (see Grainger and Fitzner, 2007) carried out in 2005 which includes information on the strand, sexual orientation and is, according to the Department for Work and Pensions website, due to be repeated in 2008. However, the sample size may be too small to offer adequate data.

9.2 Unfair treatment, bullying and sexual harassment in employment

Key statistic: Unfair treatment, bullying and sexual harassment in employment

Technical definition

- 9.2.1 Proportion of employees who personally experienced unfair treatment at their place of work
- 9.2.2 Proportion of employees aware of unfair treatment of other people at their place of work
- 9.2.3 Proportion of employees who personally experienced bullying or harassment at their place of work
- 9.2.4 Proportion of employees aware of another person at their place of work being bullied or harassed
- 9.2.5 Proportion of employees who personally experienced sexual harassment or bullying at their place of work
- 9.2.6 Proportion of employees aware of another person at their place of work experiencing sexual harassment

All of the above relate to experience in the last two years.

Strand availability

- Sex
- Ethnicity / race
- Disability
- Age
- Sexual orientation
- Religion or belief

Geographic area availability

- Great Britain
- England
- Wales
- Scotland

Data source

Fair Treatment at Work Survey (Department of Trade and Industry)⁷⁴

Examples of current or suggested use

- Office for Disability Issues

⁷⁴ According to the Department for Work and Pensions, the 'Fair Treatment at Work' survey (see Grainger and Fitzner, 2007) which was carried out in 2005 is due to be repeated in 2008. However, the sample size may be too small to offer adequate data.

9.3 Pregnancy discrimination

Key statistic: Pregnancy discrimination

Technical definition

Pregnant women employees experiencing tangible discrimination.

Tangible discrimination covers a range of outcomes such as leaving their job, facing financial loss, denial of training opportunities and changes in job descriptions. This may have occurred during pregnancy or maternity leave or on return to work following absence for maternity (EOC, 2007b).

Strand availability

-

Geographic area availability

Great Britain

Data source

Adams, L., McAndrew, F. and Winterbotham, M. (2005) *Pregnancy discrimination at work: a survey of women*. Manchester: EOC.

Examples of current or suggested use

- Equal Opportunities Commission

9.4 Perceived discrimination in accessing services

Key statistic: Perceived discrimination in accessing services (expectation of treatment in comparison to other races; perceived experience of discrimination on basis of religion)

Technical definition

- 9.4.1 Proportion expecting to be treated worse than other races in accessing health services (local doctor's surgery; local hospital; health service generally)
- 9.4.2 Proportion expecting to be treated worse than other races in education (local school; education system generally)
- 9.4.3 Proportion expecting to be treated worse than other races in access to housing services (council housing department; housing association)
- 9.4.4 Proportion expecting to be treated worse than other races in the Criminal Justice System (courts; Crown Prosecution Service; police; prison and probation services)
- 9.4.5 Proportion reporting experience of discrimination on basis of religion by various organisations (for example, local doctor's surgery, the courts)

Strand availability

- Sex
- Ethnicity / race
- Disability
- Age
- Religion or belief
- Social class

Geographic area availability

- England
- Wales

Data source

- Citizenship Survey

Examples of current or suggested use

- Race Equality in Public Services (DCLG)

9.5 Perception of being treated with respect when accessing services

Key statistic: Perception of being treated with respect when accessing services

Technical definition

Proportion of people perceiving that they are treated with respect when using services (work, school, college; public transport; shopping; health services)

Strand availability

Sex
Ethnicity / race
Disability
Age
Religion or belief
Social class

Geographic area availability

England
Wales

Data source

Citizenship Survey

Examples of current or suggested use

- PSA 15, Address the disadvantage individuals experience because of their gender, race, disability, age, sexual orientation, religion or belief

9.6 Access to goods and services

Key statistic: Access to goods and services

Technical definition

9.6.1 Experience of difficulty in accessing goods and services for reasons specifically related to a health problem or disability

This includes access to leisure facilities, using public telephone, using websites, using a bank or building society, arranging insurance, arranging accommodation in a hotel / guest house, accessing health services / Local Authority services, Central Government services, Criminal Justice System services

Strand availability

Sex
Ethnicity / race
Disability
Age
Social class

Geographic area availability

Great Britain
England
Wales
Scotland

Data source

Omnibus Survey: August 2005, module M363 for Department for Work and Pensions (ONS, 2005b).

Technical definition

9.6.2 Proportion of people finding access to services inconvenient (Scotland)
(Services include: Post office; cash machine; doctor's surgery; dentist; public transport)

Strand availability

Sex
Ethnicity / race
Disability
Age
Religion
Social class

Geographic area availability

Scotland

Data source

Scottish Household Survey

Examples of current or suggested use

- Office of Disability Issues

9.7 Perception of harassment in local area

Key statistic: Perception of harassment in local area

Technical definition

9.7.1 Percentage perceiving racial harassment as a problem in their local area by ethnicity

Based on a four year moving average

Strand availability

Sex
Ethnicity / race
Disability
Age
Religion or belief
Social class

Geographic area availability

England

Data source

Survey of English Housing

Notes

In the future - English Housing Survey (EHS) (from April 2008, the Survey of English Housing merged with the English House Condition Survey to become the EHS, which in turn will be incorporated into the Integrated Household Survey)

Technical definition

9.7.2 Percentage perceiving harassment in immediate neighbourhood as a problem

This covers harassment of a racial nature; harassment due to sexual / gender preference; other types of harassment

Strand availability

Sex
Ethnicity / race
Disability
Age
Religion or belief
Social class

Geographic area availability

Scotland

Data source

Scottish House Condition Survey

Notes

Data for Wales: The Living in Wales Survey asks a general question relating to whether the respondent has experienced any form of discrimination, harassment or victimisation.

Examples of current or suggested use

- Race Equality in Public Services (DCLG)

9.8 Perceptions of cohesion

Key statistic: Perceptions of cohesion

Technical definition

9.8.1 Percentage of people who believe that people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area

This covers the area within 15-20 minutes walking distance from where the respondent lives.

9.8.2 Percentage of people who have meaningful interactions⁷⁵ on a regular basis (at least once a month, over the past year) with people from different ethnic or religious backgrounds

9.8.3 Percentage of people in ethnically mixed areas who agree that residents respected ethnic differences

Strand availability

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Disability

Age

Religion or belief

Social class

Geographic area availability

England

Wales

Data source

Citizenship Survey

The new Place Survey will provide data for the local level.

Examples of current or suggested use

- PSA 21, Build more cohesive, empowered, and active communities
- Race Equality in Public Services (DCLG)

⁷⁵ Definition of meaningful interaction, from PSA 21: 'mixing socially', engaging in conversation or some other form of social interaction, rather than simply dealing with them at a place of work or business, in one or more of the following spheres prompted in the CS survey mixing questions: at your work, school or college; at your child's crèche, nursery or school; at a pub, club, café or restaurant; at a group, club or organisation you belong to for example, a sports club or social club; at the shops; at a place of worship; and including those who state that they mix regularly socially - using the same definition - as part of their volunteering activities.

9.9 Perceptions of belonging

Key statistic: Perceptions of belonging

Technical definition

Percentage of people who feel that they belong ('very or fairly strongly') to their neighbourhood

Strand availability

Sex
Ethnicity / race
Disability
Age
Religion or belief
Social class

Geographic area availability

England
Wales

Data source

Citizenship Survey
The new Place Survey will provide data for the local level.

Examples of current or suggested use

- PSA 21, Build more cohesive, empowered, and active communities

10. Legal security

10.1 Fairness in treatment by Criminal Justice System: race disproportionality

Key statistic: Fairness in treatment by Criminal Justice System: race disproportionality

Technical definition

Race disproportionality at key points within the CJS: stops and searches; arrests; cautions; youth offences; tried at Crown Court; and prison population

Strand availability

Ethnicity / race

Geographic area availability

England (could be calculated)

Wales (could be calculated)

Police force and CPS areas.

Data source

Home Office Indicator 4 for PSA 24 uses data drawn from Local Criminal Justice Boards comprising Police Forces, Crown Prosecution Services, HM Courts Service, Prison Service, Probation Service and Youth Offending Teams.

Jones, A. and L. Singer (2008) *Statistics on Race and the Criminal Justice System 2006: A Ministry of Justice Publication under Section 95 of the Criminal Justice Act 1991*. Ministry of Justice: London.

Examples of current or suggested use:

- PSA 24, 'Deliver a more effective, transparent and responsive Criminal Justice System for victims and the public. Indicator 4 Understanding and addressing race disproportionality in the CJS.'

10.2 Treatment of victims of rape by the Criminal Justice System

Key statistic: Treatment of victims of rape by the Criminal Justice System

Technical definition

Percentage of reports of rape recorded by the police as crimes that lead to criminal convictions

Strand availability

-

Geographic area availability

England and Wales

Scotland

Data source

England and Wales: Police Recorded Crimes (Home Office) and Criminal Statistics (Ministry of Justice).

Scotland: Recorded crime in Scotland and Criminal proceedings in Scottish Courts (published by Scottish Government).

The attrition rate has been calculated by academic researchers from these data.

Examples of current or suggested use

- PSA 24, 'Deliver a more effective, transparent and responsive Criminal Justice System for victims and the public: Indicator 1 The efficiency and effectiveness of the Criminal Justice System in bringing offences to justice.'
- Key Diagnostic Indicator to inform the Policing Performance Assessment Framework.
- Crown Prosecution Service
- Equal Opportunities Commission
- End Violence Against Women

10.3 Treatment of victims of intimate partner violence by the Criminal Justice System

Key statistic: Attrition rate in prosecution of intimate partner violence

Technical definition

10.3.1 Percentage of reports of intimate partner violence recorded by the police as crimes that lead to criminal convictions (England and Wales)

Strand availability

-

Geographic area availability

England and Wales
Police / CPS authority

Data source

'Flagging system' within the police recorded crime system; Crown Prosecution Service records

Data are collected by the police and Crown Prosecution Service. They are available to researchers; but not routinely in the public domain.

Technical definition

10.3.2 Percentage of perpetrators of domestic abuse reported to the procurator fiscal, where a crime or offence is recorded and action taken is known (Scotland)

Geographic area availability

Scotland
Police force area

Data source

Scotland 'Domestic abuse recorded by the police in Scotland' (the Scottish Government)

Domestic abuse defined as abuse taking place in context of a close relationship: between partners or ex-partners.

Examples of current or suggested use

- PSA 24, Deliver a more effective, transparent and responsive Criminal Justice System for victims and the public: Indicator 1 The efficiency and effectiveness of the Criminal Justice System in bringing offences to justice.
- Key Diagnostic Indicator to inform the Policing Performance Assessment Framework.
- Crown Prosecution Service
- Home Office Domestic Violence Plan
- Home Affairs Select Committee (2006) recommended that recorded crime and criminal statistics should be differentiated by whether or not they are domestic.

- End Violence Against Women

10.4 Treatment of victims of domestic violence by the Criminal Justice System

Key Statistic: Attrition rate in prosecution of domestic violence

Technical definition

Percentage of reports of domestic violence recorded by the police as crimes that lead to criminal convictions (England and Wales)

Strand availability

-

Geographic area availability

England and Wales

Police / CPS authority

Data source

'Flagging system' within the police recorded crime system; Crown Prosecution Service records

Data are collected by the police and Crown Prosecution Service. They are available to researchers; but not routinely in the public domain.

Examples of current or suggested use

- PSA 24, Deliver a more effective, transparent and responsive Criminal Justice System for victims and the public: Indicator 1 The efficiency and effectiveness of the Criminal Justice System in bringing offences to justice.
- Key Diagnostic Indicator to inform the Policing Performance Assessment Framework.
- Crown Prosecution Service
- Home Office Domestic Violence Plan
- Home Affairs Select Committee (2006) recommended that recorded crime and criminal statistics should be differentiated by whether or not they are domestic.
- End Violence Against Women

10.5 Treatment of victims of sexual assault / indecent assault by the Criminal Justice System

Key statistic: Treatment of victims of sexual assault / indecent assault by the Criminal Justice System

Technical definition

Percentage of reports of sexual assault / indecent assault recorded by the police as crimes that lead to criminal convictions

Strand availability

-

Geographic area availability

England and Wales
Scotland

Data source

England and Wales: Police Recorded Crimes (published by the Home Office) and criminal convictions - Criminal Statistics (Ministry of Justice).

Scotland: Police recorded crimes and court proceedings (published by the Scottish Government).

Examples of current or suggested use

- PSA 24, Deliver a more effective, transparent and responsive Criminal Justice System for victims and the public: Indicator 1 The efficiency and effectiveness of the Criminal Justice System in bringing offences to justice.
- Crown Prosecution Service
- End Violence Against Women

10.6 Treatment of victims of stalking by the Criminal Justice System

Key statistic: Treatment of victims of stalking by the Criminal Justice System

Technical definition

Percentage of reports of stalking recorded by the police as crimes that lead to criminal convictions

Strand availability

-

Geographic area availability

England and Wales

Data source

Police Recorded Crimes (Home Office) and Criminal Statistics (Ministry of Justice).

Examples of current or suggested use

- PSA 24, Deliver a more effective, transparent and responsive Criminal Justice System for victims and the public: Indicator 1 The efficiency and effectiveness of the Criminal Justice System in bringing offences to justice.

10.7 Treatment of victims of harassment by the Criminal Justice System

Key statistic: Treatment of victims of harassment by the Criminal Justice System

Technical definition

Percentage of reports of harassment recorded by the police as crimes that lead to criminal convictions

Strand availability

-

Geographic area availability

England and Wales

Data source

England and Wales: Data on police recorded crimes (published by the Home Office) and criminal convictions (Criminal Statistics published by the Ministry of Justice).

Examples of current or suggested use

- PSA 24, Deliver a more effective, transparent and responsive Criminal Justice System for victims and the public: Indicator 1 The efficiency and effectiveness of the Criminal Justice System in bringing offences to justice.

Notes

In Scotland, data on court proceedings for racially aggravated harassment and conduct are grouped with other offences.

10.8 Attrition rate in prosecution of hate crime

Key statistic: Attrition rate in prosecution of hate crime

Technical definition

10.8.1 Percentage of reports of racist incidents recorded as crimes that lead to criminal convictions.

A racist incident is defined as any incident which is perceived to be racist by the victim or any other person.

10.8.2 Percentage of reports of religious incidents recorded as crimes that lead to criminal convictions.

A religious incident is defined as any incident which is believed to be motivated because of a person's religion or perceived religion, by the victim or any other person.

10.8.3 Percentage of reports of homophobic incidents recorded as crimes that lead to criminal convictions.

Homophobic crime is any incident which is perceived to be homophobic or transphobic by the victim or by any other person including the perpetrator.

10.8.4 Percentage of reports of disability incidents recorded as crimes that lead to criminal convictions.

A disability is defined as any mental or physical impairment; a disability incident as any incident, which is perceived to be based upon prejudice towards or hatred of the victim because of their disability, or so perceived by the victim or any other person.

Strand availability

-

Geographic area availability

England and Wales

Data source

Data on offences are collected by the police and Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) using recorded crime categories; available from the CPS report, *Racist and Religious Incident Monitoring*. Development work by the CPS in relation to information for monitoring hate crime is ongoing.

Examples of current or suggested use

- PSA 24, Deliver a more effective, transparent and responsive Criminal Justice System for victims and the public: Indicator 1 The efficiency and effectiveness of the Criminal Justice System in bringing offences to justice.
- Crown Prosecution Service

10.9 Domestic violence: arrest rates

Key statistic: Domestic violence: arrest rates

Technical definition

Percentage of incidents of domestic violence for which there is a power of arrest in which an arrest takes place (England and Wales).

Strand availability

-

Geographic area availability

England and Wales
Police authority / CPS unit

Data source

'Flagging system' within the police recorded crime system

Examples of current or suggested use

- PSA 24, Deliver a more effective, transparent and responsive Criminal Justice System for victims and the public: Indicator 1 The efficiency and effectiveness of the Criminal Justice System in bringing offences to justice.
- Key Diagnostic Indicator to inform the Policing Performance Assessment Framework.
- Crown Prosecution Service
- Home Office Domestic Violence Plan
- Home Affairs Select Committee (2006) recommended that recorded crime and criminal statistics should be differentiated by whether or not they are domestic.
- End Violence Against Women

10.10 Intimate partner violence: arrest rates / action by police

Key statistic: Intimate partner violence – arrest rates / action by police

Technical definition

10.10.1 Percentage of incidents of intimate partner violence for which there is a power of arrest in which an arrest takes place (England and Wales)

Strand availability

-

Geographic area availability

England and Wales
Police authority / CPS unit

Data source

'Flagging system' within the police recorded crime system.

Technical definition

10.10.2 Crimes and offences of domestic abuse, action taken by police (Scotland)

Domestic abuse is defined as abuse taking place in context of a close relationship: between partners or ex-partners

Geographic area availability

Scotland
Police force area

Data source

Police recorded statistics on domestic abuse, collated by Scottish Government

Examples of current or suggested use

- PSA 24, Deliver a more effective, transparent and responsive Criminal Justice System for victims and the public: Indicator 1 The efficiency and effectiveness of the Criminal Justice System in bringing offences to justice.
- Key Diagnostic Indicator to inform the Policing Performance Assessment Framework.
- Crown Prosecution Service
- Home Office Domestic Violence Plan
- Home Affairs Select Committee (2006) recommended that recorded crime and criminal statistics should be differentiated by whether or not they are domestic.
- End Violence Against Women

10.11 Confidence in Criminal Justice System

Key statistic: Confidence in the Criminal Justice System

Technical definition

Proportion of respondents reporting that they are fairly / very confident in the fairness and effectiveness of the Criminal Justice System

Strand availability

Sex
Ethnicity / race
Disability
Age
Religion or belief
Social class

Geographic area availability

England and Wales
England
Wales
Scotland

Data source

British Crime Survey
Scottish Crime and Victimisation Survey

Examples of current or suggested use

- PSA 24, Deliver a more effective, transparent and responsive Criminal Justice System for victims and the public

6. DATA RESOURCES

6.1 Introduction

Three types of data resource underpin the equality statistics and indicators described in this report: surveys, administrative data and indicator sets. For each data source, information is provided, where appropriate, on: content, sample size, sample design, frequency, availability, strand availability and geographic area. This analysis of data sources underpins the analysis of key statistics in Chapter 5 and the discussion of potential indicators in Chapter 4.

Surveys

All relevant major national sample surveys are included. Surveys are the main source of data underpinning outcome statistics and indicators; but national surveys rarely provide data that enable analysis at finer levels of geographic areas.

Administrative data

Administrative statistics that are routinely collected in the course of administration are included. Administrative data are usually concerned with process rather than outcome in the population; they are important sources of data at finer areas of geographic disaggregation.

Indicator sets

Indicators derived from other sources that are used to monitor policy are included. These do not contain primary data, but are derivative. The primary data used to construct them are not always in the public domain. Some of the indicators in one indicator set overlap with indicators in other indicator sets (for example, the Assessments of Policing and Community Safety and the National Indicator Sets for Local Government)

Date

Where possible the data source is described and analysed for 2006. This is specified if it is not the case. Some exceptions are made when the data source is being restructured in ways that affect the nature of the equality statistics produced; here reference is made to new developments.

Content

A brief summary of the main content of the survey or administrative data source is provided.

Size

For surveys, the size of the achieved sample of the survey is provided. This is usually measured in number of individuals. For GB / UK wide surveys, the sample numbers

are given at that level only with the exception of the Labour Force Survey, where they are presented separately for the Welsh Boost (see p. 330). There are important implications of this for Scotland and Wales, since it means that, for many surveys, the possible analysis of the survey data by strand in these countries is likely to be limited because of small sample sizes. However, this problem can be reduced where there is a separate booster sample to a GB/UK wide survey (as in the case of the LFS Welsh Boost).

For administrative data sources, the number of cases involved is provided.

Sample design

The surveys are national surveys using random techniques to generate the sample unless otherwise specified. Information about boosts to the sample size for small groups of special interest and other relevant features of the sample design is provided.

In the case of administrative statistics, the data used are usually the complete set and not a sample.

Frequency

Most of data sources report annually; other frequencies of both data collection and of public presentation of findings are reported.

Availability

Most of the surveys are lodged in the ESRC Data Archive at the University of Essex and accessible to the public from that site electronically. Variations in this are noted. Administrative data sources are obtainable from the relevant governmental department or responsible agency; access tends to be more variable and less straightforward than for surveys.

Strands

The availability of data by equality strand and socio-economic status / class is noted. The number and percentage of respondents from each equality strand and class is calculated from raw data from each survey (national estimates may not be achieved in particular survey contexts). In instances where categories that exactly match an equality strand are not available, but there are data for an adjacent category or a sub-set of the main category, this is reported. The wording of the relevant questions is provided.

Geographic area

The geographic areas at which data are available are noted. The numbers and percentages of respondents in Government Office Region (England) are provided if this is available. Even if the survey is for GB, the population sampled does not live further north than the Caledonian Canal in Scotland.

6.2 List of data sources

Surveys

Annual Civil Service Employment Survey (ACSES)

Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

Annual Population Survey

Best Value User Satisfaction Survey

British Crime Survey

British Crime Survey: Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking modules

British Household Panel Survey

British Social Attitudes Survey

Census – England and Wales

Census Scotland

Citizenship Survey

English Housing Survey

Expenditure and Food Survey

Fair Treatment at Work Survey

Family Resources Survey

General Household Survey

Health Survey for England

Households Below Average Incomes

Integrated Household Survey

Labour Force Survey

Labour Force Survey (Welsh boost)

Living in Wales

National Travel Survey

Omnibus Survey

Place Survey

Scottish Crime and Victimisation Survey

Scottish Health Survey

Scottish House Condition Survey

Scottish Household Survey

Scottish Recreation Survey

Survey of English Housing

Taking Part: The National Survey of Culture, Leisure and Sport

Time Use Module of the ONS Omnibus Survey

Welsh Health Survey

Youth Cohort Study

Administrative data sources

Births, Deaths, and Marriages (General Register Offices)

Criminal Statistics

Crown Prosecution Service

English National Pupil Database

Higher Education Statistics Authority

Homelessness and Housing Statistics

Judiciary of England and Wales

Pupil Census of Publicly Funded Schools (Scotland)

Pupil Census of Independent Schools (Scotland)

Recorded crime (England and Wales)

Recorded crime (Scotland)

Welsh National Pupil Database

Indicator data sets

Age Concern

Assessments of Policing and Community Safety (APACS)

European Commission Gender Equality Indicators

National Indicator Sets for Local Government

National Performance Framework (Scotland)

Office for Disability Issues

Opportunity for all

Public Service Agreement indicators (England and Wales)

Race Equality in Public Services

Statutory Performance Indicators for Policing and Community Safety

Sustainable Development Indicators

The Poverty Site

6.3 Surveys

Annual Civil Service Employment Survey (ACSES)

Content

This survey provides information on civil service employment. Timely summary statistics are available from the quarterly survey and information relating to diversity from the annual survey.

Sample size

All employees for year ending 30 September 2006 Annual Survey 'headcount' totalled 553,560.

Sample design

The data for the 2006 statistics were collected using mandate returns (information from electronic datasets from departments and agencies), and in those cases where this form was not available, departmental returns are provided (summary tables). Information relating to any discrepancy between the quarterly and annual headcounts is provided.

Data for 2007 were sourced from the Annual Civil Service Employment Survey (ACSES) which replaced the Mandate collection and departmental returns, and follows the mandate model for all departments and agencies.

Frequency

Quarterly survey and annual survey

Strands

Sex
Ethnicity / race
Disability
Age

[Also provides information on salary and responsibility level]

Geographic areas

Great Britain
England
Scotland
Wales
Region: Government Office Region (England)

Availability

The Office for National Statistics publishes a set of tables from the annual and quarterly surveys; historical statistics are also available.

Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

Content

Contains data on the levels, distribution and make-up of earnings and hours of employees in paid work

Sample size

Achieved sample 2006: 23,728.

Sample design

Unclustered random sample taken from HM Revenue & Customs PAYE records

Frequency

Annual

Availability

Aggregated data are available via the National Statistics website

Strands

Sex

Age

Social class (SOC)

Sex

	Number in sample	Per cent
Male	11,965	50.4
Female	11,763	49.6
Total	23,728	100.0

Age

	Number in sample	Per cent
16-17	317	1.3
18-21	1,610	6.8
22-29	3,775	15.9
30-39	5,800	24.4
40-49	6,195	26.0
50-59	4,738	19.9
60+	1,379	5.8
Total	23,814*	100.0

Notes: *This total is 86 more than the total for the table above. It is not clear why this difference exists.

Social class (NS-SEC)

	Number in sample	Per cent
Managers and senior officials	3,582	15.1
Professional occupations	3,195	13.5
Associate professional and technical occupations	3,509	14.8
Administrative and secretarial occupations	3,213	13.5
Skilled trades occupations	1,830	7.7
Personal service occupations	1,924	8.1
Sales and customer service occupations	1,856	7.8
Process, plant and machine operatives	1,693	7.1
Elementary occupations	2,926	12.3
Total	23,728	100.0

Geographic areas

United Kingdom
 Great Britain
 England
 Wales
 Scotland
 Northern Ireland
 Region: Government Office Region (England)
 Parliamentary constituency
 Travel to work areas
 Local authority
 Work Training Enterprise Council

Government Office Region / country

	Number in sample	Per cent
North East	940	4.0
North West	2,601	11.0
Yorkshire and The Humber	1,968	8.3
East Midlands	1,660	7.0
West Midlands	2,125	9.0
East	2,154	9.1
London	3,258	13.7
South East	3,239	13.6
South West	1,978	8.3
Wales	1,020	4.3
Scotland	2,090	8.8
Northern Ireland	696	2.9
Total	23,729	100.0

Annual Population Survey (APS)

Content

The APS comprises the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (LFS) and data from the Annual Local (Area) Labour Force Survey (LLFS) Boosts for England, Scotland and Wales. It also includes a further sample boost – the APS Boost (for England only). For further details of content see the LFS, which is the underlying survey.

Sample size

357,865 (2006)

Sample design

The underlying survey is the LFS, see this for details.

Frequency

Annual

Strands

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Age

Sexual orientation (currently limited to same sex cohabitation only)

Religion or belief

Social class

Sex

	Number in sample	Per cent
Male	171,364	47.9
Female	186,501	52.1
Total	357,865	100.0

Ethnicity / race

	Number in sample	Per cent
White	328,687	91.8
Mixed	3,267	0.9
Asian or Asian British	14,251	4.0
Black or Black British	6,218	1.7
Chinese	1,054	0.3
Other ethnic group	4,227	1.2
Missing	161	0.0
Total	357,865	100.0

Age

	Number in sample	Per cent
0-4	21,522	6.0
5-9	22,952	6.4
10-15	30,033	8.4
16-19	17,334	4.8
20-24	17,445	4.9
25-29	18,608	5.2
30-34	21,394	6.0
35-39	26,061	7.3
40-44	27,141	7.6
45-49	24,565	6.9
50-54	22,754	6.4
55-59	24,474	6.8
60-64	21,067	5.9
65-69	17,969	5.0
70+	44,546	12.4
Total	357,865	100.0

Religion / belief

	Number in sample	Per cent
Christian	270,131	75.5
Buddhist	904	0.3
Hindu	3,087	0.9
Jewish	1,318	0.4
Muslim	11,029	3.1
Sikh	1,827	0.5
Any other religion	2,618	0.7
No religion at all	58,801	16.4
Missing	8,150	2.3
Total	357,865	100.0

Social class (NS-SEC)

	Number in sample	Per cent
Higher managerial and professional	23,777	6.6
Lower managerial and professional	50,818	14.2
Intermediate occupations	23,554	6.6
Small employers and own account workers	18,537	5.2
Lower supervisory and technical	21,057	5.9
Semi-routine occupations	31,923	8.9
Routine occupations	23,250	6.5
Never worked, unemployed and not elsewhere classified	90,442	25.3
Does not apply	74,507	20.8
Total	357,865	100.0

Geographic areas

United Kingdom
 Great Britain
 England
 Wales
 Scotland
 Northern Ireland
 Region: Government Office Region (England)

Government Office Region / country

	Number in sample	Per cent
North East	22,420	6.3
North West	33,094	9.2
Merseyside	9,754	2.7
Yorkshire & Humberside	27,579	7.7
East Midlands	18,505	5.2
West Midlands	26,945	7.5
Eastern	22,679	6.3
London	29,044	8.1
South East	40,724	11.4
South West	25,730	7.2
Wales	40,292	11.3
Scotland	53,408	14.9
Northern Ireland	7,691	2.1
Total	357,865	100.0

Availability

Data are deposited on the UK Data Archive at Essex University and are publicly available.

Best Value User Satisfaction Survey

Content

Aims to measure residents' and service users' satisfaction of the quality of services delivered by their local authority. It also measures satisfaction more generally with regard to a range of quality of life issues in respondents' local area. It will be replaced by the Place Survey in 2008/9

Sample size

c. 500,000 (2006)

Sample design

Stratified unclustered random sample using the Small Users Postal Address File (PAF)

Frequency

Annual. To be replaced by the Place Survey in 2008/9.

Strands

Sex
Ethnicity / race
Disability
Age

Geographic areas

England
Region: Government Office Region
Local authorities

Availability

Raw data are not deposited in a major data archive and so producing frequency tables for each strand has not been possible for this report. The Communities and Local Government report summarising the findings is available at:
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/localgovernment/bestvalueuser>

British Crime Survey (BCS)

Content

The BCS collects data on the nature and extent of crime in England and Wales. This includes: levels of crime victimisation, attitudes to crime and attitudes to the Criminal Justice System. It includes crimes that are not reported to the police.

Sample size

Achieved sample 2005/6: 47,796.

Sample design

The sampling frame is the Small Users Postcode Address File (PAF). The PAF includes all known UK addresses and postcodes. The sampling frame is stratified according to inner city and non-inner city areas. Postcode sectors are then sorted according to standard region and then by population density. Each set is then ordered according to the percentage of households with the head of household's socio-economic group (SEG) defined as professional and managerial, other non-manual or skilled. Finally, for each set a random start and constant interval is drawn.

The interviewer lists all adults (aged 16 or over) and randomly selects one adult from each household.

Weighting variables are available in BCS data to produce exact proportions that are representative of the population according age, ethnicity and inner city / non-inner city areas.

The BCS includes a booster sample of around 2,000 16-24 year olds and a non-white booster of about 6,000. The ethnic boost was created by selecting 60 extra postcode sectors with a density of 19 per cent or more of the households with a member of an ethnic minority as the head of household.

Frequency

Data are collected and presented annually.

Strands

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Disability

Age

Sexual orientation (currently limited to same sex cohabitation only; a question on sexual identity is being tested)

Religion or belief

Social class (SOC; NS – SEC)

Sex

	Number in sample	Per cent
Male	21,396	44.8
Female	26,400	55.2
Total	47,796	100.0

Ethnicity / race

Question wording: *To which of these ethnic groups do you consider you belong?*

	Number in sample	Per cent
White – British	42,776	89.5
White – Irish	431	0.9
White – other White background	1,753	3.7
Mixed – White and Black Caribbean	101	0.2
Mixed – White and Black African	43	0.1
Mixed – White and Asian	60	0.1
Mixed – Any other Mixed background	63	0.1
Asian or Asian British – Indian	586	1.2
Asian or Asian British – Pakistani	365	0.7
Asian or Asian British – Bangladeshi	105	0.2
Asian or Asian British – other Asian background	216	0.5
Black or Black British – Caribbean	350	0.7
Black or Black British – African	374	0.8
Black or Black British – other Black background	40	0.1
Chinese	111	0.2
Other ethnic group	415	0.9
Missing	7	0.0
Total	47,796	100.0

Disability

Question wording: *Do you have any long-standing illness, disability or infirmity? By long-standing I mean anything that has troubled you over a period of time or that is likely to affect you over a period of time.*

	Number in sample	Per cent
Yes	13,215	27.6
No	34,493	72.2
Missing	88	0.2
Total	47,796	100.0

Age

	Number in sample	Per cent
16-19	1,640	3.4
20-24	2,239	4.7
25-29	2,894	6.1
30-34	3,935	8.2
35-39	4,641	9.7
40-44	4,597	9.6
45-49	3,792	7.9
50-54	3,648	7.6
55-59	4,241	8.9
60-64	3,952	8.3
65-69	3,400	7.1
70+	8,817	18.4
Total	47,796	100.0

Religion or belief

Question wording: *What is your religion, even if you are not currently practising?*

	Number in sample	Per cent
Christian (including C of E, RC and all other Christians)	36,240	75.8
Buddhist	223	0.5
Hindu	315	0.7
Jewish	168	0.4
Muslim	786	1.6
Sikh	147	0.3
Other (specify)	250	0.5
No religion	6,409	13.4
Missing	3,258	6.8
Total	47,796	100.0

Social class (SOC)

	Number in sample	Per cent
Managers and senior officials	6,035	12.6
Professional occupations	4,219	8.8
Associate professional and technical occupations	5,318	11.1
Administrative and secretarial occupations	6,296	13.2
Skilled trades occupations	5,027	10.5
Personal service occupations	3,539	7.4
Sales and customer service occupations	3,594	7.5
Process, plant and machine operatives	3,980	8.3
Elementary occupations	7,472	15.6
Missing	2,316	4.8
Total	47,796	100.0

Geographic areas

England

Wales

Region: Government Office Regions⁷⁶ England and Wales

Local areas: Police force area

Local authority

ONS ward classification groups (1998 wards)

ONS ward classification groups (2001 wards)

ONS ward classification sub groups (2001 wards)

ONS ward classification super groups (2001 wards)

ONS district level classification family (1998)

ONS district level classification group (1998)

ONS district level classification super group (2003)

ONS district level classification group (2003)

ONS district level classification sub group (2003)

Council areas (based on acorn type)

⁷⁶ NUTS level 1.

Police force area

	Number in sample	Per cent
Metropolitan / City of London	3,370	7.1
Greater Manchester	1,535	3.2
Merseyside	1,056	2.2
South Yorkshire	998	2.1
Northumbria	1,032	2.2
West Midlands	1,595	3.3
West Yorkshire	1,264	2.6
Avon & Somerset	1,127	2.4
Bedfordshire	1,085	2.3
Thames Valley	1,233	2.6
Cambridgeshire	1,068	2.2
Cheshire	1,060	2.2
Cleveland	971	2.0
Devon & Cornwall	979	2.1
Cumbria	1,080	2.3
Derbyshire	981	2.1
Dorset	1,033	2.2
Durham	959	2.0
Sussex	1,041	2.2
Essex	1,028	2.2
Gloucestershire	1,014	2.1
Hampshire	1,096	2.3
West Mercia	1,074	2.3
Hertfordshire	1,167	2.4
Humberside	1,034	2.2
Kent	1,072	2.2
Lancashire	1,125	2.4
Leicestershire	1,077	2.3
Lincolnshire	1,086	2.3
Norfolk	997	2.1
Northamptonshire	1,064	2.2
North Yorkshire	999	2.1
Nottinghamshire	1,033	2.2
Staffordshire	1,017	2.1
Suffolk	1,083	2.3

Police force area (continued)

	Number in sample	Per cent
Surrey	1,012	2.1
Warwickshire	1,074	2.3
Wiltshire	1,067	2.2
North Wales	1,043	2.2
Dyfed Powys	1,028	2.2
Gwent	1,041	2.2
South Wales	1,098	2.3
Total	47,796	100.0

Government Office Region / country

	Number in sample	Per cent
North East	2,962	6.2
North West	5,856	12.3
Yorkshire & Humberside	4,295	9.0
East Midlands	5,241	11.0
West Midlands	4,760	10.0
East of England	6,428	13.5
London	3,370	7.1
South East	5,454	11.4
South West	5,220	10.9
Wales	4,210	8.8
Total	47,796	100.0

Sponsor and availability

This is a Home Office (Research, Development and Statistics Directorate) survey. BMRB carry out the fieldwork. Data are deposited in the UK Data Archive at Essex University and are publicly available. Summary statistics are published annually in the Home Office Statistical Bulletin *Crime in England and Wales*.

British Crime Survey: Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking, self-completion module

Content

This module within British Crime Survey contains information about domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. The 2001 module is more comprehensive, including information on the number of incidents; since 2004/05, the information collected is less.

Sample size

22,463 (2001)

Sample design

Stratified unclustered random sample using the Small Users Postal Address File (PAF). The sample includes an ethnic minority boost. This self-completion module has an upper age limit of 59. The module is completed by the respondent on a computer so is confidential from the interviewer; this practice increases disclosure on sensitive topics.

Frequency

Annual. Since 1996, the BCS has carried out various self-completion modules on domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The 2001 module is the most comprehensive; shorter versions (slightly different) have run annually since 2004/05.

Strands

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Disability

Age

Sexual orientation (not available in 2001, since 2004/05 limited to same sex cohabitation only; a question on sexual identity is being tested)

Religion or belief

Social class (SOC; NS-SEC)

Geographic areas

England

Wales

Region: Government Office Region (England and Wales)

Sponsor and availability

This is a Home Office (Research, Development and Statistics Directorate) survey. British Market Research Bureau carry out the fieldwork. Data are deposited in the UK Data Archive at Essex University and are publicly available.

British Household Panel Survey

Content

This is a longitudinal panel survey, in which the same set of respondents is asked (approximately) the same questions every year, enabling a distinctive analysis of changes in social and economic circumstances. Topics include: household composition; housing conditions; residential mobility; education and training; health and the usage of health services; labour market behaviour; socio-economic values; income from employment, benefits and pensions. Information is available at individual and household level.

Sample size

Achieved sample for 2006: 15,627

Sample design

Stratified unclustered random sample using the Small Users Postal Address File (PAF)

Frequency

Annual

Strands

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Disability

Age

Sexual orientation (currently limited to civil partnerships only)

Religion

Social class (Goldthorpe; SEC; RG; subjective classification; MRS)

Sex

	Number in sample	Per cent
Male	7,121	45.6
Female	8,502	54.4
Missing	4	0.0
Total	15,627	100.0

Ethnicity / race

Question wording: *Could you look at this card and tell me which of these ethnic groups are appropriate to indicate your cultural background?*

	Number in sample	Per cent
White British	9,371	60.0
White Irish	845	5.4
White Welsh	1,526	9.8
White Scottish	1,972	12.6
Other white background	452	2.9
Mixed White and Black Caribbean	28	0.2
Mixed White and Black African	9	0.1
Mixed White and Asian	15	0.1
Other mixed background	20	0.1
Asian/British Indian	87	0.6
Asian/British Pakistani	58	0.4
Asian/British Bangladeshi	10	0.1
Other Asian background	23	0.1
Black/British Caribbean	24	0.2
Black/British African	15	0.1
Other Black background	9	0.1
Chinese	13	0.1
Any other	45	0.3
Missing	1,105	7.1
Total	15,627	100.0

Disability

Question wording: *Can I check, do you consider yourself to be a disabled person?*

	Number in sample	Per cent
Yes	1,720	11.0
No	13,894	88.9
Missing	13	0.1
Total	15,627	100.0

Age

	Number in sample	Per cent
10-15	61	0.4
16-19	1,091	7.0
20-24	1,180	7.6
25-29	1,209	7.7
30-34	1,341	8.6
35-39	1,478	9.5
40-44	1,541	9.9
45-49	1,334	8.5
50-54	1,201	7.7
55-59	1,255	8.0
60-64	1,045	6.7
65-69	815	5.2
70+	2,075	13.3
Missing	1	0.0
Total	15,627	100.0

Religion

Complete data on religion are not readily available but can be obtained.

Social class

Registrar General's social class; SOC; others

Social class (Registrar General's social class)

	Number in sample	Per cent
Professional occupations	196	1.3
Managerial & technical	865	5.5
Skilled non-manual	2,320	14.8
Skilled manual	1,569	10.0
Partly skilled occupations	1,570	10.0
Unskilled occupations	477	3.1
Armed forces	70	0.4
Missing	8,560	54.8
Total	15,627	100.0

Geographic areas

United Kingdom
 Great Britain
 England
 Wales
 Scotland
 Northern Ireland
 Region

Standard region / metropolitan area

	Number in sample	Per cent
Inner London	227	1.5
Outer London	458	2.9
Rest of South East	1,703	10.9
South West	862	5.5
East Anglia	428	2.7
East Midlands	745	4.8
West Midlands Conurbation	291	1.9
Rest of West Midlands	485	3.1
Greater Manchester	346	2.2
Merseyside	203	1.3
Rest of North West	413	2.6
South Yorkshire	259	1.7
West Yorkshire	281	1.8
Rest of Yorkshire & Humberside	299	1.9
Tyne & Wear	174	1.1
Rest of North	343	2.2
Wales	2,696	17.3
Scotland	2,755	17.6
Northern Ireland	2,636	16.9
Missing	23	0.1
Total	15,627	100.0

Availability

Data are deposited in the UK Data Archive at Essex University and are publicly available.

British Social Attitudes Survey

Content

This is a survey about attitudes on a number of issues. These issues vary from year to year and have included: newspaper readership; political parties and trust; public spending; welfare benefits; health care; childcare; poverty; the labour market and the workplace; education; charitable giving; the countryside; transport and the environment; Europe; economic prospects; race; religion; civil liberties; immigration; and sentencing and prisons.

Sample size

4,268 (2005)

Sample design

Multi-stage stratified unclustered random sample using the Small Users Postal Address File (PAF)

Frequency

Annual

Strands

Sex
 Ethnicity / race
 Disability
 Age
 Religion or belief
 Social class (SOC; NS – SEC; Others)

Sex

	Number in sample	Per cent
Male	1,901	44.5
Female	2,367	55.5
Total	4,268	100.0

Ethnicity / race

Question wording: *To which of these groups do you consider you belong?*

	Number in sample	Per cent
Black: of African origin	50	1.2
Black: of Caribbean origin	39	0.9
Black: of other origin	3	0.1
Asian: of Indian origin	53	1.2
Asian: of Pakistani origin	25	0.6
Asian: of Bangladeshi origin	11	0.3
Asian: of Chinese origin	15	0.4
Asian: of other origin	24	0.6
White: of any European origin	3,925	92.0
White: of other origin	38	0.9
Mixed origin	35	0.8
Other	31	0.7
Missing	19	0.5
Total	4,268	100.0

Disability

Question wording: *Do you have a long-standing physical or mental health condition or disability? By long-standing, I mean anything that has lasted at least 12 months or that is likely to last at least 12 months?*

	Number in sample	Per cent
Yes	1,143	26.8
No	2,046	47.9
Don't know	2	0.0
Not answered	2	0.0
Total asked question	3,193	74.8
Question not asked*	1,075	25.2
Total	4,268	100.0

Notes: * These respondents answered a version of the 2005 questionnaire that did not include the question regarding self-assessed disability.

Age

	Number in sample	Per cent
16-19	83	1.9
20-24	247	5.8
25-29	272	6.4
30-34	355	8.3
35-39	434	10.2
40-44	436	10.2
45-49	359	8.4
50-54	354	8.3
55-59	377	8.8
60-64	353	8.3
65-69	283	6.6
70+	715	16.8
Total	4,268	100.0

Religion / belief

Question wording: *Do you regard yourself as belonging to any particular religion? If Yes: Which?*

	Number in sample	Per cent
No religion	1,665	39.0
Christian - no denomination	405	9.5
Roman Catholic	396	9.3
Church of England / Anglican	1,205	28.2
Baptist	44	1.0
Methodist	113	2.6
Presbyterian / Church of Scotland	144	3.4
Other Christian	6	0.1
Hindu	33	0.8
Jewish	23	0.5
Islam / Muslim	74	1.7
Sikh	18	0.4
Buddhist	8	0.2
Other non-Christian	26	0.6
Free Presbyterian	4	0.1
Brethren	1	0.0
United Reform Church (URC) / Congregational	18	0.4
Other Protestant	60	1.4
Refused	9	0.2
Don't know	13	0.3
Not answered	3	0.1
Total	4,268	100.0

Social class (NS-SEC)

	Number in sample	Per cent
Managerial & professional occupations	1,510	35.4
Intermediate occupations	479	11.2
Employers in small org; own account work	351	8.2
Lower supervisory & technical occupation	573	13.4
Semi-routine & routine occupations	1,228	28.8
Never had a job	104	2.4
Not classifiable	23	0.5
Total	4,268	100.0

Geographic areas

Great Britain

England

Wales

Scotland

Region: Standard region; Government Office Region (England)

Government Office Regions / country

	Number in sample	Per cent
North East	227	5.3
North West	548	12.8
Yorkshire and Humberside	385	9.0
East Midlands	345	8.1
West Midlands	335	7.8
South West	368	8.6
Eastern	447	10.5
Inner London	164	3.8
Outer London	246	5.8
South East	578	13.5
Wales	227	5.3
Scotland	398	9.3
Total	4,268	100.0

Availability

Data are deposited in the UK Data Archive at Essex University and are publicly available.

Census – England and Wales

Content

The Census is a survey of every member of the population. It contains key demographic and socio-economic information on individuals and households.

Sample size

52,041,916 (2001)

Sample design

Everyone in the country is under obligation to complete a census form.

Frequency

Every 10 years. Annual estimates of population statistics based on census figures are available.

Strands

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Disability

Age

Religion or belief

Sexual orientation (not asked in 2001; to be asked for the first time in 2011, but probably limited to same sex cohabitation)

Social class (SOC; NS – SEC; others)

Sex

	Number in sample	Per cent
Male	25,325,926	48.7
Female	26,715,990	51.3
Total	52,041,916	100.0

Ethnicity / race

	Number in sample	Per cent
White	47,520,866	91.3
British	45,533,741	87.5
Scottish		0
Irish	641,804	1.2
Other British		0
Other White	1,345,321	2.6
Mixed	661,034	1.3
White and Black Caribbean	237,420	0.5
White and Black African	78,911	0.2
White and Asian	189,015	0.4
Other Mixed	155,688	0.3
Asian or Asian British / Scottish	2,273,737	4.4
Indian	1,036,807	2.0
Pakistani	714,826	1.4
Bangladeshi	280,830	0.5
Other Asian	241,274	0.5
Black or Black British / Scottish	1,139,577	2.2
Black Caribbean	563,843	1.1
Black African	479,665	0.9
Black Other	96,069	0.2
Chinese or other ethnic group	446,702	0.9
Chinese	226,948	0.4
Other	219,754	0.4
Total	52,041,916	100.0

Disability

	Number in sample	Per cent
People with limiting long-term illness	9,484,856	18.2
People without limiting long-term illness	42,557,060	81.8
Total	52,041,916	100.0

Age

	Number in sample	Per cent
0-4	3,094,141	5.9
5-7	1,946,817	3.7
8- 9	1,361,037	2.6
10-14	3,425,023	6.6
15	661,718	1.3
16-17	1,306,500	2.5
18-19	1,249,090	2.4
20-24	3,122,212	6.0
25-29	3,435,008	6.6
30-44	11,733,473	22.5
45-59	9,849,369	18.9
60-64	2,544,754	4.9
65-74	4,367,032	8.4
75-84	2,933,337	5.6
85-89	676,678	1.3
90 & over	335,727	0.6
Total	52,041,916	100.0

Religion or belief

	Number in sample	Per cent
Christian	37,338,486	71.7
Buddhist	144,453	0.3
Hindu	552,421	1.1
Jewish	259,927	0.5
Muslim	1,546,626	3.0
Sikh	329,358	0.6
Other religions	150,720	0.3
No religion	7,709,267	14.8
Religion not stated	4,010,658	7.7
Total	52,041,916	100.0

Social class (SOC)**People aged 16-74 in employment**

	Number in sample	Per cent
Managers and senior officials	3,570,069	15.1
Professional occupations	2,639,365	11.2
Associate professional and technical occupations	3,256,877	13.8
Administrative and secretarial occupations	3,148,893	13.3
Skilled trades occupations	2,751,249	11.6
Personal service occupations	1,633,592	6.9
Sales and customer service occupations	1,812,500	7.7
Process; plant and machine operatives	2,010,090	8.5
Elementary occupations	2,805,119	11.9
Total	23,627,754	100.0

Geographic areas

England

Wales

Region: Government Office Region (England)

Other local areas

Government Office Region / country

	Number in sample	Per cent
North East	2,515,442	4.8
North West	6,729,764	12.9
Yorkshire and the Humber	4,964,833	9.5
East Midlands	4,172,174	8.0
West Midlands	5,267,308	10.1
East	5,388,140	10.4
London	7,172,091	13.8
South East	8,000,645	15.4
South West	4,928,434	9.5
Wales	2,903,085	5.6
Total	52,041,916	100.0

Availability

Data at the aggregate level are available via the National Statistics website.

Data are also available for Northern Ireland. 1,685,267 residents responded to the 2001 census in Northern Ireland.

Census Scotland

Content

The Census is a survey of every member of the population. It contains key demographic and socio-economic information on individuals and households.

Sample size

5,062,011 (2001)

Sample design

Everyone in the country is under obligation to complete a census form.

Frequency

Every 10 years. Annual estimates of population statistics based on census figures are available.

Strands

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Disability

Age

Sexual orientation (not asked in 2001; to be asked for the first time in 2011, but probably limited to same sex cohabitation)

Religion or belief

Social class (SOC; NS-SEC; others)

Sex

	Number in sample	Per cent
Male	2,432,494	48.1
Female	2,629,517	51.9
Total	5,062,011	100.0

Ethnicity / race

	Number in sample	Per cent
White Scottish	4,459,125	88.1
Other White British	373,576	7.4
White Irish	49,608	1.0
Other White	77,955	1.5
Indian	15,186	0.3
Pakistani	31,891	0.6
Bangladeshi	2,025	0.1
Other South Asian	6,074	0.1
Chinese	16,198	0.3
Caribbean	2,025	0.1
African	5,062	0.1
Black Scottish or other Black	1,012	0.1
Any Mixed background	12,655	0.2
Other ethnic group	9,618	0.2
Total	5,062,011	100.0

Disability

Question wording: *Do you have any long-term illness health problem or disability which limits your daily activities or the work you can do?*

	Number in sample	Per cent
People with limiting long-term illness	1,027,255	20.3
People without limiting long-term illness	4,034,756	79.7
Total	5,062,011	100.0

Age

	Number in sample	Per cent
0-4	276,874	5.5
5-9	307,138	6.1
10-14	322,870	6.4
15-19	317,273	6.3
20-24	314,387	6.2
25-29	317,303	6.3
30-34	382,094	7.5
35-39	402,954	8.0
40-44	377,910	7.5
45-49	337,469	6.7
50-54	351,107	6.9
55-59	287,999	5.7
60-64	261,733	5.2
65-69	239,116	4.7
70-74	206,917	4.1
75-79	165,523	3.3
80-84	104,989	2.1
85-89	59,241	1.2
90 & over	29,114	0.6
Total	5,062,011	100.0

Religion or belief

Question wording: *What religion, religious denomination or body do you belong to?*

	Number in sample	Per cent
Church of Scotland	2,146,293	42.4
Roman Catholic	803,847	15.9
Other Christian	344,723	6.8
Buddhist	6,581	0.1
Hindu	5,568	0.1
Jewish	6,581	0.1
Muslim	42,521	0.8
Sikh	6,581	0.1
Another religion	26,829	0.5
None	1,394,584	27.6
Not answered	277,904	5.5
Total	5,062,011	100.0

Social class (NS-SEC)

	Number in sample	Per cent
Higher / lower managerial and professions	902,175	24.2
Intermediate occupations / small employers	564,512	15.1
Lower supervisory & technical / semi-routine	744,723	20.0
Routine occupations	386,540	10.4
Never worked / long-term unemployed	155,959	4.2
Full time students	266,399	7.1
Not stated / classified	710,397	19.0
Total	3,731,079	100.0

Notes: The actual numbers in each group are not available. The numbers in this table have been calculated using the total number of people in Scotland aged between 16-74 and the relevant percentages. Due to rounding by the General Register Office for Scotland when calculating these percentages, there is a discrepancy of 373 between the sum of the numbers for all groups and the total shown.

Geographic areas

Scotland

Region: Council area

Council area

	Number in sample	Per cent
Aberdeen City	212,125	4.2
Aberdeenshire	226,871	4.5
Angus	108,400	2.1
Argyll & Bute	91,306	1.8
Clackmannanshire	48,077	0.9
Dumfries & Galloway	147,765	2.9
Dundee City	145,663	2.9
East Ayrshire	120,235	2.4
East Dunbartonshire	108,243	2.1
East Lothian	90,088	1.8
East Renfrewshire	89,311	1.8
Edinburgh, City of	448,624	8.9
Eilean Siar	26,502	0.5
Falkirk	145,191	2.9
Fife	349,429	6.9
Glasgow City	577,869	11.4
Highland	208,914	4.1
Inverclyde	84,203	1.7
Midlothian	80,941	1.6
Moray	86,940	1.7
North Ayrshire	135,817	2.7
North Lanarkshire	321,067	6.3
Orkney Islands	19,245	0.4
Perth & Kinross	134,949	2.7
Renfrewshire	172,867	3.4
Scottish Borders	106,764	2.1
Shetland Islands	21,988	0.4
South Ayrshire	112,097	2.2
South Lanarkshire	302,216	6.0
Stirling	86,212	1.7
West Dunbartonshire	93,378	1.8
West Lothian	158,714	3.1
Total	5,062,011	100.0

Availability

Data at the aggregate level are available via the General Register Office for Scotland website.

Citizenship Survey

Content

Conducted by the Communities and Local Government Department, the Citizenship Survey (sometimes known as the Communities Study) was formerly known as the Home Office Citizenship Survey. Main topics include issues of community cohesion, community engagement, race and faith, volunteering and civil renewal.

Sample size

14,081 (2005). This includes an ethnic minority boost of 4,390. The tables below refer to the sample without the boost (9,691).

Sample design

Multi-stage stratified random sample. Includes an ethnic minority boost.

Frequency

Biennial

Strands

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Disability

Age

Sexual orientation (a question on sexual identity is included from 2007)

Religion or belief

Social class (SOC; NS – SEC; Others)

Sex

	Number in sample	Per cent
Male	4,278	44.1
Female	5,413	55.9
Total	9,691	100.0

Ethnicity / race

Question wording: *Please could you look at this card and tell me which of these best describes your ethnic group?*

	Number in sample	Percent
White British	8,461	87.3
White Irish	131	1.4
Any other White background	290	3.0
Mixed White and Black Caribbean	40	0.4
Mixed White and Black African	17	0.2
Mixed White and Asian	28	0.3
Any other mixed background	22	0.2
Asian or Asian British - Indian	173	1.8
Asian or Asian British - Pakistani	80	0.8
Asian or Asian British - Bangladeshi	28	0.3
Any other Asian / Asian British background	56	0.6
Black or Black British - Caribbean	106	1.1
Black or Black British - African	93	1.0
Any other Black or Black British background	10	0.1
Chinese	33	0.3
Any other ethnic group	121	1.2
Missing	2	0.0
Total	9,691	100.0

Disability

Question wording: *Do you have any long-standing illness, disability or infirmity? By long-standing I mean anything that has troubled you over a period of time or that is likely to affect you over a period of time?*

	Number in sample	Per cent
Yes	3,177	32.8
No	6,485	66.9
Missing	29	0.3
Total	5,062,011	100.0

Age

	Number in sample	Per cent
Under 18	173	1.8
18 - 24	634	6.5
25 - 34	1,507	15.6
35 - 44	1,924	19.9
45 - 54	1,534	15.8
55 - 64	1,586	16.4
65+	2,333	24.1
Total	9,691	100.0

Religion or belief

Question wording: *What is your religion even if you are not currently practising?*

	Number in sample	Per cent
Christian	7,629	78.7
Buddhist	25	0.3
Hindu	84	0.9
Jewish	42	0.4
Muslim	205	2.1
Sikh	57	0.6
Any other religion	260	2.7
Or no religion at all	1,351	13.9
Missing	38	0.4
Total	9,691	100.0

Social class (NS-SEC)

	Number in sample	Per cent
Higher / lower managerial and professions	3,271	33.8
Intermediate occupations / small employers	1,973	20.4
Lower supervisory & technical / semi-routine	2,626	27.1
Routine occupations	1,173	12.1
Never worked / long-term unemployed	413	4.3
Full time students	149	1.5
Not stated / classified	86	0.9
Total	9,691	100.0

Government Office Region / country

	Number in sample	Per cent
North East	511	5.3
North West	1,213	12.5
Yorkshire and the Humber	994	10.3
East Midlands	851	8.8
West Midlands	966	10.0
East of England	1,087	11.2
London	1,102	11.4
South East	1,452	15.0
South West	1,019	10.5
Wales	496	5.1
Total	9,691	100.0

Availability

Data are deposited in the UK Data Archive at Essex University and are publicly available

English Housing Survey

Content

From April 2008, the Survey of English Housing merged with the English House Condition Survey to become the English Housing Survey, which in turn will be incorporated into the Integrated Household Survey.

Sample size

32,065 (2008/9)

Frequency

Annual

Strand

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Disability

Age

Social class (SOC; NS – SEC)

Geographic Area

England

Region: Government Office Region

Other local areas

Expenditure and Food Survey (EFS)

Content

This survey concerns household expenditure, food consumption and income. Data also includes information about spending patterns and nutrition. The survey provides data that allow estimates of consumers' expenditure, and can be used to model tax benefit. This replaces the Family Expenditure Survey.

Sample size

16,085 is the number of interviews achieved with individuals in 2005/06. The EFS more usually reports its sample size as the number of sampled addresses (not individuals), which was 13,297 for 2005/06, resulting in 6,258 cooperating households in the survey.

Sample design

Multi-stage stratified unclustered random sample using the Small Users Postal Address File (PAF). Northern Ireland is over-sampled in order to provide a large enough sample for separate analysis: 1,057 eligible households, resulting in 527 cooperating households.

Frequency

Annual

Strands

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Age

Social class (NS – SEC)

Sex

	Number in sample	Per cent
Male	7,775	48.3
Female	8,310	51.7
Total	16,085	100.0

Ethnicity / race

Question wording: *How would you describe your national identity?*

	Number in sample	Per cent
White	9,228	57.4
Mixed race	54	0.3
Asian	371	2.3
Black	160	1.0
Other	94	0.6
Missing	6,178	38.4
Total	16,085	100.0

Age

	Number in sample	Per cent
0-4	1,004	6.2
5-9	1,094	6.8
10-15	1,346	8.4
16-19	798	5.0
20-24	847	5.3
25-29	891	5.5
30-34	1,026	6.4
35-39	1,229	7.6
40-44	1,259	7.8
45-49	1,092	6.8
50-54	945	5.9
55-59	1,109	6.9
60-64	889	5.5
65-69	767	4.8
70+	1,789	11.1
Total	16,085	100.0

Social class (NS-SEC)

	Number in sample	Per cent
Large employers and higher managerial	283	4.2
Higher professionals	410	6.0
Lower managerial and professionals	1,219	18.0
Intermediate	373	5.5
Small employers and own account workers	422	6.2
Lower supervisory and technical	434	6.4
Semi-routine	498	7.3
Routine	436	6.4
Never worked and long-term unemployed	145	2.1
Students	90	1.3
Occupation not stated	56	0.8
Not classifiable for other reasons	2,419	35.7
Total	6,785*	100.0

*Notes: * Information relating to social class is only available at the household level.*

Geographic areas

United Kingdom

Great Britain

England

Wales

Scotland

Northern Ireland

Region: Government Office Region (England)

Government Office Region / country

	Number in sample	Per cent
North East	280	4.1
North West	575	8.5
Merseyside	147	2.2
Yorkshire and the Humber	582	8.6
East Midlands	508	7.5
West Midlands	538	7.9
Eastern	577	8.5
London	601	8.9
South East	937	13.8
South West	614	9.0
Wales	332	4.9
Scotland	567	8.4
Northern Ireland	527	7.8
Total	6,785*	100.0

Notes: * Information relating to social class is only available at the household level.

Availability

Data are deposited in the UK Data Archive at Essex University and are publicly available.

Fair Treatment at Work Survey

Content

Sponsored by the Department for Trade and Industry, this large-scale study surveys employees about their experiences of unfair treatment, perceived discrimination, bullying and sexual harassment in the workplace.

Sample size

3,936 (2005/06)

Sample design

Stratified unclustered random sample using the Small Users Postal Address File (PAF). Includes ethnic, age (young, and old), and religion boosts

Frequency

First conducted in 2005/06, the second is planned for 2008

Strands*

- Sex
- Ethnicity / race
- Age
- Sexual orientation
- Religion or belief
- Social class

*It has not been possible to produce frequency tables, as raw data for the Fair Treatment at Work Survey are not publicly available.

Geographic areas

- Great Britain
- England
- Wales
- Scotland
- Region

Availability

Aggregate data are available in *The First Fair Treatment at Work Survey* report
<http://www.berr.gov.uk/files/file38386.pdf>

Family Resources Survey

Content

The Family Resources Survey contains information on the incomes and circumstances of private households in the United Kingdom (only available for Great Britain prior to 2002-03).

Sample size

49,320 (2005/06)

Sample design

Multi-stage stratified unclustered random sample using the Small Users Postal Address File (PAF)

Frequency

Annual

Strands

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Disability

Sexual orientation (currently limited to same sex cohabitation only)

Age

Social class (NS-SEC)

Sex

	Number in sample	Per cent
Male	23,183	47.0
Female	26,137	53.0
Total	49,320	100.0

Ethnicity / race

Question wording: *To which of these ethnic groups does [name] consider he / she belongs?*

	Number in sample	Per cent
White - British	40,730	82.6
Any other White background	1,706	3.5
Mixed - White and Black Caribbean	90	0.2
Mixed - White and Black African	44	0.1
Mixed - White and Asian	142	0.3
Any other mixed background	55	0.1
Asian or Asian British - Indian	832	1.7
Asian or Asian British - Pakistani	523	1.1
Asian or Asian British - Bangladeshi	156	0.3
Any other Asian / Asian British background	267	0.5
Black or Black British - Caribbean	396	0.8
Black or Black British - African	412	0.8
Any other Black / Black British background	37	0.1
Chinese	158	0.3
Any other	439	0.9
Missing	3,333	6.8
Total	49,320	100.0

Disability

Question wording: *Do you have any long-standing illness, disability or infirmity? By 'long-standing' I mean anything that has troubled you over a period of at least 12 months or that is likely to affect you over a period of at least 12 months*

	Number in sample	Per cent
Yes	17,048	34.6
No	32,272	65.4
Total	49,320	100.0

Age

	Number in sample	Per cent
16-19	1,520	3.1
20-24	3,102	6.3
25-29	3,441	7.0
30-34	4,336	8.8
35-39	4,750	9.6
40-44	4,921	10.0
45-49	4,369	8.9
50-54	4,007	8.1
55-59	4,287	8.7
60-64	3,747	7.6
65-69	3,347	6.8
70+	7,493	15.2
Total	49,320	100.0

Social class (SOC)

	Number in sample	Per cent
Managers and senior officials	4,283	8.7
Professional occupations	3,649	7.4
Associate professional and technical occupations	4,281	8.7
Administrative and secretarial occupations	3,868	7.8
Skilled trades occupations	3,330	6.8
Personal service occupations	2,414	4.9
Sales and customer service	2,159	4.4
Process, plant and machine operatives	2,450	5.0
Undefined	19,354	39.2
Elementary occupations	3,532	7.2
Total	49,320	100.0

Geographic areas

United Kingdom
 Great Britain
 England
 Wales
 Scotland
 Northern Ireland
 Region: Government Office Region (England)

Government Office Region / country

	Number in sample	Per cent
North East	1,920	3.9
North West and Merseyside	4,869	9.9
Yorkshire and Humberside	3,857	7.8
East Midlands	3,384	6.9
West Midlands	3,845	7.8
Eastern	4,086	8.3
London	4,600	9.3
South East	5,991	12.1
South West	3,595	7.3
Wales	2,205	4.5
Scotland	7,635	15.5
Northern Ireland	3,333	6.8
Total	49,320	100.0

Availability

Data are deposited in the UK Data Archive at Essex University and are publicly available. The survey is sponsored by the Department for Work and Pensions.

General Household Survey

Content

The General Household Survey is carried out by the Social Survey Division of the Office for National Statistics with a view to assisting government departments and other organisations in terms of housing planning and policy and to provide information relating to households, families and people in Great Britain. Information from people living in private households is collected. Main topics include: household and family information; housing tenure and household accommodation; consumer durables including vehicle ownership; employment; education; health and use of health services; smoking and drinking; family information including marriage, cohabitation and fertility; income; and demographic information about household members including migration.

Sample size

22,924 (2006)

Sample design

Multi-stage stratified clustered random sample.

Frequency

Annual

Strands

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Disability

Sexual orientation (currently limited to same sex cohabitation only)

Age

Social class (SOC; NS-SEC; Others)

Sex

	Number in sample	Per cent
Male	11,060	48.2
Female	11,864	51.8
Total	22,924	100.0

Ethnicity / race

Question wording: *To which of these ethnic groups do you consider you belong?*

	Number in sample	Per cent
White British	20,258	88.4
Any other White background	679	3.0
Mixed - White and Black Caribbean	120	0.5
Mixed - White and Black African	35	0.2
Mixed - White and Asian	61	0.3
Any other Mixed background	43	0.2
Asian or Asian British - Indian	356	1.6
Asian or Asian British - Pakistani	296	1.3
Asian or Asian British - Bangladeshi	56	0.2
Asian or Asian British - Any other Asian background	139	0.6
Black or Black British - Black Caribbean	240	1.0
Black or Black British - Black African	337	1.5
Black or Black British - Any other Black background	12	0.1
Chinese	51	0.2
Any other	183	0.8
Not available	58	0.3
Total	22,924	100

Disability

Question wording: *Do you have any long-standing illness, disability or infirmity? By long-standing, I mean anything that has troubled you over a period of time or that is likely to affect you over a period of time?*

	Number in sample	Per cent
Yes	7,313	31.9
No	14,033	61.2
Missing	1,578	6.9
Total	22,924	100.0

Age

	Number in sample	Per cent
0-4	1,364	6.0
5-9	1,470	6.4
10-15	1,876	8.2
16-19	1,061	4.6
20-24	1,099	4.8
25-29	1,231	5.4
30-34	1,426	6.2
35-39	1,678	7.3
40-44	1,726	7.5
45-49	1,593	6.9
50-54	1,415	6.2
55-59	1,658	7.2
60-64	1,402	6.1
65-69	1,179	5.1
70+	2,746	12.0
Total	22,924	100.0

Social class (SOC NS-SEC; Others)

	Number in sample	Per cent
Managers and senior officials	2,288	10.0
Professional occupations	1,963	8.6
Associate professional and technical occupations	2,145	9.4
Administrative and secretarial occupations	2,293	10.0
Skilled trades occupations	1,742	7.6
Personal service occupations	1,309	5.7
Sales and customer service occupations	1,310	5.7
Process, plant and machine operatives	1,473	6.4
Elementary occupations	2,348	10.2
Missing	6,053	26.4
Total	22,924	100.0

Geographic areas

Great Britain
 England
 Wales
 Scotland
 Region: Government Office Region (England)

Government Office Region / country

	Number in sample	Per cent
North East	916	4.0
North West	2,786	12.2
Yorkshire and Humber	2,124	9.3
East Midlands	1,870	8.2
West Midlands	2,058	9.0
East of England	2,295	10.0
London	2,267	9.9
South East	3,249	14.2
South West	2,173	9.5
Wales	1,190	5.2
Scotland	1,996	8.7
Total	22,924	100.0

Availability

Data are deposited in the UK Data Archive at Essex University and are publicly available.

Health Survey for England (HSE)

Content

Very similar to the Welsh Health Survey and Scottish Health Survey. The HSE aims to monitor trends in the nation's health. Topics change from year to year, but a set of core questions is included each year. In previous years, the focus has been on topics such as atopic disease (including asthma and eczema), accidents and disability, and the health of older people. In 2006, the survey focused on cardiovascular disease and associated risk factors. Adults were asked questions about their general health, alcohol consumption, smoking, fruit and vegetable consumption and physical activities. As well as face-to-face interviews, data collection includes a nurse visit.

Parents of children aged 0-12 years were interviewed about their children's physical activity and fruit and vegetable consumption. Children aged 13-15 were interviewed themselves.

Sample size

21,399 (2006). This includes a boost of 2-15 year old children

Sample design

Multi-stage stratified random sample. In 2006, a boost sample of children aged 2-15 was also included.

Frequency

Annual

Strands

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Disability

Sexual orientation (currently limited to same sex cohabitation only)

Age

Religion or belief

Social class (NS-SEC; others)

Geographic areas

England

Region: Government Office Region

Other local areas

Availability

Data are deposited in the UK Data Archive at Essex University and are publicly available.

Households Below Average Incomes

Content

Data from Households Below Average Incomes are a subset of the Family Resources Survey. Questions generally relate to standard of living. This involves measuring disposable incomes, household size, consumption of goods and services. Data are also collected that allow adjustments to take account of variations in the size and composition of the households.

Sample size

33,213 (2005/06)

Sample design

Multi-stage stratified random sample. There is a 100 per cent (c. 2,600) boost to the Scottish sample.

Frequency

Annual

Strands

Sex

Ethnicity / race (household level)

Age

Sex

	Number in sample	Per cent
Male	19,948	60.1
Female	13,265	39.9
Total	33,213	100.0

Ethnicity / race (household level)

Question wording: *To which of these ethnic groups does [name] consider he / she belongs?*

	Number in sample	Per cent
White - British	29,657	89.3
Any other White background	1,126	3.4
Mixed - White and Black Caribbean	63	0.2
Mixed - White and Black African	28	0.1
Mixed - White and Asian	94	0.3
Any other Mixed background	31	0.1
Asian or Asian British - Indian	549	1.7
Asian or Asian British - Pakistani	348	1.0
Asian or Asian British - Bangladeshi	97	0.3
Any other Asian / Asian British background	157	0.5
Black or Black British - Caribbean	319	1.0
Black or Black British - African	305	0.9
Any other Black / Black British background	28	0.1
Chinese	108	0.3
Any other	303	0.9
Total	33,213	100.0

Notes: Data are for ethnic group of household.

Age (of head of household)

	Number in sample	Per cent
16-19	1,449	4.4
20-24	2,593	7.8
25-29	2,358	7.1
30-34	2,756	8.3
35-39	2,968	8.9
40-44	3,028	9.1
45-49	2,713	8.2
50-54	2,471	7.4
55-59	2,643	8.0
60-64	2,315	7.0
65-69	2,160	6.5
70+	5,759	17.3
Total	33,213	100.0

Geographic areas

United Kingdom
 Great Britain
 England
 Wales
 Scotland
 Northern Ireland
 Region: Government Office Region (England)

Government Office Region / country

	Number in sample	Per cent
North East	1,319	4.0
North West	3,361	10.1
Yorkshire and Humberside	2,554	7.7
East Midlands	2,248	6.8
West Midlands	2,561	7.7
Eastern	2,652	8.0
London	3,256	9.8
South East	3,942	11.9
South West	2,331	7.0
Wales	1,472	4.4
Scotland	5,217	15.7
Northern Ireland	2,300	6.9
Total	33,213	6.9

Availability

Data are deposited in the UK Data Archive at Essex University and are publicly available.

Integrated Household Survey (IHS)

Content

The Integrated Household Survey will replace and amalgamate the Labour Force Survey (including all LFS boosts), the General Household Survey Longitudinal (also known as the GSL) the Expenditure and Food Survey, the Omnibus Survey, and the English Housing Survey. The previous free-standing surveys will become modules in the new survey.

Sample size

c. 200,000 (2010) for the core and rotating core questions; sample sizes for the component modules are smaller.

Sample design

The IHS is being launched in phases, with plans to conclude in April 2009 with the unclustering of the samples for all IHS Surveys.

Frequency

The survey will be annual; with continuous data collection. First data are expected in 2010.

Strands

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Disability

Age

Sexual orientation (currently limited to same sex cohabitation only; a question on sexual identity will be added when this has been fully developed)

Religion or belief

Social class (SOC; NS-SEC; Others)

Geographic areas

United Kingdom

Great Britain

England

Wales

Scotland

Northern Ireland

Region: Government Office Region (England)

Other local areas (the survey will use an unclustered sampling strategy, so increasing its representativeness at local levels).

Availability

Not yet available; expected to be deposited in the UK Data Archive at Essex University and be publicly available.

Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Content

The LFS is the most important survey about employment issues. It collects a wide range of data on employment related matters including, employment, unemployment, occupations, economic sector, training, hours of work and pay. It covers most of the equality strands. It has a large sample size.

Sample size

Achieved sample October-December 2006: 122,380

Sample design

The sampling frame includes people resident in private households and in NHS accommodation in the UK. A single stage sample of addresses with a random start and constant interval is drawn from the Postcode Address File.

Each sample of 53,000 UK households is interviewed five times, once a quarter. Households are interviewed face to face the first time, and by telephone after that.

Weighting variables are available in LFS data to produce exact proportions that are representative of the population according to age, sex, and local authority district. Data on income can be weighted separately. Applying the weighting variable for the earnings data produces proportions that are representative of the population (using Census data) according to age, sex, region, occupation, industry, and whether respondent is in full or part-time employment.

Some booster samples to ensure local representativeness. For example, from Spring 2000, an annual enhancement of about 39,000 households per year has been made to the English LFS sample. This boost is referred to as the Local Labour Force Survey (LLFS). The aim of this boost is to enable more robust analysis of labour market information at the regional (that is, Government Office Regions) and sub-regional local level.⁷⁷ However, it is only possible to examine LLFS data at the aggregate level and not at the individual level. The quarterly datasets containing individual-level data on the other hand, only include indicators for the regional and local geographic areas mentioned above.

Further boosts have been introduced to the Welsh sample (since 2001-02), and the Scottish sample (since 2003). The Welsh boost is about 14,000 households and provides aggregated information according to Welsh Economic Regions. The Scottish boost is roughly 12,000 households and provides aggregated information at the local enterprise company (LEC) level.

⁷⁷ These sub-regional local areas are: unitary authorities / local authority districts, local education authorities (a combination of unitary authorities, metropolitan boroughs, London boroughs and shire counties), NUTS (Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics) areas, parliamentary constituencies, Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs), learning and skills councils (LSCs), learning partnerships (LPs)
http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_labour/LMT_January02.pdf (34)

Frequency

Data are collected quarterly and presented quarterly.
Data are also presented on an annual basis.

Strands

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Disability (collected under the heading health / disability only)

Age

Sexual orientation (limited to same sex cohabitation only)

Religion or belief

Social class

Sex

	Number in sample	Per cent
Male	59,159	48.3
Female	63,221	51.7
Total	122,380	100.0

Ethnicity / race

Question wording: *To which of these ethnic groups do you consider you belong?*

	Number in sample	Per cent
British	97,719	79.8
Other White	6,069	5.0
White and Black Caribbean	436	0.4
White and Black African	146	0.1
White and Asian	300	0.2
Other Mixed	303	0.2
Indian	2,151	1.8
Pakistani	1,678	1.4
Bangladeshi	533	0.4
Other Asian	690	0.6
Black Caribbean	1,116	0.9
Black African	1,273	1.0
Other Black	89	0.1
Chinese	368	0.3
Other	1,546	1.3
Missing	7,963	6.5
Total	122,380	100.0

Disability

The LFS asks several questions relating to self-assessed disability:

Disability

Question wording: *Do you have any health problems or disabilities that you expect will last for more than a year?*

	Number in sample	Per cent
Yes	36,033	29.4
No	58,160	47.5
Does not apply	28,187	22.9
Total	122,380	100.0

Disability

Question wording: *Does this health problem affect the amount of paid work that you might do?*

	Number in sample	Per cent
Yes	9,166	7.5
No	11,865	9.7
Does not apply	101,349	82.8
Total	122,380	100.0

Disability

Question wording: *Do these health problems or disabilities, when taken singly or together, substantially limit your ability to carry out normal day to day activities? If you are receiving medication or treatment, please consider that the situation would be without the medication or treatment.*

	Number in sample	Per cent
Yes	22,338	18.3
No	15,112	12.3
Don't know	1,092	0.9
Missing	83,838	68.5
Total	122,380	100.0

Disability

Question wording: *Have you ever had any health problems or disabilities (apart from those you have already told me about) that have lasted for longer than one year?*

	Number in sample	Per cent
Yes	3,891	3.2
No	27,536	22.5
Missing	90,953	74.3
Total	122,380	100.0

Disability

Question wording: *Did these health problems or disabilities, when taken singly or together substantially limit your ability to carry out normal day to day activities?*

	Number in sample	Per cent
Yes	2,534	2.1
No	1,324	1.1
Don't know	33	0.0
Missing	118,489	96.8
Total	122,380	100.0

Age (of head of household)

	Number in sample	Per cent
0-4	7,457	6.1
5-9	7,623	6.2
10-15	9,991	8.2
16-19	5,865	4.8
20-24	5,968	4.9
25-29	6,496	5.3
30-34	7,395	6.0
35-39	8,844	7.2
40-44	9,204	7.5
45-49	8,264	6.8
50-54	7,374	6.0
55-59	7,777	6.4
60-64	6,921	5.7
65-69	5,757	4.7
70+	14,250	11.6
Missing	3,194	2.6
Total	122,380	100.0

Sexual orientation

While information on sexual orientation in general is not collected, there are two questions about a sub-set of the relevant population. One concerns those who report themselves as living with a same sex partner; the second concerns those in a Civil Partnership. The exclusion of non-cohabitation in these questions is one of the reasons why this should not be taken to be an estimate of the size of the whole gay, lesbian and bisexual population.

Question wording: *May I just check, are you currently living with someone in this household as a couple?*

	Number in sample	Per cent
Yes	8,988	7.3
No	22,375	18.3
Same sex couple (but not in a registered Civil Partnership)	203	0.2
Missing (does not apply)	90,814	74.2
Total	122,380	100.0

In response to the first question 0.2 per cent of the sample, report that they are part of a same sex couple, but are not in a registered Civil Partnership. The reason that there are so many missing responses is that this question is only asked to those respondents who state that they are not married or in civil partnerships.

Further information is available on household composition (a variable derived from other questions asked in the survey). Here those who are in a Civil Partnership are reported as: 0.1 per cent. This means that 0.3 per cent of respondents are either in a cohabiting same sex couple (non-Civil Partners) or in a Civil Partnership.

There is a slight anomaly in the figures: according to the table above, 203 respondents are in a same sex couple but not in a formal registered Civil Partnership; but according to the derived variable, 213 respondents are living with someone in a same sex relationship, but not in a Civil Partnership.

Household composition

	Number in sample	Per cent
1 male, 65+, no child	2,101	1.7
1 female, 60+, no child	5,498	4.5
1 adult, under pension age, no child	7,214	5.9
1 adult, 1 child	3,250	2.7
1 adult, 2 or more children	6,143	5.0
Married couple both under pension age, no child	10,286	8.4
Cohabiting couple both under pension age, no child	4,102	3.4
Married couple 1+ over pension age, no child	14,216	11.6
Cohabiting couple 1+ over pension age, no child	484	0.4
Married couple, one child	7,947	6.5
Married couple, two children	15,436	12.6
Married couple, 3+ children	8,497	6.9
Cohabiting couple, one child	2,349	1.9
Cohabiting couple, two children	2,392	2.0
Cohabiting couple, 3+ children	1,309	1.1
2 adults, not married or cohabiting, both under pension age, no child	2,518	2.1
2 adults, not married or cohabiting, 1+ over pension age, no child	1,720	1.4
2 adults, not married or cohabiting, 1+ child	1,952	1.6
3+ adults, no child, including 1+ married or cohabiting couple	11,941	9.8
3+ adults, 1 or 2 children, including 1+ married/cohabiting couple	7,826	6.4
3+ adults, 3+ children, including 1+ married or cohabiting couple	1,456	1.2
3+ adults, no child	2,776	2.3
3+ adults, 1+ child	652	0.5
Same sex cohabiting couple	213	0.2
Same sex Civil Partnership couple	102	0.1
Total	122,380	100.0

Religion or belief

Question wording: *What is your religion even if you are not currently practising?*

	Number in sample	Per cent
Christian	87,993	71.9
Buddhist	321	0.3
Hindu	1,220	1.0
Jewish	452	0.4
Muslim	3,880	3.2
Sikh	640	0.5
Any other religion	917	0.7
No religion at all	19,307	15.8
Missing	7650	6.3
Total	122,380	100.0

Social class

The LFS collects data that can be classified in all major classifications of social class.

Geographic areas

United Kingdom

Great Britain

England

Wales

Scotland

Northern Ireland

Region: Standard region; Government Office Region (England)

Local areas (on annual basis only): Local Education Authority in England; Unitary Authorities in Wales and Scotland

Standard region / country

	Number in sample	Per cent
Tyne and Wear	2,398	2.0
Rest of North East	3,273	2.7
Greater Manchester	4,716	3.9
Merseyside	2,503	2.0
Rest of North West	5,862	4.8
South Yorkshire	2,753	2.2
West Yorkshire	4,629	3.8
Rest of Yorkshire & Humberside	3,542	2.9
East Midlands	9,146	7.5
West Midlands Metropolitan County	4,922	4.0
Rest of West Midlands	5,549	4.5
East of England	11,198	9.2
Inner London	4,599	3.8
Outer London	8,239	6.7
South East	17,237	14.1
South West	10,283	8.4
Wales	6,310	5.2
Strathclyde	4,305	3.5
Rest of Scotland	6,158	5.0
Northern Ireland	4,758	3.9
Total	122,380	100.0

Availability

This is an ONS survey. Part of the survey conforms to the requirements of the EU. The data are deposited on the UK Data Archive at Essex University and is publicly available. Summary statistics are published and the data are easily available.

Labour Force Survey (Welsh boost)

Content

See information for the Labour Force Survey.

Sample size

40,292 (2006)

Sample design

As for the Labour Force Survey

Frequency

Annual

Strands

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Disability

Age

Sexual orientation (limited to same sex cohabitation)

Religion / belief

Social class (SOC; NS – SEC; Others)

Sex

	Number in sample	Per cent
Male	19,358	48.0
Female	20,934	52.0
Total	40,292	100.0

Ethnicity / race

	Number in sample	Per cent
British	38,517	95.6
Other White	870	2.2
White and Black Caribbean	96	0.2
White and Black African	22	0.1
White and Asian	34	0.1
Other Mixed	43	0.1
Indian	100	0.2
Pakistani	70	0.2
Bangladeshi	75	0.2
Other Asian	76	0.2
Black Caribbean	26	0.1
Black African	71	0.2
Other Black	8	0.0
Chinese	66	0.2
Other	203	0.5
Missing	15	0.0
Total	40,292	100.0

Disability

The LFS asks several questions relating to self-assessed disability.

Disability

Question wording: *Do you have any health problems or disabilities that you expect will last for more than a year?*

	Number in sample	Per cent
Yes	9,847	24.4
No	17,275	42.9
Does not apply	13,170	32.7
Total	40,292	100.0

Disability

Question wording: *Does this health problem affect the amount of paid work that you might do?*

	Number in sample	Per cent
Yes	3,731	9.3
No	3,295	8.2
Does not apply	33,266	82.6
Total	40,292	100.0

Disability

Question wording: *Do these health problems or disabilities, when taken singly or together, substantially limit your ability to carry out normal day to day activities? If you are receiving medication or treatment, please consider that the situation would be without the medication or treatment.*

	Number in sample	Per cent
Yes	6,600	16.4
No	3,185	7.9
Don't know	236	0.6
Missing	30,271	75.1
Total	40,292	100.0

Disability

Question wording: *Have you ever had any health problems or disabilities (apart from those you have already told me about) that have lasted for longer than one year?*

	Number in sample	Per cent
Yes	1,090	2.7
No	8,462	21.0
Missing	30,740	76.3
Total	40,292	100.0

Disability

Question wording: *Did these health problems or disabilities, when taken singly or together substantially limit your ability to carry out normal day to day activities?*

	Number in sample	Per cent
Yes	781	1.9
No	292	0.7
Don't know	17	0.0
Missing	39,202	97.3
Total	40,292	100.0

Age

	Number in sample	Per cent
0-4	2,224	5.5
5-9	2,527	6.3
10-15	3,435	8.5
16-19	2,048	5.1
20-24	1,918	4.8
25-29	1,840	4.6
30-34	2,095	5.2
35-39	2,758	6.8
40-44	2,830	7.0
45-49	2,662	6.6
50-54	2,573	6.4
55-59	3,010	7.5
60-64	2,636	6.5
65-69	2,315	5.7
70+	5,421	13.5
Total	40,292	100.0

Sexual orientation

Question wording: *May I just check, are you currently living with someone in this household as a couple?*

	Number in sample	Per cent
Yes	2,850	7.1
No	7,091	17.6
Same sex couple (but not in a registered Civil Partnership)	53	0.1
Missing	30,298	75.2
Total	40,292	100.0

Household composition

	Number in sample	Per cent
1 male, 65+, no child	778	1.9
1 female, 60+, no child	2,151	5.3
1 adult, under pension age, no child	2,140	5.3
1 adult, 1 child	1,151	2.9
1 adult, 2 or more children	2,129	5.3
Married couple both under pension age, no child	3,415	8.5
Cohabiting couple both under pension age, no child	1,171	2.9
Married couple 1+ over pension age, no child	5,497	13.6
Cohabiting couple 1+ over pension age, no child	154	0.4
Married couple, one child	2,234	5.5
Married couple, two children	4,795	11.9
Married couple, 3+ children	2,703	6.7
Cohabiting couple, one child	827	2.1
Cohabiting couple, two children	963	2.4
Cohabiting couple, 3+ children	512	1.3
2 adults, not married or cohabiting, both under pension age, no child	695	1.7
2 adults, not married or cohabiting, 1+ over pension age, no child	645	1.6
2 adults, not married or cohabiting, 1+ child	573	1.4
3+ adults, no child, including 1+ married or cohabiting couple	4,012	10.0
3+ adults, 1 or 2 children, including 1+ married / cohabiting couple	2,505	6.2
3+ adults, 3+ children, including 1+ married or cohabiting couple	340	0.8
3+ adults, no child	592	1.5
3+ adults, 1+ child	230	0.6
Same sex cohabiting couple	59	0.1
Same sex Civil Partnership couple	21	0.1
Total	40,292	100

Religion or belief

Question wording: *What is your religion even if you are not currently practising?*

	Number in sample	Per cent
Christian	30,749	76.3
Buddhist	84	0.2
Hindu	61	0.2
Jewish	17	0.0
Muslim	273	0.7
Sikh	23	0.1
Any other religion	292	0.7
No religion at all	8,736	21.7
Missing	57	0.1
Total	40,292	100.0

Geographic areas

Wales

Region: Economic regions

Availability

Raw data for the Welsh and Scottish⁷⁸ boosts are not deposited in a major data archive. The tables above were made available by request to the Labour Force Survey.

⁷⁸ The Scottish boost is about 12,000 households and provides aggregated information at the local enterprise company (LEC) level.

Living in Wales

Content

Sponsored by the Welsh Assembly Government, the Living in Wales survey covers topics that vary from year to year. Generally, information collected relates to households (at the Local Authority level) and allows estimates to be made in terms of progress in reaching published Assembly targets. Data also informs policy decisions and resource allocation strategies.

Sample size

c. 12,000

Sample design

Multi-stage stratified unclustered random sample using the Small Users Postal Address File (PAF)

Frequency

Annual

Strands

Sex
Ethnicity / race
Disability
Age
Religion or belief
Social class

Geographic areas

Wales

Regional: Local authority (if three years of data are combined)

Availability

Raw data are not deposited in a major data archive. Requests can be made to the Local Government Data Unit of the Welsh Assembly.

National Travel Survey

Content

The National Travel Survey focuses on personal travel and changes in travelling behaviour over time. Topics covered include information relating to respondents' vehicle (such as vehicle type, registration details, parking, vehicle subsidies, mileage, fuel used and purchased, non-eligible travel), and information about trips taken such as when and where and the purpose of the trip.

Sample size

c. 15,000

Sample design

Multi-stage stratified random sample

Frequency

Annual

Strands

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Disability

Sexual orientation (currently limited to same sex cohabitation only)

Age

Social class (NS-SEC)

Geographic areas

Great Britain

England

Wales

Scotland

Region: Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics

Availability

Data are deposited in the UK Data Archive at Essex University and are publicly available.

Omnibus Survey

Content

A survey of adults in Great Britain asking short questions about a varied selection of topics including contraception, unused medicines, tobacco consumption, changes to family income, Internet access, arts participation, transport, fire safety and time use.

Sample size

The achieved sample size in 2006 was around 1,250 per month; the attempted sample was around 2,000 a month. Before 2006, the attempted sample size was around 3,000 a month.

Sample design

The Omnibus Survey uses the Small Users Postcode Address File (PAF) as its sampling frame, with the intention of reaching private households. Each month a new sample of 67 postal sectors is selected and is stratified by: region; the proportion of households where the household reference person is in the National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC) categories 1 to 3; and the proportion of people who are aged over 65. The postal sectors are selected with probability proportionate to size and, within each sector, 30 addresses (delivery points) are selected randomly. If there is more than one household, one is randomly selected

Frequency

Monthly

It is possible to aggregate to annual

Strands

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Disability

Sexual orientation (currently limited to same sex cohabitation only; questions on sexual identity are being trialled)

Age

Social class (NS-SEC)

Sex

	Number in sample	Per cent
Male	522	42.6
Female	698	57.0
Missing	5	0.4
Total	1,225	100.0

Ethnicity / race

Question wording: *To which of these ethnic groups do you consider you belong?*

	Number in sample	Per cent
White British	1,074	87.7
Any other White background	56	4.6
Mixed - White and Black Caribbean	2	0.2
Mixed - White and Asian	6	0.5
Any other Mixed background	2	0.2
Asian or Asian British - Indian	14	1.1
Asian or Asian British - Pakistani	5	0.4
Asian or Asian British - Bangladeshi	2	0.2
Asian or Asian British - Any other Asian background	12	1.0
Black or Black British - Black Caribbean	10	0.8
Black or Black British - Black African	12	1.0
Chinese	10	0.8
Any other	14	1.1
Missing	6	0.5
Total	1,225	100.0

Disability

Question wording: *Do you have any long-standing illness, disability or infirmity? By long-standing I mean anything that has troubled you over a period of time or that is likely to affect you over a period of time?*

	Number in sample	Per cent
Yes	455	37.1
No	763	62.3
Missing	7	0.6
Total	1,225	100.0

Age

	Number in sample	Per cent
16-19	35	2.9
20-24	57	4.7
25-29	81	6.6
30-34	120	9.8
35-39	115	9.4
40-44	109	8.9
45-49	102	8.3
50-54	97	7.9
55-59	112	9.1
60-64	100	8.2
65-69	82	6.7
70+	210	17.1
Missing	5	0.4
Total	1,225	100.0

Social class (NS-SEC)

	Number in sample	Per cent
Large employers and higher managerial occupations	60	4.9
Higher professional occupations	73	6.0
Lower managerial and professional occupations	271	22.1
Intermediate occupations	161	13.1
Small employers and own account workers	95	7.8
Lower supervisory & technical occupations	109	8.9
Semi-routine occupations	202	16.5
Routine occupations	153	12.5
Not classified	96	7.8
Missing	5	0.4
Total	1,225	100.0

Geographic areas

Great Britain

England

Wales

Scotland

Region: Government Office Region (England); Standard region

Government Office Region / country

	Number in sample	Per cent
North East	46	3.8
North West	139	11.3
Yorkshire and the Humber	127	10.4
East Midlands	96	7.8
West Midlands	101	8.2
East of England	139	11.3
London	110	9.0
South East	186	15.2
South West	125	10.2
Wales	47	3.8
Scotland	104	8.5
Missing	5	0.4
Total	1,225	100.0

Availability

Data are deposited in the UK Data Archive at Essex University and are publicly available.

Place Survey

Content

The Place Survey will replace the Best Value User Satisfaction Survey (General Survey), from 2009. The survey will be administered by all Local Authorities and will collect information that will allow measurement of 20 Citizen Perspective Indicators (These 20 indicators form part of the set of 198 National Indicators, and of these, 5 are APACS indicators). These indicators relate to opinions about aspects of the quality of life in respondents' local area including access to education, access to recreational facilities, community safety, local services etc. The emphasis is on outcomes, as opposed to processes and inputs.

Sample size

c. 500,000

Sample design

Stratified clustered random sample using the Small Users Postal Address File (PAF)

Frequency

Will be biennial (unless Local Authorities choose otherwise) from 2009.

Strands

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Disability

Age

Sexual orientation (not compulsory, so likely for only some Local Authorities)

Religion or belief (not compulsory, so likely for only some Local Authorities)

Geographic areas

England

Wales

Region: Government Office Region (England)

Other local areas including Local Authorities

Availability

Results will be available in the form of the relevant National Indicators. It is not clear if Local Authorities will make the raw data publicly available.

Scottish Crime and Victimisation Survey

Content

Very similar to the British Crime Survey

Sample size

4,988 (2006)

Sample design

Multi-stage stratified random sample. Contains an ethnic minority boost.

Frequency

Annual

Strands

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Disability

Sexual orientation (currently limited to same sex cohabitation only)

Age

Social class (SOC; NS – SEC)

Sex

	Number in sample	Per cent
Male	2,191	43.9
Female	2,797	56.1
Total	4,988	100.0

Ethnicity / race

Question wording: *How would you describe your cultural or ethnic background?*

	Number in sample	Per cent
Refused	3	0.1
Scottish	4,193	84.1
Other British	538	10.8
Irish	40	0.8
Any other White background	95	1.9
Any Mixed background	21	0.4
Indian	17	0.3
Pakistani	20	0.4
Bangladeshi	1	0.0
Chinese	13	0.3
Any other Asian background	7	0.1
Caribbean	3	0.1
African	14	0.3
Any other Black background	1	0.0
Other answers	21	0.4
Missing	1	0.0
Total	4,988	100.0

Disability

Question wording: *Could you tell me whether you have any long-standing illness, health problem or disability that limits your daily activity or the kind of work that you can do? By disability as opposed to ill-health, I mean a physical or mental impairment, which has a substantial and long term adverse effect on your ability to carry out normal day to day activities.*

	Number in sample	Per cent
No	4,426	88.7
Yes - have disability	561	11.3
Missing	1	0.0
Total	4,988	100.0

Disability

Question wording: *Could you tell me whether you have any long-standing illness, health problem or disability that limits your daily activity or the kind of work that you can do? By disability as opposed to ill-health, I mean a physical or mental impairment, which has a substantial and long term adverse effect on your ability to carry out normal day to day activities.*

	Number in sample	Per cent
No	4,322	86.7
Yes - have long-term illness	665	13.3
Missing	1	0.0
Total	4,988	100.0

Notes: Results to this question are broken down according to whether or not respondents report having a long-term illness.

Age

	Number in sample	Per cent
16-19	163	3.3
20-24	278	5.6
25-29	344	6.9
30-34	371	7.4
35-39	458	9.2
40-44	439	8.8
45-49	412	8.3
50-54	383	7.7
55-59	440	8.8
60-64	431	8.6
65-69	383	7.7
70+	880	17.6
Missing	6	0.1
Total	4,988	100.0

Social class (NS – SEC)

	Number in sample	Per cent
Large employer and higher managerial occupations	146	2.9
Higher professional occupations	244	4.9
Lower professional and higher technical occupations	1,150	23.1
Intermediate occupations	545	10.9
Small employers and own account workers	366	7.3
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	607	12.2
Semi-routine operations	839	16.8
Routine occupations	715	14.3
Never worked	141	2.8
Not classified	235	4.7
Total	4,988	100.0

Geographic areas

Scotland

Local: Police force area; Other local areas (Area code)

Police force area

	Number in sample	Per cent
Central Scotland	273	5.5
Dumfries and Galloway	179	3.6
Fife	407	8.2
Grampian	532	10.7
Lothian & Borders	868	17.4
Northern Constabulary	301	6.0
Strathclyde	2,032	40.7
Tayside	396	7.9
Total	4,988	100.0

Availability

Data are deposited in the UK Data Archive at Essex University and are publicly available.

Scottish Health Survey

Content

Commissioned by the Scottish Executive, the Scottish Health Survey is very similar to the Welsh Health Survey and Health Survey for England.

Sample size

11,472 (2003). This includes a boost of 18 households containing children under 15

Sample design

Multi-stage stratified unclustered random sample using the Small Users Postal Address File (PAF). Includes a child boost.

Frequency

1995, 1998, 2003

Strands

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Disability

Age

Religion or belief

Social class (SOC; NS – SEC; others)

Sex

	Number in sample	Per cent
Male	5,266	45.9
Female	6,206	54.1
Total	11,472	100.0

Ethnicity / race

Question wording: *To which of the groups on this card do you consider you belong?*

	Number in sample	Per cent
White: Scottish	9,864	86.0
White: Other British	1,095	9.5
White: Irish	79	0.7
White: Any other White background (WRITE IN)	103	0.9
Mixed: Any Mixed background	67	0.6
Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British: Indian	28	0.2
Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British: Pakistani	69	0.6
Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British: Bangladeshi	6	0.1
Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British: Chinese	23	0.2
Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British: Any other Asian background	15	0.1
Black, Black Scottish or Black British: Caribbean	18	0.2
Black, Black Scottish or Black British: African	25	0.2
Any other ethnic group (WRITE IN)	21	0.2
Missing	59	0.5
Total	11,472	100.0

Disability

Question wording: *Do you have any long-standing illness, disability or infirmity? By long-standing I mean anything that has troubled you over a period of time, or that is likely to affect you over a period of time?*

	Number in sample	Per cent
Yes	4,160	36.3
No	7,303	63.7
Missing	9	0.1
Total	11,472	100.0

Age

	Number in sample	Per cent
0-4	998	8.7
5-9	1,040	9.1
10-15	1,286	11.2
16-19	368	3.2
20-24	372	3.2
25-29	461	4.0
30-34	594	5.2
35-39	811	7.1
40-44	809	7.1
45-49	690	6.0
50-54	721	6.3
55-59	760	6.6
60-64	651	5.7
65-69	602	5.2
70+	1,309	11.4
Total	11,472	100.0

Religion or belief

Question wording: *Do you regard yourself as belonging to any particular religion?*

	Number in sample	Per cent
No religion	4,747	41.4
Christian - no denomination	672	5.9
Roman Catholic	1,565	13.6
Church of England / Anglican / Episcopal / Church in Wales	361	3.1
Presbyterian - Church of Scotland	3,576	31.2
Presbyterian - Welsh Calvinistic Methodists	8	0.1
Free Presbyterian	49	0.4
Methodist - including Wesleyan	34	0.3
Baptist	69	0.6
United Reformed Church / Congregational	30	0.3
Brethren	15	0.1
Other Protestant	96	0.8
Other Christian	11	0.1
Jewish	8	0.1
Hindu	19	0.2
Islam / Muslim	127	1.1
Sikh	5	0.0
Buddhist	12	0.1
Other non-Christian	13	0.1
Missing	54	0.5
Refused	8	0.1
Total	11,472	100.0

Social class (NS-SEC)

	Number in sample	Per cent
Higher managerial and professional occupations	1,542	13.4
Lower managerial and professional occupations	2,627	22.9
Intermediate occupations	898	7.8
Small employers and own account workers	1,050	9.2
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	1,397	12.2
Semi-routine occupations	1,772	15.4
Routine occupations	1,871	16.3
Never worked and long term unemployed	253	2.2
Missing	62	0.5
Total	11,472	100.0

Geographic areas

Scotland

Region: Health Areas

Health Area

	Number in sample	Per cent
Highlands & Islands	1,300	11.3
Grampian & Tayside	1,676	14.6
Lothian & Fife	2,306	20.1
Borders, Dumfries & Galloway	1,155	10.1
Greater Glasgow	1,816	15.8
Ayrshire, Arran & Lanarkshire	2,000	17.4
Forth Valley, Argyll & Clyde	1,219	10.6
Total	11,472	100.0

Availability

Data are deposited in the UK Data Archive at Essex University and are publicly available.

Scottish House Condition Survey

Content

The Scottish House Condition Survey (SHCS) gathers information on Scotland's occupied housing stock. This includes all types of dwellings across the country. As well as face-to-face interviews, the Scottish House Condition Survey also carry out physical inspections of dwellings. Key statistics collected include tenure, dwelling age, type and overcrowding, energy efficiency, fuel poverty, and housing quality.

Sample size

c. 15,000

Sample design

Random sampling

Frequency

Continuous

Strands

Sex

Age

Geographic areas

Scotland

Availability

Raw data are not deposited in a major data archive but summary statistics are presented in the Scottish House Condition Survey report:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/206271/0054811.pdf>

Scottish Household Survey

Content

Sponsored by the Scottish Executive, the Scottish Household Survey gathers information about the composition, characteristics and behaviours of Scottish households, at the national and local level. Main topics include household composition, housing and tenure, health, the vehicles available to the household, the occupation and industry of the highest income householder, household income and housing costs, individuals' housing change, tenure change, neighbourhood problems, transport and use of public transport, public services, income and employment.

Sample size

31,013 (2005/06)

Sample design

Simple random sample; multi-stage stratified random sample; random adult sample

Frequency

Annual

Strands

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Disability

Age

Religion or belief

Social class (NS-SEC; other)

Sex

	Number in sample	Per cent
Male	12,551	40.5
Female	18,462	59.5
Total	31,013	100.0

Ethnicity / race

Question wording: *How would you describe your cultural or ethnic background?*

	Number in sample	Per cent
White	30,469	98.2
Non-white	537	1.7
Refused	7	0.1
Total	31,013	100.0

Disability

Question wording: *Could you tell me whether you have any long-standing illness, health problem or disability that limits your daily activity or the kind of work that you can do? By disability as opposed to ill-health, I mean a physical or mental impairment, which has a substantial and long term adverse effect on your ability to carry out normal day to day activities*

	Number in sample	Per cent
Yes, disability	2,209	7.1
Yes, illness or health problem	3,651	11.8
Yes, both disability and illness or health problem	1,661	5.4
No, neither	20,719	66.8
Missing	2,773	8.9
Total	31,013	100.0

Age

	Number in sample	Per cent
16-19	267	0.9
20-24	1,190	3.8
25-29	1,801	5.8
30-34	2,326	7.5
35-39	2,971	9.6
40-44	3,084	9.9
45-49	2,977	9.6
50-54	2,781	9.0
55-59	2,835	9.1
60-64	2,455	7.9
65-69	2,435	7.9
70+	5,891	19.0
Total	31,013	100.0

Religion or belief

Question wording: *What religion or religious denomination or body do you belong to?*

	Number in sample	Per cent
None	10,633	34.3
Church of Scotland	12,891	41.6
Roman Catholic	4,409	14.2
Other Christian	2,431	7.8
Buddhist	35	0.1
Hindu	55	0.2
Muslim	231	0.7
Jewish	34	0.1
Sikh	20	0.1
Another religion	274	0.9
Total	31,013	100.0

Social class (NS-SEC)

	Number in sample	Per cent
Higher managerial and professional occupations	1,968	6.3
Lower managerial and professional occupations	6,464	20.8
Intermediate occupations	1,689	5.4
Small employers and own account workers	1,615	5.2
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	2,778	9.0
Semi-routine occupations	2,818	9.1
Routine occupations	2,612	8.4
Missing	11,069	35.7
Total	31,013	100.0

Geographic areas

Scotland

Local: Local Authority

Local Authority

	Number in sample	Per cent
Edinburgh	2,635	8.5
Glasgow	3,284	10.6
Fife	2,148	6.9
North Lanarkshire	1,846	6.0
South Lanarkshire	1,642	5.3
Highlands and Islands	4,138	13.3
Grampian	2,472	8.0
Tayside	2,235	7.2
Central	2,081	6.7
Dunbartonshire	1,042	3.4
Renfrewshire and Inverclyde	2,003	6.5
Ayrshire	1,994	6.4
Lothian	2,013	6.5
Southern Scotland	1,480	4.8
Total	31,013	100.0

Availability

Data are deposited in the UK Data Archive at Essex University and are publicly available.

Scottish Recreation Survey (SRS)

Content

The SRS is a set of questions that form part of the Scottish Opinion Survey. Sponsored by Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) the SRS measures levels of participation in a number of open-air recreational activities among the Scottish adult population (aged 16 years and over).

Sample size

c. 12,000

Sample design

Stratified random sample

Frequency

Annual

Strands

None

Geographic areas

None

Availability

Aggregated data can be obtained by contacting Scottish National Heritage.

Survey of English Housing (SEH)

Content

Sponsored by Communities and Local Government, the SEH exists to collect information on the views of people relating to their housing and their circumstances. Data are collected on tenure, owner occupation and the social rented sector, and information about the private rented sector.

Sample size

44,488 (2004/05)

Sample design

Multi-stage stratified unclustered random sample using the Small Users Postal Address File (PAF)

Frequency

Annual

Strands

Sex
Ethnicity / race
Disability
Age
Social class (SOC; NS-SEC)

Sex

	Number in sample	Per cent
Male	21,649	48.7
Female	22,839	51.3
Total	44,488	100.0

Ethnicity / race

Question wording: *From this card, which of these groups do you belong to?*

	Number in sample	Per cent
White - British	30,401	68.3
White - Irish	349	0.8
White - Other	1,419	3.2
White and Black Caribbean	106	0.2
White and Black African	52	0.1
White and Asian	67	0.2
Any other Mixed background	80	0.2
Asian - Indian	742	1.7
Asian - Pakistani	399	0.9
Asian - Bangladeshi	115	0.3
Any other Asian background	275	0.6
Black - Caribbean	336	0.8
Black - African	334	0.8
Any other Black background	76	0.2
Chinese	136	0.3
Any other	368	0.8
Missing	9,233	20.8
Total	44,488	100.0

Disability

Question wording: *Do you (or a member of your household) have any long-standing illness, disability or infirmity? By long-standing I mean anything that has troubled you (or a member of your household) over a period of time or that is likely to affect you (or a member of your household) over a period of time?*

	Number in sample	Per cent
Yes	5,611	18.8
No	12,397	41.5
Missing	11,897	39.8
Total	29,905	100.0

Notes: This is asked at the household level. Therefore there are fewer responses than for other questions.

Age

	Number in sample	Per cent
0-4	2,654	6.0
5-9	2,857	6.4
10-15	3,698	8.3
16-19	2,168	4.9
20-24	2,525	5.7
25-29	2,450	5.5
30-34	2,993	6.7
35-39	3,361	7.6
40-44	3,388	7.6
45-49	2,902	6.5
50-54	2,919	6.6
55-59	3,034	6.8
60-64	2,358	5.3
65-69	2,232	5.0
70+	4,949	11.1
Total	44,488	100.0

Social class (NS-SEC)

	Number in sample	Per cent
Managers and senior officials	2,803	9.4
Professional occupations	1,908	6.4
Associate professional and technical occupations	2,335	7.8
Administrative and secretarial occupations	1,811	6.1
Skilled trades occupations	2,622	8.8
Personal service occupations	910	3.0
Sales and customer service occupations	797	2.7
Process, plant and machine operatives	2,062	6.9
Elementary occupations	2,010	6.7
Missing	12,647	42.3
Total	29,905	100.0

Notes: This is asked at the household level. Therefore there are fewer responses than for other questions.

Geographic areas

England

Region: Government Office Region (England); Other local areas

Government Office region (recoded)

	Number in sample	Per cent
North East metropolitan	681	2.3
North East non-metropolitan	875	2.9
North West metropolitan	2,355	7.9
North West non-metropolitan	1,768	5.9
Yorkshire and the Humber metropolitan	2,001	6.7
Yorkshire and the Humber non-metropolitan	1,018	3.4
East Midlands	2,528	8.5
West Midlands metropolitan	1,496	5.0
West Midlands non-metropolitan	1,634	5.5
Eastern	3,266	10.9
Inner London	1,850	6.2
Outer London	2,604	8.7
Rest of South East	4,775	16.0
South West	3,054	10.2
Total	29,905	100.0

Availability

Data are deposited in the UK Data Archive at Essex University and are publicly available.

Taking Part: The National Survey of Culture, Leisure and Sport

Content

Data for the Taking Part Survey are collected on areas of interest to the Department of Culture, Media, and Sport. These areas include arts, sports, museums, broadcasting, gambling and volunteering. Information is gathered on individuals' participation, attendance, and attitudes etc.

Sample size

28,117 (2005/06)

Sample design

Multi-stage stratified unclustered random sample using the Small Users Postal Address File (PAF)

Frequency

Annual

Strands

Sex
 Ethnicity / race
 Disability
 Age
 Religion or belief
 Social class (NS – SEC)

Sex

	Number in sample	Per cent
Yes	12,549	44.6
No	15,568	55.4
Total	28,117	100.0

Ethnicity / race

Question wording: *Please look at this card and choose one number to indicate your cultural background*

	Number in sample	Per cent
White - British	22,995	81.8
White - Irish	288	1.0
White - other White background	755	2.7
Mixed - White and Black Caribbean	179	0.6
Mixed - White and Black African	74	0.3
Mixed - White and Asian	80	0.3
Mixed - any other Mixed background	103	0.4
Asian or Asian British - Indian	852	3.0
Asian or Asian British - Pakistani	562	2.0
Asian or Asian British - Bangladeshi	167	0.6
Asian or Asian British - other Asian background	370	1.3
Black or Black British - Caribbean	604	2.1
Black or Black British - African	654	2.3
Black or Black British - other Black background	64	0.2
Chinese	129	0.5
Other answers	209	0.7
Refused	30	0.1
Don't know	2	0.0
Total	28,117	100.0

Disability

Question wording: *Do you have any long-standing illness, disability or infirmity?*
By long-standing I mean anything that has troubled you over a period of time or that is likely to affect you over a period of time.

	Number in sample	Per cent
Yes	8,904	31.7
No	19,153	68.1
Missing	60	0.2
Total	28,117	100.0

Age

	Number in sample	Per cent
16-19	1,219	4.3
20-24	1,640	5.8
25-29	2,025	7.2
30-34	2,510	8.9
35-39	2,899	10.3
40-44	2,715	9.7
45-49	2,266	8.1
50-54	1,968	7.0
55-59	2,213	7.9
60-64	2,086	7.4
65-69	1,921	6.8
70+	4,574	16.3
Missing	81	0.3
Total	28,117	100.0

Religion or belief

Question wording: *What is your religion?*

	Number in sample	Per cent
No religion	4,295	15.3
Christian	15,128	53.8
Buddhist	107	0.4
Hindu	378	1.3
Judaism	85	0.3
Muslim	899	3.2
Sikh	166	0.6
Spontaneous: atheist / agnostic	343	1.2
Other answers	202	0.7
No answer	7	0.0
Refused	31	0.1
Don't know	42	0.1
Not in questionnaire at this time	6,434	22.9
Total	28,117	100.0

Social class (NS-SEC)

	Number in sample	Per cent
Large employers and higher managerial occupations	1,064	3.8
Higher professional occupations	1,441	5.1
Lower professional / managerial occupations	5,266	18.7
Intermediate occupations	4,288	15.3
Small employers and own account workers	2,070	7.4
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	2,787	9.9
Semi routine occupations	4,247	15.1
Routine occupations	3,737	13.3
Never worked	1,090	3.9
Not classified	2,127	7.6
Total	28,117	100.0

Geographic areas

England

Region: Government Office Region (England)

Local areas: Primary sampling units

Government Office region (England)

	Number in sample	Per cent
North East	2,553	9.1
North West	3,407	12.1
Yorkshire and Humberside	3,048	10.8
East Midlands	2,721	9.7
West Midlands	3,251	11.6
East of England	2,913	10.4
London	3,502	12.5
South East	3,660	13.0
South West	3,062	10.9
Total	28,117	100.0

Availability

Data are deposited in the UK Data Archive at Essex University and are publicly available.

Time Use Module of the ONS Omnibus Survey

Content

The Time Use Module is a module of the Omnibus Survey (see p. 339). It measures how much time the UK population spends on various activities and attempts to provide results comparable with other European studies.

Sample size

The achieved sample was around 5,000, based on the combination of 4 months of data in 2005.

Sample design

The Omnibus Survey uses the Small Users Postcode Address File (PAF) as its sampling frame, with the intention of reaching private households. Each month a new sample of 67 postal sectors is selected and is stratified by: region; the proportion of households where the household reference person is in the National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC) categories 1 to 3; and the proportion of people who are aged over 65. The postal sectors are selected with probability proportionate to size and, within each sector, 30 addresses (delivery points) are selected randomly. If there is more than one household, one is randomly selected

Frequency

The survey ran four times in 2005 (during the months of February, June, September, November). The results shown are for this combined sample.

Strands

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Disability

Age

Social class (NS – SEC)

Sex

	Number in sample	Per cent
Yes	2,238	45.3
No	2,703	54.7
Total	4,941	100.0

Ethnicity / race

	Number in sample	Per cent
White British	4,489	90.9
Any other White background	138	2.8
Mixed - White and Black Caribbean	12	0.2
Mixed - White and Black African	3	0.1
Mixed - White and Asian	11	0.2
Any other Mixed background	5	0.1
Asian or Asian British - Indian	77	1.6
Asian or Asian British - Pakistani	30	0.6
Asian or Asian British - Bangladeshi	7	0.1
Asian or Asian British - Any other Asian background	27	0.5
Black or Black British - Black Caribbean	45	0.9
Black or Black British - Black African	41	0.8
Black or Black British - Any other Black background	3	0.1
Chinese	17	0.3
Any other	27	0.5
Missing	9	0.2
Total	4,941	100.0

Notes: No information on the wording of this question is shown in the documentation deposited in the UK Data Archive.

Disability

Question wording: *Do you have any long-standing illness, disability or infirmity? By longstanding I mean anything that has troubled you over a period of time or that is likely to affect you over a period of time?*

This question is asked, but the results do not appear on the data deposited in the UK Data Archive.

Age

	Number in sample	Per cent
16-19	157	3.2
20-24	254	5.1
25-29	324	6.6
30-34	434	8.8
35-39	495	10.0
40-44	432	8.7
45-49	412	8.3
50-54	366	7.4
55-59	412	8.3
60-64	400	8.1
65-69	337	6.8
70+	918	18.6
Total	4,941	100.0

Social class (NS-SEC)

	Number in sample	Per cent
Large employers and higher managerial occupations	213	4.3
Higher professional occupations	314	6.4
Lower managerial and professional occupations	1,086	22.0
Intermediate occupations	630	12.8
Small employers and own account workers	391	7.9
Lower supervisory & technical occupations	447	9.0
Semi-routine occupations	857	17.3
Routine occupations	668	13.5
Not classified	335	6.8
Total	4,941	100.0

Geographic areas

Great Britain

England

Wales

Scotland

Region: Government Office Region (England)

Government Office Region / country

	Number in sample	Per cent
North East	237	4.8
North West	631	12.8
Yorkshire and the Humber	445	9.0
East Midlands	345	7.0
West Midlands	486	9.8
East of England	458	9.3
London	466	9.4
South East	745	15.1
South West	454	9.2
Wales	246	5.0
Scotland	428	8.7
Total	4,941	100.0

Availability

Data are deposited in the UK Data Archive at Essex University and are publicly available.

Welsh Health Survey

Content

Very similar to the Health Survey for England and the Scottish Health Survey.

Sample size

17,367 (2003/4)

Sample design

-

Frequency

Annual

Strands

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Disability

Age

Social class (NS-SEC)

Sex

	Number in sample	Per cent
Yes	8,250	47.5
No	9117	52.5
Total	17,367	100.0

Ethnicity / race

Question wording: *To which of these ethnic groups do you consider you belong?*

This question is asked but the results do not appear in the data deposited in the UK Data Archive.

Disability

Question wording: *Do you have any long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits your daily activities or the work you can do? (Include problems which are due to old age).*

	Number in sample	Per cent
Yes	3,959	27.7
No	9,980	69.8
Missing	366	2.6
Total	14,305	100.0

Notes: Not available for respondents under the age of 16.

Age (adults)

	Number in sample	Per cent
16-19	804	5.6
20-24	915	6.4
25-29	775	5.4
30-34	950	6.6
35-39	1,227	8.6
40-44	1,316	9.2
45-49	1,149	8.0
50-54	1,240	8.7
55-59	1,302	9.1
60-64	1,201	8.4
65-69	1,038	7.3
70+	2,388	16.7
Total	14,305	100.0

Age (children)

	Number in sample	Per cent
0-3	707	23.1
4-12	1,703	55.6
13-15	652	21.3
Total	3,062	100.0

Social class (NS-SEC)

	Number in sample	Per cent
Higher managerial and professional occupations	1,805	10.4
Lower managerial and professional occupations	3,986	23.0
Intermediate occupations	1,044	6.0
Small employers and own account workers	2,004	11.5
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	2,691	15.5
Semi-routine occupations	2,454	14.1
Routine occupations	2,297	13.2
Never worked and long-term unemployed	454	2.6
Missing	632	3.6
Total	17,367	100.0

Geographic areas

Wales

Region

Region

	Number in sample	Per cent
South East Wales	7,774	44.8
Mid and West Wales	5,308	30.6
North Wales	4,285	24.7
Total	17,367	100.0

Availability

Data are deposited in the UK Data Archive at Essex University and are publicly available.

Youth Cohort Study (YCS)

Content

The YCS is a series of longitudinal studies surveying cohorts of young people after they have completed compulsory education and usually again one and two years later. Information gathered includes respondents' education and labour market experiences, training and qualifications.

Sample size

14,003 (2004/7)

Sample design

-

Frequency

Annual

Strands

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Disability

Age (individuals are contacted in the spring after they leave compulsory education)

Social class (SOC; NS-SEC; others)

Sex

	Number in sample	Per cent
Yes	6,163	44.0
No	7,840	56.0
Total	14,003	100.0

Ethnicity / race

Question wording: *Which of the following groups do you belong to?*

	Number in sample	Per cent
White	11,733	83.8
Caribbean	152	1.1
African	193	1.4
Other Black	30	0.2
Indian	495	3.5
Pakistani	382	2.7
Bangladeshi	156	1.1
Chinese	73	0.5
Other Asian	111	0.8
Mixed	316	2.3
Other	99	0.7
Not answered	263	1.9
Total	14,003	100.0

Disability

Question wording: *Do you have an illness, disability or infirmity?*

	Number in sample	Per cent
Yes	1,004	7.2
No	12,807	91.5
Not answered	192	1.4
Total	14,003	100.0

Disability

Question wording: *Does this illness or disability limit your activities in any way?*

	Number in sample	Per cent
Yes	497	3.5
No	490	3.5
Not applicable	12,999	92.8
Not answered	17	0.1
Total	14,003	100.0

Age

Individuals are contacted in the spring after they leave compulsory education (age disaggregation therefore not relevant).

Social class (NS-SEC)

	Number in sample	Per cent
Higher managerial & professional occupations	17	0.1
Lower managerial & professional occupations	120	0.9
Intermediate occupations	491	3.5
Small employers and own account workers	57	0.4
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	744	5.3
Semi-routine occupations	2,844	20.3
Routine occupations	1,160	8.3
Missing	8,570	61.2
Total	14,003	100.0

Geographic areas

England

Wales

Region: Government Office Region (England)

Other local areas

Government Office Region / country

	Number in sample	Per cent
North East	671	4.8
North West	1,805	12.9
Yorkshire and Humber	1,360	9.7
East Midlands	1,127	8.0
West Midlands	1,363	9.7
East of England	1,476	10.5
Inner London	551	3.9
Outer London	1,250	8.9
South East	2,175	15.5
South West	1,423	10.2
Wales	802	5.7
Total	14,003	100.0

Availability

Data are deposited in the UK Data Archive at Essex University and are publicly available.

6.4 Administrative data sources

Births, Deaths, and Marriages (General Register Office – England and Wales)

Content

Numbers of births, deaths and marriages in England and Wales.

Number of cases

Under investigation

Frequency

Annual

Strands

Sex

Age

Social class

Geographic areas

England

Wales

Regional: Government Office Region (England)

Other local areas

Availability

Information is not readily available, but can be accessed by contacting the General Register Office

<http://www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/>

Births, Deaths, and Marriages (General Register Office – Scotland)**Content**

Numbers of births, deaths and marriages in Scotland

Number of cases

55,690 births (2006)

55,093 deaths (2006)

29,898 marriages (2006)

Frequency

Annual

Strands

Age

Geographic areas

Scotland

Council area

Availability

Data at the aggregate level are available via the General Register Office for Scotland website:

<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/index.html>

Criminal Statistics

Content

The *Criminal Statistics* Home Office publication, contains information relating to all offenders sanctioned by police (for example, those who received a caution) or subject to criminal court proceedings in England and Wales.

Number of cases

1,421,000 offenders (2006)

Frequency

Annual

Strands*

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Age

* *Criminal Statistics* contains information relating to the various stages of the Criminal Justice System, but information relating to sex, ethnicity, and age of *all* offenders that are sanctioned by the police or courts is not available. It is possible to calculate the relevant figures by referring to a number of tables in the report:

<http://www.justice.gov.uk/docs/crim-stats-2006-tag.pdf>

Geographic areas

England

Wales

Regional: Government Office Region (England)

Local: Police force areas

Availability

Raw data are not deposited in a major data archive. *Criminal Statistics*, an annual report, is published by, and available from, the Ministry of Justice website:

<http://www.justice.gov.uk/docs/crim-stats-2006-tag.pdf>

Crown Prosecution Service**Content**

Data relating to the prosecution / number of cases of domestic violence and hate crime brought to justice.

Number of cases

c. 57,000 domestic violence cases (2006)

Frequency

Annual

Strands

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Disability

Religion / belief

Geographic areas

England

Wales

Local: Police force area

Availability

Uneven availability; some data are available internally, but not in public domain. Raw data are not deposited in a major data archive.

English National Pupil Database

Content

This database contains at least one record for each pupil at a state school in England. Data are held on each pupil's characteristics and examination results, and are collected by the School Census.

Number of cases

7,465,180 pupils (2006)

Frequency

One Census per school term. Results are available annually

Strands

Sex
Ethnicity / race
Disability
Age

Geographic areas

England
Local: Local Authority

Availability

Figures from the English National Database are not readily available, but can be requested by contacting the Information Management in Schools section, of the Department for Children, Schools and Families.

Higher Education Statistics Authority

Content

Aggregated data on numbers of higher education students and their attainment are available as well as information relevant to employment Performance Indicators.

Number of cases

2,006,035 UK domiciled students (2006)

Frequency

Annual

Strands

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Disability

Age (under 21; 21 or over)

Geographic areas

United Kingdom

Great Britain

England

Wales

Scotland

Northern Ireland

Region: Government Office Region (England)

Other local areas

Availability

Information for first year students is readily available online by the strands listed above:

http://www.hesa.ac.uk/index.php/component?option=com_datatables&Itemid,121/

Information on *all* students can be accessed by contacting the HESA Information Provision team.

Homelessness and Housing Statistics - England

Content

The Homeless Link website provides information about statutory homelessness and other forms of homelessness such as rough sleeping.

Number of cases

17,320 households (found to be eligible for assistance, or were unintentionally homeless and falling within a priority need group) (2006).

Frequency

Quarterly

Strands

Sex

Ethnicity / race (household level)

Disability (household level)

Age (old age; young person; rest of population)

Geographic areas

England

Region: Government Office Region (England)

Other local areas

Availability

Aggregated data can be found at the Homeless Link website:

<http://www.homeless.org.uk/policyandinfo/facts/statistics>

Homelessness and Housing Statistics - Scotland

Content

This is similar to the content relating to homelessness in England.

Number of cases

c. 59,000

Frequency

Annual

Strands

None

Geographic areas

Scotland

Availability

The Scottish Government Statistics website provides summary information on numbers of homeless people applying for housing:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Housing-Regeneration>

Homelessness and Housing Statistics - Wales

Content

Data are held on the number of households accepted as homeless by local authorities, households accommodated temporarily and households in Bed and Breakfast accommodation, including those that are families with children.

Number of cases

1,898 people assessed as unintentionally homeless and in priority need (April-June 2006).

Frequency

Quarterly

Strands

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Disability

Age

Sex

	Number of cases	Per cent
Male	717	37.8
Female	1,178	62.1
Not known	3	0.2
Total	1,898	100.0

Ethnicity / race

	Number of cases	Per cent
Ethnic minority	97	5.1
Non-ethnic minority	1,801	94.9
Total	1,898	100.0

Disability

	Number of cases	Per cent
Physical / mental disability	180	9.5
No disability	1,718	90.5
Total	1,898	100.0

Age

	Number of cases	Per cent
16-17	208	11.0
18-24	590	31.1
25 and over	1,097	57.8
Not known	3	0.2
Total	1,898	100.0

Geographic areas

Wales

Region: Unitary Authority

Unitary Authority

	Number of cases	Per cent
Isle of Anglesey	40	2.1
Gwynedd	79	4.2
Conwy	49	2.6
Denbighshire	35	1.8
Flintshire	76	4.0
Wrexham	71	3.7
Powys	68	3.6
Ceredigion	18	0.9
Pembrokeshire	117	6.2
Carmarthenshire	106	5.6
Swansea	256	13.5
Neath Port Talbot	57	3.0
Bridgend	136	7.2
The Vale of Glamorgan	30	1.6
Cardiff	287	15.1
Rhondda Cynon Taf	46	2.4
Merthyr Tydfil	27	1.4
Caerphilly	86	4.5
Blaenau Gwent	36	1.9
Torfaen	47	2.5
Monmouthshire	48	2.5
Newport	183	9.6
Total	1,898	100.0

Availability

Aggregated data are available via the Welsh Assembly Government website on their housing statistics pages:

<http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/theme/housing/homeless/?lang=en>

Judiciary of England and Wales

Content

Statistics relating to numbers and gender of Judges, Lords, Recorders, and Heads of Division.

Number of cases

3,774 employees (2006)

Frequency

Annual

Strands

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Sex

	Number of cases	Per cent
Male	3,096	82.0
Female	678	18.0
Total	3,774	100.0

Notes: Also available by type of post.

Ethnicity / race

	Number of cases	Per cent
Ethnic minority	142	3.8
Non-ethnic minority	3,632	96.2
Total	3,774	100.0

Notes: Also available by type of post.

Geographic areas

England and Wales

Availability

Information is available via the Judiciary of England and Wales website

<http://www.official-documents.gov.uk/document/cm72/7273/7273.pdf>

Pupil Census of Publicly Funded Schools (Scotland)

Content

Very similar to the information from the School census in England and Wales (found on the English National Pupil Database).

Number of cases

702,737 (2006)

Frequency

Annual

Strands

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Disability

Age

Sex

	Number of cases	Per cent
Male	356,898	50.8
Female	345,839	49.2
Total	702,737	100.0

Ethnicity / race

	Number of cases	Per cent
White - UK	644,649	91.8
White - Other	10,357	1.5
Mixed	5,458	0.8
Asian - Indian	2,388	0.3
Asian - Pakistani	9,129	1.3
Asian - Bangladeshi	515	0.1
Asian - Chinese	2,275	0.3
Asian - Other	2,199	0.3
Black - Caribbean	110	0.0
Black - African	2,090	0.3
Black - Other	464	0.1
Occupational Traveller	207	0.0
Gypsy / Traveller	428	0.1
Other Traveller	91	0.0
Other	2,284	0.3
Not known / not disclosed	19,747	2.8
Total	702,391	100.0

Disability

	Number of cases	Per cent
Assessed and / or declared as having a disability	10,920	1.6
Not assessed as having disability	691,471	98.4
Total	702,391	100.0

Age

Data are available according to numbers of pupils at each Key Stage in each sector.

Geographic areas

Scotland

Local: Local Authority; school

Local Authority

	Number of cases	Per cent
Aberdeen City	22,985	3.3
Aberdeenshire	35,438	5.1
Angus	16,088	2.3
Argyll & Bute	12,236	1.7
Clackmannanshire	7,006	1.0
Dumfries & Galloway	20,561	2.9
Dundee City	18,166	2.6
East Ayrshire	17,490	2.5
East Dunbartonshire	17,136	2.4
East Lothian	13,423	1.9
East Renfrewshire	16,232	2.3
Edinburgh, City of	45,504	6.5
Eilean Siar	3,891	0.6
Falkirk	20,946	3.0
Fife	49,388	7.0
Glasgow City	68,582	9.8
Highland	32,422	4.6
Inverclyde	11,521	1.6
Midlothian	12,073	1.7
Moray	13,114	1.9
North Ayrshire	19,909	2.8
North Lanarkshire	49,864	7.1
Orkney Islands	3,009	0.4
Perth & Kinross	18,200	2.6
Renfrewshire	25,024	3.6
Scottish Borders	15,478	2.2
Shetland Islands	3,527	0.5
South Ayrshire	15,332	2.2
South Lanarkshire	44,732	6.4
Stirling	12,937	1.8
West Dunbartonshire	13,316	1.9
West Lothian	25,811	3.7
Total	701,341*	100.0

Notes: * It is not clear why the total number of pupils according to this information differs from the total according to other information from the same source.

Availability

Tables containing aggregate level data are available from the Scottish Government website:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2007/02/27083941/0>

Pupil Census of Independent Schools (Scotland)

Content

Very similar to the information from the School census in England and Wales (found on the English National Pupil Database).

Number of cases

30,519 pupils (2006)

Frequency

Annual

Strands

Sex

Disability

Age

Sex

Available individually for primary, secondary, and special schools.

Disability

	Number of cases	Per cent
Pupils supported with a Coordinated Support Plan, Record of Needs, or in Individualised Education Programme	360	1.2
Pupils not supported	30,159	98.8
Total	30,519	100.0

Age

Available individually for primary, secondary, and special schools.

Geographic areas

Scotland

Local: Local Authority

Local authority

	Number of cases	Per cent
Aberdeen City	2,965	9.7
Aberdeenshire	107	0.4
Angus	26	0.1
Argyll & Bute	556	1.8
Clackmannanshire	1,263	4.1
Dumfries & Galloway	21	0.1
Dundee City	1,085	3.6
East Ayrshire	51	0.2
East Dunbartonshire	0	0.0
East Lothian	697	2.3
East Renfrewshire	328	1.1
Edinburgh, City of	10,071	33.0
Eilean Siar	14	0.0
Falkirk	51	0.2
Fife	500	1.6
Glasgow City	6,330	20.7
Highland	16	0.1
Inverclyde	769	2.5
Midlothian	0	0.0
Moray	728	2.4
North Ayrshire	83	0.3
North Lanarkshire	54	0.2
Orkney Islands	0	0.0
Perth & Kinross	2,121	6.9
Renfrewshire	277	0.9
Scottish Borders	145	0.5
Shetland Islands	0	0.0
South Ayrshire	536	1.8
South Lanarkshire	1,031	3.4
Stirling	665	2.2
West Dunbartonshire	15	0.0
West Lothian	14	0.0
Total	30,519	100.0

Availability

Tables containing aggregate level data are available from the Scottish Government website:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2007/04/16162451/0>

Recorded crime (England and Wales)

Content

All crimes recorded by the police - those that are reported to, or noticed by, the police and that fulfil the criteria of the National Crime Recording Standard. These figures are subject to the Home Office Counting Rules.

Number of cases

5,556,513 crimes (2005/06)

Frequency

Annual

Strands

None

Geographic areas

England

Wales

Region: Government Office Region (England and Wales)

Local: Police force areas

Police force areas

	Number of cases	Per cent
North East Region	257,053	4.6
North West Region	783,638	14.1
Yorkshire and the Humber Region	596,905	10.7
East Midlands Region	436,812	7.9
West Midlands Region	521,179	9.4
Eastern Region	471,681	8.5
London Region	992,557	17.9
South East Region	728,618	13.1
South West Region	433,376	7.8
Dyfed-Powys	30,185	0.5
Gwent	53,627	1.0
North Wales	50,555	0.9
South Wales	123,942	2.2
British Transport Police	76,385	1.4
Total	5,556,513	100.0

Availability

The annual *Crime in England and Wales* publication contains aggregated data and is available via the Home Office website:

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs07/hosb1107.pdf>

Recorded crime (Scotland)**Content**

Data on all recorded crime and crimes cleared-up.

Number of cases

1,011,601 crimes and offences recorded (2005/06)

Frequency

Annual

Strands

None

Geographic areas

Council area

Police force area

Police force areas

	Number of cases	Per cent
Central	51,969	5.1
Dumfries & Galloway	39,800	3.9
Fife	68,006	6.7
Grampian	97,071	9.6
Lothian & Borders	187,009	18.5
Northern	45,523	4.5
Strathclyde	433,533	42.9
Tayside	88,690	8.8
Total	1,011,601	100.0

Availability

The report *Recorded Crime in Scotland* contains aggregated data and is available via the National Statistics website:

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=832&Btn.x=18&Btn.y=8&Btn=View&ComboState=&More=Y>

Welsh National Pupil Database

Content

Contains pupil level data similar to that of the English National Pupil Database

Number of cases

494,181 students (2006)

Frequency

Annual

Strands

Sex

Ethnicity / race

Disability

Age

Geographic areas

Wales

Local: Local Education Authority; individual school

Availability

Summary statistics for each school or each Local Education Authority are available via the Welsh National Pupil Database website:

<http://www.npd-wales.gov.uk/index.cfm?task=individual>

Or via the Statwales page of the Welsh Assembly Government website:

<http://www.statwales.wales.gov.uk/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=1885>

6.5 Indicator data sets

The following data resources do not contain primary data. Rather they comprise a selection of indicator sets and collections of key statistics which use data derived from other data sources (surveys and administrative data).

Listed are a selection that are: i) current (that is, still in use); ii) UK based (that is, the list is restricted to those sets maintained by UK bodies) and iii) are referred to in earlier sections of the report.

Details are provided on: the main content of the indicators; the geographic area(s) covered; the frequency with which data are updated.

Details and links to the indicator sets previously used by various bodies (for example, the Equal Opportunities Commission) are in Part One of the report, Chapter 2.

Age Concern

Assessments of Policing and Community Safety (APACS)

European Commission Gender Equality Indicators

National Indicator Sets for Local Government

National Performance Framework (Scotland)

Office for Disability Issues

Opportunity for all

Public Service Agreement indicators (England and Wales)

Race Equality in Public Services

Statutory Performance Indicators for Policing and Community Safety

Sustainable Development Indicators

The Poverty Site

Age Concern

Content

This comprises an annual assessment of public policy on ageing and older people, using a number of indicators. In the most recent report (Age Concern, 2008), these were:

1. Pensioners' income (UK)
2. Pensioner poverty (UK)
3. Private pension membership (UK)
4. Means-tested benefits GB)
5. Unbanked households (UK)
6. Healthy life expectancy at age 65 (England)
7. Physical activity (England)
8. Help with eating in hospital (England)
9. Suicide (England)
10. Waiting times for key treatments (England)
11. Emergency hospital re-admissions for people aged over 75 (England)
12. Under funding of residential care (England)
13. Home care (England)
14. Direct payments (England)
15. Carers receiving services (England)
16. Care funded by the NHS (England)
17. Quality of life affected by crime (England and Wales)
18. Households without a car (England)
19. Use of internet (UK)
20. Digital TV (UK)
21. Condition of property (England)
22. Excess winter deaths (England and Wales)
23. Disability and unsuitable accommodation (England)
24. Statutory homelessness (England)
25. Employment of older workers (UK)
26. Jobseeker's Allowance and incapacity benefit claimants (GB)
27. Participation in learning (UK)
28. State supported learning (England)

Frequency

Published in annual reports

Strands

Age

Geographical areas

Focus on UK Government policy but variation by indicator.

Sponsor and availability

Age Concern

Assessments of Policing and Community Safety (APACS)

Content

One set of 55 indicators available for each of 394 Local Authorities and 43 Police Force Areas. For details, see: Home Office (2008b) *Assessments of Policing and Community Safety (APACS)* <http://police.homeoffice.gov.uk/performance-and-measurement/assess-policing-community-safety/>

Frequency

Annually from 2008/09; replaces the Policing Performance Assessment Framework.

Geographic areas

Police force area

Local Authority

Notes

There is an overlap between indicators in the APACS and National Indicator sets, where these concern policing and safety issues.

European Commission Gender Equality Indicators

Content

The EC's (2008a) indicators of equality between women and men are:

Employment rates (women and men aged 15-64)

Employment rates of older workers (women and men aged 55-64)

Unemployment rates (women and men aged 15 and over)

Share of part-time workers in total employment (women and men)

Share of employees with temporary contracts (women and men aged 15-64)

Pay gap between women and men in unadjusted form (difference between men's and women's average gross hourly earnings as a percentage of men's average gross hourly earnings)

Life-long learning (percentage of the population of women and men aged 25-64 participating in education and training over the four weeks prior to the survey)

Educational attainment (at least upper secondary school) of women and men aged 20-24

Members of single / lower house of national parliaments – distribution by sex

Distribution of managers by sex

Gender segregation in occupations and economic sectors

Employment rates of women and men (aged 25-49), depending on whether they have children (under 12)

At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers for older people (women and men aged 65 years and over).

Frequency

Reported on annually.

Strands

Sex

Geographic areas

European Union Member States

Sponsor and availability

The annual report provides data on each of these indicators for all Member States, including the UK, available at:

http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/gender_equality/docs/com_2008_0010_en.pdf

National Indicator Sets for Local Government

Content

Separate local performance indicator sets for England (replaces Best Value Performance Indicators), Wales and Scotland.

Geographic areas

Local Authorities

England

Department for Communities and Local Government (2008) *National Indicators for Local Authorities and Local Authority Partnerships: Handbook of Definitions*. London: DCLG. These are available at:

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/localgovernment/pdf/735112.pdf>

Department for Communities and Local Government (2007b) *The New Performance Framework for Local Authorities and Local Authority Partnerships: Single Set of National Indicators*. London: DCLG. These are available at:

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/localgovernment/pdf/505713.pdf>

Wales

Welsh Assembly Government, Local Government Data Unit *National Performance Indicator Guidance for Wales 2008-09*. These are available at:

http://www.dataunitwales.gov.uk/documents/PMFDocs/IDS02300_0809Guidance_F1NAL_v2_eng.pdf

Scotland

Single Outcome Indicators, under consultation, see:

Audit Scotland, Convention of Scottish Local Authorities, The Scottish Government, Improvement Service, and SOLACE (Scotland) (2008) *Single Outcome Agreements: Guidance, format and indicators for Scottish Local Government*. These are available at:

<http://www.improvementservice.org.uk/core-programmes/single-outcome-agreements>

Frequency

Annual

Sponsor and availability

See separate administrations for details

National Performance Framework (Scotland)

Content

Scottish Government (June 2008) 'Scotland Performs'

Scottish Government Performance Framework

The Government's Purpose and associated targets

Five Strategic Objectives

15 National Outcomes

45 National Indicators to track progress

For full details see:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/About/scotPerforms>

Sponsor and availability

Scottish Government

Office for Disability Issues (ODI)

Content

The ODI annual report (2007b) provides an update on its role in leading work to deliver the government's vision of equality for disabled people by 2025, including an annex containing an initial set of indicators against which progress to 2025 will be monitored.

Disabled children and young people

1. Use of childcare
2. Unauthorised absence from school
3. Achievement at Key Stage 2
4. Achievement at Key Stage 3
5. The percentage of 16 year olds achieving 5 A*-C grade GCSEs
6. The proportion of 16 year olds studying for Level 3 qualifications
7. The proportion of young people who attain Level 3 qualifications by age 18
8. The proportion of young people with experience of higher education by age 19
9. The proportion of first degree qualifiers attaining a first or upper second class degree
10. The proportion of students who do not continue in higher education after their first year
11. Satisfaction with higher education courses
12. The first destination of graduates 6 months after graduating
13. The percentage of children living in income poverty
14. Material deprivation

Work

15. Employment rates
16. Employment rates of disabled people, by main impairment type
17. Economic activity
18. Employment by occupation
19. The percentage of working age people who have never had a paid job
20. The percentage of working age people in work who would like to work more hours
21. Hourly wage rates
22. The percentage of working age population with at least Level 2 qualifications or equivalent
23. Unfair treatment at work

Independent living

24. Full size buses with low floor wheelchair access
25. The percentage of disabled people experiencing any difficulties in using transport related to their health problem or disability
26. Volunteering
27. Civic participation
28. The percentage of households with access to the internet
29. Participation in cultural, sporting and leisure activities
30. Awareness of the Disability Discrimination Act in the general population
31. Difficulties in accessing goods and services

32. Suitability of accommodation for disabled people requiring adaptations to their home
33. The percentage of households living in non-decent accommodation
34. Individuals living in income poverty
35. Fuel poverty
36. Psychosocial wellbeing

Frequency

Annual

Strands

Disability

Geographic areas

Varies by indicator

Sponsor and availability

Office for Disability Issues; Department for Work and Pensions

Opportunity for all

Content

The Government's annual report on poverty and social exclusion, produced since 1999, updated strategy published in 2007.

These indicators concern:

Children and young people:

Children in workless households
 Low income
 Teenage pregnancy
 Children in disadvantaged areas with a good level of development
 Key Stage 2 attainment
 Educational attainment at 16
 19 year-olds with a level 2 qualification
 School attendance
 Improvement in outcomes for looked-after children
 16-18 year olds in learning
 Infant mortality
 Serious unintentional injury
 Smoking prevalence
 Obesity for children aged 2-10
 Re-registrations on Child Protection Register
 Housing that falls below the set standard of decency
 Families in temporary accommodation

People of working age:

Employment rate
 Employment of disadvantaged groups
 Working-age people in workless households
 Working-age people without a level 2 NVQ qualification or higher
 Long periods on income-related benefits
 Low income (relative, absolute, persistent)
 Smoking rates
 Death rates from suicide and undetermined injury
 Rough sleepers
 Drug use (16-24 year olds)

People in later life:

Low income
 People contributing to a non-state pension
 People making continuous contributions to a non-state pension
 Healthy life expectancy at 65
 Being helped to live independently
 Housing that falls below the set standard of decency
 Fear of crime

Communities:

Employment rates in deprived areas

Crime rates in high-crime areas
Housing that falls below the set standard of decency
Households in fuel poverty
Life expectancy at birth
Attainment gap at Key Stage 2
Road accident casualties in deprived areas

Frequency

Annual

Geographic areas

Varies by indicator

Sponsor and availability

Department for Work and Pensions <http://www.dwp.gov.uk/ofa/>

Public Service Agreement (PSA) indicators

Content

A set of 30 PSAs for Government Departments with usually one Department taking lead responsibility. The PSAs detail the priority outcomes the government wishes to achieve over the next spending period (2008-11) and each PSA has a small number of outcome focused performance indicators to be used to monitor progress.

The PSAs are grouped into four areas (sustainable growth and prosperity; fairness and opportunity for all; stronger communities; a better quality of life) and comprise the following:

1. Raise the productivity of the UK economy
2. Improve the skills of the population, on the way to ensuring a world-class skills base by 2020
3. Ensure controlled, fair migration that protects the public and contributes to economic growth
4. Promote world class science and innovation in the UK
5. Deliver reliable and efficient transport networks that support economic growth
6. Deliver the conditions for business success in the UK
7. Improve the economic performance of all English regions and reduce the gap in economic growth rates between regions
8. Maximise employment opportunity for all
9. Halve the number of children in poverty by 2010-11, on the way to eradicating child poverty by 2020
10. Raise the educational achievement of all children and young people
11. Narrow the gap in educational achievement between children from low income and disadvantaged backgrounds and their peers
12. Improve the health and wellbeing of children and young people
13. Improve children and young people's safety
14. Increase the number of children and young people on the path to success
15. Address the disadvantage that individuals experience because of their gender, race, disability, age, sexual orientation, religion or belief
16. Increase the proportion of socially excluded adults in settled accommodation and employment, education or training
17. Tackle poverty and promote greater independence and wellbeing in later life
18. Promote better health and wellbeing for all
19. Ensure better care for all
20. Increase long-term housing supply and affordability
21. Build more cohesive, empowered and active communities
22. Deliver a successful Olympic Games and Paralympic Games with a sustainable legacy and get more children and young people taking part in high quality physical education (PE) and sport
23. Make communities safer
24. Deliver a more effective, transparent and responsive Criminal Justice System for victims and the public
25. Reduce the harm caused by Alcohol and Drugs
26. Reduce the risk to the UK and its interests overseas from international terrorism
27. Lead the global effort to avoid dangerous climate change
28. Secure a healthy natural environment for today and the future

29. Reduce poverty in poorer countries through quicker progress towards the Millennium Development Goals
30. Reduce the impact of conflict through enhanced UK and international efforts

For full details see:

HM Treasury Public Service Agreements (2007c)

http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/pbr_csr/psa/pbr_csr07_psaindex.cfm

Frequency

Annual reporting by Government Departments.

Substantially revised for each Comprehensive Spending Review (current period: 2008-2011).

Geographic areas

Uses a wide variety of data sources, with variation in geographical coverage.

Sponsor and availability

Details on PSA outcomes published in Government Departments' annual reports.

Race Equality in Public Services

Content

Annual report on the Government's strategy to improve race equality and community cohesion. A statistical annex contains a collection of key statistics on race equality across several policy areas: education; the labour market; housing; health and personal social services; the Criminal Justice System; perceptions of community cohesion; and culture and sport.

For further details, see: Department for Communities and Local Government (2007) *Improving opportunity, strengthening society: Two years on, a progress report on the Government's strategy for race equality and community cohesion.*

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/communities/twoyearson>

Frequency

Previous two reports published in 2005 and 2007

Strands

Ethnicity / race

Religion (limited)

Geographic areas

Varies by statistic

Sponsor and availability

Previously published by Home Office, currently published by the Department for Communities and Local Government.

Statutory Performance Indicators for Policing and Community Safety

Content

One set of Statutory Performance Indicators for each of 43 police force areas. For details see:

Home Office (2008a) *Guidance on Statutory Performance Indicators for Policing and Community Safety* http://police.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/performance-and-measurement/Guidance_On_SPIs_for_APACS08.pdf?view=Binary

Frequency

Annual; substantially revised for 2008/9.

Geographic areas

Police force area

Note

The assessment is carried out by the Home Office (Police and Crime Standards Directorate) along with Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC), the Association of Police Authorities (APA), and the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO). A variety of data sources are used including Recorded Crime statistics, the BCS, and other administrative sources for example, the Department for Children, Schools and Families.

Sustainable Development Indicators

Content

Indicators to review progress on the government's sustainable development strategy:

Greenhouse gas emissions:

1. Greenhouse gas emissions
2. Carbon dioxide emissions by end user
3. Aviation and shipping emissions

Electricity generation:

4. Renewable electricity
5. Electricity generation

Carbon dioxide and other emissions:

6. Household energy use
7. Road transport
8. Private vehicles
9. Road freight
10. Manufacturing sector
11. Service sector
12. Public sector

Resource use:

13. Resource use
14. Energy supply
15. Water resource use
16. Domestic water consumption
17. Water stress

Waste:

18. Waste
19. Household waste per person

Natural resources:

20. Bird populations
21. Biodiversity conservation
22. Agriculture sector
23. Farming and environmental stewardship
24. Land use
25. Land recycling
26. Dwelling density
27. Fish stocks
28. Ecological impacts of air pollution
29. Emissions of air pollutants
30. River quality
31. Flooding

Contextual indicators:

- 32. Economic growth
- 33. Productivity
- 34. Investment
- 35. Demography
- 36. Households and dwellings

Society:

- 37. Active community participation
- 38. Crime
- 39. Fear of crime

Employment and poverty:

- 40. Employment
- 41. Workless households
- 42. Economically inactive
- 43. Childhood poverty
- 44. Young adults
- 45. Pensioner poverty
- 46. Pension provision

Education:

- 47. Education
- 48. Sustainable development education

Health:

- 49. Health inequality
- 50. Healthy life expectancy
- 51. Mortality rates
- 52. Smoking
- 53. Childhood obesity
- 54. Diet

Mobility and access:

- 55. Mobility
- 56. Getting to school
- 57. Accessibility
- 58. Road accidents

Social justice / Environmental equality:

- 59. Social justice
- 60. Environmental equality
- 61. Air quality and health
- 62. Housing conditions
- 63. Households living in fuel poverty
- 64. Homelessness
- 65. Local environment quality
- 66. Satisfaction in local area

International:

67. UK International assistance

Wellbeing:

68. Wellbeing

Frequency

Annual

Geographic areas

Varies by indicator

Sponsor and availability

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

The Poverty Site (the New Policy Institute supported by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation)

Content

Indicators to monitor poverty and social exclusion in the UK

The indicators cover the areas of low income, lacking work, disadvantage in work, education, ill-health and housing and exclusion:

1. Numbers in low income
2. Low income by age group
3. Children in low-income households
4. Low income and disability
5. Low income by ethnicity
6. Income inequalities
7. Low income and work
8. In receipt of tax credits
9. Low income and Council Tax
10. Adults in low-income households by gender
11. Single adults in low-income households by gender
12. Working-age composition
13. Low income by detailed age bands
14. Workless households
15. Children in workless households
16. Not in education, employment or training
17. Young adult unemployment
18. Wanting paid work
19. Work and disability
20. Benefit levels
21. Concentrations of low income
22. Numbers in low pay
23. Low pay by age and gender
24. Low pay by industry
25. Pay inequalities

Disadvantage at work

26. Insecure at work
27. Lacking support at work
28. Educational attainment at age 11
29. Educational attainment at age 16
30. Without a basic qualification at age 19
31. Working-age adults without qualifications
32. School exclusions
33. Looked-after children
34. Under-age pregnancies
35. With a criminal record
36. Impact of qualifications on work: young adults
37. Impact of qualifications on work: disabled adults
38. Long-term working-age recipients of out-of-work benefits
39. Long-standing illness / disability

40. Mental health
41. Child deaths
42. Premature deaths
43. Unmet housing need
44. Newly homeless
45. In temporary accommodation
46. In mortgage arrears
47. Access to services with and without a car
48. Anxiety
49. Without a bank account
50. Without home contents insurance

Frequency

Annual

Geographic areas

United Kingdom

England

Wales

Scotland

Northern Ireland

Sponsor and availability

The New Policy Institute supported by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation. Data on indicators are available via the website or in the annual report.

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This report reviews the equality statistics and indicators available on sex, ethnicity / race, disability, religion or belief, age, sexual orientation, and social class, for the UK / GB, England, Scotland and Wales. The report focuses on the ten domains of equality identified in the *Equalities Review*.