

Appendix 1: Technical Appendix

A Level Results: The Advanced level results relate to general (GCE) and vocational (VCE) A/AS levels as well as key skills qualifications at Level 3. The Advanced Subsidiary (AS) is the first 50% of an A level course, and is assessed at the standard expected of a candidate after one year of A level study. There are three types of VCE qualification, these are VCE A levels, VCE AS levels and VCE double awards. The VCE A level qualification is equivalent to a GCE A level and a VCE AS level is equivalent to a GCE AS level, both equal to half a GCE/VCE A level. The VCE double award qualification is equivalent to 2 GCE/VCE A levels. Further details can be found at www.dfes.gov.uk.

Economic Activity Rates: The number of people who are in the labour market i.e. people who are in, or actively seeking, paid employment.

Employment Rate: The number of people who are in employment.

GDP/GVA: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is an indicator of a country's or region's output and is thus a way of measuring and comparing the degree of economic development in countries and regions. Gross Value Added (GVA) is used in the estimation of GDP and measures the contribution to the economy of each individual producer, industry or sector. The link between GVA and GDP can be defined as GVA (at current basic prices; available by industry only) plus taxes on products (available at whole economy level only) less subsidies on products (available at whole economy level only) equals GDP (at current market prices; available at whole economy level only).

ILO unemployment: ILO unemployment is the definition recommended by the International Labour Organisation and used in the Office for National Statistics' Labour Force Survey. The ILO definition of unemployment is survey based and counts as unemployed everyone who is without a job, who are available to start work in the two weeks following interview and who have looked for work in the four weeks prior to interview; or are out of work but have accepted a job which they are waiting to start in the next fortnight.

Key Stages 1 – 4: Key Stages 1 – 4 relate to teaching periods for children during their time at school. At the end of each Key Stage, each National Curriculum subject has a target and tests to ascertain whether or not a child has reached the desired level for their age in terms of skills, knowledge and understanding.

The age breakdown for each Key Stage is shown below:

- Key Stage 1 – Teaching for children aged 5 – 7
- Key Stage 2 – Teaching for children aged 7 – 11
- Key Stage 3 – Teaching for children aged 11 – 14
- Key Stage 4 – Teaching for children aged 14 – 16

Key Stage 2 at aged 11 is measured in terms of the percentage of pupils reaching the desired attainment of Level 4 and above. Key Stage 4 is measured in terms of the percentage of pupils achieving five or more grades A* – C at GCSE/GNVQ (General National Vocational Qualification – a two-year course generally in work-related subjects).

National Lifestyle Survey: The National Lifestyle Survey (previously called the National Shoppers Survey) is undertaken each year by Acxiom Ltd. Apart from the Census; it is the largest household survey in the country, producing results that are valid at Super Output Area and Postcode sector level and upwards. Unlike the Census, the National Lifestyle Survey is undertaken every year, and provides an additional regular data source that complements and adds to existing data on people and households. Yorkshire Forward and Yorkshire Futures

licenses data from the National Lifestyle Survey, and Yorkshire Forward also sponsors its own questions on the survey each year, to help plug information gaps, evaluate progress on an annual basis and provide more detailed and accurate measurements against targets.

Northern Way: The “Northern Way” is a concept developed from the Deputy Prime Minister’s challenge to the three Northern regions, the North East, North West, and Yorkshire and Humber. The regions have produced a Northern Way Growth Strategy to establish the North of England as an area of exceptional opportunity combining a world-class economy with a superb quality of life. The Strategy sets out how the North can be transformed, as a whole, with improved transport links, significant business growth and investment, the potential of our universities realised, new jobs and enhanced skills, and better housing for deprived communities. The focus is based on growth poles based on the main city regions, linked along a corridor from Liverpool and Manchester through to Sheffield, Leeds and Hull and up through the Tees Valley to Newcastle. This is where most of the North’s key economic assets are located and where the fastest growth is anticipated. The Strategy will bring significant benefits to the broad travel to work areas around the North’s major urban centres or city regions (in this region: Leeds, Sheffield, and the Hull and Humber ports) and also deliver benefits to the wider north including rural areas, for instance through attracting more investment, more visitors, and more talent. A costed business plan was produced in June 2005 and published alongside were the first versions of the City Region Development Programmes (see <http://www.thenorthernway.co.uk/> for further details.)

NUTS 2: The nomenclature of territorial units for statistics (NUTS) provides a single uniform breakdown for the production of regional statistics for the European Union. There are five levels of NUTS in the UK, although GDP estimates are only published for the first three. These are:

- NUTS-1 Government Office regions and Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland.
- NUTS-2 37 areas – sometimes referred to as sub-regions.
- NUTS-3 133 areas – generally groups of unitary authorities or districts, also known as local areas.

Some areas appear at more than one level, for example, Northern Ireland appears at NUTS levels 1 and 2. The table below shows how Yorkshire and Humber is broken down into the three NUTS area classifications. NUTS Level Area

- 1 Yorkshire and Humber
- 2 East Riding and North Lincolnshire
- 3 Kingston upon Hull
- 3 East Riding of Yorkshire
- 3 North and North East Lincolnshire
- 2 North Yorkshire
- 3 York
- 3 North Yorkshire County Council
- 2 South Yorkshire
- 3 Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham
- 3 Sheffield
- 2 West Yorkshire
- 3 Bradford
- 3 Leeds
- 3 Calderdale, Kirklees and Wakefield

NVQs: A National Vocational Qualification is similar to a GNVQ (General National Vocational Qualification) but is mainly carried out whilst an individual is in employment. They are assessed through their achievements in the workplace. NVQ Level 1 is the most basic and candidates must demonstrate their ability to perform a range of routine tasks. Level 2 is similar to a GCSE

grade A* – C. Level 3 broadly equates to A levels, Levels 4 and 5 are similar to higher professional graduate and postgraduate level competence.

Office and Industrial Rent Types:

Office rents

- *Type 1* – Town centre location. Self contained suite over 1,000 sq.m in office block erected in last 10 years, good standard of finish with a lift and good quality fittings to common parts. Limited car parking available.
- *Type 2* – As Type 1 but suite size in range of 150sq.m –300sq.m.
- *Type 3* – Converted former house usually just off town centre. Good quality conversion of Georgian/Victorian or similar house of character. Best quality fittings throughout. Self-contained suite in size range 50sq.m – 150sq.m, with central heating and limited car parking.

Industrial Premises

- *Type 1* – Small starter units, 25sq.m – 75sq.m. Steel framed, concrete block or brick construction, often built in terrace layout and let on weekly terms.
- *Type 2* – Nursery units, 150sq.m – 200sq.m. Steel framed on concrete base, concrete block or brickwork to two metres with metal PVC covered cladding above. Eaves height 3.75 to 4.5 metres with lined roof. Limited or no office content and common parking and loading areas.
- *Type 3* – Industrial/warehouse units, circa 500sq.m. Steel framed on concrete base, concrete block or brickwork to two metres with metal PVC covered cladding above. Eaves height 4.3 metres to 5.5 metres with lined roof. 10% to 15% office content. Detached on own site with private parking and loading facilities.
- *Type 4* – Industrial/warehouse units, circa 1,000sq.m. Steel framed on concrete base, concrete block or brickwork to two metres with metal PVC covered cladding above. Eaves height up to 7.6 metres with lined roof. 10% to 15% office content. Detached on own site with private parking and loading facilities.
- *Type 5* – Converted ex-mill units. Ground floor unit converted from 19th century multifloor ex-mill or similar building of 4-5 storeys. Brick construction with tile or slate roof. Unit of circa 150sq.m with heating from central piped water system. Electric goods lift to upper floors and sprinklers to all levels. Tenant responsible for internal repairs and insurance. This type is only found in certain areas of the country.

Regional Econometric Model: Yorkshire Forward and Experian Business Strategies Ltd have jointly developed the Regional Econometric Model, which is distributed among partners in the Yorkshire Futures network. It is primarily based on the Office for National Statistics Annual Business Inquiry and Labour Force Survey data and has recently been adjusted to reflect the Census of Population workplace-based totals in each local authority. It is intended as a forecasting and impact assessment model for employment, output, productivity, occupations and qualifications. The data from the model is used in the forecasts in the Population and Settlements, Advanced Economy and Educated and Skilled People chapters. Recent changes in the methodology of the development of the model have led to higher estimates of employment across the region.

Skills for Life: Launched in 2001, Skills for Life is the Government's strategy for improving the nation's skills in literacy, numeracy and English for speakers of other languages. The target for 2007 is that 1.5 million adults will achieve the national certificates in literacy and numeracy. The strategy focuses on priority groups with the greatest literacy and numeracy needs. The Skills for Life Survey was commissioned by the Department for Education and Skills in early 2002 and fieldwork was carried out between June 2002 and May 2003. The survey was designed to produce a national profile of adult literacy and numeracy, over five broad levels of competence which correspond with the following levels as defined by the English National

Standards: Entry level 1 or below, Entry level 2, Entry level 3, Level 1 and Level 2 or above. A second element to the survey looked at people's skill levels when working with Information and Communication Technology. The literacy and numeracy survey was divided into three parts: a background questionnaire collecting behavioural and demographic data and two tests, one for literacy and one for numeracy. The survey population was all adults aged 16 and 65 years old normally resident in England (although those living in institutions were not included for practical reasons). In total, 7,873 respondents completed the literacy test and 8,041 completed the numeracy test. 7,517 completed both.

Super Output Areas (SOAs): Super Output Areas (SOAs) are a new geographic hierarchy designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales. Until now, the standard unit for presenting local statistical information has been the electoral ward/division. This has drawbacks though:

- Electoral wards/divisions vary greatly in size, from fewer than 100 residents to more than 30,000. This is not ideal for nationwide comparisons, and also means that data which can safely be released for larger wards may not be released for smaller wards due to disclosure requirements (i.e. the need to protect the confidentiality of individuals).
- Electoral wards/divisions are subject to regular boundary changes. This creates problems when trying to compare datasets from different time periods. It was therefore decided to develop a range of areas that would be of consistent size and whose boundaries would not change. These would be built from groups of the Output Areas (OAs) used for the 2001 Census, and would be known as Super Output Areas (SOAs). There are three layers of SOA (lower, middle and upper layers) all built from groups of 2001 Census Output Areas (OAs). The Lower Layer SOAs have a minimum population of 1,000, and a mean population of 1,500. They are built from groups of OAs (typically four to six) and constrained by the boundaries of the wards used for 2001 Census outputs. Measures of proximity and social homogeneity (to encourage areas of similar social background) were also included. There are 165,665 OAs and 32,482 Lower Layer SOAs in England. The Middle Layer of SOAs has a minimum population of 5,000, and a mean population of 7,200. They are built from groups of Lower Layer SOAs and constrained by the 2003 local authority boundaries used for 2001 Census outputs. There are 6,780 Middle Layer SOAs in England. The Upper Layer SOAs are still to be determined, but are likely to have a minimum population size of around 25,000. There is likely to be around 2,000 of these in England and Wales.

Survey of Regional Economic Trends: The Survey of Regional Economic Trends is a joint survey between Yorkshire Forward and the CBI. It is a postal survey that goes out to circa 15,000 businesses across the region every six months. The findings are statistically valid at sub-region, local authority district and for certain questions, at market town level as well. The findings are also robust and representative for the nine broad industry sectors and the Yorkshire Forward supported cluster groups across the region. The balance of firms expecting an improvement is the difference between the percentage of firms expecting an improvement and the percentage of firms expecting deterioration in a particular business performance indicator.