



**A LABOUR MARKET DEFINITION OF DISADVANTAGE:
TOWARDS AN ENHANCED LOCAL CLASSIFICATION**

Final Report

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Executive summary

Introduction

Changes in the labour market have had an uneven impact across different population groups and areas. Some have gained from the changes, while others have lost out. There is increasing recognition that in all regions and districts there are both 'winners' and 'losers', and that there are variations in the 'ingredients' contributing to labour market disadvantage in different local areas.

A range of indices of disadvantage have been generated at the local level (such as the Department of the Environment's *Index of Local Conditions*), but none of these indices is concerned specifically with labour market disadvantage. At the end of 1994, the Department decided to commission researchers at the University of Warwick to fill this 'gap' by developing a classification of local areas (1991 electoral wards in this study) in Great Britain suffering the most severe labour market disadvantage.

The aim of this report is to outline the development of an enhanced classification of labour market disadvantage at the local scale. Background to the development of such a classification is provided in the first section before proceeding to other sections on the various stages involved in the classification process, which seeks to identify those local areas (wards in this study) with severe labour market disadvantage for inclusion in the classification. Since there is no single measure of labour market disadvantage a variety of indicators is used. Two different methods are used for classifying the wards: an *a priori* classification technique and a *cluster analysis* classification technique. The key features of experience of labour market disadvantage for each group of wards identified in these classifications are described. Reference is then made to other indicators used in more general classifications of disadvantage and details of the coverage of key population sub-groups are outlined, putting the labour market classification into a broader context. Comparative labour market situations by ethnic group in the different groups of areas are also traced. The final section presents the conclusions from the research.

Identification of local areas for inclusion in a classification

Labour market restructuring has an uneven impact on population sub-groups and areas. A range of indices of disadvantage / deprivation have been generated by other researchers at the local level, but none of these indices is concerned specifically with labour market disadvantage. This report represents an attempt to fill this 'gap' by presenting a classification of those wards in Great Britain suffering the most severe labour market disadvantage.

Since there is no single measure of labour market disadvantage, it is necessary to use a variety of different measures representing different dimensions of labour market disadvantage. Two main sources of labour market data were used to construct such measures: the Census of Population and JUVOS (Joint Unemployment and Vacancy Operating System).

A two-stage *screening process* was undertaken to select those wards suffering severe labour market disadvantage for inclusion in the classification:

- *Stage 1*: 1,371 wards (one in eight of the wards in Great Britain, covering nearly 1 in 5 of the population) with values at least 1.5 times the Great Britain average on at least two key indicators of labour market disadvantage were selected.
- *Stage 2*: 805 wards (7.5 per cent of all wards in Great Britain, covering 11 per cent of the population) with above average values across a broader range of indicators of labour market disadvantage were selected from those output in Stage 1.

There are pronounced regional variations in the incidence of severe labour market disadvantage. Over two-fifths of the 805 wards selected for inclusion in the classification are located in Scotland, the North East and Wales. Half of the wards in Merseyside were output from Stage 2 of the screening process, compared with less than 1 per cent in the South East, the Eastern region and the South West.

Within regions severe labour market disadvantage tends to be most prevalent in the largest urban areas.

An enhanced local classification of labour market disadvantage

The next stage of the project involved classifying 805 wards output from the screening process. The aim was to group together wards displaying similar characteristics of labour market disadvantage.

There is no universally agreed 'best' method of classifying areas. Two complementary techniques are used for classifying areas:

- *A priori* classification: The 805 wards were classified into five groups of equal size (known as *quintile groups*) on the basis of severity of disadvantage across 28 indicators of labour market disadvantage. The 20 per cent of wards suffering the most severe disadvantage were allocated to quintile group 5, the next 20 per cent to quintile group 4, and so on.
- *Cluster analysis* classification: The 805 wards were grouped into seven *clusters* on the basis of sharing similar characteristics across 28 indicators of labour market disadvantage. The seven clusters were ranked on a factor summarising unemployment conditions and were given numerical labels (clusters 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7) accordingly - with the most severely disadvantaged wards in cluster 1, and the least severely disadvantaged in cluster 7, as well as titles summarising the key characteristics of wards in the group.

The key characteristics of each cluster in relation to the *average across the 805 wards* included in the classification (*not* in relation to the average experience across the whole of Great Britain) are as follows:

- *Cluster 1 - Chronic disadvantage (62 wards)*: displays above average scores on virtually all indicators of labour market disadvantage. 97 per cent of wards in the cluster are in quintile group 5 (i.e. the group from the *a priori* classification identified as suffering the most severe labour market disadvantage). The main regional concentrations of cluster members are in Merseyside, the North East and Scotland.

- *Cluster 2 - Disadvantage amidst professionalisation (63 wards):* exhibits a higher than average incidence of unemployment, but lower than average inactivity rates. There are fewer residents in semi-skilled and unskilled occupations than in any other cluster. Three out of every five cluster 2 wards are in London.
- *Cluster 3 - General disadvantage (151 wards):* unemployment rates are higher than average, but the incidence of long-term unemployment is lower than average. There are representatives from all quintile groups and all regions.
- *Cluster 4 - Disadvantage in Scotland (126 wards):* 89 per cent of the wards in the cluster are located in Scotland. Lower than average values are recorded on the majority of indicators of labour market disadvantage.
- *Cluster 5 - Metropolitan disadvantage (180 wards):* long-term unemployment is a particular problem in this group of wards. The membership is geographically widespread and there are representatives from all quintile groups.
- *Cluster 6 - Long-standing disadvantage (147 wards):* has a larger proportion of young people on government schemes than in any other cluster, although the general picture is one of slightly less pronounced than average disadvantage on most indicators. The North East has a large concentration of wards in this cluster.
- *Cluster 7 - High inactivity areas (76 wards):* the key distinguishing feature of this group of wards is the high levels of inactivity. Levels of limiting long-term illness and permanent sickness are much higher than average. Two out of every three wards in cluster 7 are located in Wales.

Further background information on the classification of wards

In order to place labour market disadvantage in a broader context, background information for each of the seven clusters was compiled using other labour market indicators, indicators of deprivation, composite local indices of disadvantage / deprivation and reference group indicators.

Relative to the Great Britain average, the 805 wards included in this classification of labour market disadvantage are characterised by:

- lower levels of self-employment
- twice as many households without access to a car
- two and a half times as many households in council housing
- twice as many lone parent families
- a markedly higher than average ratio of inactive to economically active population.

While there are important overlaps between labour market disadvantage and other composite measures of disadvantage/deprivation, the more general indicators fail either to capture the full variety of experience of labour market disadvantage at the local level or to distinguish between local areas with different combinations of feature of labour market disadvantage.

The 805 wards included in the classification of labour market disadvantage cover 11 per cent of the total population of Great Britain, approximately 22 per cent of the unemployed and 26 per cent of those unemployed for two years and over. Nearly one in four of the *minority*

ethnic group population of Great Britain are resident in wards included in the classification, compared with one in ten of the white population. For those minority ethnic groups identified in other studies as suffering the most pronounced degree of labour market disadvantage the proportions exceed one in four: Bangladeshi population (43 per cent), Pakistani population (39 per cent) and Black Caribbean (26 per cent).

The minority ethnic group population is unevenly distributed by cluster. The proportion of population from minority ethnic groups exceeds the Great Britain average (5.5 per cent) in only three clusters:

- *cluster 2: disadvantage amidst professionalisation* - 31 per cent of the cluster population is from minority ethnic groups
- *cluster 3: general disadvantage* - 27 per cent of the cluster population is from minority ethnic groups
- *cluster 5: metropolitan disadvantage* - approximately 8 per cent of the cluster population is from minority ethnic groups

Labour market situations by ethnic group

Using data on economic activity by ethnic group from the Census it is possible to examine comparative labour market situations by ethnic group at the local level, but due to the uneven settlement pattern of minority ethnic groups, it is not viable to present detailed information for all areas. When analysing the labour market situations of sub-groups of the population there is an important trade-off between the desire to make the analyses as specific as possible to sub-groups of interest and ensuring that results are robust.

In all seven clusters there are variations in the experience of unemployment by ethnic group, with the Black group displaying amongst the highest unemployment rates. In the clusters with the largest minority ethnic group populations there is a higher incidence of unemployment for Black, South Asian and Chinese & Other ethnic groups than for the white population. The picture of variation in economic activity rates by ethnic group is more complex. Within clusters there are important variations in labour market situations - in terms of economic position, qualification levels and social class - by ethnic group.

Conclusions

It is the focus on *labour market disadvantage* which distinguishes the classification outlined in this report from other more general classifications of disadvantage / deprivation at the local (micro) area scale encompassing indicators covering a broader range of topics.

The main *strengths* of the seven-cluster classification described in this report are that:

- it incorporates various *dimensions* of labour market disadvantage rather than focusing on a single indicator
- it highlights the different ways in which various ingredients *combine* to make up labour market disadvantage
- it replicates the *variety* and *diversity* of different experiences of local areas across the various dimensions of labour market disadvantage.

There are positive associations between indicators of labour market disadvantage and other indicators of more general disadvantage / deprivation, but general-purpose composite indices

of disadvantage fail to capture the full variety of experience of labour market disadvantage at the local scale - and so are of more limited relevance to labour market analysts.

The *weaknesses* of the seven-cluster classification are that:

- it is only as robust as the data on which it based
- it is specific to a particular snapshot in time and to the range of indicators used in the classification procedure.

There are a number of '*health warnings*' regarding the classification:

- it is one of a number of possible classifications: it is not the only 'possible' or the only 'correct' classification
- it is a classification of local *areas* of severe labour market disadvantage - but not all of the people in these areas suffer labour market disadvantage and neither do the areas included in the classification cover all disadvantaged people.

The classification may be used by researchers / policy analysts in a variety of ways; for example, to:

- identify areas for 'spatial targeting'
- inform the tailoring of policy initiatives to different experiences of labour market disadvantage in different local areas
- identify 'similar' wards in the same region or another region - for sharing the experiences of success / failure of transferable policy initiatives
- identify similar / different areas for use in other research - such as in-depth case studies or further analysis of specific aspects of labour market disadvantage.

To aid such use, a list of wards included in the classification - with relevant codes for cluster, quintile group and geographical area - could be distributed to practitioners and other researchers. It is also possible to link postcoded records (from administrative systems, benefit systems, training records, etc) to the classification of wards, so enabling comparative studies across different types of areas and enriching individual data with local contextual information.

Section 1: Introduction

1.1 Scope and structure of the report

This report outlines the development of an enhanced local classification of labour market disadvantage. The background to the development of such a classification of *labour market* disadvantage at the *local* level is outlined in sub-section 1.2, and the relationships between the classification developed in this report and other local classifications of disadvantage are traced.

Section 2 describes the steps involved in identifying local areas suffering labour market disadvantage. There is no single measure of labour market disadvantage and so the need to consider a variety of different measures is outlined (section 2.1). At the local level the amount of information available for developing indicators of labour market disadvantage is more limited than at national and regional levels. In section 2.2 the strengths and weaknesses of relevant data sources at the local level are reviewed. The classification outlined in this report covers only those areas suffering severe labour market disadvantage. In section 2.3 the screening process employed to select areas for inclusion in the classification is described.

Section 3 outlines the classification process. There are a number of different approaches to classifying areas (section 3.1). Two different methodologies are used in this instance: first, an *a priori* classification technique in which areas are ranked on a number of different indicators and then grouped according to their rankings (section 3.2); and second, a cluster analysis technique in which areas are grouped on the basis of similarities across a range of indicators of labour market disadvantage (section 3.3). The key features of these classifications are described, and a summary of the key features of labour market disadvantage by region is presented (section 3.4).

Further background information on the classification of areas is provided in Section 4. In section 4.1 labour market disadvantage is considered in the broader context of other indicators used in more general classifications of disadvantage. Further contextual information - including details of the coverage of key population sub-groups of interest to policy makers - is given in sections 4.2 and 4.3. Continuing this theme, Section 5 is concerned with comparative labour market situations by ethnic group.

The conclusions from the research are presented in Section 6. An assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of the classification is presented (section 6.1), and guidance on ways of using the classification is given (section 6.2).

1.2 Context

There is considerable debate about concepts such as 'disadvantage', 'deprivation', 'exclusion' and 'poverty'. Here the concern is with 'disadvantage' - specifically 'labour market disadvantage'.

'Disadvantage' is a relative rather than an absolute term, describing an unfavourable condition. Since it is a relative concept, specific conditions constituting disadvantage would be expected to change over time. In a labour market context, disadvantage is likely to

subsume such features as unemployment, poor employment prospects and unfavourable employment conditions, but precisely what level of unemployment constitutes 'disadvantage' will vary in accordance with the underlying economic position.

Recent years have witnessed considerable changes in the labour market in Great Britain (and elsewhere). There has been a decline in employment in primary and manufacturing industries, but an increase in jobs in the service sector. Virtually all industries have shared in the growth in the demand for high level non-manual occupations, while opportunities for those in less skilled and unskilled manual occupations have declined (Institute for Employment Research, 1994); there is an increasing premium on formal academic and vocational qualifications. Part-time jobs and self-employment have increased at the expense of full-time jobs, and there is a growing emphasis on flexibility.

Such labour market restructuring has had an uneven impact on population sub-groups and areas: some have emerged as 'winners', others have 'lost out'. Regions with a preponderance of industries and occupations in long-term decline have tended to fare worse than those with economic structures biased more towards growth industries and occupations. However, within regions and within cities there is increasing acknowledgement of a diversity of circumstances. Although evident in all regions, and in both rural and urban areas, these differences are perhaps most marked in some of the largest cities, where high unemployment rates in some inner city areas and outer estates, coexist alongside much lower levels of unemployment in some suburban districts and gentrified inner city areas. In order to capture such differences it is necessary to adopt a very fine spatial mesh - a mesh finer than the 'local' implied by a travel-to-work area or local authority district perspective. Hence, in this report 'local' is used to refer to the 'micro area' scale of 10,764 wards in Great Britain.

There is increasing policy interest at the local scale and a relatively large and growing literature on local indicators (for example, see Coombes *et al.*, 1992; Forrest and Gordon, 1993; Department of the Environment, 1995), and more specifically on indicators of disadvantage and deprivation (see Simpson, 1993; Hirschfield, 1994). However, most studies encompass a broader range of indicators - covering housing, health, education, income, poverty and socio-demographic circumstances - rather than being based solely on indicators relating to labour market disadvantage. For example, Table 1.1 identifies the indicators used in five of the best known composite indices of disadvantage / deprivation¹ at the local scale:

- the Carstairs index (Carstairs and Morris, 1989)
- the Department of the Environment 1981 index (DoE81) (Department of the Environment, 1983)
- the Jarman index (Jarman, 1984)
- the Townsend index (Townsend *et al.*, 1988)
- the Department of the Environment 1991 deprivation index (DoE91) (Department of the Environment, 1995).

Only two indicators - unemployment and overcrowding - appear in all five indices of disadvantage / deprivation. With the exception of unemployment, indicators of labour market disadvantage are not well represented. While research has shown that there are positive associations between a high incidence of unemployment and other aspects of disadvantage such as overcrowded conditions and low car ownership rates, local indices covering unemployment alongside an array of indicators of more general disadvantage are likely to be of only limited value to labour market analysts².

Table 1.1: Examples of indicators used in local indices of disadvantage / deprivation

Indicator	Carstairs	DoE81	Jarman	Townsend	DoE91
unemployment	*	*	*	*	*
overcrowding	*	*	*	*	*
lack amenities		*			*
no car	*			*	*
non owner occupier				*	
low social class	*		*		
lone pensioners		*	*		
single parents		*	*		
born in New Commonwealth		*	*		
one year migrants			*		
children < 5 years			*		
children in low earning households					*
children in unsuitable accommodation					*
educational participation					*

It is contended that labour market disadvantage encompasses a number of different dimensions, which cannot be adequately represented by a single indicator of unemployment. Two local areas may share the same high unemployment rate, but there may be rather different ingredients contributing to the high level of unemployment in each of the two areas. Hence, there is a need to consider a wider range of indicators rather than merely unemployment.

In this study the approach taken is one of *classification* of local areas on the basis of experience of labour market disadvantage measured across a number of different indicators, rather than one of deriving a single composite index score for each area. The classification process is used to partition areas into groups on the basis of their similarities with regard to selected indicators of labour market disadvantage. This approach enables greater insight into patterns of variation in labour market disadvantage, such that different policy packages may be targeted to specific combinations of problems.

Notes

1. These represent only some of the increasing number of composite indices of disadvantage/deprivation. For example, the Welsh Office has produced an Index of Socio-Economic Conditions focusing on the ward level in Wales and the Scottish Office Industry Department has undertaken research to identify deprived small areas in Scotland. At the local authority scale, some authorities (such as Durham County Council) have undertaken studies to identify areas of need using indicators considered to be of specific relevance to local circumstances.
2. These five composite indices of more general disadvantage are considered alongside classifications of labour marker disadvantage in Section 4.

Section 2: Identification of local areas suffering labour market disadvantage

2.1 Dimensions of labour market disadvantage

There is no single measure of labour market disadvantage. The unemployment rate is the single most widely used indicator of labour market disadvantage - particularly at the local scale. However, there is considerable debate surrounding the measurement of unemployment (Royal Statistical Society, 1995; Green, 1995; Beatty and Fothergill, 1995): encompassing questions about who is, and who should be, counted as unemployed, and the comparability of unemployment rates calculated using different data sources. Moreover, within the ranks of the unemployed some are more disadvantaged than others; it is generally acknowledged that the longer the duration of unemployment the more difficult it becomes to get a job. In addition to many of the non-employed, some of those in employment suffer labour market disadvantage - perhaps in terms of factors such as low pay, discrimination and less favourable employment conditions. In the light of recent and forecast labour market trends, those without formal qualifications are increasingly disadvantaged in the face of declining employment opportunities. Therefore, in order to capture the different dimensions of labour market disadvantage it is necessary to use a variety of different measures.

Table 2.1: Checklist of attributes of *ideal* measures of labour market disadvantage

Attribute	Comments
concept	the measure should capture the particular concept it is designed to measure
coverage	all members of the population of interest should be covered (i.e. 100 per cent coverage)
consistency	data from which measures are calculated should be consistent across areas, (this means the data collection methodology has to be the same across all areas and efforts should be made to ensure consistency of interpretation between individuals / sub-groups)
timeliness	the data should be collected and made available frequently, thus enabling regular updating, so ensuring timeliness
spatial disaggregation	the maximum possible spatial disaggregation should be used, (thus enabling derivation of measures at the micro scale and for user-defined areas)
other disaggregations	the maximum possible disaggregation enhances flexibility, and enables focusing of measures on particular sub-groups

Ideal measures of labour market disadvantage would have the characteristics outlined in Table 2.1. It should be recognised that the 'reality' often falls some way short of the 'ideal'. This in turn has implications for the robustness of individual measures of labour market disadvantage, and for classifications based upon such measures.

2.2 Developing indicators of labour market disadvantage at the local scale

This research is concerned with the development of a *local* classification of labour market disadvantage. As outlined in section 1.2, in this context 'local' is used to refer to the micro area (i.e. ward) scale. The adoption of such a micro area perspective imposes severe constraints on the range of available data sources from which indicators of labour market disadvantage can be developed. In turn, this reduces the dimensions of labour market disadvantage which may be covered.

There are two main sources of labour market data available at the micro area level:

- Census of Population
- JUVOS (Joint Unemployment and Vacancy Operating System).

The majority of indicators of labour market disadvantage used to develop the classifications presented in Section 3 are taken from the 1991 Census of Population. Key strengths of this data source are (near) complete coverage of the population (notwithstanding debates about the extent of Census under-enumeration¹) and consistency. Disadvantages of the Census of Population are that it is decennial - hence indicators derived from Census data become dated with the elapse of time, and the fact that the information available is limited; (use of a self-completion Census form constrains the amount and complexity of questions which may be asked, and hence the detail available).

For this project a further complication in the use of the Census for the development of a local classification of labour market disadvantage in Great Britain is that the geographical framework adopted in Scotland is different from that in England and Wales. However, using a variety of estimation procedures it proved possible to develop a range of indicators from 1991 Census of Population data at the ward scale (see Appendix 1 for further details).

A range of JUVOS data are available at micro area scale. Unlike the Census data which are collected via a Census form distributed to households, JUVOS data represents the output of an administrative system designed for handling unemployment benefit registration. Key advantages are availability at the micro area scale (although the fact that the ward definitions used are different from those used in the 1991 Census of Population meant that some further data manipulation was necessary - as outlined in Appendix 1), complete coverage (within the scope of the prevailing administrative framework) and regular updating (unemployment counts are available monthly, while unemployment duration data are released quarterly).

2.3 The screening process

The aim of the research was to develop a classification of wards within Great Britain suffering the most severe labour market disadvantage. There are 10,764 wards in Great Britain - most of which are not experiencing disadvantage, so it was necessary to select those to go forward for inclusion in a classification in order that a classification of different types

of disadvantage could be developed. This selection was achieved via a *screening process*.

Wards were selected on the basis of scores on 28 indicators of labour market disadvantage (detailed in Table A2.1, Appendix 2), described here as *classificatory* indicators. These classificatory indicators may be divided into three sub-sets:

- *Screening indicators*: Four screening indicators were used in the first stage of the screening process (as described below). They were chosen carefully to highlight some of the most important general dimensions of labour market disadvantage:
 - unemployment rate - the most widely used indicator of labour market disadvantage
 - non-employment rate for males aged 25-54 years - one outcome of diminished employment opportunities is withdrawal from the labour force, and so it is appropriate to consider a measure encompassing the inactive as well as the unemployed; (this indicator was restricted to males because of complications of females withdrawing from the labour force for child-bearing and child-rearing, and to the age group 25-54 years so as to eliminate the majority of those in the 16-24 age group in further and higher education and early retirees in the 55-64 age group)
 - long-term unemployment proportion - the proportion of the unemployed in an area who have been unemployed for at least 12 months
 - long-term unemployment rate - those unemployed for 12 months or more as a proportion of the economically active.
- *Direct indicators of labour market disadvantage*: All of these indicators relate to sub-groups of the non-employed. In order to take into account the different experiences of sub-groups within the unemployed and inactive categories, some indicators are disaggregated by gender (males, females) and age (16-24 years, 25-44 years, 45-pensionable age)².
- *Less direct indicators of labour market disadvantage*: Many of these indicators identify groups 'at risk' of disadvantage, including those without qualifications and those in social classes IV and V - representing occupational groups for whom employment opportunities are decreasing.

The *screening process* had two stages:

Stage 1: The four screening indicators were used to identify a first sub-set of wards suffering severe labour market disadvantage. The long-term unemployment proportion and long-term unemployment rate indicators were used in conjunction with each other, so that wards with a sufficiently high value on the proportion, but not the rate, indicator were not included in the analyses. In practice, this meant that to qualify for selection in the first stage of the screening process a ward had to display values at least 1.5 times the average for Great Britain on at least two of the following indicators:

- unemployment rate
- non-employment rate for males aged 25-54 years
- long-term unemployment rate.

This first step of the screening process resulted in a reduction of the number of wards from 10,764 to 1,371. These 1,371 wards represent approximately one in eight (12.7 per cent) of the wards in Great Britain, covering nearly one in five (18.6 per cent) of the population (10.23 million out of 54.89 million).

Stage 2: The 1,371 wards selected from Stage 1 were:

- ranked in descending order on each of the 28 classificatory indicators
- classified into decile groups on each of the 28 classificatory indicators - with wards falling in the 'top' decile group (i.e. with the highest 10 per cent of values) on an indicator allocated a score of 10, and wards falling in the 'bottom' decile group (i.e. with the lowest 10 per cent of values) on an indicator allocated a score of 1
- allocated an *additive score* by summing the decile group scores across all 28 classificatory indicators, (hence a ward falling in the 'top' [i.e. 'worst'] decile group on all 28 indicators would achieve a score of 280, while a ward falling in the 'bottom' decile group on all 28 indicators would achieve a score of 28); (*note: each indicator is given equal weighting*³).

Those wards with an additive score of 140 or above (i.e. an average or above average score across all classificatory indicators taken together) were selected for inclusion in the classification of labour market disadvantage.

These procedures resulted in the identification of 805 wards - 7.5 per cent of all wards in Great Britain, covering 11 per cent of the population (6.02 million people). (These 805 wards are listed in Appendix 3.)

Table 2.2: Composition of Government Office Regions in England by county

Region	Counties
South East	Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, East Sussex, Hampshire Isle of Wight, Kent, Oxfordshire, Surrey, West Sussex
Eastern	Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Essex, Hertfordshire Norfolk, Suffolk
London	Greater London
South West	Avon, Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Gloucestershire Somerset, Wiltshire
West Midlands	Hereford & Worcester, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, West Midlands
East Midlands	Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire
Yorkshire and Humberside	Humberside, North Yorkshire, South Yorkshire, West Yorkshire
Merseyside	Merseyside
North West	Cheshire, Cumbria, Greater Manchester, Lancashire
North East	Cleveland, Durham, Northumberland, Tyne & Wear

The 1,371 wards identified in the first stage of the screening process are plotted in Figure A4.1 (Appendix 4). The final sub-set of 805 wards emerging from the second stage of the screening process are plotted in Figure A4.2 (Appendix 4). The boundaries shown on these maps are those for Government Office Regions (GORs); (when the term 'region' is used in this report it refers to the GORs - as opposed to any other regional 'geographies' used by government departments, policy analysts and academics). The counties falling within each of the GORs in England are listed in Table 2.2⁴.

Details of the regional distribution of wards and population selected in the first and second stages of the screening process are provided in Table A4.1 (Appendix 4). Figures A4.3-A4.14 (Appendix 4) contains maps showing the show the wards selected at each stage by region.

After the first stage of the screening process less than 2 per cent of the wards in the Eastern region and the South East had qualified as suffering severe labour market disadvantage, compared with 56.8 per cent in Merseyside. The three southern-most regions excluding London (the South West, the South East and the Eastern region) not only displayed the lowest proportions of wards emerging after the first stage of the screening process, but (along with London) they experienced the largest relative reductions in wards eliminated between stages 1 and 2. By contrast, Merseyside - the region with the highest proportion of wards qualifying after stage 1 of the screening process, suffered the least reduction (86.6 per cent of the wards selected in stage 1 of the screening process remained for inclusion in the classification after stage 2).

Following stage 2 of the screening process the regional proportions of wards qualifying for inclusion in the classification ranged from less than 1 per cent of the regional total in the Eastern region (six wards), the South West (seven wards) and the South East (11 wards) to 49 per cent (58 wards representing 45 per cent of population in the region) in Merseyside. The latter region accounts for only 1.1 per cent of the wards and 2.6 per cent of the population in Great Britain, but for 7.2 per cent of the wards and 10.5 per cent of the population selected for inclusion in the classification. After Merseyside, the North East region has the highest share of constituent wards (25.6 per cent, representing 29.4 per cent of the population in the region) remaining after the second stage of the screening process. Scotland, Wales, the North West, Yorkshire & Humberside and London have a larger proportion of wards qualifying after stage 2 of the screening process for inclusion in the classification than would be expected if labour market disadvantage was spread evenly across all regions of Great Britain. In some regions, however, the proportion of population covered varies quite markedly from the share of wards. For example, the 42 wards in the West Midlands selected after stage 2 of the screening process represent only 5.1 per cent of the wards in region but account for 12.9 per cent of the region's population. Similarly, the 62 wards in Yorkshire & Humberside account for 9.9 per cent of wards in the region and 15.8 per cent of the region's population.

Of the 805 wards selected for inclusion in the classification 179 (22.2 per cent) are located in Scotland (the average population size of wards is lower in Scotland than in the rest of Great Britain), 130 (16.1 per cent) are in the North East and 105 (13.0 per cent) are in Wales. Hence, these three regions account for just over half of the wards, and over a third of the population in the classification, representing almost 4 per cent of all wards and 4 per cent of the total population in the country. In contrast, the South East, the Eastern region and the South West together contribute only 24 (3 per cent) of the wards in the classification, while accounting for 36.6 per cent of the wards in Great Britain. With 74 wards qualifying for

inclusion in the classification, London boosts the 'southern' representation considerably.

Clearly, there are pronounced variations between regions in the incidence of severe labour market disadvantage. It is also clear that such disadvantage is most pronounced in urban (particularly large metropolitan) areas.

Notes

1. In 1991 under-enumeration occurred on a larger scale than in previous Censuses and some data were imputed (Mills and Teague, 1991). Nevertheless, the coverage was still very high (95 per cent of the population was covered in the first instance, and after imputation the coverage rose to 98 per cent) in comparison with experience in similar countries. From the perspective of the classification of wards presented here it is relevant to note that the Census undercount varied, both by sub-group (the undercount was greatest for young men) and by area (with the undercount being most marked in inner cities). (See Diamond [1993], Simpson and Dorling [1994] and OPCS/GRO (Scotland) [1994] for further details.)
2. Since wards are relatively small, it was not considered feasible to produce robust indicators for all wards across all possible disaggregations available within the Census of Population and JUVOS data.
3. There is considerable debate about the merits and de-merits of weighting indicators, and, if weighting is undertaken about how to achieve relevant weights. In the absence of any universally agreed methodology for weighting indicators, it was considered appropriate to adopt the default position of unitary weightings in the screening process.
4. The definition of GORs used here is that in which counties are used as the 'building blocks', as adopted by the Department of the Environment. An alternative definition of GORs in which Training and Enterprise Council areas and Local Enterprise Companies are used as the 'building blocks' are sometimes used by the Department for Education and Employment.

Section 3: An enhanced local classification of labour market disadvantage

3.1 Approaches to classifying areas

The intention of the next stage of the project was to take the 805 wards identified via the screening process outlined in Section 2 as suffering severe labour market disadvantage and to group them in such a way as to produce an enhanced local classification of labour market disadvantage. While the individual classificatory indicators presented in Appendix 2 provide information on key aspects of labour market disadvantage, the task is to group together those which are characterised by different combinations of labour market disadvantage across the various dimensions represented by the classificatory indicators.

There is no single correct methodology for grouping areas / combining indicators (see Green and Champion [1991] for a review of possible methods): each method has its own advantages and disadvantages. Similarly, there is no single correct number of groups - the 805 wards identified as suffering severe labour market disadvantage could be placed in any number of groups - from 2 to 804.

In the following analyses two techniques for classifying areas were used:

- simple *a priori classification* - a procedure similar to that used in stage 2 of the screening process (see section 2.2), in which areas are ranked and graded on each indicator, and then grouped on the basis of their additive score derived by summing across grades on each indicator (see section 3.2)
- *cluster analysis* - a technique in which wards are grouped into 'clusters' on the basis of sharing similar characteristics across the range of classificatory indicators (see section 3.3).

Section 3.3 also compares the overlap of the classifications output using these two different techniques.

3.2 *A priori classification*

The *a priori* classification was designed to allocate the 805 wards output from stage 2 of the screening process into five groups of equal size (known as *quintile groups*) on the basis of severity of labour market disadvantage - for details of this process see Appendix 5. Appendix 5 also contains details of the regional distribution of wards by quintile group (Table A5.1).

Key features of the regional distribution of wards by *quintile group* include:

- The existence of three major concentrations of wards in *quintile group 5* (representing most severe labour market disadvantage) - Merseyside, north-east England (Tyneside, Wearside and Teesside) and west-central Scotland. Together Merseyside, the North East and Scotland account for two in three of the wards suffering severest labour market disadvantage. Wales and the North West together account for a fifth of quintile group 5 wards, with Yorkshire & Humberside, the East Midlands, the West Midlands and London sharing the remainder. There are no representatives from quintile group 5 in the South East, the Eastern region and the

South West. (Quintile group 5 is the only one of the five groups without at least one representative from each region.)

- A less concentrated geographical distribution of wards in *quintile group 4*. Nevertheless, 54 per cent of quintile group 4 wards are located in Wales (notably the South Wales Valleys), Scotland and the North East. In the two latter regions quintile group 4 wards are less concentrated in the main urban centres than in the case of quintile group 5 wards. A further 40 per cent of quintile group 4 wards are located in the North West, Merseyside, Yorkshire & Humberside, the East Midlands and the West Midlands.
- The single largest regional concentrations of *quintile group 3* wards are in Scotland, Wales and the North West, together accounting for 53 per cent of all wards in the category. London and the North East follow, contributing 12 per cent and 11 per cent, respectively, of quintile group 3 wards.
- London and Wales are the largest contributors of *quintile group 2* wards after Scotland. Yorkshire & Humberside and the North West are also well represented.
- Together with Scotland, the North East and London account for the largest proportions of *quintile group 1* wards. The next largest concentrations are in the North West and Yorkshire & Humberside, followed by the West Midlands.

A rather different perspective may be gained by considering how the wards within each region are distributed by quintile group (see Figures A5.1-A5.12 in Appendix 5). (For details of the key features of the quintile group distribution of wards by *region* see section 3.4).

3.3 Cluster analysis classification

As outlined in section 3.1, cluster analysis is a statistical technique in which wards are grouped into 'clusters' on the basis of sharing similar characteristics across the range of classificatory indicators (in this instance, the 28 classificatory indicators listed in Appendix 2). As far as possible, similarities to wards in the same cluster are maximised, while similarities between wards in different clusters are minimised.

There are several different cluster analysis techniques (details of the technique used here are outlined in Appendix 6). No single 'correct' solution emerges from cluster analysis. In this project a series of cluster analysis classifications were undertaken grouping the 805 wards into successively fewer clusters.

Of the alternative cluster analysis classifications generated, the seven-cluster classification was considered to provide the 'best' solution (see Appendix 6 for details of the factors borne in mind in assessing alternative cluster analysis solutions). The smallest cluster in the seven-cluster classification contained 62 out of the 805 wards included in the classification, while the largest contains 180 wards. The size range of the clusters (in ascending order) is:

62 63 76 126 147 151 180

The clusters have been given numerical labels (clusters 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7) and titles (i.e. shorthand descriptors) which capture their main features. They have been ordered in terms of severity of composite labour disadvantage (with the most severely disadvantaged wards in cluster 1, and the least severely disadvantaged in cluster 7), as measured by a factor summarising unemployment conditions¹.

Details of the seven clusters are described as follows:

- the key characteristics of each cluster (in terms of mean scores on each of the classificatory indicators - see Table A7.1, Appendix 7 for further details) compared with the 'average' for all wards included in the classification,
- the profile of cluster members by *a priori* quintile group (from the *a priori* classification) (Table A7.2, Appendix 7),
- the geographical distribution of cluster members by region (Table A7.3, Appendix 7 and Figures A7.1-A7.12, Appendix 7), are described in the remainder of this section. (For the cluster code for each ward see Appendix 3).

It should be noted that within each cluster some wards have characteristics closer to the average for all members of the cluster than others; some wards do not 'fit' easily into any of the seven groups - yet each is 'forced' into the group with most similar characteristics. The descriptions below apply to the 'average' ward within each cluster.

Cluster 1 - Chronic disadvantage

(62 members : 7.7 per cent of wards in the classification)

General comment

- This is the smallest and most distinctive of all the clusters in the classification.

Key characteristics

- It has above average scores (relative to all wards in the classification) on 27 out of the 28 classificatory indicators.
- It has the highest score of any of the clusters on nineteen of the classificatory indicators (including all of the 'screening' indicators).
- The incidence of unemployment (for the sub-groups identified [males, females and young people] as well as in aggregate terms) and long-term unemployment is higher than in any other cluster.
- The proportions of residents without higher level qualifications are the highest recorded in any of the seven clusters.
- The proportions of residents who have never worked is higher than in any other cluster.
- More households have no earners than in any other cluster.
- While the proportion of residents from social class IV (semi-skilled) is lower than the average for all wards in the classification, the proportion of residents in social class V (unskilled) is the highest recorded by any of the seven clusters.

Quintile group distribution

- Reflecting the chronic nature of labour market disadvantage on virtually all classificatory indicators, 97 per cent of wards in the cluster are in quintile group 5 (constituting 37 per cent of the membership quintile group 5).
- The remaining wards in the cluster are in quintile group 4.

Regional distribution

- The main regional concentrations of cluster members are in Merseyside, the North East and Scotland - together accounting for at least four out of every five cluster 1 wards.
- One in four wards from Merseyside included in the classification are members of this cluster (Figure A7.8).
- The remaining cluster 1 wards are from Wales, Yorkshire & Humberside and the North West.

Cluster 2 - Disadvantage amidst professionalisation

(63 members : 7.8 per cent of wards in the classification)

General comment

- This is the second smallest cluster in the classification (containing one more ward than cluster 1).

Key characteristics

- Cluster 2 records above average scores on all of the 'screening' indicators.
- Unemployment rates, and the incidence of longer-term unemployment, are higher than average (as in cluster 1).
- Inactivity rates are lower than average - and the lowest recorded by any cluster for all of the population sub-groups identified with the exception of males aged 16-24 years.
- There is a lower proportion of residents without higher level qualifications than in any other cluster; (in part this may reflect a higher than average proportion of students and younger people in this cluster).
- The proportions of residents from social classes IV and V are lower than in any other cluster.
- There is a higher than average proportion of residents from minority ethnic groups.

Quintile group distribution

- Four in five of cluster 2 wards are in quintile groups 1-3.
- Despite being ranked second on the composite indicator of labour market disadvantage there are successively fewer wards in 'better' than in 'worse' quintile groups.
- There is only one representative from this cluster in quintile group 5.

Regional distribution

- Half of all London wards included in the classification are in this cluster, accounting for 59 per cent of cluster members.
- All other regions, with the exception of the South East, the Eastern region and the South West have representatives from this cluster, with large cities in the East Midlands, Yorkshire & Humberside and the North West being best represented after London.

Cluster 3 - General disadvantage

(151 members : 18.8 per cent of wards in the classification)

General comment

- This is the second largest cluster in the classification.

Key characteristics

- Unemployment rates (both in aggregate terms and for males, females and young people) are slightly higher than average.
- The incidence of long-term unemployment is lower than average.
- Inactivity rates amongst males are lower than average (and in the 16-24 age group are the lowest recorded by any cluster), but for females inactivity rates are slightly higher than average.
- The incidence of permanent sickness and limiting long-term illness is lower than average.
- The proportion of residents with no higher level qualifications is somewhat higher than average.
- There is a higher than average share of residents from minority ethnic groups.

Quintile group distribution

- This cluster is well represented in all quintile groups.
- Nearly three in every four cluster 3 wards are in quintile groups 2-4.
- Of the remaining wards, more are in quintile group 5 than in quintile group 1.

Regional distribution

- This is one of only two clusters with representatives from all regions.
- The largest single concentration of cluster 3 wards is in the North West - with 28 per cent of the total; (45 per cent of North West wards included in the classification are members of this cluster - see Figure A7.9).
- The next largest concentrations are in Yorkshire & Humberside and Scotland (each with 20 wards), followed by London, Wales and the West Midlands.
- As in the North West, so in the Eastern region (Figure A7.2) and Yorkshire & Humberside (Figure A7.7) there are more wards in cluster 3 than in any other.

Cluster 4 - Disadvantage in Scotland

(126 members : 15.7 per cent of wards in the classification)

General comment

- This cluster has the most concentrated regional distribution of cluster membership of any cluster in the classification.

Key characteristics

- Below average values are recorded on the majority of classificatory indicators.
- Unemployment rates are lower than average, but non-employment and inactivity rates for males (except in the youngest age group) are higher than average.
- The incidence of long-term unemployment is lower than average, but the proportion of the unemployed who have been unemployed for at least 12 months is similar to the average for all wards in the classification.
- The incidence of limiting long-term illness (i.e. persons reporting themselves as suffering any long-term illness, health problem or handicap which limits their daily

activities or the work they can do) is the highest recorded by any cluster, but the proportion of permanently sick (i.e. persons reporting that they were unable to work because of long term illness or disability) is lower than average.

Quintile group distribution

- Only three in ten cluster 4 wards are in the 'worst' quintile groups (5 and 4).
- The largest single concentration of cluster 4 wards (30 per cent) is in quintile group 1.

Regional distribution

- 89 per cent of wards in this cluster are located in Scotland (hence the cluster title) - this is 63 per cent of all wards in Scotland included in the classification (Figure A7.12).
- The North East has eight representatives in the cluster, while Yorkshire & Humberside has three.
- There is one representative from each of the East Midlands, the North West and Wales in cluster 4.

Cluster 5 - Metropolitan disadvantage

(180 members : 22.4 per cent of wards in the classification)

General comment

- This is the largest cluster in the classification.

Key characteristics

- This cluster is characterised by a lower than average incidence of unemployment, but the values recorded on the long-term unemployment proportion and rate screening indicators are higher than average.
- The median duration of long-term unemployment spells and the proportions of longer-term (over six months) and very long-term unemployed (over two years) are higher than average; suggesting long-term unemployment rather than unemployment *per se* is a particular problem in this group of wards.
- Inactivity rates are lower than average - with the exception of females aged 16-24 years.
- The proportions of residents from social classes IV and V are lower than average.
- On none of the classificatory indicators does this cluster record the highest/lowest value of any cluster in the classification.

Quintile group distribution

- This cluster is well represented in all quintile groups.
- There are fewer cluster 5 wards in quintile group 5 than in any other quintile group.

Regional distribution

- With the exception of Scotland, all regions have representatives in this cluster.
- At the sub-regional scale, metropolitan areas are particularly well-represented.
- Cluster 5 (the largest cluster in the classification) boasts more members than any other in the South East (eight out of 11 representatives - see Figure A7.1), the South West (five out of seven representatives - see Figure A7.4), the West Midlands (55 per cent of the total), the East Midlands (32 per cent of the total) and Merseyside (60 per cent of the total - Figure A7.8).

Cluster 6 - Long-standing disadvantage

(147 members : 18.3 per cent of wards in the classification)

General comment

- This is the third largest cluster in the classification.

Key characteristics

- Below average values are recorded on all 'screening' indicators, and the non-employment rate for males aged 25-54 years is lower than in any other cluster.
- The general picture is one of slightly less pronounced than average disadvantage on most of the classificatory indicators.
- The proportion of young people on government schemes is higher than in any other cluster - a feature indicative of long-standing labour market disadvantage (see Hasluck and Green, 1994).
- The incidence of unemployment and long-term unemployment is lower than average.
- In the 16-24 and 45-59/64 age groups inactivity rates are lower than average.
- Rates of limiting long-term illness and permanent sickness are lower than average.
- The proportions of younger people not participating in post-compulsory education and without higher level qualifications are higher than average.

Quintile group distribution

- Half of the wards in this cluster are in quintile groups 1 and 2.
- There are three times as many cluster 6 wards in quintile group 1 than in quintile group 5.

Regional distribution

- The South East is the only region without a representative in this cluster, although there is only one ward from each of the Eastern region, London and the South West in cluster 6.
- Relatively few members are drawn from the Midlands: southern and Midlands regions account for only 8 per cent of cluster 6 wards.
- 49 per cent of the wards from the North East included in the classification are members of this cluster (Figure A7.10), accounting for 43 per cent of cluster members.
- The majority of the remaining cluster members are drawn from Scotland, Wales and Yorkshire & Humberside.

Cluster 7 - High inactivity areas

(76 members : 9.4 per cent of wards in the classification)

General comment

- This is one of the smaller, and more distinctive (both in terms of key characteristics and the regional distribution of cluster membership) clusters in the classification.

Key characteristics

- The key distinguishing feature of this cluster is the high levels of inactivity - particularly amongst males (in all age groups identified inactivity rates for males are the highest recorded by any cluster) and older females.
- The incidence of aggregate unemployment and long-term unemployment is lower than in any other cluster.

- The proportions of longer-term and very long-term unemployed amongst the unemployed are the lowest recorded by any cluster.
- The male non-employment rate is higher than average.
- Levels of limiting long-term illness and permanent sickness are much higher than average.
- This combination of characteristics suggests that in the face of limited employment opportunities there is a tendency to 'opt out' of the labour force in these areas.
- The proportion of residents who have never worked is lower in this cluster than in any other.
- This cluster records the highest share of semi-skilled workers of any cluster in the classification.

Quintile group distribution

- Despite being ranked seventh out of seven on the composite indicator of labour market disadvantage, four in five cluster 7 wards are in quintile groups 3-5.
- There is only one representative from cluster 7 in quintile group 1.

Regional distribution

- 65 per cent of cluster members are drawn from Wales - accounting for 47 per cent of all wards in Wales included in the classification (Figure A7.11).
- The second largest regional concentration of cluster 7 members is in the North East - with the majority located in (former) coalfield areas (Figure A7.10).
- The Eastern region, London, the South West, the West Midlands and Merseyside have no representatives in this cluster.

From this review of the main features of the seven clusters it is evident that smaller clusters tend to be more distinctive than larger ones - clusters 1, 2 and 7 are the three smallest clusters in the classification and are the most distinctive in terms of their key characteristics.

The cluster analysis classification captures the variety and diversity of the different experiences of areas on the dimensions of labour market disadvantage represented by the classificatory indicators. In some instances there are regional concentrations of wards sharing similar experiences of labour market disadvantage: the most obvious example of this is the domination of cluster 4 by wards from Scotland (hence the label 'Disadvantage in Scotland'), but there are also pronounced concentrations of high inactivity areas (cluster 7) in Wales, of long-standing disadvantage (cluster 6) in the North East, while many London wards are characterised by disadvantage amidst professionalisation (cluster 2). While in some regions the majority of wards are drawn from a small number of clusters - for example in Merseyside 86 per cent of wards in the classification may be characterised by either chronic disadvantage (cluster 1) or metropolitan disadvantage (cluster 5), in other regions - most notably the East Midlands and Yorkshire & Humberside - a greater diversity of experience of labour market disadvantage is evident (with constituent wards spread more evenly across a larger number of clusters).

While capturing some of the key variations in experience of labour market disadvantage, the seven-cluster classification outlined above is subject to two important *limitations*:

- The seven-cluster classification is only one of a number of classifications which could have been derived: it is not the only 'possible' or the only 'correct' classification. While it is likely that many of the wards grouped together in the

seven-cluster classification would again be allocated to the same group in other classifications, there would also be changes 'at the margins' - with some of the wards grouped together in one of the seven clusters presented above being grouped with different wards in an alternative classification.

- The seven-cluster classification is specific to a particular snapshot in time. Most of the classificatory indicators used were taken from the 1991 Census of Population (see section 2), and so the classification relates (mainly) to the experience of labour market disadvantage in 1991. With the passage of time, these classificatory indicators become dated. Moreover, labour market disadvantage is dynamic - areas may improve / deteriorate in terms of labour market disadvantage as a result of changing economic conditions and the impact of policy measures. While in some specific instances changes can be quite pronounced over the medium-term (as in the transformation of the Docklands area of London in the 1980s), in general change tends to be more gradual and the majority of wards will not markedly alter their profile of labour market disadvantage over the short- and medium-term.

3.4 Key features of labour market disadvantage by region

In this section the key features of labour market disadvantage by region are summarised, with reference to the number of wards in each region included in the classification, and the distribution of wards included in the classification by quintile group and cluster. A comparison of the regional profiles highlights the variations between regions in the character of labour market disadvantage.

South East region

Number of wards in the classification:

- 11 out of 1,575 (0.7 per cent) wards in the region are included in the classification, covering 1.0 per cent of the region's population.

Distribution of wards by quintile group:

- All of the wards are in quintile groups 1, 2 and 3 - with the majority in quintile group 2; indicating a slightly less severe level of labour market disadvantage than the average for all wards included in the classification.

Distribution of wards by cluster:

- Eight of the 11 wards are in cluster 5: metropolitan disadvantage. Of the remainder, two are in cluster 3: general disadvantage and one is classified in cluster 7 as a high inactivity area.

Eastern region

Number of wards in the classification:

- Six out of 1,184 (0.5 per cent) wards in the region are included in the classification, covering 0.7 per cent of the region's population.

Distribution of wards by quintile group:

- The six wards are distributed across quintile groups 1-4, with three in quintile group 3.

Distribution of wards by cluster:

- Four of the six wards are members of cluster 3: general disadvantage. There is a single representative in each of cluster 5: metropolitan disadvantage and cluster 6: long-standing disadvantage.

London region

Number of wards in the classification:

- 74 out of 782 (9.5 per cent) wards in the region are included in the classification, covering 9.3 per cent of the region's population.

Distribution of wards by quintile group:

- There are representatives in all quintile groups, but 35.1 per cent are in quintile group 1 and a further 54.1 per cent in quintile groups 2 and 3, indicating less severe level of labour market disadvantage than the average for all wards included in the classification.

Distribution of wards by cluster:

- 37 (50 per cent) of the 74 wards included in classification are members of cluster 2: disadvantage amidst professionalisation; (as noted in section 3.3, London wards account for 58.7 per cent of the membership of this cluster). 21 (28.4 per cent) of the wards are included in cluster 5: metropolitan disadvantage and 15 (20.3 per cent) in cluster 3: general disadvantage. The remaining wards in the London region included in the classification is a member of cluster 6: long-standing disadvantage.

South West region

Number of wards in the classification:

- 7 out of 1,184 (0.6 per cent) wards in the region are included in the classification, covering 1.5 per cent of the region's population.

Distribution of wards by quintile group:

- The 7 wards are distributed across quintile groups 1-4, with 3 wards in quintile group 2 and 2 wards in quintile group 4.

Distribution of wards by cluster:

- Five of the seven wards are members of cluster 5: metropolitan disadvantage. There is a single representative in each of cluster 3: general disadvantage and cluster 6: long-standing disadvantage.

West Midlands region

Number of wards in the classification:

- 42 out of 826 (5.1 per cent) wards in the region are included in the classification, covering 12.9 per cent of the region's population.

Distribution of wards by quintile group:

- 26.2 per cent of West Midlands wards included in the classification are in quintile group 1, compared with only 11.9 per cent in quintile group 5. 23.8 per cent of the region's wards are in quintile group 4, and 21.4 per cent in quintile group 2.

Distribution of wards by cluster:

- The West Midlands has representatives in four of the seven clusters. 23 wards (54.8 per cent of those in the West Midlands included in the classification) are members of cluster 5: metropolitan disadvantage, and a further 13 wards (31 per cent) are included in cluster 3: general disadvantage. There are four wards in cluster 6: long-standing disadvantage and 2 wards in cluster 2: disadvantage amidst professionalisation.

East Midlands region

Number of wards in the classification:

- 38 out of 924 (4.1 per cent) wards in the region are included in the classification, covering 6.4 per cent of the region's population.

Distribution of wards by quintile group:

- Half of the wards are in quintile groups 4 and 3, but the region is represented in all quintile groups.

Distribution of wards by cluster:

- The East Midlands has representatives in six of the seven clusters; (the exception being cluster 1: chronic disadvantage). The single largest group of wards (11 out of 38, 31.6 per cent) are members of cluster 5: metropolitan disadvantage, while nine (23.7 per cent) are members of cluster 3: general disadvantage.

Yorkshire & Humberside region

Number of wards in the classification:

- 62 out of 626 (9.9 per cent) wards in the region are included in the classification, covering 15.8 per cent of the region's population.

Distribution of wards by quintile group:

- 54.8 per cent of the wards included in the classification are in quintile groups 1 and 2. There are representatives in all quintile groups, but only 11.3 per cent of the wards are in quintile group 3.

Distribution of wards by cluster:

- Yorkshire & Humberside has at least two representatives in each cluster. The two single largest groups are the 20 wards (32.3 per cent of wards in the region included in the classification) in cluster 3: general disadvantage and 18 wards (29 per cent) in cluster 6: long-standing disadvantage. A further 11 wards (17.7 per cent) are members of cluster 5: metropolitan disadvantage.

Merseyside region

Number of wards in the classification:

- 58 out of 118 (49.2 per cent) wards in the region are included in the classification, covering 45.2 per cent of the region's population.

Distribution of wards by quintile group:

- 48.3 per cent of the region's wards are in quintile group 5 and a further 22.4 per cent are in quintile group 4 - underlining the severity of labour market disadvantage in the region. Only 12 per cent of Merseyside wards included in the classification are from quintile groups 1 and 2.

Distribution of wards by cluster:

- Over three-quarters of the wards from Merseyside included in the classification are concentrated in two clusters: 35 wards (60.3 per cent) in cluster 5: metropolitan disadvantage and 15 wards (25.9 per cent) in cluster 1: chronic disadvantage - this latter proportion exceeds the regional shares recorded elsewhere and underlines the severity of labour market disadvantage in Merseyside. The remaining Merseyside wards are members of cluster 6: long-standing disadvantage, cluster 2: disadvantage amidst professionalisation and cluster 3: general disadvantage.

North West region

Number of wards in the classification:

- 93 out of 893 (10.4 per cent) wards in the region are included in the classification, covering 14.4 per cent of the region's population.

Distribution of wards by quintile group:

- 25.8 per cent of the wards are in quintile group 3, with the remainder evenly distributed between quintile groups 4 and 5 on the one hand, and quintile groups 1 and 2 on the other.

Distribution of wards by cluster:

- The North West has at least one representative in each of the seven clusters. However, three-quarters of the wards are concentrated in two clusters: 42 wards (45.2 per cent) in cluster 3: general disadvantage and 27 wards (29 per cent) in cluster 5: metropolitan disadvantage.

North East region

Number of wards in the classification:

- 130 out of 507 (25.6 per cent) wards in the region are included in the classification, covering 29.4 per cent of the region's population.

Distribution of wards by quintile group:

- 51.6 per cent of the wards in the region included in the classification are in quintile groups 4 and 5, emphasising that labour market disadvantage in this region tends to be more severe than average. There are representatives in all quintile groups.

Distribution of wards by cluster:

- All clusters include at least two representatives from the North East region. The single largest concentration of North East wards (63 wards, 48.5 per cent of the regional total included in the classification) are members of cluster 6: long-standing disadvantage. This easily outnumbers the next largest group (21 wards, 16.2 per cent of the regional total) in cluster 5: metropolitan disadvantage. 15 wards (11.5 per cent) are categorised as suffering chronic disadvantage (cluster 1) and 12 are members of cluster 7: high inactivity areas.

Wales

Number of wards in the classification:

- 105 out of 908 (11.6 per cent) wards in the region are included in the classification, covering 16.9 per cent of the region's population.

Distribution of wards by quintile group:

- 71.5 per cent of the wards in Wales included in the classification are in quintile groups 2, 3, and 4.

Distribution of wards by cluster:

- Wales is represented in all seven clusters, but 49 wards (46.7 per cent of all wards in Wales included in the classification) are members of cluster 7: high inactivity areas; comprising nearly two out of every three cluster members. The next largest single groupings of wards in Wales are 17 wards (16.2 per cent) in cluster 6: long-standing disadvantage, 16 wards (15.2 per cent) in cluster 5: metropolitan disadvantage and 14 wards (13.3 per cent) in cluster 3: general disadvantage.

Scotland

Number of wards in the classification:

- 179 out of 1,237 (14.5 per cent) wards in the region are included in the classification, covering 18.2 per cent of the region's population.

Distribution of wards by quintile group:

- Wards in Scotland are relatively evenly distributed across quintile groups, with the largest single proportion (24 per cent) in quintile group 5 and the smallest proportion (16.8 per cent) in quintile group 4.

Distribution of wards by cluster:

- Scotland has representatives in six out of the seven clusters; (the exception being cluster 5: metropolitan disadvantage). 112 wards (62.6 per cent of all Scottish wards included in the classification) are in cluster 4: disadvantage in Scotland; (comprising 88.9 per cent of all wards in this cluster). Of the remaining wards in Scotland, the

majority are members of cluster 6: long-standing disadvantage, cluster 1: chronic disadvantage and cluster 3: general disadvantage.

Notes

1. This is the first principal component (for further details see Appendix 6).

Section 4: Background information on the classification of wards

4.1 Labour market disadvantage in a broader context

As outlined in section 1.2, most local indices of disadvantage / deprivation incorporate a wider range of indicators than those relating solely to labour market disadvantage. In order to place labour market disadvantage in a broader context, it is informative to investigate patterns of variation for each of the seven clusters presented in section 3.3 on other indicators often used in local classifications.

The indicators selected to provide background information on the classification of labour market disadvantage are listed in Table A7.4, Appendix 7. These indicators may be divided into three sub-sets:

- *Other labour market indicators:* Rather than relating directly to labour market disadvantage, these indicators describe the structure of the labour market.
- *Indicators of deprivation:* These indicators do not relate directly to the labour market, but display strong positive associations with labour market disadvantage.
- *'Reference group' indicators:* These indicators describe key dimensions of the demographic structure of an area; (one of these reference group indicators - the proportion of the population from minority ethnic groups - is the subject of more detailed investigation in Section 5).

The composite indices of disadvantage / deprivation (incorporating some of the individual indicators in Table A7.4) referred to in section 1.2 are also considered alongside the classification of labour market disadvantage. By comparing cluster 'scores' on such indices further insights are gained into the relationship between labour market disadvantage and more general patterns of deprivation / disadvantage.

4.2 Further contextual information - results

Relative to the Great Britain average, the wards included within the classification of severe labour market disadvantage are characterised by:

- An employment structure characterised by a markedly lower level of self-employment and a larger share of full-time employees - in relative terms part-time employment is slightly more important than nationally; (i.e. this suggests that amongst the wards included in the classification there is less evidence than nationally of an 'entrepreneurial culture'.
- A greater than average proportion of non-employed residents formerly engaged in mining / manufacturing industries and in craft & related, plant & machine operative and other occupations; (i.e. industries and occupations in long-term decline).
- Slightly lower than average levels of population turnover.
- A greater than average share of employed residents travelling less than two kilometres to work, and a much smaller than average share with a work journey of more than ten kilometres.

- Twice the national average share of households without access to a car; (lack of access to a car - more especially in urban areas [where car ownership levels tend to be lower than in rural areas], is associated with poverty, and also means that those looking for employment are likely to be more restricted in terms of the geographical areas in which they can contemplate working - particularly in localities with no/limited public transport provision).
- A higher than national average incidence of overcrowding, but a similar proportion of households lacking sole use of basic amenities as nationally.
- Approximately one in two households renting their homes from the local authority, compared with about one in five across Great Britain as a whole; (as owner-occupation has expanded in recent years, so the more disadvantaged sub-groups of the population have tended to become increasingly 'residualised' in the public rented sector, and the positive association between council housing and unemployment has become stronger).
- Slightly fewer households in the private rented sector than nationally.
- Twice the national average share of lone parent families with dependent children.
- A higher than average share of the population from minority ethnic groups.
- A higher than average share of children in the population.
- A lower than average share of residents of retirement age.
- A markedly higher than average ratio of inactive to economically active population.

In the same way that the key characteristics of the seven clusters were described in section 3.3 with reference to the value for the 'average' ward within each cluster on each of the classificatory indicators compared with the 'average' for all wards included in the classification, so it is possible to highlight the main features of variation between clusters on the contextual indicators in Table A7.4 using the same method (see Table A7.5, Appendix 7 for details of the mean scores on the contextual indicators). (It should be noted that the descriptions below apply to the 'average' ward within each cluster, and that within each cluster there are variations around this 'average'.)

Cluster 1 - Chronic disadvantage

Key characteristics include:

- The lowest incidence of self-employment recorded by any cluster in the classification.
- Part-time employees account for a larger share of total employment than in any other cluster.
- A smaller than average proportion of employed residents with work journeys in excess of ten kilometres.
- The highest proportion of households without a car recorded for any cluster.
- A greater share of households in local authority rented accommodation (two in every three households) than in any other cluster.
- The largest proportion of lone parent families recorded for any cluster.
- A lower than average share of residents from minority ethnic groups.
- The highest share of children and the lowest proportion of residents of retirement age of any cluster.
- The highest ratio of economically inactive to economically active population of any cluster.

Cluster 2 - Disadvantage amongst professionalisation

This is one of the most distinctive clusters in the classification. It is characterised by:

- The highest share of self-employed (yet still below the Great Britain average) and the lowest proportion of part-time employees amongst employed residents of any cluster.
- A larger than average proportion of employed residents who are full-time employees.
- The lowest proportions of unemployed and residents on government schemes formerly engaged in mining / manufacturing industries and in craft & related, plant & machine operative and other occupations; (this is the only cluster in the classification to record values below the national average on these indicators).
- The lowest proportion of employed residents travelling more than ten kilometres to reach their workplace; (in part, this reflects the concentration of employment in central and inner London).
- The highest degree of annual population turnover of any cluster.
- A higher than average proportion of households with no car.
- The highest proportion of households lacking access to basic amenities of any cluster, and a greater than average share of overcrowded households.
- Easily the highest share of households in privately rented accommodation recorded by any cluster; (this is the only cluster to record a value greater than the national average on this indicator).
- A slightly higher than average proportion of lone parent families.
- The highest proportion (approximately 30 per cent) of residents from minority ethnic groups recorded by any cluster.
- The lowest ratio of economically inactive to economically active population of any cluster, (yet the ratio is still well above the national average).

Cluster 3 - General disadvantage

This larger cluster is less distinctive than clusters 1 and 2. It is characterised by:

- An average proportion of full-time employees, and a slightly higher than average incidence of self-employment.
- Lower than average shares of unemployed or residents on government schemes formerly engaged in mining / manufacturing industries and in craft & related, plant & machine operative and other occupations.
- A higher than average population turnover.
- The highest proportion of employed residents with a journey to work of less than two kilometres recorded for any cluster.
- The highest proportion of overcrowded households recorded for any cluster, and a higher than average share of households without exclusive use of basic amenities.
- A higher than average proportion of households in the private rented sector and a lower than average share in council housing.
- The second highest proportion (after cluster 2) of residents from minority ethnic groups.
- A higher than average proportion of children.
- The second highest (after cluster 2) ratio of inactive to economically active residents.

Cluster 4 - Disadvantage in Scotland

Key characteristics include:

- The highest proportion of employed residents accounted for by full-time employees for any cluster.
- The lowest population turnover of any cluster.
- Slightly longer than average journeys to work for employed residents.
- A higher than average proportion of residents without access to a car.
- A smaller share of households lacking basic amenities than in any other cluster.
- The second highest proportion (after cluster 1) of households in the public rented sector, and the smallest proportion recorded for any cluster in the private rented sector.
- A lower than average share of residents from minority ethnic groups.
- The lowest proportion of children recorded for any cluster and a higher than average share of retired residents.

Cluster 5 - Metropolitan disadvantage

This is the largest cluster in the classification and has no particularly distinctive characteristics relative to the 'average' for all wards included in the classification:

- The employment structure is similar to the average.
- Population turnover is slightly higher than average.
- Housing characteristics are similar to average.
- The proportion of residents from minority ethnic groups is similar to the 'average' for all wards in the classification, and is the third highest share (after clusters 2 and 3) recorded for the seven clusters.
- The ratio of inactive to economically active population is slightly lower than average.

Cluster 6 - Long-standing disadvantage

This cluster is characterised by:

- A lower share of full-time employees amongst employed residents than for any other cluster, and a higher than average proportion of part-time employees.
- A higher than average proportion of employed residents with travel-to-work journeys in excess of ten kilometres.
- Lower than average scores on 'other indicators of disadvantage / deprivation', and the lowest proportion of households without a car recorded for any cluster, (yet this proportion is considerably higher than the Great Britain average).
- A lower than average proportion of residents from minority ethnic groups.

Cluster 7 - High inactivity areas

Key characteristics include:

- The highest proportions of unemployed or residents on government schemes formerly engaged in mining / manufacturing industries and in craft & related, plant & machine operative and other occupations recorded for any cluster.
- The smallest share of employed residents travelling less than two kilometres to work recorded for any cluster; (this is likely to reflect the decrease of local employment opportunities).
- Lower than average scores on 'other indicators of disadvantage / deprivation', with the exception of the proportion of households lacking basic amenities; the proportions of households in council housing, of overcrowded households and of lone parent families are the lowest for across all seven clusters, (yet the values recorded for these indicators are still greater than the Great Britain average).
- The proportion of residents from minority ethnic groups (0.5 per cent) is the lowest recorded for any cluster.
- The proportion of residents of retirement is the highest of any cluster, while the proportion of children is lower than average.
- The ratio of inactive to economically active residents is the second highest for any cluster (after cluster 1).

The results outlined above relate to scores on individual indicators. As noted in section 4.1, it is also possible to examine patterns of variation on composite indices of deprivation / disadvantage. Scores on the five composite deprivation indices referred to in section 1.2 were calculated for all wards included in the classification of labour market disadvantage, for the five quintile groups and for the seven clusters. The 'scores' and 'average' rank for each quintile group and cluster are shown in Table 4.1; (higher scores and average ranks indicate greater disadvantage than lower scores / ranks¹).

Table 4.1: Classifications of labour market disadvantage and scores on composite indices of disadvantage / deprivation

Group	Carstairs score	rank	DoE81 score	rank	Jarman score	rank	Townsend score	rank	DoE91 score	rank
<i>quintile group</i>										
5	9.7	10394	9.3	9588	36.2	10148	9.4	10341	9.0	9766
4	7.6	10158	8.6	9312	30.5	9834	7.3	9995	7.9	9576
3	6.6	9948	8.4	9248	26.6	9507	6.7	9803	7.7	9492
2	5.8	9706	7.5	8998	24.7	9391	6.1	9674	7.0	9319
1	5.4	9667	7.8	9080	23.9	9378	6.0	9639	7.0	9319
<i>cluster</i>										
1	10.9	10488	9.7	9725	39.9	10344	10.5	10456	9.9	9904
2	9.0	10350	14.7	10429	41.7	10383	9.1	10344	13.7	10391
3	8.5	10152	10.1	9515	34.1	9900	7.4	10004	8.2	9596
4	5.6	9725	9.5	9786	24.2	9505	8.4	10232	9.9	9973
5	6.9	10064	7.7	9167	29.2	9823	6.4	9820	7.3	9492
6	5.4	9675	5.0	8403	21.0	9223	5.5	9531	4.5	8844
7	5.3	9672	4.3	8253	15.9	8651	4.5	9122	3.9	8746

In general, the higher *quintile groups* (i.e. quintile groups 5 and 4 representing the most severe labour market disadvantage) display higher scores / ranks on the composite indices than the lower quintile groups. Exceptions to this pattern are quintile groups 1 and 2 on the DoE81 and DoE91 indices, where scores / ranks for quintile group 1 are slightly higher than those for quintile group 2. Average ranks are lower on these two indices than on the other three, suggesting they are less closely related to labour market disadvantage than the Carstairs, Jarman and Townsend indices. In the case of all five indices the 'gap' (i.e. the difference in experience between quintile groups 5 and 4) is particularly marked - suggesting that on a variety of indicators of disadvantage / deprivation those wards suffering the most severe labour market disadvantage have a worse experience than other disadvantaged wards.

For the seven *clusters* the patterns of variation on scores / ranks on the five composite indices are less clear cut. In terms of composite labour market disadvantage, cluster 1: chronic disadvantage emerges very clearly as the most severely disadvantaged of the seven clusters. While cluster 1 displays the highest scores of any cluster on the Carstairs and Townsend indices, it is ranked second on the Jarman index and third on the DoE81 and DoE91 indices. Cluster 2: disadvantage amidst professionalisation displays the highest scores on the Jarman and DoE81 indices (the inclusion of minority ethnic group populations in these two indices is significant here) and the DoE91 index (which has a relatively strong emphasis on housing-related indicators). Cluster 7: high inactivity areas - which was shown in section 3.3. to have a particularly distinctive pattern of labour market disadvantage - displays the lowest scores on all five composite indices in Table 4.1.

It is concluded that while there are important positive associations / overlaps between labour market disadvantage and other composite measures of disadvantage / deprivation, more general indicators of disadvantage / deprivation fail to capture the full variety of experience of labour market disadvantage at a local scale.

4.3 Coverage of reference groups by cluster

Four reference group indicators were included in the contextual indicators listed in Table A7.4. In this sub-section the coverage of selected reference groups by cluster is examined in more detail, as a prelude to more detailed analysis of the labour market experience of minority ethnic groups in section 5.

The classification covers 11 per cent of the total population, approximately 22 per cent of the unemployed and of those unemployed for at least six months, and 26 per cent of those unemployed for two years and over. Clearly, the classification is identifying areas of labour market disadvantage, but it is important to note that not all of the population included in the classification suffer labour market disadvantage, and many of those suffering labour market disadvantage are not included in the classification.

One in four of the *minority ethnic group population* of Great Britain are resident in wards included in the classification, compared with one in ten of the white population. The classification therefore covers a greater share of all minority ethnic groups identified in local statistics available from the Census of Population (see Appendix 8 for further details) than of the white population. Those minority ethnic groups identified in other studies (Owen, 1993; Jones, 1993) as suffering the most pronounced degree of labour market disadvantage display the largest coverages:

- Bangladeshi (43 per cent of the Great Britain Bangladeshi population reside in wards included in the classification)
- Pakistani (39 per cent of the Great Britain Pakistani population reside in wards included in the classification)
- Black Caribbean (26 per cent of the Great Britain Black Caribbean population reside in wards included in the classification)
- Black African (25 per cent of the Great Britain Black African population reside in wards included in the classification).

As highlighted in section 4.2, the minority ethnic group population is unevenly distributed by cluster. In only three of the seven clusters does the proportion of population from minority ethnic groups exceed the Great Britain average: cluster 2: disadvantage amidst professionalisation (30.7 per cent of the cluster population - this reflects the preponderance of wards from London, which has the highest proportion of minority ethnic group residents in Britain), cluster 3: general disadvantage (27.1 per cent of the cluster population) and cluster 5: metropolitan disadvantage (7.7 per cent of the cluster population). In contrast, in cluster 7: high inactivity areas only 0.6 per cent of the population are from minority ethnic groups.

In all three clusters with a higher than national average overall share of ethnic minority residents, each identifiable ethnic minority group individually accounts for a higher than average proportion of the population than nationally. There are some important differences between clusters in terms of ethnic group composition (see Appendix 8). Key differences include:

- A particularly high proportion (56 per cent) of the minority ethnic group population from Black groups in cluster 2: disadvantage amidst professionalisation (47 per cent of the Black population covered by wards included in the classification is in cluster 2), compared with less than 16 per cent in cluster 3: long-standing disadvantage.
- A predominance of people of South Asian - notably Indian and Pakistani - origin (77 per cent of the minority ethnic group population) in cluster 3: general disadvantage; (two-thirds of the South Asian population covered by the classification are in this cluster).

In comparison with one in five of the unemployed, the classification covers one in three of the unemployed from minority ethnic groups. However, there is some variation around this total by broad ethnic group:

- South Asian group (35 per cent of the unemployed in the South Asian group)
- Black group (30 per cent of the unemployed in the Black group)
- Chinese & other group (22 per cent of the unemployed in the Chinese & other group)
- white group (20 per cent of the unemployed in the white group)

compared with the following proportions of the economically active (the share of the total economically active is 9 per cent):

- Black group (23 per cent of the economically active in the Black group)
- South Asian group (21 per cent of the economically active in the South Asian group)

- Chinese & other (12 per cent of the economically active in the Chinese & other group)
- white (9 per cent of the economically active in the white group).

Clearly, there are important differences between minority ethnic groups, such that to group all non-white ethnic groups together may be misleading. The geographically concentrated pattern of settlement of minority ethnic groups has been highlighted also. Together, these two factors place significant challenges to attempts to investigate variations in labour market experience of minority ethnic groups at the local scale.

Notes

1. While it is possible to compare average ranks *between* indices, scores are not comparable from one index to another.

Section 5: Labour market situations by ethnic group

5.1 Introduction and methodology

An ethnic group question was introduced into the Census of Population for the first time in 1991; (details of the ethnic group classification used in the Census are provided in Appendix 8). Using data on economic activity by ethnic group from the Census it is possible to examine comparative labour market situations by ethnic group at the ward scale¹.

Across the whole of Great Britain there are approximately 3 million people from minority ethnic groups, accounting for over 5 per cent of the total population. From the material presented in section 4.3 on the coverage of population reference groups by cluster, it is clear that while the wards included in the classification contain a greater share of the minority ethnic group population than of the population as a whole, the minority ethnic group population is concentrated in only a few clusters - reflecting the uneven settlement pattern of minority ethnic groups, characterised by particular concentrations in the larger urban areas (notably London). Since in four of the seven clusters - cluster 7: high inactivity areas, cluster 4: disadvantage in Scotland, cluster 6: long-standing disadvantage, and cluster 1: chronic disadvantage - a mere 2 per cent or less of the total population are from ethnic minority groups, we present only a very limited amount of information on comparative labour market experience by ethnic group in these clusters, and then only at the scale of four broad ethnic groups. In interpreting such information for broad ethnic groups, it is important to consider that:

- there are sometimes important differences in experience between ethnic groups included within the same broad ethnic group category (see Table A8.6, Appendix 8)
- some of the differences evident between clusters may be a function of variations between clusters in ethnic group profiles.

Clearly, there is an important trade-off between a desire to disaggregate the analyses as much as possible, on the one hand, and to ensure the robustness of the results, on the other. This tension is particularly pronounced when the sub-groups of interest display a very uneven geographical distribution.

For the three clusters in which the minority ethnic group population exceeds the Great Britain average (cluster 2: disadvantage amidst professionalisation, cluster 3: general disadvantage, and cluster 5: metropolitan disadvantage) analyses are presented for a wider range of indicators of comparative labour market situations at the local scale (listed in Table A7.6, Appendix 7), with reference to the full ethnic group breakdown in some instances². Once again, it is necessary to treat the results with caution, especially since when a full ethnic group disaggregation is used, some of the indicators are based on very small numbers³.

5.2 Comparative labour market situations by ethnic group at the local scale

Four indicators of labour market situation by four broad ethnic groups were calculated for the seven clusters:

- male economic activity rate
- male unemployment rate
- female economic activity rate
- female unemployment rate.

The *unemployment rate* indicators are the most direct measures of labour market disadvantage. At the national scale unemployment rates are higher for minority ethnic groups than for the white population. In the three clusters with the highest share of minority ethnic group population the average male and female unemployment rates for minority ethnic groups equal or exceed those recorded for the population as a whole (see Table A7.7, Appendix 7 for specific details). In three of the four clusters with lower than average proportions of the population from minority ethnic groups, the average unemployment rate for minority ethnic groups is lower than the aggregate unemployment rate. In comparison, relative to the experience of the white population as a whole, the white population in wards characterised by severe labour market disadvantage suffer extremely high unemployment rates.

In all seven clusters there are variations in the experience of unemployment by ethnic group. In the case of males, as at the national scale, so in each of the clusters, the Black ethnic groups display the highest rates of unemployment. In the case of females high unemployment rates for the Black ethnic groups, although evident, are somewhat less pronounced; in cluster 2: disadvantage amidst professionalisation, cluster 3: general disadvantage and cluster 5: chronic disadvantage females from the South Asian ethnic groups display somewhat higher unemployment rates than their Black counterparts. By contrast females from the Irish and white groups tend to display lower than average unemployment rates in each of the clusters. In four of the seven clusters male unemployment rates are lowest for residents from the South Asian ethnic groups. However, in cluster 2: disadvantage amidst professionalisation and cluster 3: general disadvantage unemployment rates for males from all broad minority ethnic groups identified are higher than those for the white group; it is notable that these are the two clusters with the largest shares of population from minority ethnic groups.

For all minority ethnic groups identified, male unemployment rates are higher in cluster 1: chronic disadvantage than in any other cluster. The same pattern applies in the case of females, with cluster 1: chronic disadvantage displaying the highest unemployment rates of any cluster, with the exception of South Asian females - where cluster 5: metropolitan disadvantage and cluster 2: disadvantage amidst professionalisation record a slightly higher incidence of sub-group unemployment. Similarly, the lowest unemployment rates (for both males and females) for each ethnic group tend to be concentrated in cluster 7: high inactivity areas⁴.

Clearly, the general pattern would appear to be one of a higher than average incidence of unemployment (relative to all 805 wards in the classification) being felt across all ethnic groups, and similarly all ethnic groups tending to fare somewhat better in those area types characterised by a lower incidence of unemployment, (although 'low' in this instance is relative to the average across wards identified as suffering severe labour market disadvantage and still higher than the Great Britain average).

Turning to the economic activity rate indicators the picture is less clear-cut. When comparing economic activity rates across ethnic groups it is important to note that the total resident population aged 16 years and over is included in the calculation, and this will tend to

depress economic activity rates for white and Irish groups - which are characterised by older age structures (and so a lower proportion of the adult population of working age) - than for minority ethnic groups. For both males and females the Irish-born group displays the lowest economic activity rate in each cluster. It is interesting that the two exceptions to this general rule both involve South Asian females⁵ in clusters characterised by a higher than average share of population from the South Asian group (cluster 3: general disadvantage and cluster 2: disadvantage amidst professionalisation). As across all 805 wards included in the classification, so in most clusters, economic activity rates tend to be highest amongst Black females. For males differences in economic activity rates between ethnic groups are less pronounced. In two of the clusters with the smallest minority ethnic group coverages (cluster 6: long-standing disadvantage and cluster 7: high inactivity areas) economic activity rates for South Asian males exceed those for other groups⁶. In the clusters with larger minority ethnic group populations variations in economic activity rates between the Black, South Asian and Chinese & Other groups are relatively small.

The remainder of the comments in this section relate solely to labour market experience by ethnic group (as measured by some of the indicators in Table A7.6, Appendix 7) in those clusters characterised by a larger than average share of population from minority ethnic groups:

- Cluster 2: Disadvantage amidst professionalisation
- Cluster 3: General disadvantage
- Cluster 5: Metropolitan disadvantage

Cluster 2: Disadvantage amidst professionalisation

- The percentage of people from minority ethnic groups in work is relatively low, especially for Black-Africans.
- Part-time employment is relatively unimportant for white women and women from most minority groups, but relatively high for Black-African and Pakistani women.
- The rate of self-employment is particularly low for Black people, but relatively high for Indian and Pakistani people.
- The entrepreneurship rate is highest for Bangladeshi, Pakistani and Chinese people, but well below the white average in the Black ethnic groups.
- Around a quarter of white men, but around a third of men from minority ethnic groups are unemployed.
- More than a fifth of Black-African and Chinese people are full-time students.
- Well over a quarter of Pakistani and Bangladeshi people are classified as 'other inactive'.
- Black-African people stand out from other ethnic groups in that nearly 27 per cent of the working age population have higher level qualifications, reflecting the 23 per cent of residents who are full-time students. Of the other minority ethnic groups, only Other-Others⁷ display a higher percentage of qualified people than the white ethnic group.
- The unemployment rate for highly qualified people is extremely high, at 15 per cent. However, nearly a third of highly qualified Black-African people are unemployed.
- Nearly a third of white people have white-collar jobs, and just over a quarter have semi-skilled or unskilled jobs. The occupational structure of Black people is much more biased towards less skilled jobs, but that of Indian and Pakistani people is

similar to that of white people. The percentage of white-collar workers in the Bangladeshi ethnic group is very low, but the percentage of less skilled workers is not particularly high. Over 40 per cent of Irish-born people are in semi-skilled and unskilled jobs.

Cluster 3: General disadvantage

- Around half of men, and about a third of women are in work. Chinese people are most likely to be working.
- Part-time employment is much more important for men from minority ethnic groups than white men, especially in Chinese, Black-African and South Asian ethnic groups. The rate of part-time employment among women from minority ethnic groups is relatively high, especially for Other-Asian, Other-Other and Irish-born people.
- The rate of self-employment is particularly high for South Asian and Chinese people, and relatively low for white and Black people.
- More than an eighth of economically active Chinese people and a tenth of economically active Indian people are entrepreneurs, compared with under 2 per cent of the white ethnic group.
- Unemployment rates are high across all ethnic groups, but male rates are lower for the Indian and Chinese ethnic groups than for white men.
- The percentage of students in the population is particularly high for the South Asian, Chinese, Black-African and Black-Other ethnic groups.
- Around 30 per cent of Pakistani and Bangladeshi residents are 'other inactive', more than twice the percentage for the white ethnic group.
- Only in the Chinese, Black-African and Other-Other ethnic groups is the percentage of the population with higher education qualifications much higher than the average for the white population.
- In the white ethnic group, about a third of workers are semi-skilled and unskilled manual workers, and a sixth are white-collar workers. In the Indian, Black and Chinese ethnic groups, the percentage of white-collar workers is higher and the percentage of blue-collar workers is lower. The skill structure of the Pakistani, Bangladeshi and Other-Asian ethnic groups is more biased towards less skilled occupations.

Cluster 5: Metropolitan disadvantage

- About half of men in all ethnic groups are in work. However, over 60 per cent of Indian and Chinese men are in work, while well under half of Black-African and Irish-born men are working. Around a third of women are in work, with Black-Caribbean women most likely to be working and only an eighth of Bangladeshi women in work.
- Part-time employment is more common for men from minority ethnic groups than for white men, amongst whom the proportion of part-time employees is particularly low. Asian men are most likely to be part-time employees, and Black men are more likely than white men to work part-time.
- In contrast, the percentage of white women working part-time is relatively high, while the percentage of women from minority ethnic groups employed full-time is extremely high in relative terms. This is most common for Chinese women.

- The rate of self-employment is extremely high in the South Asian and Chinese ethnic groups. Except for Pakistanis, this is reflected in a high entrepreneurship rate in these ethnic groups.
- Nearly a quarter of white men are unemployed, but the rates for Indian and Chinese men are only half as high. The unemployment rate is highest for Black-Other men. Differentials for women and young people are similar.
- The percentage of students is highest for the Black-African, Pakistani, Bangladeshi and Other-Asian ethnic groups.
- The percentage of 'other inactive' people (i.e. the economically inactive who are neither students, nor permanently sick, nor retired) is highest for Pakistani, Bangladeshi and Other-Asian people.
- The percentage of residents with higher education qualifications is about twice as high for minority ethnic groups than for white people. The highest percentages are displayed by the Black-African, Other-Other and Indian ethnic groups.
- However, a third of highly qualified Black-African people were unemployed, compared with 3 per cent of white people.
- A third of white people were in semi-skilled and unskilled jobs, twice the percentage from social classes I and II. For minority ethnic groups, the percentage in high status occupations was much higher, and the percentage in low status ethnic groups much smaller. Indian, Black-African and Other-Asian people were particularly likely to be from social classes I and II.

Clearly, within clusters there are important variations in labour market situations by ethnic group. While differences in labour market experience between ethnic groups at the national scale are to some extent mirrored at the local level, there are also variations in the experiences of the same ethnic group in different types of local area.

Notes

1. Data on the industrial and occupational distribution of employment by ethnic group is not available from the Census of Population published at the ward scale, although such information is available for larger areas (i.e. larger local authority districts and groupings of such districts).
2. Only data from the 1991 Census of Population Small Area Statistics is available at the ward scale in Scotland. For wards in England and Wales, a much wider range of indicators (with a full ten-fold ethnic group breakdown) is available from the Local Base Statistics. Hence, for these more detailed analyses it was necessary to eliminate Scottish wards from the analysis. (This is not considered to pose a major problem since the minority ethnic group population of Scotland is relatively small, and none of the three clusters with higher than average minority ethnic group populations is dominated by Scottish wards.)
3. Wards with 'missing values' (i.e. with no representatives from the relevant population sub-group) were eliminated from the calculations.

4. An exception to this general rule is the unemployment rate for Black females, where a much higher than average unemployment rate is recorded in cluster 7: high inactivity areas. It would appear likely that this is a consequence of the small numbers in this ethnic group, rather than a distortion of the general pattern.
5. Economic activity rates are traditionally low amongst Moslem women.
6. It is likely that most of these men in areas with relatively small populations from minority ethnic groups are in managerial and professional occupations.
7. The 'Other-other' category includes the following ethnic groups: North African, Arab, Iranian; Mixed Asian / White British: ethnic minority (other); British (no indication); Other: mixed Black / White; Other: mixed Asian / White; Other: mixed other.

Section 6: Conclusions

6.1 Assessment of the classification

The aim of this project was to develop an enhanced local classification concerned specifically with *labour market disadvantage*. It is this focus on labour market disadvantage which distinguishes the classification outlined in this report from other more general classifications of disadvantage / deprivation at the local (micro) area scale encompassing a broader range of indicators.

There is no universally agreed 'best' method of classifying areas, and there is no single measure of labour market disadvantage. In this project two complementary techniques were used for classifying areas:

- *a priori* classification - the 805 wards identified as suffering severe labour market disadvantage were classified into five *quintile groups*
- *cluster analysis* classification - the 805 wards identified as suffering severe labour market disadvantage were grouped into seven *clusters*.

Here the main emphasis is on the seven-cluster classification, and the identification of its key strengths and weaknesses.

The main *strengths* of the cluster analysis classification technique and hence of the seven-cluster classification described in this report are that:

- it incorporates various *dimensions* of labour market disadvantage rather than focusing on a single indicator
- it captures the different ways in which various ingredients *combine* to make up labour market disadvantage
- it replicates the *variety* and *diversity* of different experiences of local areas across the various dimensions of labour market disadvantage.

Comparisons with other indicators / indices of more general disadvantage reveal positive associations between labour market disadvantage and other types of disadvantage. They also show that the more general-purpose composite indices of disadvantage fail to capture the full variety of experience of labour market disadvantage at the local scale - and so are of more limited relevance to labour market analysts.

The *weaknesses* of the seven-cluster classification are that:

- it is only as robust as the data on which it based - and there is limited good quality data available at the local (particularly the ward) scale - data limitations mean that the researcher is constrained to use those indicators which are available, rather than being able to use those ideally desired
- it is specific to a particular snapshot in time and to the range of classificatory indicators input into the cluster analysis.

It is also appropriate to issue a number of '*health warnings*' regarding the classification:

- it is one of a number of possible classifications - it is *a* local classification of labour market disadvantage, rather than *the* local classification of labour market disadvantage
- it is a classification of local *areas* of severe labour market disadvantage, but not all of the people in these areas suffer labour market disadvantage and neither do the areas included in the classification cover all disadvantaged people.

Much of the data on which the classification is based was taken from the 1991 Census of Population. The Census of Population remains the most comprehensive source of socio-economic information at the local scale. Unfortunately, the Census is taken only once every ten years. At the time of writing these data are already over four years old. Over the passage of time it is possible that the classification will no longer represent the pattern of variation at the local scale. This prompts the following questions:

- how unreliable does the classification become as time elapses?
- how can the classification be updated?

In response to the first question it is important to point out that the classification has highlighted some extremely stable divides in the British urban and regional system. Most of the deprived wards are located in areas which have been amongst the most deprived in Britain since the 1930s. These were also the areas which suffered most from the recession of the early 1980s, and have still not fully recovered. If the same exercise reported here was repeated in 2001 it seems likely that many of these same areas would be identified; for example, former coal-mining areas tend to retain their distinctive characteristics long after the demise of mining. On the other hand, labour market disadvantage is dynamic, and there is evidence that the pace of change in the British economy and society is increasing. The classification has highlighted some areas which have seen a marked decline in fortunes in recent years - most notably inner London. The implication is that with the passage of time the classification no longer incorporates change 'at the margins', but inherent stability within the system is such that the classification - in terms of general features and types of area - is very unlikely to become so out-dated as to become unreliable.

While the indicators based on Census of Population data can only be comprehensively updated every ten years, it would be possible to use a variety of estimation techniques to update some of these indicators using more up-to-date information relating to larger areas (such as local authority districts). However, in some instances this involves 'speculative' assumptions and the quality of the data output is questionable. Local data from the Labour Force Survey (available from a local authority district database from 1996) could be used in making estimates of some indicators.

The ethnic composition of the population can be projected forward by 'ageing' the population in 1991 forward and making assumptions about migration, births and deaths by ethnic group. Migration is the most difficult component to estimate, but minority ethnic groups tend to remain in the same broad areas of the country.

Those elements based on JUVOS data may be updated more easily. The unemployment data from JUVOS is produced monthly, and hence the wards included in the first stage of

the screening process could be regularly updated with new unemployment and long-term unemployment rates, calculated using ward-level annual population estimates and economic activity rates linked to a regional economic activity projection model. Companies such as CACI already produce ward-level economic activity estimates and population estimates, while OPCS also has plans to produce ward-level annual population estimates.

6.2 Using the classification

The seven-cluster classification distinguishes different types of labour market disadvantage manifest in different types of area. It may be used by researchers / policy analysts in a variety of ways. A number of possible examples are outlined below.

Identification of areas for 'spatial targeting'

A wide range of policy initiatives have been utilised in order to mitigate extreme disadvantage - at individual and area scales. 'Spatial targeting' has been recognised as having an important role to play, because a person's labour market experiences have been shown to be affected not just by *who* they are, but *where* they are (White, 1983; Green and Owen, 1989). A key feature of urban regeneration policy is the targeting of resources at (often increasingly tightly) defined geographical areas - for example, a few wards within a local authority district (Nevin and Shiner, 1995).

The classifications of wards may be used to identify areas suffering extreme labour market disadvantage which may be prime candidates for 'spatial targeting'.

Tailoring of policy initiatives

Many policy initiatives have adopted a 'blanket' approach - in which the same policy instruments have been used across geographical areas with rather different characteristics, irrespective of dissimilarities in the nature of disadvantage suffered. Such a lack of focus may result not only in a waste of resources, but also in specific problems evident in some local areas remaining unaddressed.

The quintile group and cluster analysis classifications presented in this report show that there are different ingredients making up labour market disadvantage at the ward level not only within individual regions (as indicated in the regional profiles presented in section 3.4), but also within individual local authority districts. Hence, it may be appropriate to use the classification to inform the tailoring of policy initiatives to different circumstances / experiences of labour market disadvantage in different local areas within the same region / district. In this regard, it would be useful for TECs / LECs, local authorities and others to use other local information - for example, that gathered from local surveys, etc - alongside the contextual information from the classification.

Informing local research

Local organisations (such as TECs, LECs, local authorities, voluntary organisations and other bodies participating in local partnerships) may benefit from using the classifications to inform further research. For example, the classifications may provide the context for in-depth case studies or further analysis of specific aspects of labour market disadvantage (for example, the labour market situations of particular ethnic groups, young people, older

men, etc) in specific neighbourhoods.

Transferring experiences

Much emphasis is placed on the evaluation of specific policies / initiatives. Given constraints on resources, it is often the case that such initiatives are piloted / funded in only a few areas. However, the lessons emerging - both the successes and the failures - from such evaluations may be of more general relevance.

The classifications of labour market disadvantage may be used to assess the extent and nature of similarities between areas which have been the focus of particular policy initiatives. An initiative which has been successful in a particular local context in one part of the country may stand a better chance of being replicated successfully in a similar local area in a different region, rather than in a local area with a rather different profile of labour market disadvantage in the same region. Likewise, at the intra-regional scale the classifications may be used to identify 'comparator' wards for sharing the lessons of transferable policy initiatives

Exploring diversity

The classifications are of use in aiding labour market intelligence at the regional and local scales by highlighting the diversity of the experience of labour market disadvantage at the local scale. For example, the classifications could be used to inform sampling strategies - ensuring that local surveys cover samples of the population within wards from different groups 'representative' of different types of labour market disadvantage. In some instances the specific labour market disadvantage focus of the classifications presented in this report may be much more appropriate than more general geodemographic classifications (for example, ACORN, MOSAIC, etc).

To aid such use by practitioners and other researchers, a list of wards (by local authority district within county within region) included in the classification - together with the relevant quintile group and cluster codes - is presented in Appendix 9.

Putting individuals in context

Using postcoded records - from administrative and management information systems, from databases holding information on benefits, training, etc, and from surveys - it is possible to derive a ward code¹. This ward code can then be linked to the classifications of wards presented in this report. In this way it is possible to identify the type of environment (in terms of labour market disadvantage) in which particular individuals live.

A range of simple and multivariate analyses could be undertaken using such data. For example, it would be possible to:

- assess success rates for different types of training, jobclubs, etc, in contrasting environments of labour market disadvantage / advantage
- determine how many of the participants on various training schemes / other initiatives are from areas suffering the most severe labour market disadvantage
- measure and compare the participation rates of individuals with specific characteristics in schemes, initiatives, etc, in local areas characterised by different types of labour market disadvantage

- compare the changing likelihood of unemployment in different types of disadvantaged area

(These examples represent just some of the possibilities.)

When using the classification it should be remembered that the seven clusters cover 805 wards, and that some of these clusters have a distinctive regional distribution. Moreover, some population sub-groups of interest to researchers and policy analysts (notably minority ethnic groups) also display an uneven geographical distribution. Hence, it is important to ensure that disaggregations used are not so fine as to jeopardise the robustness (and meaningfulness) of the results. As a general rule, the larger (and by implication the less disaggregated) the sub-group of interest, and the more even the geographical distribution of that sub-group, the greater the robustness of the analyses.

Notes

1. Links can be made by means of a postcode to ward directory.

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Appendix 1: Generating data at the ward scale

This appendix describes the complexities of generating a consistent data set covering the whole of Great Britain at the local scale. The inconsistencies of the various data sources used, and the geographical areas for which data were collected, have made it necessary to make extensive use of estimation techniques. The context in which these have been used, and the technical details of the methods adopted, are briefly described.

A1.1 Problems with the geographical base for the project

Background: This project aims to identify geographical areas of disadvantage (at the micro level), using the available spatially disaggregated data sets. Local labour market measures used in this project were derived either from Census of Population data, or from JUVOS data (for example, long-term unemployment). Both sources produce data for small areas: in the case of the Census, electoral wards, postcode sectors and enumeration districts, and in the case of JUVOS, electoral wards and postcode sectors.

Areal inconsistencies: Since both Census and JUVOS data are available for 'wards', it may be thought that these can be adopted as the common spatial framework for analyses using both sets of data. However, the actual situation is not so simple, since:

- Ward boundaries change over time. Ward boundaries changed in all local authority districts in Wales between 1981 and 1991 (mainly in mid-decade) and in more than 70 districts in England, though the "wards" used by the Scottish Census (which are actually aggregations of postcode sectors to fit into district boundaries) remained constant over the decade.
- The 'wards' used by the JUVOS are not the same as those used by the Census of Population. Ward-level unemployment and employment statistics are compiled for electoral wards which are 'current' at the time of collection, and their geography is thus affected by the periodic boundary changes which take place. Thus, the 1989 Census of Employment uses the ward boundaries as they existed in 1989 as the areal framework for small area statistics, and these areas are not necessarily the same as those in existence in 1991. This problem is further compounded by the fact that maps or digital boundaries which would enable the relationships of ward boundaries at different points in time to Census ward boundaries to be derived are not readily available.

Fortunately, NOMIS also makes DFEE data available for 1981 Census wards (the 'frozen' ward framework for NOMIS from the early 1990s to 1995), which means that the problems of linking JUVOS data for current wards to Census data can be avoided, *in England and Wales*. Unemployment data for 1991 Census wards were not available via NOMIS during the duration of the project.

The estimation procedure for data in England and Wales: For England and Wales, the problem is therefore to convert JUVOS unemployment data for 1981 Census wards to a 1991 Census ward spatial framework, in order to link it with Census data. The procedure adopted was as follows (taking the long-term unemployment indicator as an example):

- First, long-term unemployment data were extracted for wards from the quarterly age and duration data set on NOMIS, covering the four quarters of 1991, which were averaged.
- Second, a look-up table has been created which re-orders data extracted via NOMIS into the order used by the 1981 Census. This was applied to the long-term unemployment data, to prepare it for the next stage of the estimation procedure.
- Third, using a list which shows how 1991 Census enumeration districts are related to 1981 Census wards¹, it has proved possible (since enumeration districts nest into wards) to estimate a set of factors which measure the share of each 1981 Census ward which falls into each 1991 Census ward. Thus, if there was no change, these factors would show 100 per cent of the population of a 1981 ward being within the corresponding ward in 1991, while if it was evenly split between two wards, these factors would identify which 1991 wards which should each receive half of the population of the 1981 ward.
- Fourth, these factors were applied to the long-term unemployment data for 1981 wards, and the data re-aggregated into 1991 ward boundaries.
- Fifth, the resulting data set were then merged with the Census data for 1991 wards.
- Sixth, in the 1991 Census Local Base Statistics, in order to protect confidentiality, data for a ward are suppressed where the ward population is below 1000, or where there are fewer than 320 households. The data for the ward are not lost, but 'exported' to a neighbouring ward. In order to make the linkage between DFEE and Census data as accurate as possible, this procedure was replicated for the long-term unemployment indicators extracted using NOMIS.

Scottish geographies: A further set of problems affect Scotland. In Scotland, the 1981 wards used by NOMIS are 'true' electoral wards (as they existed in 1984, it is believed), rather than the 'pseudo-sectors' used by the 1981 Census and the 1991 Census for Local Base Statistics. 'Pseudo sectors' are actually aggregates of postcode sectors, constrained to fit within local authority district boundaries (true postcode sectors cross these boundaries). In order to compile JUVOS unemployment data for Census pseudo-sectors, it is necessary to calculate the relationship between the two areal frameworks. This was done using the Output Area to Higher Area 'lookup table' defined by the Scottish Office, which details the population in each Output Area (the smallest area for which Census data are produced) and the pseudo-sectors, wards and other areas in which each is located. It was thus possible to calculate the percentage of the population of each ward living within each pseudo-sector, and then apply these factors to the unemployment data for each ward.

A further complication is introduced by the small differences between the wards used by NOMIS for unemployment data in Scotland, and the electoral wards used by the 1991 Census, and hence included in the Output Area to Higher Area lookup table. A further stage of the estimation procedure thus converted unemployment data to a 1991 Census ward base, before conversion to a pseudo-sector base.

A1.2 A solution to the problem of inconsistencies between the 'geographies' for England & Wales and Scotland

Introduction: The difficulties of integrating areas in Scotland into the analysis were extensively discussed with Steering Group members. The degree of error introduced into the data through the complex estimation procedure was compounded by uncertainty over the reliability of the Output Area to Higher Area lookup table available to the academic sector. Resource constraints meant that it was not possible for the researchers to access the most up-to-date version of the lookup table. The main purpose in adopting a pseudo-sector areal framework in Scotland was in order to enable 1991 Census Local Base Statistics to be used. However, following subsequent discussions with government statisticians, it was decided that the best solution was to adopt 1991 electoral wards as the areal framework for the project in Scotland, rather than pseudo-postcode sectors, since the former Employment Department had purchased Small Area Statistics (SAS) in Scotland, and all the Census classificatory indicators used by the project could be derived from SAS data.

Advantages and disadvantages of adopting a ward framework in Scotland:

Advantages:

- Electoral wards are the same areas (with minor differences) as those used for the monthly unemployment count in Scotland
- Thus, the need to apply conversion factors to unemployment data is avoided
- Electoral wards are named (unlike pseudo sectors) thus providing enhanced geographical understanding.
- A number of pseudo-sectors are small and oddly shaped, resulting from the truncation of postcode sectors at district boundaries; while there are more wards than pseudo sectors - and they can be very small in urban areas - their boundaries more clearly reflect the settlement geography.

Disadvantages:

- From the 1991 Census, only Small Area Statistics, and not Local Base Statistics, are available for these areas; this means that less detail is available for many indicators (for example, economic activity by age)
- Special Workplace Statistics are not available for wards in Scotland
- There are no reliable digital boundaries² available for these areas (at the time of writing).

Estimation of data for wards in Scotland:

- There are 1,237 electoral wards in Scotland (compared to 1,002 pseudo sectors), giving a total of 10,764 wards for Great Britain. Regional Electoral Divisions are equivalent to electoral wards in the Islands Region.
- Though most electoral wards in 1991 were the same as the 1984 wards used for collection of monthly unemployment data, there were significant differences in Gordon district, and here data had to be estimated. In the absence of any information upon which more accurate estimates could be made, Department of Employment wards were matched with Census wards on the basis of their names. Where Department of Employment wards appeared to have merged by 1991, their data were added together. Where wards appeared to have split (from a comparison of names in the two sets), the data were simply divided equally among the new

wards involved.

- There were also some instances of different ordering of wards between the Census and the NOMIS unemployment data sets to be taken into account; most notably in the Irvine area.

A1.3 Generation of the additional indicators

A number of additional Census indicators were derived for the classification of wards identified in the 'screening' process. These can be represented in terms of both the Local Base Statistics and the less detailed Small Area Statistics. Two journey-to-work indicators were also derived. In England and Wales, no further estimation was necessary.

Derivation of data for Scotland:

- The two indicators derived from the Special Workplace Statistics presented particular problems in Scotland. Special Workplace Statistics (SWS) data are only available for pseudo postcode sectors in Scotland, and thus it was necessary to estimate data for electoral wards.
- This was achieved through a 'pro-rating' procedure. The percentage of the population of each pseudo postcode sector falling into each electoral ward was calculated by using the Output Area (the smallest area for which Census data is produced in Scotland) to Higher Area look-up table. These percentages were then applied to counts from the SWS data in order to create an equivalent data set for electoral wards, and the percentage of shorter- and longer-distance commuters calculated from the pro-rated counts.

The additional NOMIS indicators:

- The set of indicators used for the classification included three new NOMIS indicators:
 - the median duration of completed unemployment spells
 - the percentage of the unemployed who had been registered for unemployment benefit for more than 6 months
 - the percentage of the unemployed who had been registered for unemployment benefit for 2 years and over.
- These indicators were slightly modified relative to the original specification. Due to the high cost of generating annual averages for all 10,764 wards, all three indicators were calculated for *July 1994* only.
- These indicators were extracted for the NOMIS *1981Deward* areal framework, and hence in Scotland their translation onto an electoral ward basis involved only the limited re-ordering and re-allocation in Gordon district described above.
- However, in England and Wales, the 1981 ward-level data had to be firstly converted to the 1991 ward geography, and then data for 1991 wards suppressed in the Census data set had to be 'exported' to neighbouring wards in the same manner as the Census. The numbers unemployed, those unemployed for over 6 months and those unemployed for 2 years or more were all pro-rated from a 1981 ward areal framework. The percentages unemployed more than 6 months and over two years

- were then calculated from the pro-rated data.
- The estimation of median durations for 1991 Census wards was more complex than for the long-term unemployment percentages, since this was a ratio indicator. The solution adopted was to calculate a weighted average of the median where it had to be split or where two wards had to be added together, using the unemployment count as the weight.

Notes

1. Daniel Dorling and colleagues from the University of Newcastle have, as part of a Joseph Rowntree Foundation funded project, produced a list which shows how 1991 Census enumeration districts are related to 1981 Census wards. They have made this list available to the academic community.
2. 'Digital' boundaries are boundaries in machine-readable format which can be used in computer mapping.

Appendix 2: Classificatory indicators

The indicators of labour market disadvantage used in the *screening process* are detailed in Table A2.1. These classificatory indicators may be divided into three sub-sets:

- screening indicators;
- direct indicators of labour market disadvantage;
- : less direct indicators of labour market disadvantage - many identify groups 'at risk' of disadvantage.

Table A2.1: Key to classificatory indicators

No.	mnemonic	description
Screening indicators		
A1	UR	unemployment rate
A2	NONEMPPM	non-employment rate - males 25-54
A3	LTUP	long-term unemployment proportion
A4	LTUR	long-term unemployment rate
Direct indicators of labour market disadvantage		
B1	UR1624	unemployment rate 16-24
B2	GS1624	% of econ. act. on govt scheme 16-24
B3	MUR	male unemployment rate
B4	FUR	female unemployment rate
B5	MINACT1624	% males 16-24 econ. inact. (not students)
B6	MINACT2544	% males 25-44 econ. inact. (not students)
B7	MINACT4564	% males 45-64 econ. inact. (not students)
B8	FINACT1624	% females 16-24 econ. inact. (not students)
B9	FINACT2544	% females 25-44 econ. inact. (not students)
B10	FINACT4559	% females 45-59 econ. inact. (not students)
B11	EANOEARN	% households 1 or more econ. act. but no earners
B12	MEDUNEMP	median duration completed unemployment spells 1994
B13	LGUNEMP	% unemployed who unemployed >6 months
B14	VLUNEMP	% unemployed who unemployed >24 months
Less direct indicators / groups 'at risk' of labour market disadvantage		
C1	NOSTAY	% 17 year olds not in full-time education
C2	NHQ1829	% 18-29 years without higher level qualifications
C3	NHQ3044	% 30-44 years without higher level qualifications
C4	NHQ45PA	% 45-59/64 years without higher level qualifications
C5	LTI	% 16-59/64 years with limiting long-term illness
C6	PSICK	% 16-59/64 years permanently sick
C7	NOEARN	% households with no earners
C8	NEVWORK	% residents who have never worked
C9	SCIV	% residents in social class IV
C10	SCV	% residents in social class V

Appendix 3: Listing of wards output from the screening process

REGION, District, Ward	ClusterQuintileScore	no. group	REGION, District, Ward	ClusterQuintileScore	no. group	REGION, District, Ward	ClusterQuintileScore	no. group
SOUTH-EAST			King's Lynn and West			Islington		
Milton Keynes			NDFLynn North	3	3	182	AFBarnsbury	5
DAFEaton	3	2	Norwich			141	AFBunhill	1
Brighton			NFFGhenderson			151	AFCCanbury East	140
GZFKing's Cliff	5	1	NFFJMancroft	6	1	141	AFCCanbury West	
GZFDMarine	5	2	NFFKile Cross				AFDECLerkenwell	
GZFMoulsecomb			Waveney				APFGillespie	
GZFHQueen's Park			QYFLKirkley				APFGhighbury	
GZFRRegency			LONDON				APFHilthview	
GZFSSeven Dials			Camden				APFHillmarton	
HASTINGS			ABFECamden				APFHillrise	
HEFDCastle			ABFFCastlehaven				APFHolloway	
HEFCCentral St. Leonards			ABFGospel Oak				APFJunction	
Hove			ABFMGrafton				APFNMillmay	
HCFABrunswick and Adelaide			ABFRHolborn				APFQuadrant	
Havant			ABFSKilburn				APFSt. George's	
JKFBondfields	5	2	ABFTKing's Cross				APFSt. Mary	
JKFNWarren Park			ABFUPriory				APFSussex	
Portsmouth	5	3	ABFRegent's Park				APFTornhill	
JMFACHarles Dickens			ABFYST. Pancras				APFTollington	
Southampton			ABFZSomers Town				Kensington and Chelsea	
JFFBargate			Hackney				ACFBVondale	2
JFFMSt. Lukes			ACFABrownwood				ACFGColville	
South Wight			ACFBCatham				AGFEaris Court	
KZFKSandown			ACFCLissold				AGFGolborne	
Ashford			ACFDDalston				AGFWS. Charles	
LCQOStanhope	3	2	ACFEde Beauvoir				AGFSouth Stanley	
Gravesham			ACFFEastdown				Lambeth	
LHFNiverside			ACFHHagerton				AHFAAngell	
Rochester upon Medway			ACFJHomerton				AHFBishop's	
LKFTown			ACFKings Park				AHFDClapham Town	
Shepway			ACFKLeabridge				AHFErrdale	
LMFCFolkestone Central			ACFLMoorfields				AHFEGipsy Hill	
LMFFolkestone East			ACFMNew River				AHFEGherne Hill	
Swale			ACFNNorth Defoe				AHFHKnight's Hill	
LNFEastern	7	2	ACFNNorthfield				AHEUarkhall	
LNFSheerness East			ACFNNorthfield				AHEKoval	
LNFSheerness West			ACFQNorthwood				AHFLPrince's	
Thanet			ACFQueensbridge				AHFNSt. Martin's	
LPPFCentral Eastcliff	5	3	ACFRectory				AHFPStokewell	
LPPKethelbert			ACFSouth Defoe				AHFStreatham Hill	
LPPNNewington			ACFUSpringfield				AHFStratford Hill	
LPPNNorthdown Park			ACFWVictoria				AHFThulose Hill	
LPPFier			ACFXWenlock				AHFVassall	
Oxford			ACFYWestdown				Lewisham	
POPST. Clement's			ACFZWick				AJFABellingham	
EASTERN			Hammersmith and Fulham				AJFADrake	
Luton			ADFAAddison				AJFJVevelyn	
DJFABiscot			ADFFCollege Park and Old Oak				AJFLGrinling Gibbons	
DJFEBallow			ADFGComingham				AJFNHither Green	
North Bedfordshire			ADFGibbs Green				AJFOywell	
DLFXQueens Park			ADFYWhite City and Shepherds Bush				AJFSMarlowe	
Peterborough			ADFZMornmolt				AJFTPepps	
EGFCentral			Haringey				AJGASydenham East	
EGFDogsthorpe			AEFCBowers Park				AJGCGWhitefoot	
EGFEast			AEFDBruce Grove				Newham	
Southend-on-Sea			AEFEColeraine				AKFABeckton	
HSPFWilson			AEFFCrouch End				AKFCCanning Town and Grange	
Tendring			AEFHGreen Lanes				AKFDCastle	
HTFKGolf Green			AEFHGreen Lanes				AKFECentral	
HTGCSt. James			AEFHarringay				AKFForest Gate	
HTGEST. Marys			AEFHHigh Cross				AKFForest House and Silvertown	
Thurrock			AEFHHornsey Central				AKFForest Gate	
HUPPrilbury			AEFHHornsey Vale				AKFJHudsons	
Great Yarmouth			AEFONoel Park				AKFKKensington	
NCFEClaydon			AEFRPark				AKFLLittle Ilford	
NCFELichfield and Cobholm			AEFSSeven Sisters				AKFMManor Park	
NCFMaggalen West			AEFSouth Hornsey				AKFNMonaga	
NCFNelson			AEFSouth Tottenham				AKFNNew Town	
NCFRegent			AEFWTottenham Central				AKFOrdance	
			AEFWMite Hart Lane				AKFPark	
			AEFZWoodside					

REGION, District, Ward	ClusterQuintileScore	no. group	REGION, District, Ward	ClusterQuintileScore	no. group	REGION, District, Ward	ClusterQuintileScore	no. group
AKESplaistow	5	1	ATFKilburn	150	5	GAFGHam	6	2
AKETraishet	5	2	ATFTWaplesbury	153	5	GAFUKeyham	6	2
AKFUST.Stephens	3	1	ATFZRoundwood	152	2	GAFKMount Gould	3	3
AKFWSouth	3	2	ATGAST.Andrew's	141	5	GAFRSt.Peter	3	3
AKEXStratford	3	2	ATGBST.Raphael's	154	2	GAFUSStoke	5	2
AKFYUpton	5	1	ATGCStonebridge	166	3	GAFUSutton	5	1
AKGZWall End	2	2	ATGHWilllesdon Green	154	5	GAFWorabay	5	1
AKGAWest Ham	2	2	ATGIFieldway	154	5	GAFWorwood	5	1
AKHAWark	2	2	ATGIRailing	154	5	GAFWorridge	5	2
ALFAAAbbey	2	2	ATFCDormers Wells	154	2	GEGCWestward Ho	5	2
ALFCBarset	2	2	ATFHHeathfield	154	2	Bournemouth	5	2
ALFDRellenden	2	2	ATFMRNorthcote	154	2	GGFBoscombe West	5	2
ALFEBRicklayers	2	2	ATFIField	154	2	GGFDEast Cliff	5	2
ALFEBrowning	2	2	ATFFCraig Park	169	2	GGFOWallisdown	5	2
ALFGBrunswick	2	2	ATVRLatimer	171	5	GGFSWest Cliff	5	2
ALFBurgess	2	2	ATVWGeir Hall	183	5	Weymouth and Portland	5	2
ALFKCathedral	2	2	ATVGreenwich	166	2	GPFAMelcombe Regis	5	1
ALFKChaucer	2	2	AZFBArsenal	177	3	Gloucester	5	1
ALFMCosort	2	2	AZFBurrage	188	3	JAFEBarton	5	1
ALFFFaraday	2	2	AZFBCharlton	185	3	JAFWWestgate	3	5
ALFQFriary	2	2	AZFKSynham	179	5	Sedgemoor	3	5
ALFRMiddle	2	2	AZFKLyndon	169	5	QCFPHamp	3	5
ALFSLynchurst	2	2	AZFNHerbert	141	5	Taunton Deane	3	5
ALFVNewington	2	2	AZFNKeddale	181	5	QEFRTaunton Halcon	3	5
ALFURiverside	2	2	AZFSMiddle Park	188	5	Thamesdown	3	5
ALFWRotherhithe	2	2	AZFUNightingale	172	5	SCFNPark	3	5
ALFZSt.Giles	2	2	AZFYRectory Field	160	6	SCFWWhitworth	3	5
ALGAbthe Lane	2	2	AZGSt.Alfage	177	6	West Midlands	3	5
ALGBWaverley	2	2	AZGSt.Mary's	188	3	Birmingham	3	5
Tower Hamlets	2	2	AZGHThamesmead Moorings	185	3	CNFBArley Green	3	5
AMFABlackwall	2	2	AZGMWest	172	3	CNFBEdgbaston	3	5
AMFBow	2	2	Merton	166	3	CNFJFox Hollies	3	5
AMFCBromley	2	2	BPFITLaverder	181	5	CNFLHandsworth	3	5
AMFDEast India	2	2	Waltham Forest	188	5	CNFKings Norton	3	5
AMFEGrove	2	2	BKFAcann Hall	185	5	CNFKingstanding	3	5
AMFFHoly Trinity	2	2	BKFCathall	179	5	CNFSywood	3	5
AMFGLansbury	2	2	BKFKHigham Hill	169	5	CNFWNechells	3	5
AMPHLimehouse	2	2	BKFMHoe Street	141	5	CNGBSandwell	3	5
AMFJMillwall	2	2	BKFLeyton	150	5	CNGBSmall Heath	3	5
AMFKPark	2	2	South-West	150	5	CNGBSmall Heath	3	5
AMFLRedcoat	2	2	Bath	150	5	CNGBSparksbrook	3	5
AMFMS.Dunstan's	2	2	DCFAAAbbey	150	5	CNGBStockland Green	3	5
AMFNSt.James	2	2	DCFMWerton	196	5	CNGBWashwood Heath	3	5
AMFNSt.Katherine's	2	2	Bristol	172	5	CNGWoolley	3	5
AMFST.Mary's	2	2	DDFAshley	172	5	Coventry	3	5
AMFShadwell	2	2	DDFNIlwood	150	5	CQPBInley and Willenhall	3	5
AMFSpitalfields	2	2	DDFLawrence Hill	150	5	CQPFoleshill	3	5
AMFUWeavers	2	2	DDGWhitchurch Park	150	5	CQPFHenley	3	5
Wandswoth	2	2	Woodspring	150	5	CQFKRadford	3	5
ANFHLatchmere	2	2	DHGCWeston-Super-Mare Ellenborough	167	5	COPLSt.Michael's	3	5
ANFMQueenstown	2	2	DHGEWeston-Super-Mare South	167	5	Dudley	3	5
ANFNRoehampton	2	2	Carrick	167	5	CEFCCastle and Priory	3	5
Westminster, City of	2	2	EYFLPenwerris	167	5	CRFONetherton and Woodside	3	5
APGChurch Street	2	2	Kerrier	167	5	CRFWSSt.James's	3	5
APFHarrow Road	2	2	EZFCCamborne North	167	5	CRFASSt.Thomas's	3	5
APFMLancaster Gate	2	2	EZFCCamborne South	167	5	Sandwell	3	5
APFSQueen's Park	2	2	EZEDCamborne West	167	5	CSFFriar Park	3	5
APFVWestbourne	2	2	EZFIlloggan South	167	5	CSFHGreat Bridge	3	5
Barking and Dagenham	2	2	EZFRedruth North	167	5	CSFJGreets Green and Lyng	3	5
AQFAAAbbey	2	2	Fenwith	167	5	CSFKHateley Heath	3	5
AQFGGascoigne	2	2	FBFGPenance East	163	5	CSFNOIdbury	3	5
AQFRThames	2	2	FBFKPenance West	163	5	CSFQPrinces End	3	5
Bexley	2	2	FBFSt.Ives North	163	5	CSFSt.Pauls	3	5
Brent	2	2	North Devon	163	5	CSFTSmethwick	3	5
ATPBRonsbury Park	2	2	FZFMIlfracombe Central	163	5	CSFUSoho and Victoria	3	5
ATPFCarlton End	2	2	Plymouth	163	5	CSFWTipton Green	3	5
ATPCHurch End	2	2	GAFABudshead	163	5	CSFWWednesbury North	3	5
ATPCKicklewood	2	2						
ATPMarlesden	2	2						
ATPNKensal Rise	2	2						

REGION, District, Ward		ClusterQuintileScore REGION, District, Ward		ClusterQuintileScore REGION, District, Ward		ClusterQuintileScore REGION, District, Ward	
no. group	no. group	no. group	no. group	no. group	no. group	no. group	no. group
CSGAWest Bromwich Central	MMFCBeaumont Leys	5	3	172			
Solihull	MMFCCastle	5	5	237			
CFPCChelsley Wood	MMFCNew Parks	5	5	155			
CFPFordbridge	MMFCNorth Braunstone	5	3	164			
CFPSSmith's Wood	MMFUSafiron	5	4	201			
Walsall	MMFXSpinye Hill	3	7				
CUFBirchills Leamore	MMGCWest Humberstone	3	6	153			
CUFBiakemall	Boston	5	1	143			
CUFFBloxwich East	MSDFPenside	2	4	207			
CUFJDarlaston South	East Lindsey	3	2	198			
CUFMPalfrey	MPDChapel St. Leonards	3	2	164			
CUFQPLEck	MFRingoidmells	2	7	172			
CUFRSt. Matthew's	MFRWablethorpe	5	3	186			
Wolvezhampton	MTGEST Clements	5	3	192			
CFWABILston East	MTGKScarborough	3	2	173			
CFWBILston North	MTGPSutton and Trusthorpe	5	4	208			
CFWELakenhall	MTGYWinthorpe	3	4	216			
CFWEast Park	Lincoln	6	3	171			
CFWFettingshall	MUFAAbbey	3	3	186			
CFWGRaisley	MUFHMinster	5	3	192			
CFWHealth Town	MUPKPark	3	2	173			
CFWKLW Hill	South Keaveen	5	4	208			
CFWQST. Peter's	MYFEArlesfield	3	4	216			
The Wrekin	West Lindsey	6	3	171			
QAFARleston	MZFCainsborough East	3	6	153			
QAFULangley	Northampton	6	1	143			
QAGHWoodside	NMPEDallington and Kings Heath	3	3	157			
Canook Chase	Ashfield	3	3	143			
CGFDBroomhill	Basestlaw	3	2	150			
East Staffordshire	PGBNHodsock	5	4	205			
GHFWXoridge	PGDWorcksop North West	6	2	164			
GHFWVictoria	PGDWorcksop South East	6	2	164			
GHFWWateride	Mansfield	6	2	164			
Newcastle-under-Lyme	MPDCumberlands	6	2	164			
Staffordshire Moorlands	PFEGYbrook	6	2	164			
Stoke-on-Trent	PFMNNorthfield	3	4	198			
OPFDBrookhouse	PFQPLEasleyhill	6	2	164			
OPFRShelton	PKFR Ravensdale	3	5	215			
Muneaton and Bedworth	PKFRitchfield	7	5	215			
RMFECamp Hill	PLFLDevon	4	1	144			
EAST MIDLANDS	PMFBASpley	7	2	160			
Bolsover	PMFBESTWOOD Park	7	5	225			
FMFDBolesover Central	PMFFBilborough	6	2	151			
FMFPPScarcliffe North	PMFGBridge	3	5	218			
FMFRRShirebrook East	PMFJBulwell West	3	1	153			
FMFSSShirebrook North	PMFNForest	5	3	172			
FMFTShirebrook North-West	PMFPGreenwood	3	3	177			
FMFUSHirebrook South	PMFPLenton	5	2	194			
Chesterfield	PMFRManvers	3	3	177			
FMFJLowgates and Woodthorpe	PMFPPark	5	2	163			
FMFKMarham	PMFWRadford	2	4	194			
FMFLMidscroft	PMFYSt. Anne's	2	4	184			
FMFROther	PMGASTrelley	5	5	228			
FMFST. Helen's	PMGBTrent	5	4	202			
Darby	Rushcliffe	3	4	214			
FFFDabington	PNFPMusters	3	4	214			
FFFLDerwent	YORKSHIRE & HUMBERSIDE	5	3	177			
FFFNLitlithurch	Barnsley	5	3	177			
FFFSNormanton	CFBARdley	6	3	188			
FFPTOSmaston	CFCBathersley	3	3	188			
EWwash	CFCEBrierley	6	3	188			
FRPKilkeston North	CFPECudworth	6	3	188			
High Peak							
FSELGamesley							
North East Derbyshire							
FFPLEckington South							
FFPHElmewood and Heath							
FFPWRemishaw							
Leicester							

REGION, District, Ward	ClusterQuintileScore	no. group	REGION, District, Ward	ClusterQuintileScore	no. group	REGION, District, Ward	ClusterQuintileScore	no. group
DBFFHemsworth			BYFPDovecot	233	1	BNGCNewton Heath	233	5
DBFFSouth Kirkby			BYFQEverton	260	5	BNGDNorthenden	260	4
Boothferry			BYFRazakerley	186	3	BNGEOld Moat	186	3
KNFGGoole Central and South	1	149	BYFSGillmoss	212	4	BNGFRushome	212	1
KNFGGoole North-East	4		BYFTGraby	245	1	BNGSSharston	245	5
Cleethorpes			BYFMKensington	219	5	BNGSHalley Range	219	1
KFPACleethorpes Alexandra			BYFXMelrose	236	5	BNGKWoodhouse Park	236	4
KFECleethorpes North			BYFXNetherley	225	5	Oldham	225	5
KFPCLeethorpes Sidney			BYFZOld Swan	165	2	BPPAALexandra	183	3
KFPFLimingham Humber			BYGAFiction	175	2	BPFEColdhurst	191	3
East Yorkshire			BYGBPirrie	242	5	BPFJHollinwood	165	2
KQFGRidlington Quay South	4	140	BYGCSM Mary's	217	4	BPFKLees	153	5
Great Grimsby			BYGDSmithdown	259	1	BPFQST James	174	2
KTPAALexandra			BYGESpeke	191	5	BPFRT Marys	180	3
KTFBRadley	3	4	BYGFTuebrook	221	4	BPFWerneth	174	3
KTFCCarnforth	3	3	BYGGValley	264	5	Roche Dale	140	1
KTFGGilbey			BYGHVauxhall			BQFABAlderstone	168	2
KTFHainton			BYJWartbeck			BQFBRimrod and Deeplich	168	3
KIFLHumber	3	3	St Helens	167	3	BQFDCentral and Fallinge	168	2
KIFNNunthorpe	6	4	BZFCBroad Oak	187	6	BQFHEywood West	165	2
KIFSVictoria	3	5	BZFCOrange Park	238	5	BQFMiddleton Central	206	3
KIFXWillows			BZFKMarshall's Cross			BQFMiddleton West	153	3
Kingston Upon Hull			BZFKNewton West			BQFNNewbold	176	3
KWFGings			BZFLParr and Hardshaw			BQFTSmallbridge and Wardleworth	233	5
KWFHLonghill	6	2	BZFMQueen's Park	165	6	BRFBBlackfriars	205	4
KWFJMarfleet	1	5	BZFRThatto Heath	226	1	BRFKKersal	199	5
KWFKMayton	4	4	BZFSWest Sutton	193	6	BRFLLangworthy	211	7
KWFLNewington			Seston			BRFLittle Hulton	214	4
KWFLNoddle Hill	3	5	CAFEChurch	221	6	BRFLordsall	244	5
KWFPorchard Park	1	5	CAFFDerby	225	5	BRFPendleton	284	5
KWFPPickering			CAPHFord	206	3	BRFTWaste and Seedley	142	5
KWFRST Andrews	3	4	CAPLInnacre	148	6	BRFUWinton	196	3
KWFSSThroates	6	1	CAPMLitherland	172	2	BRFVStockport	171	6
KWFWUniversity	6	2	CAPMetherton	156	2	BSFBRinnington	180	2
Scunthorpe			CAPXTOrrell			BTFCAshton St. Peters'	171	6
KXFDerby West	6	2	CAPXT Oswald	179	3	BTFNHyde Godley	180	3
KXFCrosby Town North	3	3	Wizral	144	6	Trafford	171	6
KXFCrosby Town South	3	3	CBEBBidston			BUFBucklow	171	6
KXFFFrodingham South	6	2	CBFCBirkenhead			BUFEClifford	180	2
KXFNPark East			CBFEgerton			BUFTalbot	171	6
Scarborough			CBFLLeasow			Wigan	171	6
PCFBCastle			CBFPNew Brighton			BWFAAram	184	7
MERSYSIDE			CBFTSeacombe			BWFMince	180	6
Knowsley			CBFWTranmere			BWFTNorley	233	7
BXFACentril Farm	1	5	NORTH-WEST			BWFYHealey	233	7
BXFBCherryfield	1	5	Bolton	256	1	Chester	167	6
BXFDHalewood South	3	5	BLFBurnden	251	5	EJFFCollege	167	6
BXFEHalewood West	5	4	BLFCentral	232	3	EJFHDee Point	162	3
BXFFKirby Central	1	5	BLFKDerby	204	3	ELIEmere Port & Neston	156	3
BXFGKnowsley Park	5	5	BLFLFairworth	218	4	EMFCGrange	145	3
BXFLLongview	1	5	Manchester	256	1	EMFNStanlow	162	3
BXFNNorthwood	1	5	BNFAArdwick	255	5	EMFQWestminster	145	3
BXFPPage Moss	5	4	BNFBBaguley	216	5	EMRWolfverham	145	3
BXFLPark	5	3	BNFCBarlow Moor	179	3	ENFCBrookfields	190	5
BXFPrescot East	5	5	BNFDBenhill	175	5	ENFDCastlefields	146	6
BXPPRinceps	1	5	BNFESwick and Clayton	262	1	ENFJGrange	146	6
BXFRST Gabriels	5	5	BNFGBradford	231	5	ENFMHalton Brook	174	6
BXFSST Michaels	5	5	BNFKBurnage	221	5	ENFQKingsway	140	6
BXFTTower Hill	3	5	BNFLCharlestown	218	5	ENFSMurdishaw	151	6
BXFXWhiston South			BNFMChetham			ENFURiverside	164	5
BXFWWhitefield	5	4	BNFRCrumpsall	198	5	Vale Royal	179	3
Liverpool			BNFRFallowfield			ROGOver Two	179	3
BXFAAbercromby	2	4	BNFRSouth	202	2	WARington	178	3
BXFBAlburgh	5	2	BNFRHarpurhey	172	3	BRFEBewsey	178	3
BXFDAnfield	2	3	BNFWHulme	167	1	BRFEMHowley	178	3
BXFEArundel	1	5	BNFXLevenshulme	247	5			
BXFFBreckfield	5	2	BNFYLightbowne	156	5			
BXFGBroadgreen	5	2	BNFZLongsight	243	5			
BXFKClubmoor	5	4	BNGAMoss Side	205	4			
BYFLCounty	5	4						
BYFNDingle	5	4						

REGION, District, Ward ClusterQuintileScore REGION, District, Ward ClusterQuintileScore REGION, District, Ward ClusterQuintileScore

no. group	no. group	no. group	no. group
7	2	166	CJFCByker
3	3	181	CJFGElswick
			CJFHFawdon
			CJFJFenham
			CJFJFenton
6	2	152	CJFJFonkchester
2	4	207	CJFJFmoorside
3	3	188	CJFJSandyford
6	4	217	CJFJScotswood
6	1	160	CJFJWalker
			CJFJWest City
5	4	201	CJFJWingrove
5	5	239	CJGWCoolingston
			North Tyne
3	4	200	CKFDCarnton
3	5	216	CKFHowdon
3	3	182	CKEJLombenton
3	4	189	CKEJNiverside
3	5	236	CKEJWallsend
3	2	162	South Tyne
3	2	165	CLFPAAll Saints
			CLFJBeacon and Bents
			CLFJBeche
			CLFJBiddick Hall
			CLFJGleadon Park
			CLFJHfellgate and Hedworth
7	3	184	CLFJHarton
			CLFJHebburn South
7	2	169	CLFJHorsley Hill
3	5	215	CLFJMonkton
3	4	185	CLFJPrimrose
			CLFJRekenbyke
			CLFJTyne Dock and Simonside
3	3	165	CLFJWhiteleas
			Sunderland
			CMFACastletown
3	3	188	CMFBCentral
			CMFCCollery
			CMFDEppleton
3	2	148	CMFDFGirton
3	3	175	CMFHHendon
			CMFHPaillion
3	2	169	CMFLRyhope
4	3	187	CMFMSt Chad's
5	1	148	CMFSSouth Hylton
3	2	165	CMFTSouthwick
3	3	182	CMFUThornsey Close
			CMFWThornholme
5	1	141	CMFXTown End Farm
			Hartlepool
			ESFABrinkburn
5	3	182	ESFBBrus
3	3	170	ESFCDyke House
3	3	179	ESFJJackson
			ESFKOwton
			ESFLPark
			ESFNRossmere
			ESFPSt. Hilda
6	4	216	Langbaurch-On-Tees
5	4	216	EPFDCChurch Lane
			EPFJCoatham
5	1	161	EPFFDorranstown
1	5	222	EPFHEaston
7	3	191	EPHOrangetown
			EPHKirkleatham
			EPFNLoftus
			EPFNNewcomen
5	4	213	EPFTOverfields
5	4	200	EPFZSkimmingrove
			ETGASouth Bank
			Middlesbrough
			EUFBAyresome
			EUFBBeechfield
			EUFDBeechwood
			EUFEBerwick Hills
			EUFGEasterside
			EUFHGreenham
			EUFJGrove Hill
			EUFKHemlington
			EUFNRNorth Ormesby
			EUFNPallister
			EUFNPark End
			EUFXSt. Hilda's
			EUFYSouthfield
			EUFZStanton and Thornton
			EUGAThorntree
			EUGMWestbourne
			Stockton-on-Tees
			EWFBBlue Hall
			EWFCCharltons
			EWFGGrange
			EWFKHardwick
			EWFNManale
			EWFQ Mile House
			EWFRNewtown
			EWFParkfield
			EWFPortrack and Tillyry
			EWFRoseworth
			EWFSSt Aidan's
			EWGSTainby
			EWGVVictoria
			EWGJVillage
			Chester-le-Street
			GQFEChester West
			GQFGRange Villa
			GQFNPelton Fell
			GQFPPlawsworth
			Darlington
			GRFCentral
			GRFDCockerton West
			GRFEastbourne North
			GRGEastbourne South
			GRFNorthgate North
			GRFNorthgate South
			GRFXPark East
			Darwentwide
			GSFDBurnhope
			GSFGCathgate
			GSFJConsett South
			GSFKCornsay
			GSFLCraghead
			GSFPDipton
			GSFULeadgate
			GSFWSouth Moor
			GSFXSouth Stanley
			GSFYStanley Hall
			Durham
			GTFABearpark
			GTFEYivet
			GTFMGilesgate
			GTFRNew Brancepeth
			GTFRPealaw
			GTFWSheadforth
			Washington
			GUFDAwdon
			GUFDDead Hill
			GUFFDeneside
			GUFJEDen Hill
			GUFKHaswell
			GUFLLHigh Colliery
			GUFMHorden North
			GUFNHorden South

REGION, District, Ward	ClusterQuintileScore	no. group	REGION, District, Ward	ClusterQuintileScore	no. group	REGION, District, Ward	ClusterQuintileScore	no. group
GUPYSouth	170	7	SSFEBbw Vale North	147	5	TFEBBlackmill	212	7
GUPZSouth Hetton	175	7	SSMLamhilleth	174	4	TFECCaerau	217	7
GUCBThornley	175	7	SSFNantycyio	231	5	TFHCornelly	182	3
GUCBHeatley Hill	169	6	SSFSirhowy	152	7	TFELLlangeinor	141	7
Sodgesfield	171	3	SSFSix Bells	156	5	TFQMoria	198	7
GWFTSunnydale	143	4	SSFSTredegar Central and West	167	3	TFRNant-y-fyallon	181	7
GWFTThackley	170	3	Islwyn	178	7	TFSNant-y-Moel	151	7
Wear Valley	143	3	STFBargoed	228	1	Rhondda	144	7
GYFCCoundon	172	3	Newport	146	7	TFACwm Clydach	147	7
GYFDCoundon Grange	143	3	SWFAlway	181	4	TFACymmer	211	7
GYFHHenknowle	170	3	SWFDBettws	235	5	TFPCPerndale	239	7
GYFLSt. Helen's	172	3	SWFNPillgwenilly	184	5	TFEDLlwyn-y-pia	169	7
GYPFStanley	140	5	SWFPSingland	228	1	TFEMAerdy	147	7
GYPOTow Law	140	5	SWFStow Hill	140	2	TFGPen-y-graig	211	7
GYFSWheatbottom and Helmington Row	198	6	SWFSTredegar Park	146	7	TFHPorth	233	7
GYFTWillington East	147	6	Torzfaen	148	6	TFJUTrealaw	142	7
GYFUWillington West	140	6	SXFBElaevon	208	3	TFKTRerbert	150	7
GIRXWoodhouse Close	198	6	SXFUST.Cadocs and Penygarn	242	1	TFNFTylorstown	179	7
Ainwick	147	6	SXFYTrevelthin	175	6	TFPFYnyshir	188	7
NOFBalnwick Clayport	140	6	Aberconwy	146	7	TFQYstrad	168	7
Blyth Valley	147	6	SYFCBryn	208	3	Rhymney Valley	173	7
NSFBCowpen	143	5	Arfon	148	6	TFPAAbertargoed	229	7
NSFECroft	140	6	SZFCCadnant	148	6	TFPAbertyswg	202	7
NSFJIsabella	147	6	SZFGGarth	198	4	TFPCaber Valley	188	7
NSFKKitty Brewster	140	6	SZFHGerlan	242	1	TFDBargoed	173	7
NSFNplessey	147	6	SZFKUendre	175	6	TFEDDarran Valley	144	7
Castle Morpeth	147	6	SZFLIraael	147	6	TFEGGillfach	166	7
NPFAChevington	140	7	SZFLIlanillyfni	147	6	TFHHengoed	151	7
NPFGLynemouth	147	6	SZFUMarchoeg	148	6	TFHFMachen	229	7
Wansbeck	140	4	SZFUMenai (Ban)	148	6	TFHMaesywmer	202	7
NMFFCentral	147	6	SZFYGwen	148	6	TFHMoriah	179	7
NMFFChoppington	140	6	SZFEFeblig	198	4	TFHQNew Tredegar	188	7
NMFFCollege	147	6	SZGAPenisarwaun	242	1	TFSPontlottyn	168	7
NMFFHirst	140	6	SZGFTalysarn	175	6	TFST.Cattwg	144	7
NMFLNewbiggin East	147	6	Dwyfor	147	6	TFUST. James	166	7
NMFMNewbiggin West	140	6	TAFMLlanaelhaearn	147	6	TFXTir-Phil	151	7
NMFPNark	147	6	TAFYFllheli South	147	6	TFYTWyn Carno	229	7
NMFSleekburn	140	6	Meirionnydd	148	6	Taff-Ely	202	7
Wales	140	4	TFDBarmouth	148	6	TFFGillfach Goch	211	7
Delvyn	140	4	Ynys Mon-Isle of Anglesey	140	4	TFGGlyncoch	234	7
SGFXMold West	147	3	TCFAAberffraw	140	4	TFRHawthorn	179	7
Rhuddlan	147	3	TCFBAmwlch	140	4	TFKLIlan	156	7
SUFJRNyl East	202	3	TCFEBryngwan	178	6	TFMLlanbary	173	7
SUFNRhyl South West	173	3	TCFMHlyhead Town	185	7	TFORHydfeleen Central	146	7
SUFNRhyl West	140	3	TCFNKingsland	172	5	TFWRHydfeleen Lower	175	7
Wrexham Meilor	180	3	TCGBLondon Road	147	6	TUGDTrerest	163	2
SKFFCaia Park	147	3	TCGCMaeshyfyd	147	6	Cardiff	204	5
SKFNGwenfro	214	7	TCGEMoelfre	216	5	TFNFAAdamsdown	173	5
SKFGWersyllt North	140	6	TCGFMorawelon	145	6	TFNFBButetown	192	5
SKGHFlas Madoc	180	3	TCGJForthyfelin	185	7	TFNFCaerau	144	5
SKGKQueensway	140	6	TCGKRhosyr	145	6	TFNFCathays	175	5
Dinefwr	180	3	TCGMTudur	140	7	TFNGEly	146	5
SNPBBetws	147	3	Cynon Valley	140	7	TFNFKGrangetown	144	5
Llanelli	147	3	TFPBAberaman South	180	3	TFNFRllanrunney	175	5
SPFHgianymor	147	3	TFDCabercynon	140	5	TFNFRllanrhyd	146	5
SPFLIwynhendy	147	3	TFDFCwmbach	140	5	TFNFRllanrhyd	146	5
SPFYTyisha	140	6	TFDGHirwaun	140	7	TFNFRllanrhyd	146	5
Preseli Pembrokeshire	140	6	TFDMountain Ash East	186	3	Vale of Glamorgan	141	3
SOPMHakin	182	6	TFELPen-y-waun	250	5	TFPECStlelland	141	3
SOPMWilford Central and East	140	6	TFELPenhauwceiber	140	7	TFPECCourt	141	3
SOPMWilford North and West	140	6	TFEMPen-y-waun	140	7	TFPLGibbonsdown	162	3
SOPNYeland East	140	6	TFEArthyr Tydfil	142	6	TFQDulais East	169	3
SOPNYeland West	140	6	TFEBCyfartha	173	6	TFQKGrraigfeleen	177	7
South Pembrokeshire	150	6	TFEBCwllais	182	6	Neath	169	7
SRFNPembroke Dock Llanion	153	7	TFEDGurnos	140	7	TFRDBriton Ferry West	149	7
SRFQNPembroke Dock Penmar	140	6	TFEPNerthyr Vale	140	7	TFRSNeath South	199	7
SRFRPembroke Monkton	140	6	TFEPNerthyr Vale	140	7	TFRTonallwyn	169	7
Bisnau Gwent	140	6	TFEPNerthyr Vale	140	7	TFRESeven Sisters	199	7
SPFDCwm	140	6	TFEPNerthyr Vale	140	7	Port Talbot	199	7
SPFDCwm	140	6	TFEPLymouth	140	7	TFSDCymmer	199	7
SPFGCwmillery	140	6	TFEPLymouth	140	7	TFSEGLyncorrwg	199	7

REGION, District, Ward		ClusterQuintilesScore		REGION, District, Ward		ClusterQuintilesScore		REGION, District, Ward		ClusterQuintilesScore	
		no. group				no. group				no. group	
TSFCwvrfi	7	4	202	Aberdeen City	4	2	156	4116WOODLANDS	1	5	242
TSFKsandfields West	7	4	183	1503OLD ABERDEEN	4	2	156	4117PARTICK	2	1	143
Swansea	3	2	166	Caitness	7	4	2	4118ANDERSTON	4	4	198
TFfBonymaen	2	1	144	2118DW	150	12		4119SPRINGBURN	4	3	192
TFfHlandore	1	5	241	2123DW	12	6	2	4120ROBROYSTON	1	5	254
TFfRPenderry	1	5	263	Inverness	3	5	221	4121KEPPOCHHILL	1	5	222
TFfXTownhill	3	2	159	2201SOUTH KESSOCK	14	6	1	4122COWLAIRS	1	5	232
TFfXUplands	3	2	159	2202CARSE	140	6	1	4123ALEXANDRA PARK	4	4	201
Roos and Cromarty	4	4	199	2514DW	144	6	2	4124DENNIS TOWN	4	4	201
2514DW	4	4	147	Edinburgh City	4	2	156	4125CENTRAL	4	5	220
2808PRESTONFANS (WEST)	4	1	147	2907FILTON	3	5	229	4127BELVIDERE	1	5	237
2908MUIRHOUSE	4	5	219	2912FORT	4	3	168	4128CARNTYNE	4	5	250
2931NORTH HAILES	4	1	155	2932SOUTH HAILES	4	3	168	4129PARKHEAD	1	5	252
2936STENHOUSE	4	3	173	2942HOLYROOD	4	2	142	4130SHETLESTON	4	4	186
2948KAIMES	4	2	165	2961NIDDRIE	4	2	165	4131LEITHAMHILL	1	5	243
2962CRAIGMILLAR	4	2	163	Midlothian	1	5	231	4132RIDDIRIE	4	1	141
3009NEWTONGRANGE	3	3	164	3013EASTHOUSES/MAXFIELD	4	3	182	4133QUEENSLIE	1	5	247
West Lothian	6	5	225	3105BATHVILLE	4	1	147	4137GARTLOCH	1	5	244
3109BURNBRAE	4	1	140	Argyll and Bute	4	2	163	4138EASTERHOUSE	1	5	258
3209ISLAY (KILCHOMAN-KILDALTON)	3	1	147	3401WHITTECROOK	4	2	163	4140GOVAN	4	3	185
Clydebank	6	2	152	3402DALMUIR/CENTRAL	4	2	163	4141PENILEE	4	5	226
3403MUNTELOW	4	2	148	34051LINVALE/DRUMRY	4	1	147	4143MOSSPARK	4	5	242
3406KILBOWIE	4	5	235	3407KILBOWIE WEST	4	2	163	4144BELLHOUSTON	4	3	167
3408FAIFLEY SOUTH	7	4	199	3409FAIFLEY NORTH	6	4	200	4145POLLOCK	4	3	184
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	4	2	146	3506CARBRAIN EAST	6	4	190	4147SOUTH NITSHILL	4	4	207
3506CARBRAIN EAST	4	2	161	3601CUMNOCK EAST	6	4	190	4148ARDEN	3	4	192
Cumnock and Doon Valley	6	3	178	3602LUGAR, LOGAN AND MUIRKIRK	6	3	181	4151KINGSTON	4	4	192
3601CUMNOCK EAST	4	1	143	3604CUMNOCK SOUTH AND OLD CUMNOCK	6	2	158	4152ROTCHESONTOWN	4	5	231
3602LUGAR, LOGAN AND MUIRKIRK	4	3	173	3605CAIRNE, SOBN AND NORTH AUCHINLE	4	3	186	4154CROSSHILL	4	3	188
3604CUMNOCK SOUTH AND OLD CUMNOCK	4	3	191	3606NEW CUMNOCK	4	4	196	4155FOLLOKSHAMS	4	4	216
3605CAIRNE, SOBN AND NORTH AUCHINLE	4	3	191	3607DALMELLINGTON	4	4	213	4161LINN PARK	4	3	190
3606NEW CUMNOCK	4	2	164	3608PATNA AND DOON VALLEY	6	1	146	4162CASTLEWILK	4	3	190
3607DALMELLINGTON	4	2	164	3609DRONGAN, DALRYMPLE, RANKINSTON A	6	1	146	4163GLENWOOD	1	5	237
3608PATNA AND DOON VALLEY	4	2	164	Cunningham	6	4	201	4164FERNHILL	4	4	192
3609DRONGAN, DALRYMPLE, RANKINSTON A	4	1	154	3701IRVINE WEST	6	4	201	Hamilton	4	3	172
3701IRVINE WEST	7	3	191	3703IRVINE VINEBURGH	4	3	176	4201HILLHOUSE	4	3	172
3703IRVINE VINEBURGH	6	3	180	3711KILWINNING EAST	4	2	162	4202UDSTON	4	4	176
3711KILWINNING EAST	4	1	151	3712KILWINNING SOUTH	4	2	162	4205BURNBANK	4	5	221
3712KILWINNING SOUTH	4	1	151	3714STEVENSTON NORTH	6	2	166	4207FAIRHILL	4	2	162
3714STEVENSTON NORTH	4	1	153	3715STEVENSTON SOUTH	3	2	162	4208WOODHEAD	4	2	162
3715STEVENSTON SOUTH	4	1	153	3719KILBIRNIE SOUTH	4	1	148	4210CADZOW	4	1	148
3719KILBIRNIE SOUTH	4	1	153		4	2	162	4214LARKHALL SOUTH	4	2	167
								4218HIGH BLANTYRE	4	2	167
								4219BLANTYRE	4	2	167

REGION, District, Ward	ClusterQuintileScore no. group	REGION, District, Ward	ClusterQuintileScore no. group	REGION, District, Ward	ClusterQuintileScore no. group
4220STONEFIELD	4	4914HUNTERHILL	147	4915SAUCEL	4
Inverclyde		4916SEEDHILL	222	4918SANDYFORD	4
4302PORT GLASGOW EAST	3	4919SANDYFORD	153	4922BARHEAD NORTH	4
4303PORT GLASGOW SOUTH	4	4927JOHNSTONE COCHRANE MILL	196	4926JOHNSTONE CASTLE	4
4304CLUNE BRAE	2	4937LILWOOD WEST	151	4937LILWOOD WEST	4
4305PORT GLASGOW WEST	1	Strathkelvin	193	4937LILWOOD WEST	6
4306GIBSHILL	5	Dundee City	142	500HILLHEAD/BROOMHILL	1
4307BLAIRMORE	4	5201WELLGATE	151	5201WELLGATE	4
4308BELVILLE	1	5209DOUGLAS	181	5209DOUGLAS	3
4309GRENOK EAST CENTRAL	4	5210DRUMGEITH	210	5210DRUMGEITH	4
4310BROOMHILL	4	5211LONGHAUGH	244	5211LONGHAUGH	5
4311LARKFIELD	3	5212WHITFIELD	148	5212WHITFIELD	1
4314UPPER LARKFIELD	4	5213FINTRY NORTH	207	5213FINTRY NORTH	4
4315GRENOK SOUTH	4	5214FINTRY SOUTH	237	5214FINTRY SOUTH	4
Kilmarnock and Loudoun		5215SCAIRD	150	5215SCAIRD	5
4403DM3	4	5216MIDMILL	190	5216MIDMILL	4
4412DW12	6	5219COLDSIDE	158	5219COLDSIDE	2
Kyle and Carrick		5220HILLTOWN	158	5220HILLTOWN	4
4503BRARHEAD	4	5221CENTRAL	142	5221CENTRAL	4
4504WHITLEYS	6	5223DUDHOPE	156	5223DUDHOPE	2
4505CRAIGIE	4	5228GOURDIE	144	5228GOURDIE	4
4522GLENDONE	3	5230FITZPATRICK	151	5230FITZPATRICK	4
Clydesdale		5231LOCHEE WEST	151	5231LOCHEE WEST	4
4608CARNWATH	4	5232LOCHEE EAST	158	5232LOCHEE EAST	2
Monklands		5235TROTICK	206	5235TROTICK	6
4701TOWNHEAD	4	5239ARDLER	224	5239ARDLER	3
4703NORTH CENTRAL AND GLENBOIG	4	5240BLACKSHADE	159	5240BLACKSHADE	3
4705BARGEDDIE AND LANGLOAN	4	Western Isles			
4706KIRKWOOD	4	5601PORT OF NESS	181	5601PORT OF NESS	3
4707OLD MONKLANDS	4	5602DELL	173	5602DELL	4
4708KIRKSHAW	4	5603CARLOWAY	174	5603CARLOWAY	4
4710RAVAYS/HOLEHILLS	4	5621TARBERT	239	5621TARBERT	4
4711NEW MONKLAND WEST	4	5622BAYS	155	5622BAYS	4
4712NEW MONKLAND EAST	3	5623JOBEE	181	5623JOBEE	1
4713WHINHALL	4	5629NORTHBAY	155	5629NORTHBAY	4
4715GARTLEA	4	5630CASTLEBAY	181	5630CASTLEBAY	4
4715CRAIGNEUK	4				
4717CALDER	4				
4718SHAWHEAD	4				
Motherwell					
4802CALDER VALLEY	4				
4803FORGEWOOD	6				
4804NORTH MOTHERWELL	4				
4805BRANDON	4				
4806CRAIGNEUK	4				
4807CENTRAL WILSHAW	4				
4812MUIRHOUSE	4				
4813NETHERTON	4				
4814THORNHIE-PATHER	4				
4815GARLION	4				
4816NEWMAINS	6				
4817STANE	4				
4818DYKHEAD	4				
4819CLELAND	4				
4820BENHAR	4				
4822FALLSIDE	4				
4823WOODLANDS/VIEWPARK	6				
4824BELLSHILL NORTH/CENTRAL	4				
4825SORBISTON	4				
4826MOSSEND	4				
4827HOLYTOWN	4				
4828NEW STEVENSTON	3				
4829NEWARTHILL-CARFIN	4				
4830BELLSHILL EAST	4				
North Ayr					
4901SHORFROODS	4				
4902ST JAMES	4				
4903FERGUSLIE	4				
4905MILLARSTON	1				
4906BREIDLAND	4				
4907FOKBAR	4				

Appendix 4: Wards selected in stages 1 and 2 of the screening process

Key:

white dot - stage 1

black dot - stage 2

Figure A4.1: Wards selected in stage 1 of the screening process - Great Britain

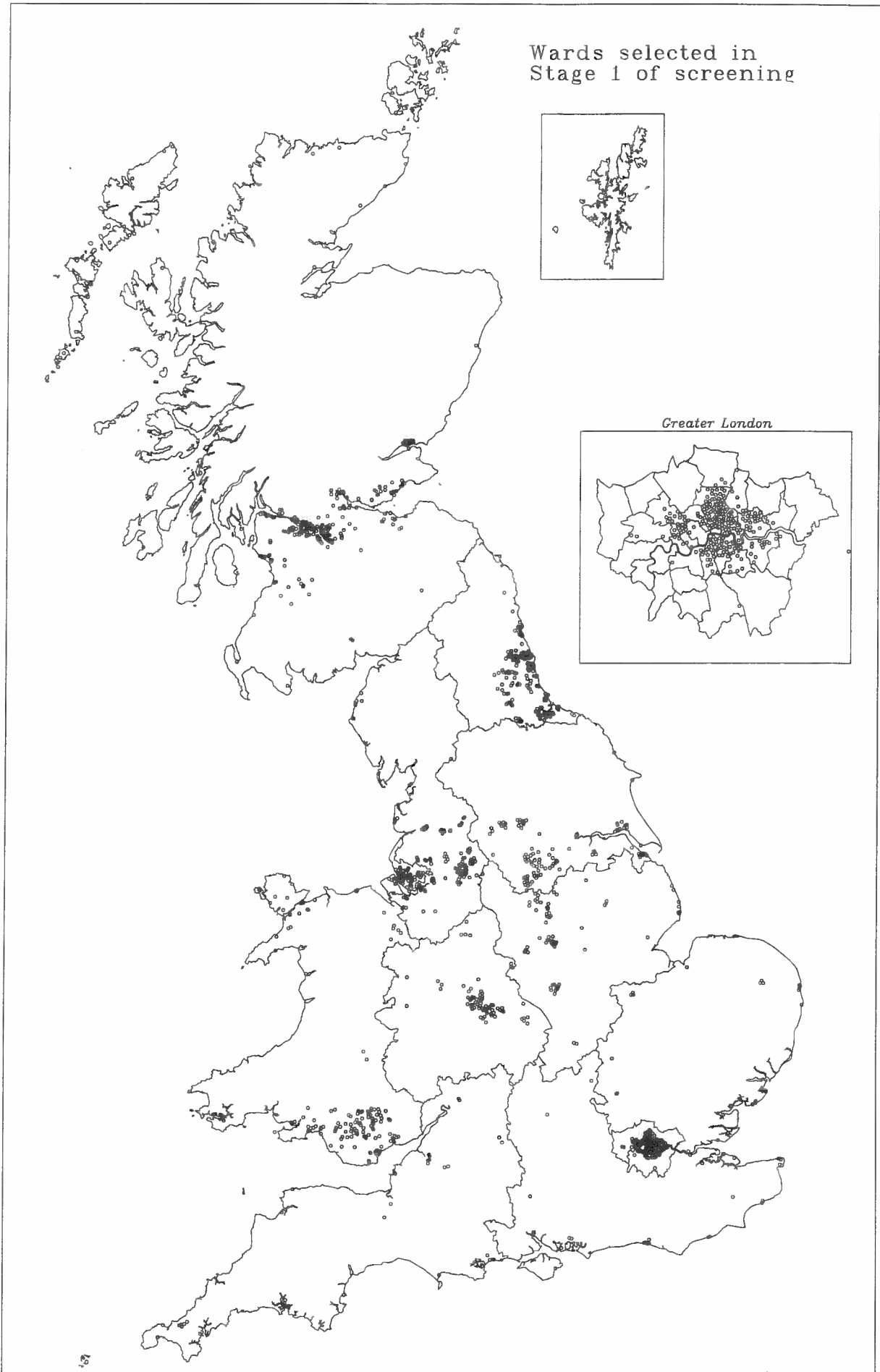


Figure A4.2: Wards selected in stage 2 of the screening process - Great Britain

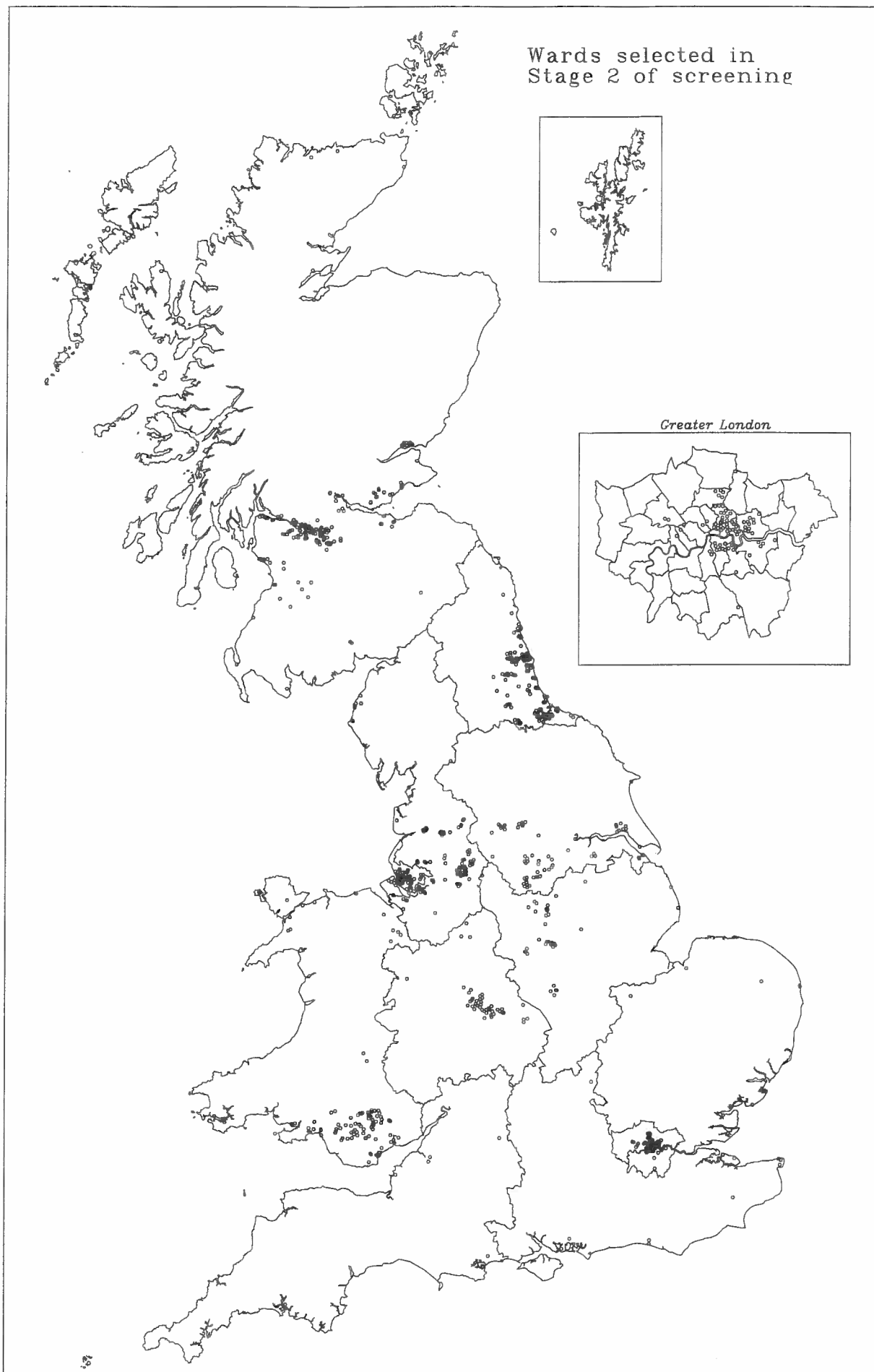


Table A4.1: Regional distribution of wards selected in stages 1 and 2 of the screening process

Government Office Region	Variable	All wards	Percent of G.B. total	wards selected in Stage 1	Percent of G.B. total	Percent of whole of region	wards selected in Stage 2	Percent of G.B. total	Percent of whole region	% of wards selected in Stage 1
South-East	population	7500054	13.7	203978	2.0	2.7	76998	1.3	1.0	37.7
	no. of wards	1575	14.6	30	2.2	1.9	11	1.4	0.7	36.7
Eastern	population	5055515	9.2	148520	1.5	2.9	33191	0.6	0.7	22.3
	no. of wards	1184	11.0	21	1.5	1.8	6	0.7	0.5	28.6
London	population	6679699	12.2	1931562	18.9	28.9	619650	10.3	9.3	32.1
	no. of wards	782	7.3	226	16.5	28.9	74	9.2	9.5	32.7
South-West	population	4609424	8.4	305796	3.0	6.6	69014	1.1	1.5	22.6
	no. of wards	1184	11.0	39	2.8	3.3	7	0.9	0.6	17.9
West Midlands	population	5150187	9.4	1050589	10.3	20.4	664612	11.0	12.9	63.3
	no. of wards	826	7.7	71	5.2	8.6	42	5.2	5.1	59.2
East Midlands	population	3953372	7.2	496273	4.9	12.6	251838	4.2	6.4	50.7
	no. of wards	924	8.6	74	5.4	8.0	38	4.7	4.1	51.4
Yorkshire and Humberside	population	4836524	8.8	1177829	11.5	24.4	762106	12.7	15.8	64.7
	no. of wards	626	5.8	103	7.5	16.5	62	7.7	9.9	60.2
Merseyside	population	1403642	2.6	741916	7.3	52.9	634324	10.5	45.2	85.5
	no. of wards	118	1.1	67	4.9	56.8	58	7.2	49.2	86.6
North-West	population	5323218	9.7	1098845	10.7	20.6	767059	12.7	14.4	69.8
	no. of wards	893	8.3	130	9.5	14.6	93	11.6	10.4	71.5
Northern	population	2543569	4.6	1017343	9.9	40.0	748132	12.4	29.4	73.5
	no. of wards	507	4.7	175	12.8	34.5	130	16.1	25.6	74.3
Wales	population	2835073	5.2	688071	6.7	24.3	480050	8.0	16.9	69.8
	no. of wards	908	8.4	157	11.5	17.3	105	13.0	11.6	66.9
Scotland	population	4998567	9.1	1367114	13.4	27.4	910300	15.1	18.2	66.6
	no. of wards	1237	11.5	278	20.3	22.5	179	22.2	14.5	64.4
Great Britain	population	5488844	100.0	10227836	18.6	-	601274	11.0	-	58.8
	no. of wards	10764	100.0	1371	12.7	-	805	7.5	-	58.7

Figure A4.3: Wards selected in stages 1 and 2 of the screening process - South East region

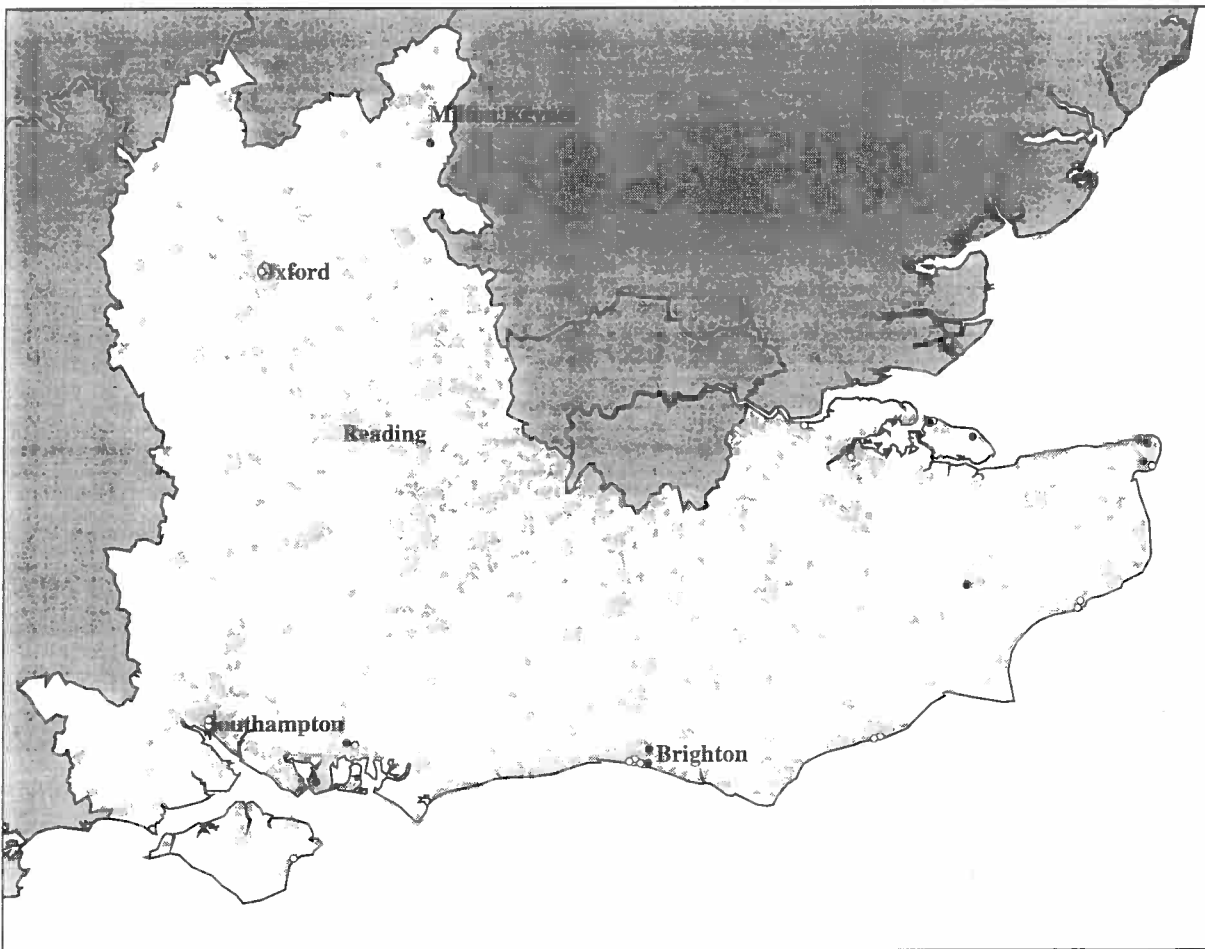


Figure A4.4: Wards selected in stages 1 and 2 of the screening process - Eastern region

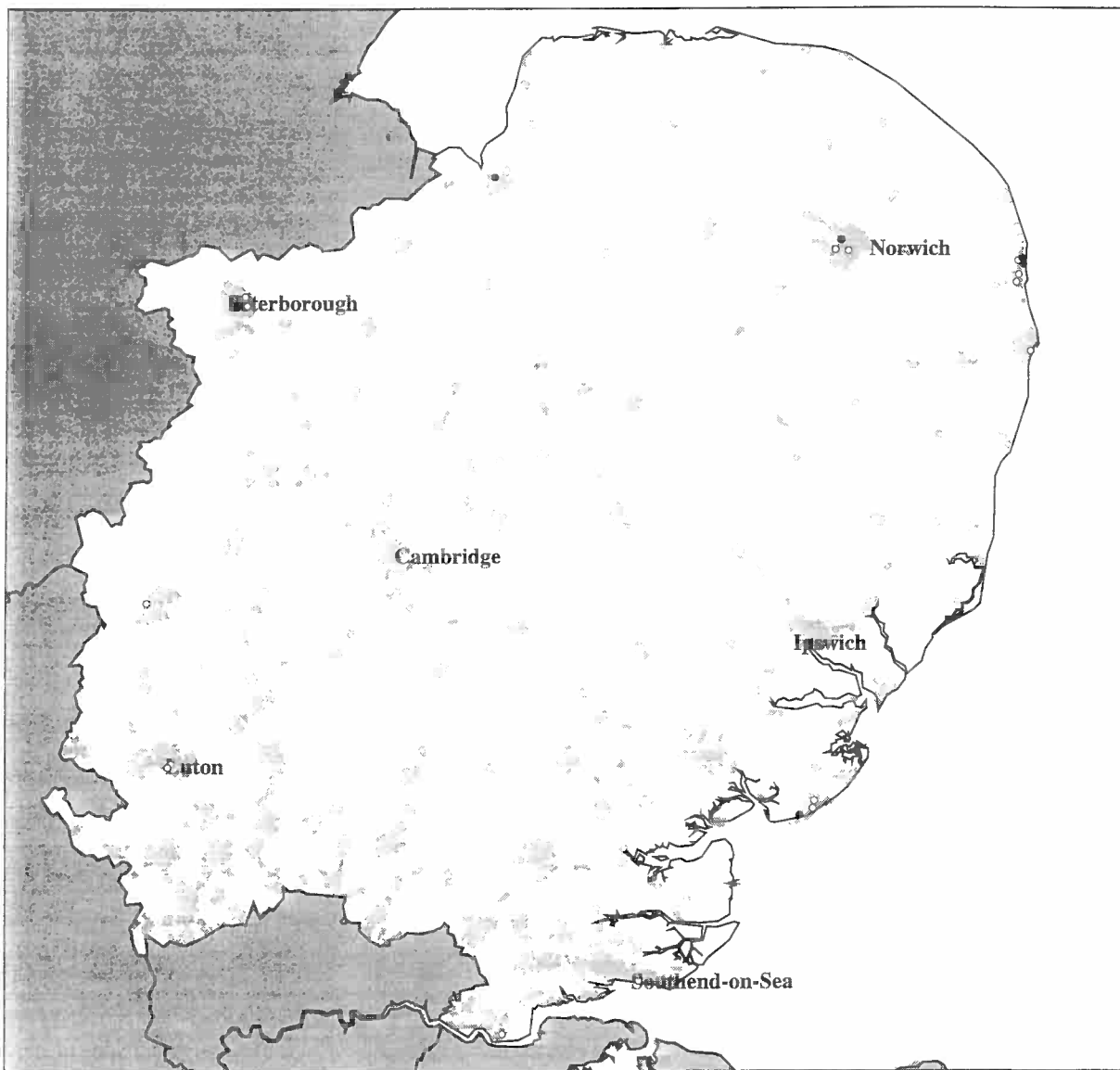


Figure A4.5: Wards selected in stages 1 and 2 of the screening process - London region

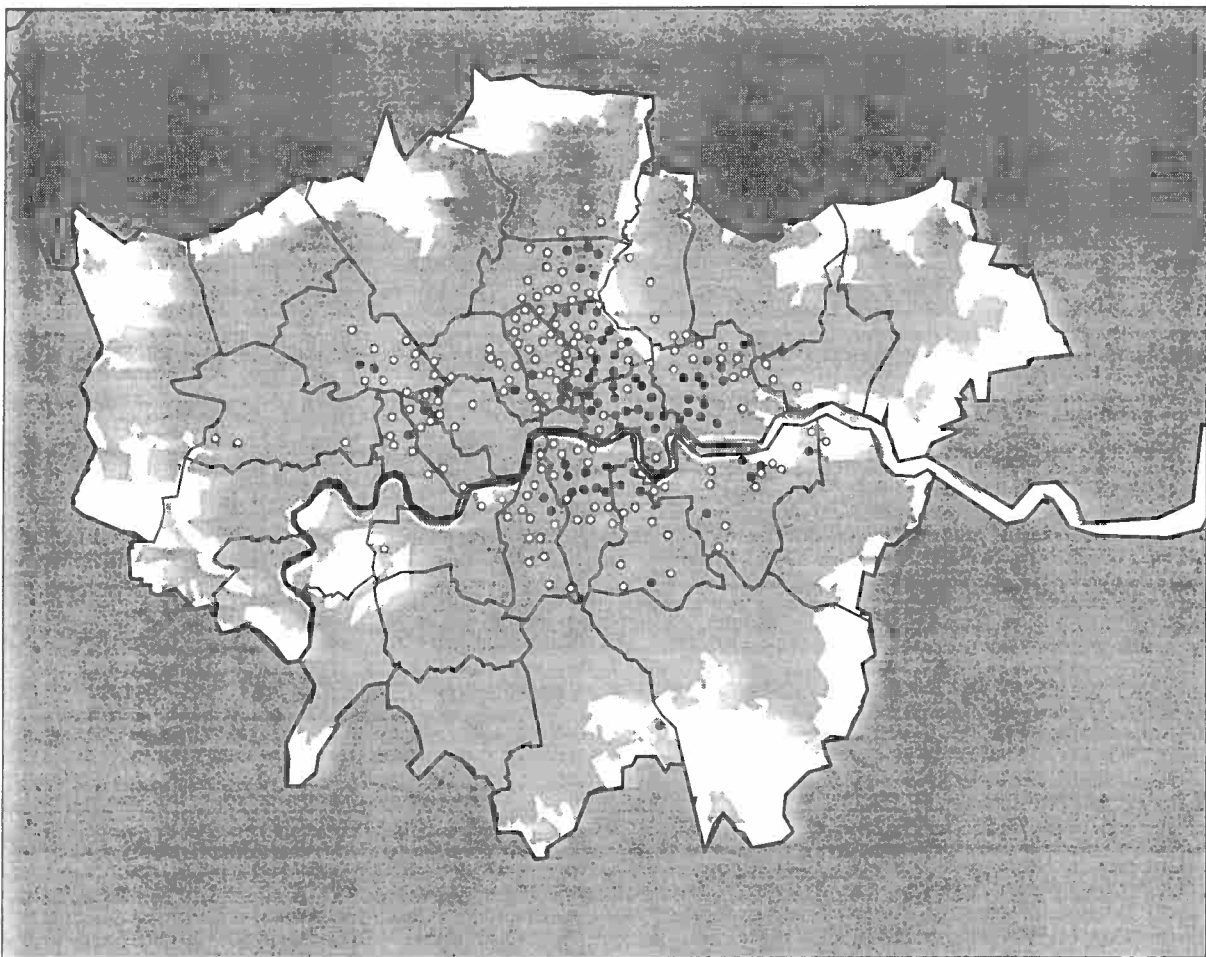


Figure A4.6: Wards selected in stages 1 and 2 of the screening process - South West region

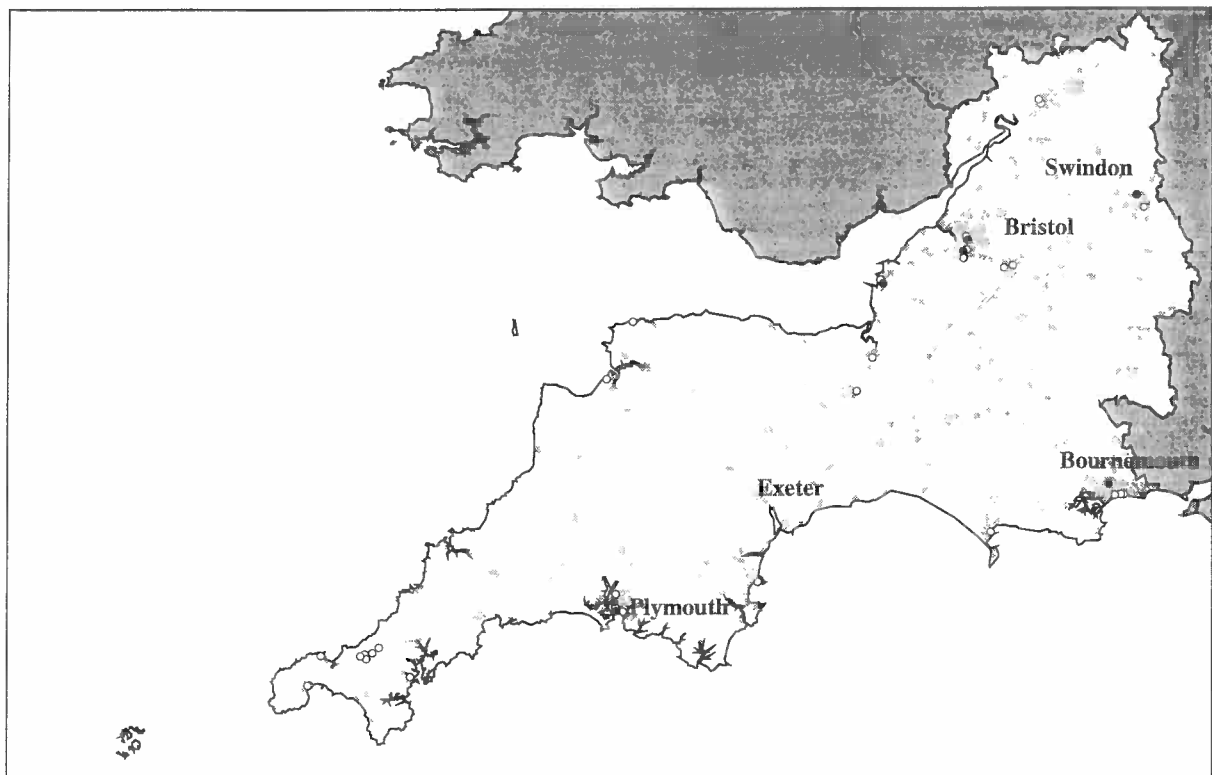


Figure A4.7: Wards selected in stages 1 and 2 of the screening process - West Midlands region

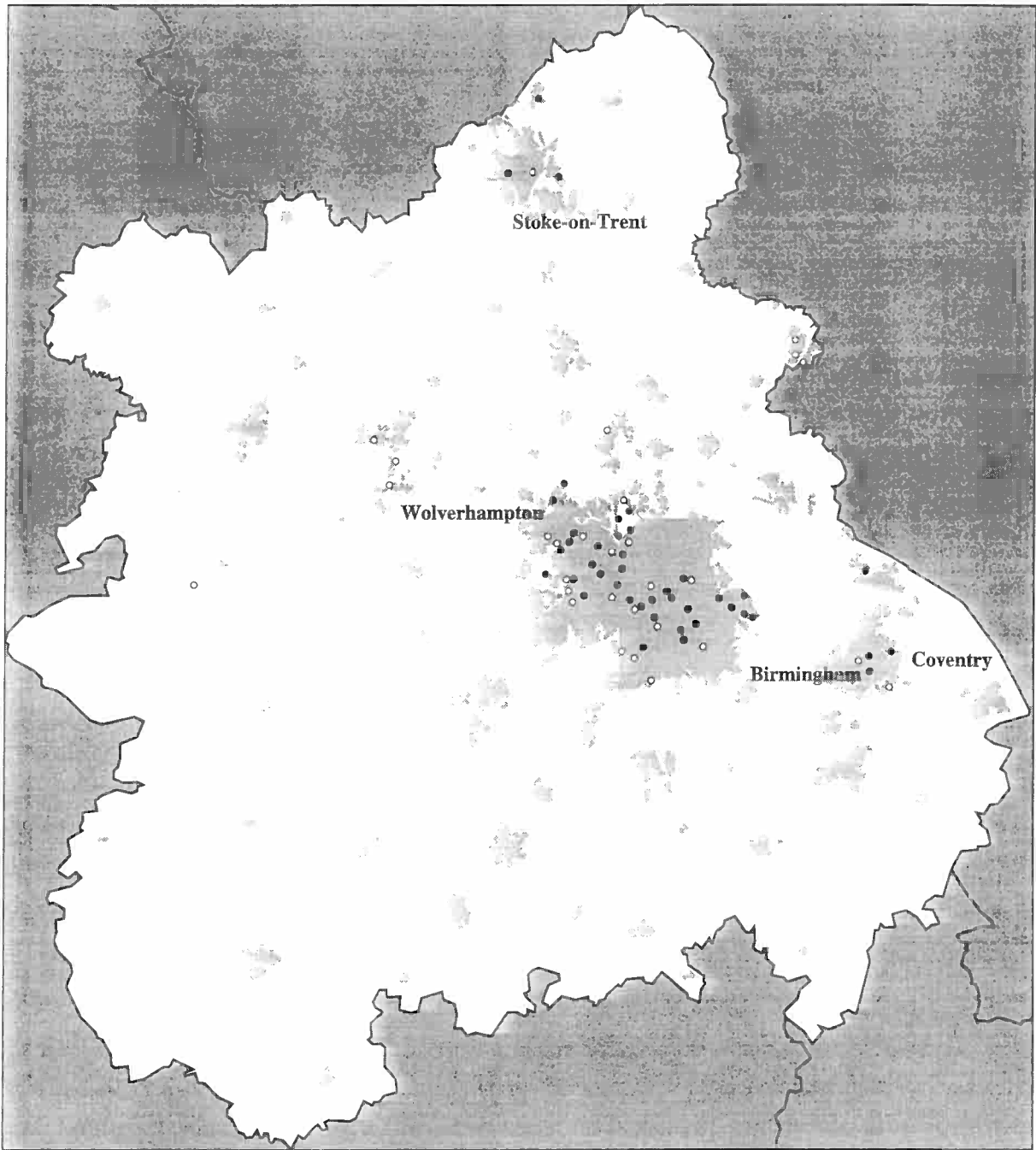


Figure A4.8: Wards selected in stages 1 and 2 of the screening process - East Midlands region

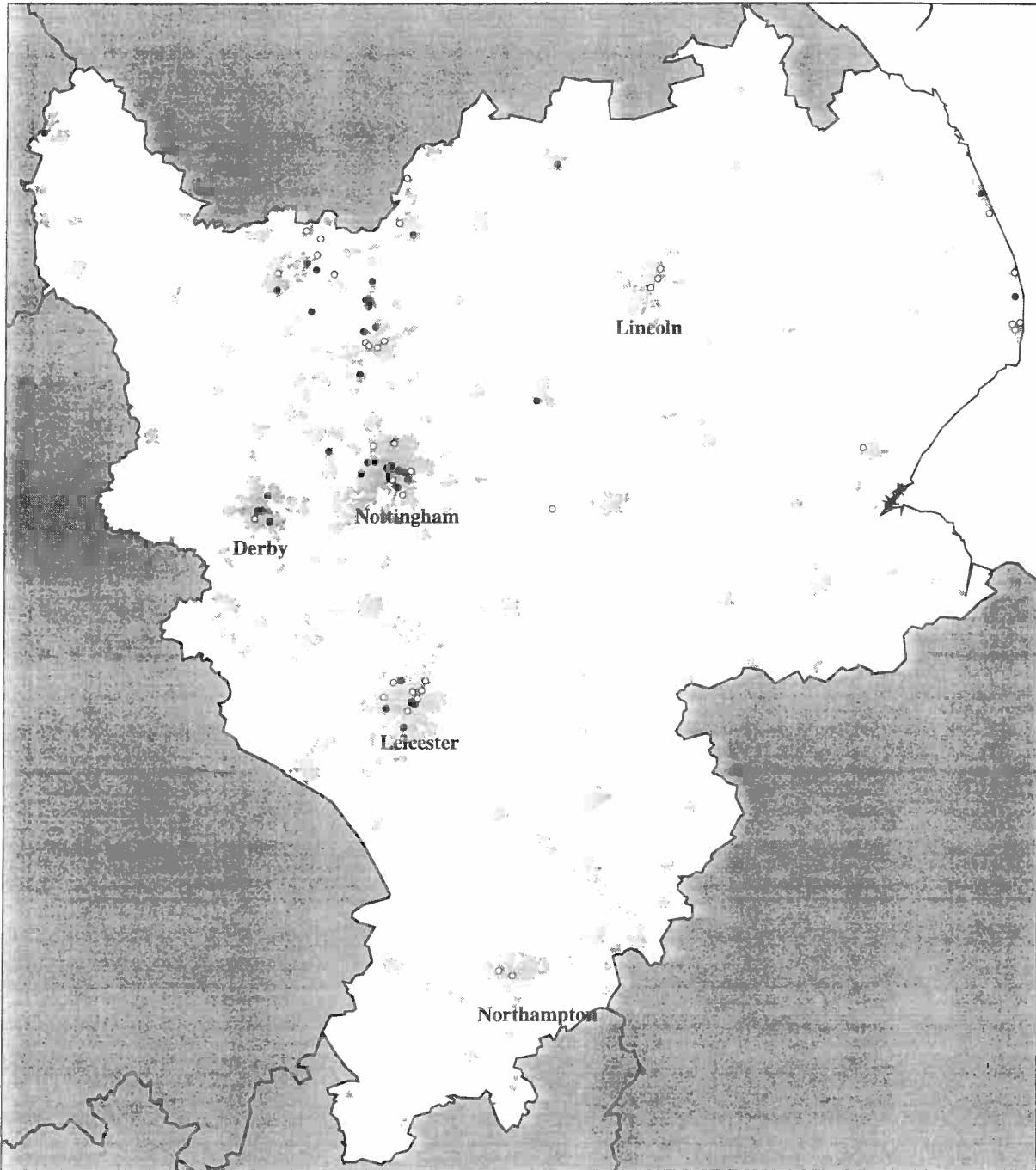


Figure A4.9: Wards selected in stages 1 and 2 of the screening process - Yorkshire & Humberside region

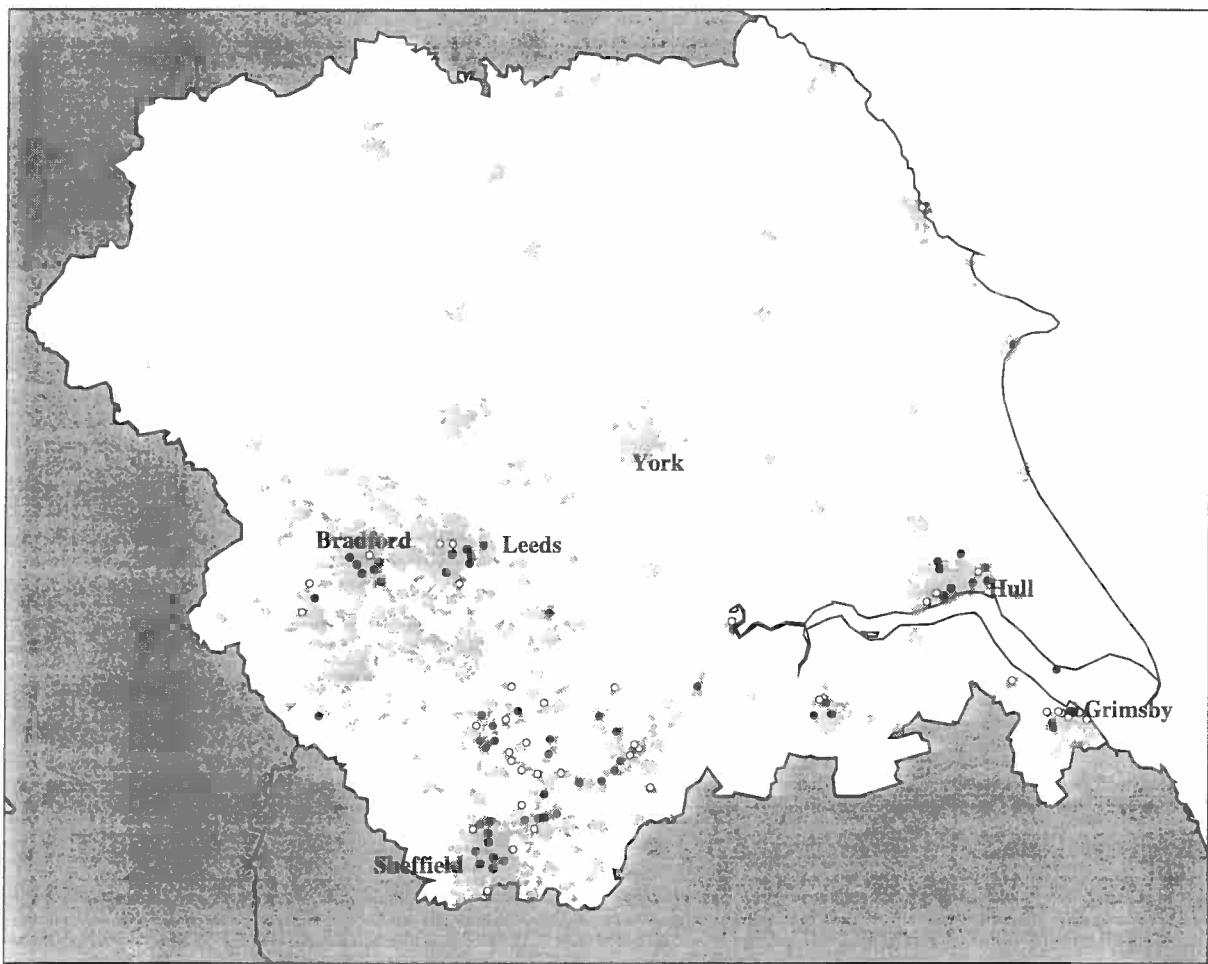


Figure A4.10: Wards selected in stages 1 and 2 of the screening process - Merseyside region

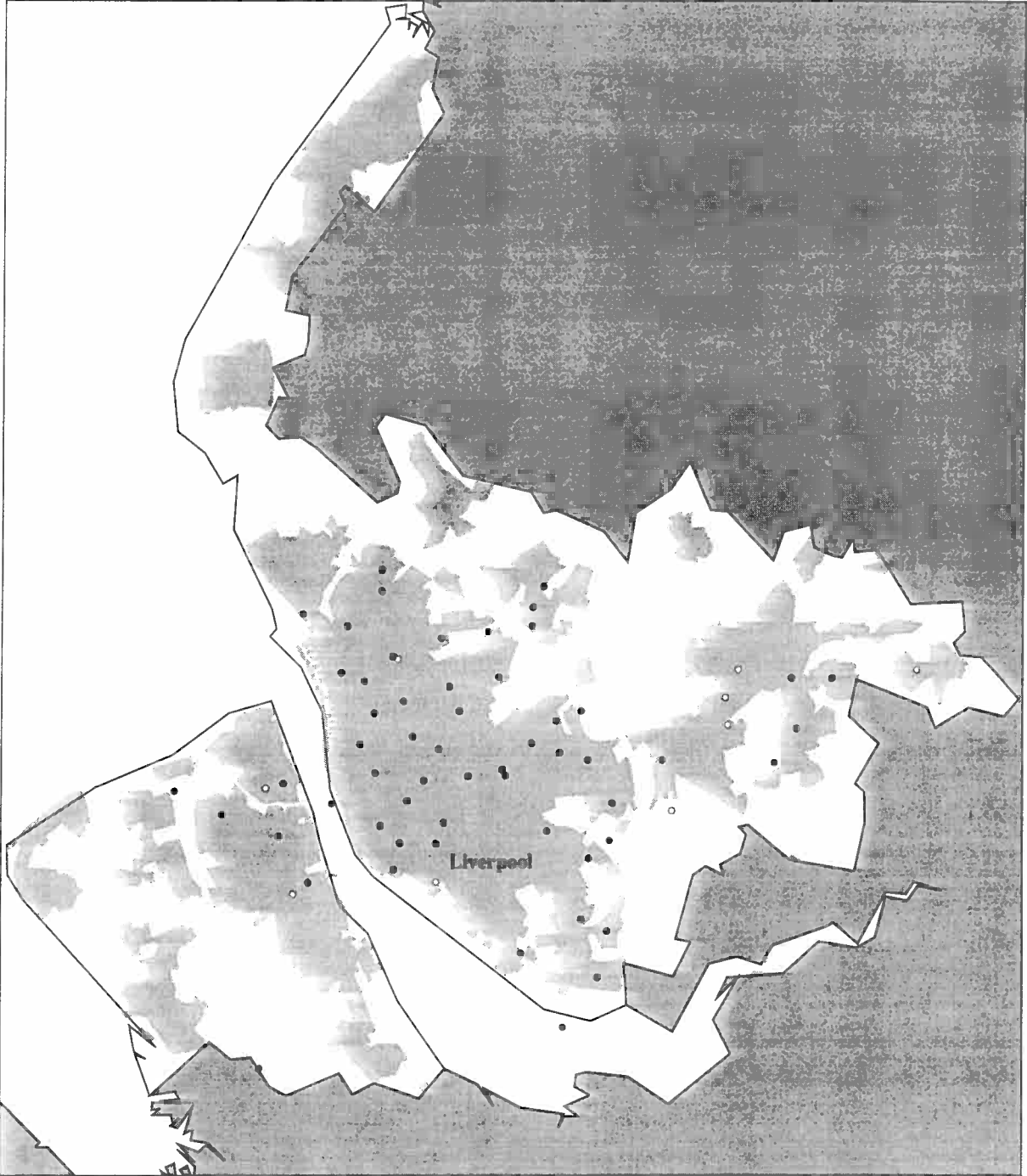


Figure A4.11: Wards selected in stages 1 and 2 of the screening process - North West region

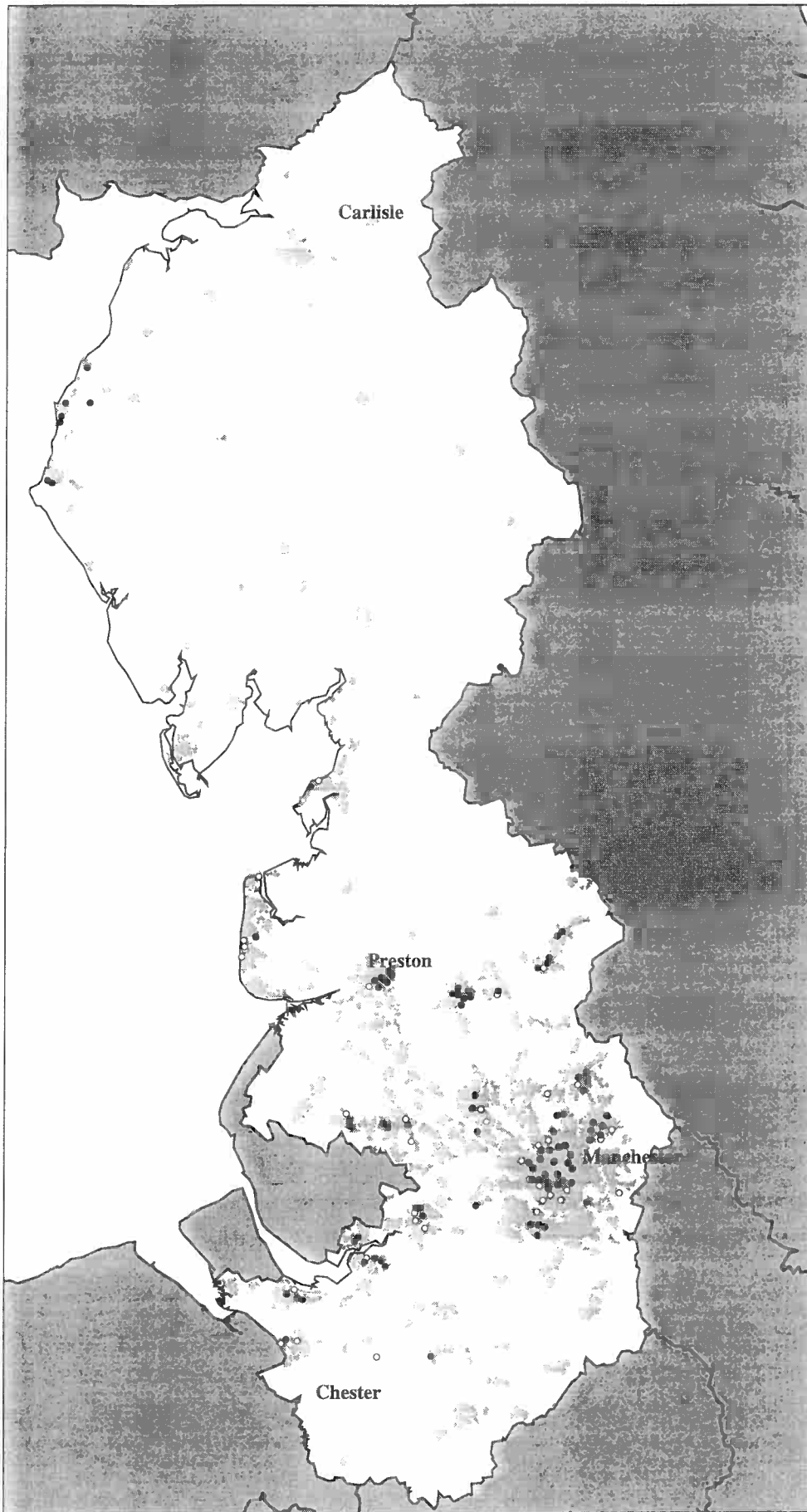


Figure A4.12: Wards selected in stages 1 and 2 of the screening process - North East region

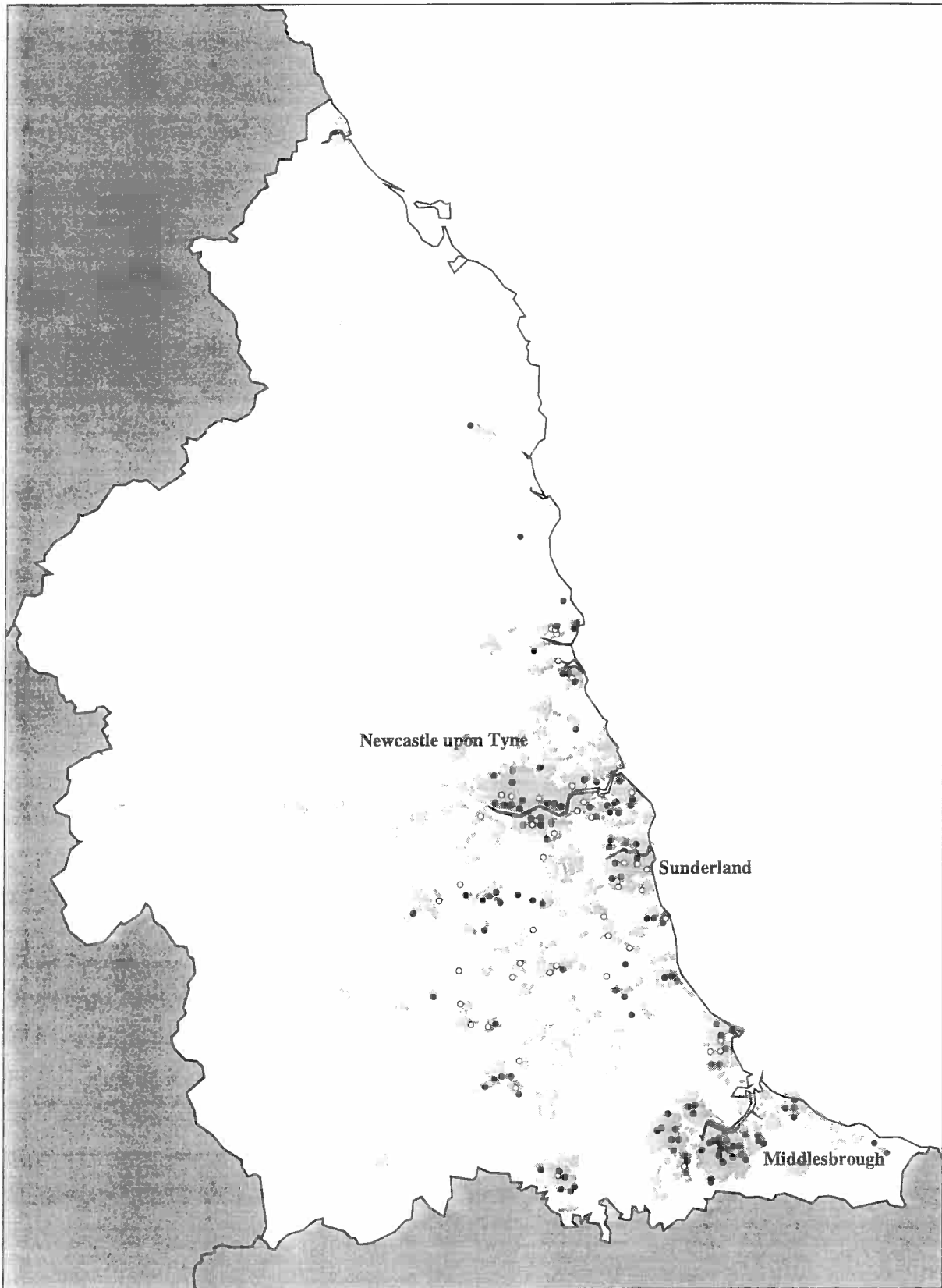
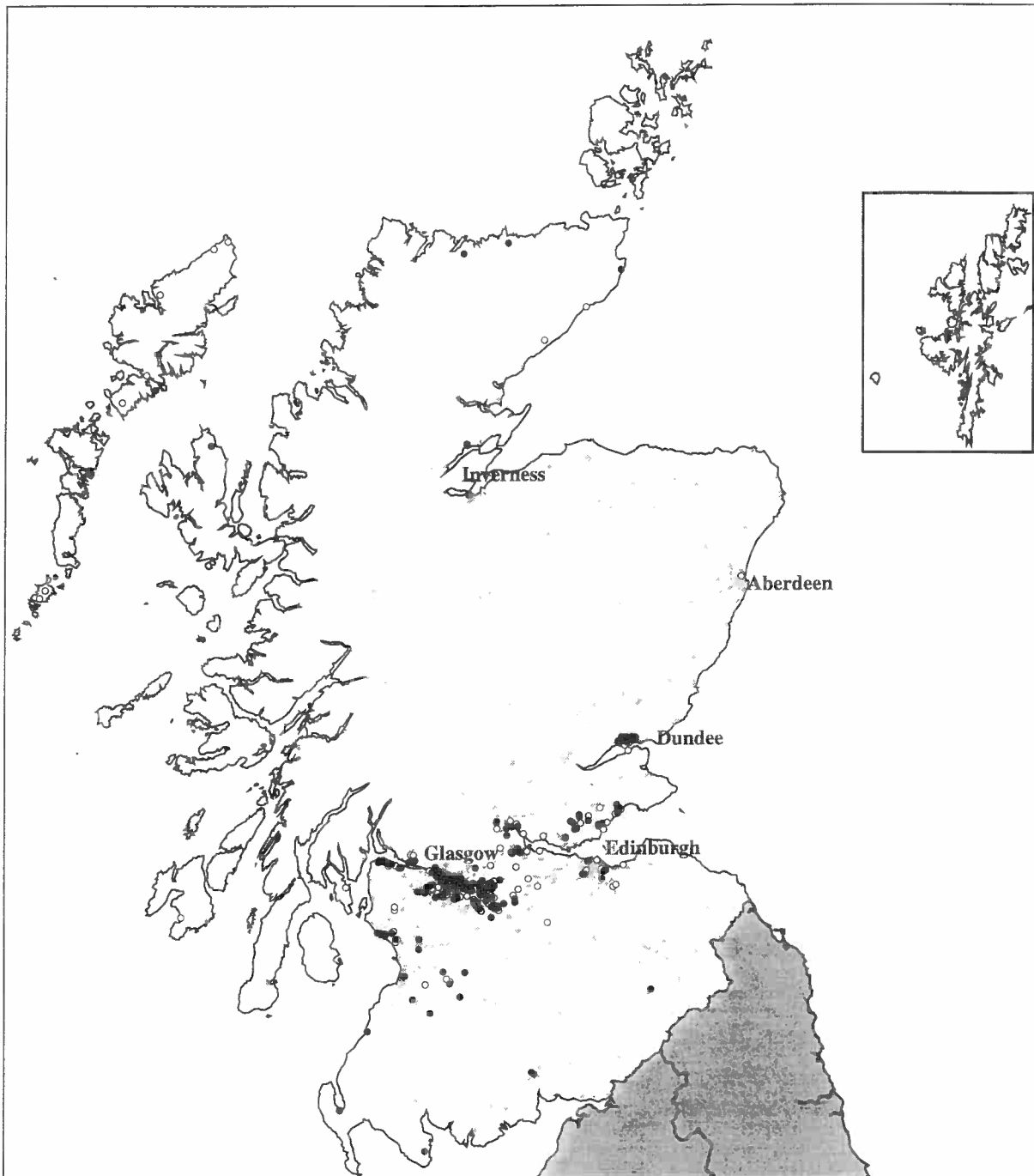


Figure A4.13: Wards selected in stages 1 and 2 of the screening process - Wales



Figure A4.14: Wards selected in stages 1 and 2 of the screening process - Scotland



Appendix 5: The *a priori* classification technique

The purpose of *a priori* classification was to allocate the 805 wards output from stage 2 of the screening process into five groups of equal size (known as *quintile groups*) on the basis of severity of labour market disadvantage.

The procedure was as follows. The 805 wards were:

- ranked in descending order on each of the 28 classificatory indicators (listed in Appendix 2)
- classified into quintile groups on each of the 28 classificatory indicators - with wards falling in the 'top' quintile group (i.e. with the highest 20 per cent of values) on an indicator allocated a score of five, and wards falling in the 'bottom' quintile group (i.e. with the lowest 20 per cent of values) on an indicator allocated a score of one
- allocated an *additive score* by summing the quintile group scores across all 28 classificatory indicators, (hence a ward falling in the 'top' [i.e. 'worst'] quintile group on all 28 indicators would achieve a score of 140, while a ward falling in the 'bottom' quintile group on all 28 indicators would achieve a score of 28); (*note*: each indicator is given equal weighting)
- ranked in descending order on the additive score
- classified into quintile groups on the additive score - with the 20 per cent of wards in the 'top' [i.e. 'worst'] quintile group being allocated to quintile group 5 and the 'bottom' 20 per cent of wards being allocated to quintile group 1.

Table A5.1 shows the regional distribution of wards by quintile group.

Table A5.1: Quintile group classification of wards by government office region

Region	statistic	quintile group				
		5	4	3	2	1
South East	count	0	1	2	7	1
	quintile group %	0.0	0.6	1.2	4.3	0.6
	region %	0.0	9.1	18.2	63.6	9.1
Eastern	count	0	1	3	1	1
	quintile group %	0.0	0.6	1.9	0.6	0.6
	region %	0.0	16.7	50.0	16.7	16.7
London	count	2	6	19	21	26
	quintile group %	1.2	3.7	11.8	13.0	16.1
	region %	2.7	8.1	25.7	28.4	35.1
South West	count	0	2	1	3	1
	quintile group %	0.0	1.2	0.6	1.9	0.6
	region %	0.0	28.6	14.3	42.9	14.3
West Midlands	count	5	10	7	9	11
	quintile group %	3.1	6.2	4.3	5.6	6.8
	region %	11.9	23.8	16.7	21.4	26.2
East Midlands	count	6	11	8	6	7
	quintile group %	3.7	6.8	5.0	3.7	4.3
	region %	15.8	28.9	21.1	15.8	18.4
Yorks & Humberside	count	9	12	7	17	17
	quintile group %	5.6	7.5	4.3	10.6	10.6
	region %	14.5	19.4	11.3	27.4	27.4
Merseyside	count	28	13	10	5	2
	quintile group %	17.4	8.1	6.2	3.1	1.2
	region %	48.3	22.4	17.2	8.6	3.4
North West	count	16	18	24	18	17
	quintile group %	9.9	11.2	14.9	11.2	10.6
	region %	17.2	19.4	25.8	19.4	18.3
North East	count	34	33	18	17	28
	quintile group %	21.1	20.5	11.2	10.6	17.4
	region %	26.2	25.4	13.8	13.1	21.5
Wales	count	18	24	28	23	12
	quintile group %	11.2	14.9	17.4	14.3	7.5
	region %	17.1	22.9	26.7	21.9	11.4
Scotland	count	43	30	34	34	38
	quintile group %	26.7	18.6	21.1	21.1	23.6
	region %	24.0	16.8	19.0	19.0	21.2

Key to Figures A5.1-A5.12

<i>quintile group 5:</i>	20 per cent of wards suffering most severe labour market disadvantage
<i>quintile group 4:</i>	next 20 per cent
<i>quintile group 3:</i>	next 20 per cent
<i>quintile group 2:</i>	next 20 per cent
<i>quintile group 1:</i>	20 per cent of wards suffering least severe labour market disadvantage of those wards included in the classification

Figure A5.1: Wards by quintile group - South East region

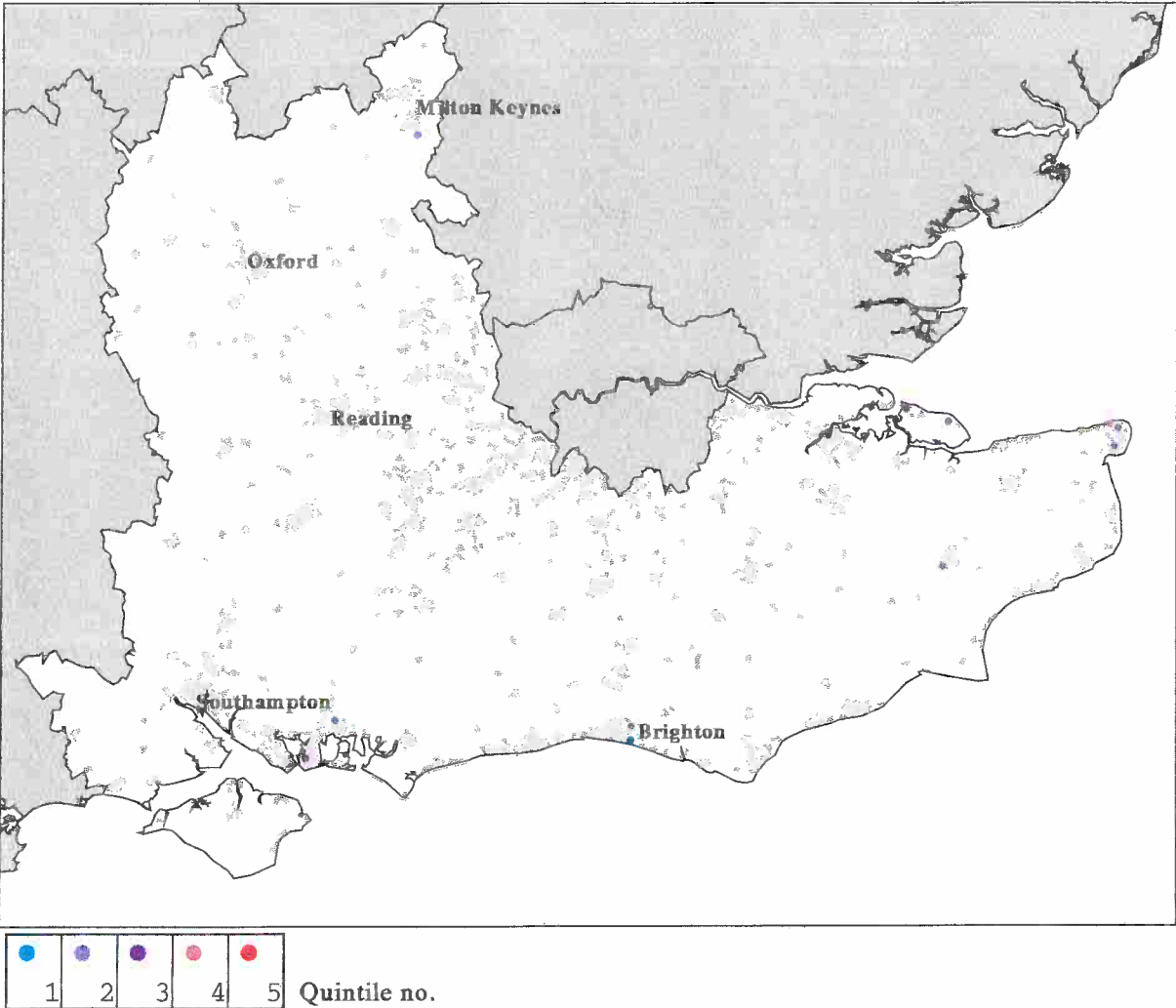


Figure A5.2: Wards by quintile group - Eastern region

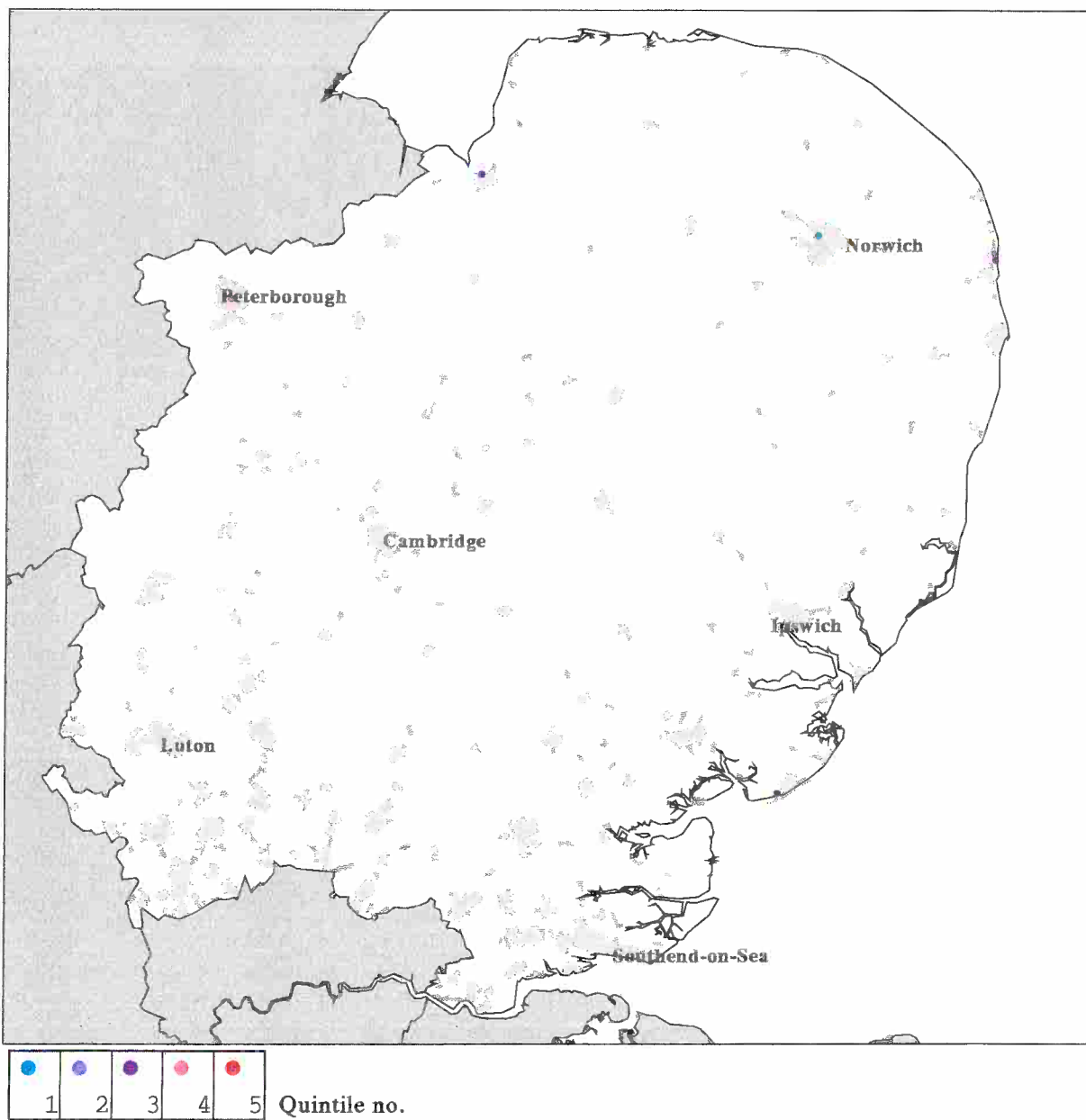


Figure A5.3: Wards by quintile group - London region

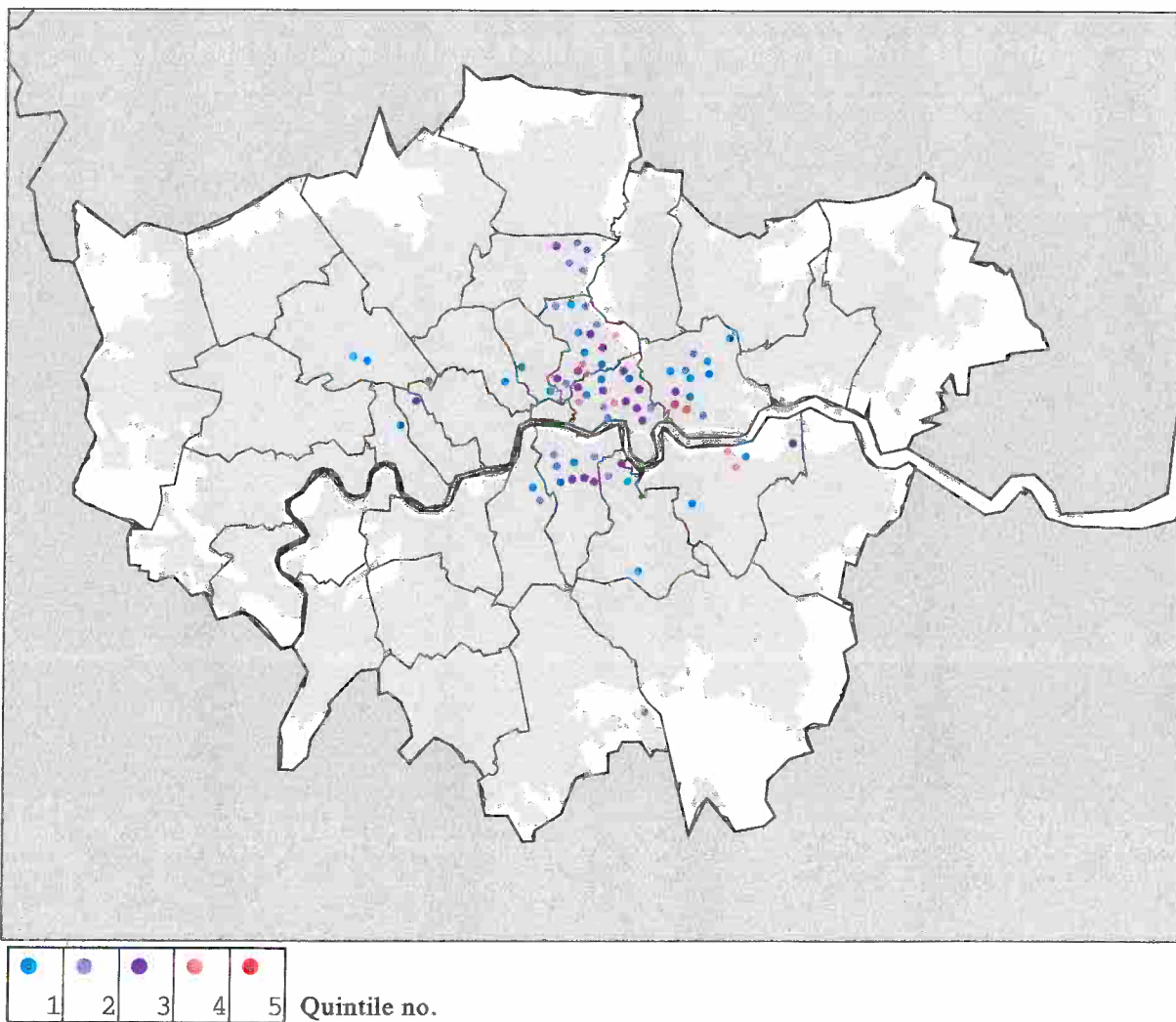


Figure A5.4: Wards by quintile group - South West region

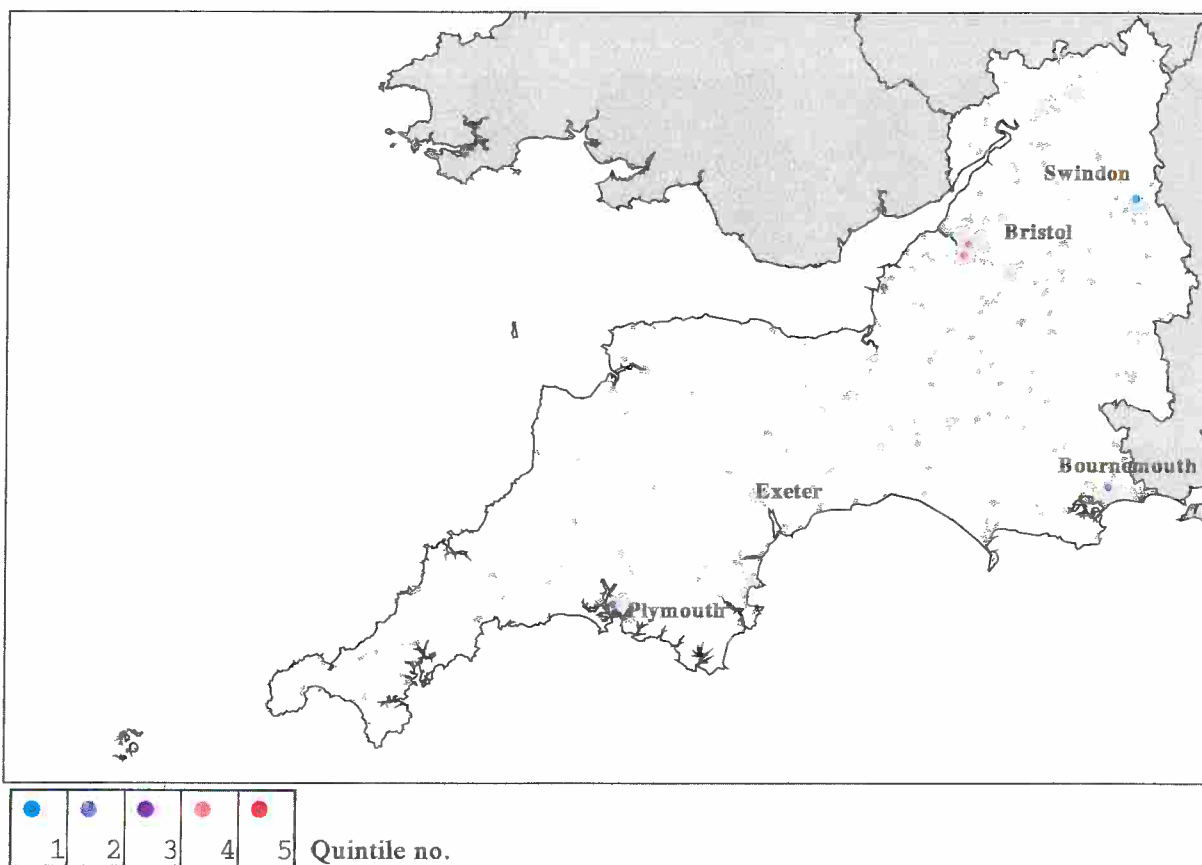


Figure A5.5: Wards by quintile group - West Midlands region

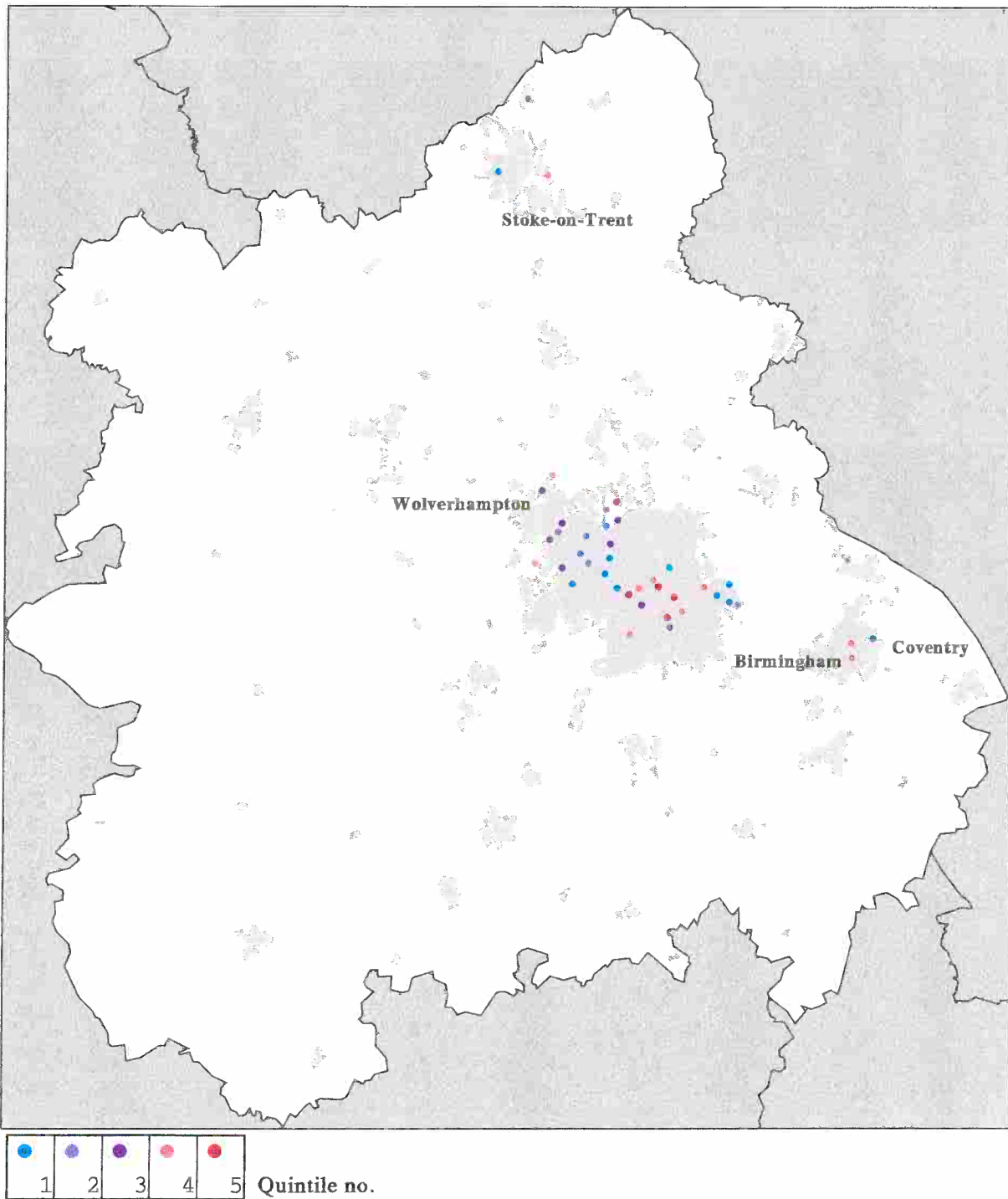


Figure A5.6: Wards by quintile group - East Midlands region

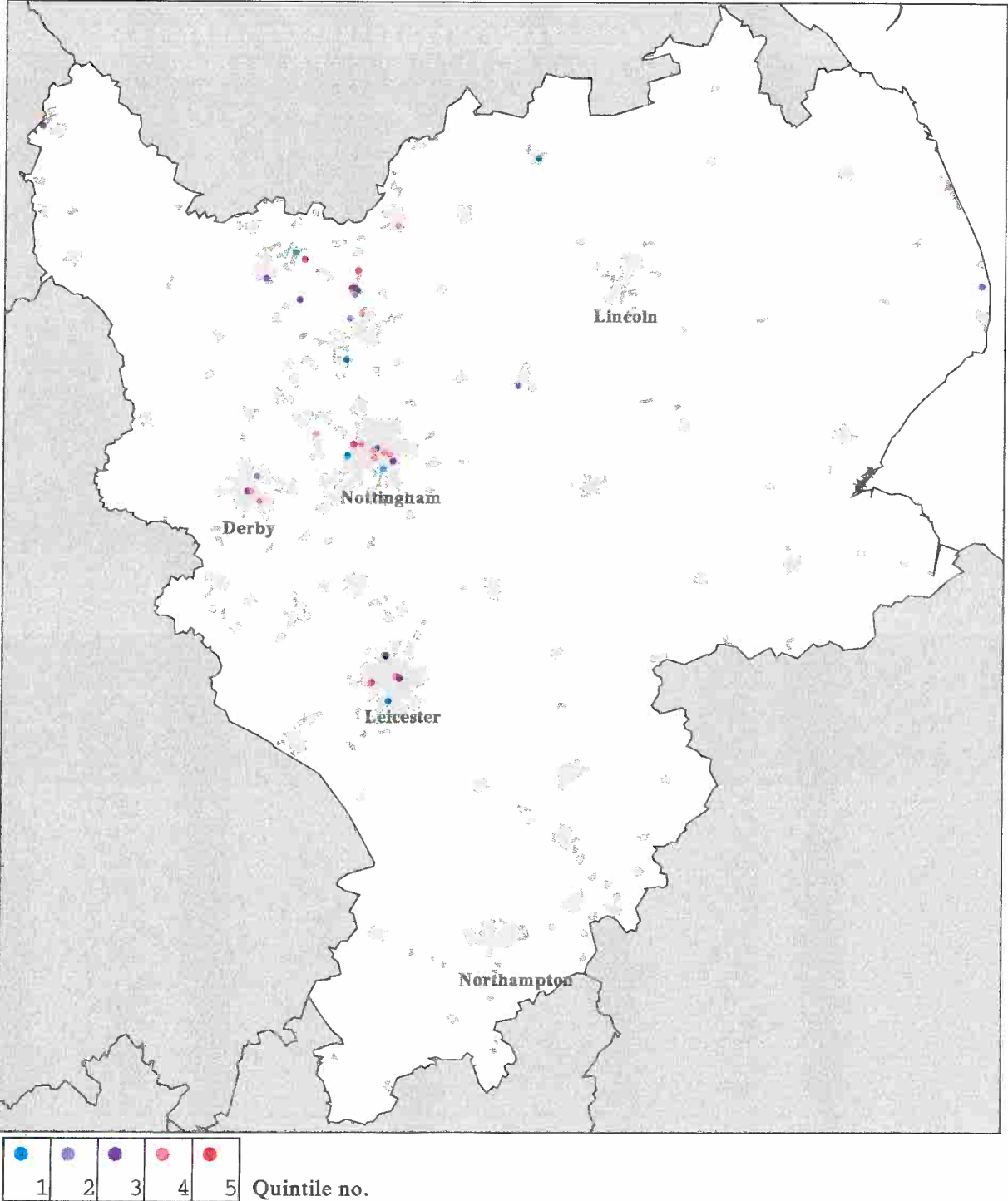


Figure A5.7: Wards by quintile group - Yorkshire & Humberside region

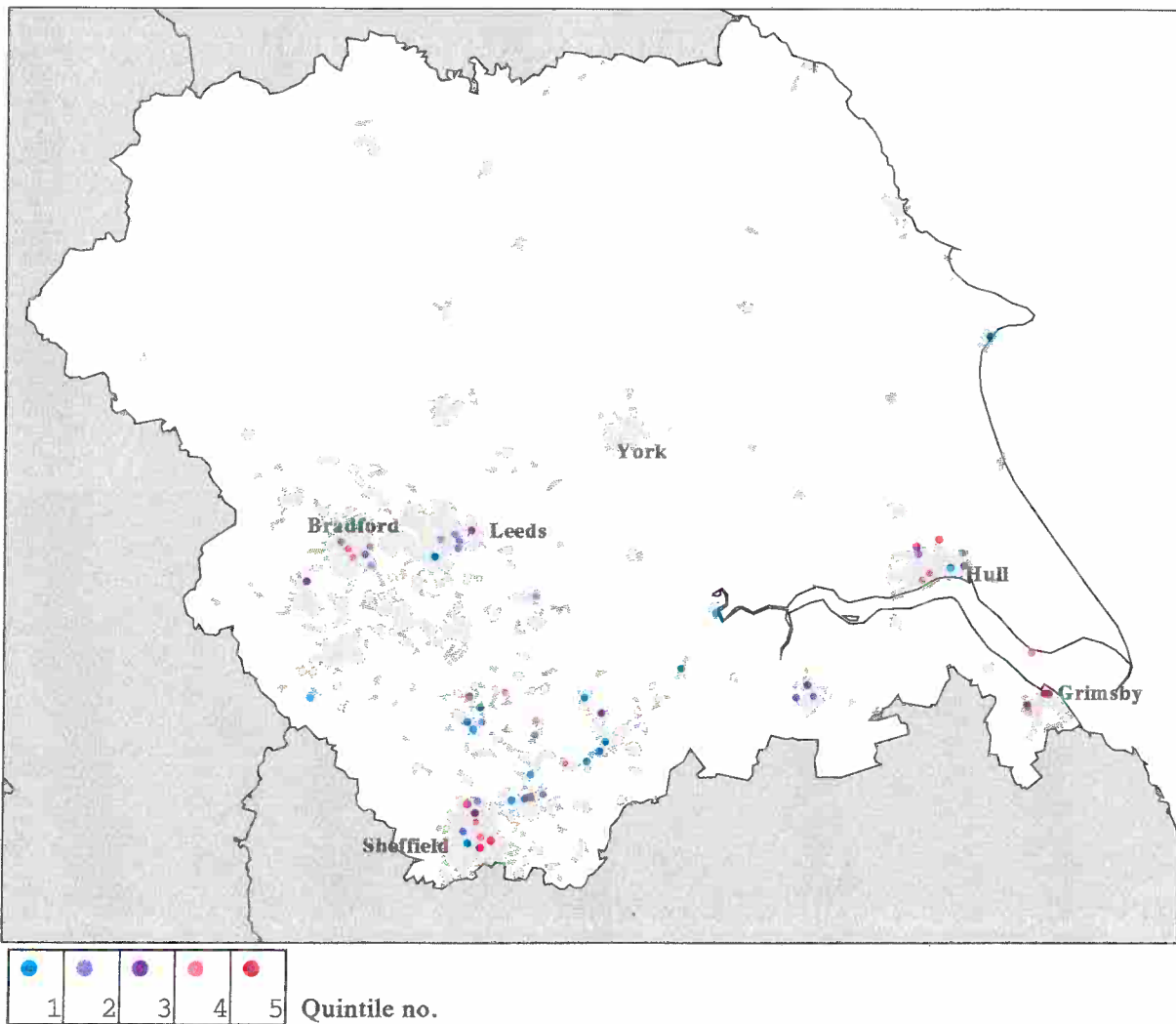
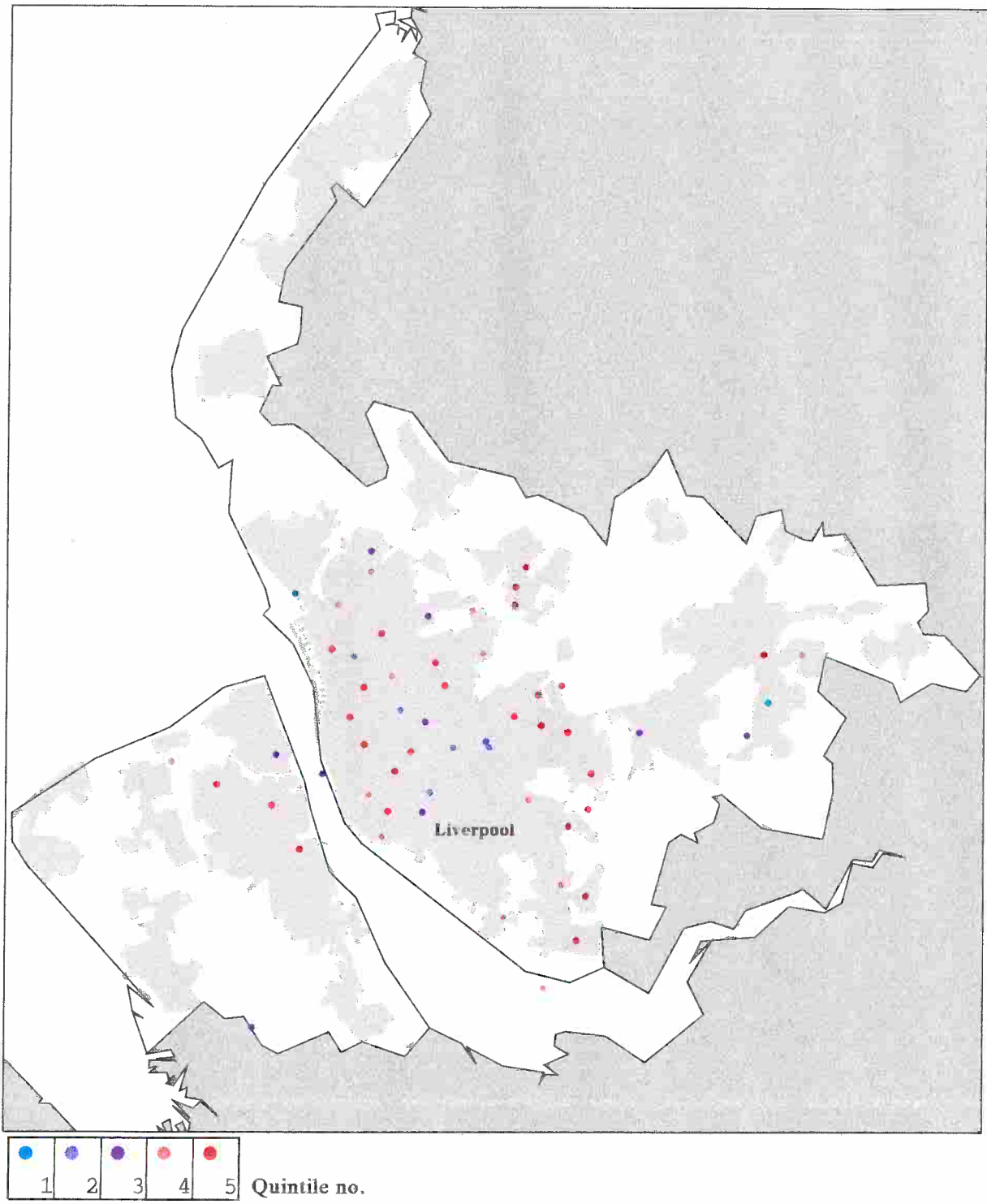


Figure A5.8: Wards by quintile group - Merseyside region



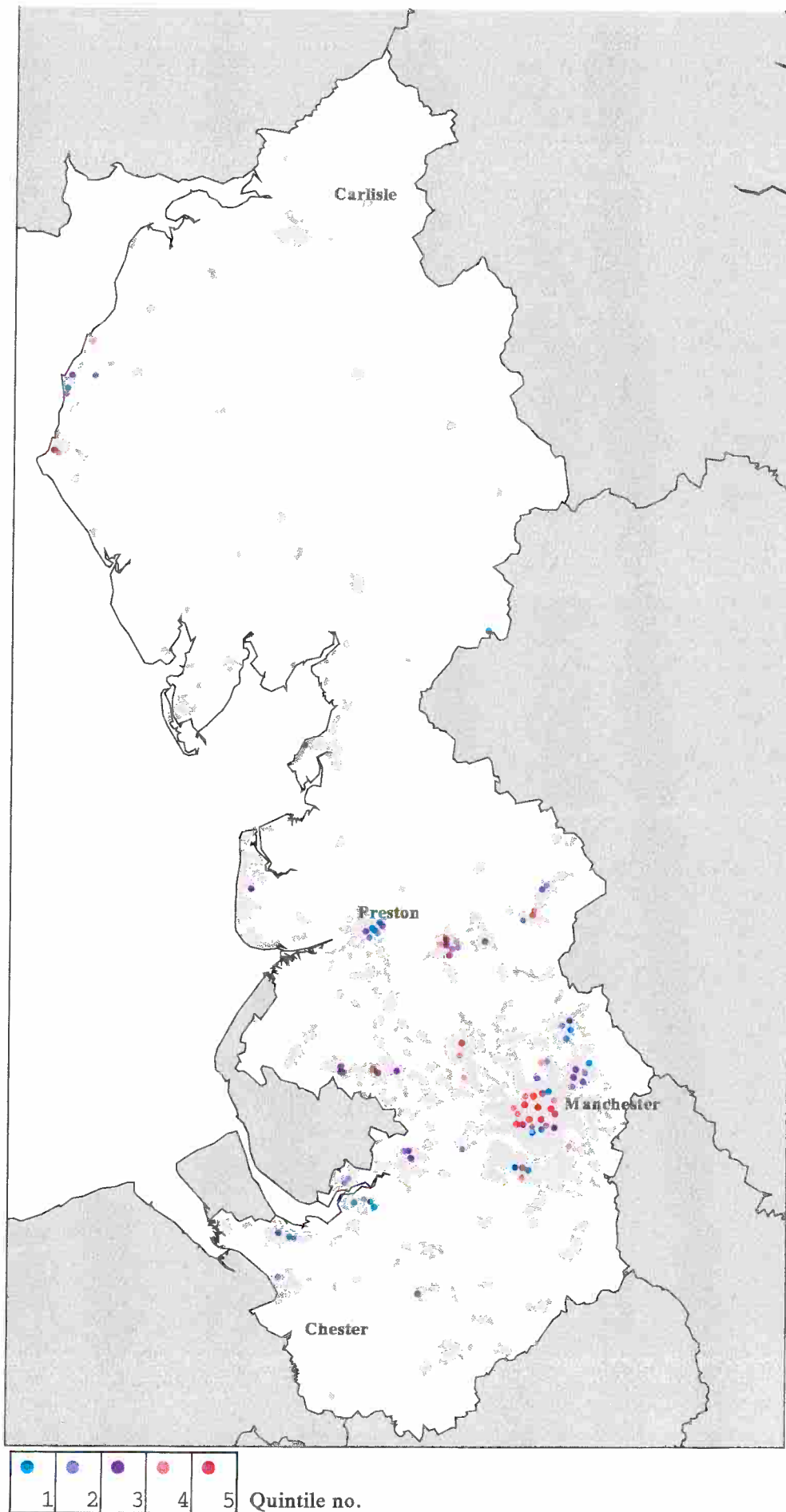


Figure A5.9: Wards by quintile group - North West region

Figure A5.10: Wards by quintile group - North East region

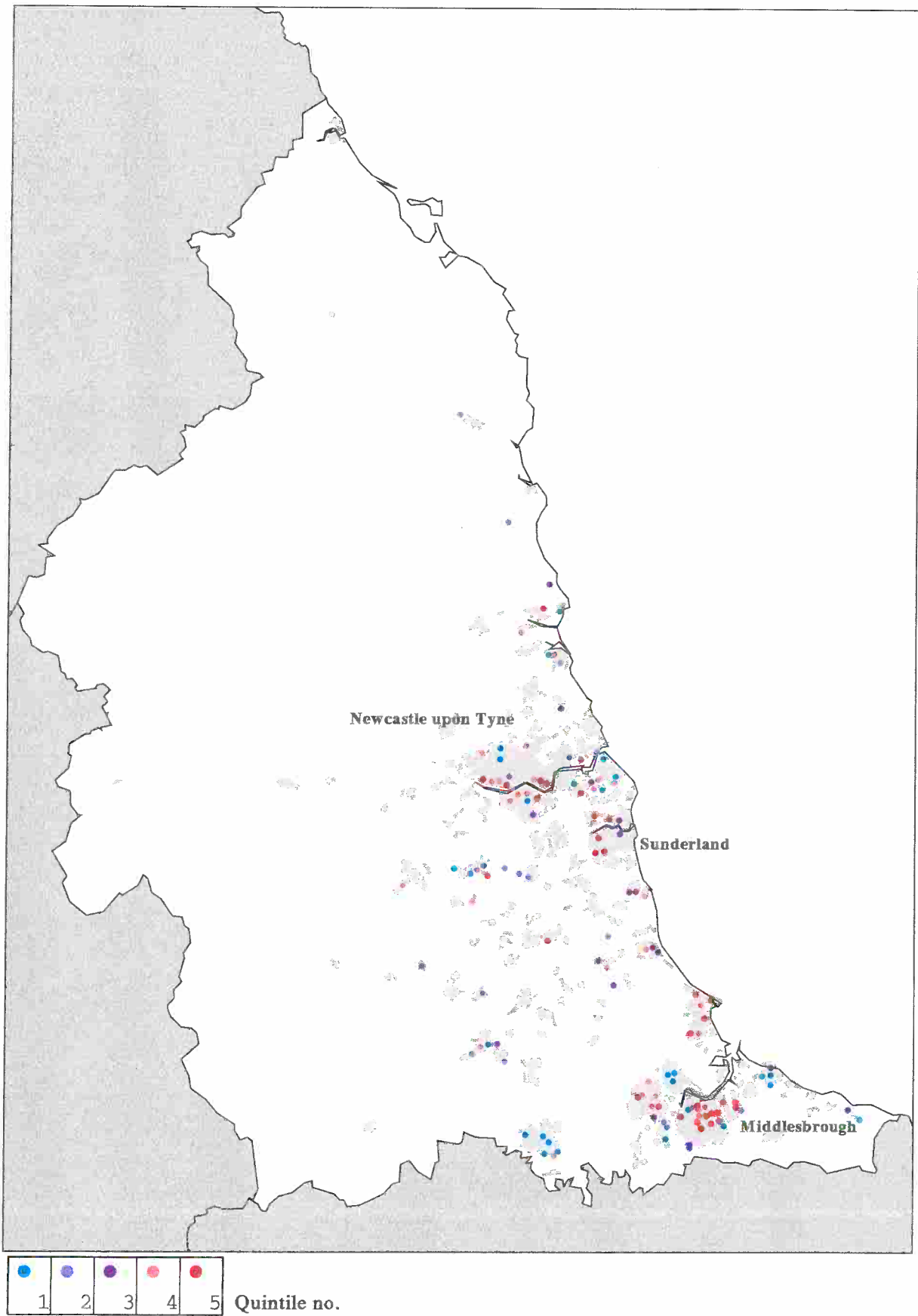


Figure A5.11: Wards by quintile group - Wales

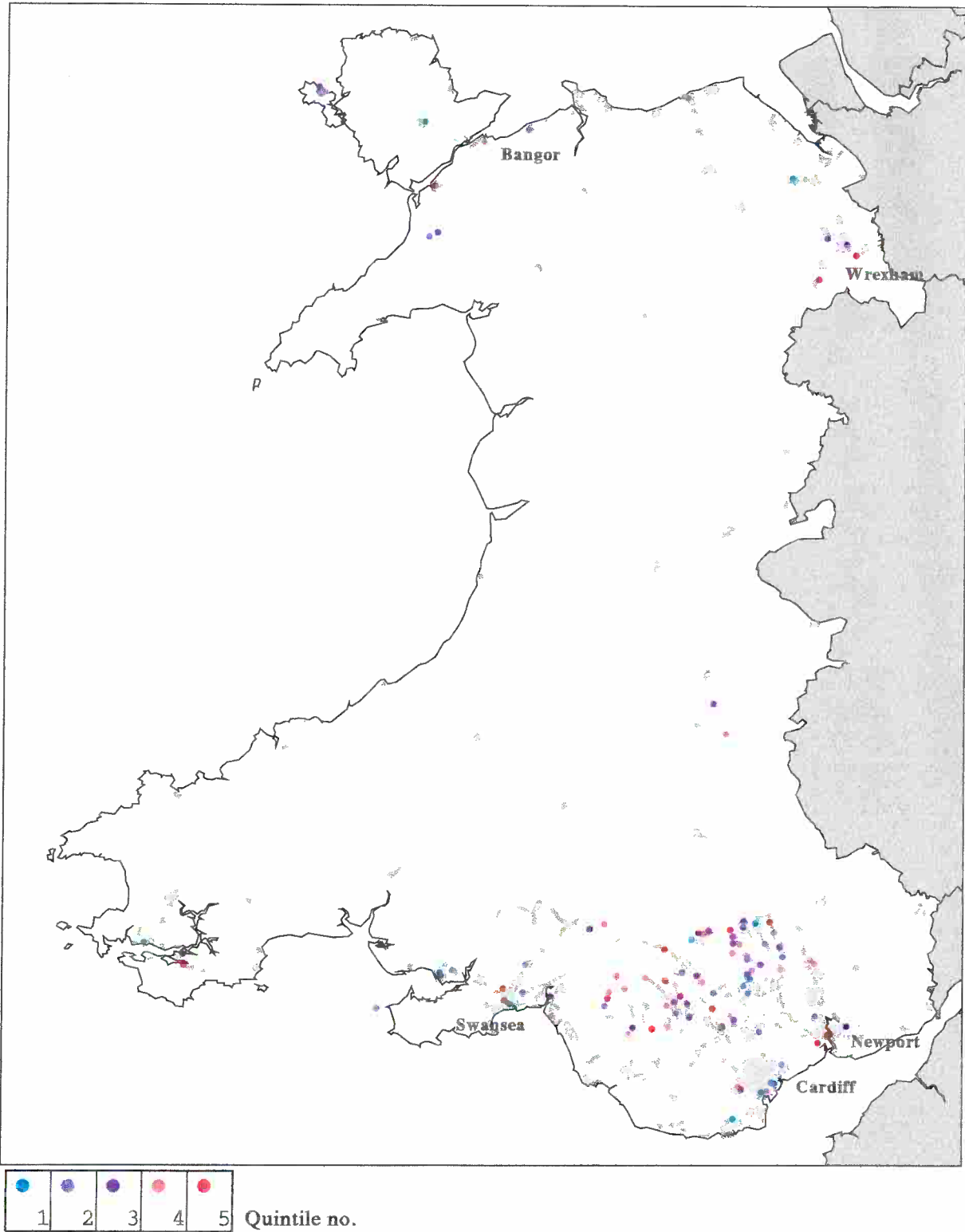
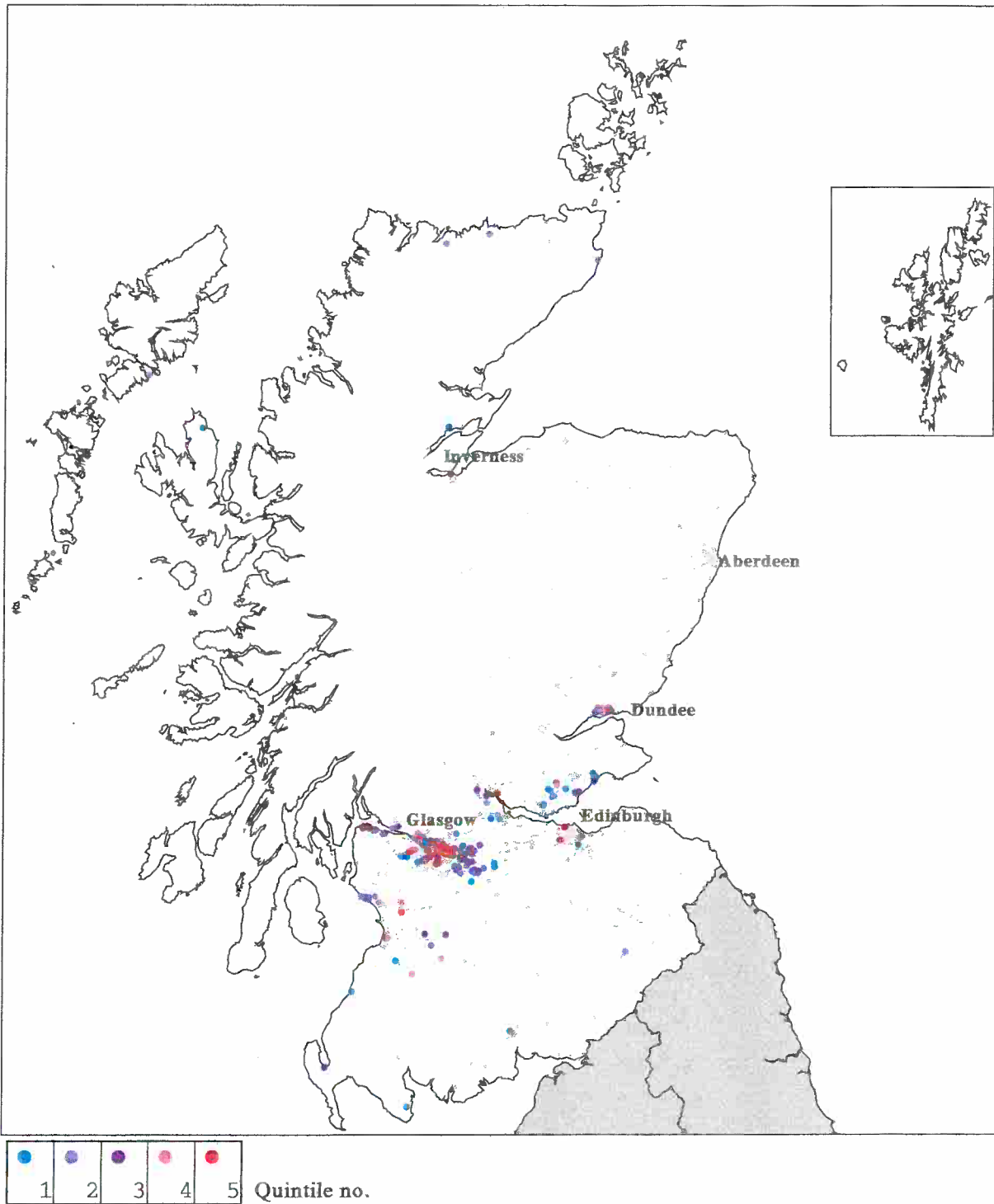


Figure A5.12: Wards by quintile group - Scotland



Appendix 6: The cluster analysis technique

The cluster analysis technique attempts to place 'objects' (in this case 'wards') into 'groups' (known as 'clusters') sharing similar characteristics across a range of classificatory indicators. As far as possible, intra-cluster similarities are maximised and inter-cluster similarities are minimised. There are several different cluster analysis techniques, and no single 'correct' solution emerges. Moreover, although cluster analysis is a highly quantitative technique, the evaluation of a series of classifications in order to identify which is the 'best' is subjective, (although in practice it can be guided by descriptive statistics about the characteristics of clusters and the distance between clusters and the distances between members of the same cluster).

In assessing alternative cluster analysis classifications there are a number of important factors to bear in mind:

- *the number of clusters in the classification* - the larger the number of clusters in the classification the greater the degree of specificity of individual clusters and range of variation across clusters, yet a key purpose of classification is to reduce the range of variation in a meaningful way
- *the size of the smallest cluster in the classification* - is it sufficiently large to enable robust analysis, and disaggregation to the degree desired?
- *the size of the largest cluster in the classification* - is it so large that it 'dominates' the classification and/or includes a very large proportion of all wards included in the classification?
- *variation in the size of clusters* - do the clusters vary so much in size that comparisons between clusters may be considered 'unreliable'? (the ideal may be n clusters of equal size, but this is rarely achieved in practice)
- *geographical distribution of cluster members* - is the geographical distribution of cluster membership so uneven as to limit the use of the classification for some purposes? (again, in practice, cluster members are often geographically concentrated - neighbouring areas often share similar characteristics)
- *"making sense"* - does one classification seem intuitively to be more 'realistic' than the other?

The *first stage* of the classification procedure is to conduct a principal components analysis on the classificatory variables for all the wards identified by the screening variables, in order to identify the underlying dimensions of variation between wards. Each of these dimensions is represented by a component, constructed from the variance in the original data, which is uncorrelated with all other components. The same number of components as original variables are constructed (each being uncorrelated with the others). However, a small number of components usually accounts for the bulk of the variation in the data, with most of the components representing a small percentage of the variance, sometimes representing random effects in the data. In order to identify similarities across wards over the major dimensions of difference, the scores of each ward on the most important components are fed into a cluster analysis procedure. In this case, the six components which together accounted

for 75 per cent of the variance in the original data were used (in technical terms, those with an eigenvalue greater than 1.0 were selected).

In the *second stage* of the cluster analysis procedure, wards are grouped together on the basis of their similarity across these principal component scores. The similarity between wards is measured by the 'squared euclidean distance' between wards, calculated as the sum of the differences in component scores between each ward and each other ward, calculated across all components. The clustering technique used in this instance was *Ward's method*. This is a hierarchical procedure which operates by repeatedly combining the two clusters whose fusion yields the least increase in the euclidean sum of squares for the classification; this is the sum of the squared distance from each case to the centroid of the cluster to which it belongs. It therefore tends to identify tight minimum-variance spherical clusters.

Appendix 7: Descriptive statistics and further information about clusters

In this Appendix a series of Tables and Figures are presented providing descriptive statistics and further information about the clusters.

Table A7.1: Mean scores on classificatory indicators

No.	mnemonic	cluster								
		GB wards	805 wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A1	UR	8.36	20.81	31.84	23.46	21.50	19.59	19.64	18.23	18.05
A2	NONEMPPM	14.02	35.00	50.41	37.35	34.33	34.35	32.29	30.87	37.31
A3	LTUP	19.79	32.68	40.29	34.38	28.75	32.41	35.33	32.16	28.07
A4	LTUR	1.69	5.90	10.35	7.51	5.23	5.07	6.32	5.28	3.90
B1	UR1624	13.66	27.54	38.41	30.98	28.12	24.99	27.08	24.90	25.06
B2	GS1624	4.41	7.54	9.85	4.87	6.58	7.20	6.19	10.50	7.83
B3	MUR	9.96	25.29	38.00	27.57	25.41	24.06	24.23	22.40	22.95
B4	FUR	6.18	14.38	22.74	17.97	15.58	13.55	13.13	12.20	10.79
B5	MINACT1624	1.87	2.94	3.92	2.64	2.64	2.83	2.68	2.44	4.78
B6	MINACT2544	3.58	8.77	12.17	6.74	8.22	9.14	7.65	7.43	13.41
B7	MINACT4564	18.56	33.50	40.10	25.80	30.89	34.60	29.35	33.51	47.68
B8	FINACT1624	11.53	24.33	31.36	18.02	27.31	19.54	24.62	23.97	25.88
B9	FINACT2544	29.25	41.25	50.39	33.86	44.40	37.58	39.81	40.43	44.72
B10	FINACT4559	35.27	47.11	53.84	40.02	48.08	47.02	42.57	48.11	54.52
B11	EANOEARN	4.08	11.22	17.13	13.32	11.95	10.45	10.54	9.83	8.78
B12	MEDUNEMP	19.79	24.52	27.56	29.26	23.89	20.70	28.61	19.83	25.07
B13	LGUNEMP	52.76	61.71	66.11	64.66	58.74	58.02	65.96	61.49	58.00
B14	VLUNEMP	17.22	26.11	31.66	27.24	22.61	24.14	29.92	25.92	22.14
C1	NOSTAY	49.11	68.78	77.40	57.08	65.95	74.57	67.69	69.67	68.32
C2	NHQ1829	88.43	93.95	96.63	82.94	94.83	93.33	94.16	95.59	96.47
C3	NHQ3044	79.65	92.56	96.06	80.17	93.69	92.89	93.53	93.02	94.03
C4	NHQ45PA	85.09	96.41	98.45	93.75	97.01	96.74	97.23	94.82	96.36
C5	LTI	9.37	17.48	21.09	12.60	15.21	25.88	13.91	15.34	21.79
C6	PSICK	3.81	8.28	9.64	6.27	7.79	5.86	8.20	7.97	14.65
C7	NOEARN	34.45	48.74	58.39	46.77	47.58	49.06	47.85	46.71	50.30
C8	NEVWORK	3.71	11.12	19.74	13.16	11.02	10.34	9.72	10.07	9.19
C9	SCIV	15.56	21.45	20.65	16.91	24.46	19.39	21.09	20.79	25.46
C10	SCV	6.08	10.60	13.58	8.27	9.59	12.15	10.46	10.69	9.72

Note: For key to indicators see Appendix 2

Table A7.2: Distribution of cluster membership by quintile group

quintile group	statistic	cluster						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5 ('worst')	count	60	1	24	15	29	15	17
	row %	37.3	0.6	14.9	9.3	18.0	9.3	10.6
	col %	96.8	1.6	15.9	11.9	16.1	10.2	22.4
4	count	2	10	35	22	40	29	23
	row %	1.2	6.2	21.7	13.7	24.8	18.0	14.3
	col %	3.2	15.9	23.2	17.5	22.2	19.7	30.3
3	count	0	15	41	27	35	22	21
	row %	0.0	9.3	25.5	16.8	21.7	13.7	13.0
	col %	0.0	23.8	27.2	21.4	19.4	15.0	27.6
2	count	0	17	35	24	36	35	14
	row %	0.0	10.6	21.7	14.9	22.4	14.9	8.7
	col %	0.0	27.0	23.2	19.0	20.0	19.0	18.4
1 ('best')	count	0	20	16	38	40	46	1
	row %	0.0	12.4	9.9	23.2	24.8	28.6	0.6
	col %	0.0	31.7	10.6	30.2	22.2	31.3	1.3

Table A7.3 Distribution of cluster membership by region

Region	statistic	cluster						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
South East	count	0	0	2	0	8	0	1
	row %	0.0	0.0	18.2	0.0	72.7	0.0	9.1
	col %	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	4.4	0.0	1.3
Eastern	count	0	0	4	0	1	1	0
	row %	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	16.7	16.7	0.0
	col %	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.0
London	count	0	37	15	0	21	1	0
	row %	0.0	50.0	20.3	0.0	28.4	1.4	0.0
	col %	0.0	58.7	9.9	0.0	11.7	0.7	0.0
South West	count	0	0	1	0	5	1	0
	row %	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	71.4	14.3	0.0
	col %	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	2.8	0.7	0.0
West Midlands	count	0	2	13	0	23	4	0
	row %	0.0	4.8	31.0	0.0	54.8	9.5	0.0
	col %	0.0	3.2	8.6	0.0	12.8	2.7	0.0
East Midlands	count	0	7	9	1	12	5	4
	row %	0.0	18.4	23.7	2.6	31.6	13.2	10.5
	col %	0.0	11.1	6.0	0.8	6.7	3.4	5.3
Yorks & Humbs	count	3	5	20	3	11	18	2
	row %	4.8	8.1	32.3	4.8	17.7	29.0	3.2
	col %	4.8	7.9	13.2	2.4	6.1	12.2	2.6
Merseyside	count	15	2	2	0	35	4	0
	row %	25.9	3.4	3.4	0.0	60.3	6.9	0.0
	col %	24.2	3.2	1.3	0.0	19.4	2.7	0.0
North West	count	2	4	42	1	27	11	6
	row %	2.2	4.3	45.2	1.1	29.0	11.8	6.5
	col %	3.2	6.3	27.8	0.8	15.0	7.5	7.9
North East	count	15	2	9	8	21	63	12
	row %	11.5	1.9	6.9	6.2	16.2	48.5	9.2
	col %	24.2	3.2	6.0	6.3	11.7	42.9	15.8
Wales	count	6	2	14	1	16	17	49
	row %	5.7	1.9	13.3	1.0	15.2	16.2	46.7
	col %	9.7	3.2	9.3	0.8	8.9	11.6	64.5
Scotland	count	21	2	20	112	0	22	2
	row %	11.7	1.1	11.2	62.6	0.0	12.3	1.1
	col %	33.9	3.2	13.2	88.9	0.0	15.0	2.6

Key to Figures A7.1-A7.12

- Cluster 1:* Chronic disadvantage
- Cluster 2:* Disadvantage amidst professionalisation
- Cluster 3:* General disadvantage
- Cluster 4:* Disadvantage in Scotland
- Cluster 5:* Metropolitan disadvantage
- Cluster 6:* Long-standing disadvantage
- Cluster 7:* High inactivity areas

Figure A7.1 Wards by cluster - South East region

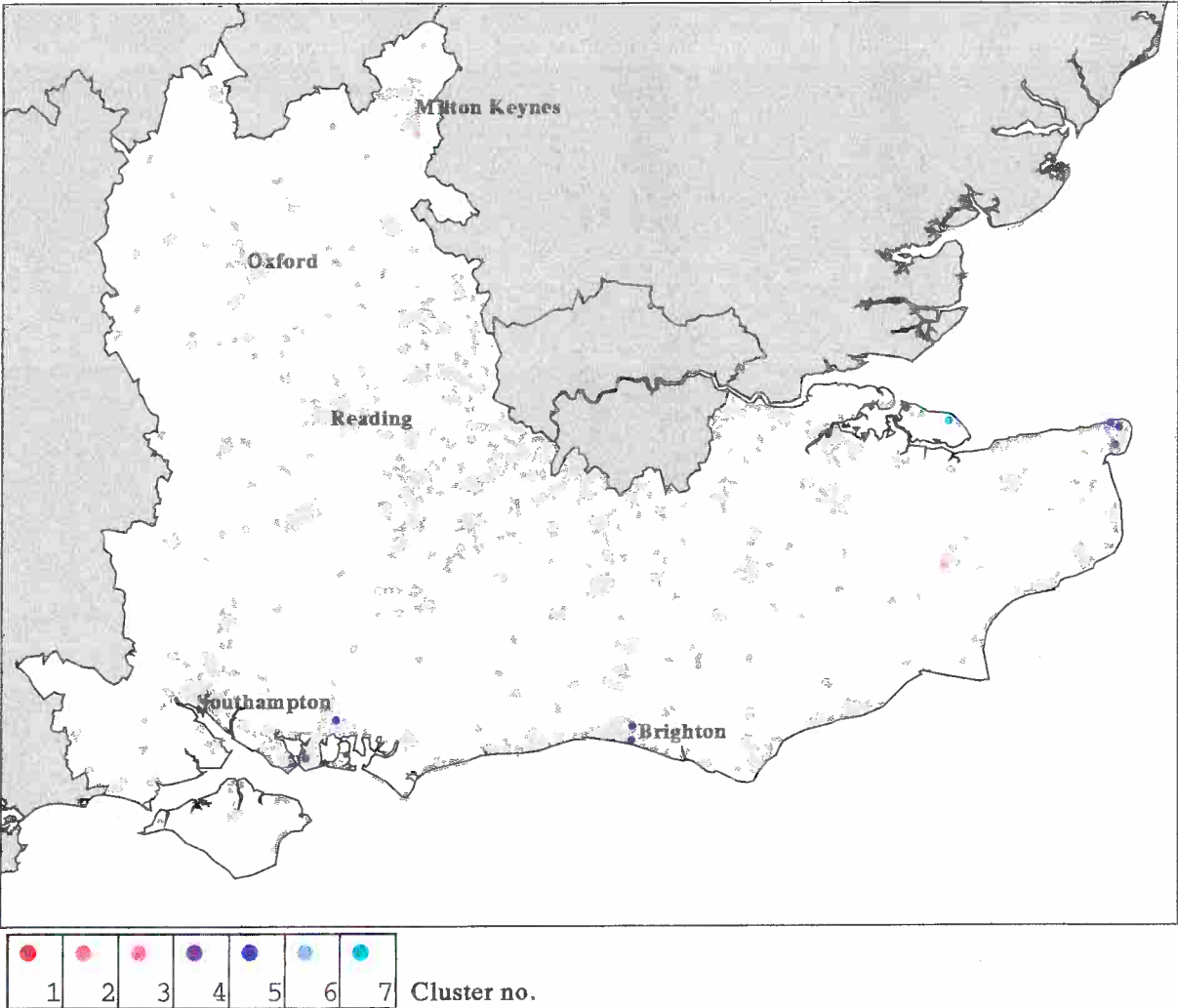


Figure A7.2 Wards by cluster - Eastern region

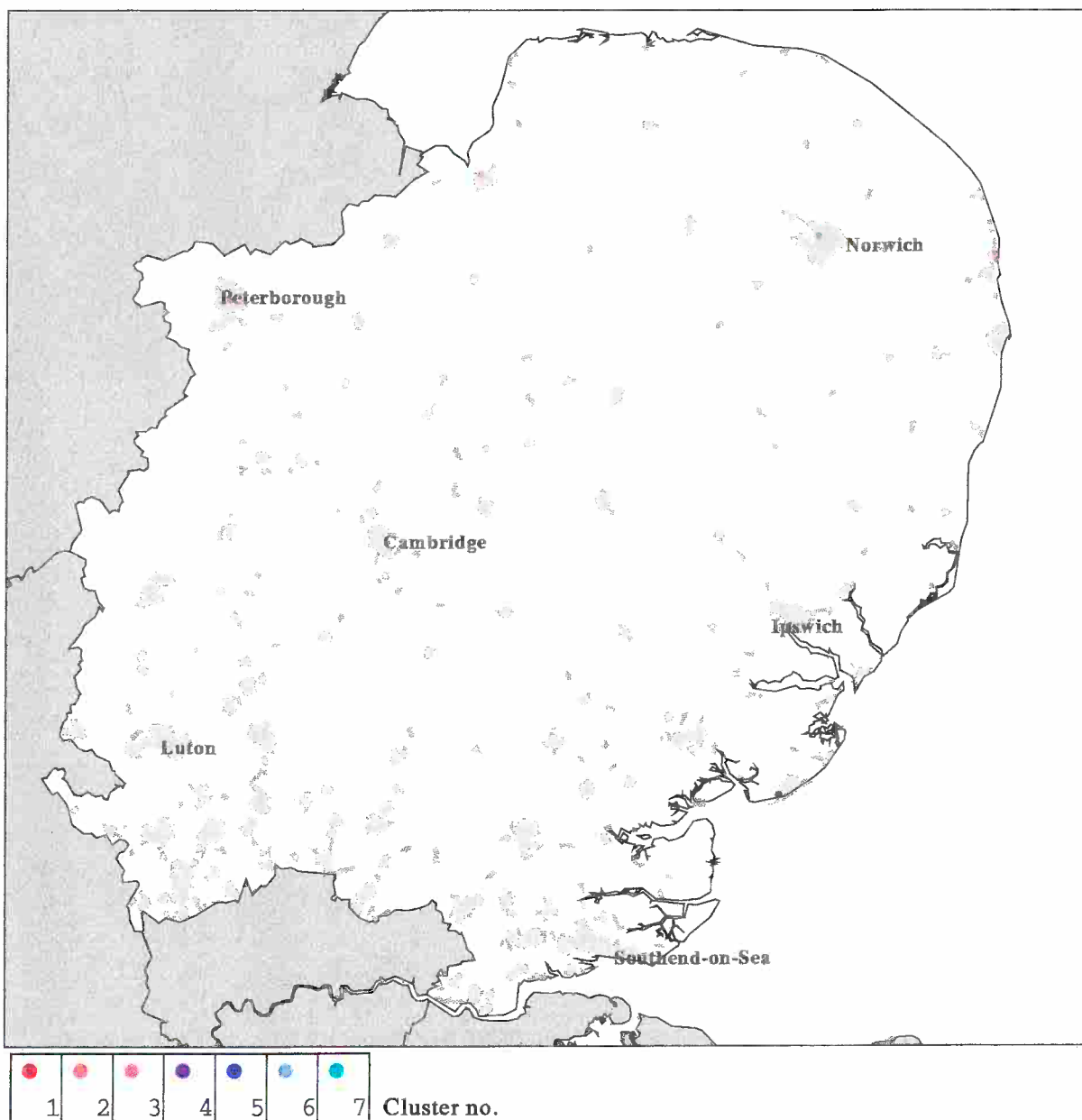


Figure A7.3 Wards by cluster - London region

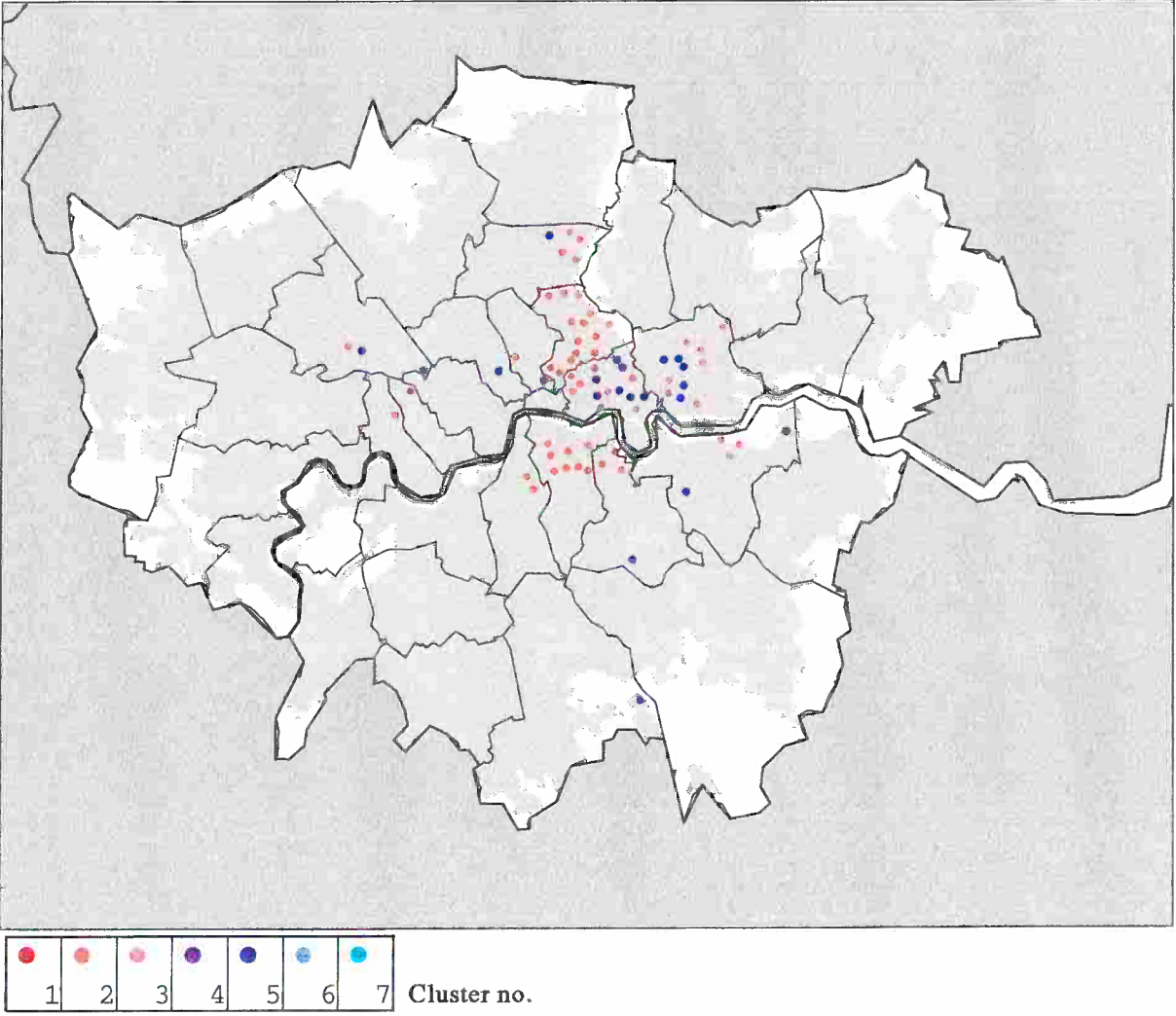


Figure A7.4 Wards by cluster - South West region

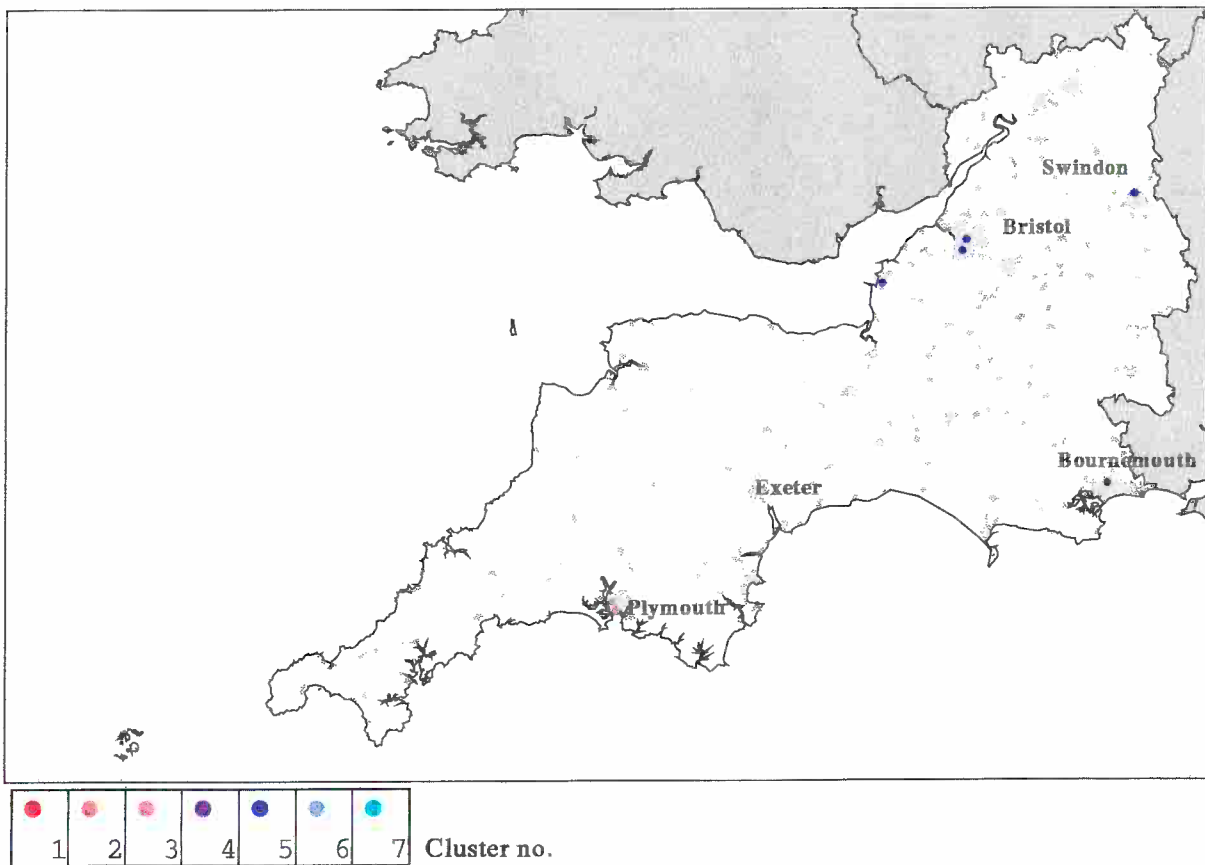


Figure A7.5 Wards by cluster - West Midlands region

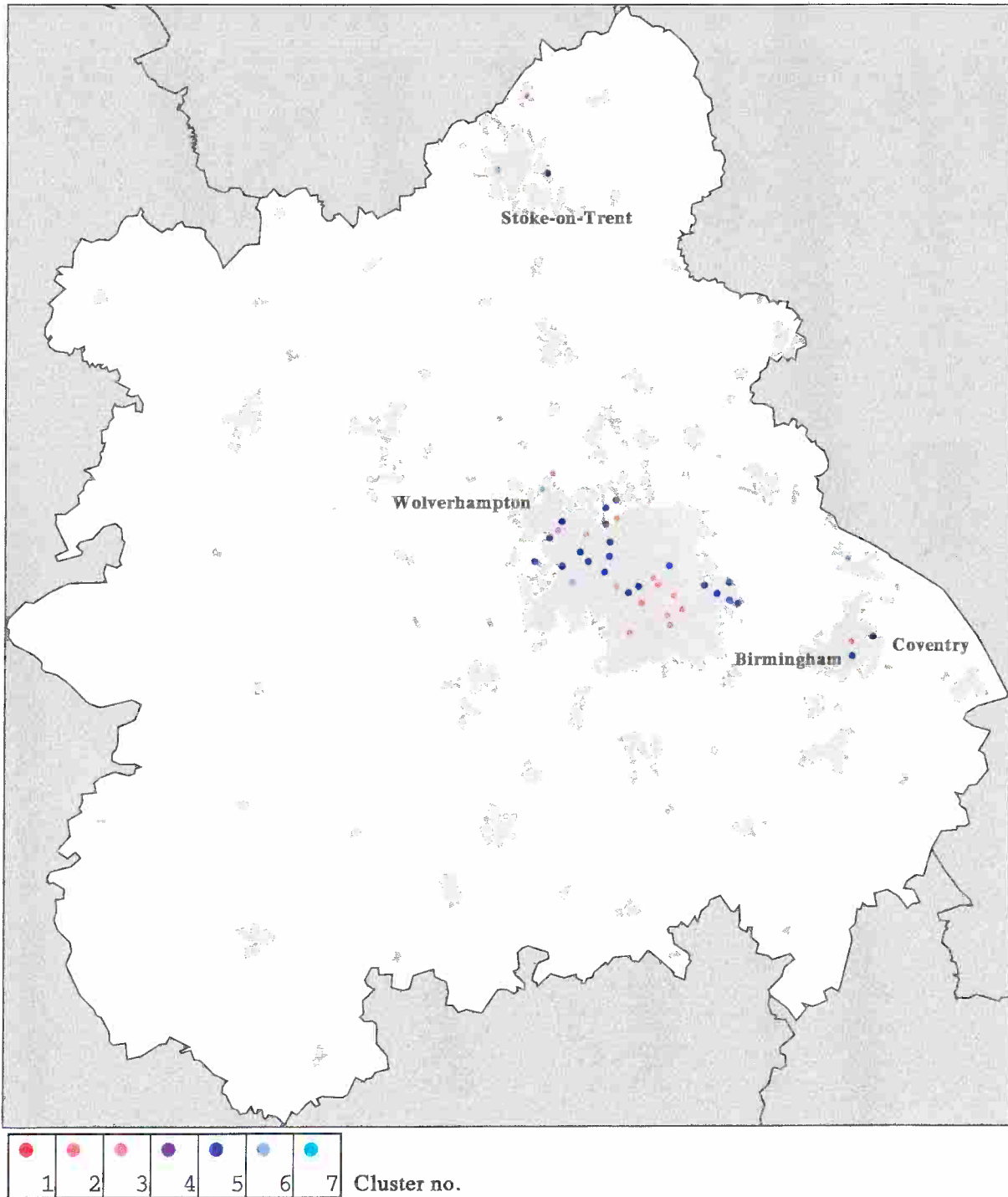


Figure A7.6 Wards by cluster - East Midlands region

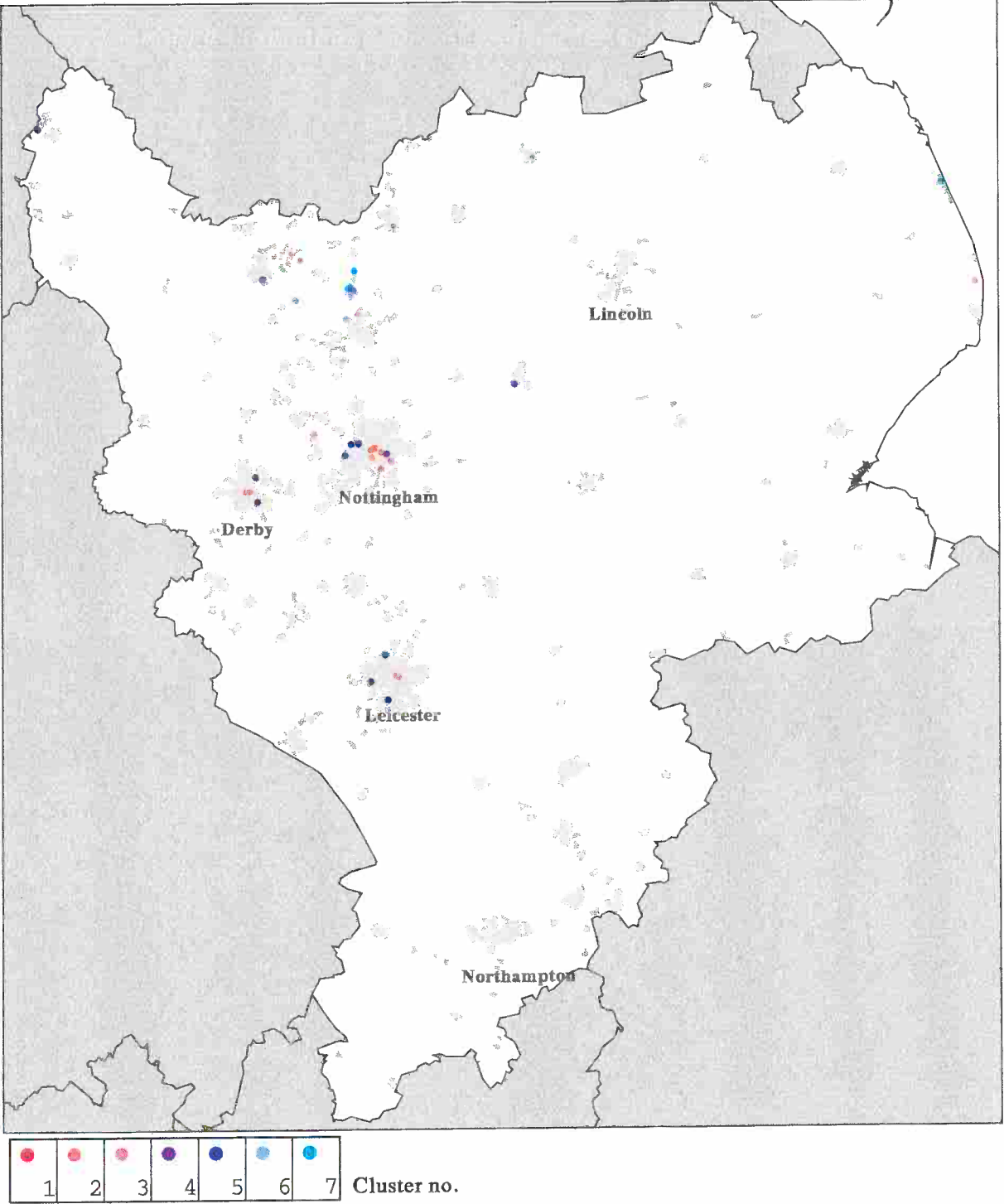


Figure A7.7 Wards by cluster - Yorkshire & Humberside region

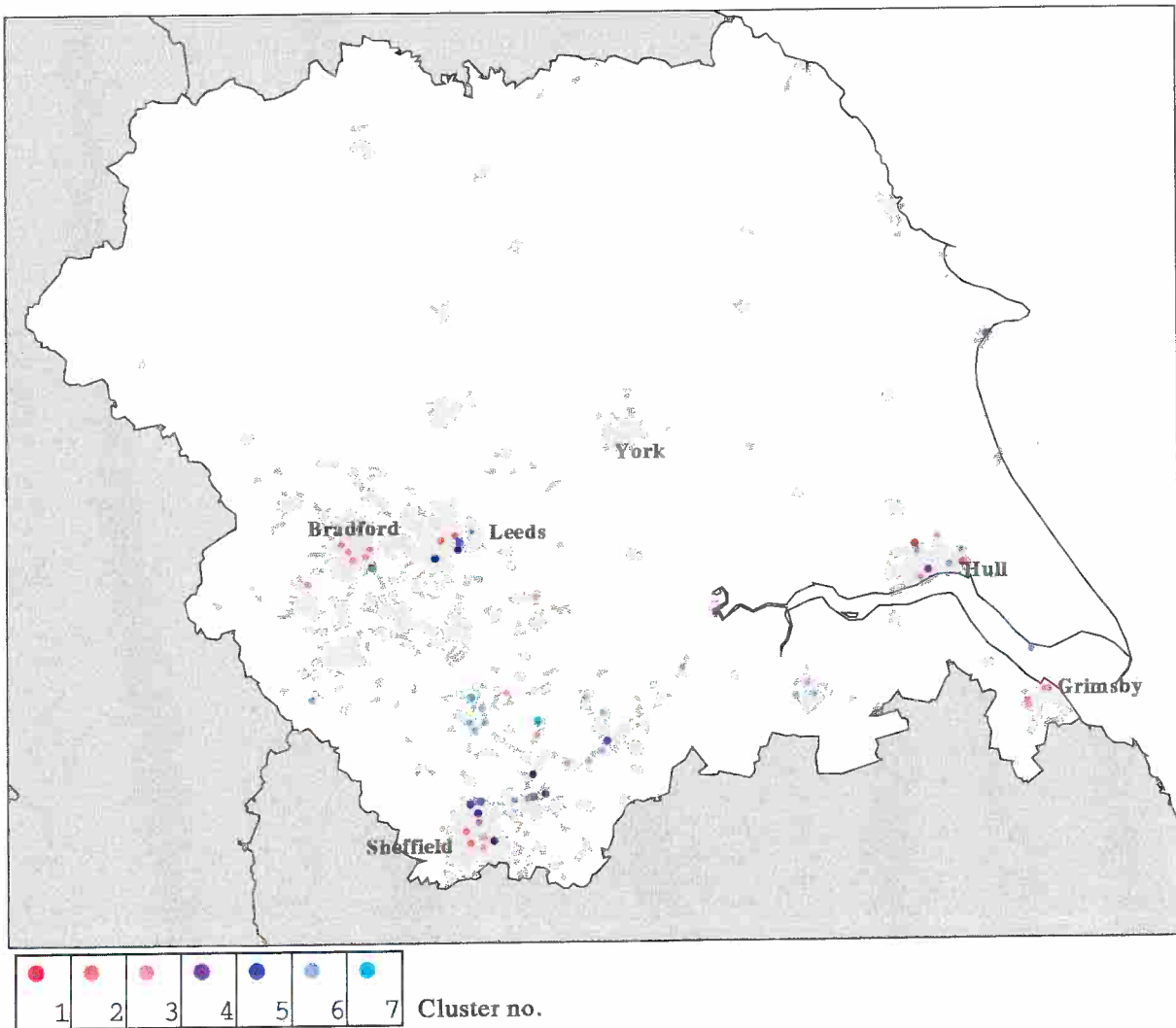
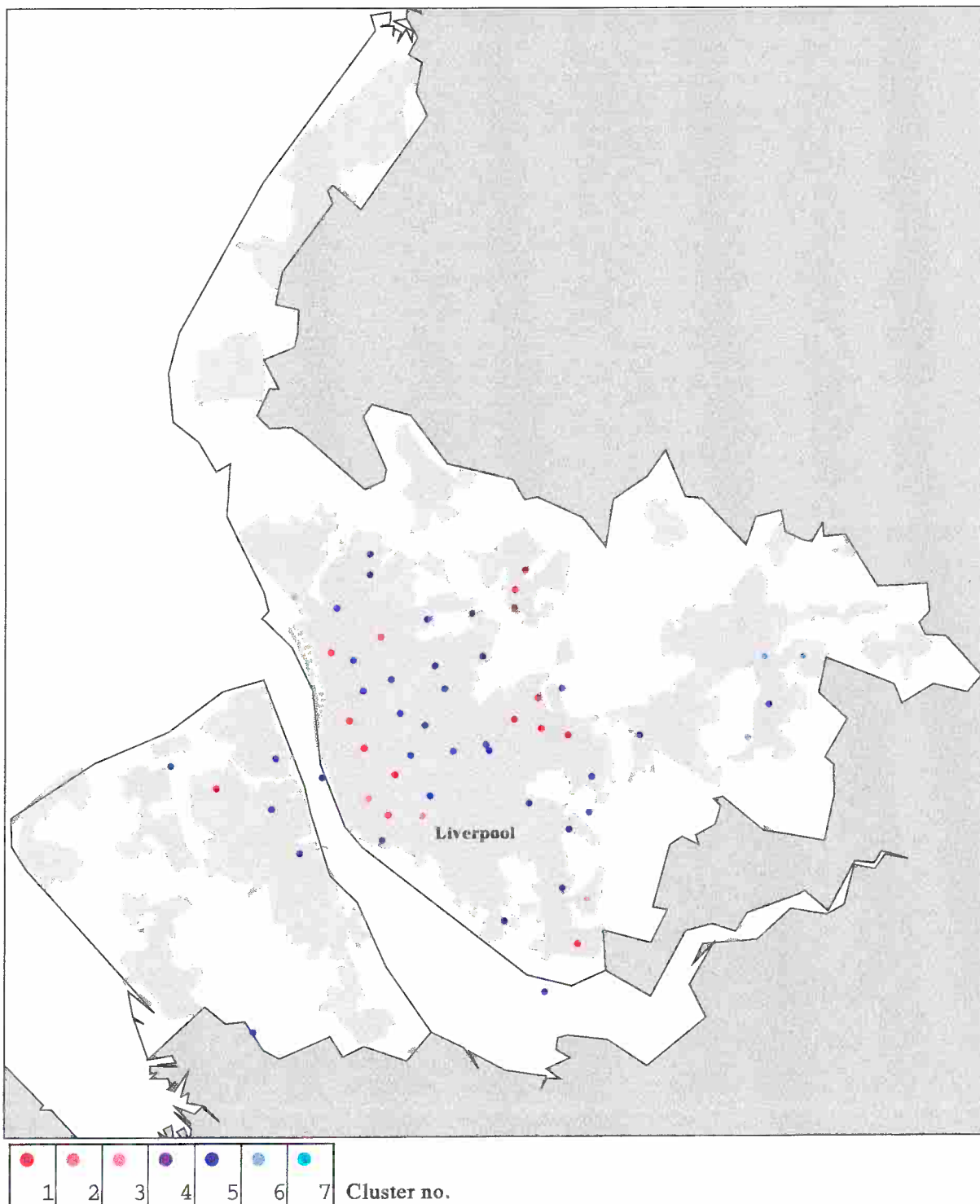


Figure A7.8 Wards by cluster - Merseyside region



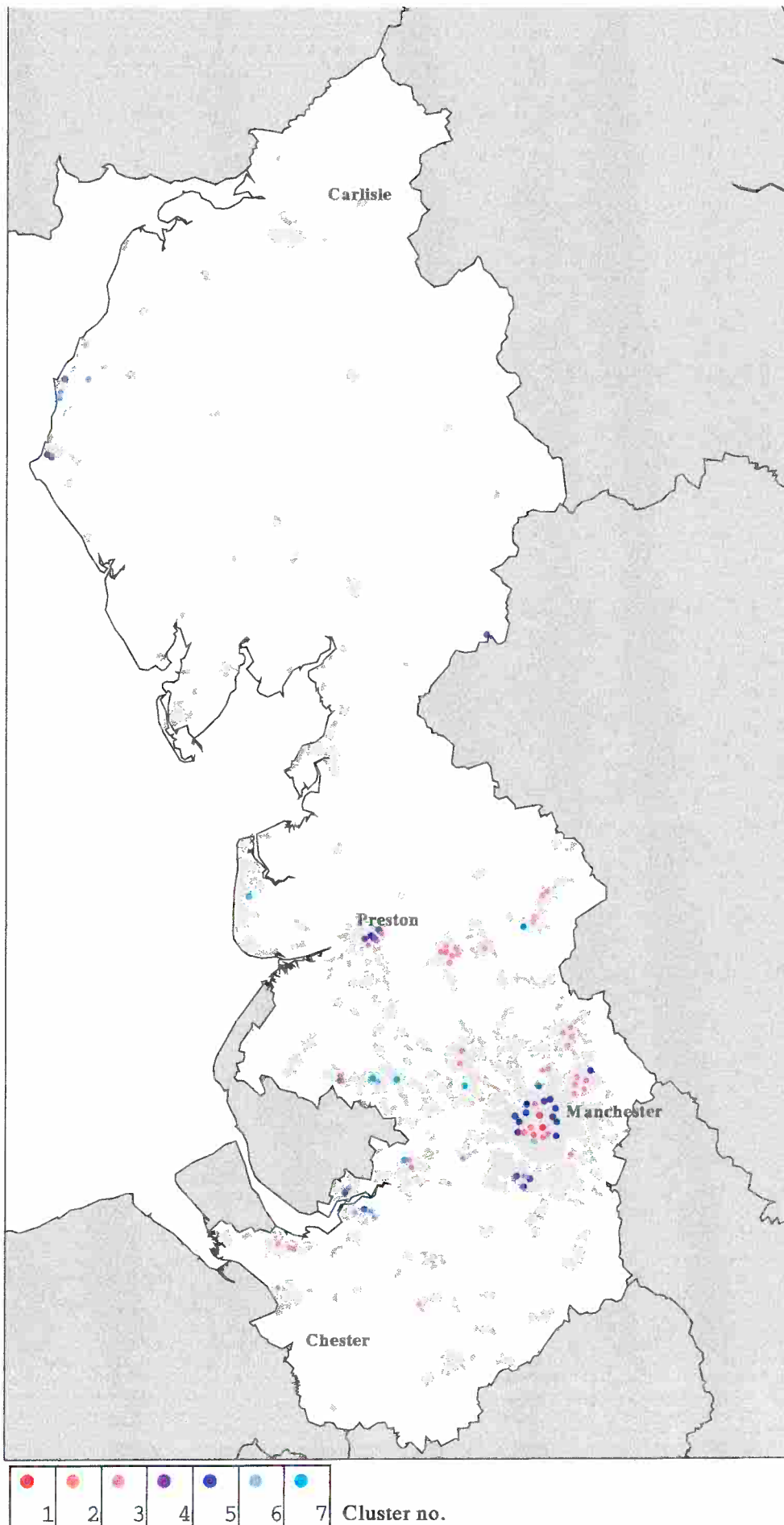


Figure A7.9 Wards by cluster - North West region

Figure A7.10 Wards by cluster - North East region

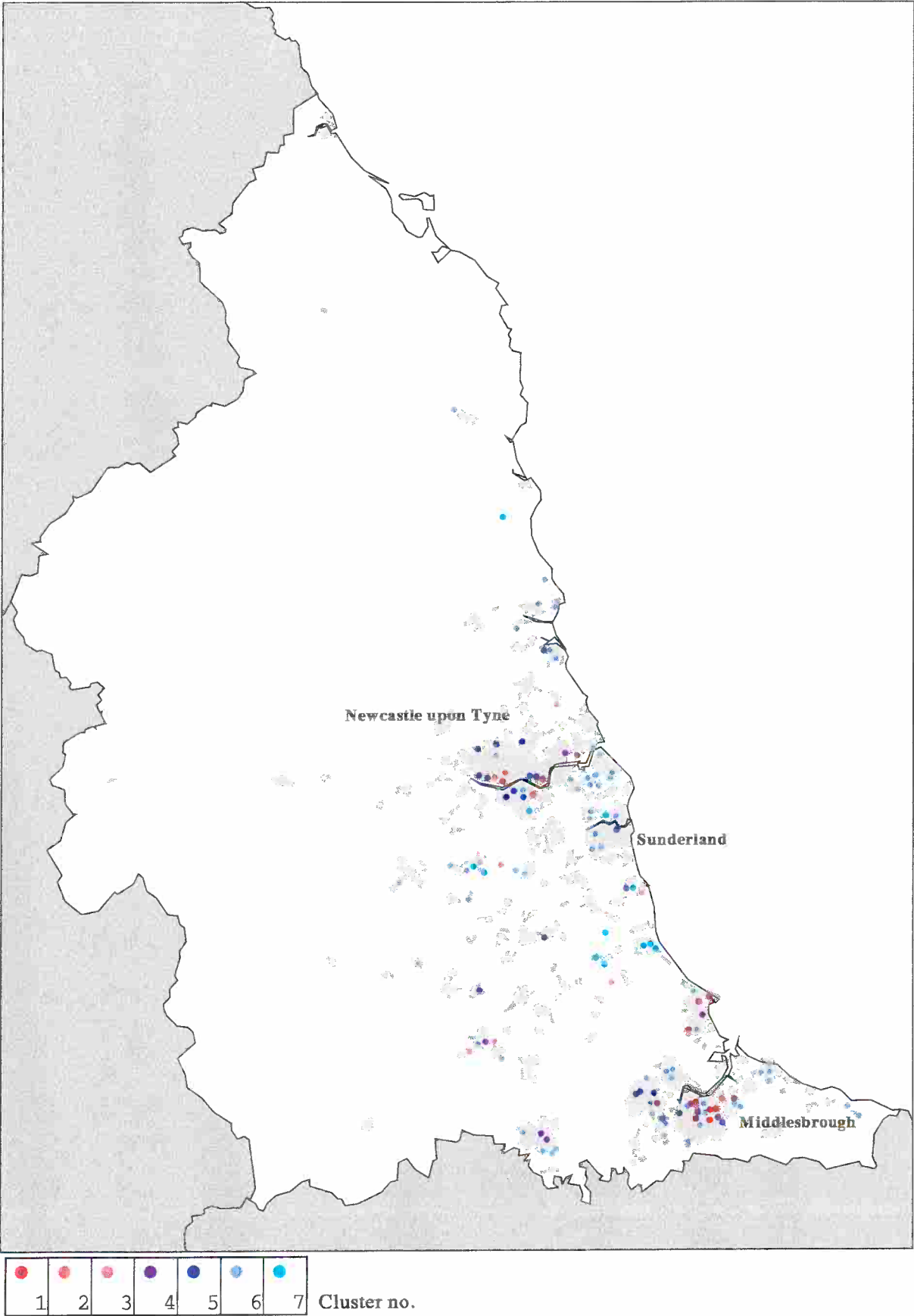


Figure A7.11 Wards by cluster - Wales

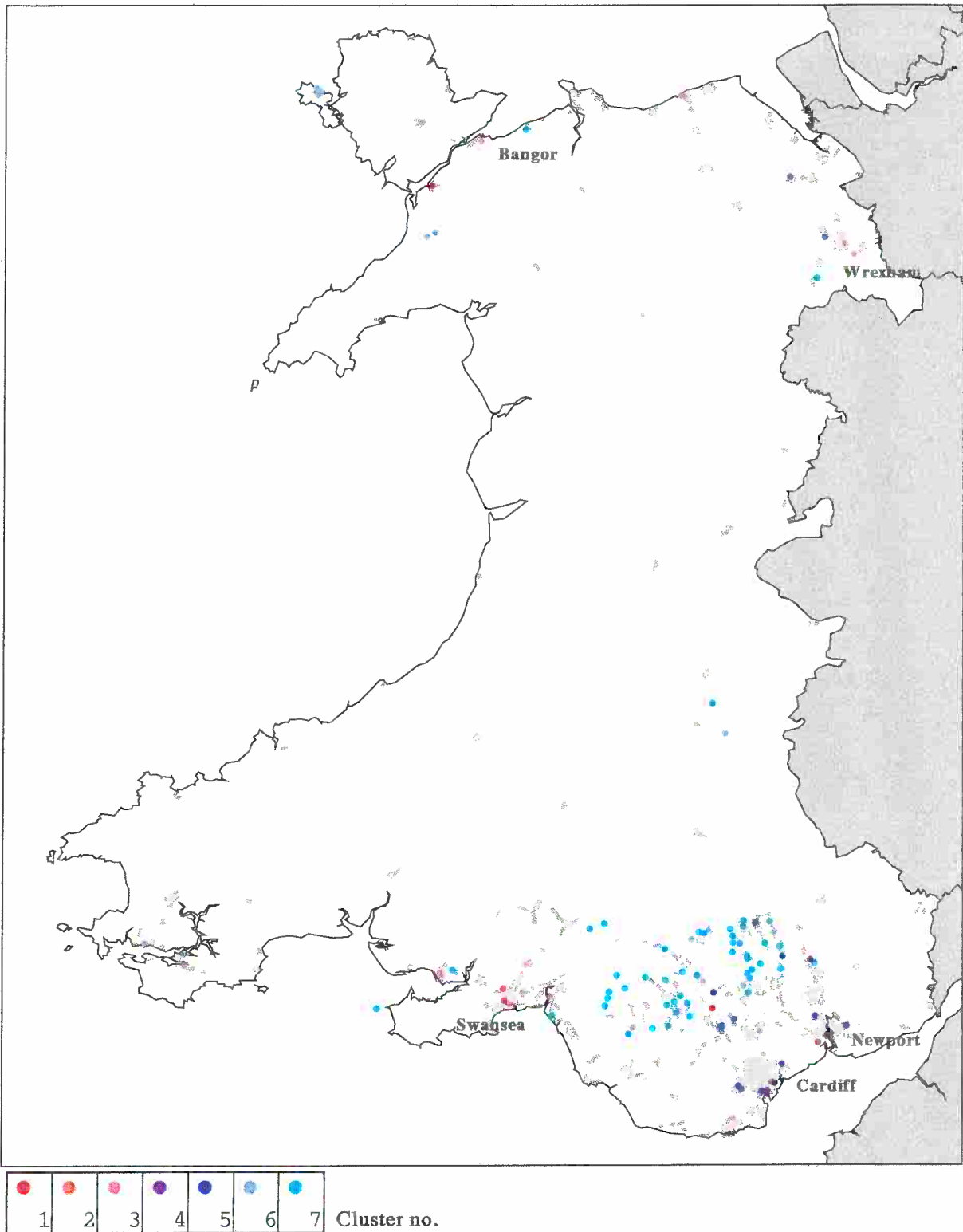


Figure A7.12 Wards by cluster - Scotland

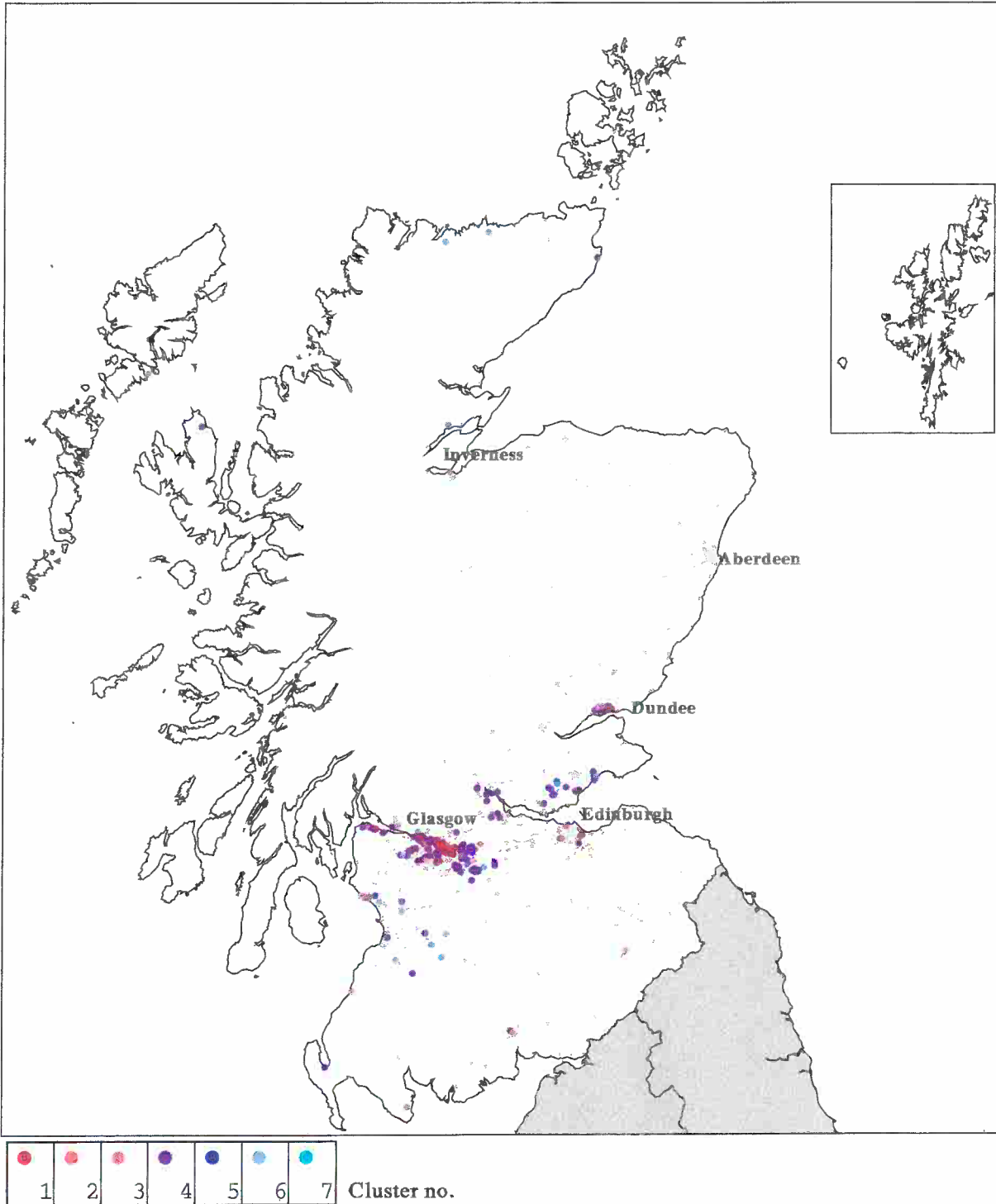


Table A7.4: Key to indicators providing contextual information

No.	variable name	description
Other labour market indicators		
A1	FT%	full-time employees as % of all in employment
A2	PT%	part-time employees as % of all in employment
A3	SELFEMP%	self-employed as % of all in employment
A4	GSMINMF%	% residents unemployed or on a government scheme formerly engaged in mining or manufacturing
A5	GSSOC589%	% residents unemployed or on a government scheme formerly engaged in craft & related occupations, as plant & machine operatives or in other occupations (SOC Major Groups 5, 8 or 9)
A6	MIG%	migration propensity, 1990-1991 (% of 1991 residents who changed address during the previous 12 months)
A7	TTW<2KM	% in employment travelling less than 2 kilometres to work
A8	TTW>10KM	% in employment travelling more than 10 kilometres to work
Other indicators of disadvantage / deprivation		
B1	NOCAR%	% households without a car
B2	OVCDD%	% households with more than 1 person per room
B3	LACKAM%	% households lacking exclusive use of basic amenities
B4	LARENT%	% households in local authority rented accommodation
B5	PRVRENT%	% households in privately rented accommodation
B6	LONEPAR%	lone parent families with dependent child(ren) as % households
Reference group indicators		
C1	MINETH%	% residents from minority ethnic groups
C2	UNDER16%	% resident population aged under 16
C3	RET+%	% resident population over retirement age
C4	INACT/ACT%	economically inactive (including children) as % economically active population

Table A7.5: Mean scores on contextual indicators

No.	mnemonic	cluster								
		GB wards	805 wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A1	FT%	66.62	72.82	72.22	74.44	72.39	75.26	72.47	70.92	73.25
A2	PT%	18.24	19.17	22.35	15.47	18.07	18.53	19.66	21.11	17.99
A3	SELFEMP%	15.14	8.01	5.43	10.09	9.54	6.21	7.87	7.97	8.76
A4	GSMINMF%	22.11	26.25	23.08	18.28	30.85	25.06	26.57	24.16	31.56
A5	GSSOC589%	49.28	63.50	61.48	49.19	65.08	63.80	63.44	64.27	71.99
A6	MIG%	8.74	7.70	6.19	12.92	9.37	1.31	9.55	7.67	7.55
A7	TTW<2KM	27.22	32.15	31.32	33.70	37.72	30.44	30.36	32.69	26.64
A8	TTW>10KM	30.73	18.22	11.85	11.03	16.17	23.02	14.12	20.86	30.20
B1	NOCAR%	28.50	58.06	74.15	64.38	56.89	62.17	57.07	52.17	48.87
B2	OVCD%	1.88	4.47	5.49	6.04	6.07	5.51	3.49	3.02	2.55
B3	LACKAM%	1.19	1.21	0.60	2.31	1.72	0.50	1.19	0.87	1.68
B4	LARENT%	19.36	49.65	66.07	48.00	45.20	63.48	46.46	46.00	38.14
B5	PRVRENT%	7.01	5.19	3.14	11.94	6.93	2.96	5.26	4.07	3.48
B6	LONEPAR	3.20	7.99	12.96	8.85	7.98	7.42	8.10	7.07	5.69
C1	MINETH%	3.28	8.08	2.16	30.55	17.49	1.12	7.44	1.96	0.50
C2	UNDER16%	19.59	23.38	26.31	22.12	26.01	20.97	23.14	23.17	21.77
C3	RET+%	19.43	17.53	15.62	15.23	15.88	19.02	18.37	17.76	19.31
C4	INACT/ACT	107.50	143.19	170.84	120.73	149.57	135.30	135.87	139.90	163.32

Note: For key to indicators see Table A7.4

Table A7.6: Indicators used for analysing comparative labour market situations by ethnic group

No.	description
1	economic activity rate for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ all males aged 16 and over ■ males aged under 25 ■ all females aged 16 and over ■ females aged under 25
2	percentage of residents aged 16 and over who are employees or self-employed for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ males ■ females
3	percentage of residents in employment who are full-time employees for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ males ■ females
4	percentage of residents in employment who are part-time employees for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ males ■ females
5	self-employment rate
6	entrepreneurship rate
7	percentage of residents who are on government schemes
8	unemployment rate for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ all males aged 16 and over ■ males aged under 25 ■ all females aged 16 and over ■ females aged under 25
9	percentage of residents who are students
10	percentage of residents who are classified as 'other inactive' (i.e. not students, permanently sick or retired)
11	percentage of residents aged 18-pensionable age with higher level qualifications
12	percentage of residents aged 18-pensionable age with higher level qualifications who are unemployed or on a government scheme
13	percentage of employed and self-employed residents aged 16 and over in social classes I and II
14	percentage of employed and self-employed residents aged 16 and over in social classes IV and V

Table A7.7: Mean scores on economic activity rate and unemployment rate indicators by ethnic group

indicator	cluster								
	GB wards	805 wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>male economic activity rate</i>									
total	73.00	67.67	65.90	69.54	69.32	67.28	69.04	68.28	60.53
white	72.91	67.45	65.99	69.35	68.61	67.24	68.75	68.23	60.50
black	79.76	73.17	68.64	70.52	72.45	75.16	76.19	73.64	68.88
south asian	81.90	74.86	65.29	69.24	71.48	73.96	75.21	81.69	84.75
chinese & other	79.28	72.78	67.20	66.03	75.05	74.55	72.58	75.60	71.56
irish	68.51	56.45	50.58	64.94	60.54	49.72	59.57	57.39	47.74
ethnic minorities	80.14	73.73	67.51	69.53	74.32	74.38	74.29	75.85	75.02
<i>male unemployment rate</i>									
total	9.92	25.29	38.02	27.57	25.41	24.08	24.22	22.38	22.94
white	9.76	24.74	38.01	25.34	24.03	24.11	23.73	22.30	22.99
black	16.23	32.69	50.39	34.16	30.85	30.74	30.39	26.13	41.13
south asian	9.67	21.25	33.08	29.70	27.00	14.42	21.84	17.85	5.12
chinese & other	10.84	23.48	33.73	34.01	25.48	18.76	23.79	18.95	12.02
irish	11.37	25.47	32.22	31.36	26.87	22.15	25.98	22.34	21.79
ethnic minorities	11.58	24.31	37.12	33.42	27.63	18.53	25.22	19.06	15.39
<i>female economic activity rate</i>									
total	49.38	42.43	38.33	48.40	41.64	43.67	43.42	42.40	38.04
white	49.31	42.46	38.27	47.18	42.76	43.70	43.08	42.39	38.00
black	62.17	53.22	50.26	57.59	54.40	55.42	55.78	48.91	43.52
south asian	52.65	42.35	37.70	34.44	34.02	39.37	47.22	49.85	50.03
chinese & other	55.07	48.11	45.02	44.82	49.77	48.18	50.14	47.49	46.17
irish	47.39	36.84	27.52	47.00	39.04	32.72	37.43	36.81	37.19
ethnic minorities	55.64	47.34	42.27	49.27	41.78	44.42	51.44	50.11	50.52
<i>female unemployment rate</i>									
total	6.16	14.38	22.74	17.99	15.50	13.56	13.13	12.15	10.94
white	5.98	13.77	22.61	15.82	14.02	13.53	12.58	12.05	10.94
black	11.32	21.91	35.80	22.77	21.67	22.33	17.14	19.19	32.64
south asian	10.88	20.43	21.84	24.48	23.51	19.41	24.49	13.39	6.58
chinese & other	8.94	17.83	29.29	25.60	20.75	16.37	18.00	9.78	6.41
irish	5.76	12.89	16.87	15.51	13.51	11.33	11.57	12.10	13.38
ethnic minorities	10.05	19.37	29.40	24.42	23.12	18.77	18.25	14.63	10.84

Appendix 8: 1991 Census of Population data on ethnic groups

A8.1 The census ethnic group classification

The first British Census to collect information on the ethnic composition of the population was taken in April 1991. The ethnic group question asked the head of household to tick one of seven ethnic groups for each member of the household, or to write in full details of the ethnic origin of the person in the 'Black-Other' or 'Any other ethnic group' categories.

Table A8.1: The 1991 Census of Population ethnic classification

4-fold classification	10-fold classification	Full listing
White	White	White Irish Greek/Greek Cypriot Turkish/Turkish Cypriot Mixed White
Black groups	Black Caribbean	Black - Caribbean Caribbean Island West Indies Guyana
	Black African	Black - African Africa south of the Sahara
	Black other	Black - other Black - British Black - Mixed Black/White Black - Mixed Other
Indian/Pakistani/ Bangladeshi	Indian Pakistani Bangladeshi	Indian Pakistani Bangladeshi
Chinese & Others	Chinese Other - Asian	Chinese E. African Asian Indo-Caribbean Black-Indian sub-continent Black-other Asian
	Other - other	North Africa/Arab/Iranian Mixed Asian/White British ethnic minority (other) British (no indication) Other Mixed Black/White Other Mixed Asian/White Other Mixed - Other

It had been intended to include a question on ethnic status in the 1981 Census, but public opposition to the Census Tests carried out in 1979 forced this to be abandoned. However, such a question was introduced into the government's major social surveys (the Labour Force Survey [LFS] and General Household Survey [GHS]) in the early 1980s. By 1989, when the Test for the 1991 Census was carried out, opposition had diminished to the point where such a question could be included without significantly harming the level of response. Less than 0.5 per cent of households refused to take part in the Census Test on the grounds of the inclusion of a question on ethnic group.

The Census Offices (the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys [OPCS] for England and Wales and the General Register Office, Scotland) devised 35 ethnic group descriptions based on the responses to the 1989 Census Test. These were then grouped into a ten-fold and a four-fold ethnic group classification to be used for the publication of Census data on ethnic groups (Table A8.1). The more detailed classification is used for the majority of tables in the printed *County/Region Reports* and the *Local Base Statistics* released in computer-readable form (termed 'Abstracts' by the Census Offices) for further analysis by local authorities and researchers in the public and private sectors. The four-fold classification is used in the *Small Area Statistics*, a computerised data set which details the characteristics of the population for the 145 thousand Enumeration Districts and Output Areas in Great Britain. These are the smallest areas for which Census data is released, each containing on average about 200 households.

A8.2 The ethnic composition of Great Britain

The Census found the population of Great Britain in 1991 to be nearly 54.9 million, of which just over three million people (5.5 per cent) were from minority ethnic groups (Table A8.2). All but 100 thousand of the total number of people from minority ethnic groups lived in England. Nearly half of the minority total was made up by people of South Asian ethnic origin, with Indians comprising the largest individual ethnic minority group identified by the Census. The second largest minority group was the 'Black-Caribbean' - people of West Indian origin - which was just larger than the total number of people of Pakistani ethnic origin, at around half a million. The next largest of the six minority ethnic groups was Black-Africans, at just over 200 thousand, followed by the Bangladeshi and Chinese ethnic groups. These three ethnic groups had displayed some of the highest rates of population growth during the 1980s.

The 'Other' categories contained substantial numbers of people. The two largest were the 'Other-Asians' and 'Other-other' ethnic groups. These categories combine a number of smaller ethnic groups (such as Sri Lankans, Japanese, Arabs and Iranians) with people of 'mixed' parentage, and those who provided an answer which could not be categorised in terms of the main ethnic groups. The Black-Other ethnic group was rather smaller, but also complex, since it included people with one African Caribbean parent, those who were identified as 'Black British' and people who could not be adequately represented by the Census categories (e.g. Black Americans).

Table A8.3 presents this information in the form of percentages. Minority ethnic groups accounted for 5.9 per cent of the population of England, but less than 1.5 per cent of the population of both Wales and Scotland. South Asians represented 2.7 per cent of the British population, with Indians individually accounting for 1.5 per cent and Pakistanis about one per cent, a similar percentage to 'Black-Caribbeans'. The largest minority ethnic groups were much less strongly represented in Wales and Scotland than in England, with the 'Chinese and

Others' forming a much larger share of the total ethnic minority population (39.8 per cent in Wales and 38.5 per cent in Scotland, compared with 20.8 per cent in England). Moreover, the Pakistani ethnic group had a much larger share of the total population in both Wales and Scotland than in England.

Table A8.2: Ethnic group composition of Great Britain, 1991

Ethnic group	(thousands)				
	Great Britain	England & Wales	England	Wales	Scotland
White	51,873.8	46,937.9	44,144.3	2,793.5	4,935.9
Minority ethnic groups	3,015.1	2,952.4	2,910.9	41.6	62.6
<i>Black</i>	890.7	884.4	874.9	9.5	6.4
Black-Caribbean	500.0	499.0	495.7	3.3	0.9
Black-African	212.4	209.6	206.9	2.7	2.8
Black-Other	178.4	175.8	172.3	3.5	2.6
<i>South Asian</i>	1,479.6	1,447.3	1,431.3	15.9	32.4
Indian	840.3	830.2	823.8	6.4	10.1
Pakistani	476.6	455.4	449.6	5.7	21.2
Bangladeshi	162.8	161.7	157.9	3.8	1.1
<i>Chinese and others</i>	644.7	620.8	604.6	16.1	23.9
Chinese	156.9	146.5	141.7	4.8	10.5
Other-Asian	197.5	192.9	189.3	3.7	4.6
Other-Other	290.2	281.4	273.7	7.7	8.8
Total population	54,888.8	49,890.3	47,055.2	2,835.1	4,998.6

Table A8.3: Ethnic group composition of the population by country, 1991

Ethnic group	(percentages)				
	Great Britain	England & Wales	England	Wales	Scotland
White	94.5	94.1	93.8	98.5	98.7
Minority ethnic groups	5.5	5.9	6.2	1.5	1.3
<i>Black</i>	1.6	1.8	1.9	0.3	0.1
Black-Caribbean	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.1	0.0
Black-African	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1
Black-Other	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1
<i>South Asian</i>	2.7	2.9	3.0	0.6	0.6
Indian	1.5	1.7	1.8	0.2	0.2
Pakistani	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.4
Bangladeshi	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0
<i>Chinese and others</i>	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.6	0.5
Chinese	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Other-Asian	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1
Other-Other	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2
Total population	54,888.8	49,890.3	47,055.2	2,835.1	4,998.6

A8.3 Regional-level variations in ethnic composition within Britain

The ethnic composition of the population varies greatly within Great Britain. The bulk of people from minority ethnic groups live in the most populous areas of England, and these ethnic groups are also more geographically concentrated than people from the white ethnic group within these regions. This is clearly demonstrated by Table A8.4, in which the share of the Great Britain population in each of the twelve Government Office Regions (GORs) is presented for minority ethnic groups as a whole, Black people, South Asian people and Chinese&Other people, compared with that region's share of the total population.

Table A8.4: Regional distribution of minority ethnic groups

G O Region	All Minority groupsethnic groups	Black	South Asian	Chinese &Others	
South East	13.7	7.6	5.2	7.4	11.3
Eastern	9.2	5.4	4.8	5.1	7.2
London	12.2	44.6	60.1	35.2	45.1
South West	8.4	2.1	2.4	1.2	3.6
West Midlands	9.4	14.1	11.4	18.7	7.0
East Midlands	7.2	6.2	4.3	8.2	4.5
Yorks & Humbs	8.8	7.1	4.1	9.7	5.2
Merseyside	2.6	0.9	1.1	0.3	1.9
North West	9.7	7.3	4.3	9.7	6.0
North East	4.6	1.2	0.5	1.4	1.9
Wales	5.2	1.4	1.1	1.1	2.5
Scotland	9.1	2.1	0.7	2.2	3.7

Nearly half of all people from minority ethnic groups lived in the London GOR, compared to less than an eighth of all people. The other major concentration of people from minority ethnic groups occurred in the West Midlands GOR, which accounted for more than 14 per cent of all people from minority ethnic groups, but only 9.4 per cent of the total population. Yorkshire & Humberside, the North West and East Midlands GORs contained the next largest shares of the minority population, but these were smaller than their shares of the population as a whole. Minority ethnic groups were much less likely than white people to live in Wales, Scotland and the more peripheral regions of England.

The *Black* ethnic groups were most heavily concentrated in London and the West Midlands; more than 60 per cent lived in London alone, while they were less likely than the minority average to live in the West Midlands GOR. *South Asians* displayed a strongly contrasting pattern, with only just over a third living in London, but 18.7 per cent resident in the West Midlands GOR. The share of the East Midlands, Yorkshire & Humberside and North West GORs in the Great Britain total was also much higher than the minority average. Just under half of all people from the *Chinese & Other* ethnic groups lived in the London GOR, but their concentration in the south-east corner of England was greater than for the other two broad ethnic groupings. They were less likely to be resident in the midlands, but their geographical distribution was more widespread, with a larger share of their total population resident in the more peripheral English regions, together with Wales and Scotland.

Table A8.5: Regional variations in ethnic composition

G O Region	Black- Carib	Afric	Other	Indian	Pakis -tani	Bangl -adeshi	Chin -ese	Other Asian	Other Other	Born Ireland
South East	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.4
Eastern	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.4
London	4.4	2.5	1.2	5.2	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.7	1.8	3.8
South West	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.0
West Midlands	1.5	0.1	0.4	3.1	1.9	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.8
East Midlands	0.6	0.1	0.3	2.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.1
Yorks & Humbs	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.8	2.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.8
Merseyside	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	1.2
North West	0.4	0.1	0.2	1.0	1.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.6
North East	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5
Wales	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.7
Scotland	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.0

The geographical distribution of minority ethnic groups can also be considered in terms of variations in the share of the resident population accounted for by each minority ethnic group. This is presented for Government Office Regions in Table A8.5. London GOR stands out as having a very different ethnic mix to the rest of Britain; more than a fifth (20.3 per cent) of its population was from minority ethnic groups in 1991, with the Black ethnic groups forming the largest component of the minority ethnic groups, accounting for 8.1 per cent of the population. The largest single ethnic group was Indian people, but this only just outnumbered the Black-Caribbean ethnic group. Black people were more prominent in London than in any other GOR, and the Black-African ethnic group was clearly highly concentrated within this GOR. Amongst minority ethnic groups, only in the Pakistani ethnic group was the share of the population *not* highest in London; for this ethnic group, the share of the resident population was highest in Yorkshire & Humberside and the West Midlands. The share of people born in Ireland in the resident population was also highest in the London GOR.

The other major concentration of minority ethnic groups occurred in the West Midlands GOR. In this region, South Asians formed the bulk of the minority population, with Indians the largest individual ethnic group, at twice the size of the Black-Caribbean ethnic group. This was also one of the main concentrations of the Pakistani ethnic group. Indians were also the largest minority in the East Midlands GOR. Pakistanis were the largest single minority group in Yorkshire & Humberside, and also outnumbered Indians in the North-West. The minority share of the population was much lower in Merseyside and the North, in which the 'Other' ethnic groups and the Chinese formed a larger share of the population than elsewhere. Indians were again the most numerous minority in the more prosperous South-East and Eastern GORs, but Black people and Other-Others were more numerous in the South-West. Black people were largely absent from Scotland, where the main minority groups were Pakistanis, Indians, Chinese and Other-Others. There was a similar pattern in Wales, except that Black people were more numerous and Pakistani people less numerous.

A8.4 Local concentrations of minority ethnic groups

This regional-level pattern conceals an even stronger tendency for minority ethnic groups to concentrate in particular localities. At the local authority district scale the pattern revealed was one of greatest concentration in Inner London Boroughs, with two subsidiary areas of concentration. The first was a broadly triangular area stretching north from London into the southern Midlands, with concentrations of minority groups west of London, in the West Midlands metropolitan county, the cities of the East Midlands (notably Leicester), in the New and Expanded Towns of the southern East Midlands and northern South East (Northampton and Peterborough), Luton and the university towns of Oxford and Cambridge. The second major area of concentration covered the 'mill towns' of Lancashire, Greater Manchester and Yorkshire. Other scattered concentrations occurred in places such as Cardiff and Gloucester. However, this is very much an average picture and conceals marked differences in the location of the individual ethnic groups. These patterns are summarised here by contrasting the location of the broad Black, South Asian and Chinese & Other groupings (which themselves disguise important differences between individual ethnic groups).

The degree of concentration of *Black* ethnic groups in Inner London was greater than for all minority groups, but elsewhere Black ethnic groups were more sparsely distributed. The area of highest concentration described a broad axis north-westward from London through the south-east Midlands and into the West Midlands metropolitan county. In northern England, the percentage of the population from Black ethnic groups was highest in Manchester and Leeds. Elsewhere, the port cities of Cardiff and Bristol had substantial representations of Black people.

The geographical distribution of people of *South Asian* ethnic origin is different from both those for minority groups as a whole and for Black ethnic groups. Once again, a concentration of population in Greater London is revealed, but this time in Boroughs in the west and north-east. The high percentages of the population from South Asian ethnic groups in Slough and districts west of the capital was mirrored south of the Thames estuary, in Kent. Local concentrations of South Asian people stretched through Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire into the East and West Midlands. These ethnic groups were distributed more widely than the Black ethnic groups in these regions, while the concentration of South Asians in Birmingham was matched by that in Leicester (the district with the largest percentage of its population from minority ethnic groups outside Greater London). In northern England, concentrations of South Asian ethnic groups occurred in much of Greater Manchester and West Yorkshire, together with south Lancashire (notably in Blackburn), and an isolated local concentration in Middlesbrough.

The '*Chinese and other*' grouping is the most heterogeneous of the three, combining people of South East Asian ethnic origin with people of North African, Near and Middle Eastern ethnic origins and 'mixed' parentage. People from these three ethnic groups display less marked local clustering than either the Black or the South Asian ethnic groupings. The share of Chinese and Other ethnic groups in the resident population in 1991 was greatest in north-west London Boroughs, where it was five times higher than the British average. Concentrations of these ethnic groups were also found in the Home Counties on the north, west and south sides of London. Elsewhere, in the cities of the south and east of England, including Brighton, Cambridge, Ipswich and Peterborough, a relatively high percentage of their population was from the Chinese and Other ethnic groups. In the midlands, local concentrations occurred in Northampton, Birmingham, and Leicester. Chinese and Other

ethnic groups were also strongly represented in Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Blackburn, Newcastle and Cardiff (many of which have long-established 'Chinatown' districts).

A8.5 Key features of economic activity by ethnic group, 1991

The broad contrasts in economic activity between ethnic groups and genders are summarised in Table A8.6. This breaks the population of each ethnic group down into those of working age and then those in work, those unemployed (in this the percentages in work and unemployed sum to the economic activity rate), and those economically inactive.

Overall, the degree of participation in the labour market of minority ethnic groups is markedly less than that of the white ethnic group, for both men and women. Nearly 80 percent of men and just over half of all women from minority ethnic groups who were of working age were either working or seeking work at the time of the Census. However, this average conceals considerable differences between ethnic groups. On the whole, people from the Black ethnic groups were more likely than those from Asian or Other ethnic groups to be in the labour market. Economic activity rates for Black-Caribbean and Black-Other men were comparable with the white ethnic group, while Black-Caribbean women displayed the highest female economic activity rates, and those for Black-Other and Black-African women were higher than for women from other minority ethnic groups. Indian men and women stand out as having higher economic activity rates than the remaining ethnic groups, while Pakistani, Bangladeshi and Chinese men had the lowest economic activity rates. The differentials between ethnic groups are wider for women, with more than half of women of working age being in the labour force in all ethnic groups except the Pakistanis and Bangladeshis, for whom the proportions who are economically active are only 28.3 and 22.2 respectively.

There were equally large differences between ethnic groups in their types of economic activity. In general terms, people from minority ethnic groups were less likely than white people to be working, more likely to be unemployed, and also more likely to be 'economically inactive'¹. Less than two-thirds of men and under half of women from minority ethnic groups in the working age range were actually in work. For men, this percentage is lowest for the Black-African, Bangladeshi and Pakistani ethnic groups, and highest for the Indian, Other-Asian and Chinese ethnic groups. While men from Black ethnic groups are more likely to be in the labour market, the percentage unemployed was about twice as high as for the white, Indian, Other-Asian and Chinese ethnic groups. On the other hand, Pakistani and Bangladeshi men were both less likely to participate in the labour market than men from other ethnic groups, while those in the labour market were more likely to be unemployed.

Table A8.6: Population and economic activity by ethnic group in Great Britain, 1991

Ethnic group	Econ. active rate	% in work	Male		Econ. active rate	% in work	Female	
			% unemp -loyed	% inactive			% unemp -loyed	% inactive
White	87.0	77.5	9.4	13.9	68.3	63.8	4.5	31.7
Minority ethnic groups	79.6	63.4	16.2	20.4	56.6	47.7	8.8	43.4
<i>Black</i>	81.9	61.2	20.7	18.1	69.2	57.6	11.6	30.8
Black-Caribbean	86.4	65.7	20.7	13.6	73.3	63.2	10.1	26.7
Black-African	70.4	50.0	20.4	29.6	61.4	46.2	15.2	38.6
Black-Other	83.7	62.3	21.4	16.3	64.8	52.9	12.0	35.2
<i>South Asian</i>	78.3	64.3	15.3	20.4	47.6	39.8	7.8	52.4
Indian	82.3	71.2	11.0	17.7	60.4	52.8	7.6	39.6
Pakistani	71.3	54.1	21.6	24.3	28.3	19.9	8.3	71.7
Bangladeshi	74.3	51.4	22.9	25.7	22.2	14.5	7.7	77.8
<i>Chinese & others</i>	76.7	64.8	11.9	23.4	57.0	50.1	6.9	43.0
Chinese	72.4	64.8	7.6	27.6	56.7	52.1	4.7	43.3
Other Asian	78.2	67.1	11.1	22.1	56.2	49.2	6.9	43.8
Other other	78.5	63.0	15.5	21.5	58.2	49.5	8.7	41.8
Entire population	86.6	76.8	9.8	13.4	67.6	62.9	4.7	32.4

Source: Source: 1991 Census Local Base Statistics (ESRC purchase); Crown Copyright.

In contrast with men, Black-Caribbean women were more likely than women from other minority ethnic groups to be in work, this percentage being almost as high as that for white women. They also differed from other women from minority ethnic groups in having a much smaller percentage outside the labour market. Among other ethnic groups, percentages in work were highest for the Black-Other, Indian, Chinese, Other-Asian and 'Other-Other' ethnic groups. At the other extreme, only a fifth of Pakistani women and 14.5 per cent of Bangladeshi women of working age were working in 1991. With the exception of Chinese women, the percentage of women aged 16-59 who were unemployed was much higher for the minority ethnic groups than for white women, and very much higher for women in the Black ethnic groups (highest for Black-African women). For most other minority ethnic groups, around 7 to 8 per cent of 16-59 year old women were unemployed, about twice the corresponding percentage for the white ethnic group.

Notes

1. This includes full-time students, those outside the labour market because of permanent sickness, retired people and 'other inactive', most of whom are 'looking after a home or family full-time'.

Appendix 9: Listing of wards included in the classification

<u>REGION, County,</u> <i>District, Ward</i>	Clus -ter no.	Quin -tile group	<u>REGION, County,</u> <i>District, Ward</i>	Clust -ter No.	Quin -tile group
<u>SOUTH-EAST</u>			Charles Dickens	5	3
<u>Buckinghamshire</u>			<u>Kent</u>		
<i>Milton Keynes</i>			<i>Ashford</i>		
Eaton	3	2	Stanhope	3	2
<u>East Sussex</u>			<i>Swale</i>		
<i>Brighton</i>			Eastern	7	2
Marine	5	1	Sheerness West	5	3
Moulsecoomb	5	2	<i>Thanet</i>		
<u>Hampshire</u>			Newington	5	2
<i>Havant</i>			Northdown Park	5	2
Warren Park	5	2	Pier	5	4
<i>Portsmouth</i>					

<u>REGION, County,</u> <i>District, Ward</i>	Clus -ter no.	Quin -tile group	<u>REGION, County,</u> <i>District, Ward</i>	Clust -ter No.	Quin -tile group
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EAST

Cambridgeshire

Peterborough

Central

3 4

Essex

Tendring

Golf Green

5 3

Norfolk

Great Yarmouth

Nelson

3 3

Regent

3 2

King's Lynn and West Norfolk

Lynn North

3 3

Norwich

Mile Cross

6 1

<u>REGION, County,</u> <u>District, Ward</u>	Clus -ter no.	Quin -tile group	<u>REGION, County,</u> <u>District, Ward</u>	Clust -ter No.	Quin -tile group
LONDON			Plashet	5	2
			St.Stephens	3	1
			Upton	3	2
			West Ham	5	1
Camden			Southwark		
Somers Town	5	1	Browning	2	2
			Brunswick	2	1
Hackney			Burgess	2	1
Chatham	2	3	Consort	2	3
Dalston	2	1	Faraday	2	2
Eastdown	2	3	Friary	2	3
Haggerston	2	3	Liddle	2	3
Kings Park	2	4	Rotherhithe	3	2
Leabridge	2	2			
Moorfields	2	2	Tower Hamlets		
New River	2	2	Blackwall	3	3
Northfield	2	1	Bow	5	1
Queensbridge	2	4	Bromley	2	3
Rectory	2	1	East India	5	2
Springfield	3	2	Holy Trinity	5	3
Victoria	2	1	Lansbury	5	3
Wenlock	2	3	Limehouse	5	3
			Park	5	3
Hammersmith and Fulham			Redcoat	5	2
White City and Shepherds Bush	2	1	St.Dunstan's	3	4
			St.James'	2	1
Haringey			St.Peter's	2	1
Bruce Grove	2	2	Shadwell	3	2
Coleraine	2	2	Spitalfields	3	4
High Cross	2	2	Weavers	3	3
Park	2	2			
White Hart Lane	5	3	Brent		
			Carlton	5	2
Islington			Roundwood	5	1
Bunhill	5	1	St. Raphael's	2	1
Thornhill	2	1			
			Croydon		
Kensington and Chelsea			Fieldway	5	2
Golborne	2	3			
			Greenwich		
Lambeth			Arsenal	2	1
Angell	2	2	Eynsham	5	3
Vassall	2	1	Ferrier	5	1
			Nightingale	6	4
Lewisham			St. Mary's	3	4
Bellingham	5	1			
Evelyn	2	3			
Grinling Gibbons	2	1			
Marlowe	2	2			
Newham					
Beckton	5	5			
Canning Town and Grange	3	3			
Castle	3	1			
Custom House and Silvertown	3	2			
Hudsons	5	1			
Little Ilford	3	1			
Ordnance	3	5			
Plaistow	5	1			

<u>REGION, County,</u> <i>District, Ward</i>	Clus -ter no.	Quin -tile group	<u>REGION, County,</u> <i>District, Ward</i>	Clust -ter No.	Quin -tile group
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SOUTH WEST

Avon

Bristol

Filwood

5 4

Lawrence Hill

5 4

Woodspring

Weston-Super-Mare South

5 2

Devon

Plymouth

Ham

6 2

St.Peter

3 3

Dorset

Bournemouth

Wallisdown

5 2

Wiltshire

Thamesdown

Whitworth

5 1

<u>REGION, County,</u> <u>District, Ward</u>	Clus -ter no.	Quin -tile group	<u>REGION, County,</u> <u>District, Ward</u>	Clust -ter No.	Quin -tile group
<u>WEST MIDLANDS</u>			Cross Heath	6	1
<u>West Midlands</u>			<i>Staffordshire Moorlands</i>		
<i>Birmingham</i>			Biddulph East	3	2
Aston	3	5	<i>Stoke-on-Trent</i>		
Handsworth	3	4	Brookhouse	5	4
Kingsbury	5	4	<u>Warwickshire</u>		
Kingstanding	5	1	<i>Nuneaton and Bedworth</i>		
Ladywood	2	3	Camp Hill	6	2
Nechells	3	5			
Shard End	5	1			
Small Heath	3	4			
Soho	5	4			
Sparkbrook	3	5			
Sparkhill	3	2			
Washwood Heath	3	4			
<i>Coventry</i>					
Foleshill	3	4			
Henley	5	1			
St. Michael's	5	4			
<i>Dudley</i>					
Castle and Priory	5	3			
St.Thomas's	6	1			
<i>Sandwell</i>					
Friar Park	5	3			
Great Bridge	5	2			
Greets Green and Lyng	5	1			
Hateley Heath	5	1			
Princes End	5	2			
St.Pauls	3	1			
Soho and Victoria	5	5			
<i>Solihull</i>					
Chelmsley Wood	5	2			
Fordbridge	5	1			
Smith's Wood	5	1			
<i>Walsall</i>					
Birchills Leamore	5	2			
Blakenall	5	5			
Darlaston South	3	2			
Pleck	5	1			
St.Matthew's	2	3			
<i>Wolverhampton</i>					
Bilston East	5	3			
East Park	5	3			
Ettingshall	3	2			
Heath Town	5	4			
Low Hill	3	4			
St.Peter's	6	3			
<u>Staffordshire</u>					
<i>Newcastle-under-Lyme</i>					

<u>REGION, County,</u> <i>District, Ward</i>	Clus -ter no.	Quin -tile group	<u>REGION, County,</u> <i>District, Ward</i>	Clust -ter No.	Quin -tile group
<u>EAST MIDLANDS</u>			<i>Newark and Sherwood</i>		
			Devon	5	2
<i>Derbyshire</i>			<i>Nottingham</i>		
<i>Bolsover</i>			Aspley	5	4
Scarcliffe North	7	5	Bilborough	5	1
Shirebrook East	4	1	Bridge	2	1
Shirebrook North	7	2	Forest	2	2
Shirebrook North-West	7	5	Lenton	2	4
Shirebrook South	6	2	Manvers	5	4
			Radford	2	4
<i>Chesterfield</i>			St.Anne's	2	4
Markham	3	5	Strelley	5	5
Middlecroft	3	1	Trent	2	3
Rother	5	3			
<i>Derby</i>					
Babington	3	3			
Derwent	5	2			
Litchurch	2	4			
Osmaston	5	4			
<i>Erewash</i>					
Ilkeston North	3	4			
<i>High Peak</i>					
Gamesley	5	3			
<i>North East Derbyshire</i>					
Holmewood and Heath	6	3			
<u>Leicestershire</u>					
<i>Leicester</i>					
Mowmacre	5	3			
North Braunstone	5	5			
Saffron	5	1			
Spinney Hill	3	3			
Wycliffe	3	5			
<u>Lincolnshire</u>					
<i>East Lindsey</i>					
Ingoldmells	3	3			
Mablethorpe	7	4			
<i>West Lindsey</i>					
Gainsborough East	6	1			
<u>Nottinghamshire</u>					
<i>Ashfield</i>					
Kirkby in Ashfield East	3	1			
<i>Bassetlaw</i>					
Worksop South East	6	4			
<i>Mansfield</i>					
Northfield	3	4			
Pleasleyhill	6	2			

<u>REGION, County, District, Ward</u>	Clus -ter no.	Quin -tile group	<u>REGION, County, District, Ward</u>	Clust -ter No.	Quin -tile group
<u>YORKSHIRE & HUMBERSIDE</u>			City and Holbeck	5	1
<u>South Yorkshire</u>			Harehills	2	2
<i>Barnsley</i>			Richmond Hill	5	2
Ardley	6	2	Seacroft	6	3
Athersley	7	5	University	2	2
Brierley	3	4	<i>Wakefield</i>		
Dearne South	3	2	Castleford Ferry Fryston	3	2
Dearne Thurnscoe	7	4	<u>North Yorkshire</u>		
Monk Bretton	6	1	<i>Boothferry</i>		
Park	6	1	Goole Central and South	4	1
Worsbrough	6	1	<i>East Yorkshire</i>		
<i>Doncaster</i>			Bridlington Quay South	4	1
Adwick	6	1	<i>Great Grimsby</i>		
Balby	6	1	Bradley	3	4
Bentley Central	6	3	Carnforth	3	3
Central	5	1	Humber	3	3
Conisbrough	3	4	Nunthorpe	6	4
Edlington and Warmsworth	6	1	Victoria	3	5
Thorne	3	1	<i>Kingston Upon Hull</i>		
<i>Rotherham</i>			Longhill	6	2
Central	6	1	Marfleet	1	5
Dalton,Hooton Roberts and Thrybe	5	2	Myton	4	4
Herringthorpe	1	5	Noddle Hill	3	5
Park	6	1	Orchard Park	1	5
Rawmarsh East	5	1	St.Andrews	3	4
<i>Sheffield</i>			Southcoates	6	1
Burngreave	2	4	University	6	2
Castle	3	4	<i>Scunthorpe</i>		
Firth Park	5	3	Brumby West	6	2
Manor	5	5	Crosby Town South	3	3
Nether Shire	5	2	Frodingham South	6	2
Netherthorpe	2	2			
Park	3	5			
Sharrow	2	1			
Southey Green	5	5			
<u>West Yorkshire</u>					
<i>Bradford</i>					
Bowling	3	2			
Bradford Moor	3	4			
Little Horton	3	4			
Toller	3	2			
Tong	5	2			
University	3	4			
<i>Calderdale</i>					
St.John's	3	3			
<i>Kirklees</i>					
Deighton	6	1			
<i>Leeds</i>					
Burmantofts	5	2			

REGION, County, <i>District</i> , Ward	Clus -ter no.	Quin -tile group	REGION, County, <i>District</i> , Ward	Clust -ter No.	Quin -tile group
MERSEYSIDE			Linacre	1	5
<i>Knowsley</i>			Litherland	5	4
Cantril Farm	1	5	Netherton	5	4
Cherryfield	1	5	Orrell	5	3
Halewood South	3	5	St.Oswald	5	3
Halewood West	5	4	<i>Wirral</i>		
Kirkby Central	1	5	Bidston	1	5
Knowsley Park	5	5	Birkenhead	5	5
Longview	1	5	Leasowe	5	4
Northwood	1	5	Seacombe	5	3
Page Moss	5	4	Tranmere	5	5
Park	5	3			
Prescot East	5	3			
Princess	1	5			
St.Gabriels	5	5			
St.Michaels	5	5			
Tower Hill	3	5			
Whitefield	5	4			
<i>Liverpool</i>					
Abercromby	2	4			
Anfield	5	2			
Arundel	2	3			
Breckfield	1	5			
Broadgreen	5	2			
Clubmoor	5	5			
County	5	4			
Dingle	5	4			
Dovecot	1	5			
Everton	1	5			
Fazakerley	5	3			
Gillmoss	5	4			
Granby	1	5			
Kensington	5	5			
Melrose	5	5			
Netherley	5	5			
Old Swan	5	2			
Picton	5	2			
Pirrie	5	5			
St. Mary's	5	4			
Smithdown	1	5			
Speke	1	5			
Tuebrook	5	3			
Valley	5	4			
Vauxhall	1	5			
<i>St. Helens</i>					
Broad Oak	6	4			
Marshalls Cross	5	1			
Parr and Hardshaw	6	5			
West Sutton	6	3			
<i>Sefton</i>					
Church	6	1			
Derby	5	2			
Ford	5	3			

<u>REGION, County,</u> <u>District, Ward</u>	Clus -ter no.	Quin -tile group	<u>REGION, County,</u> <u>District, Ward</u>	Clust -ter No.	Quin -tile group
<u>NORTH-WEST</u>			<i>Trafford</i>		
			Bucklow	6	2
			Clifford	2	3
<i>Greater Manchester</i>			<i>Wigan</i>		
<i>Bolton</i>			Ince	7	3
Central	3	5	Newtown	6	3
Derby	3	4	Norley	7	5
<i>Manchester</i>			<i>Cheshire</i>		
Ardwick	1	5	<i>Chester</i>		
Baguley	5	1	Blacon Hall	6	2
Benchill	3	5	<i>Ellesmere Port & Neston</i>		
Beswick and Clayton	5	5	Grange	3	3
Blackley	5	2	Stanlow	3	2
Bradford	5	5	Wolverham	3	1
Central	1	5	<i>Halton</i>		
Charlestown	5	3	Castlefields	5	4
Cheetham	3	5	Grange	6	1
Fallowfield	6	1	Kingsway	6	2
Gorton South	5	3	Murdishaw	6	1
Harpurhey	5	5	Norton	6	1
Hulme	2	5	Riverside	5	2
Lightbowne	5	1	<i>Vale Royal</i>		
Longsight	3	4	Over Two	3	3
Moss Side	2	4	<i>Warrington</i>		
Newton Heath	5	4	Bewsey	3	3
Rusholme	2	1	Hulme	7	2
Sharston	5	1	Longford	3	3
Woodhouse Park	5	4	<i>Cumbria</i>		
<i>Oldham</i>			<i>Allerdale</i>		
Alexandra	3	3	Clifton	6	2
Coldhurst	3	3	Ewanrigg	3	4
Hollinwood	3	2	Northside	5	3
St.James	5	1	Salterbeck	6	4
St.Marys	3	2	Westfield	6	1
Werneth	3	3	<i>Copeland</i>		
<i>Rochdale</i>			Mirehouse West	5	4
Balderstone	3	1	Sandwith	5	5
Central and Falinge	3	2	<i>Lancashire</i>		
Middleton Central	3	2	<i>Blackburn</i>		
Middleton West	3	4	Bank Top	3	4
Newbold	3	1	Brookhouse	3	5
Smallbridge and Wardleworth	3	3	Cathedral	3	3
<i>Salford</i>			Green Bank	3	4
Blackfriars	5	5	Higher Croft	3	5
Broughton	5	4	Queen's Park	3	2
Langworthy	5	4	Shadsworth	3	2
Little Hulton	7	4	<i>Blackpool</i>		
Ordsall	5	4	Park	7	3
Ordsall	5	4			
Pendleton	5	5			
Winton	5	1			
<i>Stockport</i>					
Brinnington	3	4			

<u>REGION, County,</u> <u>District, Ward</u>	Clus -ter no.	Quin -tile group	<u>REGION, County,</u> <u>District, Ward</u>	Clust -ter No.	Quin -tile group
<i>Burnley</i>					
Barclay	7	2			
Calder	3	5			
Daneshouse	3	4			
<i>Hyndburn</i>					
Central	3	3			
<i>Lancaster</i>					
Alexandra	3	3			
<i>Pendle</i>					
Bradley	3	2			
Whitefield	3	3			
<i>Preston</i>					
Avenham	3	2			
Brookfield	5	1			
Central	4	3			
Deepdale	5	1			
Fishwick	3	2			
Ribbleton	3	3			
St. Matthew's	5	1			
<i>West Lancashire</i>					
Digmoor	5	3			
Moorside	3	3			
Tanhouse	3	3			

<u>REGION, County,</u> <u>District, Ward</u>	Clus -ter no.	Quin -tile group	<u>REGION, County,</u> <u>District, Ward</u>	Clust -ter No.	Quin -tile group
<u>NORTH-EAST</u>			Owton	1	5
			Rossmere	6	4
			St.Hilda	1	5
			Stranton	4	5
<u>Tyne and Wear</u>			<i>Langbaugh-On-Tees</i>		
<i>Gateshead</i>			Church Lane	6	5
Bede	6	4	Coatham	6	3
Bensham	5	4	Dormanstown	6	1
Deckham	5	1	Easton	6	2
Felling	1	5	Grangetown	1	5
High Fell	7	3	Kirkleatham	6	1
Teams	5	4	Loftus	6	1
			Newcomen	6	1
<i>Newcastle upon Tyne</i>			Overfields	5	1
Benwell	5	4	Skinningrove	6	3
Byker	5	4	South Bank	1	5
Elswick	2	4			
Fawdon	5	1	<i>Middlesbrough</i>		
Kenton	6	1	Ayresome	5	5
Monkchester	5	5	Beckfield	4	5
Moorside	2	2	Beechwood	1	5
Scotswood	5	5	Berwick Hills	6	5
Walker	1	5	Easterside	6	5
West City	1	5	Gresham	6	1
Woolsington	5	4	Grove Hill	5	4
			Hemlington	6	3
<i>North Tyneside</i>			North Ormesby	6	4
Chirton	6	2	Pallister	1	5
Howdon	4	2	Park End	1	5
Longbenton	5	4	St.Hilda's	1	5
Riverside	1	5	Southfield	4	4
			Stainton and Thornton	6	3
<i>South Tyneside</i>			Thorn tree	1	5
All Saints	6	2	Westbourne	3	4
Beacon and Bents	6	1			
Bede	6	5	<i>Stockton-on-Tees</i>		
Biddick Hall	6	4	Blue Hall	5	4
Cleadon Park	6	4	Charltons	6	1
Harton	6	1	Grange	6	1
Primrose	6	1	Hardwick	5	5
Rekedyke	6	4	Mandale	6	2
Tyne Dock and Simonside	6	3	Mile House	5	4
Whiteleas	6	1	Newtown	6	4
			Parkfield	6	3
<i>Sunderland</i>			Portrack And Tillery	1	5
Castletown	6	4	Roseworth	6	4
Central	5	3	St.Aidan's	6	1
Colliery	6	3	Stainsby	6	1
Grindon	6	5	Victoria	5	2
South Hylton	6	5			
Southwick	7	5	<u>County Durham</u>		
Thorney Close	6	5	<i>Chester-le-Street</i>		
Town End Farm	6	5	Chester West	6	2
			Grange Villa	3	2
<u>Cleveland</u>			Pelton Fell	6	2
<i>Hartlepool</i>					
Brus	6	5	<i>Darlington</i>		
Dyke House	1	4			

<u>REGION, County,</u> <u>District, Ward</u>	Clus -ter no.	Quin -tile group	<u>REGION, County,</u> <u>District, Ward</u>	Clust -ter No.	Quin -tile group
Central	4	1	Hirst	6	5
Cockerton West	6	1	Newbiggin East	6	4
Eastbourne North	6	1	Newbiggin West	6	1
Eastbourne South	6	4			
Northgate North	4	1			
Park East	6	1			
<i>Derwentside</i>					
Burnhope	6	4			
Catchgate	6	1			
Consett South	6	4			
Craghead	7	5			
South Moor	6	1			
South Stanley	7	4			
Stanley Hall	3	1			
<i>Durham</i>					
Pelaw	5	5			
<i>Easington</i>					
Dawdon	3	4			
Deaf Hill	3	3			
Denside	7	5			
Eden Hill	7	4			
Haswell	7	2			
High Colliery	4	3			
Horden North	7	3			
Horden South	7	3			
Thornley	7	3			
Wheatley Hill	7	4			
<i>Sedgefield</i>					
Thickley	6	2			
<i>Wear Valley</i>					
Coundon Grange	3	3			
Henknowle	4	1			
St.Helen's	3	2			
Tow Law	3	3			
Willington East	5	2			
Woodhouse Close	6	4			
<u>Northumberland</u>					
<i>Alnwick</i>					
Alnwick Clayport	6	2			
<i>Blyth Valley</i>					
Cowpen	6	4			
Croft	3	3			
Kitty Brewster	5	1			
Plessey	6	2			
<i>Castle Morpeth</i>					
Chevington	7	2			
Lynemouth	6	3			
<i>Wansbeck</i>					
Choppington	6	4			

<u>REGION, County,</u> <u>District, Ward</u>	Clus -ter no.	Quin -tile group	<u>REGION, County,</u> <u>District, Ward</u>	Clust -ter No.	Quin -tile group
WALES			Bryn	7	2
<u>Clwyd</u>			Arfon		
Delyn			Llanllyfni	6	2
Mold West	4	1	Marchog	3	4
			Peblig	1	5
			Talysarn	6	3
Rhuddlan			Ynys Mon-Isle of Anglesey		
Rhyl South West	3	1	Holyhead Town	6	3
Rhyl West	3	4	Kingsland	6	2
			London Road	6	2
Wrexham Maelor			Maeshyfyrd	6	2
Caia Park	3	3	Morawelon	6	4
Gwenfro	5	3	Porthyfelin	6	3
Plas Madoc	7	5	Tudur	6	1
Queensway	3	5			
			<u>Mid Glamorgan</u>		
<u>Dyfed</u>			Cynon Valley		
Llanelli			Aberaman South	7	3
Glanymor	3	3	Abercynon	5	2
Llwynhendy	7	2	Mountain Ash West	7	3
Tyisha	3	1	Penrhiwceiber	3	4
			Pen-y-waun	7	5
Preseli Pembrokeshire			Merthyr Tydfil		
Hakin	6	1	Bedlinog	6	4
			Cyfarthfa	6	1
South Pembrokeshire			Dowlais	6	3
Pembroke Dock Llanion	6	3	Gurnos	7	5
Pembroke Monkton	3	5	Merthyr Vale	7	3
			Penydarren	7	4
<u>Gwent</u>			Ogwr		
Blaenau Gwent			Bettws	7	4
Blaina	6	2	Blackmill	7	5
Cwm	7	2	Caerau	7	5
Cwmtillery	7	3	Llangeinor	3	3
Ebbw Vale North	5	1	Nantyllyfion	7	2
Llanhilleth	7	4			
Nantyglo	7	5	Rhondda		
Sirhowy	7	3	Cwm Clydach	7	4
Six Bells	5	2	Cymmer	7	3
Tredegar Central and West	7	3	Llwyn-y-pia	7	3
			Maerdy	7	5
Islwyn			Pen-y-graig	7	2
Argoed	7	3	Trealaw	7	2
			Treherbert	7	4
Newport			Tylorstown	7	5
Bettws	5	2	Ynysibir	7	3
Pillgwenlly	5	5			
Ringland	5	3	Rhymney Valley		
Tredegar Park	1	5	Aberbargoed	7	4
			Abertyswg	7	4
Torfaen			Aber Valley	5	3
St.Cadocs and Penygarn	7	4	Bargoed	7	3
Trevethin	1	4	Darran Valley	7	4
			Gilfach	7	1
<u>Gwynedd</u>					
Aberconwy					

<u>REGION, County,</u> <u>District, Ward</u>	Clus -ter no.	Quin -tile group	<u>REGION, County,</u> <u>District, Ward</u>	Clust -ter No.	Quin -tile group
Hengoed	7	2	Clackmannan		
Moriah	7	3	MAR	4	5
New Tredegar	7	4			
Pontlottyn	7	3	Falkirk		
St.Cattwg	6	2	LADYSMILL	4	1
St. James	6	2	DAWSON	4	4
Tir-Phil	7	2	MARINER	4	1
Twyn Carno	7	5			
			Stirling		
Taff-Ely			GOWANHILL	4	4
Gilfach Goch	7	4	BALLENGEICH	4	3
Glyncoch	1	5	POLMAISE	4	3
Ilan	7	5	SAUCHENFORD	4	2
Rhydfelen Central	5	3			
Rhydfelen Lower	5	2	<u>Dumfries and Galloway</u>		
			Nithsdale		
<u>South Glamorgan</u>			KIRKLAND	3	3
Cardiff			KELLO	6	5
Adamsdown	2	2	NEWTON	4	1
Butetown	5	4	STAKEFORD	3	4
Caerau	5	3			
Ely	5	4	Wigtown		
Grangetown	5	1	WHITHORN	3	1
Llanrumney	5	2	KNOCKCULLIE	6	2
Splott	5	1	CASTLE	4	3
Vale of Glamorgan			<u>Fife</u>		
Gibbonsdown	3	1	Dunfermline		
			OAKFIELD/LUMPHINNANS	4	2
<u>West Glamorgan</u>			KELTY EAST/WEST	4	1
Lliw Valley			BALLINGRY	4	5
Graigfelen	3	2	LOCHORE	7	4
			COWDENBEATH S.E.	4	2
Neath			COWDENBEATH MOSS-SIDE	4	2
Briton Ferry West	3	3	DUNFERMLINE/WOODMILL	6	3
Onllwyn	7	4	DUNFERMLINE/LINBURN	4	1
Seven Sisters	7	3			
			Kirkcaldy		
Port Talbot			VALLEY	4	3
Cymmer	7	4	SMEATON	4	3
Glyncorrwg	7	4	OLD BUCKHAVEN	4	2
Gwynfi	7	4	DENBEATH AND SAVOY	4	1
Sandfields West	7	4	METHILHILL	7	3
			KIRKLAND/MOUNTFLEURIE	6	3
Swansea			KENNOWAY	4	1
Bonymaen	3	2	CARDENDEN	4	1
Castle	2	1			
Penderry	1	5	<u>Highland</u>		
Townhill	1	5	Caithness		
			DW 7	4	2
<u>SCOTLAND</u>			Inverness		
			SOUTH KESSOCK	3	5
<u>Borders</u>					
Roxburgh			Ross and Cromarty		
BURNFOOT EAST	3	2	DW 14	6	1
<u>Central</u>			Skye and Lochalsh		

REGION, County, District, Ward	Clus -ter no.	Quin -tile group	REGION, County, District, Ward	Clust -ter No.	Quin -tile group
KILMUIR	4	1	RUCHILL	1	5
<i>Sutherland</i>			ANDERSTON	2	1
DW 13	6	2	SPRINGBURN	4	4
DW 14	6	2	ROBROYSTON	4	3
			KEPPOCHHILL	1	5
<i>Lothian</i>			COWLAIRS	1	5
<i>Edinburgh City</i>			ALEXANDRA PARK	1	5
PILTON	4	2	CENTRAL	4	4
MUIRHOUSE	3	5	CALTON	4	5
NORTH HAILES	4	3	BELVIDERE	1	5
SOUTH HAILES	3	4	CARNTYNE	4	5
KAIMES	4	1	PARKHEAD	1	5
NIDDRIE	4	2	SHETTLESTON	4	4
CRAIGMILLAR	1	5	LETHAMHILL	1	5
			RIDDRIE	4	1
<i>Strathclyde</i>			QUEENSLIE	1	5
<i>Clydebank</i>			BARLANARK	1	5
WHITECROOK	4	3	GARTLOCH	1	5
DALMUIR/CENTRAL	4	2	EASTERHOUSE	1	5
LINNVALE/DRUMRY	4	1	DRUMOYNE	4	3
KILBOWIE WEST	4	2	GOVAN	4	5
FAIFLEY SOUTH	6	4	POLLOCK	1	5
FAIFLEY NORTH	6	4	COWGLEN	4	3
			SOUTH NITSHILL	4	3
<i>Cumnock and Doon Valley</i>			ARDEN	3	4
LUGAR, LOGAN&MUIRKIRK	6	3	KINGSTON	4	4
CUMNOCK, SOUTH & OLD CUMNOCK	6	2	HUTCHESONTOWN	4	5
CATRINE, SORN & N AUCHINLECK	4	3	TORYGLEN	4	3
NEW CUMNOCK	6	4	LINN PARK	4	5
DALMELLINGTON	4	4	CASTLEMILK	4	3
PATNA AND DALRYMPLE	6	1	GLENWOOD	1	5
			<i>Hamilton</i>		
<i>Cunninghame</i>			HILLHOUSE	4	3
IRVINE VINEBURGH	6	4	UDSTON	4	3
KILWINNING SOUTH	4	2	BURNBANK	4	5
STEVENSTON NORTH	6	2	FAIRHILL	4	2
STEVENSTON SOUTH	3	2	LARKHALL SOUTH	4	1
SALTCOATS EAST	4	3	HIGH BLANTYRE	4	2
SALTCOATS NORTH	3	3	STONEFIELD	4	1
ARDROSSAN SOUTH	3	2			
			<i>Inverclyde</i>		
<i>Dumbarton</i>			PORT GLASGOW EAST	3	5
DUMBARTON WEST	4	2	PORT GLASGOW SOUTH	4	2
DUMBARTON NORTH	3	3	GIBSHILL	1	5
			BLAIRMORE	4	1
<i>Glasgow City</i>			BELLVILLE	4	3
DRUMRY	1	5	GREENOCK EAST CENTRAL	4	4
SUMMERHILL	1	5	BROOMHILL	4	1
KNIGHTSCLIFFE	4	1	BOW	3	5
YOKER	4	4	UPPER LARKFIELD	4	5
KNIGHTSWOOD	4	2			
SCOTSTOUN	2	1	<i>Kilmarnock and Loudoun</i>		
SUMMERSTON	4	1	DW 3	4	4
MARYHILL	4	5	DW 12	6	5
MILTON	1	5			
			<i>Kyle and Carrick</i>		
			BRAEHEAD	6	5

<u>REGION, County,</u> <u>District, Ward</u>	Clus -ter no.	Quin -tile group	<u>REGION, County,</u> <u>District, Ward</u>	Clust -ter No.	Quin -tile group
WHITLETTS	4	4	PITALPIN	4	1
GLENDOUNE	3	1	LOCHEE WEST	4	2
<i>Monklands</i>			LOCHEE EAST	4	2
TOWNHEAD	4	4	TROTTICK	6	4
N. CENTRAL & G LENBOIG	4	1	ARDLER	3	5
BARGEDDIE & LANGLOAN	4	3	BLACKSHADE	3	2
KIRKWOOD	4	4	<u>Islands</u>		
OLD MONKLANDS	4	4	<i>Western Isles</i>		
KIRKSHAWS	4	2	BAYS	3	2
RAWYARDS/HOLEHILLS	4	4			
NEW MONKLAND EAST	3	3			
WHINHALL	4	3			
CRAIGNEUK	4	2			
CALDER	4	5			
SHAWHEAD	4	1			
<i>Motherwell</i>					
FORGEWOOD	4	3			
NORTH MOTHERWELL	6	4			
CRAIGNEUK	4	5			
CENTRAL WISHAW	4	1			
MUIRHOUSE	4	1			
NETHERTON	4	2			
THORNLIE-PATHER	4	3			
NEWMAINS	6	2			
STANE	4	1			
CLELAND	4	1			
FALLSIDE	4	3			
WOODLANDS/VIEWPARK	6	5			
BELLSHILL N./CENTRAL	4	3			
MOSSSEND	4	1			
NEW STEVENSTON	3	3			
<i>Renfrew</i>					
SHORTROODS	4	1			
ST JAMES	4	4			
FERGUSLIE	1	5			
BREDILAND	4	1			
SANDYFORD	4	4			
BARRHEAD NORTH	4	1			
JOHNSTONE COCHRANE MILL	4	193			
JOHNSTONE CASTLE	6	1			
<i>Strathkelvin</i>					
HILLHEAD/BROOMHILL	4	1			
<u>Tayside</u>					
<i>Dundee City</i>					
DOUGLAS	4	3			
DRUMGEITH	4	5			
LONGHAUGH	1	5			
FINTRY NORTH	4	1			
CAIRD	4	4			
MIDMILL	1	5			
COLDSIDE	4	2			
HILLTOWN	4	4			
GOURDIE	4	2			