

The ONS classification of local and health authorities of Great Britain

Merryl Wallace and Chris Denham



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The ONS classification of local and health authorities of Great Britain

Merryl Wallace and Chris Denham

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NOTICE

On 1 April 1996 the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) and the Central Statistical Office (CSO) merged to form the Office for National Statistics. The Office for National Statistics will be responsible for the full range of functions carried out by OPCS and CSO.

The classification was previously advertised as A 1991 socio-economic classification of local and health authorities

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Foreword

Censuses provide such a mass of detailed statistics that it is a challenge to draw underlying messages from them. I am pleased therefore that this general-purpose classification of Great Britain, which follows those produced after the 1971 and 1981 Censuses, shows such distinct patterns.

Our main purpose was to distil the mass of data into a straightforward and robust scheme to indicate socio-economic similarity and difference between areas. This in turn allows variations in other data to be analysed in relation to the framework provided by the classification.

The report on the classification is one of the first publications of the Office for National Statistics. I see that as showing how the Census of Population remains uniquely able to provide a picture of the country at local level.

Our intention is that the classification should be readily accessible and widely used. This report is therefore a complete and self-contained description both of methods and of results. We have deliberately placed few limitations on the further use of the classification, provided that source and copyright are acknowledged.

JOHN FOX Group Director

THE ONS CLASSIFICATION OF LOCAL AND HEALTH AUTHORITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN

We also decided that we should, for the first time, produce a comparable classification at ward level. This is introduced in a companion report which contains analysis of within district variation by type of ward. But the full ward-by-ward classification is available in electronic form.

Uses of the classification will range from providing an overview of the country for marketing or educational purposes to providing inter-authority comparisons for monitoring or competitive bidding purposes. I am sure that the ONS classification will become a standard until we can analyse the 2001 Census, but I would like to keep in touch with developing requirements among the users of area classification, and I would welcome readers' comments.

Census, Population and Health Group Office for National Statistics



We would like to thank everyone who contributed to the production of this study. We were supported by colleagues in ONS who helped with the huge task of analysing the data and also with the administrative duties.

We would also like to record our gratitude to the following people for their support.

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- Alex Mitchell for her tireless work on the manuscript .

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AREA CLASSIFICATIONS

1.1 An area classification is a powerful and effective way of summarising the complexity of census data. It provides a simple indicator of the characteristics of areas, and of the similarity between areas, for comparative or targeting purposes and as a variable for analysis with other data. The basic technique is well established. It groups areas into clusters by measuring similarities in a whole range of variables, synthesizing many dimensions into a single classificatory system.

BACKGROUND

- The Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) 12 recognised the value of area classifications after the 1971 Census. It jointly produced pioneering work, and published a report of a district level classification¹, repeating the exercise after the 1981 Census and extending it to cover health authorities². From the late 1970s and the early 1980s the production and use of census-based area classifications has developed rapidly, particularly among 'geo-demographic' companies licensed to use the census statistics who now provide sophisticated value-added products for marketing applications based on targeting small areas.
- **1.3** The Census Offices (OPCS and the General Register Office (Scotland)) floated the possibility of producing general-purpose area classifications for local and health authorities, and for wards, as part of the output from the 1991 Census³. These would not only be the basis of reports following those produced after the 1971 and 1981 Censuses but would also be available for wider dissemination. The Department of Health saw a need for such standard indicators to be available for use by the National Health Service, and arranged for OPCS to provide the new 1991 classifications for use throughout the NHS.

ANALYSES AND RESULTS

- **1.4** This study describes the methods and results of the classifications of local authority and health districts in Great Britain. Each district is classified first as the centre of a small cluster of districts which correspond most closely to it. These *corresponding* districts are set out in separate lists for local and health authorities. Each district is classified secondly as a member of a cluster within a division of all districts. There are portraits of each of these groupings of local authorities, listings of the members, and maps to show geographic patterns. There are also separate alphabetical lists of local and health authorities by the groupings.
- **1.5** A companion study *The ONS Classification of Wards* describes the methods and results of the classification of wards (pseudo postcode sectors in Scotland), with brief portraits of all the clusters. There are also analyses of districts by the types of wards within them, which add detail to the portraits of districts in this study. The full classification on a ward-by-ward basis is available in electronic form (see page 116 for more details).

O THE USES OF AREA CLASSIFICATIONS

- **1.6** There are three broad levels of use for a classification which provides simple and robust information on similarity and differences between areas:
 - as an **analytical device** where there are no • preconceived categories;
 - as an intermediate step in categorising other data; and
 - for the **identification** of specific types of areas . for public policy or commercial purposes.

- **1.7** Uses of district level classifications are generally strategic in character, for example:
 - to convey broad geographic patterns in the . population
 - . in the coding of geographically sparse data to an area typology for further analysis – often termed 'data profiling' in commercial applications
 - in pairing or grouping authorities for comparative studies
 - in the monitoring of performance, for example, . by highlighting differences in spending patterns between local authorities which fall into the same cluster in a classification
 - to convey broad geographic patterns in the population.
- **1.8** Ward level classifications (or those for other small areas) produced for the country as a whole are generally applied where wards are the unit of analysis at national level. Such uses may be found among:
 - researchers stratifying samples from electoral • registers or coding more numerous data to an area typology for further analysis
 - organisations monitoring performance or . managing resource allocation at district level who wish to increase differentiation and/or precision of targeting, especially when authorities are enlarged by reorganisation
 - district level authorities who wish to support bids • for resources on the basis of comparison of variation found within authorities
 - businesses which use wards for marketing purposes.

The latter two types of applications may be facilitated by directories which list postcodes by wards. (In Scotland the classification is by postcode sector.)

THE ONS CLASSIFICATION OF LOCAL AND HEALTH AUTHORITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN

1. Introduction

OBJECTIVES FOR THE ONS CLASSIFICATION

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1.9 The objectives for the classification, taking account of potential applications, are:

- to apply well established methodology, and to make available the results of the classification in full to users:
- to make the classification appropriately generalpurpose, representing each of the main dimensions in census data (demographic; employment and socio-economic; household composition and housing);
- to differentiate clusters of areas as clearly as possible, whilst making them recognisable and meaningful to users, and to provide more than one level – a *hierarchy* – of clusters;
- to make the members of each cluster as . homogeneous as possible, but to make each cluster sufficiently populous to support applications;
- to retain a broad comparability of approach with the OPCS 1971 and 1981 classifications, but not necessarily to be constrained to exactly the same methods; and
- to limit the complexity of the exercise, and hence charges to customers, to give a good value general-purpose product.

1.10 There are two significant exclusions from these objectives. First, there is no direct link to physical or environmental characteristics, and, second, there is no deliberate attempt to put contiguous areas in the same clusters. In addition, some areas fall on the statistical margins between clusters, being relatively unlike any 'typical' cluster member. This may be indicated if the districts most similar to an area, as shown in the list of corresponding districts (see Tables D and E), are in different clusters.

1. Introduction

- **1.11** OPCS also considered the position of the classification in relation to those already on the market. Although methodologies differ somewhat between classifications, the basic results are similar. So, in general, other producers add value by developing products specifically for marketing applications. These tend to be taken to the finest geographical level possible to optimise discrimination for marketing purposes. The marketing industry is well served by the existing products, and it is not an aim of ONS to try to match the level of valueadded services and customisation which is offered.
- **1.12** The ONS classification is designed for users, possibly confused by the variety of products offered, who require a standard classification of relatively large geographical areas, with an openness of approach and relative freedom of use. The ONS classification is placed in this niche, and complements the other products.

ENQUIRIES AND COPYRIGHT

1.13 For more information on the matters covered by this report and on ONS area classifications generally, please contact:

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1.18 The terms for supply and use of the ward level classifications are described in the companion study The ONS classification of wards.





2. Methods: **Preparatory Stages**

INTRODUCTION

- **2.1** The method of classification had to achieve the key objectives of producing groups of similar areas from an analysis of the results of the 1991 Census represented by a compact set of variables covering the main statistical dimensions in the data. It also had to produce a hierarchy of area types, with each level and cluster sufficiently populous to support applications but avoiding too crude a breakdown. Nevertheless, in classification methodology, choice of variables and of the particular sets of clusters is in part a matter of judgement, and there are no uniquely correct outcomes.
- **2.2** The classifications for local and health authorities are directly comparable. This was achieved by first classifying the local authorities districts and then allocating each health district to the local authority grouping to which it was most similar. The classification of wards, however, was done independently, and details are given in the companion study, The ONS Classification of Wards.

CHOICE OF DATA

- 2.3 The classification is based wholly on data drawn from the 1991 Census Small Area Statistics (SAS) and Local Base Statistics (LBS)⁴. These are a rich source of data which cover every topic in the Census, both directly and through derived variables. Most importantly, they are in a standard form for local authority and health districts, and for wards/postcode sectors.
- **2.4** The classification did not use other Census statistics available at local level, such as the matrices of origins and destinations of journeys to workplaces or of

migration movements. These are not conventionally used in cluster analysis, but mode of travel to work and inmigration were topics covered by the classification. Nor did the classification use data on the physical character of an area, such as land use or population density. These may be unrepresentative of the surroundings of population concentrated in relatively small parts of geographically large areas, but dwelling type indicating the built environment - was covered by the classification.

2.5 This initial choice of data determined that the classification would be in terms of the characteristics of a snapshot of people and households in 1991 - an approach common to most census-based area classifications. In the absence of explicit data on the environment, similar groups of people and households in terms of the classification may come from quite different geographical environments, but the tendency is nevertheless for areas in clusters to share similar environments - an issue which is examined in greater detail in the companion study on the classification of wards.

CHOICE OF AREAS

2.6 The classification applies to local authority districts as they were at Census day 1991, and continues the series of the 1971 and 1981 classifications. The districts in 1991 had remained substantially the same since reorganisation in 1974 (1975 in Scotland), and it was not possible to anticipate the results of the reviews of local government organisation. The classification is therefore of the 457 district level authorities (the City of London and the Isles of Scilly are allocated with nearby districts) in Great Britain in 1991.

- 2.7 Health authorities, however, have experienced progressive reorganisation in recent years, and it was agreed with the Department of Health that the classification should relate to the 112 district health authorities in England as they were in 1994 rather than at Census day 1991, together with 24 comparable health districts in Scotland and Wales. The possibility of comparison with the 1981 classification of district health authorities is therefore limited.
- **2.8** The choice of area at sub-district level for the classification reported in the companion study lay, in England and Wales, between wards and postcode sectors; they are approximately similar in number and are both used widely in the analysis of census and non-census data. In Scotland the postcode sector was used because it has become the norm for local statistics. The disadvantages of wards are the wide range and multi-modal distribution of population sizes, and the relatively frequent revision of boundaries. However, the disadvantages were felt to be outweighed by the fact that wards 'nested' exactly into local authority districts, and by the fact that postcoded data could be linked to the wards through the Central Postcode Directory5. Wards are also readily identifiable in local community terms.

CHOICE OF VARIABLES

- **2.9** In theory, the first stage of the analysis was the potentially daunting task of drawing a manageable subset from the many thousands of variables available for each area in the SAS, but, in practice, the general choice was determined by inclusion of:
 - variables to represent the main 'dimensions' in the census data (demographic; employment and socio-economic; household composition and housing) bearing in mind the general-purpose use of the classification
 - variables used in one or both of the 1971 or 1981 OPCS area classifications^{1,2}, or nearest equivalent variables, or a replacement which improves the classification process
 - variables available for the first time from a . Census, such as ethnic group or limiting longterm illness, with potential significance for area classification.

THE ONS CLASSIFICATION OF LOCAL AND HEALTH AUTHORITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN

2. Methods: Preparatory Stages

The factors influencing the precise choice of variables are discussed below, and some 71 variables for each district in England, Wales and Scotland were included in an initial dataset. There is no exact method to determine the dataset for an area classification - more than one grouping of variables may provide reasonable summaries of the raw material available - but it was likely, however, that some of the variables represented essentially the same population characteristic. A high proportion of people of pensionable age might account for a high proportion of single person households and a high rate of rooms per person. The second stage was therefore to test for such correlations before deciding on a smaller final set. Table A gives the details of the final data set together with details of those variables considered for, but not included in the final data set.

2.10 A number of considerations influence the choice of variables for the initial data set for a general-purpose classification. In particular, there is advantage in including variables which represent wider sets of socioeconomic characteristics. For example, the proportion of heads of household in social class 5 (unskilled manual workers) may indicate low income as well as employment structure and status. As a further example, the economic activity rate among those aged 16-19 also indicates the extent to which young people enter into further education after the school leaving age, and so has indirect associations with socio-economic characteristics other than employment.

2.11 A second consideration is to consider the balance between variables or groups of variables with something in common. Whilst clearly it would be unbalanced to have 200 age variables and only one on car availability, there is no arithmetical formula for achieving the right balance in a dataset for area classification.

2.12 It is also advisable to exclude variables relating to small populations, for example, unmarried women in full time work with children aged under five, especially if drawn from the census data processed on a 10 per cent sample basis where apparent differences may not be statistically significant. The relationship between such 'rare' variables and the clusters produced by a classification can be established subsequently.

2. Methods: Preparatory Stages

2.13 Finally, not all census variables are in an ideal form. This is sometimes because of the limits imposed by the actual data collection process, and sometimes because the definition of a variable is arbitrary. For example, a 'large family' might be defined as one with more than 3, 4 or 5 dependent children (although the definition of "dependent children" itself has changed between censuses). None of these four factors are critical, since a variable actually used would usually be found to be highly correlated with the hypothetically ideal variable. Where definitions are arbitrary, the use of a more extreme definition will be more discriminating at the margins but less so elsewhere.

THE FINAL DATASET FOR THE **CLASSIFICATIONS**

- **2.14** The aim in the reduction of the initial dataset of 71 variables was to obtain a final dataset containing the minimum number of variables needed to reflect all the dimensions in the data. A principal components analysis was used to check that all the underlying dimensions had been covered. The resulting number of variables in the final set (37) is similar to the number (35) in the set for the 1981 classification.
- **2.15** Although this approach gave a substantial element of continuity with the 1981 classification (and by extension with the 1971 classification), there were important differences.
 - Some census questions had been deleted or amended.
 - Some entirely new data were available, such as limiting long-term illness, which added new dimensions to a multi-variate classification, and a direct question on ethnic group replaced the proxy data produced previously.
 - For reasons explained below, a different combination of clustering algorithms was introduced for the 1991 classifications, a different data standardisation method was used, and the data were not population weighted.

A comparison of the results of the 1971, 1981 and 1991 classifications is discussed in Chapter 8.

- **2.16** The principle behind the reduction of the initial dataset was primarily the identification and removal of strongly correlated variables. A standard Pearson product moment correlation coefficient was used to identify those pairs of variables where it was likely that a characteristic would be exaggerated if both were included in the classification. Where correlations were greater than 0.85 or less than -0.85, one of the pair was considered for possible exclusion. Where correlations were greater than 0.90 or less than -0.90, at least one of the pair was excluded. Inclusion of a variable was on the basis of the following criteria listed in order of importance:
 - it was from the fully processed data rather than the 10 per cent sample
 - it had the larger denominator of the pair at national level
 - it had a national average value of greater than 5 per cent (unless it was an ethnic group variable)
 - it had the better match with variables included in the previous OPCS classifications
 - . it was better at 'capturing' the desired characteristic.

Some discretion was allowed in the application of the criteria so that a representative set of census characteristics was retained. One particular point is that the industry group titled "Mining" in the LBS/SAS, but actually covering mainly primary production such as the iron and steel or chemical industries, was included in the final data set rather than the industry group titled "Energy and water" which includes coal mining. Inclusion of the former variable had the advantage in a period of rapid run-down of coal mining of bringing in both current and former coal mining areas where there is very often also primary production, but it also brought in areas where primary production takes place away from coalfields.

2.17 A principal components analysis was then used to check whether the number of variables could be further reduced. In essence this examined whether or not each variable was making a contribution to one of the significant components or dimensions in the data.

2.18	As cluster analysis techniques require differences across	1
	all variables for all areas to be summed, it is essential to	
	standardise the variables to a common scale. The 1991	
	classification used the range standardisation technique,	
	although perhaps it has been more common generally for	
	a 'Z' score standardisation to be used, as it was in the	
	1971 and 1981 classifications. Differences can be	
	summarised as	

RANGE STANDARDISATION	Z' SCORE STANDARDISATION
 Compares each area's value for each variable to the GB maxima and minima 	 Compares each area's value for each variable to the GB area mean
 'Unit' of measurement is the distance between the maxima and minima of each variable 	 'Unit' of measurement is the standard deviation for each variable
<u>Xi- X min</u> X max – X min	<u>X_i=X</u> σ
Is non-parametric	 Assumes 'normally' distributed data – a condition that does

Data for the City of London and the Scilly Isles - two areas with unique status treated as local authority districts in census output, but with abnormally small total populations - were withdrawn as such from the analysis because they would have produced a disproportionate number of maxima and minima. The two areas were included in the same clusters as the City of Westminster (neighbouring the City of London) and Penwith (the westernmost district in Cornwall) respectively.

not always apply

THE ONS CLASSIFICATION OF LOCAL AND HEALTH AUTHORITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN

2. Methods: Preparatory Stages

2.19 Within areas, each variable was regarded as of the same importance, that is the calculations were unweighted between variables.

2.20 Moreover, the areas were not weighted by their populations. This is a departure from the approach used in the 1981 classification, and the main reasons were:

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with the production of both ward and district level classifications in 1991, the problem of the disparity of population size between, say, Hereford and Birmingham, can be addressed, and the companion study develops this approach by providing a breakdown of each district by constituent types of wards

the clustering algorithm used in 1991 - Ward's method - tends to produce more compact clusters with few outliers (in terms of distances from the cluster centroid), and population weighting would counteract this effect

the range standardisation technique used in 1991 would not combine sensibly with population weighting, as the maxima and minima are often produced by areas with small populations (Table J illustrates this point)

population weighting may depress the discriminatory effect of certain variables, such as ethnic group or means of travel to work, in the clustering process.

2.21 The final dataset comprised the 37 variables listed in Appendix Table A under five main 'dimensions'. (Specifications of the variables in terms of LBS table cell numbers are given in Appendix Table A.) Table A also lists the 34 variables included in the initial set but excluded from the final set under broad headings indicating the reason for exclusion.

3. Methods: Classification



3. Methods: Classification

TWO CLASSIFICATIONS

The dataset was used, first, to produce for each specific 3.1 district a cluster of up to four 'most similar' districts termed *corresponding districts*. An individual district may appear in more than one set of corresponding districts. Secondly, the dataset was used to produce from all districts a set of groupings of those with similar characteristics - families, groups, and clusters - in which a district may only appear once.

CORRESPONDING DISTRICTS

District centred clusters

3.2 The starting point for the sets of corresponding districts was the production of a large 'proximity matrix' showing the distance between each local authority district (or DHA) across the chosen, standardised variables. After standardisation of the data, the squared Euclidian 'distance' between all possible pairs of local authority districts was calculated such that

Euclidian distance $(X, Y) = \sum_{i} (X_{i} - Y_{i})^{2}$

where (X_iY) are a pair of local authorities.

3.3 The district 'closest' to each specific district was identified from the proximity matrix, then subsequently the second, third and fourth 'closest' districts. Four categories of *correspondence* between districts were adopted:

extremely similar –	the squared Euclidian distance was 0.0925 or less (an average distance of 0.05 on each of the 37 variables)
very similar –	the squared Euclidian distance was greater than 0.0925 and less than or equal to 0.2081 (an average distance to 0.2081 (an average distance of 0.075)
similar –	the squared Euclidian distance was greater than 0.2018 and less than or equal to 0.37 (an average distance of 0.1)
somewhat similar –	the squared Euclidian distance was greater than 0.37 and less than or equal to 0.8325 (an average distance of 0.15).

3.4 Appendix Table D gives the result for each local authority district in Great Britain, showing the categories of similarity. In the great majority of cases there are at least four districts within the categories listed above. But some districts are so distinctive that only three or fewer corresponding districts are within the categories. In these cases, the next nearest districts with values of squared Euclidian distance greater than 0.8325 are included. Appendix Table E gives the result for each health district in Great Britain.

Figure 3.1: Agglomeration of clusters – changes in Sums of Squares

FAMILIES, GROUPS AND CLUSTERS

Mutually exclusive groupings

- **3.5** The aim was to create mutually exclusive groupings of districts without predetermined centres of clusters, and without predetermined absolute numbers of members. There was, however, an important modification. Previous experience in the production and use of area classifications had shown that those offering a combination or choice of, first, a very broad grouping, secondly, a grouping with around a dozen clusters and, thirdly, a grouping with an average of around three clusters in each of the second level groupings would be of greatest general value. Hence the aim was modified to ensure that there was at least a doubling of cluster numbers at each level of the hierarchy and that, as far as possible, the populations of clusters would become progressively larger at progressively higher levels of the hierarchy.
- **3.6** The hierarchy of clusters was achieved by using the clustering procedure known as Ward's method. The procedure starts from a proximity matrix. It then combines clusters so that those which join at each step are the two whose amalgamation results in the smallest increase in the overall sum of the squared within cluster distance.
- **3.7** Although there was an 'ideal' solution in the process of clustering, it was necessary to ensure that this had not been 'forced' onto the data set. Changes in within cluster sums of squares were therefore examined and discontinuities were found at the desirable places (around the 30, 12 and 6 cluster levels). A final decision was made to have 34 clusters at the most detailed level so that the criteria described in 3.5 above would be met. In addition, the clusters had distinctive identities.

The Clustering process

3.8 The clustering process had two stages. First, the data were passed through Ward's hierarchical clustering algorithm, and then the resulting 'output centroids' were passed through an iterative K means algorithm.

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For each case (each of the 457 local authority district in Great Britain) the values for all variables were standardised according to the range standardisation procedure described in 2.18 above. Then, for each case, the squared Euclidian distance to all other cases was calculated across all the variables, and summed for all cases. At this first stage, each of the 457 cases is also a 'cluster', and so the total sum of squares contains no 'within cluster' distances. When the first two districts are merged, the distance between them represents the total within cluster distance. This process continues until, at the opposite extreme, there is one cluster, and all the sums of squares are within cluster distances.

3.9 Figure 3.1 shows the increase in the overall sum of squared within cluster distances. Examination of the changes after the last 50 clusters had been formed showed discontinuities at about the six, 12 and 30 cluster level. This provided the basis of the final clusterings in a three level hierarchy.

Methods: Classification

- **3.10** The solution judged to be optimum had 34 clusters termed 'Clusters' - further grouped into 12 'Groups', and further still into six 'Families'. However, fine-tuning was required because the algorithm for the clustering procedure did not re-allocate districts to their nearest cluster centroid after each agglomeration had taken place. Uncorrected, this would have had the undesirable consequence that, at the end of the process, not all districts would be in clusters containing their nearest centroid - a situation of 'centroid drift'.
- **3.11** Such 'centroid drift' could arise as a result of the position of a cluster centroid changing as new districts are added to a cluster, and this could move a centroid away from the original member districts. It could also arise in the combination of clusters during the later stages of agglomeration. In addition, these two processes could also affect other clusters; that is, centroid drift in one cluster might be towards outliers in another cluster.
- **3.12** To ensure that centroid drift did not leave some districts in inappropriate clusters, the districts were put through a further algorithm based on K-means (also known as nearest centroid sorting). This technique assigned districts to the cluster with the smallest distance between the district and the cluster centroid. The centroids used to start the procedure were the final 34 centroids from the hierarchical process (the previously standardised data set was used). Centroids were recalculated after each complete pass through the data, and the procedure was repeated until a stable solution was achieved such that each district was in the appropriate cluster.

Characteristics and names

3.13 After the classification, each Family, Group, and Cluster was given a short, distinctive title. These are shown in Table 3.1 which also gives the number of local authority districts in each grouping, together with the total populations, percentage of the population of Great Britain, and average district populations. It should be emphasised that the titles were dependent on the outcome of the analysis; they did not drive it. In the main, the names reflect socio-economic character indicated by the cluster centroids, sometimes combined with the geographic attributes of the member districts. However, the titles are not precise descriptions of all members of a cluster, particularly those which are furthest (in a statistical sense) from the cluster centroid.

- **3.14** Each cluster has a statistical 'centroid' calculated as the mean of values for each of the districts in the fine tuned solution. Districts which are furthest from their cluster centroids may be more similar to some of the districts in other clusters than they are to some of the districts in their own cluster. This is not unusual in any system of mutually exclusive clusters, and cross-checks between the lists of corresponding districts (tables D and E) and the lists of districts by Family, Group and Cluster (tables F and G) will show those in marginal positions.
- **3.15** The methodology does not produce any linear rankings of the clusters. The order of the listing of the six Families in the tables in this Study was governed by an 'analysis of similarity', but other analyses and outcomes could have been equally valid. The procedure of the analysts of similarity essentially involved the creation of a proximity matrix for the six Families. The squared Euclidian distance across the 37 standardised variables between each of the Family centroids was calculated. The Family with the centroid furthest from all the others (that is, its mean distance was largest) became Family 6 and was removed from the calculations. The Family with the next largest mean distance from all the other remaining Families became Family 5, and so on. (See Table 5.1)

\bigcirc **CLASSIFYING THE HEALTH AUTHORITIES**

- **3.16** An aim of the classification exercise was to make the allocation of health authorities to clusters compatible with the allocation of local authorities, and it was necessary to 'fit' the 136 health authorities to the structure produced for the 457 local authorities.
- **3.17** Values for the 37 variables used for the classification of local authorities were prepared for each health authority and were range standardised to the local authority maxima and minima for each such that

X_{DHA} - X_{LAmin} X_{LAmax} - X_{LAmin}

As there were insufficient health authorities to produce 34 meaningful Clusters, the standardised data set for health authorities was passed through the K-means procedure with the output centroids from the local authority Groups. Table G gives the number of health authorities in each Family and Group.

Table 3.1 Summary of Families, Groups and Clusters: Local Authority Districts

	Population	per cent	Districts	Average	Most typical
	('000's)	of GB	Number	size ('000's)	in cluster
URAL AREAS	10,080	18.4	137	74	
Scotland	1,012	1.8	25	41	
Highlands and Islands	742	1.4	15	50	Moray
Uplands and agriculture	270	0.5	10	27	Berwickshire
Coast and Country	4,873	8.9	68	72	
Remoter England and Wales	1,234	2.2	22	56	South Shropshire
Heritage coast	917	1.7	15	61	Carrick
Accessible amenity	2,722	5.0	31	88	Purbeck
Mixed Urban and Bural	4,195	7.6	44	95	
Towns in country	1.524	2.8	18	85	Mendip
Industrial margins	2,672	4.9	26	103	Alyn & Deeside
PROSPERING AREAS	12,167	22.2	115	106	
Growth Areas	9,534	17.4	88	108	
Satellite towns	3,021	5.5	24	126	Rugby
Growth corridors	3,005	5.5	26	116	Aylesbury Vale
Areas with transient populations	498	0.9	7	71	Cherwell
Metropolitan overspill	1,295	2.4	10	130	Broxbourne
Market towns	1,714	3.1	21	82	Wansdyke
Most prosperous	2,633	4.8	27	98	
Concentrations of prosperity	490	0.9	6	82	Surrey Heath
Established high status	2,144	3.9	21	102	Tandridge
MATURER AREAS	6,223	11.3	44	151	
Services and education	3,795	6.9	20	190	
University towns	1,378	2.5	9	153	Brighton
Suburbs	2.417	4.4	11	220	Croydon
Resort and retirement	2.428	4.4	24	101	
Traditional seaside towns	1.881	3.4	18	105	Shepway
Smaller seaside towns	547	1.0	6	91	East Devon
URBAN CENTRES	11,182	20.4	70	160	
Mixed economies	5,801	10.6	47	123	
Established service centres	2,592	4.7	15	173	Hereford
Scottish towns	1,136	2.1	14	81	East Lothian
New and expanding towns	2.072	3.8	18	115	Northampton
Manufacturing	5.381	9.8	23	234	
Ponnino towns	2.491	4.5	14	178	Bolton
Areas with large ethnic minorities	2,890	5.3	9	321	Bradford
MINING AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS	11,793	21.5	74	159	
Ports and industry	6,030	11.0	31	195	
Areas with inner city characteristics	1.902	3.5	8	238	Kingston upon Hull
Coastal industry	2,876	5.2	16	180	Kirkcaldy
Glasgow and Dundee	965	1.8	4	241	Clydebank
Concentrations of public sector bousing	288	0.5	3	96	Motherwell
Configurations of public sector nousing	5 763	10.5	43	134	
Mining and industry England	2 751	5.0	17	162	Rotherham
Mining and actions Moles	1 793	3.3	10	179	Swansea
Former mining areas, Wales and Durham	1,219	2.2	16	76	Wear Valley
INNERIONDON	3.438	6.3	17	202	
	3 438	6.3	17	202	
	1 271	25	6	229	Waltham Forest
Costrol Londer	825	1.6	5	177	Camden
Central London	000	1.5	4	202	Southwark
Inner city boroughs Newham and Tower Hamlets	373	0.7	2	187	Newham
TOTAL GREAT BRITAIN	54,883	100.0	457	120	

Methods: Classification

3.18 As most health authorities cover two or more local authorities, some areas fall into one Group in the local authority classification and into another in the health authority classification. The division of the country on the basis of the classification of health authorities is therefore 'coarser'. An example is the apparently anomalous position of the Northumberland health authority which extends over a large thinly populated rural area to the north where the local authorities are in the Rural Areas Family, but is included in the Urban Centres: Mixed Economies Group as a health authority as a whole, because a large proportion of the population lives in areas which are part of the northern edge of the Tyneside conurbation.

THE EFFICIENCY OF THE CLUSTERING PROCESS

- **3.19** A reduction in the number of area types from the initial 457 to 34 or less must inevitably mean a loss of detail and a generalisation of differences, whatever the method used. A measure of this loss was calculated and is shown in Table 3.2. It may be helpful for the user of the classifications to take the measure into account in a decision on which level of the classification to use in a particular application.
- **3.20** The 34 Clusters of local authority districts identified by the procedure retained 76 per cent of the original variance of the 37 classifying variables; at the 12 Group level this figure was 62 per cent; and at the six Family level it was 48 per cent. These are overall figures, and the loss of variance, which is a measure of how well the variable is reflected in the classification, differs considerably from one variable to another. The variables for which the loss of variance is least may be reliable indicators in their own right of some of the major patterns found in a multivariate classification. A low loss of variance implies that the variable is well 'explained' by the classification; that is, within each cluster most districts have similar values of the variable, and the major differences are between at least some of the clusters.
- **3.21** The loss of variance pattern for Families was similar to that for Clusters. It can be seen from Table 3.2 that the 'rich/poor' and 'urban/rural' type of variables have had the most influence on the classification, and that the 'age structure' type of variables show a greater loss of variance than the 'social class' or 'housing' variables.

This was also the experience in the 1971 and 1981 classifications^{1,2}.

- **3.22** The loss of variance may be influenced by the number of variables in a dimension. The more variables there are in a dimension, the greater the influence of that dimension on the resulting classification (assuming there is some correlation between the variables). It is for this reason that the 'age' variables show a greater loss of variance than the 'social class' or 'housing' variables.
- **3.23** More detailed analysis reveals which variables were the key at each step of the agglomeration. The discriminating variables are those which contribute most to the loss of variability in a step. It could be said that these are the variables differing most between the two combining groups, although such an observation needs to be set in the context of the overall pattern of the sums of squares.
- **3.24** Table 3.3 shows how the 34 Clusters of local authority districts combined. The white line shows the point at which the twelve-fold grouping was produced. When two or more of the original clusters combined, the resultant grouping was given the lowest of the two original cluster numbers, for example, a combination at the first step of Clusters 30 and 31 would have been referred to as Cluster 30.
- **3.25** The overall loss of variance for health authorities was similar to that for local authorities, although the total variance was smaller at the start.

VALUES OF VARIABLES FOR EACH CLUSTER AND FAMILY

3.26 Analyses of the characteristics of the Families and Clusters in terms of each of the 37 classifying variables are shown in Appendix Table B. The figures used are the ratios of the value of the variable for a particular Family or Cluster to the value for Great Britain. The average value of the variable for Great Britain is shown in Appendix Table J, and the districts with maximum and minimum values are also shown. Hence the mean standardised scores, which were the units used in deriving the classification, can be deduced. A 1991 Census report giving values of over 100 census variables, including most of those used to produce the classification, for all local authority districts in Great Britain is also available6.

Table 3.2 Loss of variability: what proportion remains between clusters?

People in households without a car (%) Percentage of households which have 2 + cars Dependents with a lone carer (%) Children with a single adult (%) Percentage of residents identified as Black

Proportion of people in employment who go to work on public transpo Proportion of people in employment who are in agriculture* The unemployment rate Dwellings with 7+ rooms (%) Limiting Long-term illness standardised rate

Percentage of households which are young single persons Percentage of residents who are in Social Class 1 or 2* Percentage of residents who are in Social Class 4 or 5* Percentage of people in households which are owner occupiers Percentage of households which have 2 earners and no children

Percentage of dwellings which are purpose-built flats Percentage of residents are aged 25 to 44 Percentage of people in households which are renting from the local No. rooms per person Percentage of residents who are aged over 65

Percentage of residents who identified as Asian Percentage of people in households which are renting privately Percentage of households which have 4+ children Percentage of residents who have an HE qualification Percentage of residents who are aged 0 to 4

No. people per household Proportion of people in employment who are in finance & services* Percentage of residents who are aged 45 to 64 Residents who moved in last year (%) Percentage of women working

Percentage of residents who are in Social Class IIIn* Percentage of residents who are aged 5 to 14 Proportion of people in employment who are in manufacturing* Percentage of dwellings which are terraced Percentage of people in households which have no central heating

Percentage of residents who are students Proportion of people in employment who are in Primary production*

ALL

* Variable derived from 10% Census tables

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	% of total variability accounted for								
	by Families	by Groups	by Clusters						
	73.03	81.26	89.72						
	70.86	79.15	88.49						
	72.24	74.73	86.42						
	68.99	74.44	85.80						
	72.97	75.29	85.46						
rt*	63.71	75.54	84.74						
	51.41	66.26	83.63						
	65.91	69.88	82.61						
	54.72	69.17	82.15						
	65.57	70.15	82.12						
	60.37	69.20	81.80						
	51.30	67.68	81.68						
	50.34	65.46	79.33						
	43.43	65.93	79.27						
	56.56	66.75	78.82						
	44.00	61.96	78.05						
	44.00	64.68	77.98						
authority	43.19	63.79	77.97						
autionity	40.56	61 55	77.30						
	38.07	62.68	75.74						
	29.15	50.25	75.23						
	48.73	54.06	74.87						
	31.02	46.32	73.21						
	35.95	55.62	73.18						
	35.59	46.91	72.48						
	07.05	44.74	60.22						
	37.65	44.74	69.72						
	30.08	04.00	67.71						
	42.80	49.95	64.61						
	22.66	31.31	63.36						
	37.63	43.44	05.50						
	39.72	44.24	61.70						
	31.19	38.93	61.37						
	24.15	49.35	60.66						
	36.49	40.63	58.23						
	17.07	30.92	54.65						
	23.32	42.94	54.06						
	18.70	32.33	41.82						
		01.06	70.07						
	48.05	61.99	76.07						

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	Number	Merging Clusters	Resultant Cluster	Increase in sums of square		Variable trans account: 1 FRM ()		
	Clusters			Total	Increment	variable types accounting for 50% of increase		
	33	Pennine Towns & Areas with large Ethnic Minorities	MANUFACTURING	1.582	1.582	Ethnic Group, Dwelling Type and Economic Position		
	32	Traditional Seaside Towns & Smaller Seaside Towns	RESORT AND RETIREMENT	3.173	1.591	Age Structure. Class Structure. Car Ownership		
	31	Concentrations of Prosperity & Established High Status	MOST PROSPEROUS	4.861	1.688	Household Size. Age Structure, HE qualifications and students		
	30	Highlands and Islands & Uplands and Agriculture	SCOTLAND	6.586	1.725	Type of Employer		
2	29	Glasgow and Dundee & Concentrations of Public Sector Housing	Glasgow and Dundee	8.339	1.752	Dwelling Type and Amenity, Houshold Size and Lone Parents		
8	28	Growth Corridors & Areas with Transient Populations	Growth Corridors	10.179	1.841	Moved house. Age Structure. Class Structure. Type of Employer		
0	27	Towns in Country & Industrial Margins	MIXED URBAN AND RURAL	12.058	1.878	Type of Employer, Moved house, House Size		
T	26	Satellite Towns & Market Towns	Satellite Towns	14.106	2.048	House Size, Car Ownership, Type of employer, Age structure, class Structure		
IC	25	Mining and Industry (Englands) & Mining and Services (Wales)	Mining and Industry (England)	16.337	2.231	Type of Employer, house Size, class Structure		
m	24	Coastal Industry & Glasgow and Dundee	Coastal Industry	18.881	2.543	Dwelling Type and Amenity, Tenure		
FO	23	University Towns & Suburbs	SERVICES AND EDUCATION	21.514	2.633	Public Transport, Ethnic Group, Moved House, Class Structure, Household Size		
R	22	Remoter England and Wales & Heritage Coast	Remoter England and Wales	24.351	2.837	Type of Employer, Economic Position, Amenity		
NAT	21	Inner City Boroughs & Newham and Tower Hamlets	Inner City Boroughs	27.394	3.043	Ethnic Group, Household Size, Lone Parents		
	20	Scottish Towns & New and Expanding Towns	Scottish Towns	30.583	3.189	Age Structure, Tenure, Amenity		
0	19	Satellite Towns & Metropolitan Overspill	Satellite Towns	33.998	3.415	Class Structure, Public Transport, House Size		
Z	18	Mining and Industry (England) & Former Mining areas (Wales and Durham)	COALFIELDS	37.618	3.620	Dwelling Type, Illness, Economic Position,		
-	17	Established Service Centres & Scottish Towns	MIXED ECONOMIES	41.693	4.075	Amenity, Household Size and Age Structure		
ΓS	16	Areas with Inner City Characteristics & Coastal Industry	PORTS AND INDUSTRY	45.845	4.152	Amenity, Dwelling Type and Age Structure		
Þ.	15	Cosmopolitan Outer Boroughs & Inner City Boroughs	Cosmopolitan Outer Boroughs	50.057	4.212	Tenure, Dwelling Type, Car ownership, Economic Position		
-	14	Satellite Towns & Growth Corridors	GROWTH AREAS	54.798	4.741	Moved house, Age Structure, Economic Position		
-	13	Remoter England and Wales & Accessible Amenity	COAST AND COUNTRY	61.167	6.369	Economic Position, Employer Type, Amenity		
IC S	12	Cosmopolitan Outer Boroughs & Central London	INNER LONDON	67.872	6.705	Age Structure, Moved house, Household Size, Tenure		
	11	MIXED ECONOMIES & MANUFACTURING	URBAN CENTRES	75.343	7.471	Ethnic Group, Employer Type, Amenity		
	10	GROWTH AREAS & MOST PROSPEROUS	PROSPERING AREAS	83.031	7.688	Class Structure, qualifications, House Size, Employer Type		
	9	SCOTLAND & MIXED URBAN AND RURAL	SCOTLAND	91.609	8.578	Employer Type, Tenure, Car Ownershin		
	8	SERVICES AND EDUCATION & RESORT AND RETIREMENT	MATURER AREAS	100.932	9.323	Age Structure. Public Transport students and HE qualifications		
	7	PORTS AND INDUSTRY & COALFIELDS	MINING AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS	110.355	9.423	Tenure. Dwelling Type. Amenity		
	6	SCOTLAND & COAST AND COUNTRY	RURAL AREAS	121.365	11.010	Amenity, House Size, Age Structure, Employer Type, Class Structure		

This table shows how the 34 clusters of Local Authority districts combined when Ward's algorithm was applied The white line shows where the 12 group solution is produced

When 2 or more of the original clusters have combined (before Group or Family stage), the cluster name given is that of the 'first' cluster Italics indicates the first time a cluster appears in the table, capitals denotes a group, and bold is a family

4. Results: Corresponding Districts



4. Results: Corresponding Districts

GENERAL PATTERNS

- **4.1** The measure of similarity between districts is of course entirely dependent on the Census variables and the arithmetical procedures used. Nothing else enters the equation. Nevertheless, the picture presented by Appendix Tables D and E seems reasonable in a broader sense. General pointers to emerge are that:
 - corresponding districts are often within the same geographical region of Britain (and of course within the same hierarchical groupings of Families, Groups, and Clusters), but some districts like Eastwood or Bearsden and Milngavie in Strathclyde link with districts at the other end of Britain
 - districts outside the other main centres of population, including Greater London, tend to be most like one another (having the closest degrees of statistical similarity).
- **4.2** The general contrast between districts within and outside the main centres of population may be accentuated by the 'scale effect' of the administrative boundaries in relation to the geographical distribution of certain types of population. Districts outside the main centres tend to contain one or more towns with rural surroundings, and may have a varied mix in which extremes are 'averaged out' over the district as a whole, and therefore appear homogeneous and like one another. Districts within the main centres, although having larger populations, contain only parts of larger urban systems; values may tend towards one extreme only within a district, and so the districts may remain more distinct from one another.

DISTINCTIVE DISTRICTS

- **4.3** In addition, the cut-off at four corresponding districts in Tables D and E and the upper cut-off in the category of 'somewhat similar' may conceal either abrupt decreases in the degree of similarity with the fifth and subsequent most similar districts or a number of districts which fall just outside the 'somewhat similar' category. So Tables D and E do not necessarily indicate districts which are 'very typical' or 'very distinctive'.
- **4.4** Tables D and E also show an interesting mixture of symmetry and asymmetry in the clusters of districts. For example, in the county of Tyne and Wear, the neighbouring local government districts of Sunderland and South Tyne are 'very similar' to each other in symmetrical first places in their clusters; but, although Gateshead is in third place in Sunderland's cluster, Sunderland is not in Gatehead's cluster because the mutual distance of 0.2986 falls beyond the value of the distance of 0.28898 to Sheffield, the fourth most similar district to Gateshead.

5. Results: Families, Groups and Clusters



5. Results: Families, Groups and Clusters

- **5.1** Table 3.1 lists the Families, Groups and Clusters, with information on size and population. Chapter 6 gives a portrait of each Family, Group and Cluster. These cover the location of members and the general socio-economic profile of the grouping. There is information on the most and least typical members of the groupings, and on similarity to other groupings. The rates of overall population change in the periods 1981–91 and 1991–94 are given, together with the range of change at district level.
- **5.2** Appendix Tables F and G list each local and health authority in alphabetical order and give their designation to Family, Group and Cluster.
- **5.3** The geographical distribution of the local authority districts in each Family, Group and Cluster is shown by the maps between pages 89 and 96.

BROAD CHARACTERISTICS; SIMILARITIES AND DISPARITIES

5.4 Although an objective of the classification was to make clusters reasonably populous, there was no absolute upper or lower limit on the number or population of the areas which could be included within any one Cluster, Group or Family. There is in fact a fairly wide spread, with the largest number of local authority districts in any one Cluster being 31 in Rural Areas: Coast and Country: Accessible Amenity, and the largest proportion of the population being 5.5 per cent both in the Prospering Areas: Growth Areas: Satellite Towns and Growth Corridors Clusters. Some five Clusters have five or fewer local authority districts, where the districts are particularly distinctive.

5.5 Among the twelve Groups, the disparities in size are larger. Thus the **Inner London** Group is so distinctive that it also forms a Family of 17 London Boroughs with only 6.3 per cent of the population of Great Britain, whereas the **Prospering Areas: Growth Areas** Group has 88 districts with 17.7 per cent of the population. The Boroughs of **Inner London** are evidently very different from the rest of the country, whereas in the **Growth Areas** there are a large number of districts of a smaller average size which are fairly similar.

5.6 The dendogram in Figure 5.1 illustrates how the clusters progressively combined in the classification process. Another way of illustrating the 34 fold Cluster groupings is a calculation of the distances between their centres using the 37 variables from which the classification was derived. This analysis is shown in Appendix Table C. Three of the possible measures of 'remoteness/proximity' *between* cluster groupings are shown in Tables 5.1 and 5.2 and Appendix Table C, these are: 'mean' distance; 'nearest centroid' distance; and 'furthest centroid' distance.

5.7 At Cluster level the most 'remote' is **Inner London**: Newham and Tower Hamlets which has the largest mean, nearest, and furthest centroid distances (it shares the largest furthest centroid distance with Prospering **Areas: Most Prosperous Concentrations of** Prosperity). The Mining and Industrial Areas: Ports and Industry: Coastal Industry Cluster has the smallest furthest centroid distance - to the Concentrations of Prosperity Cluster. The Urban Centres: Mixed Economies: Established Service Centres Cluster has the smallest mean distance, and the Rural Areas: Mixed Urban and Rural: Towns in Country and Industrial Margins Clusters share the smallest nearest cluster distance. Eight of the 34 Clusters are nearer to Clusters in other Groups than they are to any Cluster centroid in their own Group.



Figure 5 1: How Clusters, Groups and Families combined

THE ONS CLASSIFICATION OF LOCAL AND HEALTH AUTHORITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN

The diagram is superimposed on a logarithmic scale. The figures represent the percentage increase in within cluster sums of squares.

Table 5.1: Distances between Family Centroids (Squared Euclidian Distance)



Table 5.2: Distances between Group Centroids (Squared Euclidian Distance)

Family		RURAL AREAS			PROSPERING AREAS		MATURER AREAS		URBAN CENTRES		MINING AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS		INNER LONDON
	Group	Scotland	Coast and Country	Mixed Urban and Rural	Growth Areas	Most Prosperous	Services and Education	Services and Retirement	Mixed Economies	Manufacturing	Ports and Industry	Coalfields	Inner Londom
RURAL AREAS	Scotland		0.47	0.56	1.03	1.91	2.05	0.82	0.68	1.24	1.36	0.92	4.89
	Coast and Country	0.47		0.43	0.80	1.26	1.94	0.28	0.63	1.42	1.56	0.89	5.1
	Mixed Urban and Rural	0.56	0.43		0.30	1.02	1.45	0.41	0.25	0.81	1.25	0.48	4.99
PROSPERING	Growth Areas	1.03	0.80	0.30		0.33	1.08	0.66	0.47	1.49	1.91	1.22	4.89
Andau	Most Prosperous	1.91	1.26	1.02	0.33		1.27	1.01	1.12	2.67	2.79	2.25	5.14
MATURER AREAS	Services and Education	2.05	1.94	1.45	1.08	1.27		1.29	0.72	1.36	1.23	1.64	1.88
	Resort and Retirement	0.82	0.28	0.41	0.66	1.01	1.29		0.33	1.14	1.15	0.75	4.30
URBAN CENTRES	Mixed Economies	0.68	0.63	0.25	0.47	1.12	0.72	0.33		0.54	0.55	0.34	3.40
	Manufacturing	1.24	1.42	0.81	1.49	2.67	1.36	1.14	0.54		0.65	0.51	3.66
	Ports and Industry	1.36	1.56	1.25	1.91	2.79	1.23	1.15	0.55	0.65		0.50	2.26
AREAS	Coalfields	0.92	0.89	0.48	1.22	2.25	1.64	0.75	0.34	0.51	0.50		4.1
INNER LONDON	Inner London	4.89	5.15	4.99	4.89	5.14	1.88	4.30	3.40	3.66	2.26	4.17	
	Nearest Group	0.47	0.28	0.25	0.30	0.33	0.72	0.28	0.25	0.51	0.50	0.34	1.88
	Mean Distance	1.45	1.35	1.09	1.29	1.89	1.45	1.10	0.82	1.41	1.38	1.24	4.07
	Furthest Group	4.89	5.15	4.99	4.89	5.14	2.05	4.30	3.40	3.66	2.79	4.17	5.15

5.8 At Group level (Table 5.2), Inner London is the most 'remote' Group, and has the largest mean, nearest, and furthest centroid distances (it shares the furthest centroid distance with the Rural Areas: Coast and Country Group - an interesting contrast to the picture at Cluster level). The Rural Areas: Mixed Urban and Rural Group and the Urban Centres: Mixed Economies Group share the smallest nearest centroid distance. The Mixed Economies Group has the smallest nearest centroid distance and the smallest mean distance. The Maturer Areas: Services and Education Group has the smallest furthest centroid distance.

BROAD CHARACTERISTICS: REGIONAL PATTERNS

- 5.9 The distribution of Groups between Standard Statistical Regions, and by Government Office Regions is shown in Tables 5.3 to 5.10. There are some obvious associations with particular regions in the case of Groups such as Rural Areas: Scotland and Inner London, but, more significantly, there are other associations such as the Prospering Areas: Most Prosperous Group which is found dominantly in the south-eastern regions of England.
- 5.10 Where the Government Office Regions (GORs) differ from the Standard Statistical Regions (SSRs) in the North and North-West, and in the South-East and East Anglia, a difference in socio-economic profiles is apparent. London is separated from the rest of south-east England as a GOR and so the widely differing socio-economic characteristics which are brought together and 'averaged out' in the large South East SSR, when separated, contribute to considerable difference between the London GOR and the South East GOR. In addition, the transfer of Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire and Essex from the South East SSR to form the Eastern GOR with the counties from the East Anglia SSR, results in a reduction in the relative importance of the Rural Areas Groups in the Eastern GOR compared with the East Anglia SSR. Other differences of socioeconomic character between the two regional systems are apparent in north-east England where Merseyside is a GOR and is wholly categorized to two Groups in the Mining and Industrial Areas Family.
- 5.11 Analysis of the differences between regions at the district level of classification is at a relatively coarse geographic scale, and to illustrate the effect of changing the scale to a finer base, Tables 5.11 to 5.14 show the distribution of the

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5. Results: Families, Groups and Clusters

Groups in the ward level classification, details of which are given in the companion study The ONS Classification of Wards. The Groups in the district and ward classifications are not identical, but it can be seen, for example, that Prospering Areas are more widely distributed through the regions than the comparable Group at district level, although the main population of such wards remains in South-East England. In other words, many districts in the south-east have a dominantly well-off population, elsewhere such populations are present in smaller, local patches. A further effect of changing the scale of analysis is illustrated by the Metropolitan Professionals Group which – at ward level - represents a distinctive and often quite localised population but which is much less evident as a factor in the district level groupings.

5.12 By the extension of the 1991 ONS area classifications to ward level, users are able to consider some of the effects of the geographical scale of analysis on the picture presented by classifications, but clearly there is a very large number of area sets for potential classifications that can be produced from the Census small area building bricks (wards or enumeration districts in England and Wales/postcode sectors and output areas in Scotland), and there is no one set of criteria to indicate when an 'optimum' solution has been reached.

POPULATION CHANGE 1981-91 AND 1991-94

5.13 Table 5.15 shows the absolute gain or loss and annual rate of population change for the 1981-91 inter-censal period and for the 1991-94 period for each Family, Group and Cluster. These figures are also given in the Portraits (Chapter 6) where the range of change within each group is also shown. The figures are calculated from the Registrars General's mid-year estimates of population for local authority districts which allows the period up to 1994 to be covered. (The changes in health authority boundaries between 1981-94 prevent the calculation of a version of the table for Families and Groups adjusted to 1994 health authority boundaries.) The definition of the resident population estimated at mid-year is not quite the same as the Census count of usual residents, and the figures do not tally exactly in Census years. Nevertheless, the trends in population change 1981-91 are compatible between the Census figures and mid-year estimates.

5. Results: Families, Groups and Clusters

- 5.14 At Family level, **Rural Areas** had the fastest rate of growth for 1981-91, but Prospering Areas, with the second fastest rate of growth, had the largest absolute population gain by a small margin. However, in the 1991–94 period, the rate of growth increased in Prospering Areas and fell in Rural Areas. Mining and Industrial Areas were the only Family as a whole to experience a loss of population, but the rate of loss slowed after 1991.
- 5.15 At Group level, Rural Areas: Coast and Country had the fastest rates of growth both for 1981-91 and for 1991-94, but Prospering Areas: Growth Areas, which had the third fastest rates of growth for both periods, had by far the largest absolute population growth. Growth in Maturer Areas: Resort and Retirement, which had the second fastest growth rate for 1981–91, slowed after 1991, whilst the rate of growth in **Prospering Areas**: Most Prosperous showed a marked increase after 1991 to become the second fastest. Mining and Industrial Areas: Ports and Industry was the only Group to lose population in both the 1981-91 and 1991-94 period, although the rate of loss slowed. A slight loss 1981–91 in Urban Centres: Manufacturing was reversed after 1991.
- **5.16** At Cluster level, extreme rates are found in small and distinctive Clusters: Prospering Areas: Growth Areas: Areas with Transient Populations has the highest rates of growth, followed by Prospering Areas: Most Prosperous: Concentrations of Prosperity and **Maturer Areas: Resort and Retirement: Smaller Seaside Towns**. The largest *absolute increases* are found in Prospering Areas: Growth Areas: Growth Corridors and in Rural Areas: Coast and Country: Accessible Amenity. However, the highest rates of loss and largest absolute decreases coincide in Mining and Industrial Areas: Ports and Industry: Glasgow and Dundee whilst the nearby Scottish districts in the Concentrations of Public Housing Cluster in the same Group show the second highest loss.
- **5.17** At a general level there is a clear relationship between population growth and the groupings in the classification which are prospering and have the physical space for development and a car-based life style. There are also clear indications of what has been termed "rural regeneration" or, at least, growth in areas of accessible amenity, in part linked with growth in areas favoured by retired people. There is also a clear link between population loss, or limited growth, and the primarily urban and 'inner city' groupings which have experienced run-down in mining and manufacturing industry. In some ways counter to these general trends is the growth in all four Clusters which comprise Inner London.

Table 5.4: Standard Region by Family (% of resident population in each Family)

Family	North	North West	Yorks. & Humber- side	East Midlands	West Midlands	East Anglia	London	Rest of South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Total
Rural Areas	14.1	9.5	14.6	34.3	26.7	36.6		7.7	46.8	33.0	19.7	18.4
Prospering Areas		21.5	5.1	27.3	22.3	30.0	10.1	57.4	17.1		4.6	22.2
Maturer Areas		6.0	2.2			9.8	36.2	16.6	15.4	1.9	12.5	11.3
Urban Centres	16.0	23.7	37.2	20.7	46.3	23.6		18.4	20.7		17.0	20.4
Mining and Industrial Areas	69.9	39.4	40.9	17.6	4.8		2.2			65.1	46.2	21.5
Inner London							51.5					6.3
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 5.5: Families by Government Office Region (% of resident population in each Region)

Family	North East	North West	Merseyside	e Yorks. & Humber- side	East Midlands	West Midlands	Eastern	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Total	
Rural Areas	1.9	8.2		7.0	13.5	13.6	7.4		8.0	21.4	9.3	9.8	100.0	
Prospering Areas		11.0		2.0	8.9	9.4	21.9	5.6	32.8	6.5		1.9	100.0	
Maturer Areas		6.0		1.7			7.8	38.8	23.4	11.4	0.9	10.0	100.0	
Urban Centres	2.8	14.8		16.1	7.3	21.3	10.4		11.2	8.5		7.6	100.0	
Mining and Industrial Areas	17.3	9.6	11.9	16.8	5.9	2.1		1.2			15.6	19.6	100.0	
Inner London								100.0					100.0	
	4.6	9.7	2.6	8.8	7.2	9.4	9.2	12.2	13.7	8.4	5.2	9.1	100.0	

Table 5.6: Government Office Region by Family (% of resident population in each Family)

Family	North East	North West	Merseyside	Yorks. & Humber- side	East Midlands	West Midlands	Eastern	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Total	
Bural Areas	7.4	15.6		14.6	34.3	26.7	14.7		10.8	46.8	33.0	19.7	18.4	
Prospering Areas		25.2		5.1	27.3	22.3	52.8	10.1	53.1	17.1		4.6	22.2	
Maturer Areas		7.0		2.2			9.6	36.2	19.5	15.4	1.9	12.5	11.3	
Urban Centres	12.3	31.0		37.2	20.7	46.3	23.0		16.6	20.7		17.0	20.4	
Mining and Industrial Areas	80.3	21.2	100.0	40.9	17.6	4.8		2.2			65.1	46.2	21.5	
Inner London								51.5					6.3	
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Table 5.3: Families by Standard Region (% of resident population in each Region)

Family	North	North West	Yorks. & Humber- side	East Midlands	West Midlands	East Anglia	London	Rest of South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Total
Rural Areas	4.2	5.9	7.0	13.5	13.6	7.4		8.0	21.4	9.3	9.8	100.0
Prospering Areas		11.0	2.0	8.9	9.4	5.0	5.6	49.7	6.5		1.9	100.0
Maturer Areas		6.0	1.7			3.2	38.8	28.0	11.4	0.9	10.0	100.0
Urban Centres	4.3	13.2	16.1	7.3	21.3	4.3		17.3	8.5		7.6	100.0
Mining and Industrial Areas	17.9	20.9	16.8	5.9	2.1		1.2			15.6	19.6	100.0
Inner London							100.0					100.0
TOTAL	5.5	11.4	8.8	7.2	9.4	3.7	12.2	19.2	8.4	5.2	9.1	100.0

Table 5.7: Groups by Standard Region (% of resident population in each Region)

Family	Group	North	North West	Yorks. & Humber- side	East Midlands	West Midlands	East Anglia	London	Rest of SouthEast	South West	Wales	Scotland	Total
RURAL AREAS	Scotland	5.6			5.3							89.1	100.0
	Coast and Country	5.6	3.8	9.2	8.4	7.4	4.1		9.8	33.7	16.3	1.7	100.0
	Mixed Urban and Rural	2.3	9.7	6.1	21.4	24.1	12.9		7.8	12.4	3.4		100.0
PROSPERING AREAS	Growth Areas		12.5	1.4	10.3	12.0	6.4	7.1	40.6	8.3		1.4	100.0
	Most Prosperous		5.8	4.2	3.7				82.5			3.8	100.0
MATURER AREAS	Services and Education						2.4	63.7	10.1	7.4		16.4	100.0
	Resort and Retirement		15.3	4.4			4.4		56.1	17.6	2.2		100.0
URBAN CENTRES	Mixed Economies	7.1		13.4	5.7	5.8	8.3		28.6	16.4		14.6	100.0
	Manufacturing	1.4	27.4	19.0	9.1	38.0			5.1				100.0
MINING AND	Ports and Industry	20.5	20.4	14.0	4.4			2.4				38.3	100.0
INDUSTRIAL AREAS	Coalfields	15.2	21.3	19.7	7.5	4.2					32.0		100.0
INNER LONDON	Inner London							100.0					100.0
	TOTAL	5.5	11.4	8.8	7.2	9.4	3.7	12.2	19.2	8.4	5.2	9.1	100.0

Table 5.8: Standard Region by Group (% of resident population in each Group)

Family	Group	North	North West	Yorks. & Humber- side	East Midlands	West Midlands	East Anglia	London	Rest of SouthEast	South West	Wales	Scotland	Total
RURAL AREAS	Scotland	1.9			1.3							18.0	1.8
	Coast and Country	9.1	3.0	9.3	10.3	7.0	9.8		4.6	35.6	28.0	1.6	8.9
	Mixed Urban and Rural	3.2	6.5	5.3	22.7	19.6	26.8		3.1	11.2	5.0		7.6
PROSPERING AREAS	Growth Areas		19.1	2.8	24.9	22.3	30.0	10.1	36.8	17.1		2.6	17.4
	Most Prosperous		2.4	2.3	2.5				20.6			2.0	4.8
MATURER AREAS	Services and Education						4.5	36.2	3.6	6.1		12.5	6.9
	Resort and Retirement		6.0	2.2			5.3		12.9	9.3	1.9		4.4
URBAN CENTRES	Mixed Economies	13.6		16.1	8.4	6.6	23.6		15.8	20.7		17.0	10.6
	Manufacturing	2.4	23.7	21.1	12.4	39.7			2.6				9.8
MINING AND	Ports and Industry	40.8	19.7	17.5	6.7			2.2				46.2	11.0
INDUSTRIAL AREAS	Coalfields	29.0	19.7	23.4	10.9	4.8					65.1		10.5
INNER LONDON	Inner London							51.5					6.3
	TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 5.9: Groups by Government Office Region (% of resident population in each Region)

Family	Group	North East	North West	Merseyside	Yorks. & Humber- side	East Midlands	West Midlands	Eastern	London	SouthEast	South West	Wales	Scotland	Total
RURAL AREAS	Scotland	5.6				5.3							89.1	100.0
	Coast and Country	2.7	6.8		9.2	8.4	7.4	4.1		9.8	33.7	16.3	1.7	100.0
	Mixed Urban and Rural		12.0		6.1	21.4	24.1	12.9		7.8	12.4	3.4		100.0
PROSPERING AREAS	Growth Areas		12.5		1.4	10.3	12.0	24.2	7.1	22.8	8.3		1.4	100.0
	Most Prosperous		5.8		4.2	3.7		13.8		68.7			3.8	100.0
MATURER AREAS	Services and Education							2.4	63.7	10.1	7.4		16.4	100.0
	Resort and Retirement		15.3		4.4			16.1		44.3	17.6	2.2		100.0
URBAN CENTRES	Mixed Economies	5.4	1.7		13.4	5.7	5.8	17.1		19.8	16.4		14.6	100.0
	Manufacturing		28.8		19.0	9.1	38.0	3.2		1.9				100.0
MINING AND	Ports and Industry	20.5	10.4	10.0	14.0	4.4			2.4				38.3	100.0
INDUSTRIAL AREAS	Coalfields	14.0	8.7	13.9	19.7	7.5	4.2					32.0		100.0
INNER LONDON	Inner London								100.0					100.0
	TOTAL	4.6	9.7	2.6	8.8	7.2	9.4	9.2	12.2	13.7	8.4	5.2	9.1	100.0

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Table 5.10: Government Office Region by Group (% of resident population in each Group)

Family	Group	North East	North West	Merseyside	Yorks. & Humber- side	East Midlands	West Midlands	Eastern	London	SouthEast	South West	Wales	Scotland	Total
RURAL AREAS	Scotland	2.2				1.3							18.0	1.8
	Coast and Country	5.2	6.2		9.3	10.3	7.0	3.9		6.4	35.6	28.0	1.6	8.9
	Mixed Urban and Rural		9.4		5.3	22.7	19.6	10.7		4.4	11.2	5.0		7.6
PROSPERING AREAS	Growth Areas		22.4		2.8	24.9	22.3	45.6	10.1	29.0	17.1		2.6	17.4
	Most Prosperous		2.8		2.3	2.5		7.2		24.1			2.0	4.8
MATURER AREAS	Services and Education							1.8	36.2	5.1	6.1		12.5	6.9
	Resort and Retirement		7.0		2.2			7.7		14.4	9.3	1.9		4.4
URBAN CENTRES	Mixed Economies	12.3	1.9		16.1	8.4	6.6	19.6		15.3	20.7		17.0	10.6
	Manufacturing		29.1		21.1	12.4	39.7	3.4		1.3				9.8
MINING AND	Ports and Industry	48.6	11.7	43.1	17.5	6.7			2.2				46.2	11.0
INDUSTRIAL AREAS	Coalfields	31.7	9.4	56.9	23.4	10.9	4.8					65.1		10.5
INNER LONDON	Inner London								51.5					6.3
	TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 5.11: Electoral Ward Groups by Standard Region (% of resident population in each Region)

Vard Group	North	North West	Yorks. & Humber-	East Midlands	West Midlands	East Anglia	London	Rest of South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Total
uhurbia	2.8	9.1	7.1	4.5	3.9	2.4	19.8	33.2	9.0	1.2	7.2	100.0
ural Areas	6.0	2.5	7.2	8.8	8.7	8.8		9.1	25.0	14.7	9.2	100.0
ural Fringes	4.2	9.1	11.8	18.4	15.1	10.6		12.0	11.1	4.2	3.5	100.0
ndustrial Areas	11.9	9.3	11.9	7.2	11.6	3.0	4.6	9.7	3.6	6.1	21.0	100.0
Aiddling Britain	5.9	12.6	10.9	11.8	16.5	2.8	1.8	14.2	8.2	6.7	8.6	100.0
rosperous Areas	3.2	9.0	5.1	7.6	8.9	4.0	2.2	42.8	10.4	3.8	3.1	100.0
anor City Estates	53	5.0	3.3	1.1	1.4		42.6	0.8	1.4	0.2	38.9	100.0
inter only Estates	2.5	11.3	4.9	7.2	8.9	3.9	9.2	37.1	6.3	3.0	5.7	100.0
rensiont Dopulations	0.9	0.5	4.3	7.3	3.5	19.9		35.1	16.2	2.6	9.8	100.0
Astropoliton Professionals	1.5	3.4	3.0	1.5	3.2	2.6	50.5	15.6	6.4	1.7	10.6	100.0
Netropolitali Protessionais	1.5	25	21	0.3		0.3	80.6	1.0	0.5		11.2	100.0
Jeprived Gity Areas	6.7	20.0	18.6	5.8	11.8	2.1	6.2	10.1	7.7	10.9		100.0
ower Status Owner Occupiers	5.1	12.0	5.4	3.6	2.9	5.4	0.7	24.2	21.5	10.5	8.2	100.0
Vature Populations	J.I 12.6	24.7	14.7	5.0	16.8	0.6	3.0	0.8	1.4	5.9	3.6	100.0
Jeprived Industrial Areas Great Britain	5.5	11.4	8.8	7.2	9.4	3.7	12.2	19.2	8.4	5.2	9.1	100.0

Table 5.12: Standard Region by Electoral Ward Group (% of resident population in each Group)

Ward Group	North	North West	Yorks. & Humber- side	East Midlands	West Midlands	East Anglia	London	Rest of South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Total
Suburbia	6.8	10.8	10.9	8.5	5.6	8.7	22.0	23.4	14.4	3.1	10.6	13.5
Rural Areas	3.4	0.7	2.6	3.9	2.9	7.5	0.0	1.5	9.4	9.0	3.2	3.2
Rural Frinnes	5.8	6.1	10.2	19.4	12.2	21.7	0.0	4.7	10.0	6.1	2.9	7.6
Industrial Areas	26.1	9.9	16.4	12.2	15.1	10.0	4.6	6.2	5.2	14.4	28.1	12.2
Middling Britain	14.8	15.2	17.0	22.5	24.2	10.4	2.0	10.2	13.4	17.9	12.9	13.7
Prosparaus Araas	31	4.3	3.1	5.7	5.2	5.9	1.0	12.1	6.7	4.0	1.8	5.4
Frosperous Areas	3.0	14	1.2	0.5	0.5		11.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	13.5	3.2
Entry Estates	5.5	12.1	6.8	12.2	11.6	12.8	9.3	23.6	9.2	7.1	7.7	12.2
Established Owner-Occupiers	0.1	12.1	0.4	0.8	0.3	4.0	0.0	1.4	1.4	0.4	0.8	0.8
Transient Populations	0.1	11	13	0.8	1.3	2.7	15.8	3.1	2.9	1.3	4.4	3.8
Metropolitan Professionals	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.0		0.4	28.8	0.2	0.3		5.4	4.3
Deprived City Areas	1.2	0.9	1.0	6.0	0.3	4.2	3.8	3.9	6.8	15.6		7.4
Lower Status Owner Occupiers	9.1	13.1	15.7	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.5	0.0	18.8	15.0	6.6	7.4
Mature Populations	6.8	8.0	4.5	3.6	L.L	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6 1	21	5.4
Deprived Industrial Areas	13.2	16.4	8.9	3.8	9.6	0.8	1.3	0.2	0.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Great Britain	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



Table 5.13: Electoral Ward by Government Office Region (% of resident population) in each Region)

Ward Group	North East	North West	Merseyside	Yorks. & Humber- side	East Midlands	West Midlands	Eastern	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Total
Suburbia	2.3	8.9	0.6	7.1	4.5	3.9	13.9	19.8	21.6	9.0	1.2	7.2	100.0
Rural Areas	2.2	6.3		7.2	8.8	8.7	10.1		7.9	25.0	14.7	9.2	100.0
Rural Fringes	2.9	9.5	1.0	11.8	18.4	15.1	14.7		7.9	11.1	4.2	3.5	100.0
Industrial Areas	11.4	8.8	0.9	11.9	7.2	11.6	7.2	4.6	5.6	3.6	6.1	21.0	100.0
Middling Britain	4.6	12.5	1.4	10.9	11.8	16.5	7.6	1.8	9.4	8.2	6.7	8.6	100.0
Prosperous Areas	2.6	8.6	1.0	5.1	7.6	8.9	13.0	2.2	33.9	10.4	3.8	3.1	100.0
Inner City Estates	5.3	2.9	2.0	3.3	1.1	1.4	0.0	42.6	0.8	1.4	0.2	38.9	100.0
Established Owner-Occupiers	2.2	8.3	3.2	4.9	7.2	8.9	14.7	9.2	26.2	6.3	3.0	5.7	100.0
Transient Populations	0.9	0.5		4.3	7.3	3.5	24.7		30.2	16.2	2.6	9.8	100.0
Metropolitan Professionals	1.5	2.7	0.7	3.0	1.5	3.2	4.3	50.5	14.0	6.4	1.7	10.6	100.0
Deprived City Areas	1.5	2.0	0.5	2.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	80.6	1.0	0.5		11.2	100.0
Lower Status Owner Occupiers	4.2	18.5	4.1	18.6	5.8	11.8	4.6	6.2	7.5	7.7	10.9	0.0	100.0
Mature Populations	4.1	8.1	5.4	5.4	3.6	2.9	10.0	0.7	19.7	21.5	10.5	8.2	100.0
Deprived Industrial Areas	12.8	19.5	16.0	14.7	5.0	16.8	0.6	3.0	0.8	1.4	5.9	3.6	100.0
Great Britain	4.6	9.7	2.6	8.8	7.2	9.4	9.2	12.2	13.7	8.4	5.2	9.1	100.0

Table 5.14:Government Office Region by Electoral Ward Group (% of resident
population in each Group)

Ward Group	North East	North West	Merseyside	Yorks. & Humber- side	East Midlands	West Midlands	Eastern	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Total
Suburbia	6.7	12.4	3.1	10.9	8.5	5.6	20.5	22.0	21.4	14.4	3.1	10.6	13.5
Rural Areas	1.5	2.0		2.6	3.9	2.9	3.4		1.8	9.4	9.0	3.2	3.2
Rural Fringes	4.7	7.4	3.0	10.2	19.4	12.2	12.1		4.4	10.0	6.1	2.9	7.6
Industrial Areas	30.0	11.1	4.2	16.4	12.2	15.1	9.5	4.6	5.0	5.2	14.4	28.1	12.2
Middling Britain	13.7	17.7	7.4	17.0	22.5	24.2	11.3	2.0	9.5	13.4	17.9	12.9	13.7
Prosperous Areas	3.0	4.8	2.1	3.1	5.7	5.2	7.7	1.0	13.5	6.7	4.0	1.8	5.4
Inner City Estates	3.6	1.0	2.5	1.2	0.5	0.5		11.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	13.5	3.2
Established Owner-Occupiers	5.9	10.5	15.1	6.8	12.2	11.6	19.5	9.3	23.4	9.2	7.1	7.7	12.2
Transient Populations	0.1	0.0		0.4	0.8	0.3	2.0		1.7	1.4	0.4	0.8	0.8
Metropolitan Professionals	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.3	1.8	15.8	3.9	2.9	1.3	4.4	3.8
Deprived City Areas	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.2		0.1	28.8	0.3	0.3		5.4	4.3
Lower Status Owner Occupiers	6.7	14.2	11.8	15.7	6.0	9.3	3.7	3.8	4.1	6.8	15.6	0.0	7.4
Mature Populations	6.5	6.2	15.4	4.5	3.6	2.2	8.0	0.5	10.6	18.8	15.0	6.6	7.4
Deprived Industrial Areas	14.9	10.8	33.5	8.9	3.8	9.6	0.3	1.3	0.3	0.9	6.1	2.1	5.4
Great Britain	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 5.15: Families, Groups and Clusters: Population Change 1981–1991, 1991-1994

	Mid yea	ar population	n (000's)
	1981	1991	1994
RURAL AREAS	9,620.0	10,205.5	10,368.6
Scotland	998.5	1,015.8	1,031.1
Highlands and islands	734.3	745.9	760.3
Uplands and agriculture	264.3	270.0	270.8
Coast and Country	4,587.3	4,945.0	5,042.8
Remoter England and Wales	1,153.0	1,249.2	1,277.5
Heritage coast	862.2	932.6	940.9
Accessible amenity	2,572.1	2,763.2	2,824.4
Mixed Urban and Rural	4,034.1	4,244.7	4,294.7
Towns in country	1,413.5	1,541.9	1,568.7
Industrial margins	2,620.6	2,702.7	2,726.0
PROSPERING AREAS	11,716.2	12,342.6	12,550.0
Growth Areas	9,146.3	9,679.5	9,837.9
Satellite towns	2,957.9	3,067.5	3,113.6
Growth corridors	2,797.1	3,048.3	3,111.9
Areas with transient populations	464.1	518.0	533.8
Metropolitan overspill	1,308.5	1,313.6	1,325.7
Market towns	1,618.6	1,732.1	1,752.9
Most prosperous	2,569.9	2,663.1	2,712.0
Concentrations of prosperity	446.5	493.8	502.4
Established high status	2,123.4	2,169.3	2,209.6
MATURER AREAS	6,244.8	6,439.7	6,516.3
Services and education	3,906.2	3,946.9	3,984.6
University towns	1,464.5	1,480.9	1,497.4
Suburbs	2,441.7	2,466.0	2,487.2
Resort and retirement	2,338.5	2,492.8	2,531.7
Traditional seaside towns	1,832.5	1,937.6	1,961.5
Smaller seaside towns	506.0	555.2	570.2
URBAN CENTRES	11,297.4	11,500.2	11,576.6
Mixed economies	5,749.4	5,969.9	6,009.9
Established service centres	2,688.9	2,709.5	2,724.1
Scottish towns	1,141.9	1,157.2	1,166.3
New and expanding towns	1,918.6	2,103.2	2,119.6
Manufacturing	5,548.0	5,530.3	5,566.7
Pennine towns	2,540.5	2,542.1	2,554.6
Areas with large ethnic minorities	3,007.5	2,988.2	3,012.1
MINING AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS	12,416.6	12,129.5	12,111.7
Ports and industry	6,557.9	6,267.1	6,248.2
Areas with inner city characteristics	2,100.4	2,008.0	2,003.6
Coastal industry	3,037.3	2,968.4	2,971.9
Glasgow and Dundee	1,112.8	999.0	983.9
Concentrations of public sector housing	307.4	291.7	288.9
Coalfields	5,858.7	5,862.4	5,863.4
Mining and industry, England	2,791.1	2,792.8	2,790.2
Mining and services, Wales	1,812.0	1,837.9	1,847.1
Former mining areas, Wales and Durham	1,255.6	1,231.7	1,226.2
INNER LONDON	3,519.6	3,589.1	3,629.8
Inner London	3,519.6	3,589.1	3,629.8
Cosmopolitan outer boroughs	1,413.1	1,414.2	1,423.2
Central London	926.0	940.3	952.0
Inner city boroughs	822.4	845.2	857.2
Newham and Tower Hamlets	358.1	389.4	397.4
GREAT BRITAIN	54,814.5	56,206.5	56,752.9

1981-1991 (000's)	Populat 1991-1994 (000's)	tion change 1981-1991 % change	annual rate	1991-1994 annual rate
FOFF	400.4	C 00	0.50	0.53
585.5	103.1	0.09	0.55	0.55
11.5	10.2	1.75	0.16	0.64
11.0 E 7	14.4	2.16	0.10	0.10
0./ 257.6	0.0	7.90	0.21	0.66
337.0	97.8	0.00	0.75	0.75
90.1	28.4	0.00	0.00	0.75
101.2	0.0	7 /3	0.75	0.73
191.Z	01.Z	5 22	0.72	0.70
120 /	26.9	9.09	0.87	0.58
02.1	20.0	3.13	0.31	0.29
02.1	20.2	0.10	0.01	
626.4	207.3	5.35	0.52	0.56
533.2	158.5	5.83	0.57	0.54
109.6	46.2	3.70	0.36	0.50
251.2	63.6	8.98	0.86	0.69
53.9	15.8	11.62	1.11	1.00
5.1	12.1	0.39	0.04	0.31
113.4	20.8	7.01	0.68	0.40
93.2	48.9	3.63	0.36	0.61
47.3	8.6	10.58	1.01	0.58
45.9	40.2	2.16	0.21	0.61
101.0	76.6	2.12	0.21	0.40
194.9	70.0	1.0/	0.51	0.32
40.7	37.7 16 E	1.04	0.10	0.32
10.4	10.0	1.12	0.10	0.29
24.3	21.2	6 59	0.10	0.20
105.1	22.0	5.73	0.54	0.41
100.1	23.9	9.73	0.30	0.90
49.Z	15.0	5.71	0.00	0.00
202.8	76.4	1.80	0.18	0.22
220.5	40.0	3.84	0.38	0.22
20.6	14.6	0.77	0.08	0.18
15.3	9.1	1.34	0.13	0.26
184.6	16.4	9.62	0.92	0.26
-17.7	36.5	-0.32	-0.03	0.22
1.6	12.5	0.06	0.01	0.16
-19.3	23.9	-0.64	-0.06	0.27
207.4	.17.9	-2 31	-0.23	-0.05
-207.1	-17.0	-4.43	-0.45	-0.10
-230.0	-10.5	-4.40	-0.45	-0.07
-92.4	-4.5 2 E	-7.70	-0.23	0.04
-00.9	0.J 1E 1	-2.27	-1.07	-0.51
-113.8	-10.1	-10.23	-0.52	-0.33
-15./	-2.0	-0.12	0.02	0.00
3.7	1.0	0.00	0.01	-0.03
1./	-2.0	0.00	0.01	0.03
25.9	9.2	1.43	0.14	-0.15
-23.9	-5.5	-1.90	-0.19	-0.13
69.4	40.7	1.97	0.20	0.38
69.4	40.7	1.97	0.20	0.38
1.0	9.0	0.07	0.01	0.21
14.3	11.6	1.55	0.15	0.41
22.8	12.0	2.77	0.27	0.47
31.3	8.0	8.74	0.84	0.68
1392.0	546.4	2.54	0.25	0.32





INTRODUCTION: THE PEN PORTRAITS

- 6.1 This chapter presents brief statistical portraits of each of the six Families in the classifications, and the Groups and Clusters within each Family. Descriptions are primarily in terms of the local authorities in each grouping, but at Group level there is additional information on health authorities. The chapter complements the maps on pages 89 to 96.
- **6.2** Each portrait includes the values for a set of 20 key variables from the 1991 Census, all used in the classification process, shown on a bar chart as an index relating to the average value for Great Britain and to the maximum and minimum values for a local authority district. The texts also make reference to the values of the remaining variables used in the classification. (The values for all variables are given in Appendix Table B.) The portrait for each Cluster lists constituent local authorities in alphabetical order, with the 'statistical' distance between each district and the cluster centroid, thus giving the most and least typical districts within each cluster. The portrait for each Group lists constituent health authorities in the same way.
- 6.3 Abbreviated terms for some variables and groups of associated variables have been used. These are shown together with the precise terms in Table 6.1. Appendix Table A gives the derivation from the base 1991 Census statistics. In addition, five variables are described as "the deprivation indicators" and four variables are described as "the prosperity indicators". These are identified in Table 6.1 and on the bar charts in each portrait (the prosperity indicators are green, the deprivation indicators are dark grey). The term "indicator" is used in a descriptive sense only and for brevity. It does not imply any quantified measure. Also, for brevity, the diversity indicated by overall distances *within* a cluster is indicated by summary terms such as "homogeneous".

- 6.4 The portraits also comment on the proximity *between* Clusters, Groups and Families, particularly to help the user of the classification understand the relative position of areas on the statistical margins of the groupings.
- 6.5 The figure of 'total population' given for Families, Groups and Clusters (and the average populations of members in each) is the number of usual residents counted in the 1991 Census⁷. This population, or sub-sets of it, is the base for the Census variables used in the classification (see Table A). However, the figures of population change given for Families, Groups and Clusters relate to the periods 1981–91 and 1991–94 so that they are as up-to-date as possible, and are therefore calculated from the Registrars General's mid-year estimates of population. The definition of the resident population estimated at mid-year is not quite the same as the census count of usual residents. For this and other reasons the census count does not tally exactly with the estimate in census year. Nevertheless, the trends in population change in the 1981–91 decade are generally compatible between censuses and mid-year estimates, and the trends shown in the Family, Group and Cluster portraits are not invalidated by any differences between the sources.
- **6.6** Whilst there are many marked socio-economic differences between the groupings which emerged from the classification, the portraits provide only a general description. As emphasised elsewhere in this study, the classification is based on the snapshot of socio-economic characteristics provided by the 1991 Census. These may reflect other characteristics, such as the distinction between built-up areas and the countryside, but any reference to such 'non-census' characteristics in the portraits is purely descriptive. Also, the titles given to the Families, Groups and Clusters were dependent on the outcome of the classification. In the main they reflect typical socio-economic character, sometimes combined with the geographical attributes of member districts.

Neither the titles of the groupings nor the portraits are 6.7 precise descriptions of all the districts in a grouping, particularly those which are furthest (in a statistical sense) from the cluster centroid. Nor are the titles or portraits precise descriptions of all places or communities within the districts. Information on diversity within districts is given by the classification of wards described in the companion study.

THE ONS CLASSIFICATION OF LOCAL AND HEALTH AUTHORITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN

Table 6.1: Abbreviated terms for variables

[Words in parenthesis are excluded from the Chart titles]

SOCIETY		
People 65 and over		
Asian group		
Black group		
Long term illness	(D)	
[Children with] lone parents	(D)	
[Dependents with] lone carers	(D)	
Singles'		
[Dual earners/no children] Dinkies	(D)	
[People in] Social Classes 1 and 2	(P)	
[People in] Social Classes 4 and 5		

[Employment in] agriculture	
[Employment in] manufacturing	
[Employment in] finance and services	
[Use of] public transport	
[People in households] without cars	(D)
[Households with] 2 or more cars	(P)

[Rented from] the local authority Owner occupied Large dwellings

(P)

(D) Variables are referred to in text as 'the deprivation indicators' (P) Variables are referred to in text as 'the prosperity indicators'

'Households of single, non-pensioner adults

"In Scotland this covers renting from Scottish Special Housing Associations

Key Facts

Key variables

PEOPLE 65 AND OVER

LONG TERM ILLNESS

SOCIAL CLASS 1 AND 2

SOCIAL CLASS 4 AND 5

UNEMPLOYMENT

MANUFACTURING

PUBLIC TRANSPOR

WITHOUT CARS

2 OR MORE CARS

LOCAL AUTHORITY

OWNER OCCUPIERS

LARGE DWELLINGS

FINANCE & SERVICES

AGRICULTURE

ASIAN GROUP

BLACK GROUP

LONE PARENTS

LONE CARERS

DINKIES

Number of districts

% of GB population

Average population of districts

Range maximum 1981-91

Range minimum 1981–91

Population change (annual rate) 1981-91

Population change (annual rate) 1991-94

(FAMILY 1) **Rural Areas**

The predominant characteristics of **Rural Areas** are high values for agricultural employment and relatively low values for deprivation indicators. Within the Family, the Coast and **Country** Group has a relatively mature and prospering population, whilst the Mixed Urban and Rural Group is a transitional category with higher values for employment in primary production and manufacturing. The third Group is almost entirely Scottish. The districts in the Family are generally in the remoter parts of Britain, and the Groups and Clusters in the Family are characterised by their geographical locations as well as by socio-economic characteristics.

The population of the Family as a whole is relatively mature, with the highest value for 45 to 64 year olds among Families, and the second highest value for those aged 65 and over; the Family also has the lowest level of singles. Values for the Black and Asian groups are very low throughout the Family. Rural character is indicated by the lowest level among the Families of the use of public transport and the second highest value of households with two or more cars. The Family has the second highest level of large dwellings and the lowest value for persons per room, but also the highest level of households without central heating.

Rural Areas had the fastest 1981–91 growth rate among Families, although the rate slowed a little after 1991. Most of the growth occurred in the two Groups which lie predominantly in England and Wales, with the greatest absolute increase in population in the Coast and Country: Accessible Amenity and Mixed Urban and Rural: Towns in Country Clusters.

The Family population of 10.1 million (18.4 per cent of Great Britain) is roughly equivalent to the 1981 Census population of the rural areas of Britain defined by land use (some 5.6 million) plus the population (some 6.1 million) of urban areas with populations below 10,0008. Of course many urban areas within the districts in the Family have populations greater than 10,000 and there are areas of rural land in other Families, but there is some equivalence, including extensive geographical overlap, in the net outcome of the two approaches to defining 'rural' Britain.



137

18.4%

74,000

Suffolk Coastal (0.59)

Shetland (-1 55)

0.59

(0.53)

6. Portraits of Families/Groups/Clusters

(FAMILY 1) **Rural Areas**

GROUP A Scotland

Only three of the districts in the **Rural Areas: Scotland** Group are outside Scotland and Figure 6.2 shows that large parts of northern Scotland and the Borders are in this Group. The Group has the typically Scottish characteristic of a relatively high value for local authority housing. It also has the lowest Group values for Asian and Black groups. The population of the Group as a whole grew only slowly in 1981–91, but the rate increased after 1991.

Among the Groups, Rural Areas: Scotland has the highest value for employment in agriculture and the highest value for social classes 4 and 5. Use of public transport is low, but the value for people in households without cars is around average which reflects relatively low socio-economic status and the presence of small towns. But the statistical profile indicates the relative unimportance of service and manufacturing activities, and also the relatively low values for deprivation indicators.

Health authorities in the Group (of which Dumfries is most typical) are confined entirely to Scotland. However, parts of Strathclyde and Tayside which are included in the Group on a local authority basis are also excluded. This gives a slightly younger and better off population in the health authority Group compared with the local authority Group.

PEOPLE 65 AND OVER ASIAN GROUP BLACK GROUP LONG TERM ILLNESS LONE PARENTS LONE CARERS SINGLES DINKIES SOCIAL CLASS 1 AND 2 SOCIAL CLASS 4 AND 5 UNEMPLOYMENT AGRICULTURE MANUFACTURING FINANCE & SERVICES PUBLIC TRANSPORT WITHOUT CARS 2 OR MORE CARS LOCAL AUTHORITY OWNER OCCUPIERS LARGE DWELLINGS

FAMILY	GROUP	Health authorities (and distance from cluster centroid)			
Rural Areas	Scotland	Borders Dumfries Highland	0.60556 0.41638 0.38808	Orkney Shetland Western Isles	0.66162 0.63341 0.67681



THE ONS CLASSIFICATION OF LOCAL AND HEALTH AUTHORITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN



Key Facts

25 Number of districts % of GB population Average population of districts Population change (annual rate) 1981–91 Range maximum 1981–91 Range minimum 1981–91 Population change (annual rate) 1991–94 0.50 Nearest Groups

1.8% 41,000 0.17 Badenoch and Strathspey (1.08) Shetland (-1.55) Rural Areas: Coast and Country Rural Areas: Mixed Urban and Rural



6. Portraits of Families/Groups/Clusters

(FAMILY 1) **Rural Areas**

GROUP A Scotland

The Highlands and Islands Cluster contains some of the remotest and geographically extensive districts in Scotland. It also contains the districts on the Moray Firth and Speyside, where the most typical member, Moray, is located. Alnwick in Northumberland is the only member outside Scotland.

The Cluster has the third highest value for agricultural work, but employment in finance and services is relatively high for the Rural Areas Family, reflecting in part the presence of locally important service centres as large as Perth but also activities which supplement crofting. Singles and people in households without cars are a little above the GB levels, a further indication of the urban component in populations and perhaps also the socio-economic circumstances in the remoter areas. Otherwise the statistical profile of the cluster is unexceptional within the Rural Areas Family.

Shetland and the Western Isles are the least typical districts of the cluster, indicating the distinctive character of the remotest Islands Areas.

Key F

Num

% of (

Avera

Popul

Rang

Range

Popu

Neare

Aariculture

and the second se	
acts	
er of districts	15
GB population	1.4%
ge population of districts	50,000
ation change (annual rate) 1981–91	0.16
e maximum 1981–91	Badenoch and Strathspey (1.08)
e minimum 1981–91	Shetland (-1.55)
ation change (annual rate) 1991–94	0.64
est Clusters	Rural Areas: Scotland: Uplands and

CLUSTER 1

Highlands and Islands

Rural Areas: Mixed Urban and Rural: Towns in Country

Key variables



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(FAMILY 1) **Rural Areas**

GROUP A Scotland

The Uplands and Agriculture Cluster has the smallest average population size of district and the highest value for agricultural employment in any Cluster. Six of the districts in the Cluster lie across a swathe of hill country from Dumfries and Galloway through the Borders to Berwick on Tweed. There are outliers in remoter areas in the north of Scotland - Skye and Lochalsh, Sutherland and the Orkneys Islands Area. A marked geographical outlier of quite different physical character is Boston in the Lincolnshire fenland, but agriculture is similarly important in the socio-economic character of the fenland.

Uplands and Agriculture has the lowest Cluster value for employment in services and finance, reflecting the limited size of service centres, particularly in Scotland where Stranraer is the largest urban locality in the Cluster. Use of public transport has the second lowest value of any Cluster, and the remainder of the statistical profile reflects the rural and remote character of the districts.

Berwickshire is the most typical district and the neighbouring Borders district of Roxburgh is, by a significant margin, the least typical district in the Cluster, perhaps indicating the variation which can occur in data for a grouping of districts with small populations.

Key variables PEOPLE 65 AND OVER ASIAN GROUP BLACK GROUP LONG TERM ILLNESS LONE PARENTS LONE CARERS SINGLES DINKIES SOCIAL CLASS 1 AND 2 SOCIAL CLASS 4 AND 5 UNEMPLOYMENT AGRICULTURE MANUFACTURING FINANCE & SERVICES PUBLIC TRANSPORT WITHOUT CARS 2 OR MORE CARS

Key Facts

FAMILY	GROUP	CLUSTER	Local authorities (and distance from cluster centroid)			
Rural Areas	Scotland	Highlands and Islands	Alnwick	0.53155	Moray	0.31922
			Angus	0.35515	Nairn	0.45133
			Argyll & Bute	0.54822	Nithsdale	0.40597
			Badenoch & Strathspey	0.57675	Perth & Kinross	0.5128
			Banff & Buchan	0.56276	Ross & Cromarty	0.53615
			Caithness	0.50092	Shetland	0.71584
			Ettrick & Lauderdale	0.66616	Western Isles	0.72989
			Lochaber	0.61237		

FAMILY	GROUP	CLUSTER	Local authorities (and distance from cluster centroid)			
Rural Areas	Scotland	Uplands and Agriculture	Annandale and Eskdale Berwickshire Berwick-upon-Tweed Boston Orkney	0.48717 0.36211 0.46074 0.48577 0.6995	Roxburgh Skye & Lochalsh Stewartry Sutherland Wigtown	0.91333 0.66903 0.39362 0.60244 0.64958

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6. Portraits of Families/Groups/Clusters

THE ONS CLASSIFICATION OF LOCAL AND HEALTH AUTHORITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN

CLUSTER 2 Uplands and Agriculture

Number of districts 10 % of GB population Average population of districts Population change (annual rate) 1981–91 Range maximum 1981–91 Range minimum 1981–91 Population change (annual rate) 1991–94 0.10 Nearest Clusters

0.5% 27,000 0.21 Skye and Lochalsh (1.01) Sutherland (-0.11) Rural Areas: Scotland:Highlands and Islands Rural Areas: Coast and Country:

Remoter England and Wales



(FAMILY 1) **Rural Areas**

GROUP B

Figure 6.2 shows that the **Coast and Country** Group is distinctive by geographical location – peripheral to the main centres of population in England and Wales and dominantly to the west and north.

Coast and Country has the second highest Group value for agricultural work. It has a mature population with the highest Group value for people aged 45 to 64, and the second highest value for those aged 65 and over. The lowest Group value for use of public transport and the second lowest values for the Black and Asian groups put the Coast and Country Group at the end of a geographical and socio-economic continuum from Inner London.

Coast and Country had the highest rates of population growth for any Group in both the 1981–91 and 1991–94 periods, although the rate dropped a little after 1991. Absolute gains of population were, however, the second largest after the Prospering Areas: Growth Areas Group in both periods.

In contrast with the **Rural Areas: Scotland** Group, the value for local authority housing is below the national average, and a higher proportion of people live in households with cars, but otherwise the Group as a whole shares relatively low values for deprivation indicators with the Scotland Group.

Health authorities in the Group (of which Cornwall and Scilly was most typical) are found in the remoter and most rural parts of England and Wales. There is no representation of areas from Devon or Shropshire or from East Anglia or other parts of Southern England. This gives a slightly less well-off population in the Health Authority Group compared with the Local Authority Group.

> FA R

Coast and Country

Key Facts	
Number of districts	68
% of GB population	8.9%
Average Population of districts	72,000
Population change (annual rate) 1981–91	0.75
Range maximum 1981–91	Suffolk Coastal (1.69)
Range minimum 1981–91	Teesdale (–0.15)
Population change (annual rate) 1991–94	0.66
Nearest Groups	Maturer Areas: Resort and Retirement
	Rural Areas: Mixed Urban and Rural



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(FAMILY 1) **Rural Areas**

GROUP B Coast and Country

Remoter England and Wales contains some of the most rural parts of Britain south of the Border. Much of mid and west Wales and the Marchers falls into the Cluster, and this area contains the most typical district – South Shropshire. North Devon and Cornwall, and parts of the northern Pennines also lie in the Cluster. Whilst hill farming and more traditional farming areas characterise much of the Cluster, four districts in Lincolnshire and Humberside are characterised by modern farming.

The Cluster as a whole had marginally the highest rate of population growth 1981–91 and 1991–94 in Coast and Country Group, and there was a net absolute gain of population between 1981–94 equivalent to that of over two average sized districts in the Cluster.

The value for employment in agriculture is the second highest for a Cluster. High values for large dwellings, rooms per person, and for people aged 45 to 65 and over 65 indicate an ageing population and perhaps depopulation. The value for people in households without cars is relatively low, and the use of public transport is the lowest in any Cluster.

The Cluster has a relatively large core of statistically similar districts, but there is a tail of relatively untypical districts, with the geographical outlier of Teesdale in the northern Pennines the least typical.

PEOPLE 65 AND OVER ASIAN GROUP BLACK GROUP LONG TERM ILLNESS LONE PARENTS LONE CARERS SINGLES DINKIES SOCIAL CLASS 1 AND 2 SOCIAL CLASS 4 AND 5 UNEMPLOYMENT AGRICULTURE MANUFACTURING FINANCE & SERVICES PUBLIC TRANSPORT WITHOUT CARS 2 OR MORE CARS LOCAL AUTHORITY OWNER OCCUPIERS LARGE DWELLINGS

MILY	GROUP	Health authorities (and distance from cluster centroid)			
ral Areas	Coast and Country	Cornwall & Scilly	0.31735	North Yorkshire	0.45843
urrieue		East Dyfed	0.48047	Pembrokeshire	0.55322
		Exeter & North Devon	0.33159	Powys	0.4363
		Gwynedd	0.48172	Somerset	0.37645
		Herefordshire	0.35116		

FAMILY	GROUP	CLUSTER	Local authorities (and distance from cluster centroid)				
Rural Areas	Coast and Country	Remoter England and Wales	Brecknock Carmarthen Ceredigion Dinefwr East Lindsey East Yorkshire Eden Glyndwr Leominster Mid Devon Modragmerychire	0.4938 0.53621 0.67931 0.63014 0.50594 0.41622 0.46618 0.33825 0.41318 0.38768 0.38464	North Cornwall North Devon North Shropshire Radnor South Herefordshire South Holland South Shropshire Teesdale Torridge West Devon West Lindsey	0.3293 0.4110 0.3770 0.5013 0.7043 0.7743 0.3243 0.3243 0.3988 0.4448 0.3735	

Key Facts

Nearest Clusters

THE ONS CLASSIFICATION OF LOCAL AND HEALTH AUTHORITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN

6. Portraits of Families/Groups/Clusters

CLUSTER 3

Remoter England and Wales

Number of districts 22 % of GB population Average population of districts Population change (annual rate) 1981–91 0.80 Range maximum 1981–91 Range minimum 1981–91 Population change (annual rate) 1991–94 0.75

2.3% 56,000 North Cornwall (1.38) Teesdale (-0.15)

Rural Areas: Coast and Country: Heritage Coast Rural Areas: Coast and Country: Accessible Amenity



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6. Portraits of Families/Groups/Clusters

(FAMILY 1) **Rural Areas**

GROUP B Coast and Country

The Heritage Coast Cluster is distinctive as much by location of the districts as by its statistical profile.

Districts in the Cluster are found in the 'Celtic' peninsulas of North Wales, Pembroke, and Cornwall, with one outlier in North Somerset and a second in North Norfolk. All are coastal, with small seaports and traditions of seafaring, fishing, and extractive industries; farming is generally on a small scale. The areas are now highly valued for amenity and have developing seasonal leisure industries and various 'alternative life style' enterprises together with holiday homes.

There are relatively high values for older people; values for dependents with lone carers, long-term illness, and unemployment are above the national average, and the value for households which have no central heating is the second highest in any Cluster. These are not prosperous parts of Britain.

Carrick in Cornwall is the most typical district, and there is a steady increase in statistical distance to the least typical - Arfon in North Wales.

Key Fact

Nearest Clusters

Accessible Amenity

ntry Heritag	ge Coast
Key Facts	
Number of districts	15
% of GB population	1.7%
Average population of districts	61,000
Population change (annual rate) 1981–91	0.79
Range maximum 1981–91	Caradon (1.44)
Range minimum 1981–91	Ynys Mon – Isle of Anglesey (0.3
Population change (annual rate) 1991–94	0.30

CLUSTER 5

Rural Areas: Coast and County: Maturer Areas: Resort and Retirement: Traditional Seaside Towns

Key variables PEOPLE 65 AND OVER ASIAN GROUP BLACK GROUP LONG TERM ILLNESS LONE PARENTS LONE CARERS DINKIES SOCIAL CLASS 1 AND 2 SOCIAL CLASS 4 AND 5 UNEMPLOYMENT AGRICULTURE MANUFACTURING FINANCE & SERVICES PUBLIC TRANSPORT WITHOUT CARS 2 OR MORE CARS LOCAL AUTHORITY OWNER OCCUPIERS LARGE DWELLINGS

FAMILY	GROUP	CLUSTER	Local authorities (and d	istance from cluster c	entroid)	
Rural Areas	Coast and Country	Heritage Coast	Aberconwy Arfon Caradon Carrick Colwyn Dwyfor Kerrier Meirionnydd	0.48304 0.73186 0.43439 0.35924 0.49085 0.59688 0.38251 0.42277	North Norfolk Penwith Preseli Pembrokeshire Restormel South Pembrokeshire West Somerset Ynys Mon-Isle of Anglesey Isles of Scilly	0.58954 0.45775 0.51832 0.49764 0.4632 0.67911 0.4433 n/a

(FAMILY 1) **Rural Areas**

GROUP B Coast and Country

The large and homogenous Accessible Amenity Cluster is, like the Heritage Coast, distinctive as much by its geographical location as by its statistical profile – generally the most prospering in the Rural Areas Family.

Figure 6.2 shows a very widespread distribution from the Border between Scotland and England to the southern tip of Devon, with districts loosely arranged around the central and more populous parts of England between these and the most rural areas. There are two outlying districts in Scotland in similar locations. The Cluster contains many areas of high amenity with historic small towns and villages - environments which attract some retired people and associated development.

Growth in population continued at a consistent rate throughout the period 1981-94 (the fourth fastest rate in any Cluster during 1991-94), and a quarter of a million more people lived in the districts in the Cluster by the end of the period.

This is a Cluster with few exceptional values, but there is a relatively high value for people over 65. Values for social classes 1 and 2, large dwellings, and households with two or more cars are above the GB averages. The value for employment in finance and services is also slightly above average - unusual for the Rural Areas Family, and reflecting the presence of larger service centres.

Purbeck in Dorset is the most typical district of a homogeneous Cluster. The least typical district is Castle Morpeth in Northumberland which is a geographical outlier.

GROU

Coast and Country

Rural Areas

CLUSTER

Local authorities (and Castle Morpeth **Accessible Amenity** Chester Chichester Cotswold Craven Derbyshire Dales East Dorset Fylde Hambleton Harrogate Lewes Malvern Hills Monmouth New Forest North Dorset North East Fife

Key Facts

SINGLES DINKIES

THE ONS CLASSIFICATION OF LOCAL AND HEALTH AUTHORITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN

6. Portraits of Families/Groups/Clusters

CLUSTER 7 Accessible Amenity

Number of districts 31 % of GB population Average population of districts Population change (annual rate) 1981–91 0.72 Range maximum 1981–91 Range minimum 1981–91 Population change (annual rate) 1991–94 0.73 Nearest Clusters

5.0% 88,000 Suffolk Coastal (1.69) North Kesteven (-0.01) Prospering Areas: Growth Areas: Market Towns Rural Areas: Mixed Urban and Rural: Towns in Country



istance from cluster centroid)				
0 69074	North Kesteven	0.47665		
0.45824	Purbeck	0.31449		
0.34737	Ryedale	0.51781		
0.4493	Salisbury	0.52855		
0.46238	Shrewsbury and Atcham	0.37506		
0.48486	South Hams	0.42663		
0.62417	South Lakeland	0.44642		
0 57724	Suffolk Coastal	0.40675		
0.51542	Taunton Deane	0.41443		
0.3786	Teignbridge	0.38207		
0.46796	Tweeddale	0.52519		
0.42054	Tynedale	0.38624		
0.44157	Wealden	0.47941		
0.37048	West Dorset	0.44731		
0.40579	Woodspring	0.39991		
0.5010				

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6. Portraits of Families/Groups/Clusters

(FAMILY 1) **Rural Areas**

GROUP C **Mixed Urban and Rural**

The Mixed Urban and Rural Group is transitional, as the name suggests, in both socio-economic and geographical terms between the most rural parts of Britain and the main centres of population. Many of the districts are quite rural in physical character, but, compared with other Groups in the Rural Areas Family, there is a larger admixture of industry – current and past - and built-up areas, including some quite large market towns. The average population of districts in the Group is considerably larger than the other two Groups in the Rural Areas Family, reflecting the more urbanised character.

Population growth between 1981–94 added some quarter of a million people, although the rate of growth dropped after 1991 and population growth generally was less than in the Coast and Country Group.

The level of agricultural employment is above the national average, but so are levels in primary production and manufacturing. The Group is characterised by what might be termed stable, 'small scale' communities. Employment in finance and services is the second lowest in any Group, indicating the relative lack of service centres. The value for migrants is second lowest, and the Group has the lowest level of singles. The Group has below average values on the deprivation indicators, but the values of the prosperity indicators are not high.

Health authorities in the Group (of which Shropshire is most typical) have fewer of the more rural areas such as parts of Somerset, Lincolnshire and East Anglia, and tend to comprise of larger towns with rural hinterlands. This gives a slightly more urban character to the health authority Group compared with the Local Authority Group, with, for example, more terraced housing and greater use of public transport.

Key Facts	
Number of districts	44
% of GB population	7.6%
Average population of districts	95,000
Population change (annual rate) 1981–91	0.51
Range maximum 1981–91	Fenland (1.28)
Range minimum 1981–91	Ellesmere Port and Neston (–0.12)
Population change (annual rate) 1991–94	0.39
Nearest Groups	Urban Centres: Mixed Economies
	Prospering Areas: Growth Areas

Key variables



re R	
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(FAMILY 1) **Rural Areas**

GROUP C Mixed Urban and Rural

Towns in Country is a transitional grouping, both in socioeconomic terms and in geographical location between the most rural parts of Britain and the major centres of populations. The districts are mainly found in the southern half of England, with a swathe of nine from Leicestershire to Suffolk, and a group of four in Somerset and West Wiltshire.

The Cluster has almost double the national value of agricultural employment, and shows other 'rural' characteristics such as low values for use of public transport and for purpose-built flats. Otherwise there are few exceptional values, but the values in deprivation indicators are below national averages, and values in prosperity indicators are a little above average.

The Mendip district of Somerset is the most typical of the Cluster, and, although St Edmundsbury district in Suffolk is least typical, Towns in Country is the most homogeneous Cluster of any - 18 districts, each a mixture of one or more fair size towns with rural and agricultural hinterlands.

Key Facts Number of districts % of GB population Range maximum 1981–91 Range minimum 1981-91 Nearest Clusters

Key variables

PEOPLE 65 AND OVER ASIAN GROUP BLACK GROUP LONG TERM ILLNESS LONE PARENTS SOCIAL CLASS 1 AND 2 SOCIAL CLASS 4 AND 5 UNEMPLOYMENT AGRICULTURE MANUFACTURING FINANCE & SERVICES PUBLIC TRANSPORT WITHOUT CARS 2 OR MORE CARS LOCAL AUTHORITY OWNER OCCUPIERS LARGE DWELLINGS

FAMILY	GROUP	Health authorities (and dista	nce from cluster	centroid)	troid)			
Rural Areas	Mixed Urban and	Chester	0.39572	North Worcestershire	0.38835			
	Rural	Clywd	0.44	Shropshire	0.27534			
	nuru	Dudley	0.55648	South Derbyshire	0.3324			
		Leicestershire	0.46353	South & East Cheshire	0.47137			
		Northamptonshire	0.3875	South Lancashire	0.36218			
		North Cumbria	0.43531	South Staffordshire	0.34061			
		North Derbyshire	0.40238	Suffolk	0.4075			
		North Nottinghamshire	0.43663	Warwickshire	0.32205			
		North West Anglia	0.38358					



THE ONS CLASSIFICATION OF LOCAL AND HEALTH AUTHORITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN

6. Portraits of Families/Groups/Clusters

CLUSTER 4 Towns in Country

18 Average population of districts Population change (annual rate) 1981–91 0.87 Population change (annual rate) 1991–94 0.56

28% 85,000 Fenland (1.28) Forest of Dean (0.36) Rural Areas: Mixed Urban and Rural: Industrial Margins Rural Areas: Coast and Country: Accessible Amenity



distance f	rom cluster c	entroid)	
	0.37202	Melton	0.34927
	0.44559	Mendip	0.24715
	0.29737	Mid Suffolk	0.42492
	0.36962	Oswestry	0.38878
	0.4235	Sedgemoor	0.32073
	0.46444	South Kesteven	0.28141
	0.33543	South Somerset	0.29484
	0.46466	St. Edmundsbury	0.47077
Norfolk	0.42375	West Wiltshire	0.35519

6. Portraits of Families/Groups/Clusters

(FAMILY 1) Rural Areas

GROUP C Mixed Urban and Rural

The **Industrial Margins** are the least 'rural' Cluster in the **Rural Areas** Family. Located dominantly in the North Midlands, they are on the fringes of major cities and centres of population. They contain some locally important industrial and mining areas – currently or in the past – and employment in agriculture is actually a little below the national average. Nevertheless, the socio-economic character of the **Industrial Margins** is akin to more obviously rural areas.

Perhaps a description of stable 'smaller scale' communities best characterises the Cluster, typically those in mining and industrial areas – the **Industrial Margins** has the second highest Cluster value for employment in primary production, whilst the values for migrants and employment in finance and services are also the second lowest in a Cluster. Values for deprivation indicators are below national averages, with the exception of a marginally above national average value for long-term illness (typically found in association with mining and manufacturing employment), although values for prosperity indicators are not high.

The district of Alyn and Deeside is the most typical of the Cluster; West Lancashire is the least typical, but overall the Cluster is one of the most homogeneous. Some districts in the Cluster would be considered almost entirely 'urban' in character – Dudley in the West Midlands, and the geographical outlier of Havant in Hampshire are the most obvious examples. But neither are distant from the cluster centroid in statistical terms – and there are clearly socio-economic characteristics which make these districts distinctive from neighbouring 'urban' areas.

CLUSTER 9 nd Rural Industrial Margins

ey Facts	
umber of districts	26
of GB population	4.9%
verage population of districts	103,000
opulation change (annual rate) 1991–94	0.31
inge maximum 1981–91	Glanford (0.76)
inge minimum 1981–91	Ellesmere Port and Neston (-0.12)
opulation change (annual rate) 1991–94	0.29
earest Clusters	Rural Areas: Mixed Urban and Rura
	Towns in Country
	Prospering Areas: Satellite Towns:
	Accessible Amonity



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(FAMILY 2)

Prospering Areas

The **Prospering Areas** Family has well above national average values in contemporary indicators of prosperity and good housing. It has low employment, high availability of cars, high proportions of the highly qualified and social classes 1 and 2. It has the highest levels of owner occupation and large dwellings, and has the lowest level of households without central heating. Conversely, the Family has the lowest values for the deprivation indicators, for example, in dependents with lone carers, children with lone parents, and long-term illness.

Prospering Areas are geographically concentrated in central and southern England outside the metropolitan areas. Elsewhere, distribution is sporadic, with only a handful in the northern half of Britain, and none at all in Wales or in the south-west peninsula. **Prospering Areas** had the second fastest 1981–91 growth rate among the Families, and the fastest for 1991–94 when the rate increased. The **Prospering Areas** also had the largest absolute increases in population in both the 1981–91 and 1991–94 periods.

The **Growth Areas** Group in particular has a relatively young population and is mostly located in areas with open countryside and expanding smaller towns, in general extending away from the **Most Prosperous** Group which is most highly polarised in socio-economic terms and is concentrated around the south and west of London in the parts of the Home Counties where the well-off made their homes and commuted to London. The socioeconomic and geographical division between the Groups within the Family may therefore be reflecting a shift towards growth in de-centralised workplaces supported by very high levels of car availability. PEOPLE 65 AND OVER ASIAN GROUP BLACK GROUP LONG TERM ILLNESS LONE PARENTS LONE CARERS SINGLES DINKIES SOCIAL CLASS 1 AND 2 SOCIAL CLASS 4 AND 5 UNEMPLOYMENT AGRICULTURE MANUFACTURING FINANCE & SERVICES PUBLIC TRANSPORT WITHOUT CARS 2 OR MORE CARS LOCAL AUTHORITY OWNER OCCUPIERS LARGE DWELLINGS

Key Facts Number of districts

% of GB population

Key variables

FAMILY	GROUP	CLUSTER	Local authorities (and distance	e from cluster o	centroid)	
Rural Areas	Mixed Urban and	Industrial Margins	Allerdale	0.52686	Havant	0.4261
	Rural		Alyn and Deeside	0.3115	Newark and Sherwood	0.32213
			Amber Valley	0.42957	Newcastle-under-Lyme	0.34497
			Bassetlaw	0.42697	North East Derbyshire	0.44955
			Cannock Chase	0.56023	North Warwickshire	0.32891
			Cleethorpes	0.4617	North West Leicestershire	0.35296
			Crewe and Nantwich	0.33671	Nuneaton and Bedworth	0.54158
			Delyn	0.35925	South Derbyshire	0.38215
			Dudley	0.5127	Staffordshire Moorlands	0.48116
			East Staffordshire	0.39099	Swale	0.46612
			Ellesmere Port and Neston	0.43553	Vale Royal	0.5211
			Erewash	0.47682	West Lancashire	0.57537
			Glanford	0.56695	Wyre Forest	0 33875



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6. Portraits of Families/Groups/Clusters

Average populationZLEPAverage population of districts106,0Population change (annual rate)1981–91Range maximum1981–91Range minimum1981–91HavePopulation change (annual rate)1991–940.56

22.2% 106,000 0.52 Kincardine and Deeside (2.41) Havering (-0.41)



6. Portraits of Families/Groups/Clusters

(FAMILY 2) **Prospering Areas**

GROUP E Most Prosperous

The **Most Prosperous** Group of districts is strongly linked to Greater London, surrounding the boundaries of the former Greater London Council (GLC) to the south, west, and north west, but not including any London Boroughs. They are the parts of the Home Counties where traditionally the well-off made their homes and travelled to work in London. The geographic outliers in the Group represent the same type of relationship with other major cities where there is similar socio-economic polarisation.

The traditional picture of commuters boarding city-bound trains may be less true now (only 13 per cent of journeys to work are by any form of public transport), and much more employment may be found in decentralised workplaces within the Home Counties, but the indicators of high status and prosperity remain. The Group has, for example, the highest values for social classes 1 and 2, and the highly qualified, also the highest values for owner occupation and households with two or more cars. Conversely the Group has, for example, the lowest values for unemployment, dependents with lone carers, children with single parents, long-term illness, and households with no central heating.

The small Cluster of **Concentrations of Prosperity** is distinctive by an even greater degree of socio-economic polarisation. The members of the Cluster around London adjoin the Growth Corridors Cluster, share the same attributes of prosperity, and perhaps could be seen as a pinnacle of their type.

Health authorities in the Group (the most typical of which is East Surrey) are predominantly from in and around Surrey, and the contrast with the local authority Group is quite marked: there are fewer households with two or more cars and fewer large dwellings (although the values are the highest among the Health Authority Groups), and there are more indications of urban character.

Key Facts	
Number of districts	27
% of GB population	4.8%
Average population of districts	98,000
Population change (annual rate) 1981–91	0.36
Range maximum 1981–91	Wokingham (1.96)
Range minimum 1981–91	Brentwood (–0.22)
Population change (annual rate) 1991–94	0.61
Nearest Groups	Prospering Areas: Growth Areas
	Maturer Areas: Resort and Retiremen





(FAMILY 2) **Prospering Areas**

The Concentrations of Prosperity districts are six which exhibit more high and low values than any other Cluster, and reflect an extreme degree of socio-economic polarisation in two widely distant parts of Britain. First, a concentration of high status development in four districts on the western fringes of Greater London. Secondly, two districts in greater Glasgow -Eastwood and Bearsden & Milngavie - which are socially segregated from surrounding areas. The fact that the districts in the Cluster have relatively small populations within much larger agglomerations of population indicates that the district boundaries are isolating a particular sub-set of population within the broader agglomerations.

GROUP E

Most Prosperous

Key Facts

Number of districts

% of GB population

Nearest Clusters

Key variables

The Concentrations of Prosperity had the second highest rate of population growth 1981-91 among all Clusters, and, although the rate of growth fell after 1991, it was still the third highest.

The Cluster has a relatively young population, a substantial proportion of whom exhibit attributes of contemporary prosperity: it has the highest Cluster values for households with two or more cars, social classes 1 and 2, owner occupation, and large dwellings. There are high values for employment in finance and services, women working, and households with dual earners/no children. Conversely the Cluster has, for example, the lowest values for dependents with lone carers, children with single parents, social classes 4 and 5, renting from a local authority, and long-term illness.

Surrey Heath - Camberley to Chobham - is the most typical district, and forms a very homogeneous group with the other three nearby districts in the Cluster. The two Scottish districts are significantly further away from the cluster centroid, but are more like the southern group than any other districts elsewhere in Britain.

PEOPLE 65 AND OVER ASIAN GROUP BLACK GROUP LONG TERM ILLNESS LONE PARENTS LONE CARERS SINGLES DINKIES SOCIAL CLASS 1 AND 2 SOCIAL CLASS 4 AND 5 UNEMPLOYMENT AGRICULTURE MANUFACTURING FINANCE & SERVICES PUBLIC TRANSPORT WITHOUT CARS 2 OR MORE CARS LOCAL AUTHORITY OWNER OCCUPIERS LARGE DWELLINGS

0.4962
e 0.4033
0.3367
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THE ONS CLASSIFICATION OF LOCAL AND HEALTH AUTHORITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN

6. Portraits of Families/Groups/Clusters

CLUSTER 23

6

Concentrations of Prosperity

Average population of districts Population change (annual rate) 1981–91 1.01 Range maximum 1981-91 Range minimum 1981–91 Population change (annual rate) 1991–94 0.58

0.9% 82,000 Wokingham (1.96) Chiltern (-0.10) Prospering Areas: Most Prosperous: Established High Status Prospering Areas: Growth Areas: Areas with Transient Population



0.69306	Hart	0.44006
0.44083	Surrey Heath	0.4286
0.59466	Wokingham	0.45199

6. Portraits of Families/Groups/Clusters

(FAMILY 2) **Prospering Areas**

GROUP E Most Prosperous

Areas of Established High Status lie prominently around the southern and north western margins of Greater London (but not within the former GLC boundaries) and, most notably, in a continuous southern belt from Guildford to Tunbridge Wells. There are outliers in Rushcliffe to the south of Nottingham, Macclesfield to the south of Manchester, and Beverley to the north and west of Hull.

The socio-economic profile closely mirrors that of the **Concentrations of Prosperity**, but with less marked extremes in virtually all variables. The Cluster has a somewhat maturer age profile, and the fact that many of the districts contain substantial self-contained towns such as Winchester, St Albans or Macclesfield ensures that there is more of a cross-section of population.

Nevertheless, the Cluster has the second highest values for social classes 1 and 2, households with two or more cars, and large dwellings. It has the second lowest values for social classes 4 and 5, and long-term illness.

The district of Tandridge in eastern Surrey is the most typical, with two-thirds of the districts in the Cluster showing a strong homogeneity; the district of South Bucks – the least typical – is still relatively close to the cluster centroid.

Key Facts	
Number of districts	21
% of GB population	3.9%
Average population of districts	102,000
Population change (annual rate) 1981–91	0.21
Range maximum 1981–91	Horsham (0.95)
Range minimum 1981–91	Brentwood (-0.22)
Population change (annual rate) 1991–94	0.60
Nearest Clusters	Prospering Areas: Growth Areas:
	Market Towns
	Prospering Areas: Growth Areas:
	Growth Corridors

CLUSTER 24

Established High Status



FAMILY	GROUP	CLUSTER	Local authorities (and distance fr	om cluster c	entroid)	
Prospering Areas	Most Prosperous	Established High Status	Brentwood	0.3748	Rushcliffe	0.30808
			East Yorks. Borough of Beverley	0.51448	Sevenoaks	0.36507
			Elmbridge	0.45236	South Bucks	0.54567
			Epsom and Ewell	0.40314	St. Albans	0.41089
			Guildford	0.33443	Tandridge	0.25958
			Hertsmere	0.51976	Three Rivers	0.32952
			Horsham	0.32714	Tunbridge Wells	0.33291
			Macclesfield	0.45225	Waverley	0.36615
			Mid Sussex	0.27812	Winchester	0.40719
			Mole Valley	0.37852	Windsor and Maidenhead	0.35289
			Reigate and Banstead	0.34659		



(FAMILY 2) **Prospering Areas**

The Growth Areas form the most populous of the Groups. They lie predominantly in central and southern England, with a secondary grouping around Greater Manchester. With the exception of two districts, the Group is not represented in Scotland; it is largely absent from the north and east of England, and it is entirely absent from Wales and from the south-west peninsula.

GROUP D

Growth Areas

In general, districts are geographically large, with quite extensive areas of countryside and no major urban areas. But the socio-economic profile of the Group is predominantly urban. Small towns and villages have grown, and high levels of car availability tally with car dependency in such areas. The Growth Areas had the largest absolute increases in population 1981-91 and 1991-94 among the Groups, although only the third highest Growth rates among Groups.

The Group is prospering, but perhaps also aspiring. It has the highest level of women working among the Groups, the highest level of dual income/no children households, and the second lowest unemployment rate. Only one household in ten does not have central heating. Values for deprivation indicators are well below national levels, with second lowest values for Groups in long-term illness, children with lone parents, and dependents with lone carers. Although the Group has the second lowest value for large families, it has the highest value for persons per household - reflecting low proportions of single person households across the age ranges.

Within the Group, the socio-economically similar Growth Corridors and Market Towns Clusters are distinguished by a South-East/Midlands regional divide, and by the relative importance of employment in services or manufacturing. The Satellite Towns Cluster is characterised by a higher level of manufacturing employment, and the Metropolitan Overspill Cluster is most suburban in character.

FAMILY	GROUP
Prospering Areas	Most Prosperous

PEOPLE 65 AND OVER ASIAN GROUP

Key variables

Key Facts

% of GB population

Nearest Groups

BLACK GROUP LONG TERM ILLNESS LONE PARENTS LONE CARERS SINGLES DINKIES SOCIAL CLASS 1 AND 2 SOCIAL CLASS 4 AND 5 UNEMPLOYMENT AGRICULTURE MANUFACTURING FINANCE & SERVICES PUBLIC TRANSPORT WITHOUT CARS 2 OR MORE CARS LOCAL AUTHORITY OWNER OCCUPIERS LARGE DWELLINGS

Local Authorities Group.

East & North Hertfordshire Gloucestershire

luntingdon Mid Downs

Health authorities (and dista

Bedfordshire Berkshire **Bristol & District** Buckinghamshire Cambridge

Hillingdon

THE ONS CLASSIFICATION OF LOCAL AND HEALTH AUTHORITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN

6. Portraits of Families/Groups/Clusters

88



Number of districts Average population of districts Population change (annual rate) 1991–94 0.57 Range maximum 1981–91 Range minimum 1981-91

17.4% 108,000 Kincardine and Deeside (2.41) Havering (-0.41) Population change (annual rate) 1991–94 0.55

Rural Areas: Mixed Urban and Rural Prospering Areas: Most Prosperous



Health authorities in the Group (of which Mid Downs is most typical) are dominantly in the south-east of England, and the two northernmost are the relatively better off areas of Stockport and Solihull. The Health Authorities Group has a somewhat more urban profile, particularly in terms of housing, than the

nce from cluster	centroid)	
0.47646	North Essex	0.30866
0.37846	North & Mid Hampshire	0.38336
0.36087	Oxfordshire	0.39431
0.38519	Solihull	0.52649
0.54781	South West Hertfordshire	0.33394
0.32372	Stockport	0.45439
0.39662	West Kent	0.34114
0.60054	Wiltshire & Bath	0.29801
0.53582	Worcester & District	0.42423
0.29083		

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6. Portraits of Families/Groups/Clusters

(FAMILY 2) **Prospering Areas**

GROUP D Growth Areas

Key Facts

Number of districts

% of GB population

Nearest Clusters

Key variables

PEOPLE 65 AND OVER

LONG TERM ILLNESS

SOCIAL CLASS 1 AND 2

SOCIAL CLASS 4 AND 5

UNEMPLOYMENT

MANUFACTURING

FINANCE & SERVICES

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

WITHOUT CARS

2 OR MORE CARS

LOCAL AUTHORITY

OWNER OCCUPIERS

LARGE DWELLINGS

AGRICULTURE

ASIAN GROUP

BLACK GROUP

LONE PARENTS

LONE CARERS

DINKIES

Average population of districts

Range maximum 1981-91

Range minimum 1981–91

Population change (annual rate) 1981–91 0.36

Population change (annual rate) 1991–94 0.50

The Satellite Towns form a discontinuous band across the middle of England from Lancashire to Essex, with Poole in Dorset as the only geographical 'outlier'. Some, like Rugby, the most typical district in the Cluster, or Worcester, Kettering and Colchester, are free-standing centres, but of a local rather than sub-regional importance. Others like Broxtowe on the western side of Nottingham – the second most typical – contain the better-off suburbs and commuter villages around major cities.

The prosperity indicators are above the national average, with owner occupation particularly higher, and the value for women working is the highest for any Cluster – linked to the relatively high value for dual income/no children households. The value for manufacturing employment is one of the highest for any Cluster, distinguishing Satellite Towns from others in the Family.

Some two-thirds of the districts in the Cluster are relatively close to the centroid, and only a few are some distance from the centroid, with the districts which form the southern suburbs of Leicester least typical.

CLUSTER 8

Satellite Towns

24

5.5%

126.000

Poole (1.17)

Trafford (-0.27)

Industrial Margins

Towns in Country

Rural Areas: Mixed Urban and Rural:

Rural Areas: Mixed Urban and Rural:



(FAMILY 2) **Prospering Areas**

GROUP D **Growth Areas**

The Growth Corridors form a continuous arc from Cambridgeshire to the Solent, with subsidiary groupings along the M4 corridor westwards to the Severn and discontinuously around the outer fringes of the built-up area of London. The Cluster is limited to southern England, and might be seen as a reflection of the dominance and outwards expansion of London, with some of the most marked economic and population growth.

Although the Growth Corridors had only the sixth fastest rate of population growth 1981-91 (and the fifth fastest 1991-94), the absolute increase in population 1981-94 of some 315,000 was almost the largest in any Cluster and was the equivalent of adding another three averaged sized districts in the areas covered by the Cluster.

Most of the districts in the Cluster are spatially extensive with quite large areas of countryside, but agricultural employment is below the national average, and employment in finances and services is above average. The Growth Corridors have the highest value for any Cluster for dual income/no children households, the second highest value for women working, a high value for households with two or more cars, and the second lowest value for people in households without cars.

Values for the deprivation indicators of unemployment, dependents with lone carers, and long-term illness are low. In all, the picture is of a youthful and prospering population with high levels of employment, dependent on the availability of cars.

Aylesbury Vale, at geographic mid-point of the main 'Growth Corridor', is the most typical district, and nearly all the districts in the Cluster are relatively close to the centroid. The least typical by some distance is Bracknell Forest in Berkshire, which

GROUP

Growth Areas

FAMIL V

Prospering Areas

CLUSTER

Growth Corridors

DINKIES SOCIAL CLASS 1 AND 2 SOCIAL CLASS 4 AND 5 **LINEMPLOYMENT** AGRICULTURE MANUFACTURING FINANCE & SERVICES PUBLIC TRANSPORT WITHOUT CARS 2 OR MORE CARS LOCAL AUTHORITY OWNER OCCUPIERS LARGE DWELLINGS

Local authorities (and dista

Basingstoke and Deane **Bracknell Forest** Chelmsford Dacorum East Hampshire East Hertfordshire Eastleigh Fareham Huntingdonshire Maidstone Mid Bedfordshire Newbury

Aylesbury Vale

FAMILY	GROUP	CLUSTER	Local authorities (and distant	ce from cluster c	entroid)	
Prospering Areas	Growth Areas	Satellite Towns	Blaby	0.63277	North Hertfordshire	0.4229
			Braintree	0.38868	Oadby and Wigston	0.55286
			Broxtowe	0.30453	Poole	0.5469
			Bury	0.38642	Rugby	0.2737
			Charnwood	0.38013	Solihull	0.45338
			Chorley	0.36886	South Ribble	0.41162
			Colchester	0.46251	Stockport	0.32896
			Gedling	0.33673	Trafford	0.5097
			High Peak	0.45196	Warrington	0.43928
			Hinckley and Bosworth	0.5023	Warwick	0.48399
			Kettering	0.37758	Welwyn Hatfield	0.5708
			North Bedfordshire	0.41371	Worcester	0.46179



Key Facts

Number of districts

Nearest Clusters

Key variables

ASIAN GROUP

BLACK GROUP

LONE PARENTS

LONE CARERS

THE ONS CLASSIFICATION OF LOCAL AND HEALTH AUTHORITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN

6. Portraits of Families/Groups/Clusters



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% of GB population Average population of districts Population change (annual rate) 1981–91 Range maximum 1981–91 Range minimum 1981–91 Population change (annual rate) 1991–94

5.5% 116,000 0.86 Huntingdonshire (1.61) Wycombe (0.16) 0.69 Prospering Areas: Growth Areas: Market Towns Prospering Areas: Most Prosperous: Established High Status



may be somewhat atypical as the only district in the Cluster which was substantially developed by a New Town Corporation.

ice	from cluster c	entroid)	
	0.23247	Northavon	0.35346
	0.34966	North Wiltshire	0.35695
	0.61443	Runnymede	0.48465
	0.33901	South Bedfordshire	0.48523
	0.40237	South Cambridgeshire	0.41066
	0.33375	South Northamptonshire	0.43408
	0.31864	South Oxfordshire	0.39435
	0.40841	Test Valley	0.24332
	0.42539	Tonbridge and Malling	0.34717
	0.41608	Vale of White Horse	0.35632
	0.35201	West Oxfordshire	0.2955
	0.27081	Woking	0.44057
	0.27516	Wycombe	0.39619

6. Portraits of Families/Groups/Clusters

(FAMILY 2) **Prospering Areas**

GROUP D Growth Areas

The small Cluster of Areas with Transient Population includes seven diverse and widely scattered districts, none of which are particularly close to the cluster centroid.

They are distinctive among the Group and Family by a combination of a high value for migrants – the second highest in any Cluster – with a well above average value for agricultural employment. The Areas have the fastest growth rates 1981–91 and 1991–94 among the Clusters. The population is youthful, and combines the second lowest unemployment rate in any Cluster with the second lowest value for dependents with lone carers and with a low value for children with single parents.

Five of the districts in the Cluster are in England, and all have armed forces' bases, including Cherwell - the most typical, although they are by no means the only districts with such bases. The remaining two districts surround Aberdeen, and their inclusion in the Cluster reflects the oil based boom in that area.

The Cluster combines some characteristics of the **Rural Areas** Family with high levels of migration – transients in the case of armed forces' bases – and population growth. It is indicative that the least typical district, Rushmoor (Aldershot) in Hampshire, is small in area and without rural land, and has not shared in population growth.

Key Facts Number of districts 7 % of GB population 0.9% Average population of districts 71 000 Population change (annual rate) 1981–91 1.11 Range maximum 1981-91 Kincardine and Deeshire (2.41) Range minimum 1981-91 Rushmoor (-0.03) Population change (annual rate) 1991–94 1.00 Nearest Clusters Prospering Areas: Growth Areas: Growth Corridors Rural Areas: Mixed Urban and Rural: Towns in Country

CLUSTER 22

Areas with Transient Populations

Key variables



(FAMILY 2) **Prospering Areas**

GROUP D **Growth Areas**

The districts in the Metropolitan Overspill Cluster lie around Greater London, with the single exception of Kingswood to the east of Bristol. Two of the three London Boroughs included lie on the eastern margins of Greater London, giving a predominant grouping of seven districts in Essex and immediately neighbouring areas.

It has the second highest values in any Cluster for owner occupation and social class 3 non-manual. It has high values for women working, households with dual income/no children, and with two or more cars, but it has a low value for students. Also within the Family it is characterised by use of public transport, with almost twice the value of any other Cluster in the Family.

Levels in deprivation indicators are below national average, and the overall picture is of white collar commuters and modest prosperity. Population in the Cluster hardly grew 1981-91, although the rate of increase rose a little after 1991.

Broxbourne in Hertfordshire is the most typical district, and there is a fairly constant increase in distances to the cluster centroid until Spelthorne in north Surrey - the least typical.

Key Facts Number of districts % of GB population Average population of districts Range maximum 1981–91 Range minimum 1981–91 Population change (annual rate) 1991–94 0.31 Nearest Clusters

Key variables

PEOPLE 65 AND OVER ASIAN GROUP BLACK GROUP LONG TERM ILLNESS LONE PARENTS LONE CARERS SINGLES DINKIES SOCIAL CLASS 1 AND 2 SOCIAL CLASS 4 AND 5 UNEMPLOYMENT AGRICULTURE MANUFACTURING FINANCE & SERVICES PUBLIC TRANSPORT WITHOUT CARS 2 OR MORE CARS LOCAL AUTHORITY OWNER OCCUPIERS LARGE DWELLINGS

FAMILY	GROUP	CLUSTER	Local authorities (and distan	ice from cluster centroid)	
Prospering Areas	Growth Areas	Areas with Transient Populations	Cherwell Forest Heath Gordon Kennet Kincardine & Deeside Richmondshire	0.37362 0.61475 0.67579 0.47031 0.48975 0.60187	
			Rushmoor	0.68479	

FAMILY	GROUP	CLUSTER	Local authorities (and d
Prospering Areas	Growth Areas	Metropolitan Overspill	Bexley Broxbourne
			Dartford Epping Forest

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THE ONS CLASSIFICATION OF LOCAL AND HEALTH AUTHORITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN

6. Portraits of Families/Groups/Clusters

CLUSTER 29 Metropolitan Overspill

10

- Population change (annual rate) 1981–91 0.04

2.4% 130 000 Kingswood (0.68) Havering (-0.41) Prospering Areas: Growth Areas: Satellite towns Prospering Areas: Growth Areas: Growth Corridors



ice fr	ce from cluster centroid)				
	0.48984	Havering	0.43575		
	0.38715	Hillingdon	0.51311		
	0.52717	Kingswood	0.45264		
	0.40794	Rochford	0.49622		
	0.45832	Spelthorne	0.57886		
6. Portraits of Families/Groups/Clusters

(FAMILY 2) **Prospering Areas**

GROUP D **Growth Areas**

The Market Towns Cluster is similar to the Growth **Corridors**. It too contains physically extensive districts with large areas of countryside, and has an 'urban' socio-economic profile. But the two Clusters have mutually exclusive locations. The **Market Towns** lie predominantly in the Midlands, with outliers in East Anglia and Essex, whilst the Growth Corridors lie to the south-east. The level of agricultural employment is above the national average; employment in manufacturing is also above the national average, whilst employment in finances and services is below. This reflects the broad regional differences in the relative importance of services and manufacturing.

The **Market Towns** are characterised by a relatively mature population, high values for dual earner/no children households and for households with two or more cars. A 'conventional' social character predominates, with low values for singles, large families, and children with single parents (the second lowest value in any Cluster). The values for owner occupation and large dwellings are high, and the value for purpose-built flats is low.

Many of the districts in the Cluster contain small and medium sized market towns, but they are also characterised by socioeconomic 'urbanisation' of accessible and attractive countryside (similar to the Growth Corridors Cluster), and the most typical district – Wansdyke, which surrounds Bath – illustrates the latter characteristics.

Two thirds of the districts form a homogeneous group in terms of distance from the centroid, with Broadland, the least typical district, still falling relatively near the centroid.

Key

Nur

%

Pop

Facts	
nber of districts	21
f GB population	3.1%
rage population of districts	82,000
ulation change (annual rate) 1981–91	0.68
ge maximum 1981–91	Selby (1.48)
ge minimum 1981–91	Ribble Valley (–0.34)
ulation change (annual rate) 1991–94	0.40
irest Clusters	Prospering Areas: Growth Areas:
	Growth Corridors
	Rural Areas: Mixed Urban and Rural:
	Towns in Country

CLUSTER 32

Market Towns

Key variables



	anoon	OLOGILII	Local autionties (and u	instance from cluster (centrola)	
Prospering Areas	Growth Areas	Market Towns	Babergh	0.24698	Selby	0.39255
			Bridgnorth	0.4154	South Norfolk	0.38386
			Broadland	0.5654	South Staffordshire	0.45268
			Bromsgrove	0.2872	Stafford	0.32471
			Congleton	0.38806	Stratford-on-Avon	0.33945
			Daventry	0.35477	Stroud	0.29779
			Harborough	0.34849	Tewkesbury	0.34895
			Lichfield	0.32708	Uttlesford	0.48886
			Maldon	0.37068	Wansdyke	0.23389
			Ribble Valley	0.5432	Wychavon	0.24548
			Rutland	0.52183		

FARALL



(FAMILY 3) **Maturer** Areas

Maturer Areas form the second smallest Family, and the least coherent in socio-economic and geographical terms. Overall, the population has the most mature age profile, but there are also indications that the districts are maturer in the sense that major development is likely to have been some time in the past; some may even have seen better days. Nevertheless, the Family as a whole experienced a modest rate of population growth in the 1981-91 and 1991-94 periods.

Geographically the Family members fall into three very distinct types: a scatter of University Towns; a cluster of (London) Suburbs; and a coastal fringe in the Resort and Retirement Group.

The Groups and Clusters share generally high values for employment in finance and services, and low values for manufacturing work. They also share low values for the 0 to 4 and 5 to 14 age groups, and the highest Family value for over 65s is due to concentrations of older people in the Resort and Retirement Group.

The Family is not particularly prospering, and, overall, the deprivation indicators are above national averages, although, interestingly, long-term illness is below average.

PEOPLE 65 AND OVER ASIAN GROUP BLACK GROUP LONG TERM ILLNESS LONE PARENTS LONE CARERS SINGLES DINKIES SOCIAL CLASS 1 AND 2 SOCIAL CLASS 4 AND 5 **UNEMPLOYMENT** AGRICULTURE MANUFACTURING FINANCE & SERVICES PUBLIC TRANSPORT WITHOUT CARS 2 OR MORE CARS LOCAL AUTHORITY OWNER OCCUPIERS LARGE DWELLINGS

Key variables

Key Facts Number of districts % of GB population

THE ONS CLASSIFICATION OF LOCAL AND HEALTH AUTHORITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN

6. Portraits of Families/Groups/Clusters

Average population of districts Population change (annual rate) 1981–91 0.31 Range maximum 1981–91 Range minimum 1981–91 Population change (annual rate) 1991–94 0.40

44 11.3% 151,000 Arun (1.03) Edinburgh City (-0.15)



6. Portraits of Families/Groups/Clusters

(FAMILY 3) **Maturer Areas**

GROUP F Services and Education

The Services and Education Group which comprises the suburban Boroughs of Greater London and a scatter of university towns is the most 'metropolitan' in social character outside Inner London.

It has the second lowest Group values for employment in manufacturing, and for children aged 5 to 14. It has the highest Group value for social class 3 non-manual, and the second highest Group values for women working, residents who are students, in-migrants, the highly qualified, use of public transport, social classes 1 and 2, and singles. It also has almost three times the national value of the Asian group, and two and a half times the national value of the Black group.

The Group is less 'metropolitan' in having an average level of owner occupation, and in having values in the deprivation indicators around or below average. The two Clusters in the Group have distinctive geographic locations, and the (London) Suburbs also have much higher values for use of public transport and for the Asian and Black groups.

Health authorities in the Group (of which Croydon is most typical) are dominantly in outer London and Edinburgh (Lothian). The health authorities in outer London are more extensive than individual London Boroughs and take in much of the population of the Boroughs in the Inner London: **Cosmopolitan Outer Boroughs** Cluster. The health authorities Group has a profile which is less well-off (for example, lower values for people in social classes 1 and 2, and owner occupiers) and more metropolitan (for example, a much higher value for use of public transport, and higher values for the Black and Asian groups) than the local authorities Group.

Key Facts	
Number of districts	20
% of GB population	6.9%
Average population of districts	190,000
Population change (annual rate) 1981–91	0.10
Range maximum 1981–91	Cambridge (0.67)
Range minimum 1981–91	Edinburgh City (-0.15)
Population change (annual rate) 1991–94	0.32
Nearest Groups	Urban Centres: Mixed Economies

Prospering Areas: Growth Areas



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(FAMILY 3)

Maturer Areas

GROUP F

Services and Education

Key Facts

Nearest Clusters

Key variables

University Towns are widely scattered. The Cluster includes the two varsity cities of Oxford and Cambridge, and only one district - Cheltenham - without a university as such. The districts contain historic centres and are highly urbanised with tightly drawn boundaries.

The socio-economic profile of the Cluster is, however, diversified both within and between the districts. The most typical is Brighton, itself very distant from the Cluster centroid, with a typical medley of population.

The characteristics of the Cluster do not reach extremes, but values for residents who are students, migrants, or are highly qualified are relatively high, as are the values for singles, and households which rent privately. The values for Asian and Black groups are around the national average. The values for people in households without cars and for use of public transport are above the national average.

PEOPLE 65 AND OVER ASIAN GROUP BLACK GROUP LONG TERM ILLNESS LONE PARENTS LONE CARERS SINGLES DINKIES SOCIAL CLASS 1 AND 2 SOCIAL CLASS 4 AND 5 UNEMPLOYMENT AGRICULTURE MANUFACTURING FINANCE & SERVICES PUBLIC TRANSPORT WITHOUT CARS 2 OR MORE CARS LOCAL AUTHORITY OWNER OCCUPIERS LARGE DWELLINGS

		FAMILY	GROUP	CLUSTER	Local
	0.71585	Maturer Areas	Services and	University Towns	Aberd
Wandsworth	0.47282	The second second	Education		Bath
	0.45916				Bright
tham Forest	0.43081				Camb
					Chelte



Maturer Areas

Services

Education

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	nealul autiorities (a
nd	Barnet
	Bexley & Greenwich
	Brent & Harrow
	Croydon
	Ealing, Hammersmith

0.70701 0.55975 Merton, Sutton 0.62591 New River 0.42723 Redbridge & Wa & Hounslow 0.48706

d distance from cluster c



en Citv

idge

nham

THE ONS CLASSIFICATION OF LOCAL AND HEALTH AUTHORITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN

6. Portraits of Families/Groups/Clusters

CLUSTER 15 University Towns

9 Number of districts % of GB population Average population of districts Population change (annual rate) 1981–91 Range maximum 1981–91 Range minimum 1981–91 Population change (annual rate) 1991–94 0.37

2.5% 153,000 0.11 Cambridge (0.67) Edinburgh City (-0.15) Maturer Areas: Services and Education: Suburbs Urban Centres: Mixed Economies: Established Service Centres



nce froi	hce from cluster centroid)			
	0.74761	Edinburgh City	0.74099	
	0.51036	Exeter	0.58109	
	0.48595	Oxford	0.77457	
	0.74671	Reading	0.57964	
	0 57253	,		

The Cluster comprises the suburban Boroughs of Greater

The socio-economic character of the suburbs is marked by the

highest value in any Cluster for social class 3 non-manual and

also by a high value for social classes 1 and 2. The values for the

highly qualified, employment in finance and services, and use of

public transport (two and a half times the national average) are

The Cluster's position in London is reflected by values for the

Asian and Black groups which are some four and a half and

quarters of all households are owner occupiers, and the

three and a half times the national average respectively. Three

proportion with two or more cars is around the national average,

whilst deprivation indicators are around or a little below national

averages. So the Suburbs Cluster is quite distinct from the

London Boroughs which make up the Inner London Family.

Croydon is the most typical Borough in the Cluster, but it is not

diversity within some of the largest populations found among the

a particularly homogeneous Cluster - perhaps reflecting the

areal units used for the classification - and the Borough of

Richmond Upon Thames, with some of the character of the

Central London Cluster, is significantly distant from the

6. Portraits of Families/Groups/Clusters

(FAMILY 3) **Maturer Areas**

also relatively high.

centroid.

London. No members lie outside.

GROUP F Services and Education **CLUSTER 28** Suburbs

Key Facts	
Number of districts	11
% of GB population	4.4%
Average population of districts	220,000
Population change (annual rate) 1981–91	0.10
Range maximum 1981–91	Hounslow (0.25)
Range minimum 1981–91	Bromley (-0.13)
Population change (annual rate) 1991–94	0.28
Nearest Clusters	Maturer Areas: Services and
	Education: University Towns
	Prospering Areas: Growth Areas:
	Metropolitan Overspill



(FAMILY 3) **Maturer** Areas

GROUP G **Resort and Retirement**

All the Resort and Retirement districts are coastal, and, with the exception of Rhuddlan (Rhyl), are in England, predominantly on the south coast. With only one or two exceptions, each district contains one or more seaside towns with origins in the nineteenth century or earlier.

The Resort and Retirement districts as a whole had the second highest rate of population growth 1981-91 among all Groups, reflecting a flow of migrants to retirement areas, but the rate dropped somewhat after 1991.

The Group has a mature age profile, with lowest Group values for 0 to 4, 5 to 14, and 25 to 44 ages, and with the highest value for over 65s. The districts have attracted retired people, and have communal establishments accommodating the very elderly. The mature age profile is associated with lowest Group values for students and people per household. The Group also has the second highest level of owner occupiers and the lowest level of local authority housing, but these are not linked to indications of prosperity as they are elsewhere.

The Smaller Seaside Towns are distinctive within the Group by an even more extreme age profile, a higher level of agricultural work, and by indications of greater prosperity and 'gentility'. The characteristics of Traditional Seaside Towns reflect more diversity in the population - many of the districts have small ports.

Health authorities in the Group (of which East Kent is most typical) extend over a number of urban areas, such as Plymouth, not included in the local authorities Group. The whole of Dorset is also included. The health authorities Group is somewhat better-off and, in particular, has a lower value for people aged 65 and over than the local authorities Group.

Maturer Areas

GROUP **Resorts and**

Retirement

Population char
Range maximum
Range minimum
Population char
Nearest Groups
Urban Centres:
Key variables
PEUPLE 65 AND U

Key Facts

ASIAN GROU BLACK GROUP LONG TERM ILLNESS LONE PARENTS LONE CARERS SINGLES DINKIES SOCIAL CLASS 1 AND 2 SOCIAL CLASS 4 AND 5 UNEMPLOYMENT AGRICULTURE MANUFACTURING FINANCE & SERVICES PUBLIC TRANSPORT WITHOUT CARS 2 OR MORE CARS LOCAL AUTHORITY OWNER OCCUPIERS LARGE DWELLINGS

Health authorities (and d

Chichester

East Kent East Norfolk East Sussex Morecambe Bay

Dorset

FAMILY	GROUP	CLUSTER	Local authorities (and	distance from cluster of	entroid)	
Maturer Areas	Services and Education	Suburbs	Barnet Bromley	0.54683 0.5818	Kingston upon Thames Merton	0.47593 0.47864
			Croydon Enfield Harrow Hounslow	0.37925 0.53418 0.58856 0.73658	Redbridge Richmond Upon Thames Sutton	0.53903 0.84901 0.45573

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THE ONS CLASSIFICATION OF LOCAL AND HEALTH AUTHORITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN

6. Portraits of Families/Groups/Clusters



24 Number of districts % of GB population Average population of districts ge (annual rate) 1981–91 1981-91 1981-91 ge (annual rate) 1991-94 0.52

Mixed Economies

4.4% 101.000 0.64 Arun (1.03) Blackpool (0.05) Rural Areas: Coast and Country

tanc	tance from cluster centroid)				
	0.5344	North West Lancashire	0.35435		
	0.34522	Plymouth & Torbay	0.32351		
	0.23797	Sefton	0.59141		
	0.38813	Wirral	0.62657		
	0.43343	Worthing	0.50499		
	0.39857				

6. Portraits of Families/Groups/Clusters

(FAMILY 3) **Maturer Areas**

GROUP G Resort and Retirement

Every district is on the coast, and every district has at its core a traditional seaside resort with origins in the nineteenth century or earlier – from Scarborough in the north east, to Hastings on the south coast, to Rhuddlan (Rhyl) and Blackpool in the north west - although the Cluster is not represented in Scotland.

Traditional Seaside Towns have the second highest Cluster value for people over 65, and an above average value for employment in finance and service, which, with a below average value in manufacturing work, reflects the resort character. But the districts are not prospering; values for the deprivation indicators are above average, and the level of people in households without cars is above average (associated with the high proportion of elderly people). The unemployment rate is also above average.

Larger coastal resort towns tend to attract a medley of population, and many of the districts have the diversity introduced by the presence of small ports. This may account for an 'averaging out' of variables towards the national norms.

Shepway (Folkestone) in Kent is the most typical district. Hove is least typical by a considerable margin – sharing some of the characteristics of neighbouring Brighton in the University Towns Cluster.

Key Facts

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Number of di

Traditional Seaside Tov

ns

CLUSTER 19

GB population	3.4%
rage population of districts	105,000
ulation change (annual rate) 1981–91	0.56
ge maximum 1981–91	Bournemouth (1.03)
ge minimum 1981–91	Blackpool (0.05)
ulation change (annual rate) 1991–94	0.41
rest Clusters	Maturer Areas: Resort and
	Retirement: Smaller Seaside Towns
	Urban Centres: Mixed Economies:
	Established Service Centres



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(FAMILY 3) **Maturer** Areas

GROUP G Resort and Retirement

The Smaller Seaside Towns are scattered along the southern coast of England from Exmouth and Budleigh Salterton in East Devon to Frinton-on-Sea and Walton-on-the-Naze in Tendring in Essex. Although the populations of districts in this Cluster are almost as large as those in the Traditional Seaside Towns Cluster, the seaside towns themselves are smaller, and five of the districts contain two or more such towns together with more rural hinterlands.

The **Smaller Seaside Towns** had the third highest rate of population growth 1981-91 among all Clusters, and the second highest rate 1991–94, reflecting migration to retirement areas

where there was scope for housing development.

There is a very mature age profile, with lowest Cluster values for 0 to 4, 5 to 14, and 25 to 44 ages, and with markedly the highest value for over 65s. There are associated lowest Cluster values for singles and students, and a low value for persons per household. However, whilst the value for dependents with lone carers is above average, values for long-term illness and people in households with no car are below average. The character of the small town environment is indicated by the fact that four fifths of households are owner occupiers, and also by the second lowest Cluster values for local authority housing and terraced houses.

East Devon is the most typical district, and South Wight - with distinctive island characteristics - the least typical in a relatively homogeneous Cluster.

PEOPLE 65 AND OVER ASIAN GROUP BLACK GROUP LONG TERM ILLNESS LONE PARENTS LONE CARERS SINGLES DINKIES SOCIAL CLASS 1 AND 2 SOCIAL CLASS 4 AND 5 UNEMPLOYMENT AGRICULTURE MANUFACTURING FINANCE & SERVICES PUBLIC TRANSPORT WITHOUT CARS 2 OR MORE CARS LOCAL AUTHORITY LARGE DWELLINGS

FAMILY	GROUP	CLUSTER	Local authorities (and distance from cluster centroid)			
Maturer Areas	Resort and Retirement	Traditional Seaside Towns	Adur Blackpool Bournemouth Canterbury Eastbourne Hastings Hove Lancaster Medina	0.56593 0.62913 0.50469 0.46164 0.59687 0.49654 0.82644 0.39922 0.39147	Rhuddlan Scarbórough Shepway Southend-on-Sea Thanet Torbay Waveney Worthing Wure	0.58958 0.44634 0.3017 0.55293 0.39292 0.39964 0.62705 0.61093 0.57236

FAMILY	GROUP	CLUSTER	Local authorities (and c	listance from cluster centroid)	
Maturer Areas	Resort and Retirement	Smaller Seaside towns	Arun Christchurch East Devon Rother South Wight Tendring	0.34653 0.44229 0.31739 0.34021 0.50498 0.33436	
			OFFICE FOR N	ATIONAL STATISTICS	

Key Facts

Nearest Clusters

Key variables

THE ONS CLASSIFICATION OF LOCAL AND HEALTH AUTHORITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN

6. Portraits of Families/Groups/Clusters

CLUSTER 20 Smaller Seaside Towns

Number of districts 6 % of GB population Average population of districts Population change (annual rate) 1981-91 Range maximum 1981–91 Range minimum 1981–91 Population change (annual rate) 1991–94 0.90

1.0% 91.000 0.93 Arun (1.03) Christchurch (0.75) Maturer Areas: Resort and Retirement: Traditional Seaside Towns Rural Areas: Coast and Country: Accessible Amenity



6. Portraits of Families/Groups/Clusters

(FAMILY 4) **Urban Centres**

Members of the Urban Centres Family are scattered throughout England and Scotland, and range over extremes of population from Birmingham (961.0 thousand - the largest district) to Hereford (50.2 thousand). There is one marked geographical cluster in the Pennine towns.

The Family combines the Mixed Economies Group, which is nearer to being a 'national average' than any other, with the more distinctive Manufacturing Group. The latter is mainly responsible for the more distinctive characteristics of the Family.

The Family as a whole experienced a very modest rate of popuation growth from 1981 to 1991, although the rate increased a little after 1991. However, inclusion of the various 'generations' of planned New Towns in the Family - some still expanding rapidly, some losing population as households mature en masse – gives a wide range of rates of change.

The Family has the highest level of employment in manufacturing, and the second highest levels of women working and for social classes 4 and 5. It has the highest value for terraced housing. These features reflect the contribution of the classic Pennine 'mill towns'. Even more a consequence of the distinctive character of the Manufacturing Cluster are the high values in the Urban Centres for the Asian group, children, and large families.



Key Facts	
Number of districts	70
% of GB population	20.4%
Average population of districts	160,000
Population change (annual rate) 1981–91	0.18
Range maximum 1981–91	Milton Keynes (3.59)
Range minimum 1981–91	Harlow (-0.51)
Population change (annual rate) 1991–94	0.22



(FAMILY 4) **Urban Centres**

GROUP H Mixed Economies

The members of the Mixed Economies Group are widely scattered from Inverness in the north to Plymouth in the south, and, with some exceptions in the Cluster of Established Service Centres, the urban centres in the districts are of relatively local importance.

The Group is nearer to being a 'national average' than any other. The only extremes are the second lowest Group values for the over 65s and for students.

Employment both in manufacturing and in finances and services is very near the national average. Values for the deprivation indicators are marginally above the average, whilst those for the prosperity indicators are marginally below - indicative of the urban character of the Group.

Health authorities in the Group (of which Salford and Trafford is the most typical) include fewer areas in Scotland than the local authorities Group. The rural hinterlands of urban centres such as Portsmouth and Southampton are also included in the health authorities Group, and it is somewhat less 'Scottish' in character than the local authorities Group (for example, with a lower value for local authority housing and a higher value for owner occupiers).

PEOPLE 65 AND OVER ASIAN GROUP BLACK GROUP LONG TERM ILLNESS LONE PARENTS LONE CARERS SINGLES DINKIES SOCIAL CLASS 1 AND 2 SOCIAL CLASS 4 AND 5 **LINEMPLOYMENT** AGRICULTURE MANUFACTURING FINANCE & SERVICES PUBLIC TRANSPORT WITHOUT CARS 2 OR MORE CARS LOCAL AUTHORITY OWNER OCCUPIERS LARGE DWELLINGS

Health authorities (and dis FAMILY GROUP **Mixed Economies** Barking & Havering **Urban Centres** Bury & Rochdale East Riding Fife Grampian Leeds Northumberland

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THE ONS CLASSIFICATION OF LOCAL AND HEALTH AUTHORITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN

6. Portraits of Families/Groups/Clusters



Key Facts

Nearest Groups

Key variables

47 Number of districts % of GB population Average population of districts Population change (annual rate) 1981-91 Range maximum 1981–91 Range minimum 1981–91 Population change (annual rate) 1991–94 0.22

10.6% 123 000 0.38 Milton Keynes (3.59) Harlow (-0.51) Rural Areas: Mixed Urban and Rural Maturer Areas: Resort and Retirement



tanc	e from cluster	centroid)		
	0.69830	Nottingham	0.33863	Ī
	0.40891	Portsmouth & SE Hampshire	0.41112	
	0.46040	Salford & Trafford	0.33967	
	0.49711	Southampton & SW Hampshire	0.41174	
	0.65153	South Essex	0.51502	
	0.46426	South Glamorgan	0.60899	
	0.46003			

6. Portraits of Families/Groups/Clusters

(FAMILY 4) **Urban Centres**

GROUP H Mixed economies

The Established Service Centres are, as would be expected by their title and function, widely dispersed throughout England, from Carlisle in the north to Plymouth in the south. They include some of the major regional and sub-regional cities of England, and eight are active ports.

The overall socio-economic profile of the Cluster is one of the closest to national average values. There are no extremes, and this reflects a mix of circumstances occurring within the administrative boundaries of the cities and towns. Cluster members like Bristol have a number of facets - a regionally important business centre, a port, an 'inner city' area, extensive areas of local authority housing, and a higher status area centred on a university.

Employment in both manufacturing and in finances and services is almost on the national average. The value for owner occupiers is under the national average, and values for the deprivation indicators are somewhat above average, as is the value for unemployment. A higher proportion of people are in households without cars than average, and more use public transport than average - indicating the urban character of most of the Cluster. The value for no central heating is high, indicating unmodernised older housing.

Hereford, the smallest district in the Cluster, is most typical, and there is a steady gradation within the cluster to Norwich, the least typical.

Population cha

Nearest Cluste

ley Facts	
lumber of districts	15
of GB population	4.7%
verage population of districts	173,000
opulation change (annual rate) 1981–91	0.08
ange maximum 1981–91	Lincoln (1.03)
ango minimum 1981_91	Portomouth (0 14)

CLUSTER 6

1981–91	Portsmouth (–0.14)
nge (annual rate) 1991–94	0.18
S	Urban Centres: Manufacturing:
	Mining and Industrial Areas:
	Coalfields: Mining and Services,
	Wales

Established Service Centres





IIII

(FAMILY 4) **Urban Centres**

GROUP H Mixed economies

The geographical heart of the Scottish Towns Cluster is a spread of nine districts around the main centres of population in central Scotland. Some are spatially extensive and contain two or more small towns, although average district population is by far the smallest in the Urban Centres Family. There is a geographical outlier at Inverness, and the Cluster is represented in England by three districts on the fringes of Tyne and Wear, and by the extreme outlier of Harlow in Essex.

A distinguishing feature of the Cluster within the Family is the high value for local authority housing - a characteristically Scottish feature - and the second lowest Cluster values for private renters and for households without central heating, indicating a modern housing stock. The Cluster has the highest value in the Family for employment in finance and services. The deprivation indicators have near national average values, but the levels of people in households without cars and use of public transport are above the national averages.

East Lothian is the most typical district; the Cluster is not strongly homogeneous, and the distant outlier and former New Town of Harlow is the least typical.

Range minimum 1981-91 Population change (annual rate) 1991–94 0.26 Nearest Clusters Key variables PEOPLE 65 AND OVER

Key Facts

ASIAN GROUP BLACK GROUP LONG TERM ILLNESS LONE PARENTS LONE CARERS SINGLES DINKIES SOCIAL CLASS 1 AND 2 SOCIAL CLASS 4 AND 5 UNEMPLOYMENT AGRICULTURE MANUFACTURING FINANCE & SERVICES PUBLIC TRANSPORT WITHOUT CARS 2 OR MORE CARS LOCAL AUTHORITY OWNER OCCUPIERS LARGE DWELLINGS

FAMILY	GROUP CLUSTER Mixed economies Established Service Centres	CLUSTER Established Service Centres	Local authorities (and distance from cluster centroid)			
Urban Centres			Bristol Carlisle	0.36707 0.50566	Lincoln Norwich	0.43482 0.60827
			Darlington Dover Great Yarmouth Hereford Ipswich	0.36503 0.4944 0.52179 0.34874 0.37534	Plymouth Portsmouth Southampton Weymouth and Portland York	0.39376 0.46788 0.37678 0.46034 0.41578

CLUSTER Local authorities (and distant FAMILY GROUP Scottish Towns **Blyth Valley Urban Centres** Mixed economies Chester-le-Street Clydesdale Cumbernauld & Kilsyth Durham Fast Kilbride Fast Lothian

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THE ONS CLASSIFICATION OF LOCAL AND HEALTH AUTHORITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN

6. Portraits of Families/Groups/Clusters



14

Number of districts % of GB population Average population of districts Population change (annual rate) 1981-91 Range maximum 1981–91

2.1% 81,000 0.13 Inverness (1.03) Harlow (-0.51) Mining and Industrial Areas: Ports and Industry: Coastal Industry Urban Centres: Mixed Economies: New and Expanding Towns



ince	from cluster c	entroid)	
	0.49334	Harlow	0.72787
	0.42392	Inverness	0.53604
	0.46623	Kyle and Carrick	0.569
	0.64171	Midlothian	0.49571
	0.61087	Stirling	0.69261
	0.47517	Strathkelvin	0.67587
	0.40852	West Lothian	0.60136

6. Portraits of Families/Groups/Clusters

(FAMILY 4) **Urban Centres**

GROUP H Mixed economies

Members are scattered through midland and southern England. Nine contain New Towns or similar planned expansion, although only three of the 'early generation' New Towns around London are in the cluster, and Northampton – with its relatively recent expansion of an established town - is the most typical district. The remaining districts have all experienced substantial physical expansion and population growth in recent decades. Five of the districts lie together to form a 'Thames gateway'.

The New and Expanding Towns were the Cluster with the fourth highest rate of population growth 1981-91, and Milton Keynes had the highest growth rate of any district, but the rate dropped markedly in the 1991-94 period.

The statistical profile of the Cluster is generally close to the national average, but the age profile is youthful, with high levels for the 0 to 4, 5 to 14, and 25 to 44 age groups, and a low value for the over 65s. The level of working women is high, and the value for dual income/no children households is above average. Employment in manufacturing is above average, with employment in finance and services slightly below average. The Cluster has the highest scores on the prosperity indicators within the Urban Centres Family

IIII

CLUSTER 17 New and Expanding Towns

ey Facts	
umber of districts	18
of GB population	3.8%
verage population of districts	115,000
opulation change (annual rate) 1981–91	0.92
ange maximum 1981–91	Milton Keynes (3.59)
ange minimum 1981–91	Gravesham (-0.20)
opulation change (annual rate) 1991–94	0.26
earest Clusters	Prospering Areas: Growth Areas:
	Satellite Towns
	Urban Centres: Mixed Economies:
	Scottish Towns





(FAMILY 4) **Urban Centres**

GROUP J Manufacturing

Members of the Manufacturing Group are found only in England, and in two predominant locations - the northern one accounting for nearly all of the classic Pennine 'mill' towns, and the southern one accounting for most of the former West Midlands metropolitan county.

The population of the Group fell very marginally 1981-91, but some growth occurred after 1991.

The Group is distinguished by having the highest value for employment in manufacturing, and the lowest Group value for employment in finance and services. It also has the highest Group values for terraced dwellings and for households without central heating, but almost three quarters of households are owner-occupiers.

Almost one in ten people are in the Asian group - the highest Group value - and the population is particularly youthful, with the highest Group values for children aged 0 to 4 and 5 to 14.

The deprivation indicators are all above the national average, the prosperity indicators are all below, but none reach the extremes among the Groups.

Health authorities in the Group (of which Coventry is the most typical) are predominantly in Metropolitan Counties, and, compared with the local authorities group exclude the 'free standing' centres of Derby, Leicester, Luton and Slough. Values for local authority housing and use of public transport, for example, are comparatively higher, and the value for owner occupiers is lower. However, the values for employment in manufacturing and women working are a little lower.

PEOPLE 65 AND OVER ASIAN GROUP BLACK GROUP LONG TERM ILLNESS LONE PARENTS LONE CARERS SINGLES DINKIES SOCIAL CLASS 1 AND 2 SOCIAL CLASS 4 AND 5 UNEMPLOYMENT AGRICULTURE MANUFACTURING FINANCE & SERVICES PUBLIC TRANSPORT WITHOUT CARS 2 OR MORE CARS LOCAL AUTHORITY OWNER OCCUPIERS LARGE DWELLINGS

FAMILY	GROUP	CLUSTER	Local authorities (and distance from cluster centroid)			
Urban Centres	Mixed economies	New and Expanding Towns	Basildon Crawley Gillingham Gloucester Gosport Gravesham Milton Keynes Northampton Peterborough	0.47649 0.50759 0.45777 0.50638 0.60482 0.56572 0.612 0.27603 0.39047	Reddich Rochester upon Medway Stevenage Tamworth Thamesdown The Wrekin Thurrock Watford Wellingbargueb	0.59341 0.41806 0.58205 0.66089 0.41341 0.49988 0.49469 0.55817



GROUP FAMILY Manufacturing **Urban Centres**

Health authorities (and dis Bradford Coventry East Lancashire North Birmingham

6. Portraits of Families/Groups/Clusters

THE ONS CLASSIFICATION OF LOCAL AND HEALTH AUTHORITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN



Key Facts

Nearest Groups

Key variables

23 Number of districts % of GB population Average population of districts Population change (annual rate) 1981-91 Range maximum 1981–91 Range minimum 1981-91 Population change (annual rate) 1991–94 0.22

9.8% 234.000 -0.03 Luton (0.57) Sandwell (-0.49) Mining and Industrial Areas: Coalfields

Urban Centres: Mixed economies



anc	ce from cluster centroid) 0.4099 South Birmingham 0.49484 0.48298 Walsall 0.50603		
	0.4099	South Birmingham	0.49484
	0.48298	Walsall	0.50603
	0.3962	West Pennine	0.45195
	0.49287	West Yorkshire	0.43085
	0.66501	Wolverhampton	0.47752

6. Portraits of Families/Groups/Clusters

(FAMILY 4) **Urban Centres**

GROUP J Manufacturing

The Pennine Towns contain a substantial proportion of the classic 'mill' towns on both the Lancashire and Yorkshire sides of the southern Pennines. Geographic outliers are Barrow-in-Furness, Derby and Coventry.

They have the highest Cluster value for employment in manufacturing, and the physical character of the towns is reflected by the fact that almost half of all dwellings are terraced and a quarter of households have no central heating, although the level of owner occupation is above average.

The value for the Asian group is three and a half times the national average, and the value for large families is high. Values for the deprivation indicators are above average.

Bolton is the most typical district, and the Group as a whole is relatively homogeneous. The least typical district by some margin is Barrow-in-Furness, which is the only member on the coast and with an industrial background of iron and steel and shipbuilding.

Cey Facts	
lumber of districts	14
of GB population	4.5%
verage population of districts	178,000
opulation change (annual rate) 1981–91	-0.01
ange maximum 1981–91	Preston (0.41)
ange minimum 1981–91	Coventry (-0.44)
opulation change (annual rate) 1991–94	0.16
earest Clusters	Urban Centres: Manufacturing: Are with large ethnic minorities
	Mining and Industrial Areas: Coalfie
	Mining and Industry, England

CLUSTER 30

Pennine Towns



IIII

(FAMILY 4)

Urban Centres

A substantial proportion of the West Midland metropolitan county falls into the Areas with Large Ethnic Minorities Cluster, together with Blackburn and Bradford which lie geographically with the Pennine Towns. Leicester, Luton and Slough are scattered 'outliers'. The Cluster has the highest average population per district.

Although the Cluster does not have the highest values for the Asian and Black groups, it does combine the second highest Cluster value for employment in manufacturing and the second highest value for the Asian group (nine times the national average), and includes substantial communities with South Asian origins. It has the second highest Cluster values for children aged 5 to 14 and for large families.

A third of dwellings are terraced, and a quarter of households have no central heating. The unemployment rate and the level of people in households without cars are the highest in the Urban Centres Family, and the general impression is of the least welloff Cluster in the Family.

Bradford is the most typical district, although the Cluster is not homogeneous. Slough is the least typical district by some margin, and this probably reflects its distinctive background as a pioneering location between the World Wars for the modern industrial estate and associated housing.

GROUP J Manufacturing

Key Facts Number of districts

% of GB population Average population of districts Population change (annual rate) 1981-91 Range maximum 1981–91 Range minimum 1981-91 Population change (annual rate) 1991–94 0.27 Nearest Clusters

Key variables

PEOPLE 65 AND OVER ASIAN GROUP BLACK GROUP LONG TERM ILLNESS LONE PARENTS LONE CARERS SINGLES DINKIES SOCIAL CLASS 1 AND 2 SOCIAL CLASS 4 AND 5 UNEMPLOYMENT AGRICULTURE MANUFACTURING FINANCE & SERVICES PUBLIC TRANSPORT WITHOUT CARS 2 OR MORE CARS LOCAL AUTHORITY OWNER OCCUPIERS LARGE DWELLINGS

FAMILY	GROUP	GROUP CLUSTER		Local authorities (and distance from cluster centroid)			
Urban Centres	Manufacturing	Pennine Towns	Barrow-in-Furness Bolton	0.66952 0.30208	Kirklees Oldham	0.43571	
			Burnley Calderdale Coventry Derby Hyndburn	0.39261 0.3557 0.38239 0.36488 0.40886	Pendle Preston Rochdale Rossendale Tameside	0.50754 0.45671 0.44769 0.50466 0.35369	



Local authorities (and dista CLUSTER FAMILY GROUP Manufacturing **Urban Centres** Areas with Large Ethnic Birmingham Minorities Blackburn Bradford Leicester Luton

THE ONS CLASSIFICATION OF LOCAL AND HEALTH AUTHORITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN

6. Portraits of Families/Groups/Clusters

CLUSTER 31

9

Areas with Large Ethnic Minorities

5.3% 321,000 -0.06 Luton (0.57) Sandwell (-0.49) Urban Centres: Manufacturing: Pennine Towns Mining and Industrial Areas: Coalfields: Mining and Industry, England



ce from cluster centroid)		
0.51057	Sandwell	0.6474
0.49392	Slough	0.84528
0.47187	Walsall	0.63164
0.68241	Wolverhampton	0.50723
0.67769		

6. Portraits of Families/Groups/Clusters

(FAMILY 5) **Mining and Industrial Areas**

The location of districts in the Mining and Industrial Areas Family shows a strong link to the coalfields of Great Britain and to the associated primary production, heavy industry and services, often in coastal positions.

Many of the areas in the Family have experienced severe problems in recent decades as their economic raison d'être has declined and sometimes disappeared. They contain some of the least well off and most deprived parts of Great Britain. It was the only Family as a whole to lose population between 1981–94, although the rate of loss lessened after 1991.

Mining and Industrial Areas have the highest Family level for social classes 4 and 5, and they also have the highest levels of long-term illness together with the second highest levels of unemployment, dependents with lone carers and children with lone parents. A third of people are in households without cars.

The Family exhibits some 'traditional working class' characteristics with, for example, the lowest level of households with dual earners/no children, and the lowest levels of the highly qualified and social classes 1 and 2.

Distinction between the two Groups in the Family is in part linked to the relative current or part importance of the mining industry, and also to the relative levels of scores in the deprivation indicators.

Key Fa

Number of districts	74
% of GB population	21.5%
Average population of districts	159,000
Population change (annual rate) 1981–91	-0.23
Range maximum 1981–91	Lliw Valley (0.61)
Range minimum 1981–91	Clydebank (–1.29)
Population change (annual rate) 1991–94	-0.05

Key variables





(FAMILY 5)

Wining and Industrial Areas

GROUP K

The districts in the Ports and Industry Group are almost equally divided between Scotland and northern England. There are strong locational links to ports and coastally based industries such as steel-making and ship-building, past or present.

The Group contains some of the least well-off areas in Britain. Ports and Industry have the second highest Group levels of unemployment, dependents with lone carers, and children with lone parents. The Group has the second lowest level of the highly qualified, the lowest level for social classes 1 and 2, and the second highest level for social classes 4 and 5.

The Group has the highest level of local authority housing – a particular characteristic of its Scottish members - and the lowest level of large dwellings. The Group also has the second highest levels of people in households without cars and the second lowest level of households with two or more cars. Use of public transport is almost twice the national average.

Ports and Industry was the only Group to have a loss of population as a whole in the 1981-91 and 1991-94 periods, although the rate of loss fell after 1991.

Distinctions between the four Clusters in the Group, are in part linked to the continuing high incidence (1991) of local authority housing in parts of industrial Scotland, and also in part linked to the varying levels of scores in the deprivation indicators.

Health authorities in the Group (of which Argyll and Clyde is the most typical) extend beyond the comparable local authorities in a number of places, particularly in Scotland, and take in some prospering areas. This is reflected in the profile of the health authorities Group which is comparatively better off and has higher values, for example, for people in social classes 1 and 2, and for owner occupiers, and comparatively lower values, for example, for local authority housing, terraced housing, and employment in manufacturing.

FAMILY	GROUP	Health authorities
Mining and Industrial Areas	Ports and Industry	Argyll & Clyde Ayrshire & Arran
		Greater Glasgow
		Lanarkshire Liverpool

Key Facts

Ports and Industry

Key variables

Nearest Groups

PEOPLE 65 AND OVER ASIAN GROUP BLACK GROUP LONG TERM ILLNESS LONE PARENTS LONE CARERS SINGLES DINKIES SOCIAL CLASS 1 AND 2 SOCIAL CLASS 4 AND 5 UNEMPLOYMENT AGRICULTURE MANUFACTURING FINANCE & SERVICES PUBLIC TRANSPORT WITHOUT CARS 2 OR MORE CARS LOCAL AUTHORITY OWNER OCCUPIERS LARGE DWELLINGS

d dis

THE ONS CLASSIFICATION OF LOCAL AND HEALTH AUTHORITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN

6. Portraits of Families/Groups/Clusters

31



Number of districts % of GB population Average population of districts Population change (annual rate) 1981-91 Range maximum 1981–91 Range minimum 1981-91 Population change (annual rate) 1991–94 0.10

11.0% 195,000 -0.45 Dunfermline (0.28) Clydebank (-1.29) Mining and Industrial Areas: Coalfields Urban Centres: Mixed Economies



nce from cluster centroid)						
0.44325	Newcastle upon Tyne	0.60109				
0.52742	North Tyneside	0.53744				
0.59265	Sheffield	0.51159				
0.79892	South of Tyne	0.45792				
0.62046	St Helens & Knowsley	0.74026				
1.04771	Sunderland	0.49503				
1.03514	Tayside	0.65815				

6. Portraits of Families/Groups/Clusters

(FAMILY 5) Mining and Industrial Areas

GROUP K Ports and Industry

Key variables

The members of the relatively small Cluster Areas with Inner City Characteristics lie in northern England, with the exception of the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham. The northern members comprise the central parts of larger urban agglomerations.

Many areas in the Cluster have experienced severe problems in recent decades, as economic raison d'être has disappeared, typified by the declining port industries of Liverpool or the declining fishing ports of Hull and Grimsby, although regeneration schemes have often been initiated. In addition, members such as the City of Nottingham contain the least prospering parts of the population of a larger agglomeration. The areas had the third highest rate of population loss among Clusters in the 1981–91 period, although the loss slowed after 1991.

The area's recent and historic legacy is reflected in high values in the deprivation indicators. Unemployment is at twice the national level, and the figure for children with lone parents is at almost twice the national level. The areas have the second highest Cluster values for children 0-4, and for social classes 4 and 5. Conversely, they have the second lowest Cluster values for social classes 1 and 2 and for the highly qualified.

Physical and economic character is indicated by the second highest Cluster value for terraced housing and by the highest figure for households without central heating, and by twice the national average levels of people in households without cars and use of public transport.

Kingston Upon Hull is the most typical district and the geographic outlier of Barking and Dagenham is least typical, but all members lie relatively distant from the centroid, indicating a group with individually distinctive members.

CLUSTER 10

Areas with Inner City Characteristics

8
3.5%
238,000
-0.45
Nottingham (0.10)
Knowsley (–1.03)
-0.07
Mining and Industrial Areas: Ports and Industry: Coastal Industry
Mining and Industrial Areas: Coalfields:
Former Mining Areas, Wales and
Durham

PEOPLE 65 AND OVER ASIAN GROUP BLACK GROUP LONG TERM ILLNESS LONE PARENTS LONE CARERS DINKIES SOCIAL CLASS 1 AND 2 SOCIAL CLASS 4 AND 5 UNEMPLOYMENT AGRICULTURE MANUFACTURING FINANCE & SERVICES PUBLIC TRANSPORT WITHOUT CARS 2 OR MORE CARS LOCAL AUTHORITY OWNER OCCUPIERS LARGE DWELLINGS



FAMILY 5) **Mining and Industrial Areas**

GROUP K Ports and Industry

All five metropolitan districts of Tyne and Wear lie in the Coastal Industry Cluster together with nine districts in Scotland around the Firth or Clyde. Salford and Sheffield are geographical outliers. Only four of the members do not have some sort of historic or current port functions; and shipbuilding, engineering, steel-making and, in places, coal mining have been the economic bases.

The **Coastal Industry** Cluster is distinct from the **Areas with** Inner City Characteristics by having relatively lower values in the deprivation indicators, and by having more manufacturing employment, a relatively high level of local authority housing, and better housing conditions. The Cluster also has fewer people in the Asian and Black groups.

The level of people in households without cars is half as much again as the national average and the level of travel by public transport is similarly above average, reflecting the urban character of the Cluster.

Kirkcaldy on the Firth of Forth is the most typical district, and the Cluster is quite homogeneous. Newcastle upon Tyne, the only major regional centre among the districts in the Cluster, is least typical.

PEOPLE 65 AND OVER ASIAN GROUP BLACK GROUP LONG TERM ILLNESS LONE PARENTS LONE CARERS SINGLES DINKIES SOCIAL CLASS 1 AND 2 SOCIAL CLASS 4 AND 5 UNEMPLOYMENT AGRICULTURE MANUFACTURING FINANCE & SERVICES PUBLIC TRANSPORT WITHOUT CARS 2 OR MORE CARS LOCAL AUTHORITY OWNER OCCUPIERS LARGE DWELLINGS

Nearest Clusters

Key variables

FAMILY	GROUP	CLUSTER	Local authorities (and distan	ce from cluster o	centroid)	
Mining and Industrial Areas	Ports and Industry	Areas with Inner City Characteristics	Barking and Dagenham Great Grimsby	0.83446 0.7108	Liverpool Manchester	0.6594 0.76205
			Kingston Upon Hull Knowsley	0.45983 0.80962	Middlesbrough Nottingham	0.62834



THE ONS CLASSIFICATION OF LOCAL AND HEALTH AUTHORITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN

6. Portraits of Families/Groups/Clusters

CLUSTER 12 Coastal Industry

Number of districts % of GB population Average population of districts Population change (annual rate) 1981–91 Range maximum 1981–91 Range minimum 1981–91 Population change (annual rate) 1991–94 0.04

16 5.2% 180,000 -0.23 Dunfermline (0.28) Salford (-0.67) Urban Centres: Mixed Economies: Scottish Towns Mining and Industrial Areas: Coalfields: Mining and Industry England



ce	ce from cluster centroid)				
1	0.43711	Kirkcaldy	0.36029		
	0.41338	Newcastle upon Tyne	0.74144		
	0.64452	North Tyneside	0.48277		
	0.40833	Renfrew	0.53855		
	0.49491	Salford	0.44242		
	0.43191	Sheffield	0.49097		
	0.50205	South Tyneside	0.53005		
	0.43301	Sunderland	0.48106		

6. Portraits of Families/Groups/Clusters

(FAMILY 5) **Mining and Industrial Areas**

GROUP K Ports and Industry

The Cluster comprises the larger parts of two of Scotland's major industrial cities. These are made distinct within Scotland, and even more so within Great Britain, by a combination of high levels of deprivation and of housing in purpose-built flats, often high-rise but also including older tenements. Glasgow and Dundee had the highest rates of population loss in any Cluster in both the 1981-91 and 1991-94 periods, and also the greatest absolute losses (some 129,000 people 1981-94).

Some 60 per cent of households live in purpose-built flats - the highest level in any cluster - and the Cluster has the second highest level of local authority housing. Number of rooms per person is low, large dwellings are rare, and three in 10 households have no central heating.

The unemployment rate is high, the level of long-term illness is high, and the Cluster has the second highest levels of children with lone parents (twice the national average); and dependents with lone carers. The Cluster also has the lowest level of dual income/no children households. Employment in both manufacturing and finance and services is above the national average.

Almost half the population lives in households without cars, and the level of travel by public transport is relatively high (at some two and a half times the national average).

Clydebank, which adjoins the City of Glasgow to the west, is the most typical district, and the City of Glasgow itself, combining functions of national importance with areas of severe socioeconomic stress, is the least typical.

FAMIL

CLUSTER 13

Glasgow and Dundee

(ey Facts	
lumber of districts	4
6 of GB population	1.8%
werage population of districts	241,000
opulation change (annual rate) 1981–91	-1.07
ange maximum 1981–91	Dundee City (0.69)
ange minimum 1981–91	Clydebank (-1.29)
opulation change (annual rate) 1991–94	-0.51
learest Clusters	Mining and Industrial Areas: Ports and Industry: Coastal Industry
	Mining and Industrial Areas: Ports and Industry: Concentrations of Public
	Sector Housing



(FAMILY 5) **Wining and Industrial Areas**

GROUP K Ports and Industry

The Cluster comprises just three districts to the east and south of the Strathclyde conurbation which are marked by the most extreme levels in some of the characteristics found in Scottish industrial urban areas (although Cumnock and Doon Valley - a former coal mining area - does contain extensive areas of thinly populated uplands).

The socio-economic character of the three districts is dominated by the highest Cluster level of local authority housing (more than three times the national average), although with only half the level of purpose-built flats as found in Glasgow and Dundee. The Cluster has the lowest level of large dwellings, the second highest number of persons per household, and the second lowest rate of rooms per person.

The level of long-term illness is the second highest in a cluster, typically a legacy of mining and heavy industry, and the level of unemployment is high. The socio-economic status of the Cluster is indicated by the lowest level for the highly qualified, the second lowest level of students, and a low level for social classes 1 and 2. The level of working women is low, and the Cluster has the second lowest level of dual income/no children households. The Cluster had the second highest rates of population loss in any Cluster in both the 1981-91 and 1991-94 periods.

Motherwell is the most typical of the three districts in this highly distinctive and homogeneous Cluster.

BLACK GROUP LONG TERM ILLNESS LONE PARENTS LONE CARERS SINGLES DINKIES SOCIAL CLASS 1 AND 2 SOCIAL CLASS 4 AND 5 UNEMPLOYMENT AGRICULTURE MANUFACTURING FINANCE & SERVICES PUBLIC TRANSPORT WITHOUT CARS 2 OR MORE CARS LOCAL AUTHORITY OWNER OCCUPIERS LARGE DWELLINGS

Key Facts

Number of distric

% of GB populat

Average populat

Population chang

Range maximun

Range minimum

Population chan

Nearest Cluster

Key variables

ASIAN GROUP

	GROUP	CLUSTER	Local authorities (and d	listance from cluster o	centroid)	
d	Ports and Industry	Glasgow and Dundee	Clydebank Dundee City	0.40084	Glasgow City	0.5739

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6. Portraits of Families/Groups/Clusters

THE ONS CLASSIFICATION OF LOCAL AND HEALTH AUTHORITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN

CLUSTER 14

Concentrations of Public Sector Housin

ts	3
on	0.5%
on of districts	96,000
e (annual rate) 1981–91	-0.52
1981–91	Motherwell (0.44)
981–91	Monklands (–0.67)
e (annual rate) 1991–94	-0.33
	Mining and Industrial Areas: Ports ar
	Industry: Coastal Industry
	Mining and Industrial Areas: Ports ar
	Industry: Glasgow and Dundee



0.45998	Motherwell	0.21854
0.0001E		
0.33615		

6. Portraits of Families/Groups/Clusters

(FAMILY 5)

Mining and Industrial Areas

GROUP L Coalt

The **Coalfields** Group, as the title suggests, has a strong locational association with past or current coal mining in England and Wales, together with associated primary production and heavy industry, ports and service centres. Figure 6.6 shows that the Group includes both coalfields and a number of areas where the extraction of iron ore has been combined with iron and steel making.

The Coalfields have the highest Group value for employment in primary production, and they also have the highest Group value for long-term illness. They are also areas showing 'traditional working class' characteristics: the lowest Group values for inmigrants and for the highly qualified, and the second lowest Group values for social classes 1 and 2, working women, households with dual earners/no children, and singles.

The nineteenth century origins of much of the housing is reflected in the second highest Group value for terraced housing, and the traditional closeness of homes and workplaces is perhaps still reflected in the fact that whilst the level of people in households without cars is above the national average, and the level of households with two or more cars is below average, travel (to work) by public transport is only just about average.

Distinctions between the three Clusters in the Group are in part linked to the current (1991) position of the mining industry. The Mining and Industry, England Cluster contains the bulk of current (1991) mining activity, whilst the industry was definitely of the past in the Former Mining Areas, Wales and Durham Cluster, although its imprint remains strong.

Health authorities in the Group (of which Gwent is the most typical) generally coincide with the comparable local authorities, but exclude areas in Nottinghamshire and geographically outlying districts such as Copeland and Corby. The profiles of the health authority and local authority Groups are very similar,

ehle		
ciua		

Key Facts

Number of districts	43
% of GB population	10.
Average population of districts	134
Population change (annual rate) 1981–91	-0.
Range maximum 1981–91	Lliv
Range minimum 1981–91	Por
Population change (annual rate) 1991–94	-0.
Nearest Groups	Mir
	Coa
	Urb

10.5%
134,000
-0.01
Lliw Valley (0.61)
Port Talbot (-0.66)
-0.01
Mining and Industrial Areas:
Coalfields
Urban Centres: Mixed Economies



but the health authority Group has, for example, a somewhat lower value for terraced housing and a somewhat higher value for people in social classes 1 and 2.

FAMILY	GROUP	Health authorities (and distance from cl		centroid)	0
Mining and Industrial Areas	Coalfields	Barnsley	0.40483	North Staffordshire	0.60905
industrial Alcas		Grimshy & Sounthorno	0.30403	Rothernam	0.34063
		Gwont	0.45343	South Durham	0.30119
		Mid Clamana	0.28041	lees	0.44128
		ivilu Glamorgan	0.51111	Wakefield	0.33701
		North Cheshire	0.47561	West Glamorgan	0.45317
		North Durham	0.42732	Wigan	0.33505



(FAMILY 5) Mining and Industrial Areas

GROUP L Coalfields

Areas in the Mining and Industry, England Cluster are dispersed quite widely through the north of England, but with a grouping of eight districts on the Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire coalfield. Non-coalfield outliers are the iron and steel centres of Langbaurgh (in Cleveland), Scunthorpe, and Corby, and also the coal and steel district of Wrexham Maelor in North Wales.

The Cluster is most distinctive by having the highest level of employment in primary production, and it also contained many of the remaining active coal mines in 1991. It has the second lowest Cluster level for employment in finances and services, reflecting the lack of any service centres above a local level of importance. Otherwise the Cluster has no extreme characteristics.

It has the urban industrial character of somewhat higher than average values in the deprivation indicators, particularly in the unemployment rate, and in social classes 4 and 5. An above average level of people are in households with no car, but the level of travel by public transport is average.

Rotherham is the most typical district, and half of the districts lie close to the centroid. Of the remainder, Stoke on Trent with its distinctive multi-centred urban structure and unique 'Potteries' character, and, particularly, Corby which developed as a combination of a steel making centre and an 'early generation' New Town are on the margins of the Cluster.

PEOPLE 65 AND OVER ASIAN GROUP BLACK GROUP LONG TERM ILLNESS LONE PARENTS LONE CARERS SINGLES DINKIES SOCIAL CLASS 1 AND 2 SOCIAL CLASS 4 AND 5 UNEMPLOYMENT AGRICULTURE MANUFACTURING FINANCE & SERVICES PUBLIC TRANSPORT WITHOUT CARS 2 OR MORE CARS LOCAL AUTHORITY OWNER OCCUPIERS LARGE DWELLINGS

FAMILY	GROUP	P CLUSTER	Local authorities (and distance from cluster centroid)			
Mining and	Coalfields	Mining and Industry,	Ashfield	0.61447	Mansfield	0.40729
Industrial Areas		England	Barnsley	0.38636	Rotherham	0.25868
industrial Arous			Bolsover	0.48262	Scunthorpe	0.649
			Chesterfield	0.50003	St. Helens	0.44435
		Copeland	0.56313	Stoke-on-Trent	0.7383	
		Corby	0.85492	Wakefield	0.31262	
		Doncaster	0.35183	Wigan	0.41579	
		Halton	0.70105	Wrexham Maelor	0.48992	
			Langbaurgh-On-Tees	0.59452		

Key Facts

Number of distric

% of GB populati

Average populati

Population chan

Range maximum Range minimum

Population chang

Nearest Clusters

Key variables

THE ONS CLASSIFICATION OF LOCAL AND HEALTH AUTHORITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN

6. Portraits of Families/Groups/Clusters

CLUSTER 18 Mining and Industry, England

ts	1
n	5
on of districts	1
e (annual rate) 1981–91	(
1981–91	۱
981–91	
e (annual rate) 1991–94	-

.0% 62,000 Wrexham Maelor (0.31) Scunthorpe (-0.61) -0.03 Mining and Industrial Areas: Coalfields: Former Mining Areas, Wales and Durham Mining and Industrial Areas: Ports and Industry: Coastal Industry



6. Portraits of Families/Groups/Clusters

(FAMILY 5)

Mining and Industrial Areas

GROUP L Coalfields

Seven districts on the coastal southern margins of the South Wales coalfield form the core of the Mining and Services, Wales Cluster. They have traditionally had more mixed economies than the areas at the heart of the coalfield, with outlets for the export of coal, associated industry, and local and regional service centres. Although the whole economic base of South Wales had been in transition in the decades before the 1991 Census as coal mining was being run down, the imprint of past activity still appears in the area classification.

Of the three geographical outliers, Stockton on Tees has a similar relation to the heart of the Durham coalfield, and Sefton (Southport) and Wirral in Merseyside are located on the coastal side of port and industrial area in transition.

Even more so than the Mining and Industry, England Cluster, Mining and Services, Wales has no extreme characteristics. Values in deprivation indicators are somewhat above average, but employment in finances and services is above average reflecting the significance of Cardiff and other centres – and other socio-economic characteristics are near the national averages.

Swansea is the most typical district in a relatively homogeneous Cluster; Cardiff, with its special character as capital city of Wales, is least typical.

CLUSTER 33 Mining and Services, Wales

ey Facts –	
umber of districts	10
of GB population	3.3%
verage population of districts	179,000
opulation change (annual rate) 1981–91	0.14
inge maximum 1981–91	Lliw Valley (0.61)
inge minimum 1981–91	Sefton (-0.18)
opulation change (annual rate) 1991–94	0.17
earest Clusters	Urban Centres: Mixed Economies:
	Established Service Centres
	Mining and Industrial Areas:
	Coalfields: Mining and Industry,
	England





(FAMILY 5) Mining and Industrial Areas

GROUP L Coalfields

The districts in the Former Mining Areas, Wales and Durham Cluster, are, as the title indicates, in two widely separated locations. The first is on the South Wales coalfield, the second on the Durham coalfield (plus Wansbeck on the Northumberland coalfield). Both are classic coalmining areas with settlements and communities rapidly developed in the nineteenth century to exploit coal. The industry had progressively closed down in the decades before 1991, but had left a very strong imprint. The Cluster experienced loss of population throughout the 1981–94 period.

There was still a relatively high level of employment in primary production, and also in manufacturing. But the highest Cluster level of long-term illness reflects the recent history of mining and associated industry, and the highest cluster level for terraced housing (half of all dwellings are terraced) reflects the period of development.

The level of dependents with lone carers is relatively high among the deprivation indicators, and, although an average level of households are owner occupiers, the level of people in households without cars is above average. However, travel by public transport is a little below average. The level of inmigrants is the lowest in any Cluster, so the former mining areas have relatively little internal migration or attraction for inward migrants. The Wear Valley district in Durham is the most typical district, although the districts in Wales form the generally more homogeneous grouping with the exception of Rhondda which is the least typical by some margin.

PEOPLE 65 AND OVER ASIAN GROUP BLACK GROUP LONG TERM ILLNESS LONE PARENTS LONE CARERS SINGLES DINKIES SOCIAL CLASS 1 AND 2 SOCIAL CLASS 4 AND 5 UNEMPLOYMENT AGRICULTURE MANUFACTURING FINANCE & SERVICES PUBLIC TRANSPORT WITHOUT CARS 2 OR MORE CARS LOCAL AUTHORITY OWNER OCCUPIERS LARGE DWELLINGS

FAMILY	GROUP	CLUSTER	Local authorities (and	distance from cluster o	centroid)	
Mining and Industrial Areas	Coalfields	Mining and Services, Wales	Cardiff Lliw Valley	0.59609 0.47251	Stockton-on-Tees Swansea	0.46998 0.36787
			Newport Ogwr Sefton	0.38774 0.46418 0.53719	Taff-Ely Vale of Glamorgan Wirral	0.4155 0.52589 0.41269

Former Mining Areas, Wales and Durham	Blaenau Gwent Cynon Valley Derwentside Easington
	Hartlepool Islwyn Llanelli

Key Facts Number of distric

% of GB populati

Average population

Population chang

Range maximum Range minimum

Population chan

Nearest Clusters

THE ONS CLASSIFICATION OF LOCAL AND HEALTH AUTHORITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN

6. Portraits of Families/Groups/Clusters

CLUSTER 34

Former Mining Areas, Wales and Durha

S	16
n	2.2%
on of districts	76,000
e (annual rate) 1981–91	0.19
981–91	Islwyn (0.08)
981–91	Port Talbot (–0.66)
e (annual rate) 1991–94	-0.15
	Mining and Industrial Areas:
	Coalfields: Mining and Industry,
	England
	Mining and Industrial Areas: Ports and
	Industry: Coastal Industry



nce	nce from cluster centroid)								
	0.41638	Neath	0.44453						
	0.40749	Port Talbot	0.52291						
	0.46233	Rhondda	0.76909						
	0.57787	Rhymney Valley	0.43291						
	0.48704	Sedgefield	0.48112						
	0.46088	Torfaen	0.4174						
	0.59447	Wansbeck	0.56101						
	0.47009	Wear Valley	0.36116						

6. Portraits of Families/Groups/Clusters

(FAMILY 6) Inner London

GROUP M Inner London

The Inner London Family, with the smallest population of the six broadest groupings in the classification, also forms a single Group which is divided into four Clusters.

The Boroughs in the Family occupy the central parts of Greater London, with a westward extension, and account for a little over half the population of Greater London. Inner London, and the Clusters within it, is very distinctive, and it has more of the extreme values in the classification variables than any other Family or Group. The Family as a whole had a modest rate of population growth 1981–91, with an almost doubling of the growth rate in the period 1991–94. This is counter to the pattern of population loss in 'inner city' areas elsewhere in Britain.

Inner London has a relatively youthful population, and has the lowest value for people over 65, but there are also relatively few children. It has the highest value for singles, and the value is high in all Clusters. But the most marked demographic characteristics are the values for the Black group – some twelve and a half times the national level – and for the Asian group – some five times the national level.

Values for the deprivation indicators are high for the Family and in all Clusters, with the highest Family level for one-parent families and dependents with lone carers, the highest unemployment rate, and the second highest level of long-term illness

Finances and services dominate employment, with the highest Family level, and manufacturing is at the lowest level in any Family. Perhaps surprisingly, levels for working women are relatively low. Overall, the social classes balance out to near the national levels.

The metropolitan character of **Inner London** is reflected in transport and housing. It has the highest Family level of people in households without cars, and by far the highest use of public transport. Almost a third of dwellings are rented from local authorities, and Inner London has the highest level of purposebuilt flats.

The four health authorities which comprise the Group (of which Camden and Islington is the most typical) do not include any of the areas in the **Cosmopolitan Outer Boroughs** Cluster, and, as a result, the profile of the health authority Group differs more than any other Group from the comparable local authority Group. There are comparatively much lower values in the health authority Group for owner occupiers and terraced housing and much higher values for purpose-built flats, households without cars, and local authority housing

(FAMILY 6) Inner London

characteristics of demography, employment, deprivation, housing and transportation in relation to the rest of Great Britain. At district level there is nowhere else even somewhat similar. But the average population of the Boroughs is large and some contain marked socio-economic difference within their boundaries. To illustrate this, Figure 6.8 shows the pattern of the GB classification of wards within the area of the Boroughs in the Inner London Family.

At the Borough level, the Central London Cluster is characterised by a mobile, highly qualified population and by lower values in the deprivation indicators, a result of areas of high socio-economic status at sub-borough level. The character of the Cosmopolitan Outer Boroughs Cluster is indicated by their title, and it is the most 'suburban' of the Clusters. Values for the deprivation indicators are highest in the Cluster of Inner City Boroughs. The fourth Cluster, comprising only the boroughs of Tower Hamlets and Newham, is the most highly distinctive, bearing the socio-economic imprint of the London docklands.

GROUP M Inner London

The four Inner London Clusters share distinctive broad

Key Facts

Number of districts % of GB population Average population of districts Range maximum 1981–91 Range minimum 1981–91 Nearest Groups

Key variables

PEOPLE 65 AND OVER ASIAN GROUP BLACK GROUP LONG TERM ILLNESS LONE PARENTS LONE CARERS SINGLES DINKIES SOCIAL CLASS 1 AND 2 SOCIAL CLASS 4 AND 5 **UNEMPLOYMENT** AGRICULTURE MANUFACTURING **FINANCE & SERVICES** PUBLIC TRANSPORT WITHOUT CARS 2 OR MORE CARS LOCAL AUTHORITY OWNER OCCUPIERS LARGE DWELLINGS

Health authorities (and distance from cluster centroid) Camden & Islington 0 45145

East London & City 1.23903

ton, Chelsea & Westm South East London 0.66978

GROUP

Inner London

Inner London

THE ONS CLASSIFICATION OF LOCAL AND HEALTH AUTHORITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN

6. Portraits of Families/Groups/Clusters



17 Population change (annual rate) 1981–91 0.20 Population change (annual rate) 1991–94 0.38

6.3% 202.000 Tower Hamlets (1.47) Brent (-0.22) Maturer Areas: Services and Education Mining and Industrial: Ports and Industry



6. Portraits of Families/Groups/Clusters

(FAMILY 6) Inner London

GROUP M Inner London

The **Central London** Cluster comprises the four Boroughs plus the Cities of London and Westminster (combined as one in the classification) which make up the West End of London and adjoining high status residential areas.

Employment is dominated by finance and services – the highest Cluster value, with the lowest value for manufacturing. The population is young, but there are few children, and Inner London has the higher Cluster value for singles. It is also educated, with the highest values for students and for the highly qualified.

The population is highly mobile, with the highest value for migrants, and one in five dwellings are privately rented – the highest Cluster value. Children with lone parents are at twice the national level, but dependents with lone carers are much nearer the national level.

Camden is the most typical borough in the Cluster, and Wandsworth is least typical by some margin.

	in

CLUSTER 25 Central London

5
1.6%
177,000
0.15
Kensington and Chelsea (0.37)
Westminster (-0.03)
0.41
Inner London: Cosmopolitan Outer
Boroughs
Inner London: Inner City Boroughs

Key variables



(FAMILY 6) Inner London

GROUP M Inner London

The Cosmopolitan Outer Boroughs Cluster comprises three pairs of neighbouring boroughs radiating out from the central core of London - Brent and Ealing in the west, Haringey and Waltham Forest in the north, and Greenwich and Lewisham in the south east.

There are high values for both the Asian and Black groups, singles and migrants, and one in ten dwellings is privately rented - the second highest Cluster value. But the Boroughs are the most suburban of the Inner London Clusters with relatively the highest level of car availability, the lowest use of public transport, and the highest level of owner occupation. Over one in three dwellings is terraced, but relatively few are purpose-built flats.

Waltham Forest is the most typical borough; the remaining five all lie some distance from the cluster centroid.

Range maximum 1981–91 Range minimum 1981–91 Population change (annual rate) 1991–94 0.21 Nearest Clusters

Key Facts

Key variables

PEOPLE 65 AND OVER ASIAN GROUP BLACK GROUP LONG TERM ILLNESS LONE PARENTS LONE CARERS SINGLES DINKIES SOCIAL CLASS 1 AND 2 SOCIAL CLASS 4 AND 5 UNEMPLOYMENT AGRICULTURE MANUFACTURING FINANCE & SERVICES PUBLIC TRANSPORT WITHOUT CARS 2 OR MORE CARS LOCAL AUTHORITY OWNER OCCUPIERS LARGE DWELLINGS

FAMILY	GROUP	CLUSTER	Local authorities (and distance from cluster centroid)							
nner London	Central London	Inner London	Camden Hammersmith and Fulham Kensington and Chelsea	0.44853 0.5092 0.72042	Wandsworth Westminster,City of	0.81 0.57				

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FAMILY	GROUP	CLUSTER	Local authorities (and dist			
Inner London	Inner London	Cosmopolitan Outer	Brent			
		Boroughs	Ealing			
			Greenwich			

THE ONS CLASSIFICATION OF LOCAL AND HEALTH AUTHORITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN

6. Portraits of Families/Groups/Clusters

CLUSTER 11 Cosmopolitan Outer Boroughs

6

Number of districts

% of GB population Average population of districts Population change (annual rate) 1981–91

2.5% 229,000 0.01 Haringey (0.22) Brent (-0.22) Maturer Areas: Services and Education: Suburbs Inner London: Inner City Boroughs



0.69185	Haringey	0.70348
0.68575	Lewisham	0.61436
0.67178	Waltham Forest	0.42421

6. Portraits of Families/Groups/Clusters

(FAMILY 6) Inner London

FAMILY

Inner London

GROUF

Inner London

GROUP M Inner London

Key Facts

Number of districts

% of GB population

Average population of districts

Range maximum 1981–91

Range minimum 1981-91

Nearest Clusters

Key variables

ASIAN GROUP

BLACK GROUP

LONE PARENTS

LONE CARERS

SINGLES

DINKIES

PEOPLE 65 AND OVER

LONG TERM ILLNESS

SOCIAL CLASS 1 AND 2

SOCIAL CLASS 4 AND 5

UNEMPLOYMENT

MANUFACTURING

FINANCE & SERVICES

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

WITHOUT CARS

AGRICULTURE

Population change (annual rate) 1981–91 0.27

Population change (annual rate) 1991–94 0.47

The third Cluster within Inner London comprises two pairs of neighbouring boroughs – Hackney and Islington to the immediate north of the City of London, and Lambeth and Southwark to the south. They have the characteristic signs of inner city areas, and, whilst the pattern of employment mirrors that in Central London, levels of deprivation are high.

Over half of dwellings are purpose-built flats and the Boroughs have the lower Cluster value for owner occupation and the highest value for people in households without cars. The Boroughs have the highest value for use of public transport. More than half of all employment is in finance and services - the second highest Cluster value – and less than one in ten work in manufacturing - the second lowest Cluster value.

The Boroughs have the highest value for the Black group in any Cluster, but the lowest for the Asian group within Inner London. They have the highest Cluster values both for dependents with lone carers and for children with lone parents. The unemployment rate is second highest in any Cluster.

Southwark is the most typical Borough in the Cluster, whilst Hackney is least typical by some margin, although it more closely corresponds to Southwark than to any other district.

1.
FULLE

CLUSTER 26

Inner City Boroughs

1.4

15%

202,000

Islington (0.44)

Lambeth (0.14)

Boroughs

Boroughs

Inner London: Cosmopolitan Outer

Inner London: Central London

FAMILY 6) nner London

GROUP M Inner London

The fourth Cluster within Inner London comprises just the two neighbouring boroughs of Newham and Tower Hamlets which lie to the east of the City of London and contain the docklands on the north side of the Thames.

This third smallest of the Clusters in the classification has one of the most distinctive socio-economic profiles, with some 13 extreme values for the classification variables at Cluster level. Despite the physical re-development of the docklands (the Cluster had the highest rate of population growth in **Inner** London throughout the 1991–94 period), the strong imprint of the dock industry, widespread public housing, and the role as a reception area for ethnic minority groups persists.

Newham and Tower Hamlets together have the highest Cluster value for the Asian group, and the second highest value for the Black group. They have the highest values for children and large families, and the lowest value for rooms per person. They have the highest unemployment rate, and the lowest value for women working. They have the lowest value for social classes 1 and 2, and the highest value for social classes 4 and 5. Over half the dwellings are purpose-built flats, and over a third of the remaining dwellings are terraced. Half the population is in households without cars.

In terms of distance from the centroid cluster, the two Boroughs are not even very like one another, and they are unique in that neither has even a somewhat similar corresponding district. (See section 4 and Table D).

PEOPLE 65 AND OVER ASIAN GROUP BLACK GROUP LONG TERM ILLNESS LONE PARENTS LONE CARERS SINGLES DINKIES SOCIAL CLASS 1 AND 2 SOCIAL CLASS 4 AND 5 UNEMPLOYMENT AGRICULTURE MANUFACTURING FINANCE & SERVICES PUBLIC TRANSPORT WITHOUT CARS 2 OR MORE CARS LOCAL AUTHORITY **OWNER OCCUPIERS**

LARGE DWELLINGS

Key Facts

Number of districts

% of GB population

Nearest Clusters

2 OR MORE CARS LOCAL AUTHORITY OWNER OCCUPIERS LARGE DWELLINGS	

Local authorities (and distance from cluster centroid)

0 62606

0.47013

Lambeth

Southwark

0.49668

0.29277

FAMILY	GROUP	CLUSTER	Local authorities (and distan				
nner London	Inner London	Newham and Tower Hamlets	Newham Tower Hamlets				

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Hackney

Islington

CLUSTER

Inner City Boroughs

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6. Portraits of Families/Groups/Clusters

CLUSTER 27

2

Newham and Tower Hamlets

Average population of districts Population change (annual rate) 1981-91 Range maximum 1981–91 Range minimum 1981-91 Population change (annual rate) 1991–94 0.68

0.7% 187.000 0.84 Tower Hamlets (1.47) Newham (0.39) Inner London: Inner City Boroughs Inner London: Cosmopolitan Outer Boroughs



ce from cluster ce 0.72183 0.72183

6. Portraits of Families/Groups/Clusters – The Maps

INTRODUCTION: THE MAPS

- Many of the Families, and the Groups and Clusters 6.8 within them, show marked geographic patterns in the location of member districts. This is illustrated, first, by a map (Figure 6.1) of the six Families and, secondly, by a map for each of the first five Families showing the Groups/Clusters within the Family (Figures 6.2–6.6).
- The maps for the sixth Family **Inner London** show 6.9 both the district level classification (Figure 6.7) and the ward level classification for the area (Figure 6.8) of the 17 London Boroughs falling in the Family to illustrate the pattern of variability within the Boroughs. This is a theme developed further within the companion study. In addition, although the Groups resulting from the ward level classification are *broadly* similar to those resulting from the district level classification, the two sets of Groups are not identical, and reference should be made to the portraits of the ward level Groups in the companion study. A further map (Figure 6.9) illustrates the classification of wards in a wider area of south-east England.
- 6.10 The colour keys used in the maps produce a relatively sharp distinction between the various Families and Clusters, but, as explained elsewhere (section 4), areas falling at the 'statistical margins' of a cluster may be nearer in terms of statistical distance to those of another cluster than to the centroid of their own cluster, so the statistical distinctions are not necessarily as clear cut as the maps may suggest.
- **6.11** The final maps (Figures 6.10–6.11) are reference maps of the Counties (Regions in Scotland) and local authority districts in Great Britain as at Census day in April 1991. Table F which lists local authorities in alphabetical order also gives the County or Region in which the authority lies to assist in locating an area on the reference maps.



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Figure 6.1: The Six Families (local authority districts 1991)



Scotland Group Highlands and Islands

Uplands and agriculture Coast and Country Group

Remote England and Wales

Mixed Urban and Rural Group

Heritage Coast Accessible amenit

Fowns in Country Industrial Margins

Figure 6.2: Rural Areas Family by Group and Cluster (local authority districts 1991)

Most Prosperous Group Concentrations of Prosperit Established High Status Area with Transient Popula Metropolitan overspill

Growth Areas Group Satellite Towns

Growth Corridors

Market towns

20

THE ONS CLASSIFICATION OF LOCAL AND HEALTH AUTHORITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN

Figure 6.3: Prospering Areas Family by group and cluster (local authority districts 1991)





Services and Education Grou

ional Seaside Town:

Figure 6.4: Maturer Areas Family by Group and Cluster (local authority districts 1991)



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Figure 6.6: Mining and Industrial Areas Family by Group and Cluster (local authority districts 1991)





Figure 6.8: Clusters for selected Inner London Groups (wards 1991)



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Figure 6.7: Inner London Family by Group and Cluster (local authority districts 1991)

Figure 6.9: South East England by Group (wards 1991)









ESSEX

Tonbridge & Malling

E SUSSEX Rot

Epping Forest

GREATER

Male

Maidstone _ KENT

Ashford

THE ONS CLASSIFICATION OF LOCAL AND



Forest FGloucester

Strou

Bat

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Aath Cydfil Valley Rhondda Rhondda Cydfil Valley Taff-Ely Ogwr

Lliw Valley W-GLAM ansea

DEVON

8

GWENT

SOMERSET

South

West Dorse

AVON King

Vale S GLAM

Taunton Deane

Cotswo

WILTSHIRE

West ~ Wiltshire

North Dors

Aylesbu Vale

BERKSHIRE

East Hampsh

Basingstoke & Deane

HAMPSHIRE

St.Alba

Woking Woking Guildford Guildford Valley Guildford Valley Cancel Cance

2 Horsham

W SUSSEX

Mole Valley

Spelth

OXFORDSHIRE

Vale of White Horse

Test Valley







INTRODUCTION

7.1 Potential users of the ONS classification may ask: does under coverage in the 1991 Census have any adverse effect on classifications? Can the classification be used at a sub-national level? And can the 1971 and 1981 classification of an area be compared to the 1991 classification?

O CENSUS COVERAGE

- 7.2 The proportion of the total population of Great Britain covered in the main 1991 Census output - on which the classification is based - is estimated to be 97.8 per cent. This is similar to the level of coverage achieved in censuses elsewhere in comparable countries. Also, the voluntary enumeration of absent usually resident households and the imputation of certain missing data improved gross coverage in the 1991 Census. However, coverage differed between groups in the population and between different areas in the country. The possible effect of such bias on an area classification has to be considered. However, it can be hypothesised that the members of a cluster which would have emerged from a perfect census – say, a cluster with 'inner city' characteristics – would all seem likely to be affected by under coverage in the same general way, and would therefore still end up as a distinctive cluster. Although it is possible in theory for all the variables for the members of the cluster to change in such a way as a result of coverage problems that they become similar to another cluster, there would be long odds against it happening.
- **7.3** The nature of area classification provides robustness in circumstances of less than perfect data. What matters are large differences, and these are unlikely to be affected by under coverage: the inner city area will still differ from prospering small towns, and both will still differ from remoter rural areas. In fact, under coverage is much less

critical for multi-variate analyses than for uni-variate analyses.

SUB-NATIONAL USE OF THE CLASSIFICATION

7.4 The classification is an optimum solution for the diversity existing at national level, and, unless a subnational area is generally representative of the country as a whole, the general-purpose classification would be less discriminating in a limited part of the country than one specifically created for that part. This does not rule out, of course, use of the national classification to show that area 'x' has a far greater proportion of its population in cluster type 'y' than the country as a whole. However, it is likely that there will be uses for the classification where it is required only for districts in, say, England and Wales. In this case, any clusters occurring only in Scotland could be omitted, and any 'residuals' in England and Wales from clusters otherwise in Scotland could be grouped with the most similar remaining cluster(s) through use of the information in Appendix Tables D and E.

THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE 1991 CLASSIFICATION TO THE 1971 AND 1981 CLASSIFICATIONS

7.5 The boundaries of local authority districts remained substantially the same from 1971 to 1991, and the methods employed in the three classifications are broadly similar, so it is possible to consider trends through the classifications. This is discussed in the following chapter.

8. Changes between the 1971, 1981 and 1991 Local Authority Classifications





8. Changes between the 1971, 1981 and 1991 Local Authority Classifications

- 8.1 Socio-economic change is relatively continuous in time and space, and, as the boundaries of the local authority districts used in the 1971, 1981 and 1991 OPCS classifications were substantially the same, it was therefore possible to examine trends in areas' classifications with the expectation that there would be change from category to category within the fixed geographic 'grid'. In the introduction to the report on the 1981 classification³ it was explained that, as far as possible, similar variables and methods were used to those employed in 1971. However, it went onto explain, even if the real world had not changed in the decade, results would have differed because of 'noise' in the variables, a degree of arbitrariness in the methods, and because the boundaries and number of clusters were not pre-determined. The comments remain generally valid for the following decade. The 1981 report included a table which showed shifts between 1971 and 1981 and this section develops the analysis to cover the 20 year period from 1971 to 1991.
- **8.2** There were significant changes in key socio-economic variables measured in both the 1981 and 1991 Censuses: for example, an increase in owner occupation, an increase in car availability, a decrease in manufacturing employment, an increase of one parent families, and so on⁶. Such changes would be reflected through the classification process in changes in the number and geographical locations of areas of certain types.
- **8.3** Although the general stability of district boundaries and continuity in the data collected in the Censuses facilitate comparison, changes in the definitions of comparable

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variables together with the introduction of new variables into the 1991 classification, plus the changes in the classification methodology described in chapters 2 and 3, tend to have the effect of limiting comparisons to broad trends. In particular, the number and the statistical boundaries of clusters were not pre-determined, and the most obvious 1981–91 difference is in the number and nomenclature of groupings.

- **8.4** There are two main applications for comparisons of area classification over time:
 - to determine which districts were 'winners' and 'losers' over the period in question, although it is difficult to take account of the positions of clusters relative to one another as the distances between similar clusters decrease and increase between classifications
 - to act as a control to examine changes in other indicators such as mortality over 10 or 20 year time spans.

In both cases a series of cross-sectional snap-shots would be used to examine change over time.

1971-1981-1991 COMPARISONS

8.5 'Families'

A considerable degree of caution has to be exercised at this level of grouping. The structure of 'families' in terms of 'groups' contained within them has changed and there are different numbers of 'groups' (11 in 1971, 10 in 1981, 12 in 1991). In 1971 and 1981 the London 'family' had two specifically 'London' groups, whereas

1 and

this reduced to one in 1991. The resorts 'group' has also moved from the rural 'family' to a maturer areas 'family', in 1991. The rural 'family' also split into three rather than two 'groups' in 1991. (**Figures 8.1 to 8.6**)

'Groups'

Most 'groups' have identifiable cores over the 20 year period, most of which are somewhat larger over the 10 year 1981–1991 period.(**Table 8.1**)

'Clusters'

The number of districts which remained with a grouping of the same four or more other districts throughout the three classifications is as shown in the box opposite, Table D contains further information.

The most remote rural areas, the areas of established high status, seaside towns, and some of the least well-off areas of the country show the greatest degree of continuity by this relatively coarse measure.

1981-1991 COMPARISONS

8.6 To illustrate 1981–91 change, Table 8.2 is a matrix of the six 1991 Families by the six-way breakdown of the 1981 'families', expressed first in terms of the number of local authorities (total number unchanged 1981–91) and, secondly, in terms of percentage of the 1991 Family or Group population by 1981 six-way or ten-way Families. The shift in nomenclature is immediately clear. Table 8.3 repeats the pattern of Table 8.2 for the twelve 1991 Groups by the ten-way breakdown of the 1981 families.

1991 Cluster

Highlands an Uplands and Remoter Eng

Heritage Coa Accessible a

Towns in co Industrial m

> Satellite tow Growth corr Areas with t Metropolita Market Tow

Concentration Established

University to Suburbs

Traditional s Smaller sea

Established Scottish tow New and ex

Pennine tow Areas with

Areas with Coastal ind Glasgow an Concentrat

Mining and Mining and Former min

Cosmopolita Central Lond Inner Londo Newham an

Footnotes *Number of districts in Clusters are too small to reach criterion of four or more remaining in a cluster 1971–91.

**Cases where two clusters of four or more districts present in 1971 and 1981, or in 1971 or 1981, coalesced into a 1991 Cluster.



THE ONS CLASSIFICATION OF LOCAL AND HEALTH AUTHORITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN

8. Changes between the 1971, 1981 and 1991 Local Authority Classifications

	Total districts in 1991 Cluster	District remaining in same Cluster 1971–81–91
ıd islands	15	8
agriculture	10	7
land and Wales	22	7 & 12**
t	15	5
ISL	15	J 7
aniemty	31	
untry	18	10
argins	26	10
	24	6
/IIS idens	24	11 9. 0**
luors	20	11 02 0
ransient pop.	10	-
n overspill	10	-
ns	21	-
ons of prosperity	6	_
high status	21	16
g. cc		
owns	9	
	11	5
seaside towns	18	10 & 7**
side towns	6	5
service centres	15	6
vns	14	5
cpanding towns	18	5
vns	14	9
large ethnic minorities	9	-
inner city characteristics	8	5
ustry	16	8
nd Dundee	*	*
ions of public sector housing	*	*
inductory England	17	10
nuusuy. Engiallu	10	10
services. Wales and Durham	10	5 8 6**
ing areas: wates and Durnam	10	300
an outer Boroughs	6	-
don	5	-
on Boroughs	*	*
nd Tower Hamlets	*	*

Table 8.1: 1991, 1981 and 1971 classifications compared: by number of Districts

		1991 Classificat	ion											
		Ru	ral Area	IS	Pros	pering reas	Matu Are	urer as	Urban Ce	entres	Mining Industrial	and Areas	Inner London	
1971 Classification	1981 Classification	Scotland	Coast & Country	Mixed Urban & Rural	Growth Areas	Most Prosperous	Services & Education	Resort & Retirement	Mixed Ma Economies	anufacturing	Ports and Industry	Coalfields	Inner London	
Suburban & Growth A	Established High Status Higher Status Growth Areas More Rural Areas Mixed, Town & Country		1 4	1 3	18 32 7 4	3 2			1 1 2			1		18 39 14 9
Suburban & Growth B	Established High Status Higher Status Growth Areas More Rural Areas Service Centres and Cities Inner London		3		6	20 1 1	10 3 1		1					37 1 4 3 1
Rural and Resort A	Higher Status Growth Areas More Rural Areas Mixed, Town & Country Traditional manufacturing	22 1	48 3	6 11	5 4 1			1						5 80 16 1
Rural and Resort B	Higher Status Growth Areas More Rural Areas Mixed, Town & Country Service Centres and Cities		4 5		1			23	1 1 1					5 29 1 1
Traditional Mining & Industry	Established High Status Higher Status Growth Areas Mixed, Town & Country Traditional manufacturing Service Centres and Cities Local Authority Housing Inner London			1 22	2 1 7				10 5	3 16 1	4	32 1 1		2 2 74 16 5 6 1
Service Centres A	Mixed, Town & Country Traditional manufacturing Service Centres and Cities Local Authority Housing Inner London									3	1 7	1	1 1 2	2 4 7 1 2
Service Centres B	Established High Status More Rural Areas Mixed, Town & Country Traditional manufacturing Service Centres and Cities Local Authority Housing Inner London	1					6		2 8 5		2 1	1 4 1	1 1 1	1 1 6 1 18 6 1
Areas with much LA Housing A	Established High Status More Rural Areas Local Authority Housing	1							1 8		15	1		1 1 24
Areas with much LA Housing B	Local Authority Housing										1			1
Inner & Central London A	Central London												3	3
Inner & Central London B	Inner London Central London												6 1	6 1
		25	68	44	88	27	20	24	47	23	31	43	17	457

Figure 8.1: How Rural Areas populations were classified in 1981 and 1971



Figure 8.2: How Prospering Areas populations were classified in 1981 and 1971







Figure 8.4: How Urban Centres populations were classified in 1981 and 1971



Figure 8.5: How Mining and Industrial Areas were classified in 1981 and 1971



Figure 8.6: How Inner London populations were classified in 1981 and 1971



8. Changes between the 1971, 1981 and 1991 Local Authority Classifications

PATTERNS OF STABILITY 1981-91

- 8.7 At the level of the six-way 1981 and 1991 groupings, three have remained relatively stable - Inner London, Prospering Areas and Rural Areas (1991 titles) whilst there have been more shifts between the remaining groups, with the districts in the 1981 Mixed grouping going to four more specifically identifiable 1991 groupings.
- 8.8 The **Inner London** Family (1991) appears to have become more distinctive as a grouping, and this is seen particularly at the 10/12-way level where Newham and Waltham Forest (Traditional Manufacturing in 1981), Greenwich (Service Centre in 1981) and Tower Hamlets (Much LA housing in 1981) shifted into the 1991 Inner London Group, whilst the outer Borough of Barking and Dagenham shifted from Inner London (1981) to Urban Centres: Manufacturing (1991).
- 8.9 The **Prospering Areas** Family (1991) has more districts than the **High Status** Family (1981), with shifts from Rural and Resorts (1981) and Mixed (1981). At the ten/twelve-way level, 1981 High Status Growth Areas tie in closely with 1991 Prospering Areas: Growth Areas, but, significantly, the large grouping of 1981 Established High Status areas has sub-divided into 1991 Groups, 26 districts shifting to 1991 Prospering Areas: Growth Areas and a further 10 districts, largely in Outer London, shifting to 1991 Maturer Areas: Services and Education. The 1991 classification would seem to represent the growing distinction between the prosperous and dynamic districts mainly in the outer South East region and the maturing suburbs of London which are perhaps losing socio-economic status. There was a perhaps unexpected shift of two districts from the 1981 High Status Family to the 1991 Mining and Industrial Areas Family. The districts concerned were Sefton in Merseyside and Vale of Glamorgan which appear to have gained socio-economic similarities with nearby industrial and service areas.
- 8.10 The Rural Areas Family (1991) and Rural and Resort Family (1981) had a stable core of districts, which can be seen particularly in the 1991 Rural Areas: Scotland and Rural Areas: Coast and Country Groups. But there were quite large shifts on the margins. The most significant shift involved mainly seaside districts from

the 1981 Resort and Retirement Areas Family moving to the 1991 Maturer Areas: Resort and Retirement Group. Eleven districts, of which Stratfordon-Avon was characteristic, shifted from the 1981 More Rural Areas Family to the 1991 Prospering Areas: Growth Areas Group, indicating the spread of characteristics of prosperity to previously more rural areas

PATTERNS OF CHANGE 1981-91

- **8.11** The most change between the 1981 and 1991 classifications occurred in the 1981 Mixed Family which was, in fact, largely the result of a more specific process of classification rather than the result of wholesale changes in socio-economic character. Some 39 districts mainly from the 1981 More rural areas with industry Cluster were classified into the 1991 Rural Areas Family; some 18 districts, mainly from the 1981 **Towns** and some surrounding country Cluster, were classified into the 1991 Urban Centres Family; and some 38 districts, mainly in the 1981 More industrial areas Cluster characterised by districts like Barnsley, were classified into the 1991 Mining and Industrial Areas Family.
- **8.12** Of the remaining two 1981 Families at the six-way level - Manufacturing and Service and Much Local **Authority Housing** – shifts were generally into comparable 1991 Families, perhaps reflecting the decreasing importance of local authority housing, or the decreasing amount of employment in manufacturing industries, leaving a smaller number of core districts with high levels of local authority housing and/or manufacturing employment.
- **8.13** Tables 8.1 to 8.3 invite further investigation into the broad patterns of stability and shifts in the socioeconomic character of districts, and the 1971-81-91 comparative position of individual districts can be checked by examination of Appendix Table D in this study and Appendix Table 1 in the report on the 1981 classification². However, the lack of strict comparability between the two classifications means that no precise changes at any level should be implied.

Table 8.2: 1991 and 1981 classifications compared: by number of districts

		isor oussineation in droups										
		High Status Established High status		Rural & Resorts ^{Rural Resorts}		Mixed Manufacturing & Service Mixed Traditional Service		turing vice Service	Much LA Housing ^{Much LA}	Inner & Central London Inner Central		
		high status	growth				manufacturing	centres	housing	London	London	
RURAL AREAS	Scotland			24			1					25
	Coast and country		1	59	5	3						68
	Mixed urban and rural		2	6		36						44
PROSPERING AREAS	Growth Areas	26	38	11	1	12						88
	Most Prosperous	20	4	3								27
MATURER AREAS	Services and Education	10						9		1		20
	Resort and Retirement				23	1						24
URBAN CENTRES	Mixed Economies	2	1	2		15		9	18			47
	Manufacturing					3	19			1		23
MINING AND	Ports and industry					1		13	17			31
Mboonn	Coalfields	1	1			37		2	2			43
INNER LONDON	Inner London						2	1	1	9	4	17
		59	47	105	29	108	22	34	38	11	4	457

1981 Classification – 6 Families

	High status	Rural & resorts	Mixed	Manufacturing & service
Rural Areas	3	94	39	1
Prosperous Areas	88	15	12	
Maturer Areas	10	23	1	9
Urban centres	3	2	18	28
Mining and industrial Areas	2		38	15
Inner London				3
	106	134	108	56

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luch LA ousing	Inner & Central London		
		137	
		115	
	1	44	
18	1	70	
19		74	
1	13	17	
38	15	457	

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Table 8.3: 1991 and 1981 classifications compared: by percent population

		1981 Classification – 10 Groups High Status Rural Mixed Manufacturing & Service Much LA Housing Inner & Central London Established High status Roral Resorts Mixed Manufacturing Service Much LA Housing Inner & Central London Inner & 97.08 2.92 97.08 2.92 1.64 86.59 7.69 4.08 1.92 1.02										
		H Sta	igh atus	R & R	lural lesorts	Mixed	Manufac & Serv	cturing vice	Much LA Housing	Inner & Central London		
		Established high status	High status growth	Rural	Resorts	Mixed	Traditional manufacturing	Service centres	Much LA housing	Inner London	Central London	
RURAL AREAS	Scotland			97.08			2.92					100
	Coast and country		1.64	86.59	7.69	4.08						100
	Mixed urban and rural		4.83	10.21		84.96						100
PROSPERING	Growth Areas	33.80	42.44	8.16	1.40	14.20						100
ANLAS	Most Prosperous	72.47	15.96	11.56								100
MATURER AREAS	Services and Education	58.30						36.32		5.39		100
	Resort and Retirement				95.60	4.40						100
URBAN CENTRES	Mixed Economies	2.80	1.64	3.07		28.05		35.08	29.36			100
	Manufacturing					10.20	87.92			1.88		100
MINING AND	Ports and industry					1.50		57.65	40.85			100
in bootini	Coalfields	5.02	1.97			83.60		6.34	3.07			100
INNER LONDON	Inner London						12.34	6.04	4.68	58.55	18.39	100

	1981 Classific	ation – 6 Fami	lies				
	High status	Rural & resorts	Mixed	Manufacturing & service	Much LA housing	Inner & Central London	
Rural Areas	2.80	59.57	37.33	0.29			100.00
Prosperous Areas	78.88	9.99	11.13				100.00
Maturer Areas	35.55	37.30	1.72	22.15		3.28	100.00
Urban centres	2.30	1.59	19.46	60.51	15.23	0.90	100.00
Mining and industial Areas	3.42		41.62	32.57	22.39		100.00
Inner London				18.38	4.68	76.94	100.00
	23.24	17.71	22.43	23.04	8.21	5.38	100.00

9. Further Developments





9. Further Developments

- **9.1** The ONS Area Classifications represent a significant extension of the output and analysis of the 1991 Census of Population, developing methods used successfully after the 1971 and 1981 Censuses. But further developments are possible in the period before a 2001 Census, if needs arise.
- 9.2 There are other geographical divisions of Great Britain for which classifications equivalent to those for local and health authorities or wards could be produced. An obvious possibility is the reorganised set of local authorities, particularly in Scotland and Wales, together with reorganised health authorities. Another possibility is Parliamentary Constituencies, where there may be interest in socio-economic profiles at the time of elections, and the ward level classification can be analysed (in England and Wales) to show within and between Constituency differences. A third possibility would be the classification of postcode sectors as at 1991 in England and Wales. A potential limitation, however, is that the full 1991 Census Local Base Statistics or Small Area Statistics are generally not produced as aggregates for new areas, so the data for classification of such areas would be aggregations made on the basis of the 'best fit' of existing smaller areas
- 9.3 Customised classifications could also be produced. These might, for example, include a revised set of variables selected in relation to a particular application for a classification. They might also include variables from sources other than the Census available at district or ward level more or less contemporaneously with the Census in 1991.
- **9.4** It is unlikely, however, that the Census Offices would feel it appropriate to produce a classification at the more detailed geographical level of 1991 Census Enumeration Districts (Output Areas in Scotland). There is already a choice of classifications available at this level produced under agreements with the Census Offices.

- **9.5** A rather different possibility, which has been under discussion for some time, is a 'socio-economic' classification of *individual* households by multi-variate clustering techniques to produce *aggregate* indicators showing that an area had so many type 'a', 'b', 'c' households and so on. This would include many more variables than conventional cross-tabulations or classification algorithms. Analysis to produce such output for smaller populations could only be carried out within the Census Offices because of the confidentiality of the individual household data, but release of the 1991 Census Samples of Anonymised Records (reference) would allow the methodology for such an analysis to be developed outside the Census Offices using the one per cent sample of anonymous individual household data which is referenced to only very broad geographical areas.
- **9.6** ONS would welcome any comments or suggestions on the possible development of 1991 area classifications, including proposals for licensed value-added uses. These should be directed to the address given in section 1.13.
- **9.7** ONS is planning to hold the **next Census of Population** in 2001. The form of statistical output is part of these plans, and is the subject of wide consultation. The production of area classifications, perhaps on a more detailed geographic level, perhaps with more 'customisation', and perhaps with the addition of new multi-variate classifications of households, will be an option in the package of output under consideration. The Census Offices will look for lessons from the production of the 1991 area classifications, in particular at ways of refining the methodology, at ways of providing closer links to other ONS products, and at ways of ensuring speedier production. Views on possible 2001 Census classifications would be welcome, and these should be directed to the address given in section 1.13.



- 1. Richard Webber and John Craig (1978) A Socioeconomic classification of local and health authorities SMPS 35 (London: HMSO)
- 2. John Craig (1985) A 1981 socio-economic classification of local and health authorities of Great Britain SMPS 48 (London: HMSO)
- Census Newsletter 8, February 1989 (London: OPCS) 3.
- 1991 Census User Guide 38 Local Statistics and Small 4 Area Statistics
- 1991 Census User Guide 26 Directory of enumeration 5. districts and postcodes
- 1991 Census: Key statistics for local authorities in Great 6. Britain (1994) (London: HMSO)
- 1991 Census: Definitions (1992) (London: HMSO) 7.
- Chris Denham (1984) Urban Britain Population Trends 8 36 (London: HMSO)



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The ONS classification of wards

ONS has prepared a classification of wards (postcode sectors in Scotland) from the results of the 1991 Census using the general processes and methodology developed for the classification of districts. An introductory guide and summary of results is provided in:

Merryl Wallace and Chris Denham (1996) The ONS classification of wards SMPS 60 (London:HMSO)

The detailed, ward-by-ward, results are available to order on electronic media.

- The set of areas used for the ward classification is that used for the release of 1991 Census Local Base Statistics (LBS) in which wards (or postcode sectors) with less than 1,000 usual residents, or 320 resident households, were amalgamated with a neighbouring ward. This helped lessen extreme values entering into the classification process from the small populations in what are very largely rural areas.
- The classification of wards produced 14 Groups, analogous to the 12 Groups at district level, and 43 Clusters, analogous to the 34 Clusters at district level. The Groups of wards were not amalgamated into Families, and, given the comparatively very large number of wards, it was not meaningful to produce lists of 'corresponding' wards.
- The introductory guide describes the processes and methodology of the classification, and provides pen portraits and maps of the Groups and Clusters together with statistical summaries. It also presents an analysis of local authority districts by constituent ward types, with commentary on patterns of within-district variations.

- The detailed results on electronic media are available for Great Britain as a whole and the full set for each ward (or postcode sector) contains:
 - the standard ONS/GRO(S) identity .
 - name or sector number
 - the National Grid spot reference issued with LBS/SAS
 - the Group and Cluster designated in the . classification
 - the values of the LBS variables input to the classification.

A version without the LBS can also be supplied.

Information on the supply and terms of use of the ward classification is available from the Office for National Statistics at the address given on page 4. Arrangements have been made for use within the NHS. Other customers, as individual organisations or consortia, will be charged a contribution towards the cost of producing the classification, and, if not already purchasers of the 1991 Census LBS, will be charged a further amount to cover the cost of LBS variables supplied with the classification.



Table A: Specifications of variables used from Census Local Base Statistics

Table A: Specifications of variables used from Census Local Base Statistics

Description Descripition Description Description	DIMENSION	Description		DIMENSION	Description	
Image: Processing and the set of th				e sie oconomic	nementane of residents and over one living at a different address 12 months before	1170013/117
Booker Interact database age 58 41 Interact database age 58 41 Presented database age 58 41 Booker Description of database age 58 41 Description of database age 58 41 Presented database age 58 41 Booker Description of database age 58 41 Description of database age 58 41 Presented database age 58 41 Booker Description of database age 58 41 Description of database age 58 41 Presented database age 58 41 Booker Description of database age 58 41 Description of database age 58 41 Presented database age 58 41 Booker Description of database age 58 41 Description of database age 58 41 Presented database age 58 41 Booker Description of database age 58 41 Description of database age 58 41 Presented database age 58 41 Booker Description of database age 58 41 Description of database age 58 41 Presented database age 58 41 Booker Description of database age 58 41 Description of database age 58 41 Presented database age 58 41 Booker Description of database age 58 41 Description of database age 58 41 Presented database age 58 41 Booker Description of database age 58 41 Description of database age 58 41 Description of database age 58 41 Booker Description of database age 58 41 Description of database 58 414 Description of database 58 41	Demographic	percent of residents aged 0 to 4		Sector	*percentage of residents aged to and over with an HE qualification	
Image: Instantian and Set 10 (Set 10) (Set 1	Structure	percent of residents aged 5 to 14	(LU2U023+LU2U034)/LU2U001^T00	Claracter	*percentage of residents in bouseholds where the head is in class 1 or 2	/I QNNN12+I Q
without and a bit of a bit		percent of residents aged 25 to 44	(L020089+L020100+L020111+L020122)/L020001*100		*residents in households headed by someone in class III (non-manual)	1000012+L3
Instantial of same again to get the		percent of residents aged 45 to 64	(L020133+L020144+L020155+L020166)/L020001*100		*percentage of residents in households where the head is in class (ar F	// 000027 .10
Aussion Description Descript		percent of residents aged over 65	(L020177+L020188+L020199+L020210+L020221+L020232)/L020001*100		percentage of residents in nousenoids where the head is in class 4 or 5	(L9000Z/+L9
Image: Construct statisting and statis and		percent of residents identifying as black	(L060003+L060004+L060005)/L060001*100		percentage of hhoids with 2 working adults and no children	L360056/L36
resided Resided Resided is determined in the set of determined in the set		percent of residents identifying as asian	(L060006+L060007+L060008)/L060001*100		percentage of households with 2 or more cars	(LZ10005+LZ
 Accident Accident and a set of a basis of the 24 set of a basis of the					percentage of all dependents in lone carer households	(L300030+L3
Nexted protected reaction signed up to 74 memory decisions signed up to 74 memory deci	excluded				percentage of all children in single adult households (100% counts)	(L310022+L3
Read and of finded to aged 1 and					percentage of household residents in hholds without a car	L210045/L21
Reach Interstand section 5:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0		percent of residents aged 15 to 24	(L020045+L020056+L020067+L020078)/L020001*100		*persons in employment , travelling to work by public transport	(L820002+L8
Rescale Rescale Rescale Rescale		percent of residents aged over 75	(020199+ 020210+ 020221+ 020232)/ 020001*100		Directly standardised rate for limiting longterm illness	Age/sex Spe
Reacted control control Reacted control control control Reacted control control control Reacted control control control Reacted control control control control Reacted control control control control control Reacted control control control control control control Reacted control control control control control control		percent of residents identifying as white	L060002/L060001*100			European St
According Second se		percent of residents identifying as ofrican	106000//1060001*100	excluded		
Reached according the finded the samply approximation in the same same same same same same same sam		percent of residents identifying as anican	(1.060007) 1.060008) /1.060001*100			
Nearbin 0.00000000000000000000000000000000000		percent of residents identifying as pakistani or bangladeshi			*nercentage of residents in employment, working in another district	L820013/L8
Received in subsets Provide in the file WWH and provide WWH and www and the file WWH and provide WWH and www and the file WWH and provide WWH and www and the file		percent of residents born in the New Commonwealth			percentage of children in unwaged households	(1360006+1)
Accord Average article of insection get Possibility 2000001/100 10000001/100 Accord Average article of insection get Possibility 2000001/0000 2000001/0000 2000001/0000		percent of residents born in the Third World	(LU/UUU1-LU/UUU4-LU/UU43-LU/U259-LU/U289-LU/U325)/LU/UUU1*1UU		*Long parents with children as a parentage of families	1860014/18
Neeshall average number of household residents per household YEER 11700001 Section 1100000000000000000000000000000000000		percent of residents imputed	L180005/L020001*100		tinestive lone perents with shildren as a percentage of families	1860280/18
Nearbing watery mather of locating lifeting the baseboild particular of locating lifeting particular of locating lifeting particular difficing partitular difficing partitular difficing partitular difficing particula					mactive fone parents with children as a percentage of rammes	1000200/10
Nesselial average number of heusehold relation yoe household 20011/1/20001 Beenet Algorithm Second Se					*percentage of families which are concealed	L880113/L8
Nexed Part And Processing Part Part Part Part Part Part Part Part					percentage of residents living in a different district 12 months before	(L150001-L1
Comparison 146/24/14 000011100 146/24/14 000011100 146/24/14 000011100 cxcludd percentiage of residents which are single waking age person househelds 140/01/14 000011100 146/24/14 000011100 cxcludd percentiage of residents which are single waking age person househelds 140/01/14 000011100 146/24/14 000011100 146/24/14 000011100 110/02/15/00/01/100 110/02/15/00/01/100 146/24/14 000011100 146/24/14 000011100 146/24/14 000011100 110/02/15/00/01/100 110/02/15/00/01/100 110/02/15/00/01/100 110/02/15/00/01/100 100/01/100 110/02/15/00/01/100 110/02/15/00/01/100 110/02/15/00/01/100 100/01/100 100/01/100 110/02/15/00/01/100 110/02/15/00/01/100 100/01/100/01/100 100/01/100/01/100 100/01/100 110/02/15/00/01/100 100/01/100/01/100 100/01/100/01/100 100/01/100/01/100 100/01/100/01/100 110/02/14/100/01/100 100/01/100/01/100 100/01/100/01/100 100/01/100/01/100 100/01/100/01/100 100/01/100/01/100 100/01/100/01/100 100/01/100/01/100 100/01/100/01/100 100/01/100/01/100 100/01/100/01/100 100/01/100/01/100 100/01/100/01/100 100/01/100/01/100/01/100 100/01/100/01/100/01/100/01/100	Household	average number of household residents per household	L200411/L200001		percentage of residents living outside UK 12 months before	(L150014+L
spread appread 458022/140001100 code rate of infining initiations scalardia spread 458022/140001100 code rate of infining initiations scalardia scalardia spread 448022/140001100 140022/140001100 code rate of infining initiations scalardia scalardia spread all broadback with a gray spread spread 140021/140001100 1100022/1310001/1000 code rate of infining initiations scalardia scalardia scalardia 140021/140001100 1100022/1310001/1000 1100022/1310001/1000 code rate of infining initiations scalardia scalardia scalardia 140021/1400013/10001/1000 1100022/131001/1000 1100022/131001/1000 code rate of infining initiations scalardia scalardia scalardia scalardia 140021/1400013/120011100 1100022/131001/1000 code rate of infining initiations scalardia scalardia <td>Composition</td> <td>households with 4+ children as percentage of all households with children</td> <td>L460241/L460001*100</td> <td></td> <td>*percentage of residents in households where the head is a manual worker</td> <td>(L900027 +</td>	Composition	households with 4+ children as percentage of all households with children	L460241/L460001*100		*percentage of residents in households where the head is a manual worker	(L900027 +
 Accised Accised	composition	percent of all households which are single working age person households	L430025/L430001*100		crude rate for limiting long term illness	(L120001+L
 kerited kerited al basebales with are single protoce thoseholds kerited al basebales with are single protoce thoseholds and diversations are protoced to basebales kerited al basebales with are single protoce thoseholds and diversations are protoced to basebales kerited al basebales with are single protoce thoseholds and diversations are protoced to basebale contage of residents in outer completed accommodation contage of residents with no cettal hering contage of residents in outer completed accommodation contage of residents in outer completed accommodation contage of residents in outer completed accommodation contage of resident in outer and accommodation contage of resident in outer action in the contage of resident in		porton of an nodoonoldo trinon are onigio troning age percentine				
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National with thindle as percentage of inducationals (3002/13000/121002/100 Nearing percentage of nonscholds (3002/13000/121002/100 ne add thindle with children households (3002/13000/1210002/100 percentage of neidents whe are employed ne add thindle with children households (3002/130002/1000/121002/100 percentage of neidents whe are economically instrive students ne add thindle with children households (2004/12001/121002/100 (2004/12001/12001/1200 percentage of readents in public sector rented accommodation (2004/12001/12001/1200 percentage of neidents whe are economically instrive students percentage of readents in public sector rented accommodation (2004/12001/12001/1200 percentage of neidents whe are enployment in private method accommodation percentage of readents in public sector rented accommodation (2004/12001/12001/12001/1200 percentage of neidents in private method accommodation percentage of readents in private method accommodation (utrunsteed) (2000/12007/1200 percentage of neidents in private method accommodation (utrunsteed) (2004/12001/12001/12001/1200 percentage of neidents in private method accommodation (utrunsteed) (2004/12001/12001/12001/1200 percentage of nonscholds with 7 nons (2004/12001/12001/12001/1200 percentage of percentage of nonscholds with 7 nons (2004/12001/12001/12001/12001/12000/1200/12		be used and households which are single pensioner households	1460241/L430001*100			L080037-L0
Modernols with children haperhaling of all modernols with a precentage of households Initiation children households as a precentage of households Initiation children households are a precentage of households are a precentage of households in dwellings Initiation children households are a precentage of households are a precentage of households in dwellings Initiation children households are a precentage of households are a precentage of households in dwellings Initiation children households are a precentage of households are a precentage of households in dwellings Initiation children households are a precentage of households are a precentage of households in dwellings Initiation children households are precentage of households are a precentage of househol		nousenoius with 4+ children as percentage of all households	(1210002) 1210001)/1210002*100		percentage of working age women who are employed	((L080571-
and addit households as a percentage of households LISU0264100011000 LISU026410014100011000 Biological (Index Households as a percentage of households LISU026410014130003103020021030002*100 Percentage of residents who are economically inactive students Percentage of residents in owner occupied accommodation LISU02641001413000310002*1000 Percentage of residents in mandactaring Percentage of residents in mandactaring percentage of residents in protect method LISU026410011*100 LISU026410011*100 Percentage of residents in mandactaring percentage of residents in protect method LISU02641001*100 LISU02641000*100 Percentage of residents in mandactaring percentage of residents in protect method accommodation LISU026410001*100 LISU0041000*100 Percentage of working age men who are inactive (rot students) percentage of residents in protect method accommodation (furnished) LISU0041000/LISU000*100 Percentage of working age residents who are on an operment scheme percentage of residents in protect method accommodation (furnished) LISU00410/LISU000/LISU000*100 Percentage of working age residents who are working aet fine percentage of residents in protect method accommodation (furnished) LISU00410/LISU001*100 Percentage of working age residents who are working aet fine percentage of people in households with 7- roons LISU00410/LISU000*1100 Perc		nousenoids with children as percentage of an housenoids	(L310002-L310001//L310002-100		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	L080605-L0
none addit with children households as a percentage of households as a percentage of households in open excluded in open exclude		one adult households as a percentage of households	(L310020+L310014)/L310002 100			L080550)*1
Housing percentage of residents in owner occupied accommodation L2004174/200413/L200411*100 "percentage of residents in owner occupied accommodation percentage of residents in owner occupied accommodation L2004174/200413/L200411*100 "percentage of residents in owner occupied accommodation propose-built flats a percentage of residents in owner occupied accommodation L200418/L200411*100 "percentage of residents in owner occupied accommodation propose-built flats appercentage of residents in owner occupied accommodation L200419/L200411*100 percentage of residents in owner occupied accommodation percentage of residents in owner occupied accommodation L200419/L200411*100 percentage of residents in owner occupied accommodation Percentage of residents in owner occupied accommodation percentage of residents in owner occupied accommodation (unfurnished) L200419/L200411*100 percentage of residents in private rented accommodation (unfurnished) Percentage of residents in private rented accommodation (unfurnished) L200419/L200411*100 percentage of residents in private rentef accommodation (unfurnished) Percentage of residents in owner owner tab owner appercentage of a sidents in private rented accommodation (unfurnished) Percentage of residents in owner appercentage of a sident sin private rented accommodation (unfurnished) Percentage of resident sin private rented accommodation (unfurnished) Percentage of resident sin private rented accommodation (unfurnished) Percentage of resident sin private rented		one adult with children households as a percentage of households	(L310026+L310014-L310013-L310025)/L310002 100		porcontago of residents who are economically inactive students	1080191/10
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Hensing percentage of residents in owner occupied accommodation percentage of residents in public sector rented accommodation (L0004/L0004/L0004/Tr00 L2009/L2009/L20073 excluded excluded percentage of residents in private rented accommodation (Information Parcentage) of residents in private rented accommodation (Information Parcentage) L2004/L2004/17:00 L2009/L20073 excluded percentage of working age residents who are on a government scheme unengloyment in term of working age residents who are on a government scheme unengloyment in private rented accommodation (Infinished) percentage of residents in private rented accommodation (Infinished) percentage of resident employment in private rented accommodation (Infinished) percentage of resident e					persons in employment in Agriculture	1720004/17
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percentage of people in households with 7+ rooms L220080/L220073*100 percent of people in households living at more than 1.5 persons per room L230055/L230051*100 percentage of resident employees who are working part-time percentage of 17 year olds who are economically inactive students *persons in employment in primary production or manufacturing *percentage of unemployed who were formerly in primary production or manufacturing *percentage of unemployed who were formerly in primary production or manufacturing *percentage of all residents home address students as a percentage of all residents		percentage of residents in private rented accommodation (furnished)	L200414/L200411*100			LU000540-L
percent of people in households living at more than 1.5 persons per room L230055/L230051*100 percentage of resident employees who are working part-time percentage of 17 year olds who are economically inactive students *persons in employment in primary production or manufacturing *percentage of unemployed who were formerly in primary production or manufacturint termtime address students as percentage of all residents home address students as a percentage of all residents		percentage of people in households with 7+ rooms	L220080/L220073*100		percentage of working age women who work part-time	(LU80590-1
percentage of resident employees who are working part-time percentage of 17 year olds who are economically inactive students *persons in employment in primary production or manufacturing *percentage of unemployed who were formerly in primary production or manufacturin termtime address students as percentage of all residents home address students as a percentage of all residents		percent of people in households living at more than 1.5 persons per room	L230055/L230051*100	1		LU80549-L
percentage of 17 year olds who are economically inactive students *persons in employment in primary production or manufacturing *percentage of unemployed who were formerly in primary production or manufacturin termtime address students as percentage of all residents home address students as a percentage of all residents		bereen en beebre announce en 2			percentage of resident employees who are working part-time	L080058/(
*persons in employment in primary production or manufacturing *percentage of unemployed who were formerly in primary production or manufacturing termtime address students as percentage of all residents home address students as a percentage of all residents					percentage of 17 year olds who are economically inactive students	L080193/L
*percentage of unemployed who were formerly in primary production or manufacturin termtime address students as percentage of all residents home address students as a percentage of all residents					*persons in employment in primary production or manufacturing	(L730004+
termtime address students as percentage of all residents home address students as a percentage of all residents					*perceptage of unemployed who were formerly in primary production or manufacturing	g (L940004+
home address students as a percentage of all residents					termtime address students as percentage of all residents	(L100040+
nume address students as a percentage of an residents					home address students as a percentage of all residents	(L100027+
					nome audiess students as a percentage of an residents	
* Variable derived from the 10% Consus counts					* Variable derived from the 10% Census counts	
* Variable derived from the 10% Census counts					variable derived from the 10% census counts	

THE ONS CLASSIFICATION OF LOCAL AND HEALTH AUTHORITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN

0001*100 0001*100 00007)/L900002*100 00002*100 00032)/L900002*100 60061*100 10006)/L210002*100 300070)/L300010*100 310034)/L310010*100 10044*100 320003+L820004)/L820001*100 ecific rates, calculated from Tables 2, 12 and 13 applied to the andard population 20001*100 360012+L360018+L360030+L360036+L360048)/L360066*100 60013*100 60013*100 80105*100 50004-L150005-L150006-L150007)/L020001*100 150015)/L020001*100 L900032+L900022)/L900002*100 130003+L130004+L130007+L130008)/L020001 080149-L080150-L080151-L080680)/(L080020-L080035-L080036-80566)*100 -L080585-L080586-L080587-L080588)+(L080590-L080604-080606-L080607))/(L080533-L080547-L080548-L080549-080001*100 730001*100 730001*100 _730006)/L730001*100

_730010)/L730001*100

.080457-L080453-L080454-L080455+L080472+L080473+ L080267-L080282-L080283-L080284)*100 .080415-L080416-L080417)/(L080286-L080301-L080302-.080001*100 L090313)/(L090037+L090229)*100 -L080585-L080586-L080587-L080588)/(L080533-L080547-.080549-L080550*100) L080604-L080605-L080606-L080607)/(L080533-L080547-L080548-.080550)*100

L080039+L080058)*100

_080003*100

L730005+L730006)/L730001*100

L940005+L940006)/L940001*100

100079+L100118+L100170+L100209)/L020001*100

L100066+L100157)/L020001*100

Table B: Families, Groups and Clusters by classifying variables – Family 1

	Cluster cent	roids for the	34 district	clusters							
Family	RURAL ARE	AS									
Group		SCOTLAN	ID		COAST	AND COUNTR	Y		MIXED UI	RBAN AND	RURAL
Cluster number Typical district			1 Moray	2 Berwick- shire		3 South Shropshire	5 Carrick	7 Purbeck		4 Mendip	9 Alyn and Deeside
Percentage of residents who are aged 0 to 4 are aged 5 to 14 are aged 25 to 44 are aged 45 to 64 are aged over 65 Identified as Black Identified as Asian	6.01 12.08 27.39 23.44 18.06 0.18 0.22	6.09 12.82 27.59 23.14 17.13 0.10 0.09	6.22 13.14 28.11 22.59 16.24 0.12 0.11	5.89 12.35 26.81 23.96 18.45 0.07 0.07	5.74 11.62 26.45 23.86 19.80 0.15 0.14	5.76 11.72 26.46 24.21 19.25 0.13 0.09	5.86 11.68 25.51 23.74 20.66 0.15 0.12	5.67 11.53 26.89 23.67 19.77 0.18 0.17	6.39 12.36 28.74 22.95 15.90 0.25 0.44	6.30 12.23 28.40 22.69 17.04 0.24 0.20	6.46 12.45 28.97 23.13 15.11 0.26 0.60
Limiting Long-term illness standardised rate Children with a single adult (%)	10.13 9.61	9.45 10.20	9.40 10.49	9.52 9.78	10.11 9.44	10.51 9.07	11.29 11.15	9.27 8.88	10.54 9.53	9.45 9.00	11.29 9.90
Percentage of households which have 4+ children	3.58	3.43	3.46	3.39	3.67	3.86	4.12	3.31	3.52	3.51	3.53
Dependents with a lone carer (%)	18.12	17.78	17.40	18.36	18.56	18.78	20.96	17.24	17.64	16.64	18.33
Percentage of residents who moved in last year	9.70	10.77	11.41	9.80	9.92	9.57	9.68	10.28	8.76	10.14	7.81
Percentage of households which are young single persons have 2 earners and no children No. of people per household	9.37 20.77 2.49	11.05 19.70 2.48	11.29 19.96 2.50	10.69 19.31 2.44	9.21 20.11 2.45	8.88 20.49 2.48	9.67 17.20 2.43	9.21 21.24 2.43	8.67 22.40 2.55	8.61 22.60 2.51	8.71 22.25 2.57
Percentage of residents who are in Social Class 1 or 2 are in Social Class Illn* are in Social Class 4 or 5*	37.58 9.92 19.23	32.56 9.34 23.95	33.16 9.63 23.20	31.66 8.91 25.07	41.15 10.22 17.44	40.21 9.07 18.04	35.54 10.39 19.93	44.53 10.95 15.82	34.93 9.79 19.30	36.10 9.66 19.26	34.12 9.88 19.33
the unemployment rate percentage of women working	7.36 56.09	7.88 55.93	7.82 56.65	7.96 54.86	7.06 54.55	6.91 52.42	9.93 49.46	5.77 58.54	7.52 58.54	6.75 58.58	8.05 58.51
Percentage of residence who have an HE qualification are students	13.31 3.63	13.13 3.32	13.61 3.48	12.40 3.07	14.60 3.91	12.82 3.84	12.30 3.98	16.98 3.92	11.41 3.39	11.93 3.32	11.05 3.43
Proportion of people in employment who are in agriculture* are in Primary production* are in manufacturing* are in finance & services*	6.95 2.81 16.16 35.72	10.47 1.17 13.99 34.00	8.29 1.26 13.37 37.26	13.74 1.04 14.93 29.13	7.79 2.34 13.22 38.34	11.71 2.47 14.88 33.87	6.93 2.26 9.37 37.97	5.42 2.28 13.90 41.69	3.66 4.47 21.94 32.66	5.63 2.78 20.17 34.07	2.31 5.64 23.16 31.69
Proportion of people in employment who go to work on public transport*	5.14	5.85	7.38	3.55	4.26	2.86	4.34	5.22	6.08	4.50	7.18
people in household without a car (%)	17.36	22.45	23.51	20.86	15.42	14.42	18.33	14.73	17.45	14.75	19.33
Percentage of households which have 2+ cars	27.10	20.06	19.89	20.32	28.70	29.29	24.46	30.33	28.62	30.33	27.44
Percentage of people in households which are owner occupiers are renting from the local authority are renting privately	72.26 16.27 6.24	58.91 26.82 6.84	58.53 27.57 6.58	59.48 25.69 7.22	74.59 12.80 7.17	74.22 12.48 7.71	73.84 14.38 7.70	75.22 12.26 6.52	76.23 15.64 4.47	75.25 14.84 5.66	76.90 16.19 3.64
No. rooms per person	2.16	2.02	13.68	2.08	21.65	23.12	20.27	21.28	2.11	2.16	2.07
Percentage of people in households which have no central heating	18.10	20.01	19.17	21.26	19.39	19.88	28.38	14.70	.15.03	15.11	14.97
Percentage of dwellings which are terraced are purpose built flats	22.77 8.05	22.30 11.56	21.86 13.09	22.96 9.26	22.76 7.52	20.87 5.28	27.08 7.47	22.01 9.13	23.04 6.88	22.53 6.40	23.39 7.22

* Variable derived from 10% Census Counts

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Table B: Families, Groups and Clusters by classifying variables – Family 2

Cluster centroids for the 34 district clusters
PROSPERING AREAS

amily	PROSPERI	NG AREAS								
roup		GROWTH	AREAS					MOST PR	OSPEROUS	
Cluster number			8	21	22	29	32		23	24
Typical district			Rugby	Aylesbury Vale	Cherwell	Broxbourne	Wansdyke		Surrey Heath	Tandridge
ercentage of residents who										
re aged 0 to 4	6.38	6.50	6.53	6.72	7.29	6.42	5.98	6.00	6.29	5.91
re aged 5 to 14	12.33	12.41	12.32	12.63	13.03	11.85	12.28	12.08	13.31	11.72
re aged 25 to 64	29.02	22.61	29.07	22 04	19 92	29.74	20.03	29.00	23.84	23.70
re aged over 65	14.84	14.59	15.21	13.43	13.36	14.85	15.62	15.65	12.55	16.54
lentified as Black	0.50	0.55	0.68	0.53	0.95	0.69	0.21	0.36	0.28	0.38
dentified as Asian	1.08	1.07	1.92	0.81	0.35	1.85	0.27	1.12	1.47	1.02
imiting Long-term illness										
tandardised rate	8.80	9.03	9.87	8.41	8.64	9.06	8.95	8.03	7.26	8.25
hildren with a single adult (%)	8.43	8.69	10.32	8.08	7.92	9.07	7.68	7.59	6.20	7.98
Percentage of households	3 29	3.35	3.51	3 45	3.38	3.14	3.13	3.11	2.90	3.16
	0120	0100								
Dependents with a lone carer (%)	14.88	15.20	17.12	13.80	13.74	16.01	14.84	13.85	11./3	14.46
ercentage of residents vho moved in last year	9.92	9.90	8.79	11.10	14.91	7.98	8.93	10.01	10.38	9.90
Percentage of households which			10.10	0.74	0.45	0.40	0.45	0.01	0.00	0.00
ire young single persons	9.50	9.47	10.12	9.71	9.45	9.43	8.45 24.43	9.01 24.37	0.20 25.44	9.99
lo. of people per household	24.74	24.00	2.52	2.59	2.60	2.55	2.57	2.54	2.69	2.50
Percentage of residents who										
re in Social Class 1 or 2	46.16	43.16	40.83	46.89	37.14	37.63	45.85	55.92	60.27	54.68
re in Social Class IIIn*	11.97	11.88	12.41	11.45	9.95	15.60	10.67	12.28	11.81	12.42
ire in Social Class 4 or 5*	13.64	14.72	15.90	13.37	10.17	13.00	14.02	10.15	1.57	10.05
he unemployment rate percentage of women working	⁄ 5.76 61.79	5.91 62.13	6.79 62.99	5.39 62.93	4.70 60.80	6.94 62.31	5.44 60.51	5.29 60.68	4.66 61.04	5.47 60.58
Percentage of residence who				17.00		10.07	15.00	01.00	25.70	20 51
nave an HE qualification are students	16.68 3.96	15.15 3.75	14.65 3.79	3.84	3.39	3.03	4.04	4.66	5.45	4.43
Proportion of people in employment who	0.04	0.44	1 15	2.17	E 10	. 0.77	1 12	1.60	<u> </u>	1 78
are in agriculture*	2.24	2.44	1.15	2.17	1.42	0.77	2.74	2.35	1.95	2.46
are in manufacturing*	17.45	18.81	22.39	17.32	12.58	3 15.22	20.36	13.03	14.08	12.74
are in finance & services*	42.25	40.43	38.04	42.79	42.36	6 42.35	38.04	48.18	49.65	47.76
Proportion of people in employment who go to work on public transport*	10.15	9.39	10.23	8.39	5.36	6 21.17	5.42	12.61	11.34	12.98
people in household without a car (%)	13.26	13.88	17.74	11.67	13.53	3 14.24	12.15	i 11.21	8.55	11.98
Percentage of households which have 2+ cars	35.62	34.24	29.09	38.23	31.70) 32.90	36.69	9 40.10	45.20	38.65
Percentage of people in households which				70.00	05.0	00.10	70.00	00.40	00.00	70.00
are owner occupiers	78.32	77.65	79.27	76.82	65.0	8 82.13 1 11.67	/8.90	80.48	80.08	11 13
are renting from the local authority	12.32	12.99	3.24	4 86	7.7	8 3.71	4.50	4.78	3.37	5.18
Dwellings with 7+ rooms (%)	21.30	19.85	16.98	22.31	18.6	7 13.67	23.40) 26.05	30.25	24.85
No. rooms per person	2.13	2.11	2.10	2.12	2.0	3 2.00	2.18	3 2.20	2.14	2.22
Percentage of people in households which have no central heating	10.22	10.76	11.66	9.08	12.0	6 10.00) 11.73	3 8.47	6.14	9.13
Percentage of dwellings which									10.00	10.0
are terraced	22.46	23.70	24.78	24.82	23.5	6 15.20	19.5	3 13.56	10.3	2 19.0.
are purpose built flats	10.81	9.97	10.80	10.10	5.3	10.24	. 0.5.	10.00	11.0.	

* Variable derived from 10% Census Counts

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THE ONS CLASSIFICATION OF LOCAL AND HEALTH AUTHORITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN

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Table B: Families, Groups and Clusters by classifying variables – Family 3

	Cluster cent	troids for the	e 34 district	clusters			
Family	MATURER	AREAS					
Group	1	SERVICE	S AND EDU	CATION	RESORT A	AND RETIR	EMENT
Cluster number			15	28		19	20
Typical district			Brighton	Croydon		Shepway	East Devon
Percentage of residents who	5.00	0.00	0.10	C E0	5.66	5.88	1 99
are aged 0 to 4	5.99 10.87	6.39 11.14	6.13 10.69	6.59 11.51	10.65	10.82	10.13
are aged 25 to 44	27.82	31.04	30.37	31.59	25.14	25.96	22.67
are aged 45 to 64	21.65	20.84	20.70	20.96	22.33	22.06	23.14
are aged over 65	20.60	2 46	17.20	3.49	0.23	0.26	0.16
Identified as Asian	2.33	4.73	1.43	7.43	0.33	0.39	0.16
Limiting Long-term illness	10.20	0.64	10.15	0.23	10.82	11 21	9.67
standardised rate Children with a single adult (%)	10.29	9.64	15.44	11.82	13.15	13.86	11.00
Percentage of households		4.10	4.00	4.02	2.00	2.02	3.80
which have 4+ children	4.00	4.12	4.26	4.02	3.90	01.05	3.00
Dependents with a lone carer (%)	20.46	19.01	20.80	17.54	21.67	21.85	21.14
Percentage of residents who moved in last year	11.13	12.09	13.95	10.57	10.34	10.57	9.64
Percentage of households which							0.14
are young single persons	12.45	14.65	16.05	13.50	10.62	11.45	8.14
have 2 earners and no children No. of people per household	20.08	22.57	21.94	23.09	2.29	2.30	2.26
Percentage of residents who					07.00	20.04	40.01
are in Social Class 1 or 2	40.52	44.71	41.99	46.94	37.03	30.04	40.01
are in Social Class 4 or 5*	14.14	14.90	17.26	11.93	17.85	17.87	17.76
the unemployment rate percentage of women working	8.58 59.04	8.14 61.51	8.16 62.79	8.12 60.46	8.96 56.99	9.27 57.32	8.01 56.00
Percentage of residence who							
have an HE qualification	15.13	19.63	20.79 5.21	18.68 4.52	11.39 3.08	11.09 3.18	12.30 2.76
Production of neurole in employment who	5.07	4.00	0.21				
are in agriculture*	1.42	0.38	0.48	0.30	2.28	1.70	4.03
are in Primary production*	1.47	1.15	1.09	1.19	1.74	1.79	1.60
are in manufacturing*	12.67	11.66	12.31	11.14 49.99	13.50	41 63	39.27
are in finance & services"	44.33	40.70	40.42	40.00	11.01	11100	
go to work on public transport*	16.05	24.67	16.55	31.32	8.86	9.78	6.10
people in household without a car (%)	23.37	23.97	28.14	20.56	22.87	24.60	17.68
Percentage of households which have 2+ cars	21.77	22.31	18.32	25.58	21.32	20.14	24.85
Percentage of people in households which							
are owner occupiers	75.31	71.04	65.39	75.66	78.87	77.88	8 81.86
are renting from the local authority	12.54	16.09	20.66	12.36	9.57	10.46	6.90
are renting privately	8.25	8.87	9.65	8.23	7.74	8.36	5.88
Dwellings with 7+ rooms (%) No. rooms per person	14.20 2.12	13.92 2.05	12.83 2.07	14.81 2.03	14.42 2.18	13.90 2.16) 15.99 5 2.27
Percentage of people in households which have no central heating	17.43	15.76	19.03	13.09	18.83	20.19) 14.77
Percentage of dwellings which	20.00	21.14	20.05	22.12	21 72	22.21	16.99
are terraced	26.00	25.51	29.95	25.06	14.09	14.4	1 13.15

* Variable derived from 10% Census Counts

Table B: Families, Groups and Clusters by classifying variables – Family 4

	Cluster cent	roids for the	34 district c	lusters		
Family	URBAN CEN	ITRES				
Group			001010150			
diodh	-	MIXED E	CONUMIES			
Cluster number Typical district			6 Hereford	16 East Noi Lothian	17 rthampton	
Percentage of residents who are aged 0 to 4 are aged 5 to 14 are aged 25 to 44 are aged 45 to 64 are aged over 65 Identified as Black Identified as Asian	7.09 12.98 29.69 21.05 14.76 1.02 3.94	6.93 12.81 30.22 21.14 14.53 0.70 1.40	6.74 11.78 28.93 21.04 17.34 0.69 0.83	6.41 13.09 30.10 22.61 13.65 0.13 0.38	7.50 13.44 31.39 20.09 12.87 1.15 2.66	
Limiting Long-term illness standardised rate Children with a single adult (%)	11.67 13.50	11.10 13.10	11.31 14.86	11.87 12.06	10.34 12.44	
Percentage of households which have 4+ children	4.92	3.90	4.21	2.80	4.51	
Dependents with a lone carer (%)	20.30	19.79	21.50	20.18	18.06	
Percentage of residents who moved in last year	9.89	10.32	11.36	9.31	10.24	
Percentage of households which are young single persons have 2 earners and no children No. of people per household	11.40 21.22 2.52	11.28 21.89 2.51	12.69 20.28 2.38	10.35 21.44 2.55	10.83 23.60 2.58	
Percentage of residents who are in Social Class 1 or 2 are in Social Class IIIn* are in Social Class 4 or 5*	31.83 12.16 20.43	33.11 12.66 19.84	30.99 12.34 21.04	35.63 12.80 18.81	32.91 12.82 19.65	
the unemployment rate percentage of women working	9.60 59.89	9.05 60.70	9.84 59.38	8.84 60.78	8.55 61.73	
Percentage of residence who have an HE qualification are students	11.13 3.35	11.68 3.23	11.48 3.22	13.53 3.51	10.41 3.03	
Proportion of people in employment who are in agriculture* are in Primary production* are in manufacturing* are in finance & services*	0.98 2.47 22.12 37.30	1.20 2.20 18.57 39.66	1.11 1.57 17.24 40.28	1.92 2.40 16.52 42.54	0.72 2.58 21.26 36.89	
Proportion of people in employment who go to work on public transport*	14.16	13.58	11.45	16.25	13.28	
people in household without a car (%)	26.46	24.51	27.75	26.46	20.29	
Percentage of households which have 2+ cars	20.48	21.62	17.94	20.07	25.89	
Percentage of people in households which are owner occupiers are renting from the local authority are renting privately	69.47 22.64 4.36	67.85 24.28 4.33	67.78 21.38 6.68	62.22 32.33 2.42	72.30 20.43 3.87	
Dwellings with 7+ rooms (%) No. rooms per person	11.40 1.97	12.04 1.98	12.23 2.09	9.97 1.87	13.49 1.98	
Percentage of people in households which have no central heating	17.42	13.66	22.76	7.82	10.62	
Percentage of dwellings which are terraced are purpose built flats	39.08 15.09	37.07 15.92	36.70 16.06	34.85 19.37	39.10 13.13	

* Variable derived from 10% Census Counts

ANUFA	CTURING	
	30	31
	Bolton	Bradford
7.40	7.23	7.68
13.32	13.13 28.62	28.62
20.85	21.13	20.43
15.24	15.64	14.61
9.14	5.77	14.39
12.84	13.05	12.50
14.34	14.34	14.33
7.00	6.11	8.38
21.36	21.74	20.77
9.01	8.85	9.26
	0.00	0.20
11.65	11.41	12.03
19.86	19.75 2.50	20.03
2.00	2.30	2.55
29.21	30.72	26.87
11.15	11.41	10.73
10.73	9.69	12 35
58.24	59.45	56.37
9.99	10.67	8.92
3.59	3.44	3.82
0.52	0.64	0.32
3.01	2.77	3.39 28.49
32.48	32.59	32.30
15.35	13.85	17.67
30.44	29.97	31.19
10 1/	19.16	10 11
10.14	10.10	10.11
72.78	75.76	68.14
19.30	16.70	23.36
4.43	4.24	4.71
10.08	10.34	9.68
1.95	1.98	1.90
25.11	24.71	25.75
43.21	47.52	36.50
13.40	11.02	17.09

Table B: Families, Groups and Clusters by classifying variables – Family 5

	Cluster cent	troids for th	e 34 district	clusters							
Family	MINING AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS										
Group	1	PORTS /	AND INDUST	COALFIELDS							
Cluster number			10	12	13	14		18	33	34	
Typical district			Kingston Upon Hull	Kirkcaldy	Clydebank	Motherwell		Rotheram	Swansea We	ear Valley	
Percentage of residents who				0.55		0.00	00.0	20.2	6.07	6 69	
are aged 0 to 4	6.82 12.84	6.86 12 93	13.33	6.55 12.74	6.37 12.45	13.48	12.77	12.75	12.92	12.69	
are aged 5 to 14 are aged 25 to 44	28.45	28.63	28.44	29.01	27.82	28.19	28.32	28.85	28.29	27.76	
are aged 45 to 64	22.07	21.76	20.31	22.14	22.57	22.51	22.29	22.12	22.14	22.58	
are aged over 65	15.73	15.44	15.40	15.48	16.58	13.82	15.94	15.07	16.18	16./1	
Identified as Black	0.39	0.61	1.83	0.23	0.13	0.04	0.23	0.24	0.40	0.10	
Identified as Asian	0.75	1.00	2.21	0.05	0.52	0.07	0.00	0100			
Limiting Long-term illness	14.09	14.20	14 36	13 59	14.48	16.73	15.54	14.10	14.14	17.94	
standardised rate Children with a single adult (%)	14.98	18.79	22.29	16.45	24.04	14.97	13.94	13.17	14.97	14.12	
Percentage of households											
which have 4+ children	4.01	4.26	6.30	3.45	3.78	3.79	3.83	3.91	4.19	3.52	
Dependents with a lone carer (%)	25.04	25.72	27.28	24.00	28.88	26.45	24.55	22.36	24.19	27.12	
Percentage of residents								7.00	0.04	7 45	
who moved in last year	8.45	9.32	9.39	9.32	10.52	7.56	7.82	7.92	8.24	7.45	
Percentage of households which						0.42	0.42	0.42	10.20	0.01	
are young single persons	10.58	12.17	13.04	11.69	14.44	9.4Z	9.43	9.43	17.93	15.83	
have 2 earners and no children No. of people per household	2.50	2.46	2.48	2.45	2.36	2.62	2.53	2.53	2.53	2.52	
D											
are in Social Class 1 or 2	27.36	27.28	23.40	29.97	27.05	23.61	27.41	25.41	35.27	24.63	
are in Social Class IIIn*	10.72	11.39	11.52	11.49	12.41	9.19	10.24	9.48	12.16	9.85	
are in Social Class 4 or 5*	22.81	22.82	26.16	20.98	22.28	24.50	22.81	23.28	18.47	25.02	
the unemployment rate	12.77	14.32	17.14	12.24	15.65	16.17	11.66	11.20	10.89	12.62	
percentage of women working	54.33	54.39	51.47	56.52	55.06	49.86	54.29	55.79	55.73	51.79	
Percentage of residence who					10.15	7.40	0.11	0.04	10.10	7 75	
have an HE qualification	9.34	9.64	7.70	10.84	10.45	7.40 2.90	9.11	8.04	4.19	3.10	
are students	3.41	3.30	3.07	3.41	0.00	2.50	0.00	0.10			
Proportion of people in employment who	0.01	0.72	0.40	0.74	0.31	1 98	0.87	0.89	0.82	0.88	
are in agriculture*	0.81	0.72	3.92	3.26	0.31	3.72	6.44	8.62	4.54	5.31	
are in manufacturing*	20.58	19.60	17.94	19.99	20.80	20.38	21.29	20.69	15.88	25.30	
are in finance & services*	36.43	39.33	38.58	39.42	43.19	35.74	34.34	30.09	42.68	33.66	
Proportion of people in employment who											
go to work on public transport*	16.45	22.65	23.73	20.87	30.69	18.58	11.98	12.78	12.18	11.00	
people in household without a car (%)	33.70	39.71	42.07	36.30	48.74	39.59	29.37	28.93	26.00	31.94	
Percentage of households which have 2+ cars	15.86	12.88	11.60	14.43	9.48	12.55	18.00	18.27	21.37	15.62	
Percentage of people in households which											
are owner occupiers	63.21	53.13	57.77	56.29	44.02	36.04	70.48	68.60	75.61	69.27	
are renting from the local authority	29.69	39.33	31.85	37.20	47.08	60.35	22.73	24.62	16.63	24.54	
are renting privately	3.41	3.48	5.56	2.99	3.08	1.10	3.36	3.45	4.35	2.05	
Dwellings with 7+ rooms (%)	10.28	7.52	9.04	8.17	4.65	3.83	12.27	9.76	18.30	11.15	
No. rooms per person	1.97	1.87	1.97	1.90	1.74	1.66	2.05	2.00	2.13	2.05	
Percentage of people in households which	1						10.05	14.01	14.00	10.04	
have no central heating	15.91	20.06	30.54	13.44	29.67	14.63	12.92	14.04	14.39	10.82	
Percentage of dwellings which		01.07	40.04	21.04	16.74	24.02	27.04	20.45	31.46	19.0	
are terraced	36.32	34.07	48.84	31.04	60.4	32.83	8 89	8 69	10.99	7.79	
are purpose built flats	17.45	23.33	10.30	21.30	00.4	02.00	0.00	0.00	10100		

* Variable derived from 10% Census Counts

Table B: Families, Groups and Clusters by classifying variables – Family 6

	Cluster cent	roids for the	e 34 district	clusters					
Family	INNER LON	DON							
Group	INNER LONDON								
Cluster number			11	25	26	27			
Typical district			Waltham	Camden	Southwark	Newham			
			Forest						
Percentage of residents who									
are aged 0 to 4 are aged 5 to 14	7.10	7.10	7.27	5.63 8.81	7.71 11.80	9.01 14.76			
are aged 25 to 44	34.09	34.09	33.05	36.20	34.81	30.49			
are aged 45 to 64	19.05	19.05	19.22	20.03	18.14	17.91			
Identified as Black	12.18	12.18	12.26	7.97	18.02	12.30			
Identified as Asian	8.59	8.59	10.31	4.16	3.98	23.74			
Limiting Long-term illness									
standardised rate	12.29	12.29	11.78	10.99	13.70	14.25			
Children with a single adult (%)	24.12	24.12	21.26	24.11	31.00	18.93			
Percentage of households									
which have 4+ children	7.18	7.18	5.95	5.28	7.35	15.27			
Dependents with a lone carer (%)	26.62	26.62	24.78	25.84	31.43	24.48			
Deveentage of residents									
who moved in last year	13.42	13.42	11.48	17.93	12.10	10.61			
Percentage of households which are young single persons	22 11	22 11	17.68	27.95	22.51	17.96			
have 2 earners and no children	18.86	18.86	20.39	19.33	17.34	16.16			
No. of people per household	2.29	2.29	2.43	2.06	2.25	2.58			
Percentage of residents who									
are in Social Class 1 or 2	39.04	39.04	36.70	51.39	35.44	22.44			
are in Social Class IIIn* are in Social Class 4 or 5*	14.48	14.48	15.55	14.52	14.05	12.03			
	10.15	10.15	17.05	13.05	20.70	27.30			
the unemployment rate	15.64	15.64	13.99	12.73	19.12	20.90			
percentage of women working	53.57	53.57	56.74	54.35	51.79	45.68			
Percentage of residence who									
have an HE qualification	19.36	19.36	16.68	26.94	18.58	10.00			
	J.44	5.44	4.51	0.10	5.40	5.25			
Proportion of people in employment who									
are in agriculture* are in Primary production*	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.17	0.13	0.10			
are in manufacturing*	9.49	9.49	10.94	6.63	9.04	13.16			
are in finance & services*	54.53	54.53	50.51	60.76	56.35	47.41			
Proportion of people in employment who									
go to work on public transport*	44.89	44.89	42.21	44.75	48.43	46.20			
people in household without a car (%)	43.71	43.71	35.22	44.89	51.26	51.17			
• •									
Percentage of households which have 2+ cars	11.36	11.36	14 94	11.16	8.05	7 72			
nuto Li ouio	11.30	11.50	14.34	11.10	0.00	7.73			
Percentage of people in households which	44.05	44.05	F0.40	40.00	04.50	00.01			
are owner occupiers are renting from the local authority	44.85	44.85	58.10 24.43	42.26	31.53 46.26	38.24			
are renting privately	13.60	13.60	10.97	21.31	10.70	8.03			
Durallingo with 7: rooms (0/)	0 64	0 54	0.76	0.20	0.01	1.26			
No. rooms per person	1.85	1.85	1.87	1.93	1.81	1.63			
• •									
Percentage of people in households which	17 71	17 71	18 21	18.42	17 34	15 15			
nato no contrar neutilig	17.71	(1.71	10.21	10.42	17.04	10.10			
Percentage of dwellings which	00.70	00.70	07.40	17.40	10.10	25.10			
are terraced are purpose built flats	26.79	26.79 44.28	37.12	46.51	19.18 55.89	35.19			
are purpose built nats	41.20	11.20	00.70	10.01	00.00	00100			

* V

Table C: Distances between Cluster Centroids (Squared Euclidian Distance)

			RURAL AREAS								PROSPERING AREAS				
			SCOTLAN	D	COAST AND COUNTRY			MIXED URB	AN	GROWTH AREAS					
			Highlands and Islands	Uplands and Agriculture	Remoter England and Wales	Heritage Coast	Accessible Amenity	Towns in Country	Industrial Margins	Satellite Towns	Growth Corridors	Areas with transient populations	Metropolitan overspill		
RURAL AREAS	SCOTLAND	Highlands and Islands		0.26	0.68	0.67	0.72	0.45	0.59	0.85	1.29	0.81	1.28		
		Uplands and Agriculture	0.26		0.46	0.61	0.93	0.65	0.93	1.42	2.00	1.55	1.95		
	COAST AND	Remoter England and Wales	0.68	0.46		0.32	0.33	0.37	0.77	1.03	1.30	1.33	1.54		
	COUNTRY	Heritage Coast	0.67	0.61	0.32		0.55	0.68	0.90	1.25	1.83	1.70	1.69		
		Accessible Amenity	0.72	0.93	0.33	0.55		0.26	0.60	0.45	0.61	0.88	0.82		
	MIXED URBAN	Towns in Country	0.45	0.65	0.37	0.68	0.26		0.18	0.28	0.53	0.58	0.71		
	AND RURAL	Industrial Margins	0.59	0.93	0.77	0.90	0.60	0.18		0.23	0.75	0.92	0.63		
PROSPERING	GROWTH AREAS	Satellite Towns	0.85	1.42	1.03	1.25	0.45	0.28	0.23		0.29	0.67	0.28		
REAS		Growth Corridors	1.29	2.00	1.30	1.83	0.61	0.53	0.75	0.29		0.39	0.52		
		Areas with transient populations	0.81	1.55	1.33	1.70	0.88	0.58	0.92	0.67	0.39		0.98		
		Metropolitan overspill	1.28	1.95	1.54	1.69	0.82	0.71	0.63	0.28	0.52	0.98			
		Market Towns	1.06	1.39	0.65	1.19	0.25	0.26	0.47	0.27	0.23	0.77	0.62		
	MOST	Concentrations of Prosperity	2.80	3.66	2.24	2.95	1.30	1.72	2.05	1.27	0.60	1.54	1.49		
	PROSPEROUS	Established High Status	1.64	2.23	1.19	1.60	0.39	0.83	1.14	0.57	0.32	1.04	0.72		
MATURER AREAS	SERVICES AND	University Towns	1.16	2.02	1.97	1.60	1.12	1.39	1.48	0.99	1.39	1.30	1.33		
	EDUCATION	Suburbs	1.64	2.61	2.15	2.00	1.20	1.45	1.46	0.77	0.95	1.24	0.64		
	RESORT &	Traditional Seaside Towns	0.89	1.20	1.01	0.55	0.63	0.80	0.88	0.85	1.64	1.61	1.0		
	RETIREMENT	Smaller Seaside Towns	1.42	1.36	0.90	0.67	0.64	1.05	1.36	1.40	2.14	2.33	1.69		
URBAN CENTRES	MIXED	Established Service Centres	0.55	1.10	1.34	0.88	0.98	0.73	0.64	0.68	1.42	1.13	1.02		
	ECONOMICS	Scottish Towns	0.59	1.33	1.67	1.53	1.16	0.88	0.59	0.58	1.14	1.07	0.70		
		New and Expanding Towns	0.88	1.68	1.79	1.78	1.29	0.70	0.50	0.40	0.78	0.66	0.6		
	MANUFACTURING	Pennine Towns	1.05	1.58	1.85	1.48	1.64	1.06	0.65	0.86	1.83	1.71	1.3		
		Areas with large ethnic minorities	1.40	2.05	2.52	2.05	2.44	1.67	1.17	1.48	2.47	2.13	1.95		
INNG &	PORTS &	Areas with Inner City Characteristics	1.88	2.51	3.31	2.19	3.40	2.77	2.19	2.75	4.05	3.37	3.1		
INDUSTRIAL AREAS	INDUSTRY	Coastal Industry	0.86	1.52	2.16	1.60	1.88	1.50	1.03	1.32	2.34	2.04	1.6		
		Glasow and Dundee	2.45	3.20	4.35	3.25	4.14	3.83	3.20	3.59	5.05	4.48	3.8		
		Concentrations of Public Sector Housing	2.06	2.64	3.92	3.14	4.11	3.35	2.58	3.44	4.73	4.02	3.7		
	COALFIELDS	Mining and Industry, England	0.79	1.21	1.59	1.24	1.58	0.94	0.45	1.01	1.99	1.74	1.4		
		Mining and Services, Wales	0.82	1.37	1.14	0.74	0.88	0.76	0.51	0.63	1.33	1.38	1.0		
		Former mining Areas, Wales and Durham	1.44	1.72	2.11	1.51	2.24	1.67	1.10	1.79	3.05	2.81	2.3		
INNER LONDON	INNER LONDON	Cosmopolitan Outer Boroughs	2.58	3.74	4.06	3.28	3.38	3.31	2.98	2.58	3.30	2.94	2.5		
		Central London	4.89	6.14	6.32	5.45	5.31	6.03	6.07	5.30	5.79	5.35	5.4		
		Inner City Boroughs	5.31	6.64	7.61	6.33	7.05	6.99	6.48	6.28	7.33	6.49	6.4		
		Newham and Tower Hamlets	5.55	6.83	8.16	6.83	8.08	7.32	6.55	6.84	8.09	6.94	7.0		
			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.25	0.19	0.19	0.22	0.22	0.30	0.2		
		Nearest Group	0.26	0.26	0.32	1.04	0.25	0.18	1.50	1.50	2.17	2.05	1.0		
		Mean Distance	1.55	2.14	2.19	1.94	1.86	1.09	1.58	1.59	2.17	2.00	1.0		

Table C: Distances between Cluster Centroids (Squared Euclidian Distance)

			MATURER AREAS				URBAN	CENTRES				MINING & INDUSTRIAL AREAS						
	MOST PROSPEROUS		SERVICES AND EDUCATION		RESORT & RETIREMENT		MIXED ECONOMIES			MANUFACTURING		PORTS AND INDUSTRY				COALFIELDS		
Market Towns	Concentrat- ions of	Established High Status	University Towns	Suburbs	Traditional Seaside	Smaller Seaside	Established Service	Scottish Towns	New and Expanding	Pennine Towns	Areas with large ethnic	Areas with inner City	Coastal Industry	Glasow and Dundee	Concentrations of Public	Mining and Industry,	Mining and Services,	
	Prosperity				Towns	Towns	Centres		Towns		minorities	Characteristics			Sector Housing	England	Wales	
1.06	2.80	1.64	1.16	1.64	0.89	1.42	0.55	0.59	0.88	1.05	1.40	1.88	0.86	2.45	2.06	0.79	0.82	
1.39	3.66	2.23	2.02	2.61	1.20	1.36	1.10	1.33	1.68	1.58	2.05	2.51	1.52	3.20	2.64	1.21	1.37	
0.65	2.24	1.19	1.97	2.15	1.01	0.90	1.34	1.67	1.79	1.85	2.52	3.31	2.16	4.35	3.92	1.59	1.14	
1.19	2.95	1.60	1.60	2.00	0.55	0.67	0.88	1.53	1.78	1.48	2.05	2.19	1.60	3.25	3.14	1.24	0.74	
0.25	1.30	0.39	1.12	1.20	0.63	0.64	0.98	1.16	1.29	1.64	2.44	3.40	1.88	4.14	4.11	1.58	0.88	
0.26	1.72	0.83	1.39	1.45	0.80	1.05	0.73	0.88	0.70	1.06	1.67	2.77	1.50	3.83	3.35	0.94	0.76	
0.47	2.05	1.14	1.48	1.46	0.88	1.36	0.64	0.59	0.50	0.65	1.17	2.19	1.03	3.20	2.58	0.45	0.51	
0.27	1.27	0.57	0.99	0.77	0.85	1.40	0.68	0.58	0.40	0.86	1.48	2.75	1.32	3.59	3.44	1.01	0.63	
0.23	0.60	0.32	1.39	0.95	1.64	2.14	1.42	1.14	0.78	1.83	2.47	4.05	2.34	5.05	4.73	1.99	1.33	
0.77	1.54	1.04	1.30	1.24	1.61	2.33	1.13	1.07	0.66	1.71	2.13	3.37	2.04	4.48	4.02	1.74	1.38	
0.62	1.49	0.72	1.32	0.64	1.07	1.69	1.02	0.70	0.61	1.35	1.95	3.19	1.62	3.83	3.78	1.44	1.02	
	0.76	0.28	1.65	1.35	1.31	1.44	1.41	1.22	1.10	1.75	2.50	4.01	2.26	4.90	4.50	1.74	1.15	
0.76		0.37	2.57	1.68	3.04	3.25	3.22	2.56	2.40	3.69	4.42	6.37	4.20	7.19	7.06	3.92	2.52	
0.28	0.37		1.39	0.92	1.46	1.61m	1.78	1.55	1.58	2.47	3.25	4.64	2.71	5.24	5.37	2.56	1.46	
1.65	2.57	1.39		0.57	0.78	1.75	0.57	0.94	1.19	1.41	1.94	2.22	1.21	2.40	3.43	1.76	1.03	
1.35	1.68	0.92	0.57		1.19	2.14	1.07	1.00	0.99	1.59	1.93	2.88	1.69	3.38	4.10	2.08	1.15	
1.31	3.04	1.46	0.78	1.19		0.37	0.38	1.06	1.24	1.05	1.75	1.95	1.10	2.52	3.12	1.08	0.58	
1.44	3.25	1.60	1.75	2.14	0.37		1.28	2.00	2.31	2.09	2.98	3.45	2.16	3.92	4.35	1.92	1.33	
1.41	3.22	1.78	0.57	1.07	0.38	1.28		0.51	0.51	0.41	0.88	1.04	0.49	1.83	2.07	0.55	0.41	
1.22	2.56	1.55	0.94	1.00	1.06	2.00	0.51		0.41	0.76	1.17	1.62	0.37	1.94	1.55	0.60	0.55	
1.10	2.40	1.58	1.19	0.99	1.24	2.31	0.51	0.41		0.52	0.86	1.80	0.92	2.99	2.53	0.71	0.69	
1.75	3.69	2.47	1.41	1.59	1.05	2.09	0.41	0.76	0.52		0.32	0.97	0.68	2.18	2.00	0.46	0.59	
2.50	4.42	3.25	1.94	1.93	1.75	2.98	0.88	1.17	0.86	0.32		0.91	0.90	2.10	1.82	0.76	1.07	
4.01	6.37	4.64	2.22	2.88	1.95	3.45	1.04	1.62	1.80	0.97	0.91		0.71	1.12	1.14	0.98	1.20	
2.26	4.20	2.71	1.21	1.69	1.10	2.16	0.49	0.37	0.92	0.68	0.90	0.71		0.81	0.72	0.42	0.61	
4.90	7.19	5.24	2.40	3.38	2.52	3.92	1.83	1.94	2.99	2.18	2.10	1.12	0.81		1.02	2.01	2.25	
4.50	7.06	5.37	3.43	4.10	3.12	4.35	2.07	1.55	2.53	2.00	1.82	1.14	0.72	1.02		1.26	2.09	
1.74	3.92	2.56	1.76	2.08	1.08	1.92	0.55	0.60	0.71	0.46	0.76	0.98	0.42	2.01	1.26		0.47	
1.15	2.52	1.46	1.03	1.15	0.58	1.33	0.41	0.55	0.69	0.59	1.07	1.20	0.61	2.25	2.09	0.47		
2.62	5.08	3.50	2.40	2.87	1.43	2.23	0.94	1.10	1.40	0.71	1.15	0.88	0.62	2.08	1.19	0.34	0.66	
3.87	4.82	3.57	1.29	1.15	2.33	4.03	1.60	1.78	1.94	1.97	1.70	1.62	1.53	2.04	3.04	2.45	1.88	
6.40	6.91	5.35	2.15	2.95	4.18	5.86	3.89	4.44	5.27	5.33	5.38	4.62	3.98	3.67	6.14	5.71	4.61	
7.97	9.28	7.52	3.64	4.29	5.24	7.40	4.18	4.43	5.18	4.96	4.34	2.90	3.25	2.30	3.93	5.03	4.58	
8.67	10.35	8.86	5.41	5.33	6.32	8.50	4.84	4.86	5.09	4.45	2.86	2.66	3.64	3.16	3.34	4.77	5.02	
0.23	0.37	0.28	0.57	0.57	0.37	0.37	0.38	0.37	0.40	0.32	0.32	0.71	0.37	0.81	0.72	0.34	0.41	
2.12	3.55	2.40	1.74	1.89	1.66	2.46	1.34	1.44	1.60	1.68	2.01	2.46	1.60	3.10	3.14	1.68	1.41	
8.67	10.35	8.86	5.41	5.33	6.32	8.50	4.84	4.86	5.27	5.33	5.38	6.37	4.20	7.19	7.06	5.71	5.02	
Table C: Distances between Cluster Centroids (Squared Euclidian Distance)

			-	INNER LO	ONDON	State 1	
				INNER LON	DON	and the second second	
			Former mining Areas, Wales and Durham	Cosmopolitan Outer Boroughs	Central London	Inner City Boroughs	Newham and Tower Hamlets
URAL AREAS	SCOTLAND	Highlands and Islands	1.44	2.58	4.89	5.31	5.55
		Uplands and Agriculture	1.72	3.74	6.14	6.64	6.83
	COAST AND	Remoter England and Wales	2.11	4.06	6.32	7.61	8.16
	COUNTRY	Heritage Coast	1.51	3.28	5.45	6.33	6.83
		Accessible Amenity	2.24	3.38	5.31	7.05	8.08
	MIXED URBAN	Towns in Country	1.67	3.31	6.03	6.99	7.32
	AND RURAL	Industrial Margins	1.10	2.98	6.07	6.48	6.55
ROSPERING	GROWTH AREAS	Satellite Towns	1.79	2.58	5.30	6.28	6.84
REAS		Growth Corridors	3.05	3.30	5.79	7.33	8.09
		Areas with transient populations	2.81	2.94	5.35	6.49	6.94
MATURER AREAS		Metropolitan overspill	2.33	2.57	5.49	6.49	7.02
		Market Towns	2.62	3.87	6.40	7.97	8.67
	MOST	Concentrations of Prosperity	5.08	4.82	6.91	9.28	10.35
	PROSPEROUS	Established High Status	3.50	3.57	5.35	7.52	8.86
	SERVICES AND	University Towns	2.40	1.29	2.15	3.64	5.41
	EDUCATION	Suburbs	2.87	1.15	2.95	4.29	5.33
	RESORT & Retirement	Traditional Seaside Towns	1.43	2.33	4.18	5.24	6.32
		Smaller Seaside Towns	2.23	4.03	5.86	7.40	8.50
RBAN CENTRES	MIXED	Established Service Centres	0.94	1.60	3.89	4.18	4.84
	ECONOMICS	Scottish Towns	1.10	1.78	4.44	4.43	4.86
		New and Expanding Towns	1.40	1.94	5.27	5.18	5.09
	MANUFACTURING	Pennine Towns	0.71	1.97	5.33	4.96	4.45
		Areas with large ethnic minorities	1.15	1.70	5.38	4.34	2.86
INNG &	PORTS &	Areas with Inner City Characteristics	0.88	1.62	4.62	2.90	2.66
NDUSTRIAL REAS	INDUSTRY	Coastal Industry	0.62	1.53	3.98	3.25	3.64
		Glasow and Dundee	2.08	2.04	3.67	2.30	3.16
		Concentrations of Public Sector Housing	1.19	3.04	6.14	3.93	3.34
	COALFIELDS	Mining and Industry, England	0.34	2.45	5.71	5.03	4.77
		Mining and Services, Wales	0.66	1.88	4.61	4.58	5.02
		Former mining Areas, Wales and Durham		2.88	6.27	5.21	4.86
INER LONDON	INNER LONDON	Cosmopolitan Outer Boroughs	2.88		1.78	1.29	2.31
		Central London	6.27	1.78		1.86	5.38
		Inner City Boroughs	5.21	1.29	1.86		2.28
		Newham and Tower Hamlets	4.86	2.31	5.38	2.28	
		Nearest Group	0.34	1.15	1.78	1.29	2.28
		Mean Distance	2.19	2.59	4.98	.5.27	5.79
		Furthest Cluster	6.27	4,82	6.91	9.28	10.35

Table D: Corresponding districts – local authorities by County and Cluster membership in 1971 & 1981

1971		1981				
Family	Cluster	Group	Cluster	District name	The most similar districts	(in rank order) – see
Greate	r Londor	1				
6A	29	6B	28	Camden	Westminster, City of	Hammersmith &
1A	20	6A	27	Hackney	Southwark	
В	30	6B	28	Hammersmith and Fulham	Wandsworth	Camden
В	30	6A	26	Haringey	Lewisham	Lambeth
В	30	6A	27	Islington	Southwark	Lambeth
A	28	6B	28	Kensington and Chelsea	Westminster, City of	Camden
В	30	6A	26	Lambeth	Southwark	Islington
В	22	6A	27	Lewisham	Haringey	Greenwich
A	20	4A	15	Newham	[Closest Local Authority a	rea is Leicester]
A	20	6A	27	Southwark	Islington	Lambeth
A	20	5	24	Tower Hamlets	[Closest Local Authority a	rea is Newham]
В	30	6A	27	Wandsworth	Hammersmith & Fulham	
Д	29	6B	28	Westminster,City of	Camden	Kensington & Ch
	15	4B	17	Barking and Dagenham	Kingston Upon Hull	
В	5	1A	3	Barnet	Kingston upon Thames	Harrow
В	6	1A	2	Bexley	Havering	Sutton
В	30	6A	26	Brent	Ealing	Waltham Forest
В	4	1A	3	Bromley	Sutton	Hertsmere
В	6	1A	3	Croydon	Merton	Sutton
В	30	6A	25	Ealing	Hounslow	Brent
В	6	1A	2	Enfield	Croydon	Redbridge
В	22	4B	18	Greenwich	Waltham Forest	Lewisham
В	6	1A	3	Harrow	Redbridge	Barnet
В	6	1A	2	Havering	Bexley	Dartford
В	6	1A	2	Hillingdon	Watford	Sutton
В	6	6A	25	Hounslow	Ealing	Hillingdon
В	5	1A	3	Kingston upon Thames	Sutton	Richmond Upon
3	6	1A	3	Merton	Croydon	Enfield
3	6	1A	3	Redbridge	Enfield	Croydon
В	5	1A	3	Richmond Upon Thames	Kingston upon Thames	Barnet
В	6	1A	3	Sutton	Hillingdon	Hertsmere
В	22	4A	16	Waltham Forest	Greenwich	Ealing
ireate	r Manch	ester				
3	18	4A	16	Bolton	Rochdale	Oldham
	17	3	12	Bury	Warrington	Chorley
A	19	4B	17	Manchester	Nottingham	Liverpool
	18	4A	16	Oldham	ROCHDALE	Bolton
1	18	4A	16	Rochdale	OLDHAM	Bolton
A	19	4B	17	Salford	South Tyneside	Sunderland
A	1	1A	2	Stockport	Trafford	Gedling
3	18	3	13	Tameside	Oldham	Bolton
	1	1A	2	Trafford	Stockport	Bury
А			12	Wigan	Mansfield	Wakefield
A	13	3	10	5		
IA 3 Merse	13 vside	3	10	5		
A Merse	13 yside	3	22	Knowslav	Livernool	
A Merse	13 yside 25 19	3 5 4B	22	Knowsley	Liverpool Knowslev	Kingston Unon
IA Merse iA A	13 yside 25 19	3 5 4B 3	22 17 13	Knowsley Liverpool St. Helens	Liverpool Knowsley Doncaster	Kingston Upon I Wrexham Maeli
IA 3 Vierse 5A 1A	13 yside 25 19 13 23	3 5 4B 3	22 17 13 2	Knowsley Liverpool St. Helens Sefton	Liverpool Knowsley Doncaster Wirral	<i>Kingston Upon I</i> Wrexham Maelu Lancaster
1A 3 5A 4A 3 4B 4B	13 yside 25 19 13 23 23	3 5 4B 3 1A 3	22 17 13 2 12	Knowsley Liverpool St. Helens Sefton Wirral	Liverpool Knowsley Doncaster Wirral Sefton	<i>Kingston Upon I</i> Wrexham Mael Lancaster Lancaster
A Merse A A B B	13 yside 25 19 13 23 23	3 5 4B 3 1A 3	22 17 13 2 12	Knowsley Liverpool St. Helens Sefton Wirral	Liverpool Knowsley Doncaster Wirral Sefton	<i>Kingston Upon I</i> Wrexham Maele Lancaster Lancaster
1A 3 5A 4A 3 4B 4B 3 50uth	13 yside 25 19 13 23 23 Yorkshir 13	3 5 4B 3 1A 3 e 3	22 17 13 2 12	Knowsley Liverpool St. Helens Sefton Wirral Barnsley	Liverpool Knowsley Doncaster Wirral Sefton Doncaster	<i>Kingston Upon I</i> Wrexham Maele Lancaster Lancaster Rotherham
IA 3 Verse 5A 4A 3 4B 4B 50uth	13 yside 25 19 13 23 23 Yorkshir 13 13	3 5 4B 3 1A 3 e 3 3	22 17 13 2 12 13 13	Knowsley Liverpool St. Helens Sefton Wirral Barnsley Doncaster	Liverpool Knowsley Doncaster Wirral Sefton Doncaster Barnsley	Kingston Upon I Wrexham Maele Lancaster Lancaster Rotherham Rotherham
A Merse A A B B B B South	13 yside 25 19 13 23 23 Yorkshir 13 13 13	3 5 4B 3 1A 3 e 3 3 3 3	22 17 13 2 12 13 13 13	Knowsley Liverpool St. Helens Sefton Wirral Barnsley Doncaster Rotherham	Liverpool Knowsley Doncaster Wirral Sefton Doncaster Barnsley Wakefield	Kingston Upon I Wrexham Maele Lancaster Lancaster Rotherham Barnsley

THE ONS CLASSIFICATION OF LOCAL AND HEALTH AUTHORITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN

Fulham Kensington & Chelsea

Haringey Waltham Forest

Hackney

elsea

Croydon Dartford

Epping Forest Enfield Waltham Forest Hillingdon Newcastle upon Tyne Hillingdon Epping Forest Dartford Enfield Bromley Reading Harrow Bromley Croydon Lewisham

Tameside Stockport

Tameside Tameside Gateshead Bury Rochdale Chester Bolton

Manchester Wigan Trafford Cardiff

Mansfield Mansfield Doncaster Gateshead Lewisham Lambeth

Lewisham

Merton Hillingdon

Brentwood Redbridge Merton Bexley Dumbarton Croydon Castle Point Enfield Redbridge Barnet Redbridge Merton

Watford Merton

Preston Worcester

Coventry Coventry North Tyneside Solihull Wakefield Warrington Taff-Ely

Rotherham Swansea Swansea

Bolsover Wakefield Mansfield Leeds



Table D: Corresponding districts – local authorities by County and Cluster membership in 1971 & 1981

Giusi	er mem	bership i	n previous	OPCS analyses				
1971		1981						
Fami	ly Clust	er Grou	p Cluster	District name	The most similar districts (i	n rank order) – see box at ei	nd of table for explanation	
Tyne	side						o. // . !	01 (7.11)
3	13	4B	17	Gateshead	South Tyneside	North Tyneside	Salford	Sheffield
4B	22	4B	17	Newcastle upon Tyne	Salford	North Tyneside	Sheffield	South Tyneside
4B	22	4B	17	North Tyneside	Sheffield	Gateshead	Darlington	Salford
4A	19	4B	17	South Tyneside	Sunderland	Gateshead	Salford	Cunninghame
3	13	4B	17	Sunderland	South Tyneside	Salford	Gateshead	Cunninghame
Vest	Midlan	ds						
A	19	4A	15	Birmingham	Bradford	Wolverhampton '	Preston	Blackburn
	16	4A	16	Coventry	Oldham	Bolton	Rochdale	Derby
	17	3	13	Dudley	Erewash	East Staffordshire	Havant	Wyre Forest
	15	4A	15	Sandwell	Wolverhampton	Walsall	Birmingham	Tameside
4	3	1A	2	Solihull	Bromsgrove	Lichfield	Stockport	Three Rivers
	16	3	13	Walsall	Wolverhampton	Sandwoll	Dudley	Kirklops
	10	10	15	Walsan	Candwall	Welcell	Dismisshow	Darby
	15	4A	15	vvoivernampton	Sandwell	vvalsali	Birmingnam	Derby
est	Yorkshi	ire						
	18	4A	16	Bradford	Preston	Birmingham	Kirklees	Blackburn
	18	44	16	Calderdale	Kirklees	Derby	Bolton	Tameside
	19	10	16	Kirkloos	Calderdale	Derby	Bolton	Bradford
	10	4A	17	KII KIEES	Calderdele	laguigh	Couthemat	Drautoru
5	22	4B	1/	Leeds	Calderdale	ipswich	Soutnampton	Preston
	13	3	13	Wakefield	Mansfield	Kotherham	Wigan	Chesterfield
VOD								
3	5	4R	19	Rath	Cheltenham	Brighton	Canterhury	North Fast Fife
,	22	40	10	Dati	Cauthamatan	Verk	Deeding	Moumouth 9 Doctlond
	22	40	19	DIISLUI	Southampton	TUIK		
•	1	IA	2	Kingswood	Broxbourne	Eastleign	South Ribble	віару
1	3	1B	5	Northavon	Eastleigh	Basingstoke & Deane	Test Valley	Aylesbury Vale
1	1	1A	2	Wansdyke	Babergh	Bromsgrove	Stroud	Wychavon
1	4	2A	9	Woodspring	New Forest	Wealden	Lewes	Harrogate
dfo	rdobiro							
uiu	16	4.0	16	Luton	Clough	Potorborough	Oldham	The Wrokin
	10	4A	10		Slough			Mert O. ferdelin
•	3	IB	5	Mid Bedfordshire	Aylesbury vale	Huntingaonsnire	Newbury	west uxtordsnire
	2	3	12	North Bedfordshire	Colcheser	Rugby	Warwick	Maidstone
	3	1B	5	South Bedfordshire	Eastleigh	Braintree	Mid Bedfordshire	Northavon
rke	hire							
r KS	3	1B	5	Bracknell Forest	Basingstoke & Deane	Avlesbury Vale	Huntingdonshire	Mid Bedfordshire
	2	18	4	Newhury	Avleshury Vale	Mid Bedfordshiro	Vale of White Horco	West Oxfordehiro
	2	10	4	Deadlar	Matterd	Drietel	Northematic	West OxfordShire
	22	4B	19	neading	vvatioru	DIISLOI	wormanipton	worcester
	15	6A	25	Slough	Luton	Hounslow		
	4	1A	1	Windsor and Maidenhead	South Oxfordshire	Horsham	Guildford	East Hertfordshire
	3	1B	4	Wokingham	HART	Surrey Heath	South Cambridgeshire	Newbury
	nahama	hiro						
CKI	2 2	1R	4	Avleshury Vale	Mid Bedfordshire	Newbury	Basingstoke & Deane	Test Valley
,	1	10	1	Chiltorn	South Buoke	Mayorlov	Mole Valley	Elmbridas
	4	IA	1	Gnitern	South Ducks	waveney	wore valley	Embridge
	16	5	20	Milton Keynes	Northampton	Kedditch	Peterborough	Bracknell Forest
	4	1A	1	South Bucks	Chiltern	Mole Valley	Tandridge	Waverley
	3	1B	5	Wycombe	Aylesbury Vale	East Hampshire	Newbury	Mid Bedfordshire
on hi	ageshi	re 4D	10	0 1 11	0.1.1	Dette		
IIIID	5	4B	19	Cambridge	Uxford	Bath		
		2A	8	East Cambridgeshire	MID SUFFOLK	North Wiltshire	Melton	Mendip
	9			and the second	King's Lunn & Wort Norfolk	Breckland	Boston	Oswestry
	9 9	2A	8	Fenland	King S Lynn & West Worlow			
	9 9 3	2A 1B	8 5	Fenland Huntingdonshire	Mid Bedfordshire	North Wiltshire	Aylesbury Vale	West Oxfordshire
4 4 4	9 9 3 16	2A 1B 3	8 5 12	Fenland Huntingdonshire Peterborough	Mid Bedfordshire Northampton	North Wiltshire The Wrekin	Aylesbury Vale Gloucester	West Oxfordshire Wellingborough

Table D: Corresponding districts – local authorities by County and Cluster membership in 1971 & 1981

luster	member	ship in	previous	OPCS analyses		
971 amily	Cluster	1981 Group	Cluster	District name	The marked with the state of	
anniy	GIUSIEI	Group	Gluster	District name	The most similar districts (in	rank order) – sei
heshi	re					
A	2	2A	9	Chester	Shrewsbury & Atcham	Tynedale
A	1	1B	5	Congleton	Lichfield	Harborough
	17	3	11	Crewe and Nantwich	EAST STAFFORDSHIRE	Oswestry
	16	3	12	Ellesmere Port and Neston	Alyn & Deeside	Delyn
	16	5	21	Halton	Hartlepool	Langbaurgh-On-
В	4	1A	1	Macclesfield	Rushcliffe	Windsor & Maio
A	1	3	11	Vale Royal	Delyn	High Peak
	17	3	12	Warrington	Bury	Chorley
levela	ind 10	0	10			
	13	3	13	Hartlepool	Doncaster	Wear Valley
•	10	3	12	Langbaurgh-Un-Tees	Stockton-on-Tees	St. Helens
A	19	4B	17	Iviladiesbrougn	Hartlepool	Sunderland
	10	3	12	Stockton-on-rees	wewport	Rotnernam
ornwa	all					
Ą	8	2A	9	Caradon	Kerrier	West Lindsev
Ą	8	2A	9	Carrick	Teianbridae	Aberconwy
Ą	8	2A	8	Kerrier	Caradon	Restormel
Ą	8	2A	8	North Cornwall	Torridge	Preseli Pembrol
Д	8	2A	8	Penwith	Meirionnydd	Carrick
Д	8	2A	8	Restormel	Kerrier	Caradon
umbri	а					
	14	3	11	Allerdale	Boothferry	Oswestry
	17	3	13	Barrow-in-Furness	Hyndburn	Burnley
	17	3	12	Carlisle	Worcester	Crewe & Nantw
Ą	19	3	13	Copeland	Allerdale	Ellesmere Port &
A	8	2A	8	Eden	Mid Devon	Montgomeryshi
A	8	2A	8	South Lakeland	Craven	Ryedale
erbys	hire	2	11	Ambanya		
	17	3	11	Amber valley	North West Leicestershire	Wyre Forest
	13	2	13	Chasterfield	Wahsheld	Barnsley
	14	3	15	Dashu	VVakeriela	Newcastle-und
•	0	4A 2A	0	Derbyshire Delee	Doiton	KIRKIEES
-	0	24	0	Erowash	Kottoring	Amber Velley
	17	3	13	High Poak	Warrington	Rup/
	17	3	11	North Fast Derbyshire	Newark & Sherwood	Nowcastle und
	17	3	11	South Derhyshire	NORTH WEST I FICESTERSHIRE	North Warwick
				ooddi Dorbyonno		north marmon
evon						
3	11	2B	10	East Devon	Rother	West Dorset
3	22	4B	19	Exeter	Weymouth & Portland	Bristol
Ą	8	2A	8	Mid Devon	North Shropshire	South Herefords
4	8	2A	8	North Devon	East Yorkshire	Sedgemoor
3	22	4B	19	Plymouth	Southampton	Weymouth & Po
4	8	2A	9	South Hams	West Devon	Teignbridge
3	12	2B	10	Teignbridge	Purbeck	Carrick
3	11	2B	10	Torbay	Thanet	Aberconwy
A	8	2A	8	Torridge	North Cornwall	South Shropshin
A	8	2A	8	West Devon	South Hams	Glyndwr



THE ONS CLASSIFICATION OF LOCAL AND HEALTH AUTHORITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN

Tees enhead

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Trafford Daventry Sedgemoor Newcastle-under-Lyme Cleethorpes Middlesbrough Stratford-on-Avon Warrington Worcester

Barnsley Newport Halton Taff-Ely

North Cornwall Lancaster Carrick Caradon Scarborough Ynys Mon-Isle of Anglesey Oswestry

Crewe and Nantwich Calderdale Hereford Bassetlaw North Shropshire Teignbridge

South Derbyshire Ashfield Rotherham Calderdale Malvern Hills Dudley South Derbyshire North Warwickshire Wyre Forest

Arun Cheltenham West Lindsey West Lindsey Portsmouth Carrick West Dorset Scarborough Montgomeryshire South Shropshire Taunton Deane Wansdyke Newark & Sherwood Scunthorpe Monmouth Glanford High Peak

Great Grimsby Rotherham Langbaurgh-On-Tees Doncaster

North Devon Scarborough South Pembrokeshire Radnor Kerrier

Bassetlaw Pendle Kettering Wakefield South Shropshire West Dorset

Erewash Bassetlaw Darlington Preston Stratford-on-Avon Nuneaton & Bedworth Broxtowe Bassetlaw Hinckley & Bosworth

North Norfolk York Montgomeryshire King's Lynn & West Norfolk Hereford Chichester North Devon Medina Radnor South Herefordshire

Table D: Corresponding districts – local authorities by County and Cluster membership in 1971 & 1981

Cluste	Cluster membership in previous OPCS analyses										
1971		1981									
Famil	y Cluster	Group	Cluster	District name	The most similar districts (in rank order) – see box at en	d of table for explanation				
Dorse	11	20	10	Pourpomouth	Torbay	Fasthourne	Shenway	Worthing			
ZB	11	20	10	Christohurah	Arun	Rother	Tendrina	Fast Devon			
ZD	11	20	0	East Dorsot	Wealden	New Forest	Woodspring	Chichester			
20	0	2A 2A	9	North Dorsot	South Somerset	Purheck	Cotswold	North Devon			
2A 2D	0	2A 2D	10	Poolo	New Forest	West Wiltshire	Woodspring	Lewes			
20	0	20	9	Purbeck	Teinnhridge	North Dorset	New Forest	North Kesteven			
24	Q	24	8	West Dorset	Chichester	North Norfolk	North Dorset	Teianbridae			
2R	12	AR AR	19	Weymouth and Portland	Dover	Plymouth	Shepway	Lancaster			
20	12	40	10	Weymouthand Fordand	5000						
Durha	m										
3	13	3	12	Chester-le-Street	Blyth Valley	Wakefield	Wigan	Darlington			
4B	22	3	12	Darlington	Great Yarmouth	Wakefield	Newport	Dover			
3	14	4B	17	Derwentside	Wear Valley	Wansbeck	Sedgefield	Torfaen			
4B	21	3	12	Durham	Stirling	Kyle & Carrick	Chester-le-Street	Swansea			
3	13	3	13	Easington	Blaenau Gwent	Merthyr Tydfil	Rhymney Valley	Sedgefield			
3	13	3	13	Sedaefield	Torfaen	Wear Valley	Derwentside	Islwyn			
24	8	2A	8	Teesdale	Derbyshire Dales	Glanford	Allerdale	Boothferry			
3	14	3	13	Wear Valley	Derwentside	Torfaen	Sedgefield	Wansbeck			
				,							
East S	ussex										
4B	22	4B	19	Brighton	Bath	Hove	Bristol	Edinburgh City			
2B	11	2B	10	Eastbourne	Worthing	Bournemouth	Arun	Thanet			
2B	11	2B	10	Hastings	Thanet	Weymouth & Portland	Southampton	Southend-on-Sea			
2B	11	2B	10	Hove	Brighton	Bournemouth	Southend-on-Sea	Eastbourne			
2B	11	2B	10	Lewes	New Forest	Woodspring	Canterbury	Fyide			
2B [.]	11	2B	10	Rother	East Devon	Arun	Tendring	Christchurch			
2B	11	2A	9	Wealden	Woodspring	New Forest	East Dorset	South Norfolk			
Essex											
5A	26	5	20	Basildon	Gravesham	Gillingham	Thurrock	Stevenage			
2A	9	1B	5	Braintree	Ashford	South Kesteven	West Wiltshire	Maidstone			
1B	4	1A	1	Brentwood	Tandridge	Epsom & Ewell	Three Rivers	Sevenoaks			
1A	3	1B	5	Castle Point	Rochford	Havering	Gedling	Broxbourne			
1A	3	1B	4	Chelmsford	East Hertfordshire	Woking	Maidstone	Eastleigh			
1A	2	1B	4	Colchester	Ashford	Maidstone	North Bedfordshire	Braintree			
1B	4	1A	2	Epping Forest	Three Rivers	Hertsmere	Brentwood	Sevenoaks			
5A	26	5	21	Harlow	West Lothian	Stevenage	Crawley	East Kilbride			
1A	2	1B	5	Maldon	Babergh	Wansdyke	Stroud	Tonbridge & Malling			
1A	3	1A	2	Rochford	Castle Point	Epping Forest	Solihull	Broadland			
2B	11	2B	10	Southend-on-Sea	Hastings	Worthing	Shepway	Weymouth & Portland			
2B	12	2B	10	Tendring	Arun	South Wight	Colwyn	Thanet			
3	16	3	12	Thurrock	Rochester upon Medway	Basildon	Gillingham	Northampton			
2A	9	1B	4	Uttlesford	East Hampshire	Harborough	South Northamptonshire	South Oxfordshire			
Glouc	estershire										
4B	22	4B	19	Cheltenham	Taunton Deane	Exeter	Trafford	Bath			
2A	8	2A	8	Cotswold	North Dorset	Suffolk Coastal	Malvern Hills	Rutland			
2A	9	3	11	Forest of Dean	West Lindsey	Newark & Sherwood	Mendip	Wyre Forest			
		-	12	Gloucester	Worcester	Northampton	Thamesdown	lpswich			
3	16	3	12	Ulucestei	1101000101						
3 1A	16 1	3	11	Stroud	BABERGH	Tewkesbury	Wychavon	Mendip			

Table D: Corresponding districts – local authorities by County and Cluster membership in 1971 & 1981

Clust	er membe	rship in	previous	OPCS analyses		
1971		1981				
Famil	y Cluster	Group	Cluster	District name	The most similar districts (in rank order) – se
Home	ahira					
1A	snire 3	1R	5	Basingstoke and Deane	Avlashury Vala	Mid Podfordobi
1A	2	1B	4	Fast Hamnshire	SOUTH OXFORDSHIRF	South Cambrida
1A	3	1B	5	Eastleigh	Northavon	Maidstone
1A	3	1A	2	Fareham	Wansdyke	Tonbridge & Ma
1A	3	2A	6	Gosport	Northampton	Worcester
1A	3	1B	4	Hart	SURREY HEATH	WOKINGHAM
1A	3	3	12	Havant	Crewe & Nantwich	East Staffordshi
2B	12	2A	9	New Forest	Woodspring	Lewes
4B	22	4B	19	Portsmouth	York	Plymouth
1A	3	2A	6	Rushmoor	Cherwell	Bracknell Fores
4B	22	4B	19	Southampton	Bristol	Plymouth
1A	2	1B	4	Test Valley	WEST OXFORDSHIRE	North Wiltshire
1A	2	2A	9	Winchester	WAVERLEY	Rutland
Heret	ord and W	/orceste	er			
IA	1	IA	2	Bromsgrove	LICHFIELD	Wansdyke
A	1	3	12	Hereford	Ipswich	York
2A 2A	0	24	8	Leominster Malware Hills	SUUTH SHRUPSHIRE	Radnor
24	0	E	9	Maivern Hills	Stratford-on-Avon	Chichester
24	0	20	20	Reduiton	Nexth Change Line	The Wrekin
3	0	24	0	Woroostor	North Shropshire	Wild Suttolk
20	9	3 1R	12	Wychayon	Bohorah	Stroud
3	17	1D 1R	5	Wychavon Wyro Eorost	North West Laipastershire	Scruth Deshuchi
	17	ID	5	vvyre i brest	NUTUI WEST LEICESTEISIITE	South Derbyshin
Hertfo	ordshire					
1A	3	1A	2	Broxbourne	Kingswood	Dartford
1A	1	1A	2	Dacorum	NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE	Welwyn Hatfiel
1A	2	1B	4	East Hertfordshire	Chelmsford	Horsham
1B	4	1A	1	Hertsmere	Three Rivers	Reigate & Bans
1A	1	1A	2	North Hertfordshire	DACORUM	Welwyn Hatfiel
1B	4	1A	1	St.Albans	Guildford	Windsor & Main
5A	26	5	21	Stevenage	Harlow	Crawley
1B	4	1A	1	Three Rivers	Hertsmere	Sevenoaks
1B	6	1A	2	Watford	Hillingdon	Worcester
1A	1	1A	2	Welwyn Hatfield	Dacorum	North Hertfords
Humb	erside					
2A	9	3	11	Boothferry	Holderness	Allerdale
3	16	3	12	Cleethorpes	Ellesmere Port & Neston	Crewe & Nantw
2A	8	2A	8	East Yorkshire	North Devon	King's Lynn & W
1B	4	1A	1	East Yorks. Borough of Beverle	e Stafford	Woodspring
2A	9	3	11	Glanford	Delyn	Staffordshire M
4A	19	3	13	Great Grimsby	Hartlepool	Kingston Upon I
2A	9	2A	9	Holderness	Boothferry	West Lindsey
4A	19	4B	17	Kingston Upon Hull	Great Grimsby	Hartlepool
3	16	3	13	Scunthorpe	Rotherham	Langbaurgh-On
lal-	Male					
1510 01	12	20	10	Medina	Langester	Caracha
20	12	20	10	Wedina South Wight	Lancaster	Scarborough
ZD	11	ZD	10	South wight	Aberconwy	COIWYN

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Isle 2B THE ONS CLASSIFICATION OF LOCAL AND HEALTH AUTHORITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN

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Northavon Test Valley South Bedfordshire Runnymede Rochester upon Medway Gloucester South Cambridgeshire East Hampshire Wyre Forest Purbeck Bristol Lincoln Aylesbury Vale South Oxfordshire

Solihull Southampton Montgomeryshire Monmouth Milton Keynes Mid Devon Warrington Stratford-on-Avon North Warwickshire

Aylesbury Vale Woking Maidstone Maidstone Mid Sussex Basildon Tunbridge Wells Northampton Maidstone

Oswestry Swale est Norfolk East Lindsey Harrogate Boothferry Burnley Caradon Nottingham Stoke-on-Trent

> Shepway Tendring

Newbury Vale of White Horse Chelmsford Tewkesbury Kettering Wealden Ipswich Forest Heath lpswich East Hampshire Mole Valley

Stafford Carlisle Torridge Wellingborough Hambleton Bury Bridgnorth Amber Valley

Maidstone Basingstoke & Deane South Oxfordshire Warwick Rushcliffe Northampton Reigate & Banstead Sutton Warwick

Fenland Newark & Sherwood Oswestry Wansdyke Bassetlaw Coventry Sedgemoor Barking & Dagenham Halton

Aberconwy Torbay

Table D: Corresponding districts – local authorities by County and Cluster membership in 1971 & 1981

Cluste	r member	rship in	previous O	PCS analyses				
1971		1981			-		fachle for evolution	
Family	Cluster	Group	Cluster	District name	The most similar districts (in	rank order) – see dox at end d	r table for explanation	
Kent								
2A	9	3	11	Ashford	South Kesteven	Braintree	Shrewsbury & Atcham	Mendip
2B	11	2B	10	Canterbury	Shepway	Lewes	Taunton Deane	Lancaster
3	17	1A	2	Dartford	Hillingdon	Broxbourne	Bexley	Worcester
2B	12	2A	8	Dover	Shepway	Great Yarmouth	Weymouth & Portland	Darlington
1A	3	1B	5	Gillingham	ROCHESTER UPON MEDWAY	Northampton	Basildon	Gravesham
IA	3	3	12	Gravesham	Swale	Bury	Basildon	Rochester upon Medway
A	2	1B	4	Maidstone	Tonbridge & Malling	Test Valley	Chelmsford	Eastleigh
3	16	3	12	Rochester upon Medway	GILLINGHAM	Swale	Thurrock	Northampton
В	4	1A	1	Sevenoaks	Three Rivers	Tandridge	Mid Sussex	Brentwood
B	11	2B	10	Shepway	Dover	Canterbury	Lancaster	Medina
1	17	3	11	Swale	Cleethorpes	Rochester upon Medway	Gravesham	Warrington
B	11	2B	10	Thanet	Torbay	Shepway	Rhuddlan	Medina
A	3	1B	4	Tonbridge and Malling	Maidstone	Fareham	East Hertfordshire	Chelmsford
А	2	2A	9	Tunbridge Wells	Guildford	Harrogate	Three Rivers	Reigate & Banstead
anca	shire	4.0	16	Plackburg	Pendle	Bradford	Coventry	Oldham
D	10	4A	10	Blackbool	Torbay	Thanot	Scarborough	Medina
Б	12	ZB	10	Burnlay	Hyndhurn	Pendle	Oldham	Tameside
	18	4A	10	Charley	South Pibble	Warrington	Bury	Kettering
D	17	IB	5	Gioriey		Woodspring	Chichester	New Forest
В	10	ZB	10	rylue Uuradhura	Puralow	Pendle	Calderdale	Barrow-in-Furness
D	18	4A	10	hynuburn	Modina	Shonway	Scarborough	Carrick
В	12	ZB	10	Lancaster	Weulid	Burnlov	Blackburn	Coventry
	18	4A	10	Pendle	Relton	Dorby	Bradford	Leeds
A	19	4A	10	Pibble Valley	Dorbyshire Dalos	Congleton	Stratford-on-Avon	Macclesfield
A	10	ZA	9	Researdele	Pup/	Wellinghorough	Kettering	Chorley
	18	4A	10	Rossendale	Charley	Kottoring	Godling	Broxtowe
A	2	IB	5	South Ribble	Dolum	Newark & Shorwood	Taff_Flv	Havant
A	3	IB	5	West Lancashire	Adur	Tojanbridao		Tendring
В	12	ZB	10	vvyre	Auu	reighbridge	LUWUU	ronunng
eices	tershire							
A	3	1B	5	Blaby	Oadby & Wigston	Hinckley & Bosworth	South Staffordshire	Northavon
A	1	3	11	Charnwood	Hinckley & Bosworth	Rugby	Oadby & Wigston	Broxtowe
A	1	1B	5	Harborough	Daventry	South Northamptonshire	Uttlesford	Wansdyke
	17	3	11	Hinckley and Bosworth	Charnwood	South Derbyshire	Blaby	Wyre Forest
A	19	4A	15	Leicester	[the nearest Local Authority a	area is Blackburn]		
A	9	3	11	Melton	South Kesteven	West Wiltshire	East Northamptonshire	Mendip
	17	3	11	North West Leicestershire	SOUTH DERBYSHIRE	Wyre Forest	North Warwickshire	Amber Valley
A	3	1A	2	Oadby and Wigston	Blaby	Charnwood	Hinckley & Bosworth	Rugby
А	2	2A	6	Rutland	Winchester	Hambleton	Cotswold	East Hampshire
incol	nshire	24	8	Roston	King's Lynn & West Norfolk	Fenland	Breckland	Annandale & Eskdale
A	9	24	9	East Lindsov	North Norfolk	Fast Yorkshire	North Cornwall	King's Lynn & West Norfolk
P	0	AD AD	17	Lincoln	Southampton	Darlington	Hereford	Plymouth
0	22	4D 1D	17	North Kostovon	Purheck	West Lindsev	South Norfolk	Rvedale
A	2	20	4	South Holland	Roston	King's Lynn & West Norfolk	Fast Yorkshire	Fenland
A	9	24	11	South Kostovon	WEST WILTSHIRE	Mendin	Melton	Ashford
A	0	3	11	West Lindsey	North Shronshire	Forest of Dean	North Devon	Sedgemoor
A	3	3	11	West Lindsey	north on opsinie			
lorfol	k							
A	9	3	11	Breckland	KING'S LYNN & WEST NORFOL	K Fenland	South Somerset	Sedgemoor
А	9	2A	9	Broadland	South Norfolk	Tewkesbury	Wansdyke	Ryedale
В	12	3	11	Great Yarmouth	Dover	Darlington	Waveney	Shepway
A	9	2A	8	King's Lynn and West Norfolk	BRECKLAND	Fenland	Boston	East Yorkshire
A	8	2A	8	North Norfolk	West Somerset	East Lindsey	West Dorset	East Yorkshire
		10	10	Norwich	York	Lincoln	Bristol	Southampton
4B	22	4B	19	NUTWICH	TOTA			a second s

Table D: Corresponding districts – local authorities by County and Cluster membership in 1971 & 1981

Clus	ter memb	ership	in previous	OPCS analyses		
1971 Fami	ily Cluste	1981 er Grou	ıp Cluster	District name	The most similar districts	(in rank order) – see box a
Next						
5A	nampton: 25	snire 5	21	Corby	Sedaefield	The Wrekin
2A	9	1B	5	Daventry	Harborough	South Northamptonshi
3	17	3	11	East Northamptonshire	Melton	West Wiltshire
3	17	3	11	Kettering	Wellingborough	Rughy
3	17	3	12	Northampton	Thamesdown	Peterborough
1A	2	1B	5	South Northamptonshire	Daventry	Harborough
3	17	3	12	Wellingborough	Kettering	The Wrekin
Nort	humberla	ind				
2A	10	2A	8	Alnwick	East Yorkshire	North Devon
2A	10	2A	7	Berwick-upon-Tweed	Annandale & Eskdale	Boston
3	13	5	20	Blyth Valley	Chester-le-Street	Dunfermline
1B	4	2A	9	Castle Morpeth	Monmouth	Typedale
2A	8	2A	8	Tynedale	Hambleton	Monmouth
3	13	3	13	Wansbeck	Derwentside	Wear Valley
Nort	h Yorkshi	re				
2A	8	2A	8	Craven	South Lakeland	Teignbridge
2A	9	2A	9	Hambleton	Monmouth	Tynedale
1B	4	2A	9	Harrogate	Tunbridge Wells	Woodspring
1A	2	2A	6	Richmondshire	Kennet	Salisbury
2A	9	2A	8	Ryedale	South Norfolk	South Lakeland
2B	12	2B	10	Scarborough	Aberconwy	Medina
1A	2	3	11	Selby	Melton	Babergh
4B	22	4B	19	York	Hereford	Portsmouth
Notti	nghamsh	ire				
3	13	3	13	Ashfield	Nuneaton & Bedworth	Bolsover
3	13	3	11	Bassetlaw	Newark & Sherwood	Allerdale
3	17	3	11	Broxtowe	GEDLING	Rugby
3	17	1A	2	Gedling	BROXTOWE	Stockport
3	13	3	13	Mansfield	Wakefield	Wigan
3	17	3	11	Newark and Sherwood	Forest of Dean	Bassetlaw
4A	19	4B	17	Nottingham	Salford	Lincoln
1B	4	1A	1	Rushcliffe	Mid Sussex	Macclesfield
Oxfor	rdshire					
1A	2	1B	4	Cherwell	Huntingdonshire	West Oxfordshire
1B	5	4B	19	Oxford	Cambridge	Wood Oxfordoning
1A	2	1B	4	South Oxfordshire	VALE OF WHITE HORSE	FAST HAMPSHIRE
1A	2	1B	4	Vale of White Horse	SOUTH OXFORDSHIRF	SOUTH CAMBRIDGESH
1A	2	1B	4	West Oxfordshire	NORTH WILTSHIRE	TEST VALLEY
Shrou	schiro					
24	9	1B	4	Bridanorth	Wychayon	North Shranshira
20	Q	20	4 0	North Shranshira	West Lindoou	North Shropshire
20	8	20	8	Aswestry	Sodaomoor	Ving's Lynn & West No.
10	2	20	0	Shrowshury and Atabam	Tourton Deene	Achierd
20	8	24	8	South Shropshire		Radnor
3	16	5	21	The Wrekin	Wellingborough	Nuneaton & Bedworth
Some	o	2	11	Mandia	Debaseb	Caude Vant
24	9	2	11	Sodaameer		South Resteven
24	9	3	11	Seugemoor	SUUTH SUMEKSET	North Devon
2A 2D	9	3	11	South Somerset	SEDGEMOUR	Wendip
20	0	2A	9	West Semerat	Surewsbury & Atcham	Salisbury
ZA	0	ZA	0	west somerset		west Dorset

THE ONS CLASSIFICATION OF LOCAL AND HEALTH AUTHORITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN

e box at end of table for explanation

ptonshire

Tameside Wychavon Mendip Erewash Gloucester East Hampshire Rugby

King's Lynn & West Norfolk Dover Berwickshire Stockton-on-Tees Winchester Chester Shrewsbury & Atcham Barnsley

Ryedale South Herefordshire E.Yorkshire. Borough of Beverley Tynedale Suffolk Coastal Wychavon Lancaster East Cambridgeshire Bristol

Mansfield Newcastle-under-Lyme Delyn Charnwood Rugby Doncaster South Tyneside Horsham

IRE

North Wiltshire

South Cambridgeshire RIDGESHIRE East Hampshire Mid Bedfordshire

Derbyshire Dales Glyndwr West Norfolk Crewe & Nantwich South Kesteven Torridge Peterborough

> South Somerset Oswestry Breckland Canterbury East Lindsey

West Lothian Lichfield South Derbyshire Worcester Worcester Mid Bedfordshire Northampton

Alnwick Wakefield Malvern Hills Sedgefield

Mid Devon Rutland Ashford North Kesteven Shenway South Kesteven Norwich

Erewash South Derbyshire South Ribble Barnsley North East Derbyshire North West Leicestershire Sunderland Windsor & Maidenhead

Basingstoke & Deane

Windsor & Maidenhead Newbury Newbury

Stratford-on-Avon Mid Devon North Devon Chester Montgomeryshire Tamworth

West Wiltshire Mendip North Dorset Teignbridge East Devon



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Cluste	r member	ship in	previous	OPCS analyses				
1971		1981						
Famil	/ Cluster	Group	Cluster	District name	The most similar districts (i	in rank order) – see box at end (of table for explanation	
Staffo	rdshire							
3	16	3	13	Cannock Chase	Alyn & Deeside	Nuneaton & Bedworth	North Warwickshire	The Wrekin
3	17	3	11	East Staffordshire	CREWE & NANTWICH	Erewash	Havant	Wyre Forest
1A	3	1B	5	Lichfield	BROMSGROVE	SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE	Congleton	Wansdyke
3	17	3	13	Newcastle-under-Lyme	Alyn & Deeside	Chesterfield	Bassetlaw	Ellesmere Port & Neston
1A	2	1B	5	South Staffordshire	LICHFIELD	Bromsgrove	Tonbridge & Malling	Blaby
1A	1	1A	2	Stafford	Tewkesbury	Bromsgrove	Wansdyke	Maidstone
3	17	3	11	Staffordshire Moorlands	South Derbyshire	North West Leicestershire	Wyre Forest	Amber Valley
3	13	3	13	Stoke-on-Trent	Scunthorpe	Langbaurgh-On-Tees	Rotherham	St. Helens
3	16	5	20	Tamworth	Redditch	The Wrekin	Cannock Chase	Nuneaton & Bedworth
Suffol	k							
2A	9	3	11	Babergh	STROUD	Wychavon	Mendip	Wansdyke
1A	2	2A	6	Forest Heath	Cherwell	Gosport	Rushmoor	Richmondshire
3	17	3	12	Inswich	Hereford	Worcester	Gloucester	Leeds
24	9	2A	8	Mid Suffolk	EAST CAMBRIDGESHIRE	Wychavon	South Herefordshire	Mendip
24	q	3	11	St Edmundshury	West Wiltshire	South Kesteven	Rugby	North Wiltshire
20	8	24	9	Suffolk Coastal	North Dorset	Cotswold	Purbeck	Salisbury
24	9	3	11	Waveney	Great Yarmouth	Scarborough	North Devon	Medina
LA		0						
Surrey	,							
1B	4	1Δ	1	Elmbridge	Waverley	Mole Valley	Tandridge	Rushcliffe
18	4	10	3	Ensom and Ewell	Brentwood	Mid Sussex	Reigate & Banstead	Tandridge
10	4	10	1	Guildford	Reinate & Banstead	Tunbridge Wells	Mid Sussex	Horsham
18	4	14	1	Mole Valley	Waverley	Tandridge	South Bucks	Winchester
10	4	10	1	Reinate and Banstead	Guildford	Horsham	Mid Sussex	Tunbridge Wells
10	4	14	1	Runnymodo	Fareham	Horsham	Maidstone	East Hertfordshire
10	I C	14	2	Spolthorpo	Bunnymede	Kinaswood	Broadland	Eastleigh
10	0	10	2	Surroy Heath	HART	Wokingham	South Cambridgeshire	East Hampshire
1A	3	10	4	Tandridao	Mid Succov	Mole Valley	Brentwood	Sevenoaks
10	4	1A 1A	1	Mayorlay	WINCHESTER	Mole Valley	Elmhridae	Tandridge
10	4	14	1	Waverley	Cholmsford	Fast Hertfordshire	Avlesbury Vale	Reigate and Banstead
ID	4	IA	1	woking	Gilennatoru	Lust northoridonito		3
Warw	ickshire							
3	17	3	11	North Warwickshire	South Derbyshire	North West Leicestershire	Wyre Forest	Alyn & Deeside
3	16	3	13	Nuneaton and Bedworth	Ashfield	Erewash	The Wrekin	Cannock Chase
1Δ	1	14	2	Bughy	West Wiltshire	Broxtowe	Charnwood	Kettering
10	2	24	9	Stratford-on-Avon	Wychayon	Wansdyke	South Norfolk	Malvern Hills
10	1	14	2	Warwick	Stroud	North Hertfordshire	Stafford	North Bedfordshire
iA		17	2	······				
West	Sussex							
2B	12	2B	10	Adur	Wyre	Lewes	Poole	Taunton Deane
2B	11	2B	10	Arun	Tendrina	Christchurch	East Devon	Worthing
20	8	20	9	Chichester	West Dorset	Malvern Hills	Teignbridge	Purbeck
50	26	1Δ	2	Crawley	Stevenage	Thamesdown	Northampton	Watford
1R	1	20	9	Horsham	Mid Sussex	Reigate & Banstead	East Hampshire	East Hertfordshire
10	4	18	3	Mid Sussay	Horsham	Reigate & Banstead	Tandridge	Rushcliffe
2B	4	2B	4	Worthing	Fastbourne	Arun	Bournemouth	Southend-on-Sea
ZD	11	20	10	worthing	Luotoounio			
Wilts	nire							
14	2	2A	6	Kennet	Richmondshire	North Wiltshire	East Cambridgeshire	West Oxfordshire
14	2	1B	4	North Wiltshire	WEST OXFORDSHIRE	Test Valley	West Wiltshire	Huntingdonshire
14	2	20	9	Salisbury	Taunton Deane	Suffolk Coastal	Shrewsbury & Atcham	Kennet
3	16	3	12	Thamesdown	Northampton	Worcester	Gloucester	Watford
14	1	3	11	West Wiltshire	SOUTH KESTEVEN	Mendip	St.Edmundsbury	North Wiltshire
IA		0						

Table D: Corresponding districts – local authorities by County and Cluster membership in 1971 & 1981

luste 071	r membe	rship in	previous	OPCS analyses		
amily	Cluster	Group	Cluster	District name	The most similar districts (i	n rank order) – see box at
VALE	S					
	16	3	12	Alyn and Deeside	Delvn	North Warwickshire
В	11	2B	10	Colwyn	Aberconwy	Carrick
	16	3	12	Delyn	Alvn & Deeside	Vale Roval
А	7	2A	8	Glyndwr	North Shropshire	West Devon
В	12	2B	10	Rhuddlan	Thanet	Colwyn
	14	3	12	Wrexham Maelor	St. Helens	Wakefield
vfed						
A	7	2A	8	Carmarthen	Brecknock	Radnor
A	7	2A	8	Cerediaion	Carmarthen	Brecknock
A	7	2A	8	Dinefwr	Carmarthen	North Cornwall
	14	3	13	Llanelli	Neath	Port Talbot
A	7	2A	8	Preseli Pembrokeshire	South Pembrokeshire	North Cornwall
A	7	2A	8	South Pembrokeshire	Ynys Mon-Isle of Anglesey	Preseli Pembrokeshire
went						
	14	3	13	Blaenau Gwent	Easington	Merthyr Tydfil
	14	3	13	Islwyn	Torfaen	Wigan
A	2	2A	9	Monmouth	Babergh	Hambleton
В	23	3	12	Newport	Stockton-on-Tees	Swansea
	16	3	13	Torfaen	Sedgefield	Islwyn
wyne	edd					
B	12	2B	10	Aberconwy	Colwyn	Scarborough
A	7	3	12	Arfon	Ynys Mon-Isle of Anglesey	Wirral
A	7	2A	8	Dwyfor	Meirionnydd	North Cornwall
A	7	2A	8	Meirionnydd	Dwyfor	North Cornwall
A	7	3	11	Ynys Mon-Isle of Anglesey	South Pembrokeshire	Preseli Pembrokeshire
lid Gl	amorgan					
inu ui	14	3	14	Cynon Valley	Merthyr Tydfil	Rhymney Valley
	14	3	14	Merthyr Tydfil	Cynon Valley	Bhymney Valley
В	23	3	12	Oawr	Lliw Valley	Neath
	14	3	14	Rhondda	Cynon Valley	Merthyr Tydfil
	13	3	13	Rhymney Valley	Merthyr Tydfil	Cvnon Vallev
	17	3	12	Taff-Ely	Ogwr	Wigan
					Ĵ	5
owys	_	~				
A	7	ZA	8	Brecknock	Carmarthen	Glyndwr
A	7	ZA	8	Montgomeryshire	Radnor	Leominster
A	1	ZA	8	Kadnor	Leominster	Montgomeryshire
outh	Glamorga	n				
В	23	4B	19	Cardiff	Bristol	Wirral
A	2	1B	4	Vale of Glamorgan	Trafford	Chester
lest (Glamorga	n				
	14	3	11	Lliw Valley	Ogwr	Taff-Ely
	14	3	13	Neath	Llanelli	Ogwr
	14	3	13	Port Talbot	Neath	Llanelli
В	23	3	12	Swansea	Newport	Wirral
COTL	AND					
orde	s					
A	10	2A	7	BERWICKSHIRE	Stewarty	Berwick-upon-Tweed
A	10	2A	7	ETTRICK AND LAUDERDALE	Perth & Kinross	Tweeddale
A	10	2A	7	ROXBURGH	Annandale & Eskdale	Berwick-upon-Tweed
A	10	2A	7	TWEEDDALE	Perth & Kinross	North East Fife

THE ONS CLASSIFICATION OF LOCAL AND HEALTH AUTHORITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN

South Wight Newark & Sherwood Mid Devon Aberconwy Wigan

Preseli Pembrokeshire Brecknock Ogwr Ynys Mon-Isle of Anglesey Caradon KierNorth

Wear Valley Ogwr Malvern Hills Darlington Wear Valley

Carrick Kerrier Penwith Penwith Kerrier

Rhondda Rhondda Taff-Ely Blaenau Gwent Islwyn Lliw Valley

South Hams Mid Devon South Shropshire

Vale of Glamorgan Shrewsbury & Atcham

Neath Port Talbot Blaenau Gwent Ogwr

Annandale & Eskdale Angus Angus Ettrick & Lauderdale

Newcastle-under-Lyme Ellesmere Port & Neston Scarborough Ellesmere Port & Neston West Lindsey Torbay Allerdale

> North Cornwall West Devon Lliw Valley North Cornwall

Torfaen Neath Tynedale Doncaster Derwentside

Torbay South Pembrokeshire West Somerset Ynys Mon-Isle of Anglesey Meirionnydd

Blaenau Gwent Blaenau Gwent Wigan Rhymney Valley Torfaen Stockton-on-Tees

Tynedale Torridge Torridge

Trafford Colchester

Swansea Islwyn Islwyn Lliw Valley

Montgomeryshire Nithsdale Boston Taunton Deane

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Table D:Corresponding districts – local authorities by County and Cluster
membership in 1971 & 1981

Cluste	er membe	rship in	previous	OPCS analyses				
1971		1981			-		I stankle for evelopedian	
Famil	y Cluster	Group	Cluster	District name	The most similar districts	(In rank order) – see dox at end	or table for explanation	
Centr	al							
5A	24	5	23	CLACKMANNAN	Kirkcaldy	Kilmarnock & Loudon	Cunninghame	Dunfermline
5A	24	5	23	FALKIRK	Kilmarnock & Loudon	Clackmannan	Kirkcaldy	Cunninghame
4B	21	5	23	STIRLING	Durham	Kyle & Carrick	Clydesdale	North East Fife
Dumf	ries and G	allowa	Y _		Postan	Parwick upon Twood	Nithedala	Ronwickshire
ZA	10	ZA	7		Accus	Derth & Kinson	Kulo & Carrick	Moroy
4B	21	ZA	7		Allyus	Penniek upon Twood	Cuthorland	Radnar
2A 2A	10	2A 2A	7	MIGTOWN	Sutherland	Stewarty	Berwickshire	Preseli Pembrokeshire
ZA	10	ZA	1	WIGTOWN	outrenand	otowarty	Derwickshine	11000110101010001110
Fife								
5A	24	5	23	DUNFERMLINE	Clackmannan	Kirkcaldy	Kilmarnock & Loudon	Wakefield
5A	24	5	23	KIRKCALDY	Kilmarnock & Loudon	Clackmannan	Dunfermline	Cunninghame
2A	10	2A	7	NORTH EAST FIFE	Tweeddale	Tynedale	Perth & Kinross	Taunton Deane
Crom	nion							
4B	21	4B	18	ABERDEEN CITY	East Lothian	Inverness	Renfrew	Edinburgh City
2A	10	2A	7	BANFF AND BUCHAN	Moray	Lochaber	Annandale & Eskdale	Shetland
2A	10	2A	6	GORDON	Kincardine & Deeside	Huntingdonshire	Mid Bedfordshire	South Northamptonshire
2A	10	2A	6	KINCARDINE AND DEESIDE	Gordon	Huntinadonshire	West Oxfordshire	Kennet
2A	10	2A	6	MORAY	Angus	Banff & Buchan	Caithness	Nithsdale
Highla	and	~ *	_		D (1.0.1/)	T	Alexiste	Maine
2A	10	2A	7	BADENOCH AND STRATHSPEY	Perth & Kinross	lweeddale	AINWICK	Nairn
2A	10	2A	7	CAITHNESS	Moray	Nithsdale	Angus	Liydesdale
4B	21	5	23	INVERNESS	East Lothian	Worcester	Colchester	Nithsdale
5A	24	2A	7	LOCHABER	Banff & Buchan	Moray	Annandale & Eskdale	Angus
2A	10	2A	7	NAIRN	Ross & Cromarty	Moray	Uswestry	Angus
2A	10	2A	6	ROSS AND CROMARTY	Nairn	Moray	Caithness	Liydesdale
2A	7	2A	8	SKYE AND LOCHALSH	Orkney	Western Isles	Sutherland Skya & Loobalah	Argyll & Bute
ZA	10	ZA	/	SUTHERLAND	Slewarly	vvigtown	Skye & LUCITAISH	Argyn & Dute
Lothia	n							
4B	21	5	23	EAST LOTHIAN	Kyle & Carrick	Inverness	Nithsdale	Clydesdale
4B	22	4B	18	EDINBURGH CITY	Brighton	Aberdeen City		
5A	24	5	23	MIDLOTHIAN	West Lothian	East Lothian	East Kilbride	Cumbernauld & Kilsyth
5A	24	5	22	WEST LOTHIAN	Harlow	Dunfermline	Cumbernauld & Kilsyth	Midlothian
O ()								
Strath 2A	10	24	7	ARGYLL AND BUTE	Alnwick	Anaus	Caithness	Perth & Kinross
1B	4	14	1	BEARSDEN AND MILNGAVIE	Eastwood	Chiltern	St.Albans	
54	24	5	22		Invercivde	Glasgow City	Dundee City	Renfrew
54	26	5	22	CUMBERNALII D AND KILSYTH	West Lothian	Fast Kilbride	Midlothian	Dunfermline
50	20 .	5	22		Mothenwell	Monklands	Cunninghame	Kilmarnock & Loudon
54	24	5	23	CUNNINGHAME	Clackmannan	Kilmarnock & Loudon	Kirkcaldy	Hamilton
54	24	5	23	DUMBARTON	Renfrew	Dunfermline	Southampton	Plymouth
50	26	5	23	EAST KILBRIDE	Cumbernauld & Kilsyth	Midlothian	Chester-le-Street	West Lothian
1B	4	14	1	FASTWOOD	Bearsden & Milnoavie	St.Albans	Mid Sussex	Epsom & Ewell
5B	27	5	24	GLASGOW CITY	Clydebank	Dundee Citv		,
54	24	5	27	ΗΑΜΙΙΤΟΝ	Clackmannan	Cunninghame	Renfrew	Kilmarnock & Loudon
54	24	5	22	INVERCIADE	Renfrew	Motherwell	Clvdebank	Kirkcaldy
54	24	5	22		Kirkcaldy	Clackmannan	Cunninghame	Dunfermline
JA AP	24	5	23		Fast Lothian	Durham	Nithsdale	Stirling
4D	21	5	23		East Lothian	Kyle & Carrick	Dunfermline	Nithsdale
4D	21	5	23	MONKLANDS	Mothorwall	Hamilton	Cumpock & Doon Valloy	Inverclyde
AC	20	5	22	MOTHEDWEI	Monklando	Cumpack & Doop Valley	Hamilton	Invercivde
AC	24	5	22		Dumbarton	Hamilton	Falkirk	Nundee City
5A	24	5	23	STRATHKELVIN	Fact Kilbride	Midlothian	Stirling	Clydesdale
JA	20	5	23	STHATHKELVIN	Last NIDITUE	Maloanan	ourning	oryacouale

Table D:Corresponding districts – local authorities by County and Cluster
membership in 1971 & 1981

luste	r membei	rship in	previous	OPCS analyses		
971		1981				
amily	Cluster	Group	Cluster	District name	The most similar district	s (in rank order) – se
avaid						
aysiu	е					
A	10	2A	7	ANGUS	Nithsdale	Moray
В	21	5	23	DUNDEE CITY	Renfrew	Inverclyde
Д	10	2A	7	PERTH AND KINROSS	Tweeddale	Ettrick & Laude
land	Areas					
4	7	2A	8	ORKNEY	Skye & Lochalsh	Berwickshire
Д	10	2A	6	SHETLAND	Banff & Buchan	Moray
A	7	4A	16	WESTERN ISLES	Skye & Lochalsh	Nairn

This Table replaces that previously published in Population Trends

*The deriva similarity ar BOLD CAPS

Bold lower

Italic lower

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THE ONS CLASSIFICATION OF LOCAL AND HEALTH AUTHORITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN

e box at end of table for explanation

dale

Perth & Kinross *Clydebank* Taunton Deane

Montgomeryshire Lochaber Moray Ettrick & Lauderdale *Glasgow City* North East Fife

Stewarty Ross & Cromarty Ross & Cromarty

*The derivation of measure of similarity is described in the text. Four degrees of similarity are distinguished:

5	extremely similar - the (squared Euclidian) distance was 0.0925 o
	less (an average distance of 0.05 on each of the 37 variables)
case	very similar – the distance was greater than 0.0925 and less than
	or equal to 0.2081 (an average distance of 0.075)
case	similar – the distance was greater than 0.2081 and less than or
	equal to 0.37 (an average distance of 0.1)
case	somewhat similar – the distance was greater than 0.37 and less
	than or equal to 0.8325 (an average distance of 0.15)
case	equal to 0.37 (an average distance of 0.1) somewhat similar – the distance was greater than 0.37 and les than or equal to 0.8325 (an average distance of 0.15)

Table E: Corresponding districts - health authorities by region

Leeds

North Cheshire

East Riding

South of Type

Lincolnshire

Salford & Trafford

North Derbyshire

Gloucestershire

North Durham

North Tyneside

North Durham

West Pennine

West Pennine

Shropshire

St Helens & Knowsley

Plymouth & Torbay

Plymouth & Torbay

North West Lancashire

North Tyneside

Warwickshire

Warwickshire

Doncaster

North Essex

Bolton

Rotherham

Rotherham

Somerset

Northamptonshire

Northumberland

Bury & Rochdale

Wigan

Northern & Yorkshire Bradford Grimsby & Scunthorpe Leeds Newcastle upon Tyne North Cumbria North Durham North Tyneside Northumberland South of Tyne West Yorkshire

North West

Bury & Rochdale Manchester Morecambe Bay North West Lancashire South Lancashire West Pennine

Trent

Barnsley North Derbyshire Nottingham

West Midlands

Dudley Herefordshire North Birmingham North Staffordshire North Worcestershire Sandwell South Birmingham

West Yorkshire North Cumbria North Nottinghamshire Salford & Trafford North Tyneside North West Anglia South Durham Sheffield Chester Somerset Gwent Sunderland South of Tyne Doncaster Rotherham Bolton

BURY & ROCHDALE BOLTON Northumberland Manchester Liverpool North West Lancashire Grimsby & Scunthorpe Morecambe Bay Nottingham Wirral Worcester & District South Staffordshire Bristol & District Bolton Wakefield Sefton

Doncaster Barnsley Bedfordshire East Norfolk North Nottinghamshire North Derbyshire

Grimsby & Scunthorpe Bury & Rochdale Salford & Trafford Wakefield Barnsley North Tyneside Nottingham Leicestershire Dudley

Bolton West Pennine South Derhyshire Lincolnshire SOMERSET Bradford South Birmingham Rotherham Grimsby & Scunthorpe SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE Warwickshire Walsall North West Anglia Suffolk North Essex Stockport North Birmingham Bradford

North Birmingham Grimsby & Scunthorpe Shropshire Barnsley South of Tyne East Norfolk Worcester & District Wakefield Rotherham Doncaster West Pennine

Wigan Nottingham

Exeter & North Devon East Kent Bury & Rochdale Salford & Trafford North Worcestershire Sunderland South West Hertfordshire Coventry Bury & Rochdale Salford & Trafford

Wakefield Wakefield South Derbyshire North West Anglia Sheffield Doncaster Salford & Trafford North Nottinghamshire

South Staffordshire Shropshire Wolverhampton North Cheshire Northamptonshire North Birmingham Lincolnshire Warwickshire Coventry

North Cumbria Salford & Trafford West Glamorgan Nottingham North Cumbria Exeter & North Devon North Durham Barnslev South Durham South Durham

> North Derbyshire West Pennine

North Cumbria Isle of Wight Northamptonshire Mid Glamorgan Solihull North Nottinghamshire

Chester

North Durham Tees Shropshire North West Anglia Leeds

Bury & Rochdale North Derbyshire North Yorkshire Sandwell North Derbyshire South Lancashire West Pennine Herefordshire South Staffordshire Table E: Corresponding districts - health authorities by region

lealth authority name		The most similar health authorit
South Staffordshire	NORTH WORCESTERSHIRE	Wanwickshire
Walsall	Wolverhampton	Sandwell
Warwickshire	North Worcestershire	South Staffordshire
Wolverhampton	Sandwell	Walsall
Worcester & District	GLOUCESTERSHIRE	Warwickshire
Apolio & Outord		
Bedfordshire	Northamptonshire	Leicestershire
Berkshire	Buckinghamshire	North and Mid Hamnshire
Buckinghamshire	North and Mid Hampshire	Berkshire
Cambridge	Oxfordshire	North West Hertfordshire
East Norfolk	Somerset	Lincolnshire
Huntingdon	North and Mid Hampshire	Buckinghamshire
Northamptonshire	North Worcestershire	Bedfordshire
North West Anglia	Lincolnshire	Shropshire
Dxfordshire	Cambridge	Berkshire
Suffolk	WILTSHIRE & BATH	Gloucestershire
North Thames		
Barking & Havering	Bexley & Greenwich	South Essay
Barnet	Kinaston & Richmond	Crovdon
Brent & Harrow	Faling Hammersmith & Hounslow	Redbridge & Waltham Forget
Camden & Islington	South Fast London	neubridge & vvaltnam Forest
Faling Hammersmith & Hounslow	New River	Marton Sutton & Wandowarth
Fast London & City	[Closest DHA is Manchester	
East & North Hertfordshire	Mid Downs	South West Hertfordshire
Hillingdon	South West Hertfordshire	South Essay
Censington Chelses & Westminster	[Closest DHA is Camdon & Islington]	SUUULESSEX
Vew River	Radbridge & Waltham Forast	Ealing Hammaramith & Haunalau
North Essex	Bristol & District	Wiltshire and Path
North West Hertfordshire	Mid Downs	Ruckinghamshire
Redbridge & Waltham Forest	Crovdon	Now River
South Essex	North Essex	Rristol & District
South West Hertfordshire	Mid Downs	North Essex
South Thomas		
Content P. Concerning	D 1: 011	
Sexiey & Greenwich	Barking & Havering	Redbridge & Waltham Forest
bronney	South West Hertfordshire	Kingston & Richmond
Inichester	Dorset	Worthing
act Kont	Plumouth & Terber	Werton, Sutton & Wandsworth
act Surray		East Nortolk
ast Surgery	Worthing	South west Surrey
ingston & Richmond	Ramat	Prom/au
Aerton Sutton & Wandsworth	Crowdon	Ealing Hammaramith & Hannel
Aid Downs	Fast & North Hortfordebirg	South West Heaterd Line
Aid Surrey	South West Surroy	Foot Surroy
Jorth West Surrey	FAST SUIREV	Mid Downs
South Fast London	Camden & Islington	miu Dowiis
outh West Surrey	Fast Surrey	Mid Surroy
Vest Kent	North Essay	Fact & North Hartfordahira
Vorthing	Doreot	
vorunity	DUISEL	Last Sussex

THE ONS CLASSIFICATION OF LOCAL AND HEALTH AUTHORITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN

rank order) – see box at end of table for explanation

South Lancashire Dudley Worcester & District South Birmingham South & East Cheshire

Berkshire Mid Downs North West Hertfordshire South West Surrey Suffolk Berkshire Leicestershire Suffolk North and Mid Hampshire East Norfolk

leeds Brent & Harrow New River

Brent & Harrow

North Essex Bedfordshire

Merton, Sutton & Wandsworth Southampton & SW Hampshire North West Surrey Bexley & Greenwich Southampton & SW Hampshire East & North Hertfordshire

Croydon Crovdon Exeter & North Devon Bexley & Greenwich Dorset North West Hertfordshire East Kent Merton, Sutton & Wandsworth New River North and Mid Hampshire North West Surrey North West Hertfordshire

North West Surrey South West Hertfordshire Chichester

Northamptonshire Bolton Gloucestershire North Birmingham North Yorkshire

North Worcestershire Oxfordshire Mid Downs Berkshire East Kent Oxfordshire Wiltshire and Bath East Norfolk Wiltshire and Bath Somerset

Bury & Rochdale Bromley Barnet

Redbridge & Waltham Forest

North West Hertfordshire Bristol & District

Bexley & Greenwich South West Hertfordshire South West Hertfordshire Ealing, Hammersmith & Hounslow South West Hertfordshire North West Hertfordshire

Lothian East Surrey Somerset Hillingdon Southampton & SW Hampshire Mid Downs Plymouth & Torbay South West Hertfordshire Redbridge & Waltham Forest North West Surrey North West Hertfordshire North and Mid Hampshire

North West Hertfordshire Wiltshire and Bath Fast Kent



Table E: Corresponding districts – health authorities by region

Plymouth & Torbay

WILTSHIRE & BATH

Worthing

Berkshire

East Norfolk

SUFFOLK

Shropshire

Gwynedd

Gwynedd

East Dyfed

West Glamorgan

Pembrokeshire

West Glamorgan

Salford & Trafford

Mid Glamorgan

Forth Valley

Borders

Grampian

Powys

Grampian

Cornwall & Scilly

Fife

Forth Valley

ArgvII & Clyde

North Cumbria

Avrshire & Arran

Ayrshire & Arran

Newcastle upon Tyne

Fife

North Yorkshire

The most similar health authorities (in rank order) - see box at end of table for explanation

South & West
Bristol & District
Cornwall & Scilly
Dorset
Exeter & North Devon
Gloucestershire
Isle of Wight
North and Mid Hampshire
Plymouth & Torbay
Portsmouth & South East Hampshir
Somerset
Southampton & South West Hamps
Wiltshire and Bath

Wales

Clwvd East Dyfed Gwynedd Mid Glamorgan Pembrokeshire Powvs South Glamorgan West Glamorgan

Scotland

Argyll & Clyde Ayrshire & Arran Borders Dumfries Fife Forth Valley Grampian Greater Glasgow Highland Lanarkshire Lothian Orkney Shetland Tayside Western Isles

	Buckinghamshire
	East Kent
nire	Bristol & District
	HEREFORDSHIRE
pshire	BRISTOL & DISTRICT
	GLOUCESTERSHIRE
	Chester
	Pembrokeshire
	South Durham
	Cornwall & Scilly
	Gwent
	East Dyfed
	Herefordshire
	Wirral
	Gwent

Gwynedd

Chichester

Somerset

WORCESTER & DISTRICT

Plymouth & Torbay

Tayside Forth Valley Dumfries North Cumbria Forth Valley Fife Highland Aravll & Clvde Dumfries Avrshire & Arran Tayside Dumfries Highland Argyll & Clyde

Highland

SOUTHAMPTON & SW HAMPSHIRE Portsmouth & SE Hampshire Wiltshire and Bath Exeter & North Devon East Norfolk East Norfolk Suffolk East Kent North West Lancashire Mid Downs Morecambe Bay North West Lancashire Wiltshire and Bath Southampton & SW Hampshire Exeter & North Devon Gloucestershire Portsmouth & SE Hampshire **Bristol & District**

> North Cumbria Cornwall & Scilly Mid Glamorgan East Dyfed North Durham Cornwall & Scilly Lincolnshire Sefton North Durham

Fife Lanarkshire Lincolnshire Highland Wakefield Aravll & Clyde Southampton & SW Hampshire Fife Northumberland Argyll & Clyde Bexley & Greenwich Shetland Orkney Forth Valley

Clwvd

North Essex
Pembrokeshire
East Kent
Herefordshire
North Yorkshire
Dorset
Huntingdon
Cornwall & Scilly
Suffolk
North Yorkshire
North Essex
North Essex
North Nottinghamshire
Powys

North Durham Plymouth & Torbay Doncaster Powvs Exeter & North Devon Bristol & District South Durham

Ayrshire & Arran Argyll & Clyde East Norfolk Lincolnshire Argyll & Clyde Wakefield Wiltshire and Bath

North West Anglia Fife Leeds Leeds Pembrokeshire

*The derivation of measure of similarity is described in the text. Four degrees of similarity are distinguished:

BOLD CAPS	extremely similar - the (squared Euclidian) distance was 0.0925 or
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Italic lower case	somewhat similar – the distance was greater than 0.37 and less
	than or equal to 0.8325 (an average distance of 0.15)

Table F: Families, Groups and Cluster membership – local authorities

NAME		FAMILY	(GROUP	CI
erconwy	1	Rural Areas	В	Coast and Country	5
erdeen City	III	Maturer Areas	F	Services and Education	15
ur	III	Maturer Areas	G	Resort and Retirement	19 -
erdale	1	Rural Areas	С	Mixed Urban and Rural	9
wick	1	Rural Areas	А	Scotland	1
m and Deeside	1	Rural Areas	С	Mixed Urban and Rural	9
iber Valley	1	Rural Areas	С	Mixed Urban and Rural	9
gus	1	Rural Areas	А	Scotland	1
nandale and Eskdale	1	Rural Areas	А	Scotland	2
on	1	Rural Areas	В	Coast and Country	5
gyll and Bute	1	Rural Areas	А	Scotland	1
n	III	Maturer Areas	G	Resort and Retirement	20
hfield	V	Mining and Industrial Areas	L	Coalfields	18
hford	1	Rural Areas	С	Mixed Urban and Rural	4
lesbury Vale	11	Prospering Areas	D	Growth Areas	21
bergh	11	Prospering Areas	D	Growth Areas	32
denoch and Strathspey	1	Rural Areas	А	Scotland	1
nff and Buchan	1	Rural Areas	А	Scotland	1
rking and Dagenham	V	Mining and Industrial Areas	К	Ports and Industry	10
rnet		Maturer Areas	F	Services and Education	28
rnslev	V	Mining and Industrial Areas	L	Coalfields	18
rrow-in-Furness	IV	Urban Centres	J	Manufacturing	30
sildon	IV	Urban Centres	Н	Mixed Economies	17
singstoke and Deane		Prospering Areas	D	Growth Areas	21
ssetlaw	1	Rural Areas	С	Mixed Urban and Rural	9
th		Maturer Areas	F	Services and Education	15
arsden and Milnoavie		Prospering Areas	E	Most Prosperous	23
rwickshire	1	Rural Areas	A	Scotland	2
rwick-upon-Tweed	1	Rural Areas	A	Scotland	2
xlev	11	Prospering Areas	D	Growth Areas	29
,					
minoham	IV	Urban Centres	J	Manufacturing	31
ahv	11	Prospering Areas	D	Growth Areas	8
ackburn	IV	Urban Centres	J	Manufacturing	31
ackoool	111.	Maturer Areas	G	Resort and Retirement	19
aenau Gwent	V	Mining and Industrial Areas	L	Coalfields	34
rth Valley	IV	Urban Centres	н	Mixed Economies	16
lsover	V	Mining and Industrial Areas	L	Coalfields	18
lton	IV	Urhan Centres	. I	Manufacturing	30
othferry	ï	Rural Areas	C	Mixed Urban and Rural	4
iston	i	Rural Areas	A	Scotland	2
		naran nous			
umemouth		Maturer Areas	G	Resort and Retirement	19
acknell Forest		Prospering Areas	D	Growth Areas	21
adford	IV	Urhan Centres		Manufacturing	31
aintroo		Prospering Areas	D	Growth Areas	8
eckland	1	Rural Areas	C	Mixed Urban and Bural	4
oonutiu			0		
ecknock	1	Rural Areas	B	Coast and Country	3
ont	1	Inner London	M	Inner London	11
ontwood	VI	Prospering Areas	E	Most Prosperoue	24
idaparth	n II	Prospering Areas	D	Growth Areas	32
ighton	11	Maturar Areas	E	Services and Education	15
igntoff		Maturer Areas	-	Convices and Education	13

THE ONS CLASSIFICATION OF LOCAL AND HEALTH AUTHORITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN

Heritage Coast University Towns Traditional Seaside Towns Industrial Margins Highlands and Islands

Industrial Margins Industrial Margins Highlands and Islands Uplands and Agriculture Heritage Coast

Highlands and Islands Smaller Seaside towns Mining and Industry (England) Towns in Country Growth Corridors

Market Towns Highlands and Islands Highlands and Islands Areas with Inner City characteristics Suburbs

Mining and Industry (England) Pennine Towns New and Expanding Towns Growth Corridors Industrial Margins

University Towns Concentrations of Prosperity Uplands and Agriculture Uplands and Agriculture Metropolitan Overspill

Areas with large Ethnic Minorities Satellite Towns Areas with large Ethnic Minorities Traditional Seaside Towns Former Mining Areas (Wales and Durham) Gwent

Scottish Towns Mining and Industry (England) Pennine Towns Towns in Country Uplands and Agriculture

Traditional Seaside Towns Growth Corridors Areas with large Ethnic Minorities Satellite Towns Towns in Country

Remoter England and Wales Cosmopolitan Outer Boroughs Established High Status Market Towns University Towns

COUNTY

Gwynedd Grampian West Sussex Cumbria Northumberland

Clwyd Derbyshire Tayside Dumfries & Galloway Gwynedd

Strathclyde West Sussex Nottinghamshire Kent Buckinghamshire

Suffolk Highland Grampian Greater London Greater London

South Yorkshire Cumbria Essex Hampshire Nottinghamshire

Avon Strathclyde Borders Northumberland Greater London

West Midlands Leicestershire Lancashire Lancashire

Northumberland Derbyshire Greater Manchester Humberside Lincolnshire

Dorset Berkshire West Yorkshire Essex Norfolk

Powys Greater London Essex Shropshire East Sussex

NAME	FAMILY	GROUP	CLUSTER	COUNTY
Deistal	IV Urban Centres	H Mixed Economies	6 Established Service Centres	Avon
DIISUU	II Prosporing Aroas	D Growth Areas	32 Market Towns	Norfolk
Broadiand	III Metures Areas	E Services and Education	28 Suburbs	Greater London
Bromley	III Maturer Areas	D Crowth Aroac	32 Market Towns	Hereford & Worcester
Bromsgrove	II Prospering Areas	D Growth Areas	20 Matropolitan Overspill	Hertfordshire
Broxbourne	II Prospering Areas	D Growth Areas	23 Met opontan overspin	Hordonaomo
D	II Prosporing Areas	D Growth Areas	8 Satellite Towns	Nottinghamshire
Broxtowe	II Prospering Areas	L Manufacturing	30 Pennine Towns	Lancashire
Burnley	IV Urban Centres	D Counth Areas	8 Satallite Towns	Greater Manchester
Bury	II Prospering Areas	D Growur Areas	1 Highlands and Islands	Highland
Caithness	I Rural Areas	A Scotland	1 Highlands and Islands	Wast Varkshire
Calderdale	IV Urban Centres	J Manufacturing	30 Pennine rowns	West Torksine
0 hider	III Maturar Areas	F Services and Education	15 University Towns	Cambridgeshire
Camphuge		M Inner London	25 Central London	Greater London
Camden		C Mixed Urban and Bural	9 Industrial Margins	Staffordshire
Cannock Chase	I Rural Areas	C Mixed Orban and nurai	10 Traditional Seaside Towns	Kent
Canterbury	III Maturer Areas	G Resort and Retirement	19 Hadduuria Seast	Cornwall
Caradon	I Rural Areas	B Coast and Country	5 Heritage Coast	GUITIWall
0 14	V Mining and Industrial Areas	L Coalfields	33 Mining and Services (Wales)	South Glamorgan
Caruitt	Winning and Industrial Areas	H Mixed Economies	6 Established Service Centres	Cumbria
Carlisle	IV Urban centres	P Coast and Country	3 Bemoter England and Wales	Dyfed
Carmarthen	I Rural Areas	B Coast and Country	5 Horitago Coast	Cornwall
Carrick	I Rural Areas	B Coast and Country	5 Henrage Coast	Northumborland
Castle Morpeth	I Rural Areas	B Coast and Country	7 Accessible Amenity	Northand
	U. Duranting Areas	D. Growth Areas	29 Metropolitan Overspill	Essex
Castle Point	II Prospering Areas	D Creat and Country	3 Remoter England and Wales	Dvfed
Ceredigion	I Rural Areas	B Coast and Country	9 Cotollito Towns	Leicestershire
Charnwood	II Prospering Areas	D Growth Areas	o Satemite Towns	Eccov
Chelmsford	II Prospering Areas	D Growth Areas	21 Growth Corridors	Classestanthing
Cheltenham	III Maturer Areas	F Services and Education	15 University Lowns	Gloucestershire
	U. D	D. Growth Aroas	22 Areas with Transient Populations	Oxfordshire
Cherwell	II Prospening Areas	P Ceast and Country	7 Accessible Amenity	Cheshire
Chester	I Rural Areas		19 Mining and Industry (England)	Derbyshire
Chesterfield	V Mining and Industrial Areas	L Coalfields	10 Contribution Transfer	Durham
Chester-le-Street	IV Urban Centres	H Mixed Economies	16 Scottish Iowns	Weet Cuesov
Chichester	I Rural Areas	B Coast and Country	7 Accessible Amenity	West Sussex
		C Meet Prognarous	23 Concentrations of Prosperity	Buckinghamshire
Chiltern	II Prospering Areas		9 Satellite Towns	Lancashire
Chorley	II Prospering Areas	D Growin Areas	20 Cmeller Casside towns	Dorset
Christchurch	III Maturer Areas	G Resort and Retirement	20 Smaller Seaside towns	City of London
City of London	VI Inner London	M Inner London	25 Central London	City of London
Clackmannan	V Mining and Industrial Areas	K Ports and Industry	12 Coastal Industry	Central
		0 Minud Urban and Pural	9 Industrial Margins	Humberside
Cleethorpes	I Rural Areas		13 Glasnow and Dunden	Strathclyde
Clydebank	V Mining and Industrial Areas	K Ports and industry	10 Creatish Tenner	Strathcluda
Clydesdale	IV Urban Centres	H Mixed Economies	16 Scottish Towns	Ferror
Colchester	II Prospering Areas	D Growth Areas	8 Satellite Towns	ESSEX
Colwyn	I Rural Areas	B Coast and Country	5 Heritage Coast	Liwyd
		D. Courth Arrest	22 Market Towns	Cheshire
Congleton	II Prospering Areas		10 Mining and Industry (England)	Cumbria
Copeland	V Mining and Industrial Areas	L Coalfields	10 Winning and Industry (England)	Northamatonshiro
Corby	V Mining and Industrial Areas	L Coalfields	18 IVIIIIng and Industry (England)	Glougestersbirg
Cotswold	I Rural Areas	B Coast and Country	7 Accessible Amenity	Gloucestersnire
Coventry	IV Urban Centres	J Manufacturing	30 Pennine Towns	West Widlands
		D 0 1 10 10	7 Accessible Amenity	North Yorkshire
Craven	I Rural Areas	B Coast and Country	Accessible America Tours	West Sussey
Crawley	IV Urban Centres	H Mixed Economies	17 Ivew and expanding rowits	Chachira
Crewe and Nantwich	I Rural Areas	C Mixed Urban and Rural	9 Industrial Margins	Greshile
				Frontor London
Crovdon	III Maturer Areas	F Services and Education	28 Suburbs	Greater London

Table F: Families, Groups and Cluster membership – local authorities

NAME		FAMILY		GROUP	C
Cumnock and Doon Valley	V	Mining and Industrial Areas	K	Ports and Industry	14
Cunninghame	V	Mining and Industrial Areas	К	Ports and Industry	12
Cynon Valley	V	Mining and Industrial Areas	L	Coalfields	34
Dacorum	Ш	Prospering Areas	D	Growth Areas	21
Darlington	IV	Urban Centres	Н	Mixed Economies	6
Dartford	11	Prospering Areas	D	Growth Areas	29
Daventry	Ш	Prospering Areas	D	Growth Areas	32
Delyn	1	Rural Areas	С	Mixed Urban and Rural	9
Derby	IV	Urban Centres	J	Manufacturing	30
Derbyshire Dales	I	Rural Areas	В	Coast and Country	7
Derwentside	v	Mining and Industrial Areas	L	Coalfields	34
Dinefwr	1	Rural Areas	В	Coast and Country	3
Doncaster	V	Mining and Industrial Areas	L	Coalfields	18
Dover	IV	Urban Centres	Н	Mixed Economies	6
Dudley	1	Rural Areas	С	Mixed Urban and Rural	9
Dumbarton	v	Mining and Industrial Areas	К	Ports and Industry	12
Dundee City	V	Mining and Industrial Areas	К	Ports and Industry	13
Dunfermline	V	Mining and Industrial Areas	К	Ports and Industry	12
Durham	IV	Urban Centres	Н	Mixed Economies	16
Dwyfor	I	Rural Areas	В	Coast and Country	5
Ealing	VI	Inner London	М	Inner London	11
Easington	V	Mining and Industrial Areas	L	Coalfields	34
Eastbourne	111	Maturer Areas	G	Resort and Retirement	19
East Cambridgeshire	1	Rural Areas	С	Mixed Urban and Rural	4
East Devon	III	Maturer Areas	G	Resort and Retirement	20
Fact Dorcat		Pural Aroaa	P	Coast and Country	7
Fact Hampshire		Prospering Areas	D	Growth Aroos	21
East Hartfordshiro		Prospering Areas	D	Growth Areas	21
Fast Kilhrida	IV	Urban Contros	ц	Mixed Economies	16
-astleinh	1	Prospering Areas	D	Growth Areas	21
		1 tooponing / tous	U	Giowarraidad	21
East Lindsey	1	Rural Areas	В	Coast and Country	3
East Lothian	IV	Urban Centres	Н	Mixed Economies	16
East Northamptonshire	1	Rural Areas	С	Mixed Urban and Rural	4
East Staffordshire	I	Rural Areas	С	Mixed Urban and Rural	9
Eastwood	11	Prospering Areas	E	Most Prosperous	23
East Yorks. Borough of Beverley	11	Prospering Areas	E	Most Prosperous	24
East Yorkshire	Т	Rural Areas	В	Coast and Country	3
Eden	1	Rural Areas	В	Coast and Country	3
Edinburgh City	111	Maturer Areas	F	Services and Education	15
Ellesmere Port and Neston	1	Rural Areas	С	Mixed Urban and Rural	9
Elmbridge	Ш	Prospering Areas	E	Most Prosperous	24
Enfield		Maturer Areas	F	Services and Education	28
Epping Forest	11	Prospering Areas	D	Growth Areas	29
Epsom and Ewell	11	Prospering Areas	E	Most Prosperous	24
Erewash	I	Rural Areas	С	Mixed Urban and Rural	9
Ettrick and Lauderdale	I	Rural Areas	А	Scotland	1
Exeter	111	Maturer Areas	F	Services and Education	15
alkirk	V	Mining and Industrial Areas	К	Ports and Industry	12
Fareham		Prospering Areas	D	Growth Areas	21
Fenland	1	Rural Areas	С	Mixed Urban and Rural	4

THE ONS CLASSIFICATION OF LOCAL AND HEALTH AUTHORITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN

Concentrations of Public Sector Housing Strathclyde Coastal Industry

- Former Mining Areas (Wales and Durham) Mid Glamorgan Growth Corridors
- Established Service Centres
- Metropolitan Overspill Market Towns Industrial Margins
- Pennine Towns Accessible Amenity
- Former Mining Areas (Wales and Durham) Durham Remoter England and Wales Mining and Industry (England) Established Service Centres Industrial Margins
- Coastal Industry Glasgow and Dundee Coastal Industry Scottish Towns Heritage Coast
- Cosmopolitan Outer Boroughs Former Mining Areas (Wales and Durham) Durham Traditional Seaside Towns Towns in Country Smaller Seaside towns
- Accessible Amenity Growth Corridors Growth Corridors Scottish Towns Growth Corridors
- Remoter England and Wales Scottish Towns Towns in Country Industrial Margins Concentrations of Prosperity
- Established High Status Remoter England and Wales Remoter England and Wales University Towns Industrial Margins
- Established High Status Suburbs Metropolitan Overspill Established High Status Industrial Margins
- Highlands and Islands University Towns Coastal Industry Growth Corridors Towns in Country

LUSTER COUNTY

- Strathclvde Hertfordshire Durham
- Kent Northamptonshire Clwyd Derbyshire Derbyshire
- Dyfed South Yorkshire Kent West Midlands
- Strathclyde Tayside Fife Durham Gwynedd
- Greater London East Sussex Cambridgeshire Devon
- Dorset Hampshire Hertfordshire Strathclyde Hampshire
- Lincolnshire Lothian Northamptonshire Staffordshire Strathclyde
- Humberside Humberside Cumbria Lothian Cheshire
- Surrey Greater London Essex Surrey Derbyshire
- Borders Devon Central Hampshire Cambridgeshire

NAME	FAMILY	GROUP	CLUSTER	COUNTY
Forost Heath	II Prospering Areas	D Growth Areas	22 Areas with Transient Populations	Suffolk
Forest of Deep	I Bural Areas	C. Mixed Urban and Bural	4 Towns in Country	Gloucestershire
Forest of Dean		B Coast and Country	7 Accessible Amenity	Lancashire
Fylde	Mining and Industrial Aroon	K Ports and Industry	12 Coastal Industry	Type & Wear
Gateshead		D Crewth Arong	8 Satallita Towns	Nottinghamshire
Gedling	II Prospering Areas	D Growth Areas	8 Satemite rowns	Notungnamsmile
Gillingham	IV Urban Centres	H Mixed Economies	17 New and Expanding Towns	Kent
Clasford		C Mixed Urban and Bural	9 Industrial Margins	Humberside
Giantoru		K Ports and Industry	13 Glasgow and Dundee	Strathclyde
Glasgow Lity	V Winning and Industrial Areas	K Forts and industry	17 Now and Expanding Towns	Gloucestershire
Gloucester	IV Urban Centres	H Wixed Economies	Remotor England and Walos	Chand
Glyndwr	I Rural Areas	B Coast and Country	3 Nemoter England and Wales	Civvyu
Gordon	II Prospering Areas	D Growth Areas	22 Areas with Transient Populations	Grampian
Gosport	IV Urban Centres	H Mixed Economies	17 New and Expanding Towns	Hampshire
Gravesham	IV Urban Centres	H Mixed Economies	17 New and Expanding Towns	Kent
Graat Grimsby	V Mining and Industrial Areas	K Ports and Industry	10 Areas with Inner City characteristics	Humberside
Creat Vormouth	IV Urban Centres	H Mixed Economies	6 Established Service Centres	Norfolk
Great rainouui	TV Orban Centres			
Greenwich	VI Inner London	M Inner London	11 Cosmopolitan Outer Boroughs	Greater London
Guildford	II Prospering Areas	E Most Prosperous	24 Established High Status	Surrey
Hackney	VI Inner London	M Inner London	26 Inner City Boroughs	Greater London
Halton	V Mining and Industrial Areas	L Coalfields	18 Mining and Industry (England)	Cheshire
Hampleton	I Bural Areas	B Coast and Country	7 Accessible Amenity	- North Yorkshire
Hambieton				
Hamilton	V Mining and Industrial Areas	K Ports and Industry	12 Coastal Industry	Strathclyde
Hammersmith and Fulham	VI Inner London	M Inner London	25 Central London	Greater London
Harborough	II Prospering Areas	D Growth Areas	32 Market Towns	Leicestershire
Haringov	VI InnerLondon	M Inner London	11 Cosmopolitan Outer Boroughs	Greater London
Harlow	IV Urban Centres	H Mixed Economies	16 Scottish Towns	Essex
nunow				
Harrogate	I Rural Areas	B Coast and Country	7 Accessible Amenity	North Yorkshire
Harrow	III Maturer Areas	F Services and Education	28 Suburbs	Greater London
Hart	II Prospering Areas	E Most Prosperous	23 Concentrations of Prosperity	Hampshire
Hartlepool	V Mining and Industrial Areas	L Coalfields	34 Former Mining Areas (Wales and Durham	Cleveland
Hastings	III Maturer Areas	G Resort and Retirement	19 Traditional Seaside Towns	East Sussex
,				
Havant	I Rural Areas	C Mixed Urban and Rural	9 Industrial Margins	Hampshire
Havering	II Prospering Areas	D Growth Areas	29 Metropolitan Overspill	Greater London
Hereford	IV Urban Centres	H Mixed Economies	6 Established Service Centres	Hereford & Worcester
Hertsmere	II Prospering Areas	E Most Prosperous	24 Established High Status	Hertfordshire
High Peak	II Prospering Areas	D Growth Areas	8 Satellite Towns	Derbyshire
Hillingdon	II Prospering Areas	D Growth Areas	29 Metropolitan Overspill	Greater London
Hinckley and Bosworth	II Prospering Areas	D Growth Areas	8 Satellite Towns	Leicestershire
Holderness	I Rural Areas	C Mixed Urban and Rural	4 Towns in Country	Humberside
Horsham	II Prospering Areas	E Most Prosperous	24 Established High Status	West Sussex
Hounslow	III Maturer Areas	F Services and Education	28 Suburbs	Greater London
Hove	III Maturer Areas	G Resort and Retirement	19 Traditional Seaside Towns	East Sussex
Huntingdonshire	II Prospering Areas	D Growth Areas	21 Growth Corridors	Cambridgeshire
Hyndburn	IV Urban Centres	J Manufacturing	30 Pennine Towns	Lancashire
Inverclyde	V Mining and Industrial Areas	K Ports and Industry	13 Glasgow and Dundee	Strathclyde
Inverness	IV Urban Centres	H Mixed Economies	16 Scottish Towns	Highland
lpswich	IV Urban Centres	H Mixed Economies	6 Established Service Centres	Suffolk
Isles of Scilly	I Rural Areas	B Coast and Country	5 heritage Coast	Cornwall
Islington	VI Inner London	M Inner London	26 Inner City Boroughs	Greater London
Islwyn	V Mining and Industrial Areas	L Coalfields	34 Former Mining Areas (Wales and Durham	i) Gwent
Kennet	II Prospering Areas	D Growth Areas	22 Areas with Transient Populations	Wiltshire

Table F: Families, Groups and Cluster membership – local authorities

AME		FAMILY		GROUP	
sington and Chelsea	VI	Inner London	M	Inner London	2
ier	1	Rural Areas	В	Coast and Country	
ering		Prospering Areas	D	Growth Areas	
arnock and Loudon	V	Mining and Industrial Areas	К	Ports and Industry	1
ardine and Deeside		Prospering Areas	D	Growth Areas	2
's Lynn and West Norfolk	I	Rural Areas	С	Mixed Urban and Bural	
ston Upon Hull	V	Mining and Industrial Areas	К	Ports and Industry	1
ston upon Thames		Maturer Areas	F	Services and Education	2
swood	11	Prospering Areas	П	Growth Areas	2
aldy	۷	Mining and Industrial Areas	K	Ports and Industry	1
965	IV	Urban Centres	1	Manufacturing	
vslev	V	Mining and Industrial Areas	J	Porto and Industra	3
and Carrick	IV	Urban Contros	N	Mixed Farmers	
neth	VI	Innor London		wixed Economies	1
astor		Moturer Areas	IVI	Inner London	2
	····	Maturer Areas	G	Resort and Retirement	1:
baurgh-On-Tees	۷	Mining and Industrial Areas	L	Coalfields	18
S	IV	Urban Centres	Н	Mixed Economies	(
ster	IV	Urban Centres	J	Manufacturing	3
inster	1	Rural Areas	В	Coast and Country	3
S	1	Rural Areas	В	Coast and Country	
sham	VI	Inner London	м	Inner London	1
eld		Prospering Areas	D	Growth Areas	3
In	IV	Urban Centres	Н	Mixed Economies	F
loool	V	Mining and Industrial Areas	К	Ports and Industry	10
lli	۷	Mining and Industrial Areas	L	Coalfields	34
/allev	V	Mining and Industrial Aroos		Coolfields	
iher	, v	Rural Aroas	L	Coameros	33
	IV	Ilrhan Contros	A	Scotland	
lesfield	1	Prospering Areas	J	Manufacturing	31
stone		Prospering Areas	E	Wost Prosperous	24
stone.	"	Prospering Areas	U	Growth Areas	21
ก	11	Prospering Areas	D	Growth Areas	32
ern Hills	1	Rural Areas	В	Coast and Country	7
hester	V	Mining and Industrial Areas	К	Ports and Industry	10
field	V	Mining and Industrial Areas	L	Coalfields	18
18	III	Maturer Areas	G	Resort and Retirement	19
onnydd	1	Rural Areas	В	Coast and Country	5
n	1	Rural Areas	С	Mixed Urban and Rural	4
ip	1	Rural Areas	С	Mixed Urban and Rural	4
yr Tydfil	V	Mining and Industrial Areas	L	Coalfields	34
n	III	Maturer Areas	F	Services and Education	28
odfordahira					
eatorashire		Prospering Areas	D	Growth Areas	21
evon	1	Rural Areas	В	Coast and Country	3
esprougn	V	Mining and Industrial Areas	К	Ports and Industry	10
nian	IV	Urban Centres	Н	Mixed Economies	16
лток	1	Rural Areas	С	Mixed Urban and Rural	4
ISSEX		Prospering Areas	E	Most Prosperous	24
Keynes	IV	Urban Centres	Н	Mixed Economies	17
/alley		Prospering Areas	Е	Most Prosperous	24
ands	V	Mining and Industrial Areas	К	Ports and Industry	14
outh	I	Rural Areas	В	Coast and Country	7

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THE ONS CLASSIFICATION OF LOCAL AND HEALTH AUTHORITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN

CLUSTER

Central London Heritage Coast Satellite Towns Coastal Industry Areas with Transient Populations

Towns in Country Areas with Inner City characteristics Suburbs Metropolitan Overspill Coastal Industry

Pennine Towns Areas with Inner City characteristics Merseyside Scottish Towns Inner City Boroughs Traditional Seaside Towns

Mining and Industry (England) Established Service Centres Areas with large Ethnic Minorities Remoter England and Wales Accessible Amenity

Cosmopolitan Outer Boroughs Market Towns Established Service Centres Areas with Inner City characteristics Merseyside Former Mining Areas (Wales and Durham) Dyfed

Mining and Services (Wales) Highlands and Islands Areas with large Ethnic Minorities Established High Status Growth Corridors

Market Towns Accessible Amenity Areas with Inner City characteristics Greater Manchester Mining and Industry (England) Traditional Seaside Towns

Heritage Coast Towns in Country Towns in Country Former Mining Areas (Wales and Durham) Mid Glamorgan Suburbs

Growth Corridors Remoter England and Wales Areas with Inner City characteristics Scottish Towns Towns in Country

Established High Status New and Expanding Towns Established High Status Concentrations of Public Sector Housing Strathclyde Accessible Amenity

COUNTY

Greater London Cornwall Northamptonshire Strathclyde Grampian

Norfolk Humberside Greater London Avon Fife

West Yorkshire Strathclyde Greater London Lancashire

Cleveland West Yorkshire Leicestershire Hereford & Worcester East Sussex

Greater London Staffordshire Lincolnshire

West Glamorgan Highland Bedfordshire Cheshire Kent

Essex Hereford & Worcester Nottinghamshire Isle of Wight

Gwynedd Leicestershire Somerset Greater London

Bedfordshire Devon Cleveland Lothian Suffolk

West Sussex Buckinghamshire Surrey Gwent

NAME	FAMILY	GROUP	CLUSTER	COUNTY
Montgomervshire	I Rural Areas	B Coast and Country	3 Remoter England and Wales	Powys
Moray	I Rural Areas	A Scotland	1 Highlands and Islands	Grampian
Methonical	V Mining and Industrial Areas	K Ports and Industry	14 Concentrations of Public Sector Housing	Strathclyde
Wotherweil	V IVINING and Industrial Areas	A Sectland	1 Highlands and Islands	Highland
Naim	I Rural Areas		Figuratius and Islands	West Clemerson
Neath	V Mining and Industrial Areas	L Coaifields	34 Former Mining Areas (Wales and Durham)	west diamorgan
Newark and Sherwood	I Rural Areas	C Mixed Urban and Rural	9 Industrial Margins	Nottinghamshire
Newbury	II Prospering Areas	D Growth Areas	21 Growth Corridors	Berkshire
Newcastle-under-Lyme	I Rural Areas	C Mixed Urban and Rural	9 Industrial Margins	Staffordshire
Newcastle upon Type	V Mining and Industrial Areas	K Ports and Industry	12 Coastal Industry	Tyne & Wear
New Forest	I Rural Areas	B Coast and Country	7 Accessible Amenity	Hampshire
Naukan	VII Inner Landon	M InnerLondon	27 Newham and Tower Hamlets	Greater London
Newnam	Vi inner London		22 Mining and Soprices (Wales)	Gwent
Newport	V Mining and Industrial Areas	L Coameius	35 Winning and Services (Wales)	Dumfries & Colloway
Nithsdale	I Rural Areas	A Scotland	I Highlands and Islands	Dummes & Galloway
Northampton	IV Urban Centres	H Mixed Economies	17 New and Expanding Towns	Nortnamptonsnire
Northavon	II Prospering Areas	D Growth Areas	21 Growth Corridors	Avon
North Bedfordshire	II Prospering Areas	D Growth Areas	8 Satellite Towns	Bedfordshire
North Cornwall	I Rural Areas	B Coast and Country	3 Remoter England and Wales	Cornwall
North Devon	I Rural Areas	B Coast and Country	3 Remoter England and Wales	Devon
North Dorset	I Rural Areas	B Coast and Country	7 Accessible Amenity	Dorset
North East Derbyshire	I Rural Areas	C Mixed Urban and Rural	9 Industrial Margins	Derbyshire
AL	L Durch Arrest	P Coast and Country	7 Accessible Amenity	Fife
North East Fife	I Rural Areas	D Coast and Country	Cotollito Towns	Hertfordshire
North Hertfordshire	II Prospering Areas	D Growth Areas	o Satellite Towns	Lincolnobiro
North Kesteven	I Rural Areas	B Coast and Country	7 Accessible Amerity	Modelle
North Norfolk	I Rural Areas	B Coast and Country	5 Heritage Loast	NOTTOIK
North Shropshire	I Rural Areas	B Coast and Country	3 Remoter England and Wales	Shropshire
North Tyneside	V Mining and Industrial Areas	K Ports and Industry	12 Coastal Industry	Tyne & Wear
North Warwickshire	I Rural Areas	C Mixed Urban and Rural	9 Industrial Margins	Warwickshire
North West Leicestershire	I Rural Areas	C Mixed Urban and Rural	9 Industrial Margins	Leicestershire
North Wiltshire	II Prospering Areas	D Growth Areas	21 Growth Corridors	Wiltshire
Norwich	IV Urban Centres	H Mixed Economies	6 Established Service Centres	Norfolk
Nettingham	V Mining and Industrial Areas	K Ports and Industry	10 Areas with Inner City characteristics	Nottinghamshire
Nucestee and Distant	In Purel Areas	C Mixed Urban and Rural	9 Industrial Margins	Warwickshire
Nuneaton and Bedworth	I Rural Areas		9 Sotallito Towns	Leicestershire
Oadby and Wigston	II Prospering Areas	D Growth Areas	0 Satellite rowins	Mid Clamaraan
Ogwr	V Mining and Industrial Areas	L Coalfields	33 Winning and Services (Wales)	Creates Massheeter
Oldham	IV Urban Centres	J Manufacturing	30 Pennine Lowns	Greater Manchester
Orkney	I Rural Areas	A Scotland	2 Uplands and Agriculture	ORKNEY
Oswestry	I Rural Areas	C Mixed Urban and Rural	4 Towns in Country	Shropshire
Oxford	III Maturer Areas	F Services and Education	15 University Towns	Oxfordshire
Pendle	IV Urban Centres	J Manufacturing	30 Pennine Towns	Lancashire
Penwith	I Rural Areas	B Coast and Country	5 Heritage Coast	Cornwall
Doth and Viewer	L Burgh Areas	A Scotland	1 Highlands and Islands	Tayside
Perth and Kinross	n Hurar Areas	A Stoudnu	17 New and Expanding Towns	Cambridgeshire
Peterborough	IV Urban Centres	H IVIXed Economies	Extendional Service Control	Dovon
Plymouth	IV Urban Centres	H Mixed Economies	Established Service Centres	Devoit
Poole	II Prospering Areas	D Growth Areas	8 Satellite Towns	Dorset
Portsmouth	IV Urban Centres	H Mixed Economies	6 Established Service Centres	Hampshire
Port Talbot	V Mining and Industrial Areas	L Coalfields	34 Former Mining Areas (Wales and Durham)	West Glamorgan
Preseli Pembrokeshire	I Rural Areas	B Coast and Country	5 Heritage Coast	Dyfed
Preston	IV Urban Centres	J Manufacturing	30 Pennine Towns	Lancashire
Purbeck	I Rural Areas	B Coast and Country	7 Accessible Amenity	Dorset
Badnor	I Bural Areas	B Coast and Country	3 Remoter England and Wales	Powys
Hadriot	. Hurdin i odo			

Table F: Families, Groups and Cluster membership – local authorities

NAME	FAMILY	GROUP	
Reading	III Maturer Areas	E Services and Education	
Redbridge	III Maturer Areas	F Services and Education	
Redditch	IV Urban Centres	H Mixed Economies	
Reigate and Banstead	II Prospering Areas	F Most Prosperous	
Renfrew	V Mining and Industrial Areas	K Ports and Industry	1
Restormel	I Rural Areas	B Coast and Country	
Rhondda	V Mining and Industrial Areas	L Coalfields	
Rhuddlan	III Maturer Areas	G Resort and Retirement	
Rhymney Valley	V Mining and Industrial Areas	L Coalfields	
Ribble Valley	II Prospering Areas	D Growth Areas	
Richmondshire	II Prospering Areas	D Growth Areas	2
Richmond Upon Thames	III Maturer Areas	F Services and Education	2
Rochdale	IV Urban Centres	J Manufacturing	3
Rochester upon Medway	IV Urban Centres	H Mixed Economies	1
Rochford	II Prospering Areas	D Growth Areas	2
Ross and Cromarty	I Rural Areas	A Scotland	
Rossendale	IV Urban Centres	A Scotland	2
Rother	III Maturer Areas	G Bosort and Potiroment	3
Rotherham	V Mining and Industrial Argas		2
Roxburgh	I Rural Areas	A Scotland	1
Rugby	II Prospering Areas	D Growth Arcas	
Runnymede	II Prospering Areas	D Growth Areas	2
lushcliffe	II Prospering Areas	F Most Prosporoug	2
lushmoor	II Prospering Areas	D Growth Arong	24
lutland	II Prospering Areas	D Growth Areas	32
lyedale	L Rural Areas	P Coast and Country	
alford	V Mining and Industrial Areas	K Ports and Industry	
alisbury	I Bural Areas	R Coast and Country	12
andwell	IV Urban Centres	L Monufacturing	
carborough	III Maturer Areas	G Resort and Retirement	31
cunthorne	V Mining and Industrial Areas	L 016-14	
ednefield	V Mining and Industrial Areas		18
edgemoor	Vinning and muustrial Areas	L Coalfields	34
efton	Mining and Industrial Asses	C Mixed Urban and Rural	4
elby	II Prospering Areas	L Coalfields D Growth Areas	33
ovonoske			
poffield	In Prospering Areas	E Most Prosperous	24
	V Mining and Industrial Areas	K Ports and Industry	12
ieµway	III Maturer Areas	G Resort and Retirement	19
rewshury and Atcham	I Rural Areas	A Scotland	1
nowobary and Atonam	i huidi Areas	B Coast and Country	7
ye and Lochalsh	I Rural Areas	A Scotland	2
ougn	IV Urban Centres	J Manufacturing	31
hinull	II Prospering Areas	D Growth Areas	8
outhampton	IV Urban Centres	H Mixed Economies	6
buth Bedfordshire	II Prospering Areas	D Growth Areas	21
uth Bucks	II Prospering Areas	E Most Prosperous	24
uth Cambridgeshire	II Prospering Areas	D Growth Areas	21
uth Derbyshire	I Rural Areas	C Mixed Urban and Rural	9
uthend-on-Sea	III Maturer Areas	G Resort and Retirement	19
uth Hams	I Rural Areas	B Coast and Country	7

THE ONS CLASSIFICATION OF LOCAL AND HEALTH AUTHORITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN

CLUSTER

- University Towns Suburbs New and Expanding Towns Established High Status Coastal Industry
- Heritage Coast Former Mining Areas (Wales and Durham) Mid Glamorgan Traditional Seaside Towns Former Mining Areas (Wales and Durham) Mid Glamorgan Market Towns
- Areas with Transient Populations Suburbs Pennine Towns New and Expanding Towns Metropolitan Overspill
- Highlands and Islands Pennine Towns Smaller Seaside towns Mining and Industry (England) Uplands and Agriculture
- Satellite Towns Growth Corridors Established High Status Areas with Transient Populations Market Towns
- Accessible Amenity Coastal Industry Accessible Amenity Areas with large Ethnic Minorities Traditional Seaside Towns
- Mining and Industry (England) Former Mining Areas (Wales and Durham) Durham Towns in Country Mining and Services (Wales) Market Towns
- Established High Status Coastal Industry Traditional Seaside Towns Highlands and Islands Accessible Amenity
- Uplands and Agriculture Areas with large Ethnic Minorities Satellite Towns Established Service Centres Growth Corridors
- Established High Status Growth Corridors Industrial Margins Traditional Seaside Towns Accessible Amenity

COUNTY

- Berkshire Greater London Hereford & Worcester Surrey Strathclyde
- Cornwall Clwyd Lancashire
- North Yorkshire Greater London Greater Manchester Kent Essex
- Highland Lancashire East Sussex South Yorkshire Borders
- Warwickshire Surrey Nottinghamshire Hampshire Leicestershire
- North Yorkshire Greater Manchester Wiltshire West Midlands North Yorkshire
- Humberside Somerset Merseyside North Yorkshire
- Kent South Yorkshire Kent Shetland Shropshire
- Highland Berkshire West Midlands Hampshire Bedfordshire
- Buckinghamshire Cambridgeshire Derbyshire Essex Devon

NAME	FAMILY	GROUP	CLUSTER	COUNTY
Couth Horofordebiro	I Bural Areas	B Coast and Country	3 Remoter England and Wales	Hereford & Worcester
	I Rural Argas	B Coast and Country	3 Remoter England and Wales	Lincolnshire
South Holland	I nutal Areas	C Mixed Urban and Bural	4 Towns in Country	Lincolnshire
South Kesteven	I Rural Areas	P Coast and Country	7 Accessible Amenity	Cumbria
South Lakeland	I Rurai Areas	D Creath Aroon	22 Market Towns	Norfolk
South Norfolk	II Prospering Areas	D Growin Areas	32 Marker rowns	
	II Deservation Areas	D. Growth Aroas	21 Growth Corridors	Northamptonshire
South Northamptonshire	II Prospering Areas	D Growth Areas	21 Growth Corridors	Oxfordshire
South Oxfordshire	II Prospering Areas	D Growin Aleas	E Horitage Coast	Dvfed
South Pembrokeshire	I Rural Areas	B Coast and Country	0 Cotellite Texas	Lancashira
South Ribble	II Prospering Areas	D Growth Areas	O Satemite Towns Demotes Facilized and Wolco	Shronshiro
South Shropshire	I Rural Areas	B Coast and Country	3 Remoter England and Wales	Shiopshire
	L Durel Aroos	C Mixed Urban and Bural	4 Towns in Country	Somerset
South Somerset	I nural Areas	D Growth Aroas	32 Market Towns	Staffordshire
South Staffordshire	II Prospering Areas	D Glowin Aleas	12 Costal Industry	Tyne & Wear
South Tyneside	V Mining and Industrial Areas	K Ports and industry	12 Guasiai muusu y	Greater London
Southwark	VI Inner London	M Inner London	20 Inner City Borodights	Islo of Wight
South Wight	III Maturer Areas	G Resort and Retirement	20 Smaller Seaside towns	ISIE OF WIGHT
	U. Duranting Areas	D. Growth Areas	29 Metropolitan Overspill	Surrey
Spelthorne	II Prospering Areas	D Growth Areas	20 Market Towns	Staffordshire
Stafford	II Prospering Areas	D Growin Areas	0 Industrial Marains	Staffordshire
Staffordshire Moorlands	I Rural Areas	C Mixed Urban and Rural	9 Industrial Warghts	Hortfordshirp
St.Albans	II Prospering Areas	E Most Prosperous	24 Established High Status	Cuttelle
St.Edmundsbury	I Rural Areas	C Mixed Urban and Rural	4 Towns in Country	JUIIUIK
		U Mixed Economics	17 New and Expanding Towns	Hertfordshire
Stevenage	IV Urban Centres	A Contract	2 Uplands and Agriculture	Dumfries & Galloway
Stewarty	I Rural Areas	A Scoulin	10 Mining and Inductor (England)	Mersevside
St. Helens	V Mining and Industrial Areas	L Coalfields		Control
Stirling	IV Urban Centres	H Mixed Economies	16 Scottish Towns	Creater Mansharter
Stockport	II Prospering Areas	D Growth Areas	8 Satellite Iowns	Greater Manchester
	M. Mining and Industrial Aroop	L Coalfields	33 Mining and Services (Wales)	Cleveland
Stockton-on-lees	V Mining and Industrial Areas		18 Mining and Industry (England)	Staffordshire
Stoke-on-Trent	V Mining and Industrial Areas		22 Market Towns	Warwickshire
Stratford-on-Avon	II Prospering Areas	D Growth Areas	10 Contrict Towns	Stratholyde
Strathkelvin	IV Urban Centres	H Mixed Economies	16 Scouish rowns	Clausactorchira
Stroud	II Prospering Areas	D Growth Areas	32 Market Towns	Cioucestersinie
		P. Coast and Country	7 Accessible Amenity	Suffolk
Suffolk Coastal	I Rural Areas	B Coast and Eductor	12 Coastal Industry	Tyne & Wear
Sunderland	V Mining and Industrial Areas	K Ports and industry	12 Constantinuusury	Surroy
Surrey Heath	II Prospering Areas	E Most Prosperous	23 Concentrations of Prosperity	Highland
Sutherland	I Rural Areas	A Scotland	2 Oplands and Agriculture	Greater London
Sutton	III Maturer Areas	F Services and Education	28 Suburbs	Greater London
		C Mixed Urbon and Dural	9 Industrial Margins	Kent
Swale	I Hural Areas		22 Mining and Services (Wales)	West Glamorgan
Swansea	V Mining and Industrial Areas	L Coaffields	35 Mining and Services (Wales)	Mid Glamorgan
Taff-Ely	V Mining and Industrial Areas	L Coalfields	33 Willing and Services (Wales)	Groater Manchester
Tameside	IV Urban Centres	J Manufacturing	30 Pennine Towns	Cteffordehiro
Tamworth	IV Urban Centres	H Mixed Economies	17 New and Expanding Towns	Stanorusnine
		C Meet Presserveus	24 Established High Status	Surrey
Tandridge	II Prospering Areas	E Wost Prosperous		Somerset
Taunton Deane	I Rural Areas	B Coast and Country	Accessible America Demotor England and Waloo	Durham
Teesdale	I Rural Areas	B Coast and Country	3 Remoter England and wales	Dovon
Teignbridge	I Rural Areas	B Coast and Country	/ Accessible Amenity	Devoir
Tendring	III Maturer Areas	G Resort and Retirement	20 Smaller Seaside towns	ESSEX
		D. Crouth Arres	21 Growth Corridors	Hampshire
Test Valley	II Prospering Areas	D Growth Areas	22 Market Towns	Gloucestershire
Tewkesbury	II Prospering Areas	D Growth Areas	3Z IVIDINEL LOWIIS	Wiltshire
Thamesdown	IV Urban Centres	H Mixed Economies	17 Ivew and Expanding Towns	Kont
Thanet	III Maturer Areas	G Resort and Retirement	19 Traditional Seaside Towns	Shronshire
The Wrekin	IV Urban Centres	H Mixed Economies	1/ New and Expanding Towns	Shrupshire

Table F: Families, Groups and Cluster membership – local authorities

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THE ONS CLASSIFICATION OF LOCAL AND HEALTH AUTHORITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN

CLUSTER

- Established High Status New and Expanding Towns Growth Corridors Traditional Seaside Towns
- Former Mining Areas (Wales and Durham) Gwent
- Remoter England and Wales Newham and Tower Hamlets Satellite Towns Established High Status Accessible Amenity
- Accessible Amenity Market Towns Mining and Services (Wales) Growth Corridors Industrial Margins
- Mining and Industry (England) Areas with large Ethnic Minorities Cosmopolitan Outer Boroughs Central London Former Mining Areas (Wales and Durham) Northumberland
- Market Towns Satellite Towns Satellite Towns New and Expanding Towns Traditional Seaside Towns
- Established High Status Accessible Amenity Former Mining Areas (Wales and Durham) Durham New and Expanding Towns Satellite Towns
- Remoter England and Wales Accessible Amenity Highlands and Islands Industrial Margins Remoter England and Wales
- Scottish Towns Central London Growth Corridors Heritage Coast Towns in Country
- Established Service Centres Mining and Industry (England) Uplands and Agriculture Established High Status Established High Status
- Mining and Services (Wales) Growth Corridors Concentrations of Prosperity Areas with large Ethnic Minorities Accessible Amenity

COUNTY

- Essex Kent Devon
- Devon Greater London Greater Manchester Kent Borders
- Northumberland Essex South Glamorgan Oxfordshire Cheshire
- West Yorkshire West Midlands Greater London Greater London
- Avon Cheshire Warwickshire Hertfordshire Suffolk
- Surrey East Sussex Northamptonshire Hertfordshire
- Devon Dorset Western Isles Lancashire Lincolnshire
- Lothian Greater London Oxfordshire Somerset Wiltshire
- Dorset Greater Manchester Dumfries & Galloway Hampshire Berkshire
- Merseyside Surrey Berkshire West Midlands Avon

Table F: Families, Groups and Cluster membership – local authorities

FAMILY	GROUP	CLUSTER	COUNTY
II Prospering Areas	D Growth Areas	8 Satellite Towns	Hereford & Worcester
III Maturer Areas	G Resort and Retirement	19 Traditional Seaside Towns	West Sussex
V Mining and Industrial Areas	L Coalfields	18 Mining and Industry (England)	Clwyd
II Prospering Areas	D Growth Areas	32 Market Towns	Hereford & Worcester
II Prospering Areas	D Growth Areas	21 Growth Corridors	Buckinghamshire
III Maturer Areas	G Resort and Retirement	19 Traditional Seaside Towns	Lancashire
I Rural Areas	C Mixed Urban and Rural	9 Industrial Margins	Hereford & Worcester
I Rural Areas	B Coast and Country	5 Heritage Coast	Gwynedd
IV Urban Centres	H Mixed Economies	6 Established Service Centres	North Yorkshire
	FAMILY II Prospering Areas III Maturer Areas V Mining and Industrial Areas II Prospering Areas II Prospering Areas II Prospering Areas II Prospering Areas II Maturer Areas III Maturer Areas I Rural Areas I Rural Areas IV Urban Centres	FAMILY GROUP II Prospering Areas D Growth Areas III Maturer Areas G Resort and Retirement V Mining and Industrial Areas L Coalfields II Prospering Areas D Growth Areas II Prospering Areas D Growth Areas II Prospering Areas D Growth Areas III Maturer Areas D Growth Areas III Maturer Areas G Resort and Retirement I Rural Areas G Nixed Urban and Rural I Rural Areas B Coast and Country IV Urban Centres H Mixed Economies	FAMILY GROUP CLOSTER II Prospering Areas D Growth Areas 8 Satellite Towns III Maturer Areas G Resort and Retirement 19 Traditional Seaside Towns V Mining and Industrial Areas L Coaffields 18 Mining and Industry (England) II Prospering Areas D Growth Areas 32 Market Towns II Prospering Areas D Growth Areas 21 Growth Corridors III Maturer Areas G Resort and Retirement 19 Traditional Seaside Towns III Maturer Areas G Resort and Retirement 19 Traditional Seaside Towns III Maturer Areas G Resort and Retirement 19 Traditional Seaside Towns I Rural Areas C Mixed Urban and Rural 9 Industrial Margins I Rural Areas B Coast and Country 5 Heritage Coast IV Urban Centres H Mixed Economies 6 Established Service Centres

Table G: Families, Groups and Cluster membership – health authorities

NAME	FAMILY
Argyll & Clyde	Mining and Industrial Areas
Ayrshire & Arran	Mining and Industrial Areas
Barking & Havering	Urban Centres
Barnet	Maturer Areas
Barnsley	Mining and Industrial Areas
Bedfordshire	Prospering Areas
Berkshire	Prospering Areas
Bexley & Greenwich	Maturer Areas
Bolton	Urban Centres
Borders	Rural Areas
Bradford	Urban Centres
Brent & Harrow	Maturer Areas
Bristol & District	Prospering Areas
Bromley	Prospering Areas
Buckinghamshire	Prospering Areas
Bury & Rochdale	Urban Centres
Cambridge	Prospering Areas
Camden & Islington	Inner London
Chester	Dural A
Chichester	Hural Areas
Chave	Maturer Areas
Cornwall & Soilly	Rural Areas
Coventry	Rural Areas
Croydon	Urban Centres
Croyuon	Maturer Areas
Doncaster	Mining and Industrial Areas
Dorset	Maturer Areas
Dudley	Rural Areas
Dumfries	Rural Areas
Ealing, Hammersmith & Hounslow	Maturer Areas
East Dyfed	Rural Areas
East Kent	Maturer Areas
East Lancashire	Urban Centres
East London & City	Inner London
East Norfolk	Maturer Areas
East & North Hertfordshire	Prospering Areas
East Riding	Urban Centres
East Surrey	Prospering Areas
East Sussex	Maturer Areas
Exeter & North Devon	Rural Areas
Fife	Urban Centres
Forth Valley	Mining and Industrial Areas
Gloucestershire	Prospering Areas
Grampian	Urban Centres
Greater Glasgow	Mining and Industrial Areas
Grimsby & Scunthorpe	Mining and Industrial Areas
Gwent	Mining and Industrial Areas
Gwynedd	Rural Areas
Herefordshire	Rural Areas
Highland	Rural Aroon
Hillingdon	Prospering Areas
Huntingdon	Prospering Areas
Isle of Wight	Maturar Aroos
Kensington Chelsea & Westminstor	Inner Lenden
Kingston & Richmond	Prospering Areas
angetor a moninona	riuspering Areas

THE ONS CLASSIFICATION OF LOCAL AND HEALTH AUTHORITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN

GROUP

Ports and Industry Ports and Industry Mixed Economies Services and Education Coalfields Growth Areas

Growth Areas Services and Education Manufacturing Scotland Manufacturing Services and Education

Growth Areas Most Prosperous Growth Areas Mixed Economies Growth Areas Inner London

Mixed Urban and Rural Resort and Retirement Mixed Urban and Rural Coast and Country Manufacturing Services and Education

Coalfields **Resort and Retirement** Mixed Urban and Rural Scotland Services and Education Coast and Country

Resort and Retirement Manufacturing Inner London **Resort and Retirement** Growth Areas Mixed Economies

Most Prosperous Resort and Retirement Coast and Country Mixed Economies Ports and Industry Growth Areas

Mixed Economies Ports and Industry Coalfields Coalfields Coast and Country Coast and Country

Scotland Growth Areas Growth Areas Resort and Retirement Inner London Most Prosperous

Table G: Families, Groups and Cluster membership – health authorities

NAME Lanarkshire Leeds Leicestershire Lincolnshire Liverpool Lothian

Manchester Merton, Sutton & Wandsworth Mid Downs Mid Glamorgan Mid Surrey Morecambe Bay

Newcastle upon Tyne New River Northamptonshire North Birmingham North Cheshire North Cumbria

North Derbyshire North Durham North Essex North & Mid Hampshire North Nottinghamshire North Staffordshire

North Tyneside Northumberland North West Anglia North West Hertfordshire North West Lancashire North West Surrey

North Worcestershire North Yorkshire Nottingham Orkney Oxfordshire Pembrokeshire

Plymouth & Torbay Portsmouth & SE Hampshire Powys Redbridge & Waltham Forest Rotherham Salford & Trafford

Sandwell Sefton Sheffield Shetland Shropshire Solihull

Somerset Southampton & SW Hampshire South Birmingham South Derbyshire South Durham South & Fast Cheshire

Mining and Industrial Areas Urban Centres **Bural Areas** Rural Areas Mining and Industrial Areas Maturer Areas

FAMILY

Mining and Industrial Areas Maturer Areas Prospering Areas Mining and Industrial Areas Prospering Areas Maturer Areas

Mining and Industrial Areas Maturer Areas Rural Areas Urban Centres Mining and Industrial Areas **Bural Areas**

Bural Areas Mining and Industrial Areas Prospering Areas Prospering Areas Rural Areas Mining and Industrial Areas

Mining and Industrial Areas Urban Centres Rural Areas Prospering Areas Maturer Areas Prospering Areas

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Urban Centres Maturer Areas Mining and Industrial Areas **Bural Areas** Rural Areas Prospering Areas

Rural Areas Urban Centres Urban Centres Rural Areas Mining and Industrial Areas **Rural Areas**

Ports and Industry Mixed Economies Mixed Urban and Rural Coast and Country Ports and Industry Services and Education

GROUP

Ports and Industry Services and Education Growth Areas Coalfields Most Prosperous Resort and Retirement

Ports and Industry Services and Education Mixed Urban and Rural Manufacturing Coalfields Mixed Urban and Rural

Mixed Urban and Rural Coalfields Growth Areas Growth Areas Mixed Urban and Rural Coalfields

Ports and Industry Mixed Economies Mixed Urban and Rural Most Prosperous Resort and Retirement Most Prosperous

Mixed Urban and Rural Coast and Country Mixed Economies Scotland Growth Areas Coast and Country

Resort and Retirement Mixed Economies Coast and Country Services and Education Coalfields Mixed Economies

Manufacturing **Resort and Retirement** Ports and Industry Scotland Mixed Urban and Rural Growth Areas

Coast and Country Mixed Economies Manufacturing Mixed Urban and Rural Coalfields Mixed Urban and Rural Table G: Families, Groups and Cluster membership - health authorities

NAME	FAMILY
South East London	Inner London
South Essex	Urban Centres
South Glamorgan	Urban Centres
South Lancashire	Rural Areas
South of Tyne	Mining and Industrial Areas
South Staffordshire	Rural Areas
South West Hertfordshire	Prospering Areas
South West Surrey	Prospering Areas
St Helens & Knowsley	Mining and Industrial Areas
Stockport	Prospering Areas
Suffolk	Rural Areas
Sunderland	Mining and Industrial Areas
ayside Taas	Mining and Industrial Areas
Nekofield	Mining and Industrial Areas
	Mining and Industrial Areas
Walsall	Urban Centres
Varwickshire	Rural Areas
Vestern Isles	Rural Areas
Vest Glamorgan	Mining and Industrial Areas
Vest Kent	Prospering Areas
Vest Pennine	Urban Contros
Vest Vorkshire	Urban Centres
Vigan	Mining and Industrial Array
Viltshira & Rath	Dessessing Areas
	Prospering Areas
Virral	Maturer Areas
Volverhampton	Urban Centres
Vorcester & District	Prospering Areas
Vorthing	Maturer Areas

THE ONS CLASSIFICATION OF LOCAL AND HEALTH AUTHORITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN

GROUP

Inner London Mixed Economies Mixed Economies Mixed Urban and Rural Ports and Industry Mixed Urban and Rural

Growth Areas Most Prosperous Ports and Industry Growth Areas Mixed Urban and Rural Ports and Industry

Ports and Industry Coalfields Coalfields Manufacturing Mixed Urban and Rura Scotland

Coalfields Growth Areas Manufacturing Manufacturing Coalfields Growth Areas

Resort and Retirement Manufacturing Growth Areas **Resort and Retirement**

Table H: Classifying Variables: Correlation Co-efficients for Local Authorities

Table H: Classifying Variables: Correlation Co-efficients for Local Authorities

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	Percentage of residents who																																				
1	are aged 0 to 4	1.000 0.6	655 0.544	-0.744	-0.665	0.336 (0.458	0.353	0.423	0.571	0.254 -	-0.020	0.230	-0.001	0.389	-0.453	0.111	0.332	0.460	0.036	-0.331	-0.086	-0.454	0.136	0.340	-0.081	0.385	0.416	-0.309	-0.277	0.390	-0.231	-0.447	-0.618	0.035	0.540	0.212
2	are aged 5 to 14	0.655 1.0	0.218	-0.245	-0.638	-0.085 (0.187	0.249	-0.006	0.259	-0.011 -	-0.329	-0.262	0.002	0.777	-0.343	-0.249	0.310	0.183	-0.074	-0.320	-0.122	-0.084	0.213	0.370	-0.323	-0.038	0.092	-0.039	-0.102	0.322	-0.569	-0.129	-0.470	-0.087	0 294	-0.132
3	are aged 25 to 44	0.544 0.3	218 1.000	-0.611	-0.807	0.492 (0.289	-0.083	0.243	0.126	-0.089	0.353	0.518	0.460	0.171	0.141	0.339	-0.216	0.064	0.404	0.303	0.268	-0.443	-0.040	0.017	0.347	0.535	0.168	0.010	-0.254	0.202	0.135	-0 195	-0.497	-0.291	0 146	0.374
4	are aged 45 to 64	-0.744 -0.3	245 -0.611	1.000	0.362	-0.523 -0	0.473	-0.225	-0.577	-0.555	-0.326 -	-0.404	-0.574	0.077	0.105	0.302	-0.349	-0.214	-0.434	-0.110	0.081	-0.065	0.480	0.078	-0.059	-0.233	-0.528	-0.498	0 4 4 0	0.389	-0.327	-0.222	0.511	0.536	0.070	0.111	0.074
5	are aned over 65	-0.665 -0.0	638 -0.807	0.362	1.000	-0.237 -0	0.254	-0.067	-0.093	-0.133	0.124	0.009	-0.162	-0.421	-0.620	0.051	-0.041	0.031	-0.097	-0.267	-0.050	-0.162	0.355	-0 147	-0.261	-0.034	-0.328	-0.120	-0.066	0.205	0.200	0.222	0.152	0.500	-0.070	-0.411	-0.441
c	identified as Plack	0.336 -0.1	185 0.492	-0.523	-0.237	1.000	0 515	0.099	0.583	0.507	0.333	0.305	0.678	-0.086	-0.244	-0.012	0.342	-0.008	0.451	-0.113	0 192	0.395	-0.238	-0.176	-0.190	0.396	0.706	0.126	0.000	0.200	-0.000	0.274	0.100	0.001	0.200	-0.229	-0.152
0		0.550 -0.0	107 0.200	0.520	0.267	0.515	1 000	0.103	0.000	0.724	0.136	0.099	0 391	-0.025	0.066	-0 107	0 273	0.064	0.326	-0.013	0.002	0.000	0.200	0.000	0.110	0.330	0.700	0.430	-0.307	-0.427	0.242	0.458	-0.265	-0.348	0.072	0.071	0.530
1	identified as Asian	0.456 0.	107 0.203	-0.475	-0.234	0.010	1.000	0.105	0.237	0.724	0.100	0.000	0.001	0.020	0.000	0.107	0.270	0.004	0.020	-0.015	0.000	0.205	-0.510	-0.000	0.110	0.105	0.499	0.317	-0.231	-0.162	0.112	0.184	-0.302	-0.407	0.079	0.232	0.349
									0.507	0.000	0.054	0.004	0.100	0 704	0.000	0.001	0 100	0.000	0.700	0 500																	
8	Limiting Long-term illness standardised rate	0.353 0.3	249 -0.083	3 -0.225	-0.067	0.099	0.103	1.000	0.587	0.286	0.854	-0.304	0.126	-0.724	-0.030	-0.051	-0.105	0.022	0.762	-0.532	-0.555	-0.155	-0.284	0.336	0.303	-0.237	0.267	0.722	-0.715	-0.365	0.513	-0.225	-0.617	-0.443	0.209	0.512	0.177
9	Children with a single adult (%)	0.423 -0.0	006 0.243	3 -0.577	-0.093	0.583	0.297	0.587	1.000	0.508	0.864	0.198	0.734	-0.579	-0.461	-0.452	0.297	0.420	0.848	-0.334	-0.185	0.148	-0.403	-0.020	-0.022	0.234	0.704	0.901	-0.799	-0.672	0.610	0.263	-0.671	-0.534	0.339	0.372	0.672
	Percentage of households which																																				
10	have A+ children	0.571 0.	259 0.126	6 -0.555	-0.133	0.507	0.724	0.286	0.508	1.000	0.374	0.121	0.467	-0.307	-0.053	-0.299	0.084	0.320	0.562	-0.296	-0.133	0.231	-0.207	-0.041	0.073	0.063	0.420	0 502	-0 404	-0.343	0 264	0.231	-0.330	.0.250	0.217	0 202	0.260
10	Dependente with a long carer (%)	0.254 -01	011 -0.089	-0.326	0 124	0.333	0 136	0.854	0.864	0.374	1.000	-0.087	0.442	-0.821	-0.409	-0.630	0.093	0.597	0.869	-0.559	-0.421	-0.043	-0.261	0.130	0.075	-0.015	0.465	0.865	-0.863	0.556	0.570	0.000	0.001	-0.330	0.017	0.202	0.300
	Dependents with a lone caref (76)	0.234 0.	011 0.000	0.020	0.121	0.000	0.100	0.001							1							01010	0.201	0.100	0.070	0.015	0.405	0.005	-0.003	-0.550	0.375	0.005	-0.001	-0.418	0.358	0.428	0.443
	Percentage of residents who	0.000	000 0.05	0 404	0.000	0.205	0.000	0.264	0 100	0 1 2 1	0.097	1 000	0 578	0 145	-0.494	0.258	0 175	-0.176	-0.082	0 120	0.470	0 227	0.044	0.400	0.401	0.504	0.101	0.000									
12	moved in last year	-0.020 -0.	329 0.350	3 -0.404	0.009	0.305	0.099	-0.304	0.196	0.121	-0.007	1.000	0.570	0.145	-0.4	0.230	0.173	-0.170	-0.002	0.159	0.470	0.337	0.044	-0.422	-0.421	0.504	0.161	0.060	-0.043	-0.337	0.004	0.719	0.049	0.020	0.036	-0.142	0.350
	Percentage of households which															0.040																					
13	are young single persons	0.230 -0.	262 0.518	3 -0.574	-0.162	0.678	0.391	0.128	0.734	0.467	0.442	0.578	1.000	-0.224	-0.5 6	0.010	0.409	0.047	0.495	-0.089	0.317	0.451	-0.286	-0.239	-0.287	0.508	0.715	0.635	-0.514	-0.600	0.360	0.654	-0.411	-0.382	0.212	0.085	0.723
14	have 2 earners and no children	-0.001 0.	002 0.460	0.077	-0.421	-0.086 -	0.025	-0.724	-0.579	-0.307	-0.821	0.145	-0.224	1.000	0.405	0.552	0.146	-0.606	-0.735	0.796	0.379	0.025	-0.062	-0.101	0.075	0.107	-0.171	-0.671	0.759	0.425	-0.412	-0.122	0.460	0.164	-0.448	-0.250	-0.208
15	No neonle ner household	0.389 0.	777 0.17	1 0.105	-0.620	-0.244	0.066	-0.030	-0.461	-0.058	-0.409	-0.464	-0.596	0.405	1.0	-0.039	-0.274	-0.042	-0.224	0.141	-0.177	-0.100	-0.013	0.256	0.360	-0.337	-0.257	-0.373	0.431	0.297	-0.057	-0.647	0.233	-0.176	-0.285	0.086	-0.414
15	ne. poopio por neuconoia																																01200	0.110	0.200	0.000	0.414
	Percentage of residents who																																				
40		0.452 0	242 0.14	1 0 302	0.051	-0.012 -	0 107	-0.691	-0 452	-0 299	-0.630	0.258	0.010	0.552	-0.033	1.000	0.209	-0.873	-0.633	0.364	0.867	0.532	0.096	-0 277	-0 400	0 541	-0.085	-0.604	0 733	0 209	0 524	0.251	0 741	0.507	0.007	0.400	0.050
10	are in Social Class For 2	-0.433 -0.	240 0.22	0.002	0.041	0.2/2	0.273	-0.109	0.297	0.084	0.093	0 175	0 409	0 146	-0.2	0.209	1.000	-0.391	0.075	0.362	0 202	0 143	-0.516	-0.313	-0.256	0.562	0.575	0.142	0.000	0.030	-0.334	0.201	0.741	0.307	-0.337	-0.492	-0.058
17	are in Social Class IIIn*	0.111 -0.	249 0.33	9 -0.345	-0.041	0.042	0.275	0.000	0.400	0.004	0.000	0.176	0.047	0.606	0.062	-0.873	-0.391	1 000	0.591	0.002	0.604	0.140	0.117	0.010	0.230	0.505	0.017	0.142	-0.003	0.070	-0.083	0.163	-0.203	-0.189	-0.070	0.081	0.444
18	are in Social Class 4 or 5*	0.332 0.	310 -0.21	6 -0.214	0.031	-0.008	0.064	0.622	0.420	0.320	0.097	-0.170	0.047	-0.000	0.0	0.070	0.075	0.501	1.000	-0.447	-0.094	-0.300	0.117	0.200	0.312	-0.565	-0.017	0.577	-0.707	-0.489	0.565	-0.137	-0.605	-0.382	0.368	0.416	0.036
19	the unemployment rate	0.460 0.	183 0.06	4 -0.434	-0.097	0.451	0.326	0.762	0.848	0.562	0.869	-0.082	0.495	-0.735	-0.22.4	-0.033	0.075	186.0	1.000	-0.610	-0.415	0.038	-0.336	0.103	0.061	0.022	0.595	0.894	-0.811	-0.626	0.649	0.071	-0.689	-0.571	0.339	0.416	0.512
20	percentage of women working	0.036 -0.	074 0.40	4 -0.110	-0.267	-0.113 -	-0.013	-0.532	-0.334	-0.296	-0.559	0.139	-0.089	0.796	0.143	0.364	0.362	-0.447	-0.610	1.000	0.282	-0.108	-0.331	-0.078	0.197	0.143	-0.061	-0.394	0.432	0.344	-0.269	-0.199	0.120	0.014	-0.391	-0.078	-0.038
	Percentage of residents who																																				
21	have an HF qualification	-0.331 -0.	320 0.30	3 0.081	-0.050	0.192	800.0	-0.555	-0.185	-0.133	-0.421	0.470	0.317	0.379	-0.17	0.867	0.202	-0.694	-0.415	0.282	1.000	0.730	0.033	-0.294	-0.473	0.672	0.106	-0.315	0.442	0.082	-0.287	0.426	0.529	0.305	-0.216	-0.393	0.166
22	are students	-0.086 -0.	122 0.26	8 -0.065	-0.162	0.395	0.289	-0.155	0.148	0.231	-0.043	0.337	0.451	0.025	-0.10	0.532	0.143	-0.388	0.038	-0.108	0.730	1.000	-0.072	-0.153	-0.367	0.584	0.309	0.049	0.110	-0.107	-0.086	0.460	0.301	0.084	-0.020	-0 197	0 270
~~~	are students																																		01020	0.1107	0.270
	Proportion of people in employment who																																				
22	are in agriculture*	-0.454 -0	084 -0.44	3 0 480	0.355	-0.238 -	-0.310	-0.284	-0.403	-0.207	-0.261	0.044	-0.286	-0.062	-0.013	0.096	-0.516	0.117	-0.336	-0.331	0.033	-0.072	1.000	-0.160	-0.277	-0.308	-0.529	-0.382	0.200	0.003	-0 146	0.208	0.417	0.425	0.206	-0.328	-0 379
23	are in agriculture	0.100 0.	212 0.04	0 0.100	0 147	0.176	0.086	0.336	-0.020	-0.041	0 130	-0.422	-0.239	-0.101	0.25	-0.277	-0.313	0.255	0.103	-0.078	-0.294	-0.153	-0 160	1 000	0 225	-0.403	-0 148	0.075	-0.070	0.072	0.094	0.220	0.112	0.062	0.200	0.020	-0.075
24	are in mining*	0.130 0.	070 0.01		0.061	0.100	0.116	0.000	0.022	0.073	0.075	-0.421	-0.287	0 075	0.3	-0.400	-0.256	0.312	0.061	0 197	-0.473	-0.367	-0.277	0.225	1 000	-0.605	0.160	0.070	0.070	0.072	0.110	-0.550	0.000	-0.003	-0.000	0.100	-0.218
25	are in manufacturing*	0.340 0.	.370 0.01	7 -0.059	-0.201	-0.190	0.110	0.000	0.022	0.062	0.015	0.504	0.509	0.107	-0.33	0 541	0.563	-0.565	0.022	0.1/3	0.672	0.507	0.277	0.402	0.605	1 000	0.105	0.033	-0.000	0.120	0.110	-0.520	-0.269	-0.239	-0.059	0.351	-0.192
26	are in finance & services*	-0.081 -0	.323 0.34	7 -0.233	-0.034	0.396	0.105	-0.237	0.234	0.005	-0.015	0.304	0.300	0.107	-0.50	0.011	0.500	0.000	0.022	0.145	0.072	0.304	-0.300	-0.403	-0.005	1.000	0.516	0.077	0.073	-0.143	-0.048	0.427	0.137	0.006	-0.127	-0.179	0.490
	Proportion of people in employment who												0.745	0 171	0.051	0.005	0 575	0.017	0.505	0.001	0.100	0.000	0.500														
27	go to work on public transport*	0.385 -0	.038 0.53	5 -0.528	-0.328	0.706	0.499	0.267	0.704	0.420	0.465	0.161	0.715	-0.171	-0.20	-0.000	0.375	-0.017	0.595	-0.061	0.106	0.309	-0.529	-0.148	-0.169	0.516	1.000	0.665	-0.480	-0.501	0.435	0.256	-0.528	-0.607	0.053	0.217	0.763
28	people in households without a car (%)	0.416 0	.092 0.16	8 -0.498	-0.120	0.436	0.317	0.722	0.901	0.502	0.865	0.060	0.635	-0.671	-0.373	-0.604	0.142	0.577	0.894	-0.394	-0.315	0.049	-0.382	0.075	0.099	0.077	0.665	1.000	-0.917	-0.730	0.725	0.137	-0.807	-0.661	0.341	0.427	0.646
	Percentage of households which														and a																						
29	have 2 + cars	-0.309 -0	.039 0.01	0 0.440	-0.066	-0.307	-0.231	-0.715	-0.799	-0.404	-0.863	-0.043	-0.514	0.759	0.43	0.733	-0.083	-0.707	-0.811	0.432	0.442	0.110	0.200	-0.070	-0.085	0.073	-0.480	-0.917	1.000	0.651	-0.644	-0.157	0.847	0.569	-0.429	-0.453	-0.475
20	NUTO 2 1 GUIG																																				
	Percentage of people in households which																																				
20		-0.277 -0	102 -0.25	4 0.389	0.205	-0.427	-0.162	-0.365	-0.672	-0.343	-0.556	-0.337	-0.600	0.425	0.29	0.398	0.070	-0.489	-0.626	0.344	0.082	-0.107	0.003	0.072	0.125	-0.143	-0.501	-0.730	0.651	1.000	-0.890	-0.256	0.567	0.596	-0.178	-0.185	-0.663
30	are owner occupiers	0.200 0	222 0.20	0.000	-0.309	0 242	0 112	0 513	0.610	0.264	0.579	0.004	0.360	-0.412	-0.057	-0.534	-0.083	0.565	0.649	-0.269	-0.287	-0.086	-0.146	0.084	0.116	-0.048	0.435	0.725	-0.644	-0.890	1.000	-0.164	-0.666	-0.724	0.093	0.299	0.586
31	are renting from the local authority	0.390 0	.522 0.20	C 0.027	0.000	0.450	0.194	0.225	0.263	0.231	0.083	0 719	0.654	-0 122	-0.647	0.251	0.163	-0.137	0.071	-0.199	0.426	0.460	0.208	-0.338	0 520	0.427	0.256	0.137	-0 157	-0.256	-0.164	1.000	0.000	0.202	0.000	0.200	0.300
32	are renting privately	-0.231 -0	.569 0.13	-U.ZZZ	0.274	0.430	0.104	-0.225	0.200	0.201	0.000	0.710	0.001											0.000	0.020	0.127	0.200	0.107	0.157	0.200	-0.104	1.000	0.075	0.202	0.204	-0.104	0.200
						0.005	0.000	0.017	0.071	0.000	0.601	0.040	0.411	0.460	0.223	0 741	-0.203	-0.605	-0.689	0.120	0 529	0.301	0.417	0.112	0.260	0 127	0 5 2 0	0.007	0.047	0.507	0.000	0.070	1 000	0.000	0.011	0.400	0.547
33	Dwellings with 7+ rooms (%)	-0.447 -0	.129 -0.19	0.511	0.153	-0.265	-0.302	-0.617	-0.6/1	-0.330	-0.081	0.049	-0.411	0.400	0.176	0.507	0.200	0.000	0.000	0.120	0.325	0.001	0.417	-0.115 -	0.209	0.137	-0.528	-0.807	0.847	0.567	-0.666	0.079	1.000	0.803	-0.214	-0.480	-0.517
34	No. rooms per person	-0.618 -0	.470 -0.49	0.536	0.581	-0.348	-0.407	-0.443	-0.534	-0.350	-0.418	0.020	-0.382	0.164	-0.170	0.307	-0.105	-0.302	-0.371	0.014	0.305	0.084	0.425	-0.063 -	0.239	0.006	-0.607	-0.661	0.569	0.596	-0.724	0.202	0.803	1.000	-0.030	-0.359	-0.600
	Percentage of people in households which															0.007	0.070	0.000	0.000	0.000																	
35	have no central heating	0.035 -0	.087 -0.29	1 -0.070	0.280	0.072	0.079	0.209	0.339	0.317	0.358	0.036	0.212	-0.448	-0.285	-0.337	-0.070	0.368	0.339	-0.391	-0.216 -	-0.020	0.206	-0.086 -	0.059	-0.127	0.053	0.341	-0.429	-0.178	0.093	0.264	-0.214	-0.030	1.000	0.156	0.104
00																																					
	Percentage of dwellings which																																				
26	are terraced	0.540 0	.294 0.14	6 -0.411	-0.229	0.071	0.232	0.512	0.372	0.282	0.428	-0.142	0.085	-0.250	0.086	-0.492	0.081	0.416	0.416	-0.078	-0.393 -	-0.197	-0.328	0.188	0.351	-0.179	0.217	0.427	-0.453	-0.185	0.299	-0.184	-0.480	-0.359	0.156	1.000	0.022
30	are terrated	0.212 0	132 0.27	4 -0.441	-0.152	0.530	0.349	0.177	0.672	0.360	0.443	0.350	0.723	-0.208	-0.414	-0.058	0.444	0.036	0.512	-0.038	0.166	0.270	-0.379	-0.218 -	0.192	0.490	0.763	0.646	-0.475	-0.663	0.586	0.255	-0.517	-0.600	0.104	0.022	1.000
31	are purpose-built nats	0.212 -0	.102 0.07		0.102																															1000	

THE ONS CLASSIFICATION OF LOCAL AND HEALTH AUTHORITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN



# Table J:Classifying Variables: mean, standard deviation, range and<br/>variability accounted for

No.	Variable	UNIT	Mean	Standard	Minimum	Local authority recording
				Deviation		the minimum value
1	are aged 0 to 4	% of residents	6.44	0.71	4.56	Christchurch (Hampshire)
2	are aged 5 to 14	% of residents	12.26	1.07	7.80	Westminster, City of (Greater London)
3	are aged 25 to 44	% of residents	28.82	2.29	21.72	Rother (East Sussex)
4	are aged 45 to 64	% of residents	22.38	1.64	17.15	Milton Keynes (Buckinghamshire)
5	are aged over 65	% of residents	16.44	3.21	9.48	Cumbernauld & Kilsyth (Strathclyde)
6	identified as Black	% of residents	0.97	2.61	0.03	Wigtown (Dumfries & Galloway)
7	identified as Asian	% of residents	1.61	3.45	0.0	Stewartry (Dumfries & Galloway)
8	Limiting Long-term illness	standardised rate	10.91	2.53	7.02	Bearsden & Milngavie (Strathclyde)
9	Children with a single adult	% of Children	11.83	4.41	5.61	Gordon (Grampian)
10	have 4+ children	% of households	3.96	1.48	2.13	East Yorks. Borough of Beverley (Humbersi
11	Dependents with a lone carer	% of dependents	19.30	4.23	10.48	Wokingham (Berkshire)
12	who moved in last year	% of residents aged over 1	9.86	2.06	6.02	Knowsley (Merseyside)
13	are young single persons	% of households	10.68	3.18	5.68	Bearsden & Milngavie (Strathclyde)
14	have 2 earners and no children	% of households	21.17	3.19	12.51	Rhondda (Mid Glamorgan)
15	No. people per household	No. of People	2.49	0.12	1.94	Kensington and Chelsea (Greater London)
16	are in Social Class 1 or 2*	% of residents by household head	37.54	8.98	18.39	Barking and Dagenham (Greater London)
17	are in Social Class IIIn*	% of residents by household head	11.49	2.23	5.12	Teesdale (Durham)
18	are in Social Class 4 or 5*	% of residents by household head	18.26	4.48	5.63	Eastwood (Strathclyde)
19	the unemployment rate	% of economically acive	8.60	3.33	2.93	Gordon (Grampian)
20	percentage of women working	% of working age women	58.01	4.69	43.31	South Pembrokeshire (Dyfed)
21	have an HE qualification	% of residents	13.58	4.64	3.49	Barking and Dagenham (Greater London)
22	are students	% of residents	3.73	0.84	2.28	Christchurch (Hampshire)
23	are in agriculture*	% of residents in employment	3.07	3.63	0.06	Islington (Greater London)
24	are in primary production*	% of residents in employment	2.81	2.56	0.09	Boston (Lincolnshire)
25	are in manufacturing*	% of residents in employment	17.53	6.43	4.05	Skye & Lochalsh (Highland)
26	are in finance & services*	% of residents in employment	39.31	7.33	20.72	South Holland (Lincolnshire)
27	no to work on public transport*	% of residents in employment	12.14	9.76	1.30	North Cornwall (Cornwall)
28 p	people in households without a car	% of household residents	21.93	9.69	6.25	Hart (Hampshire)
29	have 2 + cars	% of households	25.31	8.74	6.52	Glasgow City (Strathclyde)
30	are owner occupiers	% of household residents	71.16	10.87	21.98	Tower Hamlets (Greater London)
31	are renting from the local authority	% of household residents	18.64	10.10	2.30	Broadland (Norfolk)
32	are renting privately	% of household residents	5.56	3.01	0.57	Clydebank (Strathclyde)
33	Dwellings with 7+ rooms	% of households in dwellings	16.10	6.11	2.43	Clydebank (Strathclyde)
34	No. rooms per person	No of Rooms	2.08	0.14	1.56	Tower Hamlets (Greater London)
35	have no central heating	% of household residents	15.58	7.72	2.09	Stevenage (Hertfordshire)
36	are terraced	% of Dwellings	27.85	11.27	7.20	Bournemouth (Dorset)
37	are nurnose-built flats	% of Dwellings	13.78	10.87	2.48	South Holland (Lincolnshire)
	are parpoor built hate					

Table J: Classifying Variables: mean, standard deviation, range and variability accounted for

viaximum	Local authority recording the	% of total vari	ability accoun
Deviation	Maximum value	by Families	by Group
9.08	Towar Hamlets (Creater Lender)	05.0	
15.48	Milton Keynes (Buckinghamphire)	35.0	46.9
37 32	Hammersmith and Fulbam (Croater London)	31.2	38.9
26.29	South Bucks (Buckinghamshire)	40.5	64.7
30.70	Christehurch (Hampshire)	42.9	49.9
22.00	Hackney (Greater London)	38.1	62.7
24.71	Tower Hamlets (Greater London)	29.2	75.3 50.3
23.06	Rhondda (Mid Glamorgan)	65.6	70.2
33.79	Lambeth (Greater London)	69	74.4
19.73	Tower Hamlets (Greater London)	31	46.3
33.31	Lambeth (Greater London)	72.2	74.7
20.60	Westminster,City of (Greater London)	22.7	31.5
33.44	Kensington and Chelsea (Greater London)	60.4	69.2
29.02	Wokingham (Berkshire)	56.6	66.8
2.74	Strathkelvin (Strathclyde)	37.7	44.7
63.59	Bearsden & Milngavie (Strathclyde)	51.3	67.7
18.50	Bexley (Greater London)	39.7	44.2
30.98	Great Grimsby (Humberside)	50.3	65.46
22.94	Hackney (Greater London)	65.9	69.9
67.90	Blaby (Leicestershire)	37.6	45.4
33.20	Bearsden & Milngavie (Strathclyde)	35.9	55.6
8.30	Oxford (Oxfordshire)	23.3	42.9
17.65	Orkney (Scottish Islands Areas)	51.4	66.3
22.91	Stoke-on-Trent (Staffordshire)	18.7	32.3
41.20	Barrow-in-Furness (Cumbria)	24.2	49.4
63.66	Kensington and Chelsea (Greater London)	36.7	54
52.32	Lambeth (Greater London)	63.7	75.5
58.43	Glasgow City (Strathclyde)	73	81.3
50.99	Surrey Heath (Surrey)	70.9	79.2
91.94	Eastwood (Strathclyde)	43.4	65.9
50.97	Tower Hamlets (Greater London)	43.2	63.8
26.89	Kensington and Chelsea (Greater London)	48.7	54.1
34.83	Hart (Hampshire)	54.7	69.2
2.43	West Somerset (Somerset)	40.6	61.6
10.45	Liverpool (Merseyside)	17.1	30.9
18.02	Khondda (Mid Glamorgan)	36.5	40.6
1.48	rower Hamlets (Greater London)	44	62

*' indicates a variable derived from the 10% Census Counts

THE ONS CLASSIFICATION OF LOCAL AND HEALTH AUTHORITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN

for	Variable
by Clusters	Variable
72.5	are aged 0 to 4
61.4	are aged 5 to 14
78	are aged 25 to 44
67.7	are aged 45 to 64
75.7	are aged over 65
85.5	identified as Black
75.2	identified as Asian
82.2	Limiting Long-term illness
85.8	Children with a single adult (%)
73.2	have 4+ children
86.4	Dependents with a lone carer (%)
64.6	who moved in last year
81.8	are young single persons
78.8	have 2 earners and no children
69.3	No. people per household
81.68	are in Social Class 1 or 2*
61.7	are in Social Class IIIn*
79.33	are in Social Class 4 or 5*
82.6	the unemployment rate
63.4	percentage of women working
73.18	have an HE qualification
54.1	are students
83.6	are in agriculture*
41.8	are in mining*
60.7	are in manufacturing*
68.7	are in finance & services*
84.7	go to work on public transport*
89.7	people in households without a car (%)
88.5	have 2 + cars
79.3	are owner occupiers
78	are renting from the local authority
74.9	are renting privately
82.2	Dwellings with 7+ rooms (%)
77.3	No. rooms per person
54.7	have no central heating
58.2	are terraced
78.1	are purpose-built flats

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