

## **Electricity generation and supply figures for Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and England, 2010 to 2013**

### **Introduction**

This article shows how generation and consumption of electricity varies across the four countries of the United Kingdom. It updates and extends that published in December 2013. The UK figures shown in the tables in this article are taken from the Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics (DUKES) 2014, Chapters 5 and 6 and so the definitions used are identical to those in the Digest. Tables 1 and 2 are shown in “landscape” format at the end of the main text and cover the last four years.

### **Generation and trade**

Table 1 shows generation and supply of electricity in each of the UK countries. Because the mix of generating plant is not the same in each country, the overall percentage for each fuel type in individual years will change according to the fuels and stations that are available and the most advantageous to use.

Between 2012 and 2013, England’s share of total generation decreased marginally to 75.7 per cent. An increase in renewable generation was offset by a fall in coal, oil and gas generation. Scotland’s share, meanwhile, increased from 13.9 per cent to 14.8 per cent, due to an increase in nuclear and renewable generation. The share of generation in Wales and Northern Ireland remained broadly flat at 7.3 and 2.2 per cent respectively. On average, over the last four years, 76.4 per cent of UK electricity generation has taken place in England, 13.9 per cent in Scotland, 7.7 per cent in Wales and 2.1 per cent in Northern Ireland.

Both Scotland and Wales are net exporters of electricity, with England importing electricity from both countries and from continental Europe (via the France and Netherlands interconnectors). Northern Ireland trades electricity with the Republic of Ireland to which it is a net exporter. It also imports electricity from Scotland via the Moyle interconnector - these imports were greater than exports to the Irish Republic in each of the last four years. In 2012, Scotland exported 25.6 per cent of the electricity generated there to consumers elsewhere in the UK, which increased to 27.9 in 2013. Transfers from Scotland to England increased by 23.9 per cent between 2012 and 2013 to a new record high of 13.3 GWh. Wales exported the equivalent of 6.4 per cent (1.7 GWh) of its generation to consumers in England in 2013, a decrease on the 9.8 per cent in 2012 and a new record low.

### **Generation by fuel**

For each of the four UK countries, Table A1 shows the shares of the generation of electricity by the fuel categories used in Table 5.5 of the Digest of UK Energy Statistics 2014, for 2010 to 2013. The position in 2013 is shown in Chart 1, in terms of GWh. The share of nuclear in generation in England fell in 2010 due to maintenance outages at several stations including Sizewell B, which was offline for six months, before increasing once more in 2011 as these stations came back on line, a trend which continued into 2012, with little change in shares in 2013. In Scotland, after a decrease in the share of nuclear in 2010 due to maintenance outages, shares have been increasing and rose again in 2013 to over one third of all generation due to increased availability. In Wales, nuclear’s share of generation has fluctuated in recent years and, following the fall in 2012, rose to 16.4 per cent of all generation in Wales in 2013.

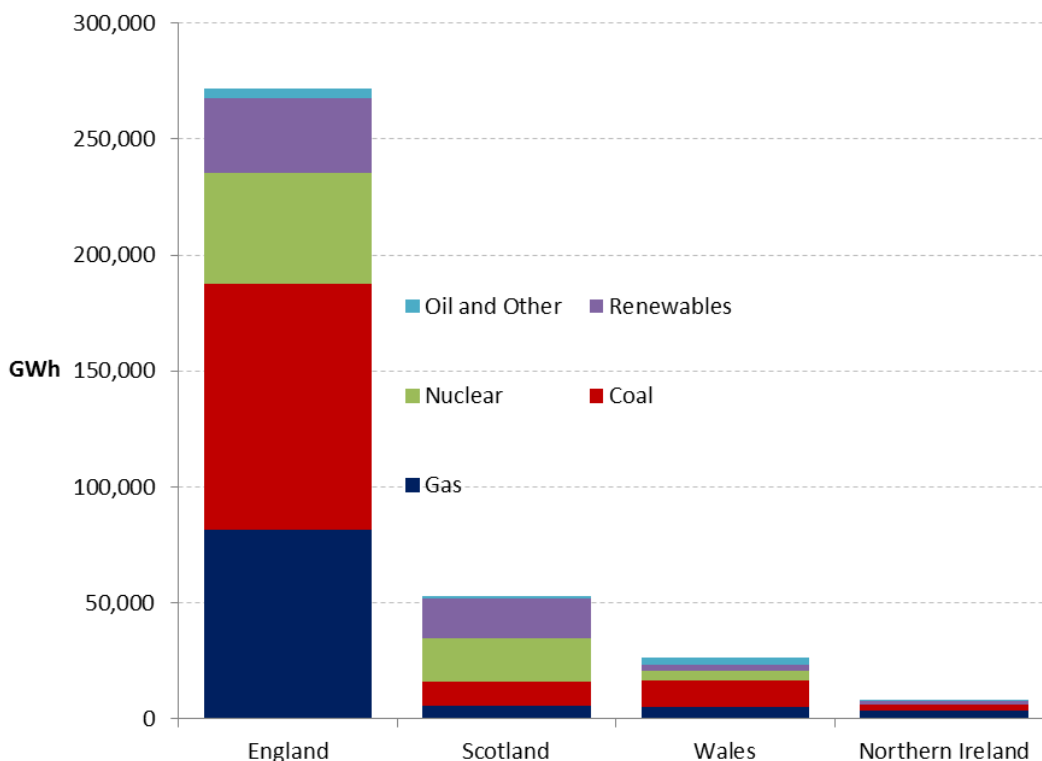
Due to high gas prices, gas’ share of generation has been falling since 2010, accounting for 30 per cent of England’s generation in 2013 and 10 per cent in Scotland. Coal’s share fell by four percentage points in both England and Scotland in 2013, following the closures of Tilbury B and Cockerzie. Gas’s share also declined in Wales, whilst coal’s share increased by three percentage points. In 2013, gas’ share of generation in each of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland was at a record low for the 2004 to 2013 period covered.

**Table A1: Shares of each country’s generation, by fuel type, 2012 and 2013**

	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	England
<b>2012</b>				
Coal	23.6%	40.8%	32.5%	42.3%
Gas	11.2%	23.7%	50.5%	30.3%
Nuclear	33.8%	15.6%	-	17.6%
Renewables	28.9%	9.2%	15.9%	8.2%
Oil and Other	2.5%	10.8%	1.1%	1.5%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>2013</b>				
Coal	20.4%	43.6%	34.0%	38.9%
Gas	10.3%	18.8%	45.6%	30.0%
Nuclear	34.9%	16.4%	-	17.6%
Renewables	32.0%	10.1%	19.7%	12.0%
Oil and Other	2.5%	11.1%	0.7%	1.5%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Combined heat and power (CHP) forms the bulk of “Other generators” generation, although some major power producers (MPPs) also operate generating plant that is partially CHP. CHP statistics for 2013 on a sub-national and regional basis were published in the September 2014 issue of Energy Trends (see references at the end of the article). The share of generation accounted for by generators other than major power producers varies slightly across the UK. In Scotland, in 2013, other generators had a 12 per cent share, while in England the share was 9 per cent, in Wales 11 per cent and in Northern Ireland 14 per cent.

**Chart 1: Generation by country and fuel type in 2013 (all generating companies)**



## Renewables

The share of renewables in electricity generation or sales is measured in two different ways in the UK<sup>1</sup>. First, there is the “headline” overall measure that shows the percentage of electricity generation accounted for by all renewables. Secondly, there is the measure that is based on the Renewables Obligation (RO) (and the analogous Renewables Obligation (Scotland) - ROS) which shows the percentage of electricity sales accounted for by renewables eligible under these obligations. The main differences are the exclusion from the RO of large-scale hydro and non-biodegradable wastes<sup>2</sup>. Table A2 shows the overall measure for 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013.

**Table A2: Renewables percentages**

		UK	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	England
Overall	2010	6.8	18.9	5.4	10.0	4.8
renewables percentage	2011	9.4	26.5	8.4	12.6	6.3
	2012	11.3	28.9	9.2	15.9	8.2
	2013	14.9	32.0	10.1	19.7	12.0

Lower rainfall in 2010 saw Scotland's renewables' share fall. Since then, higher rainfall, wind speeds and increased wind capacity have seen Scotland's renewables' share rise to 32.0 per cent in 2013. In 2013, all four countries had a record high percentage of electricity generated by renewables (Table A2). On a RO basis, the percentage measure for the UK (6.9 per cent in 2010, 9.4 per cent in 2011, 10.8 per cent in 2012 and 14.1 in 2013) is not meaningful at sub-national level because electricity generated in one part of the UK can be sold in a different part of the UK.

In Scotland, the renewables target (which is to reach 100 per cent by 2020) is expressed as generation as a proportion of gross electricity consumption (defined as generation plus transfers into Scotland less transfers out of Scotland). In 2010, this percentage was 23.8 per cent, rising to 36.0 per cent in 2011, thus exceeding the interim target of 31 per cent. In 2012, this rose to 38.8 per cent and has continued to rise to 44.4 per cent in 2013. The next interim target is to reach 50 per cent by 2015.

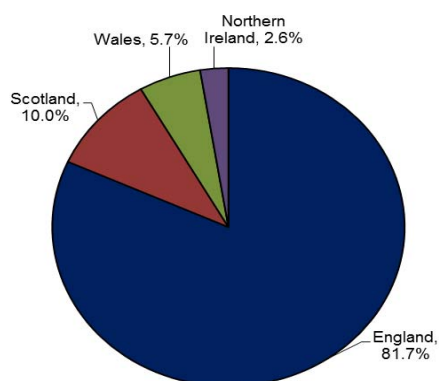
The amount of electricity from renewable sources transferred from Scotland or Wales to England, or from Scotland to Northern Ireland, is not known. What is known from Table 2 is that the amount of ROS eligible electricity generated in Scotland in 2013 was 30 per cent more than in 2012, while the amount of RO eligible electricity generated in Wales in 2013 was 14 per cent more than in 2012. In England, the increase was 31 per cent. In Northern Ireland RO eligible electricity generated increased by 35 per cent. In the UK as a whole, RO eligible electricity production increased by 30 per cent. Over the four years shown in Table A2, the increases in RO eligible electricity production have been substantial across all countries, namely 43 per cent for Wales, and an increase of around double in England, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Renewables statistics for 2013 on a sub-national and regional basis were published in the September 2014 issue of Energy Trends (see references at the end of the article).

<sup>1</sup> There is also a third method used by the EU – a Renewables Directive basis – see Chapter 6 of the Digest of UK Energy Statistics 2014, table 6.7 and paragraph 6.52.

<sup>2</sup> Specific exclusions from eligibility for the RO are existing hydro plants over 20 MW; all plants using renewable sources built before 1990 (unless re-furbished); and energy from mixed waste combustion unless the waste is first converted to fuel using advanced conversion technology.

## Chart 2: Electricity consumption in 2013



## Consumption and sales

Transmission and distribution losses are not separately available for Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and England so estimates have been made using the UK proportions. Consumption figures have then been calculated by deducting net transfers and losses figures from the electricity supplied figures shown in Table 1. These show (Chart 2) that in 2013, 10.0 per cent of electricity consumption in the UK was in Scotland, 5.7 per cent in Wales, 2.6 per cent in Northern Ireland and 81.7 per cent in England. These are all around the average percentage shares for each country for the period 2010 to 2013, namely 81.9 per cent for England, 9.9 per cent for Scotland, 5.6 per cent for Wales and 2.6 per cent for Northern Ireland.

Separate data is collected for sales of electricity from the public supply system in Scotland, England and Wales, and Northern Ireland and published in monthly table ET 5.5 on DECC's Energy Statistics website (see references at the end of the article), but for this article the breakdown between England and Wales has been estimated. Because of definitional and other differences set out in the technical notes to Chapter 5 of DUKES 2014, there is a statistical difference between the calculated consumption and the sales data in Table 1. The overall statistical difference for the UK equals that shown in Table 5.2 of DUKES for the UK as a whole for the public distribution system.

As part of its commitment to improving the quality of its statistics, DECC continues to examine this statistical difference and look further at the component series to see where the differences might be arising and thus where improvements to the data might be made.

Chart 3 shows the relationship between generation and consumption of electricity in each of the countries by means of a flow diagram.

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### References:

Digest of UK Energy Statistics 2014 (DUKES); published for DECC by The Stationery Office. £68.00, but also available on DECC's energy statistics website at:

[www.gov.uk/government/collections/digest-of-uk-energy-statistics-dukes](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/digest-of-uk-energy-statistics-dukes).

Energy Trends monthly table 5.5:

[www.gov.uk/government/statistics/electricity-section-5-energy-trends](http://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/electricity-section-5-energy-trends)

"Combined Heat and Power in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the regions of England in 2013" – Energy Trends September 2014, page 60:

[www.gov.uk/government/collections/energy-trends-articles](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/energy-trends-articles)

"Renewable energy in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the regions of England in 2013" – Energy Trends September 2014, page 49:

[www.gov.uk/government/collections/energy-trends-articles](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/energy-trends-articles)

**Chart 3: Electricity generation and consumption flow chart, 2013**



**Table 1: Generation and supply of electricity in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and England, 2010 to 2013**

		2010					2011					GWh
		UK total	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	England	UK total	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	England	
Generated by	Major power producers	347,785	44,179	30,018	7,128	266,460	332,312	44,880	25,043	7,319	255,070	
	Other generators	33,921	5,641	2,263	483	25,534	34,939	6,141	2,558	611	25,630	
<b>Total generated</b>		<b>381,707</b>	<b>49,820</b>	<b>32,281</b>	<b>7,612</b>	<b>291,994</b>	<b>367,251</b>	<b>51,021</b>	<b>27,601</b>	<b>7,930</b>	<b>280,699</b>	
Own use by	Other generators	1,702	283	114	24	1,282	1,934	340	142	34	1,419	
Electricity supplied (net) by	Other generators	32,219	5,358	2,150	459	24,253	33,005	5,801	2,417	577	24,211	
Used in pumping at pumped storage and other own use by	MPPs	18,615	3,264	4,383	199	10,768	18,323	2,924	4,149	179	11,072	
Electricity supplied (net) by	MPPs	329,170	40,915	25,634	6,929	255,692	313,988	41,956	20,893	7,140	243,998	
Electricity transferred to England (net of receipts)		-	7,998	7,897	-	-15,896	-	11,597	3,652	-	-15,250	
Electricity transferred to Northern Ireland (net of receipts)			2,297	-	-2,297	-	-	1,769	-	-1,769	-	
Electricity transferred to Europe (net of receipts)		-2,663	-	-	232	-2,895	-6,222	-	-	246	-6,468	
Transfers from other generators to public supply		14,601	2,622	670	364	10,944	15,059	3,035	857	443	10,724	
Transmission losses		5,974	590	326	155	4,902	6,467	630	360	169	5,308	
Distribution losses and theft		21,058	1,812	1,049	532	17,664	21,662	1,810	1,091	548	18,214	
Consumption from public supply [A]		319,417	30,842	17,032	8,672	262,871	307,151	29,188	16,648	8,389	252,926	
Consumption by autogenerators		17,603	2,733	1,479	95	13,297	17,936	2,764	1,559	134	13,479	
<b>Total Electricity consumption</b>		<b>337,020</b>	<b>33,574</b>	<b>18,511</b>	<b>8,767</b>	<b>276,169</b>	<b>325,087</b>	<b>31,952</b>	<b>18,207</b>	<b>8,523</b>	<b>266,405</b>	
Electricity sales (public supply) [B]		319,919	31,143	17,737	8,932	262,108	308,033	29,783	17,241	8,209	252,801	
Statistical difference between calculated consumption [A] and sales [B]		-502	-301	-705	-260	+764	-883	-595	-593	180	125	

*Figures in this table do not sum exactly to the UK totals shown because of rounding  
Negative figures for transfers indicate net imports into the country and positive figure indicate net exports*

**Table 1 continued: Generation and supply of electricity in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and England, 2010 to 2013**

		2012					2013					GWh
		UK total	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	England	UK total	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	England	
Generated by	Major power producers	328,192	44,823	24,029	6,573	252,766	323,704	46,771	23,577	6,706	246,650	
	Other generators	35,216	5,613	2,528	825	26,250	35,446	6,300	2,774	1,080	25,291	
Total generated		363,407	50,436	26,558	7,398	279,016	359,150	53,071	26,351	7,786	271,942	
Own use by	Other generators	2,078	331	149	49	1,549	2,267	403	177	69	1,618	
Electricity supplied (net) by	Other generators	33,138	5,282	2,379	776	24,701	33,179	5,897	2,597	1,011	23,674	
Used in pumping at pumped storage and other own use by	MPPs	19,846	2,980	4,330	196	12,339	19,550	3,090	4,538	196	11,725	
Electricity supplied (net) by	MPPs	308,346	41,843	19,699	6,377	240,427	304,155	43,681	19,038	6,510	234,926	
Electricity transferred to England (net of receipts)		-	10,717	2,589	-	-13,306	-	13,275	1,696	-	-14,971	
Electricity transferred to Northern Ireland (net of receipts)		-	2,179	-	-2,179	-	-	1,541	-	-1,541	-	
Electricity transferred to Europe (net of receipts)		-11,871	-	-	153	-12,024	-14,429	-	-	47	-14,476	
Transfers from other generators to public supply		16,129	2,931	701	621	11,876	14,979	3,443	1,172	878	9,486	
Transmission losses		6,754	654	372	175	5,552	6,351	628	360	163	5,200	
Distribution losses and theft		22,157	1,880	1,111	545	18,621	20,649	1,741	1,045	482	17,382	
Consumption from public supply [A]		307,450	29,346	16,328	8,303	253,472	306,585	29,944	17,110	8,238	251,293	
Consumption by autogenerators		16,993	2,349	1,677	155	12,813	18,178	2,450	1,423	132	14,172	
Total Electricity consumption		324,444	31,695	18,005	8,458	266,285	324,762	32,395	18,534	8,370	265,464	
Electricity sales (public supply) [B]		308,408	28,636	17,109	7,962	254,701	306,778	28,986	17,342	7,792	252,659	
Statistical difference between calculated consumption [A] and sales [B]		-958	710	-781	342	-1,229	-193	959	-232	446	-1,366	

*Figures in this table do not sum exactly to the UK totals shown because of rounding  
Negative figures for transfers indicate net imports into the country and positive figure indicate net exports*

		2010					2011					GWh
		UK total	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	England	UK total	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	England	
Major power producers:	Coal	103,941	14,653	5,929	1,817	81,542	104,797	10,728	6,170	1,414	86,485	
	Oil	2,271	206	-	73	1,992	1,074	160	-	52	862	
	Gas	161,748	6,618	15,227	4,840	135,063	132,753	6,227	9,880	5,301	111,346	
	Nuclear	62,140	15,293	5,532	-	41,315	68,980	16,892	5,364	-	46,725	
	Thermal renewables	3,691	299	72	-	3,321	4,533	274	76	-	4,182	
	Hydro natural flow	2,703	2,521	164	-	18	4,594	4,362	210	-	21	
	Hydro pumped storage	3,150	779	2,372	-	-	2,906	604	2,301	-	-	
	Non thermal renewables	8,141	3,811	722	398	3,211	12,675	5,632	1,041	553	5,450	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>347,785</b>	<b>44,179</b>	<b>30,018</b>	<b>7,128</b>	<b>266,460</b>	<b>332,312</b>	<b>44,880</b>	<b>25,043</b>	<b>7,319</b>	<b>255,070</b>	
Other Generators:	Coal	3,753	62	-	41	3,650	3,774	51	-	36	3,687	
	Oil	2,532	1,007	173	34	1,318	2,043	780	121	36	1,106	
	Gas	13,908	1,770	806	44	11,289	13,767	2,028	926	96	10,717	
	Thermal renewables	8,305	989	460	86	6,770	8,565	985	540	82	6,958	
	Other thermal	1,559	-	511	-	1,048	1,714	-	508	-	1,207	
	Hydro natural flow	865	737	48	36	43	1,088	959	58	20	51	
	Non thermal renewables	2,081	1,063	265	242	511	3,042	1,326	404	341	971	
	Wastes	919	14	-	-	905	945	12	-	-	933	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>33,921</b>	<b>5,641</b>	<b>2,263</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>25,534</b>	<b>34,939</b>	<b>6,141</b>	<b>2,558</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>25,630</b>	
Total generation by fuel		381,707	49,820	32,281	7,612	291,994	367,251	51,021	27,601	7,930	280,699	
<i>within which:</i>												
	Renewables Hydro	3,568	3,258	213	36	61	5,682	5,322	268	20	72	
	Wind, wave, solar	10,222	4,873	987	640	3,722	15,718	6,958	1,445	893	6,420	
	Other	11,996	1,288	532	86	10,091	13,098	1,259	617	82	11,140	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>25,785</b>	<b>9,419</b>	<b>1,731</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>13,874</b>	<b>34,498</b>	<b>13,539</b>	<b>2,330</b>	<b>996</b>	<b>17,633</b>	
Renewables eligible under the renewables obligation		21,947	7,476	1,517	740	12,214	29,034	10,620	2,015	1,056	15,343	
Percentage shares of generation:	Coal	28.2%	29.5%	18.4%	24.4%	29.2%	29.6%	21.1%	22.4%	18.3%	32.1%	
	Oil	1.3%	2.4%	0.5%	1.4%	1.1%	0.8%	1.8%	0.4%	1.1%	0.7%	
	Gas	46.0%	16.8%	49.7%	64.2%	50.1%	39.9%	16.2%	39.1%	68.1%	43.5%	
	Nuclear	16.3%	30.7%	17.1%	-	14.1%	18.8%	33.1%	19.4%	-	16.6%	
	Hydro natural flow	0.9%	6.5%	0.7%	0.5%	-	1.5%	10.4%	1.0%	0.3%	-	
	Other renewables	5.8%	12.4%	4.7%	9.5%	4.7%	7.8%	16.1%	7.5%	12.3%	6.3%	
	Other	1.5%	1.6%	8.9%	-	0.7%	1.5%	1.2%	10.2%	-	0.8%	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	

Figures in this table do not sum exactly to the UK totals shown because of rounding



**Table 2 continued: Generation of electricity by fuel in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and England, 2010 to 2013 GWh**

		2012					2013				
		UK total	Scotland	Northern			UK total	Scotland	Northern		
				Wales	Ireland	England			Wales	Ireland	England
Major power producers:	Coal	140,164	11,867	10,824	2,367	115,105	130,204	10,802	11,478	2,606	105,319
	Oil	1,132	155	-	44	933	745	161	-	21	563
	Gas	86,229	3,680	5,167	3,609	73,773	82,405	3,497	3,985	3,457	71,466
	Nuclear	70,405	17,050	4,141	-	49,214	70,608	18,498	4,326	-	47,785
	Thermal renewables	6,156	422	104	-	5,630	9,405	360	129	-	8,915
	Hydro natural flow	4,169	3,859	287	-	24	3,609	3,409	175	-	24
	Hydro pumped storage	2,966	610	2,357	-	-	2,898	615	2,283	-	-
	Non thermal renewables	16,970	7,181	1,149	553	8,087	23,830	9,428	1,200	622	12,579
	<b>Total</b>	<b>328,192</b>	<b>44,823</b>	<b>24,029</b>	<b>6,573</b>	<b>252,766</b>	<b>323,704</b>	<b>46,771</b>	<b>23,577</b>	<b>6,706</b>	<b>246,650</b>
Other Generators:	Coal	2,992	25	-	39	2,928	564	18	-	39	507
	Oil	1,439	449	56	36	899	1,391	434	49	38	870
	Gas	13,929	1,959	1,125	124	10,721	13,207	1,946	971	95	10,195
	Thermal renewables	8,759	1,070	466	109	7,114	9,087	1,001	490	134	7,462
	Other thermal	1,767	27	454	-	1,286	2,319	127	594	-	1,598
	Hydro natural flow	1,115	980	51	21	64	1,089	957	52	21	59
	Non thermal renewables	4,045	1,074	377	496	2,098	6,645	1,812	618	753	3,463
	Wastes	1,170	31	-	-	1,139	1,143	6	-	-	1,137
	<b>Total</b>	<b>35,216</b>	<b>5,613</b>	<b>2,528</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>26,250</b>	<b>35,446</b>	<b>6,300</b>	<b>2,774</b>	<b>1,080</b>	<b>25,291</b>
Total generation by fuel		363,407	50,436	26,558	7,398	279,016	359,150	53,071	26,351	7,786	271,942
<i>within which:</i>											
	Renewables Hydro	5,285	4,838	337	21	88	4,698	4,366	227	21	83
	Wind, wave, solar	21,015	8,254	1,527	1,049	10,185	30,475	11,240	1,817	1,375	16,042
	Other	14,914	1,491	570	109	12,744	18,492	1,361	619	134	16,377
	<b>Total</b>	<b>41,214</b>	<b>14,584</b>	<b>2,434</b>	<b>1,179</b>	<b>23,017</b>	<b>53,665</b>	<b>16,967</b>	<b>2,664</b>	<b>1,531</b>	<b>32,503</b>
Renewables eligible under the renewables obligation		33,428	11,134	1,901	1,121	19,273	43,359	14,422	2,170	1,512	25,256
Percentage shares of generation:	Coal	39.4%	23.6%	40.8%	32.5%	42.3%	36.4%	20.4%	43.6%	34.0%	38.9%
	Oil	0.7%	1.2%	0.2%	1.1%	0.7%	0.6%	1.1%	0.2%	0.7%	0.5%
	Gas	27.6%	11.2%	23.7%	50.5%	30.3%	26.6%	10.3%	18.8%	45.6%	30.0%
	Nuclear	19.4%	33.8%	15.6%	-	17.6%	19.7%	34.9%	16.4%	-	17.6%
	Hydro natural flow	1.5%	9.6%	1.3%	0.3%	-	1.3%	8.2%	0.9%	0.3%	-
	Other renewables	9.9%	19.3%	7.9%	15.7%	8.2%	13.6%	23.7%	9.2%	19.4%	11.9%
	Other	1.6%	1.3%	10.6%	-	0.9%	1.8%	1.4%	10.9%	0.0%	1.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Figures in this table do not sum exactly to the UK totals shown because of rounding