

V. 1. SUMMARY STATISTICS ON SMALL AREAS pdf

1: Census Small Area Population Statistics - CSO - Central Statistics Office

Summary statistics on small areas (for settlements of or more people): population and housing census.

Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists. Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists, Chancroid During , a total of 78 cases of chancroid were reported rate: However, chancroid is difficult to culture and could be substantially underdiagnosed. Several studies that used DNA amplification tests which are not commercially available have identified this infection in cities where it was previously undetected 2. Sexually transmitted disease surveillance Etiology of genital ulcers and prevalence of human immunodeficiency virus coinfection in 10 US cities. J Infect Dis ; Chlamydia trachomatis, Genital Infection During , a total of , cases of genital chlamydial infection were reported rate: This rate was the highest since voluntary case reporting began in the mids and the highest since genital chlamydial infection became a nationally notifiable disease in 1. This increase could be caused in part by the continued expansion of chlamydia screening programs and increased use of more sensitive diagnostic tests for this condition. Since the late s, data on chlamydia prevalence obtained by monitoring test positivity rates of persons screened in different clinic settings have generally documented declining levels of infection in many parts of the United States 1. Cholera During , a total of 61 laboratory-confirmed cases of cholera, all caused by *Vibrio cholerae* O1, were reported. Thus, foreign travel and contaminated seafood continue to account for most cholera cases in the United States, and antimicrobial resistance is increasing among V. Production and sale of the only licensed cholera vaccine in the United States ceased in Cholera in the United States, Diphtheria During , one confirmed case of diphtheria was reported from California in a female patient aged 86 years who had acute membranous pharyngitis. A culture taken from the patient was positive for *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*, but toxigenicity testing was not conducted. Ehrlichiosis During , the second full year of national reporting of the emerging tick-borne zoonosis ehrlichiosis, cases of human monocytic ehrlichiosis HME and cases of human granulocytic ehrlichiosis HGE were reported through NETSS. By comparison, 99 cases of HME and cases of HGE were reported during 1 Through December , ehrlichiosis was a notifiable disease in 36 states, compared with 19 states through August 2. In , CSTE changed the case definition for human ehrlichiosis. A third reporting category i. Summary of notifiable diseases, United States, The human ehrlichioses in the United States. Emerg Infect Dis ;5: Changes in the case definition for human ehrlichiosis, and addition of a new ehrlichiosis category as a condition placed under surveillance according to the National Public Health Surveillance System NPHSS. Encephalitis During , a summer epidemic of acute meningoencephalitis of unknown etiology in the greater New York City area, with 62 human cases and seven fatalities, signaled the first known introduction of West Nile virus from the Eastern Hemisphere to the Western Hemisphere 1. Urban *Culex* species were the apparent primary mosquito vectors to humans. Birds were the primary amplifying hosts, and unprecedented morbidity and mortality were observed among some native bird species, especially crows. West Nile virus is related closely to St. Louis encephalitis virus, historically the major cause of epidemic viral encephalitis in the United States. During early , West Nile virus was detected in dormant mosquitoes collected in the northeastern United States, indicating its successful overwintering and potential reemergence across a larger area of the eastern United States during the following spring and summer 3. During the summer and fall of , a total of 21 cases of West Nile viral disease among humans were reported from the greater New York City area 14 in New York, six in New Jersey, and one in Connecticut ; two of these cases were fatal 4. N Eng J Med ; Gonorrhea During , a total of , cases of gonorrhea were reported rate: The rate was similar to rates for Although rates have stabilized, increases have been observed in some areas among men who have sex with men 2. Additionally, decreased susceptibility to the fluoroquinolone antibiotics and azithromycin has been reported from some regions 3. Gonorrhea in the HIV era: Am J Public Health ; Fluoroquinolone-resistance in *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, Hawaii, , and decreased susceptibility to azithromycin in N. Because of widespread use of the Hib vaccine among preschool-aged children, the number of Hib cases has declined sharply. Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome During , a total of 41 probable cases of hantavirus pulmonary syndrome HPS were reported from 10 states. Since , a total of cases from 30 states have been confirmed. An additional 32 cases were identified

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retrospectively back to Reports of confirmed cases in patients with mild disease that does not meet the clinical criteria for HPS are increasing 1. Treatment is available only for the symptoms of HPS, as a open-label trial of the antiviral drug ribavirin did not suggest a benefit 2. Virus is shed in rodent urine, feces, and saliva and is primarily transmitted through inhalation. Since the initial recognition of HPS in , researchers continue to investigate the probable relationship between environmental conditions and reports of HPS cases 3,4. Acute Sin Nombre hantavirus infection without pulmonary syndrome, United States. Intravenous ribavirin for hantavirus pulmonary syndrome: Using remotely sensed data to identify areas at risk for hantavirus pulmonary syndrome. *Emerg Infect Dis* ;6: Hjelle B, Glass G. Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome, Postdiarrheal During , the fifth year of national reporting, 24 states reported cases of postdiarrheal hemolytic uremic syndrome HUS. The median age of patients was 4 years range: By comparison, 26 states reported cases in , and 17 states reported cases in Though the number of areas reporting and the number of cases reported increased in , the increased number of cases is likely a result of improved ascertainment rather than a change in incidence. Eight states and at least one territory did not list HUS as a notifiable disease in , contributing to substantial underreporting. Postdiarrheal HUS is a life-threatening illness characterized by hemolytic anemia, thrombocytopenia, and renal injury. In the United States, most cases are caused by infection with *Escherichia coli* O H7; some are caused by other Shiga toxin-producing *E. coli*. The United States prospective hemolytic uremic syndrome study: H8 outbreak among teenage campers Texas, Hepatitis A During , the overall hepatitis A rate 4. However, because hepatitis A rates tend to vary from year to year and from region to region, determining whether this low rate was caused by routine immunization or natural variability in infection rates is not possible. Monitoring hepatitis A incidence to determine if these low rates are sustained over time is critical to assessing the impact of routine vaccination. Prevention of hepatitis A through active or passive immunization: Surveillance data are being used to monitor the impact of the national strategy for eliminating hepatitis B virus HBV infection. Reported hepatitis B cases can be used to monitor the occurrence of disease among adults. However, because most infections among infants and young children are asymptomatic, reported cases underestimate the incidence of disease in these age groups. Thus, data from other sources e. Healthy People , vols I and II. Hepatitis C; Non-A, Non-B Cases of hepatitis C reported to CDC are considered unreliable because a no serologic marker for acute infection exists and b most health departments do not have the resources to determine if a positive laboratory report for hepatitis C virus HCV infection represents acute infection, chronic infection, repeated testing of a person previously reported, or a false-positive result 1. Historically, the most reliable national estimates of acute disease incidence have come from sentinel surveillance. Because surveillance for acute hepatitis C can be used to evaluate the effectiveness of prevention efforts and identify missed opportunities for prevention, efforts are underway to help states establish and improve surveillance. The number of reported cases of HIV infection is affected by epidemic trends as well as other factors e. Before , surveillance for HIV infection was not standardized, and reporting was primarily passive. CDC has since helped states conduct active surveillance for HIV infection using standardized report forms and software. As states have begun implementing laboratory-initiated reporting of viral load tests, they have identified additional HIV and AIDS cases. HIV infection data should be interpreted with caution because not all infected persons have been tested and not all anonymous tests have been reported 2. Many factors influence testing patterns, including the extent that testing is targeted or routinely offered to specific groups and the availability of and access to medical care and testing services.

2: Local statistics - Office for National Statistics

1. Summary statistics on small areas (for settlements of or more people): population and housing census. 1. Summary statistics on small areas (for.

The Population Census shows Gordon-Killara to have a primarily Australian-born population of slightly older median age 41 years compared with 37 for Australia. Professionals and Managers comprised The high income and low growth rate group included the historic inner Sydney region of Paddington-Moore Park. Residents of Paddington-Moore Park tended to be younger median age of 35 years. According to the Population Census, they worked longer hours per week - Major employing industry groups for Paddington-Moore Park residents included Legal and accounting services 7. The low income and high growth rate combination is exemplified by Victoria River, a region to the immediate west of Arnhem Land in the Northern Territory. Almost one half Information from the Population Census suggests that these two regions are otherwise quite different. For the former, over one third of its employed residents worked in Fruit and tree nut growing and Other food product manufacturing, while for the latter, the main employing industry groups were Sheep, beef cattle and grain farming and Accommodation related to tourism activity. It is apparent that broader regions with high average incomes and high growth rates included SA2s in the metropolitan areas of Sydney, Brisbane and Perth and the more remote mining areas in Western Australia and Queensland. The Productivity Commission has recently put forward the idea of pension eligibility rising to 70 years of age. See *An Ageing Australia: Preparing for the Future*. Reflecting such issues, this section summarises those regions with a higher proportion of older and younger Wage and salary earners. Regions with a high proportion of Wage and salary earners aged 55 and over In , the five SA2 regions in Australia with the highest percentage of Wage and salary earners aged 55 years and over, were all located outside of the capital city regions. Queenscliff - on the Great Ocean Road in south-western Victoria - had the highest proportion at The Queenscliff result was not surprising given its older demographic profile; Queenscliff is within close proximity to the major city of Geelong, offering residents a rural lifestyle along with relatively close access to city services and employment. See table 6, below. Caloundra Hinterland, is located inland from the Sunshine Coast, in south-eastern Queensland. In , it had Wage and salary earners aged 55 years and over, comprising This result is perhaps to be expected;

3: Summary of Notifiable Diseases United States,

"Empirical Bayes Small-Area Estimation Using Logistic Regression Models and Summary Statistics," Journal of Business & Economic Statistics, American Statistical Association, vol. 15(1), pages , January.

On 31 May, Rudolf Bree of the RLM commented that he saw no chance that the projectile could be deployed in combat conditions, as the proposed remote-control system was seen as a design weakness. Heinrich Koppenberg, the director of Argus, met with Ernst Udet on 6 January to try to convince him that the development should be continued, but Udet decided to cancel it. Despite this, Gossrau was convinced that the basic idea was sound and proceeded to simplify the design. As an aircraft engine manufacturer, Argus lacked the capability to produce a fuselage for the project and Koppenberg sought the assistance of Robert Lusser, chief designer and technical director at Heinkel. On 22 January, Lusser took up a position with the Fieseler aircraft company. A final proposal for the project was submitted to the Technical Office of the RLM on 5 June and the project was renamed Fi, as Fieseler was to be the chief contractor. By 30 August, Fieseler had completed the first fuselage, and the first flight of the Fi V7 took place on 10 December, when it was airdropped by a Fw. The simple, Argus-built pulsejet engine pulsed 50 times per second, [2] and the characteristic buzzing sound gave rise to the colloquial names "buzz bomb" or "doodlebug" a common name for a wide variety of flying insects. Three air nozzles in the front of the pulsejet were at the same time connected to an external high-pressure air source that was used to start the engine. Acetylene gas was typically used for starting the engine, and very often a panel of wood or similar material was held across the end of the tailpipe to prevent the fuel from diffusing and escaping before ignition. The V-1 was fuelled by litres US gallons of 75 octane gasoline. Rear view of V-1 in IWM Duxford showing launch ramp section The Argus As also known as a resonant jet could operate at zero airspeed because of the nature of its intake shutters and its acoustically tuned resonant combustion chamber. However, because of the low static thrust of the pulse jet engine and the very high stall speed of the small wings, the V-1 could not take off under its own power in a practically short distance, and thus needed to be ground-launched by aircraft catapult or air-launched from a modified bomber aircraft such as a Heinkel He. The unsuccessful prototype was a version of a Sprengboot, in which a boat loaded with explosives was steered towards a target ship and the pilot would leap out of the back at the last moment. The Tornado was assembled from surplus seaplane hulls connected in catamaran fashion with a small pilot cabin on the crossbeams. The Tornado prototype was a noisy underperformer and was abandoned in favour of more conventional piston engined craft. The engine made its first flight aboard a Gotha Go on 30 April. Operating power for the gyroscope platform and the flight-control actuators was provided by two large spherical compressed air tanks that also pressurized the fuel tank. With the counter determining how far the missile would fly, it was only necessary to launch the V-1 with the ramp pointing in the approximate direction, and the autopilot controlled the flight. There was a more sophisticated interaction between yaw, roll and other sensors: This interaction meant that rudder control was sufficient for steering and no banking mechanism was needed. An odometer driven by a vane anemometer on the nose determined when the target area had been reached, accurately enough for area bombing. Before launch, the counter was set to a value that would reach zero upon arrival at the target in the prevailing wind conditions. As the missile flew, the airflow turned the propeller, and every 30 rotations of the propeller counted down one number on the counter. Two spoilers on the elevator were released, the linkage between the elevator and servo was jammed and a guillotine device cut off the control hoses to the rudder servo, setting the rudder in neutral. These actions put the V-1 into a steep dive. The sudden silence after the buzzing alerted listeners of the impending impact. The fuel problem was quickly fixed, and when the last V-1s fell, the majority hit with power. Initially, V-1s landed within a circle 19 miles 31 kilometres in diameter, but by the end of the war, accuracy had been improved to about 7 miles, which was comparable to the V-2 rocket. Trialen fillings were identified by the warhead being painted red, although the assembled missiles were painted green or grey over this. Fuzing was by a triple fuze system. The main fuzes were an electrical impact fuze and a mechanical backup impact fuze. These were immediate action fuzes, the intention being to detonate the warhead on the first impact with the

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surface, rather than allowing itself to become buried first. This was a major difference from the V-2, and a reason for the high lethality of the V. Although they did not demolish buildings or deep structures as effectively as the air-dropped bombs, or the deep-burying V-2, their blast effects were almost all released at the surface and caused many casualties. The electrical fuze, ZLPM 76, was mounted at the front, immediately behind the compass and the air speed propeller. It connected to a central exploder tube through the warhead, containing the gaine and boosters. Two transverse fuze pockets, in typical German fashion, were placed in the upper surface of the warhead for the secondary fuzes, also connecting to this same tube. To avoid the risk of this secret weapon being examined by the British, there was a third time delay fuze. This was too short to be any sort of booby trap, just to destroy the weapon if a soft landing had not triggered the impact fuzes. These fuzing systems were very reliable and there were almost no dud V-1s recovered. The original design for launch sites included a number of hangars or storage garages as well as preparation and command buildings, as well as the launch ramp, all of which were easily identifiable from aerial photographs resulting in bombing attacks on the sites. Launching needed a steam generator. A light design utilising a small 7. Eight civilians were killed in the blast. The first complete V-1 airframe was delivered on 30 August , [10] and after the first complete As. Erich Heinemann was responsible for the operational use of V. Overall, only about 25 per cent of the V-1s hit their targets, the majority being lost because of a combination of defensive measures, mechanical unreliability or guidance errors. With the capture or destruction of the launch facilities used to attack England, the V-1s were employed in attacks against strategic points in Belgium, primarily the port of Antwerp. Launches against Britain were met by a variety of countermeasures, including barrage balloons and aircraft including the Hawker Tempest and Gloster Meteor. These measures were so successful that by August about 80 per cent of V-1s were being destroyed [23] the Meteors, although fast enough to catch the V-1s, suffered frequent cannon failures, and accounted for only However, repeated failures of a barometric fuel-pressure regulator led to it being changed in May , halving the operational height, thereby bringing V-1s into range of the Bofors guns commonly used by Allied AA units. This version could carry FZG 76 V1 flying bombs, but only a few aircraft were produced in Some were used by bomb wing KG 3. The trial versions of the V-1 were air-launched. Apart from the obvious motive of permitting the bombardment campaign to continue after static ground sites on the French coast were lost, air-launching gave the Luftwaffe the opportunity to outflank the increasingly effective ground and air defences put up by the British against the missile. To minimise the associated risks primarily radar detection , the aircrews developed a tactic called "lo-hi-lo": When the launch point was neared, the bombers would swiftly ascend, fire their V-1s, and then rapidly descend again to the previous "wave-top" level for the return flight. Research after the war estimated a 40 per cent failure rate of air-launched V-1s, and the He s used in this role were vulnerable to night-fighter attack, as the launch lit up the area around the aircraft for several seconds. The combat potential of air-launched V-1s dwindled as progressed at about the same rate as that of the ground-launched missiles, as the British gradually took the measure of the weapon and developed increasingly effective defence tactics. V-1 Fieseler Fi in flight Late in the war, several air-launched piloted V-1s, known as Reichenbergs , were built, but these were never used in combat. Hanna Reitsch made some flights in the modified V-1 Fieseler Reichenberg when she was asked to find out why test pilots were unable to land it and had died as a result. She discovered, after simulated landing attempts at high altitude where there was air space to recover, that the craft had an extremely high stall speed and the previous pilots with little high-speed experience had attempted their approaches much too slowly. Her recommendation of much higher landing speeds was then introduced in training new Reichenberg volunteer pilots. The Reichenbergs were air-launched rather than fired from a catapult ramp as erroneously portrayed in the film Operation Crossbow. A somewhat less ambitious project undertaken was the adaptation of the missile as a "flying fuel tank" Deichselschlepp for the Messerschmitt Me jet fighter, which was initially test-towed behind an He A Greif bomber. The pulsejet, internal systems and warhead of the missile were removed, leaving only the wings and basic fuselage, now containing a single large fuel tank. A small cylindrical module, similar in shape to a finless dart, was placed atop the vertical stabilizer at the rear of the tank, acting as a centre of gravity balance and attachment point for a variety of equipment sets. A rigid tow-bar with a pitch pivot at the forward end connected the flying tank to the Me The operational procedure for this unusual

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configuration saw the tank resting on a wheeled trolley for take-off. A number of test flights were conducted in with this set-up, but inflight "porpoising" of the tank, with the instability transferred to the fighter, meant the system was too unreliable to be used. An identical utilisation of the V-1 flying tank for the Ar bomber was also investigated, with the same conclusions reached. Some of the "flying fuel tanks" used in trials utilised a cumbersome fixed and spatted undercarriage arrangement, which along with being pointless merely increased the drag and stability problems already inherent in the design. The progressive loss of French launch sites as proceeded and the area of territory under German control shrank meant that soon the V-1 would lack the range to hit targets in England. Thus the F-1 version developed. Additionally, the nose-cones and wings of the F-1 models were made of wood, affording a considerable weight saving. With these modifications, the V-1 could be fired at London and nearby urban centres from prospective ground sites in the Netherlands. Frantic efforts were made to construct a sufficient number of F-1s in order to allow a large-scale bombardment campaign to coincide with the Ardennes Offensive, but numerous factors bombing of the factories producing the missiles, shortages of steel and rail transport, the chaotic tactical situation Germany was facing at this point in the war, etc. Beginning on 2 March, slightly more than three weeks before the V-1 campaign finally ended, several hundred F-1s were launched at Britain from Dutch sites under Operation "Zeppelin". Almost 30, V-1s were made; by March, they were each produced in hours including for the autopilot, at a cost of just 4 per cent of a V-2, [1] which delivered a comparable payload. Approximately 10, were fired at England; 2, reached London, killing about 6, people and injuring 17, Antwerp, Belgium was hit by 2, V-1s from October to March. However, they later considered other types of engine, and by the time German scientists had achieved the needed accuracy to deploy the V-1 as a weapon, British intelligence had a very accurate assessment of it. In September, a new linear defence line was formed on the coast of East Anglia, and finally in December there was a further layout along the Lincolnshire – Yorkshire coast. On the first night of sustained bombardment, the anti-aircraft crews around Croydon were jubilant – suddenly they were downing unprecedented numbers of German bombers; most of their targets burst into flames and fell when their engines cut out. There was great disappointment when the truth was announced. Anti-aircraft gunners soon found that such small fast-moving targets were, in fact, very difficult to hit. The altitude and speed were more than the rate of traverse of the standard British QF 3. The static version of the QF 3. The cost and delay of installing new permanent platforms for the guns was fortunately found to be unnecessary - a temporary platform built devised by the REME and made from railway sleepers and rails was found to be adequate for the static guns, making them considerably easier to re-deploy as the V-1 threat changed. In, Bell Labs started delivery of an anti-aircraft predictor fire-control system based on an analogue computer, just in time for the Allied invasion of Europe. These electronic aids arrived in quantity from June, just as the guns reached their firing positions on the coast. Seventeen per cent of all flying bombs entering the coastal "gun belt" were destroyed by guns in their first week on the coast. This rose to 60 per cent by 23 August and 74 per cent in the last week of the month, when on one day 82 per cent were shot down. The rate improved from one V-1 destroyed for every 2, shells fired initially, to one for every. This still did not end the threat, and V-1 attacks continued until all launch sites were captured by ground forces. Observers at the coast post of Dymchurch identified the very first of these weapons and within seconds of their report the anti-aircraft defences were in action. This new weapon gave the ROC much additional work both at posts and operations rooms. The critics who had said that the Corps would be unable to handle the fast-flying jet aircraft were answered when these aircraft on their first operation were actually controlled entirely by using ROC information both on the coast and at inland.

4: House price statistics for small areas in England and Wales - Office for National Statistics

International Baccalaureate Biology Tutorial Explain the importance of the surface area to volume ratio as a factor limiting cell size.

View all data used in this Statistical bulletin 1. Main points There was a 7. There was a 9. More than three-quarters of middle layer super output areas had an increase in median price paid in year ending June , compared with the previous year. There was an eight-fold increase in property transactions on the London Olympic Park over the last two years; this formed part of the wider increased housing market activity in the London borough of Newham. Back to table of contents 2. Things you need to know about this release The house price statistics for small areas HPSSAs use data from HM Land Registry LR to provide statistics on the price paid and composition of residential property transactions for properties that were sold in England and Wales. Properties sold at a discount to market level, such as properties sold under the Right to Buy scheme, are excluded from the data. More detailed statistics are presented for other geographies including the slightly larger middle layer super output areas MSOAs. Statistics for super output areas therefore provide a detailed geographic understanding of housing trends for properties that were sold at market value. The UK HPI is weighted to reflect the mix of properties sold in the previous year, which is broadly representative of the mix of properties in the overall dwelling stock. The HPSSAs are not mix-adjusted but use rolling years to better reflect the actual mix of property sold than is possible with a shorter period and so avoids seasonal effects. This means that the UK HPI provides a measure of the changing value of properties in the housing market, whereas the HPSSAs measure the price paid for properties sold in a given period. Therefore, the two sets of statistics provide different figures. The HPSSAs report the non-adjusted average transactional values down to the small area level and are therefore particularly useful when identifying the change in price for properties actually sold in a given period and area. HPSSAs can also be used to identify changes in the number of property transactions, housing market value and the composition of transactions by property type. Any impact this has on the number of transactions or price paid will appear in the statistics for the year ending December , which will be published in June Back to table of contents 3. This is the lowest number recorded since year ending June , when , transactions were recorded. Figure 1 shows that the number of property transactions for all property types was lower in the year ending June compared with the previous year. Property transactions for flats and maisonettes have decreased by the most, with a drop of The number of property transactions decreased sharply for all property types before the economic downturn in and have since partially recovered. Number of residential property transactions by property type England and Wales, year ending June to year ending June Source: Since the changes to Stamp Duty Land Tax rules came into effect on 1 April , there has been a continued period of reduced property transactions. Percentage of middle layer super output areas in which the number of property transactions increased since the previous year England and Wales, year ending June to year ending June Source: The MSOA in County Durham had the lowest median price paid for the sixth consecutive quarter, despite having increased in year ending March for the first time since The MSOA in Westminster has had the highest median price paid for the entire time series, except in year ending June The map shows that the areas of highest median prices paid were mainly in London and parts of the South East and East of England. Median price paid for all dwellings by middle layer super output areas England and Wales, year ending June Source: The numbers in brackets on the legend show the number of areas that fall in each range. Figure 4 shows that the percentage of MSOAs in which the median price paid increased has remained relatively stable in the last four years. This follows a relatively large decrease during and immediately after the economic downturn in This trend for England and Wales is similar in its constituent countries and regions. Percentage of middle layer super output areas in which median property price paid increased since the previous year England and Wales, year ending June to year ending June Source: It is driven by a combination of property prices and the number of property transactions. This can be used to provide an overview of the scale of the property transaction economy. These housing market value statistics are presented in nominal terms, which mean that they have not been adjusted to take account of price inflation

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and so they present the simple total transactional value of all property sales. Figure 5 shows indices of the total HMV in nominal terms. This was lower in the year ending June than the peak before the economic downturn in , both for England and Wales as a whole and for London. Indices of total nominal value of property transactions London, England and Wales, year ending June to year ending June Source: The relatively low price paid in the cheapest area was driven by sales of a small number of student flats in the Whalley Range area of Manchester. There were five residential property sales in the LSOA with the lowest median price paid in year ending June Median price paid for the current least expensive lower layer super output area and its parent areas Manchester, year ending June to year ending June Source: Figures are not adjusted for inflation. Download this chart Image. There were seven property transactions in this LSOA, consisting of three flats or maisonettes, three detached properties and one semi-detached property. Some of these properties contain luxurious features and extras such as maid service, access to acres of land, private cinemas and spas², and so they are unlikely to reflect the type of properties in the overall dwelling stock of the area. This could explain the high median price paid here. However, there has been a large variation in the median price paid for this LSOA over time and the price here in the latest period was particularly high relative to the historical context. Median price paid for the current most expensive lower layer super output area and its parent areas Barnet, year ending June to year ending June Source: Figure 8 breaks down these two local authority level areas showing their median price paid distribution by LSOA. Manchester is tightly clustered with a single peak, where Barnet is more widely distributed, with three small peaks spread over a much wider range of prices. Distribution of median price paid for lower layer super output areas within local authorities Manchester and Barnet, year ending June Source: The information about property features is from the marketing literature for these properties. Back to table of contents 5. Eight-fold increase in property transactions on London Olympic park over last two years The housing market in the London borough of Newham received the first release of new residential properties for sale from the London Olympic park. The lower layer super output area LSOA that contains these new homes had property transactions in the year ending June The London Olympics was followed by relatively large housing development work in Newham and the surrounding area. Figure 9 shows a more than eight-fold increase in the number of residential property transactions from 38 to between year ending June and year ending June for this LSOA. Number of property transactions for the lower layer super output area containing the London Olympics site Newham, year ending June to year ending June Source: The new housing development at the site of the London Olympics appears as an area with a relatively large number of property transactions to the north west of the borough, but this area is part of the wider housing development across the borough. In the south of the borough, another major redevelopment was in the Royal Docks area where a large tower block recently reached the market. Number of residential property transactions by lower layer super output area Newham, year ending June to year ending June Source: Whilst both the London Olympics site and the Royal Docks areas had large price rises, there were many other pockets of high price rises across the borough. Some of these increases could be driven by a change in the types of properties sold in these areas over time. Percentage change in median price paid for residential property by lower layer super output area Newham, year ending June to year ending June Source:

5: Empirical Bayes Small-Area Estimation Using Logistic Regression Models and Summary Statistics

small areas were created in arising from the splitting of small areas in due to high household numbers and residential development. A further 41 small areas had their boundaries adjusted causing dwellings to change small areas.

6: One- and two-tailed tests - Wikipedia

Small Area Estimation (Rao,) tackles the important statistical problem of providing reliable estimates of a target variable in a set of small geographical areas.

7: - Wage and Salary Earner Statistics for Small Areas, Time Series, to

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Inferential statistics start with a sample and then generalizes to a population. This information about a population is not stated as a number. Instead, scientists express these parameters as a range of potential numbers, along with a degree of confidence.

8: City of Chicago :: Facts & Statistics

This chapter is part of an online publication that is based on Eurostat's flagship publication Urban Europe " statistics on cities, towns and suburbs. More than half the world's population is living in urban areas By contrast, more than 80 % of those living in Africa and Asia in

9: V-1 flying bomb - Wikipedia

Mom and Pop Business Owners Day According to Statistics of U.S. Businesses, of the M firms in the U.S., 3,, have fewer than 5 employees.

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Frontline poisoned waters worksheet answers War and peace in twentieth-century Europe Basic American Bidding System (Vol I) Constantine Samuel Rafinesque Language of Amarna, language of diplomacy Broadcast and cable selling Higher psychical development (Yoga philosophy an outline of the secret Hindu teachings Tobacco soils of the United States History Indian Philosophy 5 Bath in an English tub Healing the hurt child Terrorists thinking we are weak? Civil evening twilight (1937-1939) Belly and Body in the Pauline Epistles (Society for New Testament Studies Monograph Series) Feathers to brush Elsewhere, U. S. A. The Discovery of the Asylum (New Lines in Criminology) Making of champions Romulan Ship Recognition Manual (Star Trek RPG) Social networking in business A major production : the Arab boycott campaign Lonely Hearts Club (Masks) Nature and causes of homosexuality A three-fold test of modern spiritualism Meteorology today 9th edition Theater, theatricality, and the politics of pleasure The great awakening Rudy Rucker Random hearts novel Chaos and organization in health care Hints to the decipherer of The greatest work of Sir Francis Bacon, Baron of Verulam, Viscount St. Alban. Digital camera photography tutorial Ka Oihana Lawaia = Psyche and miscellaneous poems John Waters The Man, The Myth, The Movies Lord, Ive Felt Like a Worm for So Long, Its Hard to Think Like a Butterfly Instructors resource manual for essentials of mental health nursing Delusions and other erroneous ideas Mr. Traven, I Presume? Sowing and reaping, flocks and herds American criminal courts