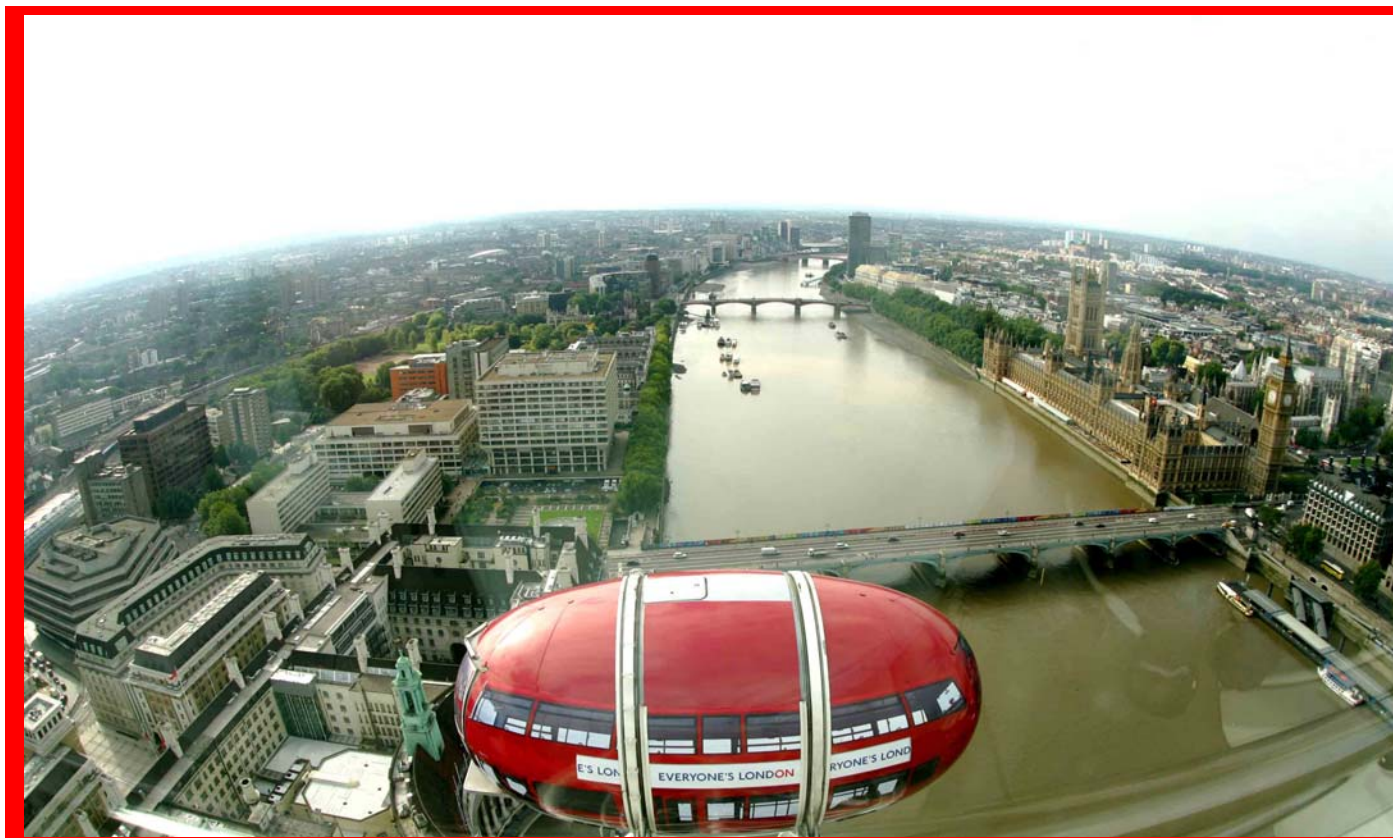


## Data Management and Analysis Group

### **Summary of *Social Trends 2007***

From the Office for National Statistics publication



DMAG Briefing 2007-10

June 2007

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Elizabeth Williams

# DMAG Briefing 2007-10

June 2007

## Summary of Social Trends 2007 From the Office for National Statistics publication

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## Introduction

This report summarises the 2007 edition of *Social Trends* by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and highlights issues relevant to London. *Social Trends* presents social and economic data from government departments and other organisations to provide a comprehensive guide to British society. There are 13 chapters, each focusing on a different social policy area: population, households and families, education and training, labour market, income and wealth, expenditure, health, social protection, crime and justice, housing, environment, transport, lifestyles and social participation.

The structure of the report includes an overview of the chapter, information and statistics referring to London and finally, a section containing more information on the policy area, with links to relevant teams within DMAG and external websites. Please note that London refers to region of Greater London (both inner and outer) in this report.

If you would like to view the full ONS report, please visit the [Office for National Statistics website](#) or go to GLA Information Services library for a hard copy. For more London-specific data, please see the forthcoming *Focus on London 2007* report, jointly produced by the Greater London Authority (GLA) and ONS which provides a broad picture of London using demographic, social and economic datasets.

## Executive Summary

*Social Trends* states that the UK population is growing, with an increase of 4.3 million people between 1971 to 2005. ONS mid-year estimates show that London's population is growing at a faster rate than the UK, with London growth at 10 per cent between 1991 and 2005, compared with 4 per cent for the rest of the UK. London remained the most densely populated region, with the highest concentration of people per square kilometre in both 1901 and 2005. Kensington and Chelsea was the most densely populated district in the UK, with around 16,200 people per square kilometre. However, in terms of internal migration, London experienced the largest net migration loss in 2005, with 81,500 people moving to other parts of the UK.

In terms of the labour market, London recorded both the lowest employment rate in England at 69 per cent (Hackney the lowest district in the UK) and the highest unemployment rate at 7 per cent (Tower Hamlets the highest in the UK) in 2005.

In 2005/06, London had the second highest rate of crime in the UK (behind Nottinghamshire), whilst also having the largest police force with over 36,000 officers in 2006.

In 2005, London boroughs had the longest commuting times to work, on average 33 minutes for men and 28 minutes for women. Time taken to travel to secondary school in London took on average 6 minutes longer than travelling in rural areas. Over one half of rural households had two or more cars compared with one fifth of households in London in 2004.

Two out of the top three paying visitor attractions in England were in London, with London Eye in joint first place with Xscape Castleford (extreme sports centre) and Tower of London in third place in 2005.

# Chapter 1 - Population

## Overview

According to the Office for National Statistics (ONS), the UK population reached 60.2 million in 2005, an increase of 4.3 million people since 1971. The population is also ageing - in 2005, 16 per cent were aged 65 and over, a rise from 13 per cent in 1971. During this period, the proportion of under-16s fell from 25 per cent to 19 per cent. There were 30.7 million females in the UK compared with 29.5 million males in 2005.

ONS mid-year estimates show that London's population is growing at a faster rate than the UK, with London growth at 10 per cent between 1991 and 2005, compared with 4 per cent for the rest of the UK. London's population is also projected to grow at a faster rate, by 12 per cent between 2005 and 2021, compared with 7 per cent for the UK (Table 1.1).

**Table 1.1 Population\* in the United Kingdom**

	Millions						
	1971	1981	1991	2001	2005	2011	2021
United Kingdom	55.9	56.4	57.4	59.1	60.2	61.9	64.7
England	46.4	46.8	47.9	49.5	50.4	52.0	54.6
Wales	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.2
Scotland	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
Northern Ireland	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8
London	7.4	6.8	6.8	7.3	7.5	7.9	8.4

\*Mid-year estimates for 1971 to 2005; 2004-based ONS projections for 2011 and 2021.

See Appendix in *Social Trends*, Part 1: Population estimates and projections.

Source: Office for National Statistics; Government Actuary's Department; General Register Office for Scotland; Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

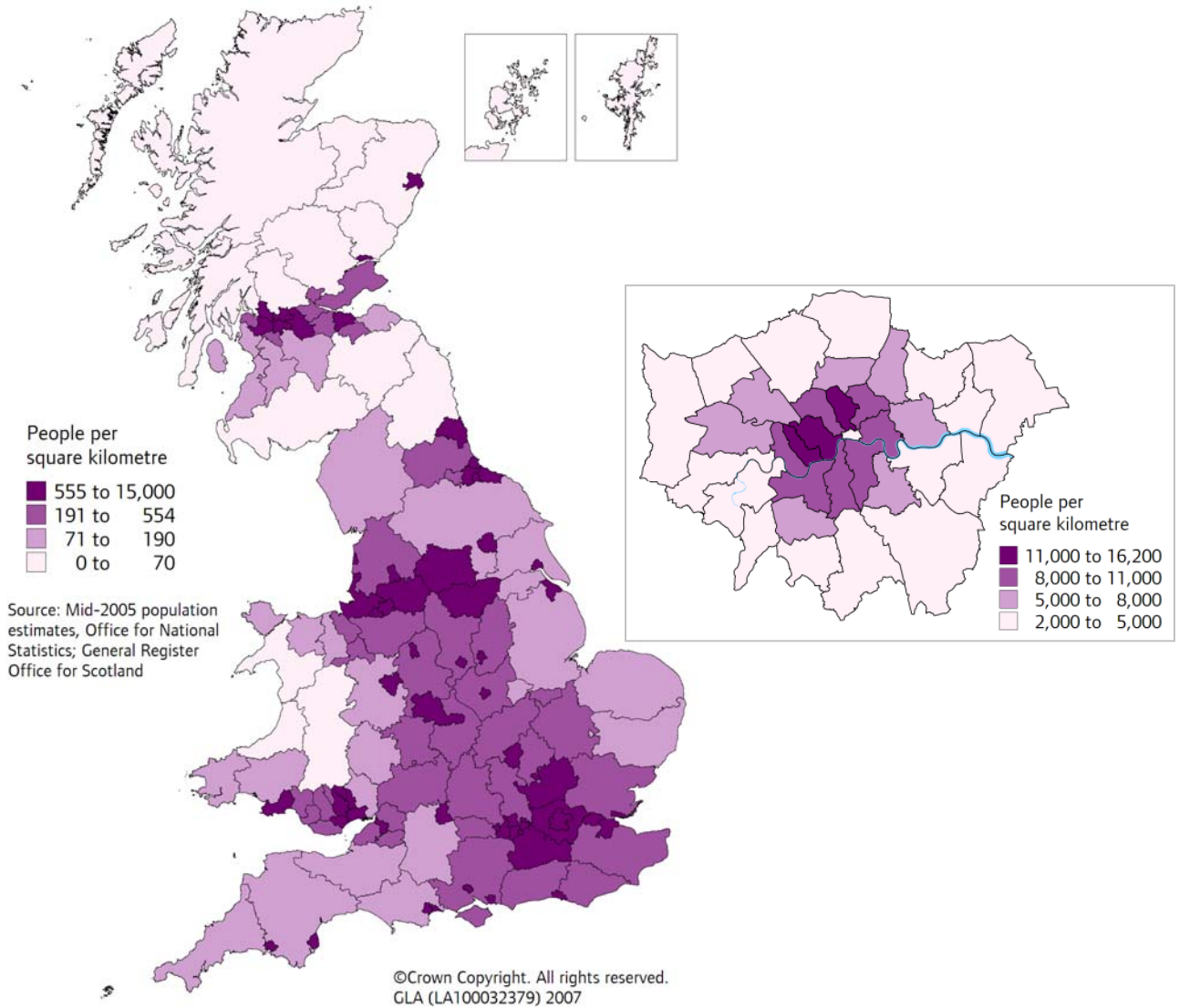
## Internal migration within the UK in 2005

- The London region experienced the largest net migration loss of the UK, with 81,500 people moving to other parts of the UK.
- Scotland gained 14,500 people from within the UK (although its population has remained at 5.1 million since 1991 and is forecast to do so until 2021).

## Population density

- The London region had the highest concentration of people in the UK in 2005, with 4,782 people per square kilometre (9,300 people in Inner London and 3,600 in Outer London).
- In 2005 the London borough of Kensington and Chelsea was the most densely populated district in the UK, with around 16,200 people per square kilometre. This compares with the Highland council district in the north of Scotland, which was the least densely populated area, with 8 people per square kilometre (see Map 1.2).

**Map 1.2 Population density 2005\* of UK and London**



\*Counties, unitary authorities, Inner and Outer London in England, unitary authorities in Wales, council areas in Scotland and district council areas in Northern Ireland for 2005

NOTE: Scale for London is different from scale for UK

Source: *Mid-2005 population estimates, Office for National Statistics, General Register Office for Scotland*

### More information

- DMAG Demography Team;
- Europe population information [www.ec.europa.eu/eurostat](http://www.ec.europa.eu/eurostat);
- United Nations population division [www.un.org/esa/population/unpop.htm](http://www.un.org/esa/population/unpop.htm).

## Chapter 2 Households and families

### Overview

There were 24.2 million households in Great Britain in spring 2006. Average household size has fallen to 2.4 people due to more lone-parent families, smaller family sizes and an increase in one-person households, according to the ONS. From 1971 onwards, the number of children living in lone-parent families tripled whilst the number of people living alone doubled. The 2001 Census shows there was a difference in household size by ethnic group; from 2.2 people per White Irish household, to 4.5 people per Bangladeshi household (with 2.3 people per White British households).

### Partnerships

- Partnership formation patterns have changed since the early 1970s, as the overall number of people marrying has decreased, yet married couples are still the main type of partnership.
- Between December 2005 and September 2006, 15,700 civil partnerships were formed (one in four took place in London).

### Births

- Proportions of births outside marriage vary across England, with the highest proportion (55 per cent) in the North East and the lowest proportion in London (35 per cent).
- Average age for mothers at first child-birth was 27.3 years in England and Wales in 2005, more than three years older than in 1971.

### Other topics covered with a UK focus include

- Family formation

### More Information

- [Household and population estimates](#) (DCLG);
- [Birth statistics](#) (ONS);
- [Marriage, Divorce and Adoption statistics](#) (ONS).

## Chapter 3 - Education and training

### Overview

*Social Trends* shows that there have been more children than ever before enrolled in education in England in recent years. At the end of 2005, a record 76 per cent of 16-year-olds were in full-time further education in England. There were also 441,000 full-time teachers in mainstream schools in the UK in 2004/05, a fall of 10 per cent since 1981/82 despite rises since the late 1990s.

### Schools in the UK

- The proportion of three and four-year-olds enrolled in all schools rose from 21 per cent in 1970/71 to 64 per cent in 2005/06.
- There were approximately 34,000 schools in 2005/06 with 9.9 million pupils in compulsory education.
- The average class size in secondary schools in England in 2005/06 was around 22 pupils, with London having the lowest percentage of classes with over 31 pupils (see Figure 3.1).

**Figure 3.1 Percentage of classes with 31 or more pupils in secondary schools**



Source: Department for Education and Skills; Welsh Assembly Government

### Further and Higher Education

- At the end of 2005, 500,000 students (76 per cent) in England who were 16 at the beginning of the academic year had gone on to full-time further education – the highest rate on record.
- 2.5 million students were in higher education in 2004/05 (0.6 million in 1970/71).

### More Information

- [Department of Education and Skills](#);
- DMAG Education Team.

## Chapter 4 - Labour market

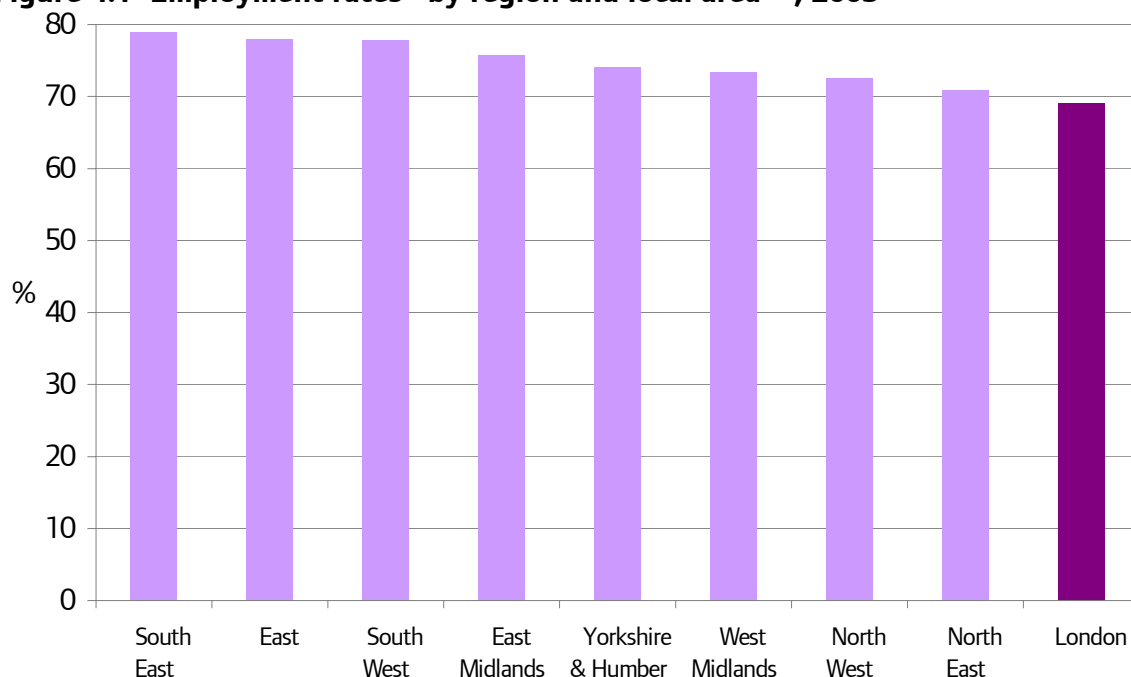
### Overview

According to *Social Trends*, there were 30.6 million economically active people in the UK in the second quarter (Q2) of 2006, an increase of 5.0 million since Q2 1971. During the same period, economically inactive people increased by 2.6 million to reach 17.5 million in Q2 2006.

### Employment rates

- Employment rates in 2005 differed throughout England with the highest regional working-age rate in the South East (79 per cent) and the lowest in London (69 per cent).
- Hackney had the lowest working-age employment rates in Great Britain.

**Figure 4.1 Employment rates\* by region and local area\*\*, 2005\*\*\***



\* Men aged 16 to 64, women aged 16 to 59.

\*\* Excludes the Isles of Scilly, as the sample size is too small to provide an estimate.

\*\*\* January to December. See *Social Trends* Appendix, Part 4: Annual Population Survey.

Source: *Annual Population Survey*, Office for National Statistics

### Unemployment

- In 2005, the lowest regional unemployment rate in the UK was in the South West of England (3.4 per cent) with the highest in London (7.1 per cent).
- The highest unemployment rates in the UK were in London including Tower Hamlets (11.3 per cent) and Hackney (10.5 per cent).

### More Information

- [Department of Trade and Industry](#) website;
- DMAG Social Exclusion Team.

## Chapter 5 – Income and Wealth

### Overview

- *Social Trends* states that in 2003, one-quarter of the adult UK population (aged over 18) owned nearly three-quarters of the total wealth.
- Between 2004 and 2005, UK household disposable income grew by 1.4 per cent in real terms, while GDP per head grew by 1.2 per cent.
- In 2006 median gross weekly earnings of full-time employees were over a fifth more in London at £541 compared with the UK average of £447.
- In 2004/05 benefits, including the state retirement pension, accounted for just over one-half of the gross income of pensioner families in the UK, but personal pensions were the fastest growing source of pensioner income between 1994/95 and 2004/05.

### Disposable income distribution

In 2004/05, people in single and couple households in the UK, where all members were in full-time work, were nearly twice as likely as the population as a whole to be in the top fifth of the disposable income distribution.

### Council Tax

Council tax as a percentage of gross household income varied from 2.3 per cent in London and in Wales to 3.2 per cent in Scotland.

### Low incomes

The chance of being in a low income household, averaged between 2002 and 2005, varied within Great Britain from 12 per cent in the South East to 22 per cent in Inner London.

### Other topics covered with a UK focus include:

- Taxes;
- Income distribution;
- Low incomes;
- Wealth.

### More Information

- [The Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings](#) (ONS);
- [The Pensioners' Income Series](#) (DWP);
- DMAG Social Exclusion Team.

## Chapter 6 - Expenditure

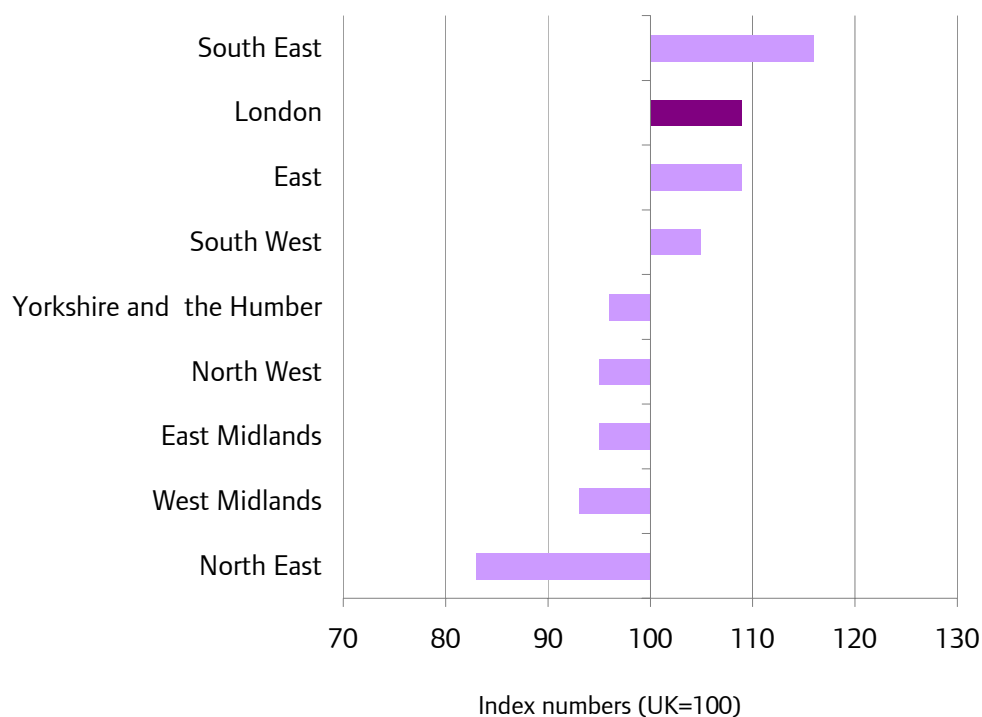
### Overview

- *Social Trends* shows that the volume of goods consumed by UK households increased by 73 per cent between 1991 and 2005.
- Number of individual insolvencies in England and Wales rose to 67,600 in 2005, an increase of 45 per cent from 2004.
- UK household spending in 2005/06 was 16 per cent higher among couple households with children than in couple households without children.

### Regional variations

Household expenditure varies across the regions of England, with the highest expenditure in South East, London, the East and the South West between 2003 to 2006 (see Figure 6.1). Overall, average household expenditure in the UK was £419.60 per week and was greatest in London at £483.60 per week. Household expenditure includes spending on food and drink, fuel, clothing, household services, transport, communication, recreation, health and education.

**Figure 6.1 Household expenditure\* per head: by region, 2003–06\*\***



\* See *Social Trends* Appendix, Part 6: Household expenditure.

\*\* Combined data from 2003/04, 2004/05 and 2005/06.

Source: *Expenditure and Food Survey*, Office for National Statistics

### More Information

- [Expenditure and Food Survey](#).

## Chapter 7 - Health

### Overview

The expected number of years spent in poor health in Great Britain rose from 6.4 to 8.8 for men between 1981 and 2002, and from 10.1 to 10.6 for women. Since the early 1970s, circulatory diseases (including heart disease and stroke) have been the most common cause of death in the UK, yet have also shown the greatest decline. Cancers are the second most common cause of death in the UK. It is also worth noting that life expectancy has risen dramatically over the last century (see Table 7.1), mostly due to the reduction in infant mortality, according to *Social Trends*.

### Life Expectancy

- Life expectancy is a widely used health indicator – in 2005 life expectancy at birth had risen to 77 years for males (from 45 years in 1901) and to just over 81 years for females (49 in 1901).
- In London, life expectancy for males was 76.9, slightly higher than the UK average of 76.6 and 81.4 compared with 80.9 nationally for women.
- Expected number of years spent in poor health in Great Britain rose from 6.4 to 8.8 for men and from 10.1 to 10.6 for women, between 1981 and 2002.

**Table 7.1 Life expectancy, healthy life expectancy and disability-free life expectancy\* at birth: by sex**

Great Britain	Males		Females	
	1981	2002	1981	2002
Life expectancy	70.9	76.0	76.8	80.5
Healthy life expectancy	64.4	67.2	66.7	69.9
Years spent in poor health	6.4	8.8	10.1	10.6
Disability-free life expectancy	58.1	60.9	60.8	63.0
Years spent with disability	12.8	15.0	16.0	17.5

\* See *Social Trends* Appendix, Part 7: Expectation of life, Healthy life expectancy and disability-free life expectancy.

Source: Government Actuary's Department; Office for National Statistics

### Children's health

- 18 per cent of children aged 2 to 15 were obese in 2005 (up from 11 per cent of boys and 12 per cent of girls in 1995).
- In 2004, 18 per cent of boys and 13 per cent of girls aged 5 to 16 in Great Britain, living in households with a gross weekly income of under £100, had a mental disorder.

## **Immunisations**

- In 2005/06, Measles, Mumps and Rubella (MMR) vaccination coverage levels fell to 85 per cent in the UK (from 90 per cent and over in the early 1990s) following safety concerns over the vaccine.
- Uptake in London was the lowest of any region at 74 per cent.

## **Other topics covered with a UK focus include:**

- Alcohol and smoking;
- Cancer;
- Mental health;
- Sexual health.

## **More Information**

- [Department of Health statistics](#);
- [Life Expectancy statistics](#) on ONS website;
- DMAG Demography Team.

## Chapter 8 - Social protection

### Overview

- Spending on social protection<sup>1</sup> in the UK was £4,710 per person in 2003, higher than the EU-25 average of £4,160 per person.
- In 2004/05, 89 per cent of lone parents with dependent children and 62 per cent of couples with children in the UK were receiving income-related benefits.
- In 2005, over 77,000 children were being looked after by local authorities in the UK, with over 60 per cent cared for in foster homes.

### Other topics covered with a UK focus include:

- Sick and disabled people;
- Older people;
- Families and children.

### More Information

- [NHS Statistics website](#);
- Benefit Expenditure information from [Department of Work & Pensions website](#);
- [Health and personal social services statistics](#).

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<sup>1</sup> "Social protection is the term used to describe the help available to people who are in need or are at risk of hardship for reasons such as illness, low income, family circumstances or age. Central government, local authorities and private bodies (such as voluntary organisations) can provide help and support. Help may be provided through direct cash payments such as social security benefits or pensions; payments in kind such as free prescriptions or bus passes; or the provision of services, for example through the National Health Service (NHS). Unpaid care, such as that provided by family members, is also included." *Social Trends 2007*

## Chapter 9 - Crime and justice

### Crime rates

The British Crime Survey (BCS) showed that there were 10.9 million crimes committed against adults living in private households in England and Wales in 2005/06 (over 8 million less than in 1995). Property crime accounted for the majority (73 per cent) of all offences recorded by the police in 2005/06 in England and Wales. The risk of becoming a victim of crime fell from 40 per cent in 1995 to 23 per cent in 2005/06 in England and Wales (lowest recorded level since the BCS began in 1981).

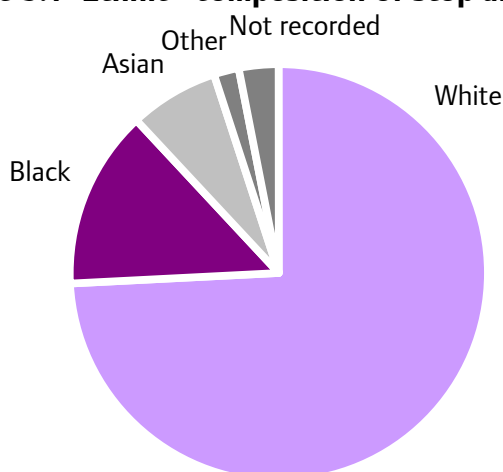
### Police Forces

Full-time equivalent police officer numbers in England and Wales reached record levels in 2006, with 167,170 officers on 31 March. The Metropolitan Police Service was the largest force with 22 per cent of all officers in England and Wales.

### Stop and searches

Three-quarters of all people who were stopped and searched in England and Wales in 2004/05 were White (see Table 9.1) compared with 14% Black people and 7% Asians. Around one-fifth of people who were searched for firearms and offensive weapons were black.

**Table 9.1 Ethnic\* composition of stop and searches, 2004/05**



\* Ethnicity of person stopped and searched as perceived by the police officer concerned. Total figure is 840,000.  
Source: Home Office

### Regional crime figures

Crime is not evenly distributed across England and Wales. In 2005/06 crimes recorded ranged from 60 offences per 1,000 population in Dyfed Powys, to between 130 and 134 offences per 1,000 in Nottinghamshire, Humberside, Cleveland and the Metropolitan Police area in London (133).

### More Information

- [Metropolitan police crime statistics](#) and [City of London police statistics](#);
- DMAG London Analyst Support Service (LASS) Team.

## Chapter 10 - Housing

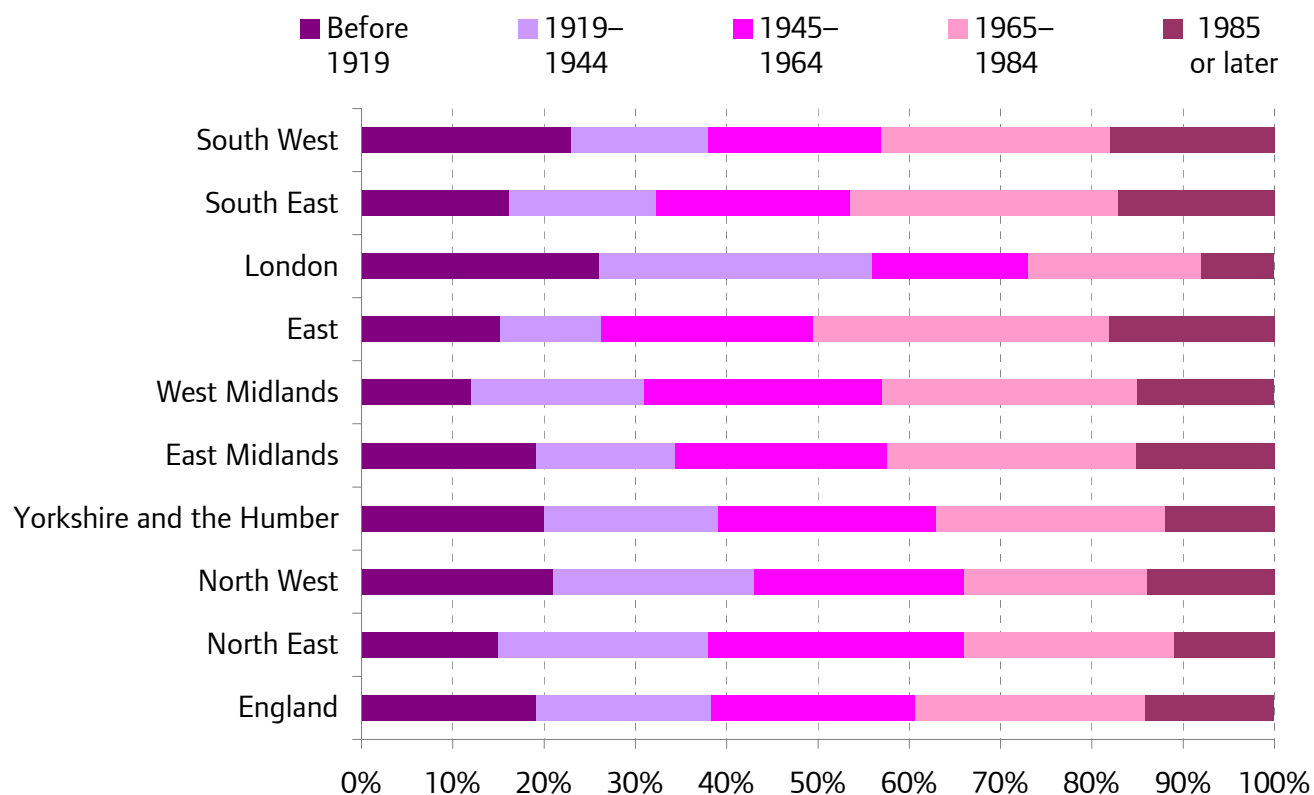
### Overview

- ONS report that between 2001 to 2006, the proportion of newly built homes with two bedrooms rose to 42 per cent in England, replacing homes with four or more bedrooms as the most common.
- In 2005/06 there were 163,000 completed new builds in England; most new builds were in South East, North West and East regions with 11% in London (around average).
- Average price paid by first-time buyers in the UK rose by 204 per cent between 1995 and 2005 whilst average incomes increased by 92 per cent.
- Although London, the South East and East of England remained the most expensive regions to buy a house in 2005, they also recorded the lowest year on year percentage price increases.

### Housing stock

London has the oldest housing stock: in 2005/06, 26 per cent of dwellings were built before 1919, 30 per cent were built between 1919 and 1944 and just 8 per cent in 1985 or later.

**Figure 10.1 Dwelling stock:\* by region and year built, 2005/06**



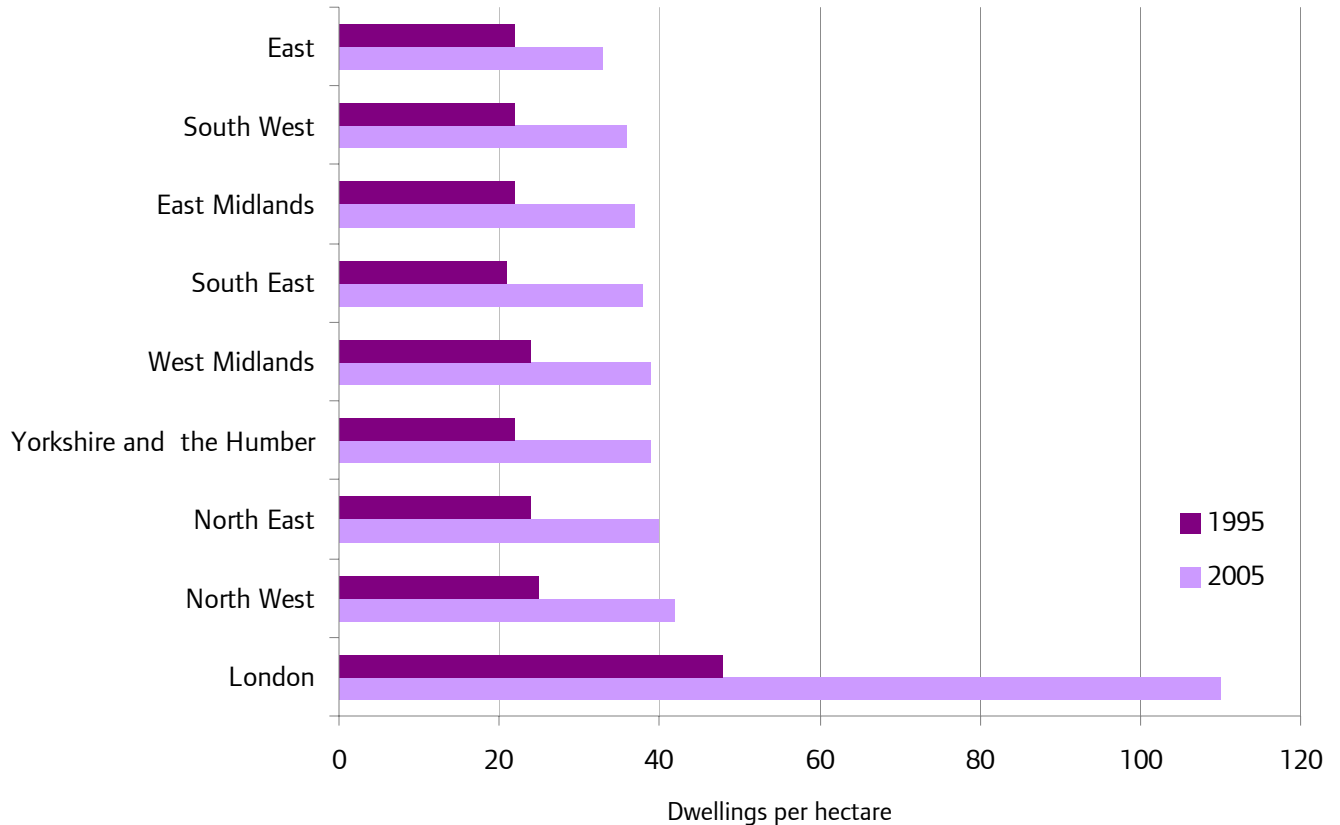
\* See *Social Trends* Appendix, Part 10: Dwelling stock.

Source: *Survey of English Housing, Communities and Local Government*

## Housing density

Housing density has been increasing. Between 1995 and 2005 the average density of new dwellings built in England increased from 24 to 40 per hectare, particularly in London where the number of new dwellings per hectare rose from 48 to 110.

**Figure 10.2 Density of new dwellings:\* by region in England**



\* See *Social Trends* Appendix, Part 10: Dwellings completed.

Source: *Communities and Local Government*

## Other topics covered with a UK focus include:

- Tenure and accommodation;
- Homelessness;
- Housing condition and satisfaction with area;
- Housing mobility.

## More Information

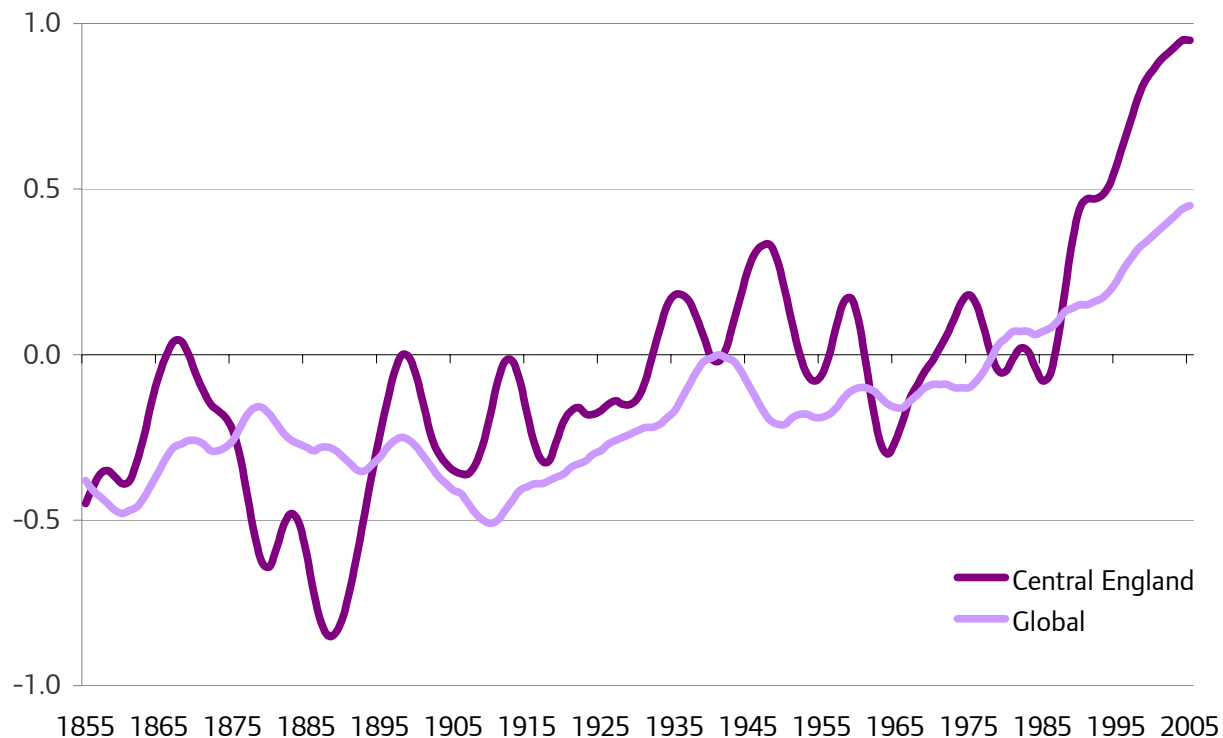
- [Government housing statistics](#) (DCLG);
- [Land registry](#) website.

## Chapter 11 - Environment

### Global warming and climate change

- The *Social Trends* publication reports that carbon dioxide emissions fell by 18 per cent between 1970 and 2004 in the UK - much of the decline came from industry where emissions fell by 49 per cent.
- The warmest year on record for central England (Bristol, Manchester and London triangle) was 2006, with an annual average temperature of 10.8°C.

**Figure 11.1 Difference in average surface temperature: deviation from 1961–90 average\***  
Degrees Celsius



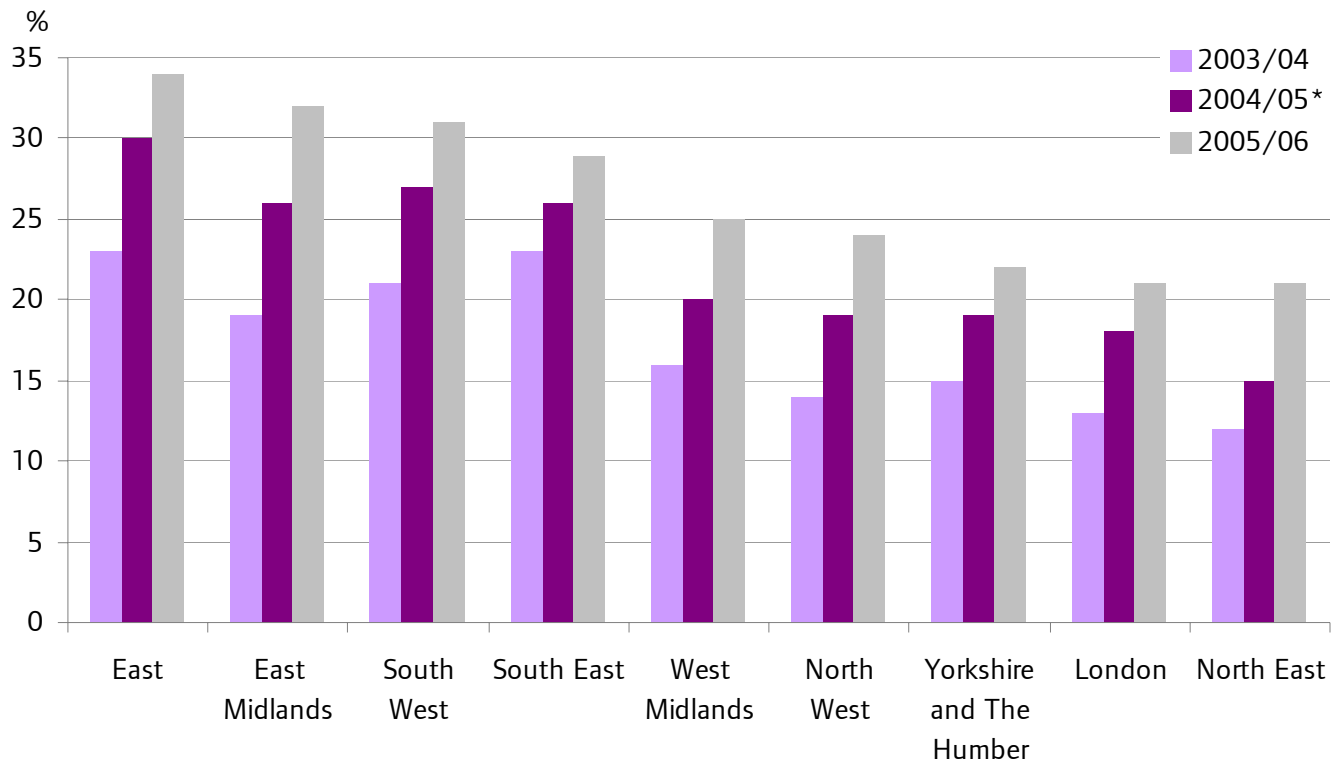
\* Data are smoothed to remove short-term variation from a time series to get a clearer view of the underlying changes.

Source: Hadley Centre for Climate Prediction and Research

## Recycling

- There was a wide variation of materials collected for recycling between English regions, with 17 per cent of materials collected in London for composting compared with 37 per cent in the North West.
- London had one of the lowest levels of recycling in England between 2003 and 2006, just ahead of the North East.

**Figure 11.2 Percentages of Household Recycling, by region**



\* Revised 2004/05 based on 60% of local authorities completing 4 clean quarterly returns, as at July 2006.

Released on Regional Snapshot 29 March 2007.

Source: Department for Environment, Food, and Rural Affairs

### Other topics covered with a UK focus include:

- Use of resources (including water and primary fuels);
- Pollution;
- Countryside, wildlife and farming.

### More Information

- [Department of Environment, Food & Rural Affairs statistics](#);
- [Environment Agency facts and figures](#).

## Chapter 12 - Transport

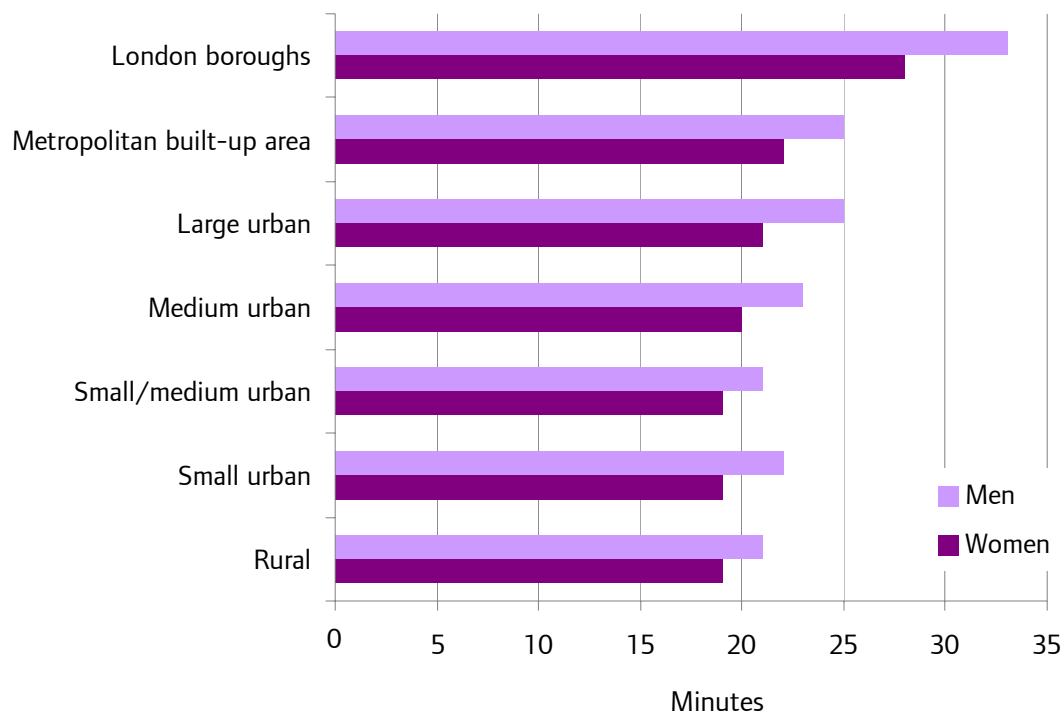
### Overview

- According to *Social Trends*, the total distance travelled by people within Great Britain nearly tripled between 1961 and 2005, from 295 billion to 797 billion passenger kilometres.
- In 2005, just over 1 million people (estimation) entered Central London daily during the morning peak (7am to 10am), an increase of 6 per cent since 1995.

### Travel to work times

- Trips to work took an average of 27 minutes in Great Britain in 2005 compared with an average of 24 minutes in 1995–97.
- Longest commuting times were in the London Boroughs (average commuting times of 33 minutes for men and 28 minutes for women).

**Figure 12.1 Mean time taken to travel to work: by sex and area type\* of workplace, 2005**



\* See *Social Trends* Appendix, Part 12: Area type classification.

Source: *National Travel Survey, Department for Transport*

### Travel to school

- In 2005, 43 per cent of trips to school made by 5 to 10-year-olds in Great Britain were made by car, compared with 38 per cent in 1995–97.
- Time taken to travel to secondary school in London took on average 6 minutes longer than travelling in rural areas.

### **Car ownership**

- Proportion of households with two or more cars increased from 8 per cent to 31 per cent between 1971 and 2004 in Great Britain.
- One-fifth of households in London had two or more cars compared with over half of all rural households and around one-third of households in most urban areas in 2004.

### **Other topics covered with a UK focus include:**

- Transport prices;
- Roads and railways;
- Public transport;
- Transport safety;
- International travel.

### **More Information**

- [Department for Transport statistics](#);
- [Travel Trends, International Passenger Survey 2005](#).

## Chapter 13 - Lifestyles and social participation

### Use of Information Technology

- The ONS report that 49 per cent of children aged 8 to 11 owned a mobile phone in the UK in 2005, compared with 82 per cent aged 12 to 15.
- Between January and April 2006, 42 per cent of adults aged 16 and over in Great Britain had made an online purchase in the previous 12 months.
- Home Internet access was highest in London (58 per cent of households) and the South East (57 per cent) compared with 52 per cent in the UK as a whole.

### Tourist attractions

- Top three visitor attractions that charged admission in England in 2005:
  - British Airways London Eye (3.3 million visitors);
  - Xscape Castleford (extreme sports plus cinemas and restaurants) 3.3 million visitors;
  - Tower of London (1.9 million visitors).
- In 2005, 12.3 million people attended plays in London's West End, the highest on record, with London residents visiting around nine times (those living elsewhere in the UK around five times).
- The London region had the most cinema admissions in 2005 (41.3 million compared with 165 million in the UK).

### Other topics covered with a UK focus include:

- Social and cultural activities;
- Social participation (leisure time activities);
- Religion.

### More information

- Cinema attendance [UK Film Council statistics](#);
- [National Tourism Research and Statistics](#) website;
- [Society of London Theatre](#).

## Regular Briefings from the GLA Data Management and Analysis Group (DMAG)

Recent *DMAG Briefings*:

2007-01	DCLG 2003-based Projections of Households for Greater London	John Hollis
2007-02	Claimant Count Model 2007: Technical Note	Lorna Spence/Caroline Hall
2007-03	Commuting in London	Gareth Piggott
2007-04	Who Benefits?	Lovedeep Vaid/PSU Health
2007-05	Disabled People and the Labour Market in London	Lorna Spence
2007-06	Demography Team Workplan 2007/08	Demography Team
2007-07	Education Team Workplan 2007/08	Education Team
2007-08	Social Exclusion Data Team Workplan 2007/08	Social Exclusion Data Team

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### Chinese

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### Vietnamese

Nếu bạn muốn có bản bản tài liệu này bằng ngôn ngữ của mình, hãy liên hệ theo số điện thoại hoặc địa chỉ dưới đây.

### Greek

Αν θέλετε να αποκτήσετε αντίγραφο του παρόντος εγγράφου στη δική σας γλώσσα, παρακαλείστε να επικοινωνήσετε τηλεφωνικά στον αριθμό αυτό ή ταχυδρομικά στην παρακάτω διεύθυνση.

### Turkish

Bu belgenin kendi dilinizde hazırlanmış bir nüshasını edinmek için, lütfen aşağıdaki telefon numarasını arayınız veya adrese başvurunuz.

### Punjabi

ਜੇ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਦਸਤਾਵੇਜ਼ ਦੀ ਕਾਪੀ ਤੁਹਾਡੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿਚ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ, ਤਾਂ ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਨੰਬਰ 'ਤੇ ਫ਼ੋਨ ਕਰੋ ਜਾਂ ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਪਤੇ 'ਤੇ ਰਾਬਤਾ ਕਰੋ:

### Hindi

यदि आप इस दस्तावेज की प्रति अपनी भाषा में चाहते हैं, तो कृपया निम्नलिखित नंबर पर फोन करें अथवा नीचे दिये गये पते पर संपर्क करें

### Bengali

আপনি যদি আপনার ভাষায় এই দলিলের প্রতিশিপি (কপি) চান, তা হলে नीचेर फोन नम्बरे बा ठिकनाय अनুগ্রह করে যোগাযোগ করুন।

### Urdu

اگر آپ اس دستاویز کی نقل اپنی زبان میں چاہتے ہیں، تو براہ کرم نیچے دئے گئے نمبر پر فون کریں یا دیئے گئے پتے پر رابطہ کریں

### Arabic

إذا أردت نسخة من هذه الوثيقة بلغتك، يرجى الاتصال برقم الهاتف أو مراسلة العنوان  
أنتاه

### Gujarati

જો તમને આ દસ્તાવેજની નકલ તમારી ભાષામાં જોઈતી હોય તો, કૃપા કરી આપેલ નંબર ઉપર ફોન કરો અથવા નીચેના સરનામે સંપર્ક સાધો.