Part of Peter Brett Associates LLP

Marine Management Organisation

Coastal typologies: detailed method and outputs

Final Report July 2011

CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This report has been written by Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI) with Roger Tym & Partners on behalf of the Marine Management Organisation (MMO).

1.2 It provides detailed background into the typologies developed for the two reports entitled "*Maximising the socio-economic benefits of marine planning for English coastal communities*" and "*The Eastern marine area: maximising the socio-economic benefits of marine planning*" report. Maps showing the typologies around the English coast and for the East Marine Plan area have been provided with the above reports.

2   TYPOLOGY METHODOLOGY

2.1   Our objective in the development of the coastal community typology was the creation of a set of 'categories' which can be used at national level as a starting point to understand the socio-economic circumstances, and recent trends, of the coastal communities that marine planners will be working with. Our development of the typology followed the series of steps outlined in the recently published Department of Communities and Local Government places typology toolkit [1] .

2.2   Cluster analysis[2] was used to create ten typology categories. In this section we outline the methodology, indicators and options explored in creating the typology.

Are existing typologies appropriate?

2.3   A starting point in developing any typology is to identify whether existing typologies are fit-for-purpose. A number of typologies were identified as being relevant for consideration as part of this study (see below). However in this instance, no existing typology was identified as specifically appropriate for the purpose of supporting marine planning. We have therefore developed a new 'Coastal community typology'.

- *Office for National Statistics classification of local authorities*: This is only available to LA level, so is a relatively crude measure of local coastal areas. Our approach based on Super Output Areas[3] provides finer-grained detail.

- *Seaside and coastal towns* work for Department of Communities and Local Government: This assessed larger coastal towns on a number of useful indicators, which we have used in our analysis. However the work did not develop a typology by which different areas around the coast could be compared with each other.

- *Output Area Classification (OAC)*[4]: The OAC is a potentially useful typology, however is based only on relatively dated census 2001 data. As one validation of our typology, we have "cross-classified" our developed typology with the Output Area Classification, to identify how our coastal community typology differs from the OAC categories.

- *Acorn, Mosaic and other commercial typologies*[5]: The methodology and underlying indicators are not made available for commercial typologies, so it is not straightforward to assess how appropriate these are for marine planning. In addition, it is not usually possible under standard licensing agreements to publish the raw data at small area level (as would be needed to support marine planners in using the typology).

- *North-West Coastal communities typology*: This categorises each of the 47 coastal communities in the NW into: 'Larger Urban Areas', 'Maritime Towns', 'Working Towns

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1 Lupton et al (2011), Using and developing place typologies for policy purposes: Report for Department of Communities and Local Government. Available from http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/corporate/pdf/1832148.pdf.

[2] See the glossary of terms (Section 6) for a short description of cluster analysis.

[3] See the glossary of terms (Section 6) for a short description of Super Output Areas.

[4] See the glossary of terms (Section 6) for a short description of the Output Area Classification.

[5] See the glossary of terms (Section 6) for a short description of the Acorn and Mosaic typologies.

by the Sea' and 'Settlements of Choice'[6]. Although this may be an appropriate typology to use, it is not sufficiently widespread to regard as a 'standard classification'. Also, this typology is based at settlement level, rather than at the finer-grained Super Output Area level needed by planners.

- *South-East coastal analysis* based on the Hildreth medium-sized cities typology: The typology is based on allocating each medium-sized city to one or more categories based on (subjective) knowledge of the area[7], rather than indicator-based clustering as we have carried out here. Applying this methodology to coastal areas across England would require detailed knowledge of every coastal area, and risk misclassifying communities due to inaccurate or out-of-date perceptions[8].

2.4   An additional, and perhaps key, rationale for developing a bespoke coastal communities typology is that the majority of existing typologies cover the whole of England, which means that the classification may be driven by the characteristics of non-coastal neighbourhoods.

The indicators used in the cluster analysis

2.5   The initial list of variables was selected on the basis of relevance to the socio-economic processes operating in coastal areas[9]. An initial long-list of 140 possible indicators was identified using the Data4nr data signposting tool[10]. Indicators were excluded from this long-list by identifying:

- Highly correlated variables
- Variables with skewed distribution
- Variables with uninteresting geographical distributions
- Variables that do not clearly identify a specific population or housing group

2.6   In addition, some variables were combined together into 'composite' variables.

2.7   A description of each of these identifying characteristics is set out in the following sections.

Highly correlated variables

2.8   It is important to avoid including highly correlated variables in cluster analysis, as it is more difficult to discern the impact of a particular variable. Where indicators are correlated and measure a similar attribute (where they are related to another indicator in the cluster analysis), it is also less desirable to include as the cluster analysis may over-weight this attribute versus other attributes.

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6 North-West Regional Assembly (2009), Understanding the Coastal Communities of the North West. Available from http://www.4nw.org.uk/whatwedo/issues/environment/?page_id=519.

7 Hildreth PA (2006), Roles and Economic Potential of English Medium-Sized Cities: A Discussion Paper. Available from www.surf.salford.ac.uk.

8 Hildreth gives a good example of classifying Preston as an industrial city because of its industrial past, however this was changed following a visit to the area. Hildreth (2006), p34.

9 See Marine Management Organisation (2011). Maximising the socio-economic impacts of marine planning for English coastal communities.

10 Data for Neighbourhoods and Regeneration (www.data4nr.net) is a data signposting tool run by OCSI on behalf of the Department of Communities and Local Government.

2.9 Correlation analysis of the long-list of indicators was used to identify potential indicators to drop from the long-list. In practice, a correlation value of 0.8 was used to define "highly correlated" [11].

2.10 Those indicators that measured similar attributes of an area were not included in the study (see list below). However, those indicators that were highly correlated but seen to be measuring slightly different, but useful, attributes were kept in the analysis:

"Common sense suggests that one of each pair of highly correlated variables should be removed because much of the information is redundant; however, there is another way of looking at highly correlated variables. The predictive and descriptive power of the highly correlated variables is exactly what we are looking for in variables for use in the classification (Voas and Williamson, 2001). It is likely that variables that can predict the value of other variables would enable the classification to predict other behaviours. Therefore, there is an advantage in retaining a high proportion of highly correlated variables as they can be seen as powerful predictors."[12]

2.11 Where variables correlated highly and were closely associated with other measures, we excluded them from the typology. Variables excluded as a result of this process included:

- Working age population: High correlation with pensionable age population and an associated relationship.

- Housing, Detached: High correlation with houses with 8 or more rooms. The latter was retained as it was felt to be more descriptive of a certain type of area. Whereas detached houses vary from small two-roomed bungalows to country mansion, houses with 8 rooms tend to have closer associations with affluence (whether the accommodation is detached or attached).

- Households with no cars or vans: High correlation with a number of deprivation variables. Also this measure is not straightforwardly interpreted: in rural areas this is closely associated with pensioner poverty, but in cities it identifies poorer young adults and transitional groups including students.

- Dwellings with 2 room or fewer: Excluded due to high correlation with overcrowded households. Overcrowded households and Dwellings with 2 room or fewer are both measures of people living in space restricted living conditions but overcrowded households is a more comprehensive measure as it also encompasses overcrowding in larger dwellings.

- All people with a limiting long-term illness (aged 0-64): Excluded due to high correlation with the health domain and health benefits datasets. The health domain and benefits datasets were retained as a) they provided a more up to date picture of poor health and b) applied age standardisation.

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[11] See the glossary of terms (Section 6) for a short description of correlation.

12 Vickers, D. and Rees, P. (2007) Creating the UK National Statistics Output Area Classification, Journal of the Royal Statistical Society Series A, Vol 170(2), pp379-403.
http://areaclassification.group.shef.ac.uk/Vickers%26%20Rees%20Creating_OAC.pdf

- Travel time to nearest supermarket by Public Transport/walk: Excluded due to high correlation with travel time to employment centre. Less directly relevant as a measure of peripherality than access to employment centre.

- Travel time to nearest Further Education Institution by Public Transport/walk: Associated with other travel time measures and less directly relevant as a measure of peripherality than measures of access to employment or town centre.

- Travel time to nearest secondary school by Public Transport/walk: Associated with other travel time measures and less directly relevant as a measure of peripherality than measures of access to employment or town centre.

- Travel time to nearest Hospital by Public Transport/walk: Associated with other travel time measures and less directly relevant as a measure of peripherality than measures of access to employment or town centre.

- People working in Education: Excluded due to high correlation with people with degree qualifications.

- Owner occupied households: Excluded due to close (inverse) relationship with private and social rented housing. However the latter two variables were retained as they provide a measure of transitory status and lack of wealth (key features in a coastal typology).

- Working-age DWP benefit claimants, Incapacity Benefits: Close relationship with other disability and unemployment benefits and employment rate.

- Working-age DWP benefit claimants, Carer: Close relationship with disability benefits and provision of unpaid care. Also, relatively low numbers of people receive this benefit.

- Children in out-of-work families: High correlation with all benefit claimant measures.

- Working-age DWP benefit claimants aged 50 and over: Close relationships with benefit claimants aged under 25 and the age profile of the area as a whole. Also closely related to Pension Credit claims.

- Self employment: High correlation with people working from home.

- All pensioner: Highly correlated with single pensioner and people of pensionable age indicators. The Lone pensioner indicator is a stronger social exclusion indicator so retained.

- All student households: Highly correlated with full-time students and school children

- Couples with no children: High correlation with couples with children.

- Lone parent households with children: High correlation with lone parents receiving benefits. Latter is retained as based on more up-to-date data and focuses more specifically on disadvantaged lone parents.

- Overall employment rate: Close associations with benefit datasets (Jobseekers Allowance, Incapacity Mental Health, Disability Living Allowance) but less up to date and a less clear indicator of a specific group (those not employed include students, people who are ill, people who are looking after the family).

- Dwelling stock by Council Tax band A: Removed as close association with overcrowding, tenure and deprivation measures. Indicators of housing in higher Council Tax bands were retained as measure of affluence rather than deprivation.

Variables with skewed distribution

2.12   Variables with a large number of zeros or a small concentration of very high values can reduce the reliability of the clustering giving undue weight to certain indicators [13]. Skewness and kurtosis tests[14] on each of the proposed indicators were used to exclude those with highly skewed distributions, except where identified as measuring an important attribute of coastal areas. The following variables were excluded as a result of these tests:

- Medical or care establishment;
- Children's homes;
- Housing, Caravan or other mobile or temporary home;
- Dwelling Stock by Council Tax Band - Band H;
- All student households;
- Housing, Second Residence / holiday accommodation;
- Change in population 2001-2009;
- People working in Mining and quarrying;
- Residential or Nursing Home;
- Full-time students and schoolchildren aged 16-74;
- People working in Transport storage and communication;
- People working in Agriculture; hunting; forestry.

Variables with uninteresting geographical distributions

2.13   In contrast to variables with highly skewed distributions, it was also important to exclude variables with similar distributions across all areas. Indicators with little variation over space are less useful for classifying areas. We have selected these indicators after running a test set of cluster analyses[15] and finding that there was little variation between cluster groups on these indicators. Variables marked with an asterisk were excluded from the OAC classification for similar reasons.

2.14   Variables excluded:

- Working-age DWP benefit claimants, female;
- People working in Electricity, Gas and Water Supply*;
- People working in Public administration and defence*;
- Renting real estate and business activities*;
- People working in Construction;
- People working in Health and social work.

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13 Dan Vickers and Phil Rees (2006) Creating the UK National Statistics Output Area Classification page 384

[14] See the glossary of terms (Section 6) for a short description of skewness and kurtosis.

[15] See the glossary of terms (Section 6) for a short description of cluster analysis.

Variables that do not clearly identify a specific population or housing group

2.15 Variables that do not clearly identify a specific population or housing group have been excluded. These are often indicators that group together a range of different characteristics. For example, datasets on 'industry group other' bring together information on a range of different occupations not covered by the main Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) groups, but that are not particularly similar to one another.

2.16 Indicators excluded for this reason were:

- *Working-age DWP benefit claimants 'Others on Income Related Benefit'*: This covers a range of different income related benefits.

- *Households of other composition*: Covers a range of contrasting household arrangements.

- *Other households of all pensioners* and *Other households with dependent children*: Again, these cover a range of contrasting household arrangements.

- *Semi-detached housing*: Excluded as highly correlated with other types of housing and less descriptive.

Composite variables

2.17 Where two variables are closely associated, they can be combined into a single 'composite' variable. This is useful where variables on their own have low numbers, but provide a useful indicator when combined together.

2.18 Variables we have included as composite variables are:

- *Housing in Council Tax Band E and above*: This combines data on housing in Council Tax bands E, F, G and H. Each is a measure of high property prices, but there are relatively low numbers in each category so variables have been combined.

- *Couples with children*: This combines data on married and couple households with dependent and non-dependent children.

Short-list of indicators used in the typology

2.19 Based on cutting down the long-list of indicators using the techniques above, we produced a short-list of 42 variables that were used in creating the typology:

- People of pensionable age
- Population density
- Settlement size[16]
- People who have moved address in the last year
- Couple households with dependent children
- Lone pensioner households

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[16] Settlement size was excluded after the first iteration of clustering, as this had too strong an influence on overall cluster membership in later iterations, and all LSOAs in a settlement were classified into the same typology group.

- Other lone person households

- Jobseekers Allowance claimants (unemployment benefit)

- Lone parents receiving benefits

- People receiving benefits for mental health issues.

- Older people receiving pension credit (low income benefit)

- % of benefit claimants aged under 25

- Seasonal unemployment

- Part time employees

- People working mainly from home

- People travelling more than 40km to work

- % working outside of their local authority

- Employment in tourist industry

- Employment in knowledge industry

- Pupil sector employment

- Jobs growth

- People working in manufacturing

- People working in hotels and catering

- People working in wholesale, retail and motor vehicle repair

- People working in financial intermediation

- People qualified to degree level

- Pupil attainment: average point score at GCSE

- ID 2010 Health domain

- Disability Living Allowance claimants

- Attendance Allowance claimants

- People providing unpaid care for more than 50 hours per week

- Social rented housing

- Private rented housing

- ID 2010 Indoors Living Environment (poor quality housing)

- Dwelling in Council Tax bands E, F, G and H

- Dwelling type: terraced housing

- Dwelling type: flat (in house or commercial building)

- Dwelling type: flat (block of flats)

- Overcrowded housing

- Dwelling with 8 rooms or more

- ID 2010 Crime domain

- Travel time to employment centre (by walking or public transport)

- Travel time to town centre (by walking or public transport)

Variable standardisation

2.20 The variables we have included in the coastal typology are based on different scale units (for example, some are ratios, some are ranks, some are percentages, and some are measures of change). Clustering techniques (including K-means clustering) require 'commensurable' variables, that is interval or ratio scaled variables with equal scale units [17].

2.21 We have standardised all variables using range standardisation [18]; variables have been transformed so that all fall within a scale of 0 to 1.

2.22 Based on inspection of the variable distributions, we applied natural log transformations [19] to variables before carrying out the range standardisation. The log-transformation essentially 'pulls in' the extremes of the distribution, so reducing the impact of outliers on the overall result.

Weighting indicators

2.23 Where a variable is considered important, it is permissible in cluster analysis to multiply this variable by an importance weighting. The skills indicator has been double-weighted in this way, as this was identified as a key coastal process in the full report [20].

Creating the clusters

2.24 We used the K-means algorithm for the cluster analysis [21], following the methodology used to develop the Output Area Classification. The SPSS statistical package was used to run the typology.

The number of clusters

"Selection of number of clusters should be based on usefulness of the result rather than a mathematical concept of representation of the data…(however) it is preferable to have the clusters as closely sized to each other as possible"[22].

2.25 We explored various different cluster numbers, with an emphasis on providing meaningful groups that were sufficiently distinct in nature from each other, but which were reasonably homogenous in size.

2.26 We also used a hierarchical structure for the classification, with a set of cluster 'groups', with groups under each of these groups. Hierarchical typologies were used to reflect the relationships between smaller groups and larger groups. They are also useful in providing

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17 "Spss TwoStep Cluster– A First Evaluation. Bacher, Wenzig, Vogler. http://www.statisticalinnovations.com/products/twostep.pdf.

18 Range standardisation was also used in the ONS Output Area Classification (OAC).

19 See the glossary of terms (Section 6) for a short description of transformation.

20 See Marine Management Organisation (2011). Maximising the socio-economic impacts of marine planning for English coastal communities.

21 See the glossary of terms (Section 6) for a short description of cluster analysis and the K-means algorithm.

22 (Vickers p 396)

users with an option to analyse a smaller number of types which are easier to grasp or a larger number of types which are more distinct and homogenous.

2.27   We explored using four to eight cluster groups. For each, we compared the average size of the cluster groups and the distance of cases from the cluster centres[23].

2.28   Clusters were considered to be homogenously sized if the smallest group was greater than 60% of the average size. The table below shows the number of LSOAs in the smallest cluster for cluster solutions using 4-8 clusters. The "Minimum permitted" column refers to the number of LSOAs in a cluster that was 60% of the average cluster size, "minimum actual" refers to the actual number of LSOAs in the Cluster group.

Number of clusters	Minimum permitted number of areas (60% of average cluster size)	Minimum actual number of areas	Average distance of cases from the classification cluster centroid
4	1,509	1,694	77.3
5	1,207	1,126	76.3
6	1,006	1	74.1
7	862	406	73.2
8	754	1	72.0

2.29   Using four clusters produced the most equally sized groups, and was the only solution where the smallest cluster was 60% of the size of the average cluster (although five clusters also produced a fairly even-sized solution). A larger number of group clusters resulted in some cluster groups widely varying in size with the majority of areas concentrated in one or two cluster groups.

2.30   This favoured a four cluster solution; however, we also wanted to minimise variation within cluster groups. We therefore compared the average distance to cluster centre of the different cluster solutions. The average within-cluster distance reduced as the number of clusters increases. However, the difference between four and five clusters was relatively small. We therefore selected four clusters as the most satisfactory number for the groups.

2.31   After the four cluster groups were produced, we ran the K-means algorithm separately on each of these groups to produce two or three subgroups in each of the four groups. The decision to develop two or three subgroups was based on exploring the characteristics of the created subgroups, also on the number of LSOAs in each group.

2.32   This produced nine clusters in total, which were road-tested at the Coastal Typology workshops[24]. Based on feedback from the workshops, one cluster group was further subdivided into two categories (see Figure A.1 below).

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[23] The number of clusters followed principles used in previous typology work (Callingham, 2003) which highlighted that "'at the highest level of aggregation, the cluster groups should be around 6". Essentially, this is so that groups are sufficiently distinct to identify meaningful differences between areas in different groups, but with not so many categories that users struggle to recall the different group types.

24 Hull and Norwich, June 2011.

Secondary cluster analysis

2.33   The LSOAs are grouped into the typology categories on the basis of the underlying variables, with the cluster analysis attempting to minimise the differences in the variable values within each cluster group. Each typology category represents a particular set of characteristics (defined by the variable values). The category that each LSOA is grouped into is defined by the 'closest' category to the characteristics of that LSOA.

2.34   However, LSOAs may also share characteristics of other typology categories. We have carried out 'secondary cluster analysis', to examine for each LSOA what other typology categories are relevant.

2.35   The straight-line distance between each LSOA and each typology category (defined on the basis of the standardised scores for the 42 indicators) was used to identify the next closest typology category for each LSOA (i.e. the closest category, excluding the actual typology category). This was used to define a 'secondary typology group' for each LSOA, which provides additional information for users of the typology on the characteristics of each area.

2.36   This secondary typology data is provided in the Excel and InstantAtlas spreadsheets.

Categories and names

2.37   We have developed typology category names, to aid marine planners in using the typology. The names help marine planners get a sense of how these areas differ from the average, so aid in using the typology as a technical tool.

2.38   Naming the different categories in a typology is one of the hardest, and most controversial, aspects to developing a typology. But they are important – users often highlight the value of names in using and disseminating information from analysis of classifications[25].

2.39   We have generated names for each of the categories based on the underlying characteristics. These names are intended to be memorable not technical.

2.40   We have discussed the classifications and names with the MMO and attendees at project workshops, in order to road-test that they correspond to knowledge of the different areas, and provide useful distinctions for marine planners.

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25 For example Lupton et al (2011), Vickers & Rees (2007).

Final ten categories

2.41 The final ten clusters were therefore identified as:

- A1 Coastal retreats: Silver seaside
- A2 Coastal retreats: Working countryside
- A3 Coastal retreats: Rural chic
- B1 Coastal challenges: Structural shifters
- B2 Coastal challenges: New towns and ports
- B3 Coastal challenges: Striving communities
- C1 Cosmopolitan coast: Reinventing resorts
- C2 Cosmopolitan coast: Coastal professionals
- D1 Coastal fringe: Prosperous suburbia
- D2 Coastal fringe: Working hard

Figure A.1 The ten Coastal typology categories
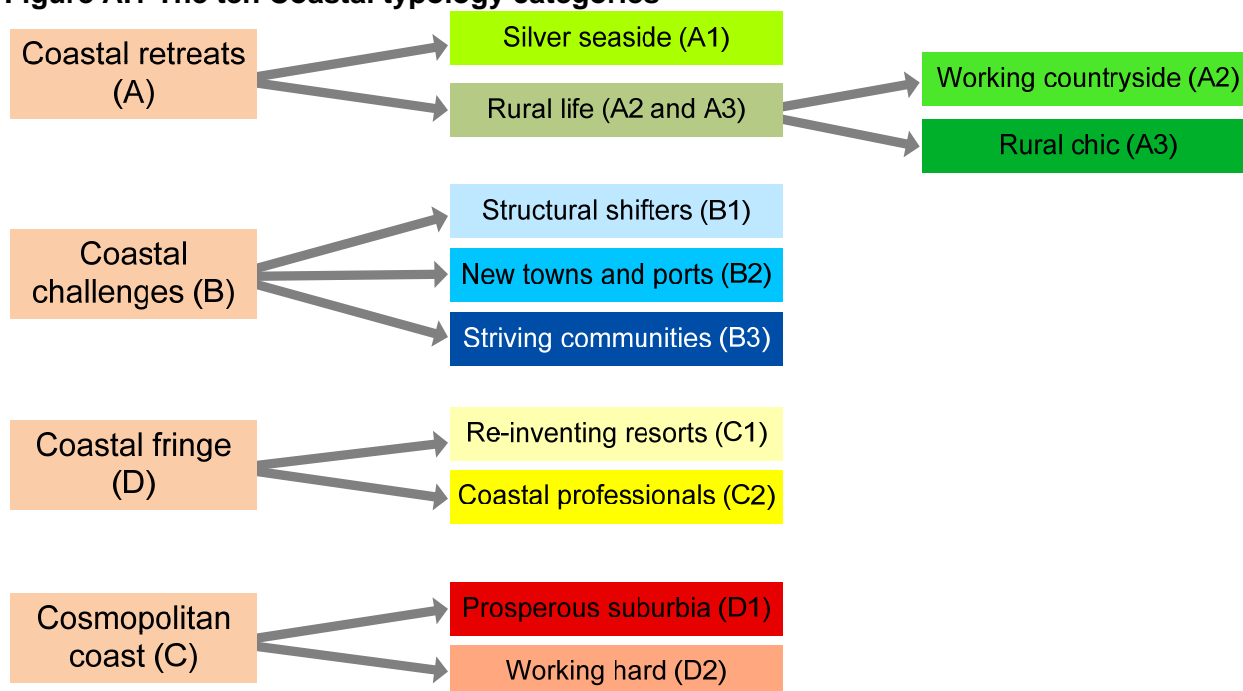
3 SUMMARY OF COASTAL TYPOLOGY GROUPS

3.1 The table below highlights the ten categories in the coastal typology.

3.2 **It is very important to be clear how the typology set out in this Appendix can – and cannot – be used.**

3.3 The typology is intended to be used in the following ways.

- The typology provides a way of grouping areas with similar characteristics, and is intended as an internal tool for marine planners. The typology is provided as a strategic overview for marine planners to understand local socio-economic conditions and inform further discussions with local land-based planners, economic development staff and other stakeholders.

- We have developed the typology for internal use by the MMO. The MMO is not expecting Local Authorities or other stakeholders to use the typology: they may have carried out far more analysis to understand their local areas than the relatively straightforward typology developed here (although of course, they are free to use the work if it is seen as helpful locally).

- The typology category names are provided only to aid marine planners in using the typology. The names help marine planners get a sense of how these areas differ from the average, so aid in using the typology as a technical tool.

3.4 The typology cannot be used for the following purposes.

- Planning decisions will not be based on the typology on its own. The typology exists to aid marine planners initiate discussions with local authorities. No planning decisions will rest wholly or mostly on this information. Planning decisions will be based on a far wider range of information.

- Licencing or investment decisions will not be based on the typology on its own. No licensing or investment decisions will rest wholly or mostly on this information. Again, licencing decisions will be based on a far wider range of information.

3.5 Any typologies approach has a number of clear limitations. These are as follows.

- Many people living in a particular area will not fit the profile of the typology category or the name.

- The typology categories reflect how areas fare, at a point in time, on a range of social and economic indicators available on a consistent basis all round the English coast. They do not reflect future plans that Local Authorities or local communities may have for such areas, or reflect issues for which data is not available on a consistent basis around the coastline, such as local wellbeing, needs or aspirations.

Typology category	Overview -	Above the coastal average	Below the coastal average
A1 Coastal retreats: Silver seaside	Retirement areas primarily located in smaller, less developed resorts	• People of pensionable age • Part-time employment • Home working • Self employment • People employed in tourism	• People receiving Jobseekers Allowance • People receiving incapacity benefits • ID 2010 Crime domain
A2 Coastal retreats: Working countryside	Predominantly rural areas, sparsely populated or in smaller settlements , with people employed in lower skill occupations	• Travel time to key amenities • People working from home • Second homes	• Population density • People qualified to degree level • People living in flats • Jobseekers Allowance claimants • Attendance Allowance claimants
A3 Coastal retreats: Rural chic	Predominantly rural areas, sparsely populated or in smaller settlements, with a well qualified population	• Travel time to key amenities • People qualified to degree level • Dwellings with 8 or more rooms • % of dwellings in Council Tax band E to I • Jobs growth • Self employment	• Population density • Households with no car or van • ID 2010 Crime domain • Child and pensioner poverty
B1 Coastal challenges: Structural shifters	Towns and cities which have lost their primary markets, and are facing the challenge to find new ones. This group includes a range of single industry coastal towns, including seaside resorts, mining areas, industrial heartlands and former agricultural centres	• People working in manufacturing • Jobseekers Allowance claimants • Incapacity Benefit claimants • Disability Living Allowance claimants • All people with a limiting long-term illness aged 0-64	• People qualified to degree level • Overall employment rate • Jobs Growth • People living in flats
B2 Coastal challenges: New towns and ports	Challenges relating to poor skills and high levels of worklessness, but counterbalanced by relatively strong economy and often located close to areas of economic growth	• Jobs growth • Child and pensioner poverty • Jobseekers Allowance claimants • Incapacity Benefit claimants	• People qualified to degree level
B3 Coastal challenges: Striving communities	High levels of deprivation across all indicators, and a very high proportion of people living in social rented accommodation	• Social housing • Jobseekers Allowance claimants • Incapacity Benefit claimants • Disability Living Allowance claimants • Child and pensioner poverty • People providing intensive unpaid care • People working in wholesale, retail and motor vehicle repair	• People qualified to degree level • Overall employment rate • Jobs Growth
C1 Cosmopolitan coast: Reinventing resorts	Primarily tourist economies with high levels of deprivation, but diversifying to attract a more highly skilled population	• Private rented housing • People working in tourism • Jobseekers Allowance claimants • Incapacity Benefit claimants • People qualified to degree level • People moving in and out of the area • Full-time students aged 16-74 • Seasonal Unemployment • Household vacancy rate • People travelling more than 40km to work • People living in flats • ID 2010 Crime domain	• People living in houses • Owner occupied • Overall employment rate • Part time employees
C2 Cosmopolitan coast: Coastal professionals	City and market town service centres with highly skilled populations and dynamic economies	• People qualified to degree level • Full-time students aged 16-74 • People who have moved address in the last year • People travelling more than 40km to work • Private rented housing • ID 2010 Crime domain • People living in flats	• People of pensionable age • Part time employees • People living in houses
D1 Coastal fringe: Prosperous suburbia	Affluent areas predominantly on the edge of towns and in satellite towns around larger coastal cities	• People qualified to degree level • Overall employment rate • Owner-occupied households • Pupil attainment: average point score at GCSE • Dwelling with 8 rooms or more	• Jobseekers Allowance claimants (unemployment benefit) • People receiving workless benefits due to poor health • Child and pensioner poverty • Households with no car or van

Typology category	Overview -	Above the coastal average	Below the coastal average
D2 Coastal fringe: Working hard	Towns characterised by high levels of employment typically in industrial sectors, and a stable population	‣ Overall employment rate ‣ People working in manufacturing ‣ Owner-occupied households	‣ People qualified to degree level ‣ People who have moved address in the last year ‣ Jobseekers Allowance claimants (unemployment benefit) ‣ People receiving workless benefits due to poor health ‣ Self-employed people ‣ Social rented housing

Typology group A1 Coastal retreats - Silver seaside
Retirement areas primarily located in smaller, less developed resorts

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Example locations
Areas in and around: Sidmouth, Seaton, New Romney (Greatstone/Littlestone-on-Sea), Selsey (south), Emsworth/Southbourne, Frinton-on-Sea. Some concentrations in larger coastal resorts Scarborough (Osgodby), Clacton (Burrsville, Little Clacton), Torbay (Goodrington, Broadsands, Churston Ferrers), Herne Bay (Beltinge, Broomfield)
Locations in the East
Areas in and around: Sheringham, Halesworth, North Walsham (suburbs) Bridlington (North and Sewerby)

3.6 'Silver seaside' areas have the highest proportion of people of pensionable age of all the typology groups, with approximately 30% of the population of pensionable age on average, compared with 22% across coastal areas as a whole and 20% across England.

3.7 The areas are relatively sparsely populated, with low population density and a high proportion of people living in detached accommodation. The vast majority of housing is owner-occupied.

3.8 A higher proportion of jobs in the areas are connected with tourist industries than across other typology groups, with fewer jobs in knowledge industries. Part-time employment is also more common than across coastal areas as a whole.

3.9 The proportion of people receiving benefits is lower than the seaside and coastal average for all major types of benefit, and benefit claimants are more likely to be older than across other typology groups, with 41% of working age people receiving DWP benefits aged 50+.

3.10 These areas are relatively peripheral, with higher travel times to employment centres than the coastal average. Related to this, home working and self employment is more common in these areas than the coastal average.

Typology group A2 and A3 Coastal retreats – working countryside and rural chic

3.11 Predominantly rural areas, sparsely populated or in smaller settlements with populations less than 1,500. Rural chic areas are generally more prosperous, with a lower proportion of people receiving benefits relating to worklessness or ill health, higher levels of skills and occupations such as . Working countryside areas are typified by lower skill occupations including manufacturing, construction, and retail.

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3.12 Areas classified in this category are very sparsely populated, with an average population density of less than 3 people per square km, compared with 35 people per square km across urban areas and 41 people across England as a whole.

3.13 Travel times to key services are significantly further than across other groups and car ownership is relatively high.

3.14 Working countryside and Rural chic areas have higher levels of home working and self employment than other areas. This is likely to be related to longer travel times to centres of employment.

3.15 Deprivation levels are below average, with below average levels of people receiving benefits, and the lowest levels of crime (on average) of all the typology groups.

3.16 The housing stock is characterised by a high proportion of detached housing and is relatively large. There are also a higher proportion of households living in caravans than across other typology groups (however caravans make up a small proportion of the total housing).

A2: Coastal retreats – Working countryside

Locations in the East
Large concentrations in the Fens including Outwell, Terrington St. Clement, Long

Sutton. More than half are located in smaller settlements with populations less than 1,500.

A3: Coastal retreats – Rural Chic

Locations in the East
Particular concentrations in more historical small towns and villages, including Southwold, Aldeburgh. More than two-thirds located in smaller settlements with populations less than 1,500.

3.17   Working countryside and rural chic areas share similar characteristics in terms of population density, distance to services and housing characteristics. However, areas classified as rural chic are generally more prosperous, with a lower proportion of people receiving benefits relating to worklessness or ill health and a significantly higher proportion of adults qualified to degree level than areas classified as working countryside.

3.18   There are also differences in employment characteristics, with a higher proportion of people employed in manufacturing, construction, and retail in the working countryside and a higher proportion of people employed in high skilled sectors such as knowledge industries, education and business among the rural chic group.

Typology group B1 Coastal challenges - Structural shifters

Areas which have lost their primary markets, and are facing the challenge to find new ones. This group includes a range of single industry coastal towns, including seaside resorts, mining areas, industrial heartlands and former agricultural centres

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Example locations
Areas in and around: Ex-Mining areas in county Durham, Cumbria coast Whitehaven (Corkickle, Hensingham), Cleator Moor. Small remote seaside resorts Jaywick, Sheerness (east), Newbiggin-by-the-Sea, Mablethorpe.
Locations in the East
Areas in and around: Deprived agricultural centres such as Wisbech (central and Waterlees), Gainsborough, Boston (Skirbeck). Seaside/Port Towns Great Yarmouth (Caister, St Andrews), Lowestoft (Harbour, Kirkley, Normanstown), Grimsby/Cleethorpes (Croft Baker, Sydney Sussex).

3.19   These areas are characterised by a low proportion of people with degree level qualifications and a high proportion of people involved in blue collar activities - manufacturing, construction, transport storage and communication. By contrast there are lower proportions of people involved in knowledge industries and financial and business services. These sectors have been struggling in recent years and jobs growth has been lower on average in these areas than across coastal areas and England as a whole.

3.20   Deprivation levels are relatively high with a high proportion of people on all main benefit types (with high levels of seasonal unemployment).

3.21   However, home ownership levels are higher than across other 'Coastal Challenges' groups with relatively low levels of social housing. A lower proportion of people live in flats (10%) than the coastal average (16%) and the average across England as a whole (21%).

Typology group B2: Coastal challenges - New Towns and Ports

Challenges relating to poor skills and high levels of worklessness, but counterbalanced by relatively strong economy and often located close to areas of economic growth

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Example locations
Areas in and around: Large concentrations in the Thames Gateway: Basildon (Fryerns, Laindon Park, St Martin's, Pitsea), Thurrock (Tilbury, Purfleet, South Ockendon), Gravesend (Westcourt, Singlewell, Riverside) and southern coastal (non-resort) areas Canvey Island (central), Gosport (Bridgemary, Forton, Grange, Rowner), Havant (Stakes, North Havant)
Locations in the East
Not common in the East, although some areas in and around Peterborough (Stanground, North Peterborough)

3.22   These areas have higher than average levels of people receiving out of work benefit, however, employment rates are high compared to areas with similar levels of worklessness. Females make up a higher proportion of benefit claimants than in other areas.

3.23   A high proportion of people are involved in manufacturing, construction and activities associated with ports including marine transport, storage and communication. The proportion of people with degree level qualifications is below the coastal and national average, however there is a strong presence of knowledge industry jobs in these areas. This apparent contradiction suggests that skilled people commute into these areas to work from outside, with the areas attractive for businesses (for example with relatively cheap accessible land for development), but less attractive for residents.

Typology group B3: Coastal challenges - Striving Communities

High levels of deprivation across all indicators, and a very high proportion of people living in social rented accommodation

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Example locations
Areas in and around: Merseyside (Kirkby, Liverpool (Speke, Clubmoor, Walton, Norris Green), St Helens (Parr and Hardshaw, West Sutton), Bootle, Runcorn (Castefields, Grange Halton Lea), Teesside (Middlesbrough (Pallister, North Ormesby, Thorn tree), Redcar (Grangetown, South Bank), Hartlepool (Owton Manor, Stranton, Brus)) Tyneside (Gateshead (Bede, Felling, High Fell, Teams), South Shields (Biddick Hall, Rekendyke), Jarrow) Sunderland (Thorney Close, Town End Farm, South Hylton). Strong presence in former industrial areas and housing estates across most major coastal towns.
Locations in the East
Areas in and around: Kingston upon Hull (Orchard Park, Bransholme, Longhill, Marfleet), Scunthorpe (Crosby and Park, Brumby).

3.24   Just under half of the population in this classification group (46%) lives in social rented housing (approximately three times the average across coastal areas 16%). There are higher proportion of people living in terraced housing and purpose built flats and a lower proportion of other housing types.

3.25   These areas have very high levels of deprivation on many measures:

- Education: The lowest proportion of people with degree level qualifications and the lowest levels of pupil attainment of all typology groups.

- Employment: Highest proportion of people receiving Jobseekers Allowance and Incapacity Benefit and the lowest overall employment rate. Highest levels of under-employment (part time working) and highest seasonal variations in unemployment.

- Health: Highest levels of health deprivation (ID 2010) and highest proportion of people who have self reported that they have a limiting long-term illness. Highest levels of people providing intensive unpaid care. Highest proportion of people receiving disability benefits (Disability Living Allowance, Attendance Allowance, Incapacity Benefit

- Crime: Highest levels of crime.

- Economy: Lowest levels of jobs growth between 2001-2008, and highest proportion of people employed in vulnerable sectors (public sector) of all typology groups.

3.26   The population profile is relatively young with a lower proportion of people of pensionable age and a higher proportion of lone parent households.

Typology group C1: Cosmopolitan Coast – Reinventing resorts

Primarily tourist economies with high levels of deprivation, but diversifying to attract a more highly skilled population

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Example locations
Areas in and around: Torbay, Hastings (Central St Leonards and town centre), Scarborough (Central Scarborough, Penzance. Also smaller resorts in holiday areas such as Ilfracombe, Totnes, Appledore, Ryde, Whitby (especially West Cliffe).
Locations in the East
Less common in the East but some presence in smaller resorts such as Cromer (Town)

3.27   A high proportion of people in this group are involved in tourist activities including hotels and catering. By contrast there are fewer people employed in industrial occupations.

3.28   The population is very transitory, and deprivation levels are high. The area is classified by particularly high levels of seasonal unemployment.

3.29   Older groups are particularly vulnerable, with high levels of social care need (Attendance Allowance claimants) and a high proportion of pensioners living alone.

3.30   Housing conditions are poor, and there are high levels of vacant households, with high levels of household overcrowding and high proportions of people living in dwellings with two rooms or fewer.

3.31   However, despite relatively high levels of deprivation, skill levels are above average for coastal areas, with 21% of people qualified to degree level compared with 19% across coastal areas as a whole. There is also evidence of entrepreneurship with relatively high levels of home working and self employment, suggesting that despite the relatively weak

economy, professionals may be 'downshifting' to these areas for lifestyle and environmental considerations rather than economic reasons.

3.32   The housing stock is characterised by a higher than average proportion of people living in flats, especially flats in converted houses (typically converted from large Victorian houses). Private renting is more common than in other typology groups and there are a higher proportion of full-time students 10% than the national average (7%).

Typology group C2: Cosmopolitan Coast – Coastal professionals
City and market town service centres with highly skilled populations and dynamic economies

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Example locations
Areas in and around: Seaside cities particularly in the South, Brighton (Preston Park, Brunswick and Adelaide, Kemptown, Hanover), Portsmouth (Southsea), Southampton (Bevois, Bitterne Park, Freemantle, Portswood), Bristol (Clifton, Bishopston, Cotham, Redland, Windmill Hill) and historic county towns Canterbury, Lewes, Chichester, Exeter (Newtown, Polsloe, St James, St Thomas).
Locations in the East
Not common in the East, however some concentration in central Ipswich (Alexandra, Holywells, Westgate), Bungay.

3.33   High proportion of people qualified to degree level and a high proportion of people working in high skilled sectors including knowledge economy activities, real estate, renting and business activities and education. Employment is less likely to be part time then across other typology groups. There has been a high level of jobs growth in recent years in these areas compared with other coastal groups.

3.34   Areas in this group tend to be relatively close to employment centres; however, a higher proportion of people commute long-distances to work than the average across coastal areas and England as a whole.

3.35   A higher proportion of people live in private rented accommodation than the coastal and national average. A high proportion of people live in flats (both in purpose built blocks and converted houses) and population densities are high. A high proportion of people live in dwellings with two rooms or fewer and overcrowding levels are above the national average.

3.36   It is more common for people to live alone than across the other typology groups, and there are also a higher proportion of student households.

3.37   Deprivation levels are generally lower than the coastal average but higher than the average across the coastal fringe and coastal retreat groups.

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Typology group D1: Coastal Fringe - Prosperous suburbia

Affluent areas predominantly on the edge of towns and in satellite towns around larger coastal cities

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Example locations
Areas in and around: Predominantly satellite suburban towns surrounding larger coastal towns for example Wimborne Minster/Oakley and Ferndown/Three Legged Cross (Greater Bournemouth), Billericay, Rayleigh and South Benfleet (Southend), Hoylak/ West Kirby (Merseyside),Locks Heath/Bursledon/Whiteley and Botley/Hedge End (Southampton) Nailsea and Portishead (Bristol).
Locations in the East
Not as common in the East coast, but examples include Hessle and North Ferriby (outskirts of Hull) and suburban areas of many coastal towns.

3.38   More than half of the people living in these areas reside in detached housing and more than one in five live in housing with eight or more rooms. People are more likely to own their own homes in these areas than across all other typology groups.

3.39   These areas are characterised by low levels of deprivation on most measures:

- Education: The highest proportion of people with degree level qualifications and the highest levels of pupil attainment of all typology groups.
- Employment: Low levels of people receiving workless benefits - Jobseekers Allowance and Incapacity Benefit.
- Health: The Lowest proportion of people who have self reported that they have a limiting long-term illness and the lowest proportion of people receiving disability benefits (Disability Living Allowance, Attendance Allowance, Incapacity Benefit

3.40   Employment in these areas is largely concentrated in service sectors, with a high proportion of people employed in finance and real estate and business activities. Self-employment and long-distance commuting are both common.

Typology group D2: Coastal Fringe – Working hard

Towns characterised by high levels of employment typically in industrial sectors, and a stable population

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Example locations
Areas in and around: Maghull, Peacehaven, Stanford Le-Hope (particularly the Homesteads), Cleveleys, Fareham/Portchester, Totton.
Locations in the East
Areas in and around: Whittlesey (St Andrews, Bassenhally), Spalding (especially Wygate), Claydon.

3.41   These areas have a more stable population than any of the other typology groups with fewer people moving in or out of the area in a given year.

3.42   The areas have a strong economy with a higher overall employment rate than all of the other groups. In general, employment is more concentrated in manufacturing and port activities than average across coastal areas.

3.43   Deprivation levels are generally lower than the coastal and national average. However, a lower proportion of working age people are qualified to degree level (19%) than the average across England as a whole (24%).

3.44   Owner-occupation levels are high, with more than half of households living in semi-detached accommodation.

4 DATA TABLES FOR TYPOLOGY CATEGORIES

	A1	A2	A3	B1	B2	B3	C1	C2	D1	D2	Coastal average	Non-coastal average	England average
Population													
People of pensionable age (2009) (%)	29.4	26.2	28.3	20.7	19.9	17.6	19.6	17.8	25.3	23.2	22.3	18.5	19.7
Population density (2009) (persons per hectare)	11.2	2.4	1.1	40.3	41.3	48.0	61.6	64.2	19.8	35.7	35.0	44.0	41.2
Lone pensioner households (2001) (% of all pensioner h'holds)	53.8	53.4	49.8	62.1	62.6	70.8	73.1	67.7	48.8	53.6	59.4	61.3	60.7
Other lone person households (2001) (% of h'holds)	10.7	10.8	9.9	13.8	13.2	18.4	27.7	21.5	9.3	10.7	14.2	15.7	15.2
Households of one lone parent family with dependent children (2001) (% of all h'holds with dependent children)	17.2	15.9	12.4	26.5	26.4	40.8	34.2	24.3	10.8	14.9	22.3	21.0	21.4
Couple households with dependent children (2001) (% of all h'holds)	26.0	28.2	28.0	27.5	28.2	22.3	15.3	20.7	33.2	32.6	27.1	28.1	28.3
Education													
People qualified to degree level (2009) (%)	20.4	18.0	28.2	10.7	12.0	7.9	20.5	28.5	28.8	18.7	19.1	25.5	23.5
Pupil attainment: average point score at GCSE (2009)	430.9	418.0	448.7	393.2	396.0	365.4	383.8	433.0	469.0	447.1	420.9	423.4	423.6
Full-time students aged 16-74 (2001) (%)	5.0	4.4	5.2	4.8	5.2	5.4	9.7	11.8	5.9	5.3	6.2	7.0	6.8
People who have moved address in the last year (2001) (%)	11.2	10.7	10.1	10.8	10.0	11.8	21.4	19.6	9.6	8.7	11.9	12.3	12.2
Employment													
Overall employment rate (2009) (%)	60.4	61.8	63.4	58.8	61.4	48.4	55.9	64.3	66.4	67.5	61.3	62.8	62.4
Jobseekers Allowance claimants (unemployment benefit) (2011) (%)	2.6	2.7	1.5	5.4	4.5	9.1	7.4	3.3	1.6	2.4	4.0	3.8	3.9
Seasonal unemployment (2010) - seasonal variation in JSA claim rates[26]	49.2	49.9	36.7	68.0	57.3	79.8	73.7	45.0	35.4	43.8	53.0	48.0	50.0
Change in Jobseekers Allowance claimant rate 2008-2010 (%)	1.5	1.6	1.0	2.5	2.3	3.4	3.0	1.8	1.1	1.4	2.0	2.0	2.0
People receiving workless benefits due to poor health (2010) (%)	6.2	6.4	4.2	9.8	8.9	15.9	12.4	5.9	3.3	4.9	7.7	6.3	6.8

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	A1	A2	A3	B1	B2	B3	C1	C2	D1	D2	Coastal average	Non-coastal average	England average
Economy													
Jobs growth 2001-2008 (% change)	5.5	5.1	5.9	3.6	5.8	3.6	4.8	5.6	4.6	4.4	4.8	5.3	5.0
Employment in port related activities (2009) (%)	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.0
Employment in tourist industry (2009) (%)	24.0	22.3	22.5	21.2	18.5	18.9	22.4	19.5	18.6	19.0	20.0	17.6	18.0
Employment in knowledge industry (2009) (%)	6.3	5.9	7.6	6.2	10.9	8.5	7.7	10.5	10.7	9.4	9.0	11.6	11.0
Public sector employment (2008) (%)	21.7	21.4	21.5	23.8	21.8	24.3	23.1	21.3	21.1	22.4	22.0	18.7	20.0
People working mainly from home (2001) (%)	10.9	13.4	18.2	6.8	6.5	5.8	9.8	8.1	10.2	7.4	8.9	9.1	9.0
People travelling more than 40km to work (2001) (%)	6.1	6.2	7.2	4.4	4.2	3.4	6.0	7.1	7.7	5.5	5.7	4.3	4.8
Self-employed people (2001) (%)	10.3	11.9	16.3	5.6	5.8	3.5	8.3	8.0	10.0	7.2	8.0	8.4	8.3
Part time employees (2001) (%)	27.8	26.3	27.6	27.0	25.0	28.2	23.3	20.8	24.8	24.7	25.4	21.8	22.9
People working in agriculture hunting and forestry (2001) (%)	2.3	5.9	7.1	1.3	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.2	0.8	1.7	1.3	1.8
People working in fishing (2001) (%)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6
People working in mining and quarrying (2001) (%)	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.7
People working in manufacturing (2001) (%)	13.3	14.6	11.5	18.6	15.5	16.7	11.8	11.3	13.0	15.4	14.4	15.3	15.0
People working in electricity gas and water supply (2001) (%)	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.9
People working in construction (2001) (%)	7.9	8.6	7.7	8.3	8.4	7.9	6.4	6.3	6.8	7.6	7.5	6.5	6.8
People working in wholesale, retail and motor vehicle repair (2001) (%)	17.5	17.3	14.5	19.3	19.4	19.7	17.1	15.6	15.4	17.5	17.4	16.9	17.1
People working in hotels and catering (2001) (%)	6.3	5.8	6.3	5.9	4.7	6.5	10.3	5.7	3.6	3.8	5.5	4.7	4.9
People working in transport storage and communication (2001) (%)	6.0	6.2	5.2	7.2	8.3	8.2	6.8	6.9	6.2	7.2	7.0	7.2	7.1
People working in financial intermediation (2001) (%)	3.0	2.4	3.2	2.0	4.4	2.4	3.2	5.6	7.0	5.3	4.2	4.8	4.7
People working in real estate renting and business activities (2001) (%)	9.9	9.0	11.9	7.9	9.5	8.9	10.1	12.8	13.4	10.0	10.5	14.0	12.9
People working in public administration and defence (2001) (%)	6.5	5.5	5.6	5.3	6.1	5.1	5.7	6.7	6.9	7.6	6.3	5.1	5.5
People working in education (2001) (%)	8.1	7.1	9.0	5.8	5.9	5.4	7.4	9.3	9.6	7.7	7.5	7.8	7.7
People working in health and social work (2001) (%)	12.7	11.3	11.3	12.1	11.4	12.3	13.0	12.6	11.3	11.6	11.9	10.4	10.8
% working outside of their local authority (2001) (%)	20.66	20.0	22.4	1.67	2.66	0.32	4	9.41	40.18	8.45	13.8	27.2	25.3

	A1	A2	A3	B1	B2	B3	C1	C2	D1	D2	Coastal average	Non-coastal average	England average
Health													
ID 2010 Health domain - average rank (where 1 is most deprived)	17,372	17,874	23,553	8,966	10,897	2,684	5,505	14,485	24,209	18,767	14,555	16,998	16,242
Attendance Allowance claimants (2010) (%)	14.7	12.9	11.7	16.6	17.5	19.5	19.9	16.8	12.1	13.5	15.5	14.7	15.0
Disability Living Allowance claimants (2010) (%)	5.0	5.3	3.4	7.6	7.0	10.8	7.5	4.3	3.0	4.5	5.8	4.8	5.1
People who provide care receiving DWP benefits (2010) (%)	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.9	1.7	2.5	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.3
People providing unpaid care for more than 50 hours per week (2001) (%)	2.4	2.4	1.9	2.9	2.6	3.4	2.1	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.3	1.9	2.0
People receiving benefits for mental health issues (2010) (%)	2.0	1.8	1.2	3.2	2.9	5.8	5.3	2.3	1.0	1.4	2.6	2.2	2.4
All people with a limiting long-term illness aged 0-64 (2001) (%)	12.0	12.4	10.2	15.0	13.8	19.3	15.3	10.4	8.8	10.7	12.7	11.0	11.5
Housing													
ID 2010 Indoors Living Environment (poor quality housing) - average rank (where 1 is most deprived)	16,515	12,599	10,437	11,979	17,752	13,705	3,734	9,129	25,951	22,525	16,095	16,307	16,242
Dwelling type: detached housing (2001) (%)	42.4	48.5	60.2	12.0	10.9	4.7	6.5	11.2	52.9	26.7	25.9	23.0	24.0
Dwelling type: semi-detached housing (2001) (%)	32.5	34.2	27.8	38.2	41.5	30.4	13.5	21.1	33.0	51.1	34.3	33.0	33.5
Dwelling type: terraced housing (2001) (%)	18.0	16.7	13.7	43.8	34.4	44.9	35.9	37.4	9.7	17.9	27.4	26.7	27.0
Dwelling type: flat (block of flats) (2001) (%)	7.6	3.1	2.5	6.8	13.5	21.7	25.9	19.3	4.6	4.7	10.9	14.9	14.9
Dwelling type: caravan or other temporary accommodation (%)	1.3	1.6	1.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.4	2.0
Dwelling type: flat (in house or commercial building) (2001) (%)	3.6	2.0	3.1	2.8	2.0	3.1	28.0	15.9	1.8	1.4	5.4	5.6	6.2
Households with no car or van (2001) (%)	18.3	14.5	10.0	32.7	31.0	52.3	44.5	29.3	10.4	16.2	26.0	26.3	26.2
Dwellings with 2 rooms or fewer (2001) (%)	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.7	2.3	3.3	8.8	5.2	0.9	1.0	2.5	3.6	3.5
Dwelling with 8 rooms or more (2001) (%)	13.7	14.9	25.4	4.4	3.8	2.3	8.4	9.2	21.8	8.3	10.5	11.0	10.9
Overcrowded housing (2001) (%)	3.4	3.1	2.3	4.8	6.0	8.5	12.4	8.4	1.9	2.8	5.2	7.8	7.1
Owner-occupied households (2001) (%)	80.5	76.5	79.2	67.7	63.3	38.3	52.3	68.5	91.3	88.6	71.6	68.4	69.4
Private rented housing (2001) (%)	6.9	7.4	8.6	8.2	4.5	6.3	26.8	18.2	3.9	4.0	8.3	8.6	8.6
Social rented housing (2009) (%)	9.3	11.8	7.3	19.4	27.9	46.4	16.1	9.7	3.0	5.4	16.0	18.7	18.2
Household vacancy rate (2001) (%)	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.7	2.3	4.9	8.0	4.2	2.1	1.9	3.4	3.2	3.3
% of dwellings in Council Tax band E to I (2009) (%)	17.1	15.0	41.3	15.1	23.4	15.5	14.0	20.4	29.7	25.1	21.2	21.0	25.3

	A1	A2	A3	B1	B2	B3	C1	C2	D1	D2	Coastal average	Non-coastal average	England average
Second homes/holiday accommodation (2001) (%)	2.37	2.73	5.75	0.44	0.16	0.12	1.99	0.95	0.49	0.2	1.07	0.4	0.66
Crime													
ID 2010 Crime domain - average rank (where 1 is most deprived)	22,782	24,535	27,161	14,424	14,269	7,871	8,380	14,056	24,681	21,993	17,796	15,544	16,242
Access and Transport													
Travel time to employment centre (by walking or public transport (pt)) (2009) (minutes)	10.8	16.6	26.5	9.1	8.7	8.0	5.5	6.8	10.3	9.4	10.2	9.7	9.9
Travel time to an Further Education college (by walking or pt) (2009) (minutes)	21.0	34.2	44.7	17.2	15.7	14.2	13.9	13.5	18.2	15.9	18.8	16.8	17.4
Travel time to a hospital (by walking or pt) (2009) (minutes)	32.1	44.7	58.6	23.5	23.6	19.6	17.5	18.3	29.9	25.5	27.2	26.3	26.6
Travel time to a secondary school (by walking or pt) (2009) (minutes)	15.1	25.9	42.5	12.7	11.4	11.1	11.7	11.9	14.5	12.2	15.0	14.7	14.8
Travel time to a supermarket (by walking or pt) (2009) (minutes)	8.9	12.9	23.8	7.0	7.1	6.8	5.3	5.9	9.1	7.7	8.7	8.9	8.9
Travel time to town centre (by walking or pt) (2009) (minutes)	20.2	33.9	46.8	16.1	15.4	13.7	10.2	11.8	18.3	16.2	18.3	17.3	17.7
Deprivation and inequality													
Lone parents receiving benefits (2010) (%)	1.0	1.0	0.5	2.6	2.5	5.0	2.3	1.3	0.5	0.8	1.8	1.8	2.1
Children in 'out of work' families (2008) (%)	12.7	13.5	8.1	24.7	24.0	42.2	28.0	16.3	6.0	9.6	18.5	18.8	18.8
Older people receiving pension credit (low income benefit) (2010) (%)	17.9	19.9	12.5	31.6	31.8	50.6	39.9	25.5	10.1	16.2	25.4	25.6	25.6
% of benefit claimants aged under 25 (2010) (% of all benefit claimants)	12.9	12.6	12.0	16.3	15.9	17.2	15.6	15.5	14.7	14.5	15.0	15.2	15.4
Working age DWP benefit claimants aged 50+ (% of all benefit claimants)	41.3	42.2	45.0	33.7	33.1	29.6	30.9	31.1	40.8	40.0	36.4	33.7	34.5
Working age DWP benefit claimants who are female (% of all benefit claimants)	48.0	47.8	47.5	49.1	50.3	48.6	41.2	45.7	49.6	49.5	48.2	49.6	49.2

Typology groups by region (N)

	East Midlands	East of England	North East	North West	South East	South West	West Midlands	Yorkshire & Humber	Total
A1 Coastal retreats: Silver seaside	24	97	35	83	188	271	0	57	755
A2 Coastal retreats: Working countryside	62	119	18	39	64	127	0	68	497
A3 Coastal retreats: Rural chic	4	98	23	78	136	230	2	37	608
B1 Coastal challenges: Structural shifters	35	86	169	232	112	158	0	158	950
B2 Coastal challenges: New towns and ports	0	192	247	205	326	239	0	7	1,216
B3 Coastal challenges: Striving communities	4	81	366	444	128	112	0	109	1,244
C1 Cosmopolitan coast: Reinventing resorts	6	46	58	132	161	181	0	48	632
C2 Cosmopolitan coast: Coastal professionals	1	134	84	131	403	286	0	23	1,062
D1 Coastal fringe: Prosperous suburbia	4	252	126	321	446	283	0	46	1,478
D2 Coastal fringe: Working hard	11	202	272	398	385	268	0	79	1,615
Total	151	1,307	1,398	2,063	2,349	2,155	2	632	10,057

Typology groups by region (%)

	East Midlands	East of England	North East	North West	South East	South West	West Midlands	Yorkshire & Humber
A1 Coastal retreats: Silver seaside	3.2%	12.8%	4.6%	11.0%	24.9%	35.9%	0.0%	7.5%
A2 Coastal retreats: Working countryside	12.5%	23.9%	3.6%	7.8%	12.9%	25.6%	0.0%	13.7%
A3 Coastal retreats: Rural chic	0.7%	16.1%	3.8%	12.8%	22.4%	37.8%	0.3%	6.1%
B1 Coastal challenges: Structural shifters	3.7%	9.1%	17.8%	24.4%	11.8%	16.6%	0.0%	16.6%
B2 Coastal challenges: New towns and ports	0.0%	15.8%	20.3%	16.9%	26.8%	19.7%	0.0%	0.6%
B3 Coastal challenges: Striving communities	0.3%	6.5%	29.4%	35.7%	10.3%	9.0%	0.0%	8.8%
C1 Cosmopolitan coast: Reinventing resorts	0.9%	7.3%	9.2%	20.9%	25.5%	28.6%	0.0%	7.6%
C2 Cosmopolitan coast: Coastal professionals	0.1%	12.6%	7.9%	12.3%	37.9%	26.9%	0.0%	2.2%
D1 Coastal fringe: Prosperous suburbia	0.3%	17.1%	8.5%	21.7%	30.2%	19.1%	0.0%	3.1%
D2 Coastal fringe: Working hard	0.7%	12.5%	16.8%	24.6%	23.8%	16.6%	0.0%	4.9%
Total	1.5%	13.0%	13.9%	20.5%	23.4%	21.4%	0.0%	6.3%

Typology groups by ONS LSOA classification (LSOAC) - N

	Countryside	Disadvantaged Urban Communities	Miscellaneous built up areas	Multicultural City Life	Professional City Life	Urban Fringe	White Collar Urban	Total
A1 Coastal retreats: Silver seaside	286	1	68	0	0	58	342	755
A2 Coastal retreats: Working countryside	410	0	7	0	0	0	80	497
A3 Coastal retreats: Rural chic	593	0	3	0	0	6	6	608
B1 Coastal challenges: Structural shifters	17	319	403	3	0	0	208	950
B2 Coastal challenges: New towns and ports	0	443	545	14	0	0	214	1,216
B3 Coastal challenges: Striving communities	0	1135	71	37	1	0	0	1,244
C1 Cosmopolitan coast: Reinventing resorts	3	6	453	69	101	0	0	632
C2 Cosmopolitan coast: Coastal professionals	1	1	656	22	301	22	59	1,062
D1 Coastal fringe: Prosperous suburbia	168	0	10	0	8	1078	214	1,478
D2 Coastal fringe: Working hard	10	0	106	0	1	407	1091	1,615
Total	1,488	1,905	2,322	145	412	1,571	2,214	10,057

Typology groups by ONS LSOA classification (LSOAC) - %

	Countryside	Disadvantaged Urban Communities	Miscellaneous built up areas	Multicultural City Life	Professional City Life	Urban Fringe	White Collar Urban
A1 Coastal retreats: Silver seaside	37.9%	0.1%	9.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	45.3%
A2 Coastal retreats: Working countryside	82.5%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.1%
A3 Coastal retreats: Rural chic	97.5%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%
B1 Coastal challenges: Structural shifters	1.8%	33.6%	42.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	21.9%
B2 Coastal challenges: New towns and ports	0.0%	36.4%	44.8%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	17.6%
B3 Coastal challenges: Striving communities	0.0%	91.2%	5.7%	3.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
C1 Cosmopolitan coast: Reinventing resorts	0.5%	0.9%	71.7%	10.9%	16.0%	0.0%	0.0%
C2 Cosmopolitan coast: Coastal professionals	0.1%	0.1%	61.8%	2.1%	28.3%	2.1%	5.6%
D1 Coastal fringe: Prosperous suburbia	11.4%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.5%	72.9%	14.5%
D2 Coastal fringe: Working hard	0.6%	0.0%	6.6%	0.0%	0.1%	25.2%	67.6%
Total	14.8%	18.9%	23.1%	1.4%	4.1%	15.6%	22.0%

Typology groups by Rural Urban classification - N

	Town and Fringe - Less Sparse	Town and Fringe - Sparse	Urban > 10K - Less Sparse	Urban > 10K - Sparse	Village Hamlet & Isolated Dwellings - Less Sparse	Village Hamlet & Isolated Dwellings - Sparse	Total
A1 Coastal retreats: Silver seaside	136	21	514	15	68	1	755
A2 Coastal retreats: Working countryside	205	13	0	0	251	28	497
A3 Coastal retreats: Rural chic	88	5	2	0	450	63	608
B1 Coastal challenges: Structural shifters	156	11	754	15	14	0	950
B2 Coastal challenges: New towns and ports	46	0	1,169	0	1	0	1,216
B3 Coastal challenges: Striving communities	7	0	1,236	0	1	0	1,244
C1 Cosmopolitan coast: Reinventing resorts	28	6	587	11	0	0	632
C2 Cosmopolitan coast: Coastal professionals	27	2	1,033	0	0	0	1,062
D1 Coastal fringe: Prosperous suburbia	239	1	1,113	0	125	0	1,478
D2 Coastal fringe: Working hard	84	2	1,528	0	1	0	1,615
Total	1,016	61	7,936	41	911	92	10,057

Typology groups by Rural Urban classification - %

	Town and Fringe - Less Sparse	Town and Fringe - Sparse	Urban > 10K - Less Sparse	Urban > 10K - Sparse	Village Hamlet & Isolated Dwellings - Less Sparse	Village Hamlet & Isolated Dwellings - Sparse
A1 Coastal retreats: Silver seaside	18.0%	2.8%	68.1%	2.0%	9.0%	0.1%
A2 Coastal retreats: Working countryside	41.2%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	50.5%	5.6%
A3 Coastal retreats: Rural chic	14.5%	0.8%	0.3%	0.0%	74.0%	10.4%
B1 Coastal challenges: Structural shifters	16.4%	1.2%	79.4%	1.6%	1.5%	0.0%
B2 Coastal challenges: New towns and ports	3.8%	0.0%	96.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
B3 Coastal challenges: Striving communities	0.6%	0.0%	99.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
C1 Cosmopolitan coast: Reinventing resorts	4.4%	0.9%	92.9%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%
C2 Cosmopolitan coast: Coastal professionals	2.5%	0.2%	97.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
D1 Coastal fringe: Prosperous suburbia	16.2%	0.1%	75.3%	0.0%	8.5%	0.0%
D2 Coastal fringe: Working hard	5.2%	0.1%	94.6%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Total	10.1%	0.6%	78.9%	0.4%	9.1%	0.9%

Typology by deprivation decile

	Least deprived 10%	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 9	Most deprived 10%	Total
A1 Coastal retreats: Silver seaside	10	37	103	141	190	168	83	22	1	0	755
A2 Coastal retreats: Working countryside	2	12	33	64	112	131	109	31	3	0	497
A3 Coastal retreats: Rural chic	19	66	111	153	133	97	27	2	0	0	608
B1 Coastal challenges: Structural shifters	0	0	1	3	33	133	210	288	226	56	950
B2 Coastal challenges: New towns and ports	0	0	7	22	75	206	340	356	197	13	1,216
B3 Coastal challenges: Striving communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	332	878	1,244
C1 Cosmopolitan coast: Reinventing resorts	0	0	0	2	1	19	96	155	187	172	632
C2 Cosmopolitan coast: Coastal professionals	6	41	68	141	194	265	227	111	9	0	1,062
D1 Coastal fringe: Prosperous suburbia	604	450	249	119	44	8	2	2	0	0	1,478
D2 Coastal fringe: Working hard	79	279	393	408	287	145	20	4	0	0	1,615
Total	720	885	965	1053	1069	1172	1114	1005	955	1119	10,057

Typology by deprivation decile

	Least deprived 10%	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 9	Most deprived 10%	Total
A1 Coastal retreats: Silver seaside	1.3%	4.9%	13.6%	18.7%	25.2%	22.3%	11.0%	2.9%	0.1%	0.0%	755
A2 Coastal retreats: Working countryside	0.4%	2.4%	6.6%	12.9%	22.5%	26.4%	21.9%	6.2%	0.6%	0.0%	497
A3 Coastal retreats: Rural chic	3.1%	10.9%	18.3%	25.2%	21.9%	16.0%	4.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	608
B1 Coastal challenges: Structural shifters	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	3.5%	14.0%	22.1%	30.3%	23.8%	5.9%	950
B2 Coastal challenges: New towns and ports	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	1.8%	6.2%	16.9%	28.0%	29.3%	16.2%	1.1%	1,216
B3 Coastal challenges: Striving communities	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	26.7%	70.6%	1,244
C1 Cosmopolitan coast: Reinventing resorts	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	3.0%	15.2%	24.5%	29.6%	27.2%	632
C2 Cosmopolitan coast: Coastal professionals	0.6%	3.9%	6.4%	13.3%	18.3%	25.0%	21.4%	10.5%	0.8%	0.0%	1,062
D1 Coastal fringe: Prosperous suburbia	40.9%	30.4%	16.8%	8.1%	3.0%	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1,478
D2 Coastal fringe: Working hard	4.9%	17.3%	24.3%	25.3%	17.8%	9.0%	1.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1,615
Total	7.2%	8.8%	9.6%	10.5%	10.6%	11.7%	11.1%	10.0%	9.5%	11.1%	10,057

Typology by Local Authority District

	A1 Coastal retreats: Silver seaside		A2 Coastal retreats: Working countryside		A3 Coastal retreats: Rural chic		B1 Coastal challenges: Structural shifters		B2 Coastal challenges: New towns and ports		B3 Coastal challenges: Striving communities		C1 Cosmopolitan coast: Reinventing resorts		C2 Cosmopolitan coast: Coastal professionals		D1 Coastal fringe: Prosperous suburbia		D2 Coastal fringe: Working hard		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Adur	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	31.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	16.7	4	9.5	18	42.9	42
Allerdale	4	8.0	7	14.0	7	14.0	15	30.0	0	0.0	5	10.0	3	6.0	2	4.0	1	2.0	6	12.0	50
Alnwick	3	20.0	1	6.7	6	40.0	3	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.7	1	6.7	0	0.0	15
Arun	20	21.3	1	1.1	4	4.3	5	5.3	5	5.3	5	5.3	10	10.6	7	7.4	21	22.3	16	17.0	94
Ashford	0	0.0	1	9.1	10	90.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	11
Babergh	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	47.6	0	0.0	1	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	33.3	3	14.3	21
Barrow-in-Furness	5	10.0	1	2.0	0	0.0	16	32.0	1	2.0	11	22.0	1	2.0	2	4.0	3	6.0	10	20.0	50
Basildon	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	41	37.6	12	11.0	0	0.0	6	5.5	33	30.3	17	15.6	109
Bassetlaw	0	0.0	3	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3
Bath & North East Somerset	1	5.3	0	0.0	4	21.1	0	0.0	3	15.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.3	7	36.8	3	15.8	19
Berwick-upon-Tweed	3	20.0	3	20.0	3	20.0	5	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	15
Blackpool	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	19	20.2	5	5.3	19	20.2	21	22.3	9	9.6	2	2.1	19	20.2	94
Blyth Valley	0	0.0	1	1.9	0	0.0	6	11.5	13	25.0	12	23.1	2	3.8	0	0.0	6	11.5	12	23.1	52
Boston	6	16.7	12	33.3	0	0.0	9	25.0	0	0.0	2	5.6	3	8.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	11.1	36
Bournemouth	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	14.0	4	3.7	13	12.1	44	41.1	14	13.1	17	15.9	107
Braintree	0	0.0	1	4.5	1	4.5	0	0.0	9	40.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	13.6	5	22.7	3	13.6	22
Brentwood	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100	0	0.0	2
Brighton and Hove	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	25	15.2	11	6.7	19	11.6	69	42.1	22	13.4	17	10.4	164
Bristol, City of	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	70	27.8	32	12.7	11	4.4	96	38.1	18	7.1	25	9.9	252
Broadland	0	0.0	5	26.3	4	21.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	42.1	2	10.5	19
Canterbury	20	23.0	4	4.6	6	6.9	3	3.4	7	8.0	1	1.1	7	8.0	21	24.1	8	9.2	10	11.5	87

	A1 Coastal retreats: Silver seaside		A2 Coastal retreats: Working countryside		A3 Coastal retreats: Rural chic		B1 Coastal challenges: Structural shifters		B2 Coastal challenges: New towns and ports		B3 Coastal challenges: Striving communities		C1 Cosmopolitan coast: Reinventing resorts		C2 Cosmopolitan coast: Coastal professionals		D1 Coastal fringe: Prosperous suburbia		D2 Coastal fringe: Working hard		Total
Caradon	9	17.6	10	19.6	11	21.6	5	9.8	1	2.0	0	0.0	4	7.8	2	3.9	1	2.0	8	15.7	51
Carlisle	4	6.7	3	5.0	5	8.3	20	33.3	0	0.0	9	15.0	5	8.3	3	5.0	2	3.3	9	15.0	60
Carrick	12	20.7	13	22.4	12	20.7	6	10.3	0	0.0	2	3.4	6	10.3	5	8.6	0	0.0	2	3.4	58
Castle Morpeth	2	6.3	3	9.4	6	18.8	6	18.8	2	6.3	0	0.0	1	3.1	0	0.0	11	34.4	1	3.1	32
Castle Point	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	17.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.5	22	38.6	23	40.4	57
Chelmsford	0	0.0	2	7.7	3	11.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	7.7	16	61.5	3	11.5	26
Chester	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	6.8	0	0.0	9	12.3	4	5.5	0	0.0	14	19.2	31	42.5	10	13.7	73
Chester-le-Street	1	2.9	1	2.9	0	0.0	7	20.6	6	17.6	3	8.8	0	0.0	1	2.9	5	14.7	10	29.4	34
Chichester	17	30.4	6	10.7	14	25.0	4	7.1	3	5.4	0	0.0	1	1.8	8	14.3	3	5.4	0	0.0	56
Chorley	0	0.0	1	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	22.0	2	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	24	48.0	12	24.0	50
Christchurch	2	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	16.7	13	43.3	4	13.3	30
Colchester	9	8.8	2	2.0	11	10.8	0	0.0	16	15.7	6	5.9	2	2.0	17	16.7	27	26.5	12	11.8	102
Copeland	1	2.0	8	16.3	7	14.3	24	49.0	0	0.0	3	6.1	1	2.0	0	0.0	1	2.0	4	8.2	49
Darlington	1	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
Dartford	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	22.4	1	1.7	0	0.0	14	24.1	20	34.5	10	17.2	58
Derwentside	3	10.7	2	7.1	0	0.0	11	39.3	5	17.9	4	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	7.1	1	3.6	28
Doncaster	2	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	71.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.1	14
Dover	15	22.4	7	10.4	9	13.4	13	19.4	1	1.5	5	7.5	8	11.9	4	6.0	3	4.5	2	3.0	67
Durham	1	3.6	2	7.1	0	0.0	4	14.3	5	17.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	7.1	3	10.7	11	39.3	28
Easington	1	1.6	1	1.6	0	0.0	27	42.9	13	20.6	13	20.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	4.8	5	7.9	63
East Cambridgeshire	0	0.0	2	28.6	1	14.3	0	0.0	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	28.6	1	14.3	7
East Devon	19	28.4	4	6.0	21	31.3	1	1.5	5	7.5	0	0.0	4	6.0	5	7.5	3	4.5	5	7.5	67
East Dorset	3	10.0	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0	2	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	6.7	19	63.3	3	10.0	30
East Lindsey	8	17.0	20	42.6	1	2.1	12	25.5	0	0.0	1	2.1	3	6.4	0	0.0	2	4.3	0	0.0	47

	A1 Coastal retreats: Silver seaside		A2 Coastal retreats: Working countryside		A3 Coastal retreats: Rural chic		B1 Coastal challenges: Structural shifters		B2 Coastal challenges: New towns and ports		B3 Coastal challenges: Striving communities		C1 Cosmopolitan coast: Reinventing resorts		C2 Cosmopolitan coast: Coastal professionals		D1 Coastal fringe: Prosperous suburbia		D2 Coastal fringe: Working hard		Total
East Riding of Yorkshire	24	13.9	29	16.8	17	9.8	24	13.9	4	2.3	6	3.5	8	4.6	9	5.2	32	18.5	20	11.6	173
Eastbourne	9	15.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	18.6	3	5.1	6	10.2	11	18.6	9	15.3	4	6.8	6	10.2	59
Eastleigh	1	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	19.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	6.5	31	40.3	25	32.5	77
Ellesmere Port & Neston	3	5.6	0	0.0	2	3.7	10	18.5	1	1.9	12	22.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	14.8	18	33.3	54
Exeter	7	9.6	1	1.4	0	0.0	1	1.4	16	21.9	4	5.5	4	5.5	24	32.9	7	9.6	9	12.3	73
Fareham	1	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	6.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	4.1	33	44.6	32	43.2	74
Fenland	8	16.3	12	24.5	0	0.0	12	24.5	2	4.1	2	4.1	2	4.1	1	2.0	1	2.0	9	18.4	49
Forest of Dean	7	14.3	12	24.5	11	22.4	10	20.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	4.1	3	6.1	4	8.2	49
Fylde	7	13.7	0	0.0	3	5.9	0	0.0	2	3.9	1	2.0	4	7.8	9	17.6	18	35.3	7	13.7	51
Gateshead	1	0.8	1	0.8	0	0.0	4	3.2	34	27.0	41	32.5	8	6.3	6	4.8	5	4.0	26	20.6	126
Gloucester	1	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	19	25.7	5	6.8	7	9.5	7	9.5	12	16.2	23	31.1	74
Gosport	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	21	40.4	3	5.8	1	1.9	8	15.4	8	15.4	11	21.2	52
Gravesham	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	19	30.2	2	3.2	2	3.2	6	9.5	17	27.0	17	27.0	63
Great Yarmouth	6	9.8	9	14.8	1	1.6	16	26.2	4	6.6	13	21.3	2	3.3	1	1.6	1	1.6	8	13.1	61
Halton	1	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	15.2	10	12.7	33	41.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	15.2	11	13.9	79
Hambleton	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	42.9	2	28.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	28.6	0	0.0	7
Hartlepool	2	3.4	0	0.0	1	1.7	17	29.3	0	0.0	22	37.9	2	3.4	0	0.0	5	8.6	9	15.5	58
Hastings	4	7.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.9	3	5.7	7	13.2	19	35.8	10	18.9	4	7.5	5	9.4	53
Havant	6	9.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	21.3	10	16.4	1	1.6	4	6.6	15	24.6	12	19.7	61
Herefordshire, County of	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
Horsham	3	7.7	0	0.0	6	15.4	0	0.0	1	2.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.6	24	61.5	4	10.3	39
Huntingdonshire	0	0.0	2	66.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3

	A1 Coastal retreats: Silver seaside		A2 Coastal retreats: Working countryside		A3 Coastal retreats: Rural chic		B1 Coastal challenges: Structural shifters		B2 Coastal challenges: New towns and ports		B3 Coastal challenges: Striving communities		C1 Cosmopolitan coast: Reinventing resorts		C2 Cosmopolitan coast: Coastal professionals		D1 Coastal fringe: Prosperous suburbia		D2 Coastal fringe: Working hard		Total
Ipswich	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	21	26.6	10	12.7	4	5.1	20	25.3	7	8.9	17	21.5	79
Isle of Wight	25	28.1	7	7.9	12	13.5	19	21.3	0	0.0	2	2.2	17	19.1	3	3.4	1	1.1	3	3.4	89
Isles of Scilly	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
Kerrier	14	22.6	18	29.0	4	6.5	14	22.6	0	0.0	6	9.7	3	4.8	0	0.0	1	1.6	2	3.2	62
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	12	14.5	35	42.2	5	6.0	9	10.8	0	0.0	6	7.2	5	6.0	2	2.4	4	4.8	5	6.0	83
Kingston upon Hull, City of	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	52	31.9	3	1.8	65	39.9	15	9.2	11	6.7	0	0.0	16	9.8	163
Knowsley	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	6.2	20	20.6	48	49.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.1	20	20.6	97
Lancaster	8	9.1	5	5.7	10	11.4	12	13.6	1	1.1	8	9.1	14	15.9	12	13.6	8	9.1	10	11.4	88
Lewes	3	4.9	1	1.6	6	9.8	0	0.0	9	14.8	0	0.0	2	3.3	10	16.4	14	23.0	16	26.2	61
Liverpool	2	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	23	7.9	20	6.9	128	44.0	42	14.4	31	10.7	15	5.2	30	10.3	291
Macclesfield	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	2
Maidstone	3	3.8	4	5.1	6	7.6	1	1.3	7	8.9	6	7.6	2	2.5	12	15.2	26	32.9	12	15.2	79
Maldon	2	4.9	7	17.1	7	17.1	0	0.0	3	7.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	4.9	12	29.3	8	19.5	41
Malvern Hills	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
Medway	2	1.2	5	3.0	1	0.6	12	7.3	26	15.9	9	5.5	14	8.5	27	16.5	24	14.6	44	26.8	164
Mid Devon	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
Mid Suffolk	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	28.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	28.6	3	42.9	7
Mid Sussex	1	8.3	0	0.0	4	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	58.3	0	0.0	12
Middlesbrough	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	8.0	2	2.3	41	46.6	6	6.8	1	1.1	8	9.1	23	26.1	88
New Forest	7	7.1	0	0.0	11	11.2	1	1.0	17	17.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	5.1	37	37.8	20	20.4	98
Newcastle upon Tyne	2	1.2	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	27	15.6	54	31.2	15	8.7	33	19.1	17	9.8	24	13.9	173
North Cornwall	11	25.6	8	18.6	16	37.2	3	7.0	0	0.0	1	2.3	4	9.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	43

	A1 Coastal retreats: Silver seaside		A2 Coastal retreats: Working countryside		A3 Coastal retreats: Rural chic		B1 Coastal challenges: Structural shifters		B2 Coastal challenges: New towns and ports		B3 Coastal challenges: Striving communities		C1 Cosmopolitan coast: Reinventing resorts		C2 Cosmopolitan coast: Coastal professionals		D1 Coastal fringe: Prosperous suburbia		D2 Coastal fringe: Working hard		Total
North Devon	16	31.4	1	2.0	11	21.6	7	13.7	1	2.0	1	2.0	9	17.6	0	0.0	1	2.0	4	7.8	51
North Dorset	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
North East Lincolnshire	9	8.4	3	2.8	2	1.9	36	33.6	0	0.0	21	19.6	5	4.7	0	0.0	4	3.7	27	25.2	107
North Lincolnshire	4	4.5	24	27.0	4	4.5	23	25.8	0	0.0	14	15.7	1	1.1	2	2.2	5	5.6	12	13.5	89
North Norfolk	15	28.8	17	32.7	12	23.1	4	7.7	1	1.9	0	0.0	3	5.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	52
North Somerset	1	0.8	0	0.0	3	2.4	0	0.0	11	8.9	6	4.9	9	7.3	14	11.4	55	44.7	24	19.5	123
North Tyneside	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.6	39	30.2	24	18.6	5	3.9	17	13.2	10	7.8	32	24.8	129
Penwith	14	36.8	7	18.4	4	10.5	5	13.2	0	0.0	1	2.6	7	18.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	38
Peterborough	0	0.0	2	3.1	1	1.6	2	3.1	19	29.7	10	15.6	5	7.8	12	18.8	4	6.3	9	14.1	64
Plymouth	9	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	24	15.0	11	6.9	31	19.4	24	15.0	18	11.3	5	3.1	38	23.8	160
Poole	2	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	21	23.1	3	3.3	1	1.1	17	18.7	23	25.3	24	26.4	91
Portsmouth	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	23	18.7	17	13.8	4	3.3	55	44.7	8	6.5	16	13.0	123
Preston	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.2	1	1.2	20	23.8	16	19.0	5	6.0	12	14.3	16	19.0	13	15.5	84
Purbeck	7	24.1	4	13.8	7	24.1	1	3.4	2	6.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	13.8	1	3.4	3	10.3	29
Redcar and Cleveland	6	6.5	1	1.1	0	0.0	22	23.9	4	4.3	23	25.0	4	4.3	2	2.2	9	9.8	21	22.8	92
Restormel	20	31.7	15	23.8	5	7.9	16	25.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	9.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.6	63
Ribble Valley	1	16.7	0	0.0	1	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	16.7	3	50.0	0	0.0	6
Rochford	2	3.8	1	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	7.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	5.7	32	60.4	11	20.8	53
Rother	8	16.7	5	10.4	8	16.7	1	2.1	3	6.3	3	6.3	4	8.3	6	12.5	6	12.5	4	8.3	48
Ryedale	0	0.0	1	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
Salisbury	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100	0	0.0	1
Scarborough	17	24.3	8	11.4	8	11.4	11	15.7	0	0.0	3	4.3	18	25.7	1	1.4	1	1.4	3	4.3	70
Sedgefield	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2

	A1 Coastal retreats: Silver seaside		A2 Coastal retreats: Working countryside		A3 Coastal retreats: Rural chic		B1 Coastal challenges: Structural shifters		B2 Coastal challenges: New towns and ports		B3 Coastal challenges: Striving communities		C1 Cosmopolitan coast: Reinventing resorts		C2 Cosmopolitan coast: Coastal professionals		D1 Coastal fringe: Prosperous suburbia		D2 Coastal fringe: Working hard		Total
Sedgemoor	11	17.5	7	11.1	15	23.8	16	25.4	0	0.0	3	4.8	5	7.9	0	0.0	3	4.8	3	4.8	63
Sefton	6	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	2.6	29	15.3	38	20.0	13	6.8	13	6.8	36	18.9	50	26.3	190
Selby	0	0.0	3	37.5	3	37.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	25.0	0	0.0	8
Sevenoaks	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	7.1	0	0.0	7	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	50.0	5	17.9	28
Shepway	13	20.0	5	7.7	4	6.2	7	10.8	10	15.4	2	3.1	8	12.3	6	9.2	7	10.8	3	4.6	65
South Gloucestershire	3	2.3	0	0.0	3	2.3	0	0.0	32	24.1	0	0.0	1	0.8	9	6.8	53	39.8	32	24.1	133
South Hams	8	16.3	4	8.2	23	46.9	1	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	10.2	1	2.0	2	4.1	5	10.2	49
South Holland	9	19.1	22	46.8	0	0.0	8	17.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.1	0	0.0	7	14.9	47
South Kesteven	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100	0	0.0	2
South Lakeland	12	25.5	3	6.4	20	42.6	4	8.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.1	3	6.4	1	2.1	3	6.4	47
South Norfolk	0	0.0	6	33.3	6	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.6	5	27.8	0	0.0	18
South Ribble	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.4	0	0.0	19	27.5	2	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	22	31.9	25	36.2	69
South Somerset	0	0.0	2	15.4	8	61.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.7	2	15.4	0	0.0	13
South Tyneside	4	3.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	30	29.1	36	35.0	4	3.9	10	9.7	6	5.8	13	12.6	103
Southampton	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	35	24.0	23	15.8	7	4.8	63	43.2	7	4.8	11	7.5	146
Southend-on-Sea	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	11.2	8	7.5	10	9.3	38	35.5	22	20.6	17	15.9	107
St. Helens	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	13.0	22	28.6	24	31.2	0	0.0	1	1.3	8	10.4	12	15.6	77
Stockton-on-Tees	2	1.7	1	0.9	1	0.9	19	16.2	8	6.8	28	23.9	3	2.6	2	1.7	22	18.8	31	26.5	117
Stroud	3	6.5	1	2.2	9	19.6	0	0.0	7	15.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	13.0	13	28.3	7	15.2	46
Suffolk Coastal	5	7.4	4	5.9	20	29.4	3	4.4	5	7.4	0	0.0	2	2.9	5	7.4	16	23.5	8	11.8	68
Sunderland	2	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	4.3	56	29.8	56	29.8	7	3.7	8	4.3	10	5.3	41	21.8	188
Swale	6	7.3	6	7.3	6	7.3	19	23.2	10	12.2	6	7.3	2	2.4	3	3.7	11	13.4	13	15.9	82
Taunton Deane	2	5.1	3	7.7	6	15.4	0	0.0	7	17.9	4	10.3	2	5.1	8	20.5	5	12.8	2	5.1	39
Teignbridge	19	23.5	6	7.4	20	24.7	11	13.6	1	1.2	1	1.2	8	9.9	1	1.2	8	9.9	6	7.4	81

	A1 Coastal retreats: Silver seaside		A2 Coastal retreats: Working countryside		A3 Coastal retreats: Rural chic		B1 Coastal challenges: Structural shifters		B2 Coastal challenges: New towns and ports		B3 Coastal challenges: Striving communities		C1 Cosmopolitan coast: Reinventing resorts		C2 Cosmopolitan coast: Coastal professionals		D1 Coastal fringe: Prosperous suburbia		D2 Coastal fringe: Working hard		Total
Tendring	25	27.8	7	7.8	8	8.9	18	20.0	3	3.3	3	3.3	6	6.7	4	4.4	6	6.7	10	11.1	90
Test Valley	2	6.9	0	0.0	2	6.9	0	0.0	2	6.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	6.9	18	62.1	3	10.3	29
Tewkesbury	1	4.8	1	4.8	3	14.3	0	0.0	3	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.8	8	38.1	4	19.0	21
Thanet	4	4.8	2	2.4	1	1.2	8	9.5	14	16.7	7	8.3	17	20.2	9	10.7	5	6.0	17	20.2	84
Thurrock	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	37	38.9	7	7.4	0	0.0	13	13.7	17	17.9	21	22.1	95
Tonbridge and Malling	4	10.3	4	10.3	4	10.3	3	7.7	3	7.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	28.2	10	25.6	39
Torbay	26	29.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	19.1	0	0.0	4	4.5	31	34.8	4	4.5	0	0.0	7	7.9	89
Torridge	8	25.8	3	9.7	8	25.8	6	19.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	16.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.2	31
Tynedale	1	7.7	0	0.0	5	38.5	0	0.0	2	15.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.7	4	30.8	13
Vale Royal	3	13.6	0	0.0	5	22.7	1	4.5	2	9.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	31.8	4	18.2	22
Wansbeck	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	48.8	1	2.4	9	22.0	0	0.0	1	2.4	2	4.9	8	19.5	41
Warrington	3	2.4	4	3.2	1	0.8	7	5.6	18	14.4	20	16.0	1	0.8	2	1.6	31	24.8	38	30.4	125
Waveney	13	18.1	5	6.9	6	8.3	22	30.6	2	2.8	4	5.6	5	6.9	2	2.8	1	1.4	12	16.7	72
Wealden	12	22.2	4	7.4	10	18.5	4	7.4	1	1.9	1	1.9	1	1.9	3	5.6	7	13.0	11	20.4	54
West Devon	4	23.5	0	0.0	8	47.1	2	11.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	11.8	1	5.9	0	0.0	17
West Dorset	14	36.8	1	2.6	10	26.3	2	5.3	2	5.3	0	0.0	3	7.9	3	7.9	2	5.3	1	2.6	38
West Lancashire	8	13.6	4	6.8	4	6.8	1	1.7	7	11.9	8	13.6	1	1.7	3	5.1	14	23.7	9	15.3	59
West Lindsey	1	6.3	5	31.3	3	18.8	6	37.5	0	0.0	1	6.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	16
West Somerset	6	27.3	6	27.3	4	18.2	3	13.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	13.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	22
Weymouth and Portland	11	28.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	17.9	4	10.3	4	10.3	6	15.4	4	10.3	2	5.1	1	2.6	39
Wigan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.0	5	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	45.0	5	25.0	20
Winchester	1	3.8	2	7.7	10	38.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	46.2	1	3.8	26
Wirral	10	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	39	18.8	1	0.5	46	22.2	15	7.2	12	5.8	32	15.5	52	25.1	207

	A1 Coastal retreats: Silver seaside		A2 Coastal retreats: Working countryside		A3 Coastal retreats: Rural chic		B1 Coastal challenges: Structural shifters		B2 Coastal challenges: New towns and ports		B3 Coastal challenges: Striving communities		C1 Cosmopolitan coast: Reinventing resorts		C2 Cosmopolitan coast: Coastal professionals		D1 Coastal fringe: Prosperous suburbia		D2 Coastal fringe: Working hard		Total
Worthing	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	18.5	1	1.5	4	6.2	23	35.4	14	21.5	11	16.9	65
Wyre	4	5.8	3	4.3	5	7.2	6	8.7	2	2.9	7	10.1	5	7.2	2	2.9	14	20.3	21	30.4	69
Total	755	7.5	497	4.9	608	6.0	950	9.4	1,216	12.1	1,244	12.4	632	6.3	1,062	10.6	1,478	14.7	1,615	16.1	10,057

Typology by settlement

	A1 Coastal retreats: Silver seaside		A2 Coastal retreats: Working countryside		A3 Coastal retreats: Rural chic		B1 Coastal challenges: Structural shifters		B2 Coastal challenges: New towns and ports		B3 Coastal challenges: Striving communities		C1 Cosmopolitan coast: Reinventing resorts		C2 Cosmopolitan coast: Coastal professionals		D1 Coastal fringe: Prosperous suburbia		D2 Coastal fringe: Working hard		Total
Ashington (Wansbeck)	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	7	38.9	1	5.6	6	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	22.2	18
Ashurst/Netley Marsh/Totton	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	6	27.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	27.3	10	45.5	22
Aylesford/East Malling	4	25.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	2	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	18.8	7	43.8	16
Barnstaple	8	34.8	0	0	0	0	5	21.7	1	4.3	1	4.3	4	17.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	17.4	23
Barrow-in-Furness	1	2.9	0	0	0	0	10	29.4	1	2.9	10	29.4	1	2.9	1	2.9	3	8.8	7	20.6	34
Basildon/North Benfleet	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	38	55.9	12	17.6	0	0.0	4	5.9	8	11.8	6	8.8	68
Bedlington	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	5	41.7	0	0.0	2	16.7	0	0.0	1	8.3	2	16.7	2	16.7	12
Beverley	1	5.3	0	0	0	0	2	10.5	0	0.0	2	10.5	0	0.0	4	21.1	8	42.1	2	10.5	19
Bideford/Northam	7	46.7	0	0	0	0	5	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	15
Billericay	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	1	4.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.5	17	77.3	3	13.6	22
Birkenhead Urban Area	6	2.8	0	0	0	0	46	21.2	2	0.9	58	26.7	14	6.5	9	4.1	20	9.2	62	28.6	217
Blackpool Urban Area	7	4.0	0	0	0	0	25	14.1	8	4.5	27	15.3	30	16.9	17	9.6	17	9.6	46	26.0	177
Blyth	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	4	18.2	0	0.0	10	45.5	2	9.1	0	0.0	1	4.5	5	22.7	22
Bognor Regis	10	24.4	0	0	0	0	2	4.9	2	4.9	3	7.3	6	14.6	4	9.8	8	19.5	6	14.6	41
Boston	6	26.1	0	0	0	0	8	34.8	0	0.0	2	8.7	3	13.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	17.4	23
Bournemouth Urban Area	8	3.1	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	48	18.9	7	2.8	14	5.5	69	27.2	58	22.8	50	19.7	254
Bridgwater	4	16.0	0	0	0	0	13	52.0	0	0.0	2	8.0	3	12.0	0	0.0	2	8.0	1	4.0	25
Bridlington	10	43.5	0	0	0	0	4	17.4	0	0.0	3	13.0	6	26.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	23
Bridport	5	50.0	0	0	1	10	2	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10
Brighton/Worthing/Littlehampton	5	1.6	0	0	0	0	2	0.6	52	16.7	14	4.5	27	8.7	102	32.7	53	17.0	57	18.3	312
Bristol Urban Area	3	0.8	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	101	27.4	32	8.7	12	3.3	105	28.5	58	15.8	57	15.5	368
Brixham	6	50.0	0	0	0	0	2	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	8.3	12
Burnham-on-Sea/Highbridge	6	40.0	0	0	0	0	3	20.0	0	0.0	1	6.7	2	13.3	0	0.0	1	6.7	2	13.3	15
Camborne/Redruth	10	33.3	0	0	0	0	12	40.0	0	0.0	5	16.7	2	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.3	30
Canterbury Urban Area	7	23.3	0	0	0	0	2	6.7	2	6.7	0	0.0	4	13.3	14	46.7	1	3.3	0	0.0	30
Canvey Island	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	9	36.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	8.0	14	56.0	25
Carlisle	4	7.8	0	0	0	0	19	37.3	0	0.0	9	17.6	5	9.8	3	5.9	2	3.9	9	17.6	51
Chester Urban Area	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	9	16.4	4	7.3	0	0.0	14	25.5	21	38.2	7	12.7	55

	C1	C1%	C2	C2%	C3	C3%	C4	C4%	C5	C5%	C6	C6%	C7	C7%	C8	C8%	C9	C9%	C10	C10%	Total
Chichester	4	22.2	0	0	0	0	1	5.6	2	11.1	0	0.0	1	5.6	8	44.4	2	11.1	0	0.0	18
Clacton-on-Sea/Little Clacton	11	32.4	0	0	0	0	13	38.2	0	0.0	3	8.8	3	8.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	11.8	34
Clevedon	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	2	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	35.7	3	21.4	4	28.6	14
Colchester	5	7.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	15	21.1	6	8.5	2	2.8	17	23.9	16	22.5	10	14.1	71
Cowes/Northwood	3	23.1	0	0	0	0	4	30.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	15.4	2	15.4	1	7.7	1	7.7	13
Cramlington	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	8	40.0	2	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	25.0	5	25.0	20
Deal	7	35.0	0	0	0	0	6	30.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	15.0	3	15.0	1	5.0	0	0.0	20
Dorchester	3	27.3	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	1	9.1	0	0.0	1	9.1	3	27.3	2	18.2	1	9.1	11
Dover Urban Area	8	29.6	0	0	0	0	5	18.5	0	0.0	5	18.5	5	18.5	0	0.0	2	7.4	2	7.4	27
Durham	1	5.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	5	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	10.0	2	10.0	10	50.0	20
Dursley	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	3	30.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	10.0	4	40.0	2	20.0	10
Eaglescliffe	2	15.4	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	1	7.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	61.5	2	15.4	13
Eastbourne	14	19.7	0	0	0	0	12	16.9	3	4.2	6	8.5	11	15.5	10	14.1	6	8.5	9	12.7	71
Emsworth/Southbourne	8	61.5	0	0	0	0	1	7.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.7	3	23.1	0	0.0	13
Exeter	7	9.9	0	0	0	0	1	1.4	16	22.5	4	5.6	4	5.6	23	32.4	7	9.9	9	12.7	71
Exmouth	3	14.3	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	5	23.8	0	0.0	3	14.3	2	9.5	3	14.3	5	23.8	21
Falmouth/Penryn	8	40.0	0	0	0	0	4	20.0	0	0.0	2	10.0	3	15.0	2	10.0	0	0.0	1	5.0	20
Faversham	2	15.4	0	0	0	0	4	30.8	1	7.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	15.4	2	15.4	2	15.4	13
Fawley	1	10.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	3	30.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	20.0	4	40.0	10
Felixstowe	1	5.0	0	0	0	0	1	5.0	4	20.0	0	0.0	2	10.0	3	15.0	4	20.0	5	25.0	20
Ferndown/Three Legged Cross	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	1	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	70.0	2	20.0	10
Folkestone/Hythe	6	14.3	0	0	0	0	3	7.1	10	23.8	2	4.8	8	19.0	6	14.3	4	9.5	3	7.1	42
Frinton and Walton	8	66.7	0	0	0	0	1	8.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	8.3	0	0.0	1	8.3	1	8.3	12
Gloucester Urban Area	3	3.2	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	22	23.7	5	5.4	7	7.5	9	9.7	20	21.5	27	29.0	93
Golborne	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	1	8.3	4	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	25.0	4	33.3	12
Goole	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	8	66.7	0	0.0	1	8.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	8.3	2	16.7	12
Grays/Tilbury	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	19	38.0	5	10.0	0	0.0	11	22.0	9	18.0	6	12.0	50
Great Yarmouth Urban Area	3	6.7	0	0	0	0	16	35.6	4	8.9	13	28.9	2	4.4	1	2.2	0	0.0	6	13.3	45
Greater London Urban Area	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	30	30.6	3	3.1	2	2.0	20	20.4	18	18.4	25	25.5	98
Grimsby/Cleethorpes	7	7.4	0	0	0	0	34	35.8	0	0.0	19	20.0	5	5.3	0	0.0	4	4.2	26	27.4	95
Guisborough	2	16.7	0	0	0	0	1	8.3	0	0.0	1	8.3	1	8.3	0	0.0	5	41.7	2	16.7	12
Hailsham	3	20.0	0	0	0	0	3	20.0	0	0.0	1	6.7	1	6.7	0	0.0	2	13.3	5	33.3	15
Hartlepool	2	3.5	0	0	0	0	17	29.8	0	0.0	22	38.6	2	3.5	0	0.0	5	8.8	9	15.8	57
Harwich	2	14.3	0	0	0	0	2	14.3	2	14.3	0	0.0	2	14.3	2	14.3	1	7.1	3	21.4	14

Area																					Total
Hastings/Bexhill	11	13.3	0	0	0	0	2	2.4	6	7.2	9	10.8	23	27.7	14	16.9	9	10.8	9	10.8	83
Hayling Island	3	30.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	10.0	1	10.0	5	50.0	0	0.0	10
Hedge End/Botley	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	50.0	8	50.0	16
Heswall	3	15.0	0	0	0	0	1	5.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	40.0	8	40.0	20
Hoylake/West Kirby	2	11.8	0	0	0	0	1	5.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.9	3	17.6	9	52.9	1	5.9	17
Hythe (New Forest)	1	7.7	0	0	0	0	1	7.7	2	15.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.7	5	38.5	3	23.1	13
Ipswich Urban Area	1	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	23	24.0	10	10.4	4	4.2	20	20.8	18	18.8	20	20.8	96
Kendal	7	46.7	0	0	0	0	3	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.7	2	13.3	0	0.0	2	13.3	15
Keynsham	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	3	30.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	10.0	4	40.0	2	20.0	10
King's Lynn	4	14.3	0	0	0	0	6	21.4	0	0.0	6	21.4	3	10.7	2	7.1	3	10.7	4	14.3	28
Kingston upon Hull	5	2.5	0	0	0	0	56	27.6	7	3.4	65	32.0	15	7.4	16	7.9	11	5.4	28	13.8	203
Kirkby	1	3.8	0	0	0	0	1	3.8	3	11.5	17	65.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.8	3	11.5	26
Lewes	2	18.2	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	1	9.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	45.5	0	0.0	3	27.3	11
Liverpool Urban Area	3	0.6	0	0	0	0	40	7.7	73	14.1	217	42.0	45	8.7	39	7.5	31	6.0	69	13.3	517
Locks Heath/Bursledon/Whiteley	1	3.2	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	1	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	64.5	9	29.0	31
Longfield/New Ash Green	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	2	18.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	72.7	1	9.1	11
Lowestoft	7	15.2	0	0	0	0	17	37.0	2	4.3	4	8.7	4	8.7	1	2.2	1	2.2	10	21.7	46
Lymington	3	27.3	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	2	18.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	9.1	5	45.5	0	0.0	11
Maghull/Lydiate	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	2	10.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	21.1	13	68.4	19
Maidstone	3	4.8	0	0	0	0	1	1.6	6	9.5	6	9.5	2	3.2	12	19.0	22	34.9	11	17.5	63
Maldon	1	6.7	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	3	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.7	4	26.7	6	40.0	15
March	5	41.7	0	0	0	0	3	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	8.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	25.0	12
Morecambe/Lancaster	6	9.2	0	0	0	0	11	16.9	1	1.5	8	12.3	14	21.5	12	18.5	4	6.2	9	13.8	65
Morpeth	2	20.0	0	0	0	0	2	20.0	1	10.0	0	0.0	1	10.0	0	0.0	4	40.0	0	0.0	10
Nailsea/Backwell	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.9	13	76.5	3	17.6	17
Newport (Isle of Wight)	6	37.5	0	0	0	0	5	31.3	0	0.0	1	6.3	2	12.5	1	6.3	0	0.0	1	6.3	16
Newquay	7	53.8	0	0	0	0	3	23.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	23.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	13
Newton Abbot	4	21.1	0	0	0	0	4	21.1	1	5.3	1	5.3	3	15.8	1	5.3	4	21.1	1	5.3	19
Newton-le-Willows	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	1	7.1	5	35.7	3	21.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.1	4	28.6	14
Ormskirk	2	13.3	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	1	6.7	0	0.0	1	6.7	3	20.0	3	20.0	5	33.3	15
Peacehaven	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	2	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	16.7	0	0.0	8	66.7	12
Penzance	6	42.9	0	0	0	0	2	14.3	0	0.0	1	7.1	5	35.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	14
Peterborough	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	1	1.7	19	32.8	10	17.2	5	8.6	12	20.7	2	3.4	9	15.5	58
Peterlee	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	5	23.8	7	33.3	7	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.8	1	4.8	21

Plymouth	10	6.1	0	0	0	0	24	14.7	11	6.7	31	19.0	24	14.7	18	11.0	5	3.1	40	24.5	163
Portishead	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	9.1	7	63.6	3	27.3	11
Portsmouth Urban Area	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	62	23.2	30	11.2	5	1.9	68	25.5	38	14.2	64	24.0	267
Preston Urban Area	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	1	0.6	47	28.1	20	12.0	5	3.0	12	7.2	38	22.8	44	26.3	167
Queenborough/Minster	3	21.4	0	0	0	0	3	21.4	1	7.1	1	7.1	0	0.0	1	7.1	1	7.1	4	28.6	14
Romsey	1	8.3	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	1	8.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	16.7	5	41.7	3	25.0	12
Runcorn	2	4.8	0	0	0	0	6	14.3	6	14.3	19	45.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	9.5	5	11.9	42
Ryde	5	31.3	0	0	0	0	3	18.8	0	0.0	1	6.3	6	37.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.3	16
Saltash	2	18.2	0	0	0	0	1	9.1	1	9.1	0	0.0	1	9.1	0	0.0	1	9.1	5	45.5	11
Sandown/Shanklin	5	35.7	0	0	0	0	5	35.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	28.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	14
Scarborough/Scalby	12	29.3	0	0	0	0	7	17.1	0	0.0	3	7.3	14	34.1	1	2.4	1	2.4	3	7.3	41
Scunthorpe	3	6.3	0	0	0	0	17	35.4	0	0.0	14	29.2	1	2.1	1	2.1	1	2.1	11	22.9	48
Seaford	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	2	13.3	0	0.0	1	6.7	2	13.3	9	60.0	1	6.7	15
Seaham	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	3	20.0	5	33.3	4	26.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.7	2	13.3	15
Sittingbourne/Kemsley	1	3.4	0	0	0	0	5	17.2	8	27.6	2	6.9	1	3.4	0	0.0	5	17.2	7	24.1	29
Skegness/Ingoldmells	3	23.1	0	0	0	0	6	46.2	0	0.0	1	7.7	3	23.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	13
South Ockendon	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	8	66.7	2	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	8.3	1	8.3	12
South Woodham Ferrers	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	18.2	8	72.7	1	9.1	11
Southampton Urban Area	2	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	47	22.9	23	11.2	7	3.4	67	32.7	34	16.6	25	12.2	205
Southend Urban Area	2	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	16	8.8	8	4.4	10	5.5	43	23.6	67	36.8	36	19.8	182
Southport/Formby	6	7.6	0	0	0	0	2	2.5	8	10.1	1	1.3	10	12.7	6	7.6	23	29.1	23	29.1	79
Spalding/Pinchbeck	6	33.3	0	0	0	0	5	27.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.6	0	0.0	6	33.3	18
St Austell	8	50.0	0	0	0	0	4	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	18.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.3	16
Stanford Le Hope/ Corringham	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	5	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.0	2	10.0	12	60.0	20
Stanley/Annfield Plain	2	9.5	0	0	0	0	9	42.9	5	23.8	4	19.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.8	21
Stroud Urban Area	2	11.1	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	4	22.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	16.7	4	22.2	5	27.8	18
Sunderland Urban Area	3	2.5	0	0	0	0	6	4.9	32	26.2	40	32.8	7	5.7	7	5.7	5	4.1	22	18.0	122
Swanley/Hextable	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	5	35.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	42.9	3	21.4	14
Taunton	2	6.7	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	7	23.3	4	13.3	2	6.7	8	26.7	5	16.7	2	6.7	30
Teesside	1	0.4	0	0	0	0	36	14.9	13	5.4	89	36.9	11	4.6	3	1.2	22	9.1	66	27.4	241
Thanet	3	3.8	0	0	0	0	8	10.1	14	17.7	7	8.9	17	21.5	9	11.4	4	5.1	17	21.5	79
The Medway Towns Urban Area	1	0.6	0	0	0	0	10	6.5	26	16.9	9	5.8	14	9.1	27	17.5	24	15.6	43	27.9	154
Thorne/Moorends	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	9	81.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	9.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	9.1	11
Torbay	20	26.0	0	0	0	0	15	19.5	0	0.0	4	5.2	28	36.4	4	5.2	0	0.0	6	7.8	77

Area																				Total
Truro	6	42.9	0	0	0	0	2	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	14.3	3	21.4	0	0.0	1	7.1	14
Tyneside	7	1.2	0	0	0	0	2	0.3	150	25.4	173	29.3	32	5.4	68	11.5	45	7.6	114	19.3	591
Uckfield	3	25.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	1	8.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	16.7	3	25.0	3	25.0	12
Warrington Urban Area	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	6	5.7	17	16.2	20	19.0	1	1.0	2	1.9	22	21.0	37	35.2	105
Weston-Super-Mare Urban Area	1	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	8	14.5	6	10.9	9	16.4	7	12.7	11	20.0	13	23.6	55
Weymouth Urban Area	12	33.3	0	0	0	0	4	11.1	5	13.9	4	11.1	5	13.9	3	8.3	2	5.6	1	2.8	36
Whitehaven	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	10	52.6	0	0.0	3	15.8	1	5.3	0	0.0	1	5.3	4	21.1	19
Whitstable/Herne Bay	12	27.3	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	5	11.4	1	2.3	3	6.8	7	15.9	7	15.9	9	20.5	44
Wickford/Ramsden Bellhouse	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	2	9.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.8	9	42.9	9	42.9	21
Widnes	1	2.7	0	0	0	0	6	16.2	4	10.8	14	37.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	16.2	6	16.2	37
Wigan Urban Area	1	4.5	0	0	0	0	1	4.5	6	27.3	8	36.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	13.6	3	13.6	22
Wimborne Minster/Oakley	1	7.1	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	1	7.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	14.3	10	71.4	0	0.0	14
Wisbech/Emneth	5	27.8	0	0	0	0	9	50.0	0	0.0	2	11.1	1	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.6	18
Witham	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	9	60.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	20.0	0	0.0	3	20.0	15
Workington Urban Area	2	10.5	0	0	0	0	5	26.3	0	0.0	5	26.3	1	5.3	1	5.3	0	0.0	5	26.3	19

5   INDICATORS USED IN THIS REPORT

Dataset name	Description	Source	Date	URL
Attendance Allowance	Attendance Allowance is payable to people over the age of 65 who are so severely disabled, physically or mentally, that they need a great deal of help with personal care or supervision. You may get Attendance Allowance if: you have a physical or mental disability, or both, your disability is severe enough for you to need help caring for yourself you are aged 65 or over when you claim. Attendance Allowance is not means tested so claims are not affected by whether claimants have high income or savings.	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)	Aug-10	www.data4nr.net /resources/994
Children in out of work families	Out of work families with children who receive the same level of support as provided by CTC, but where it is paid as child allowances in Income Support or income-based Jobseeker/s Allowance (IS/JSA).	HM Customs and Revenue	2008	www.data4nr.net /resources/655
Communal establishment residents (census table KS023)	This dataset is shows the number of people by type of communal establishment. A communal establishment is defined as an establishment providing managed residential accommodation. Managed means full-time or part-time supervision of the accommodation.	Census 2001	2001	www.data4nr.net /resources/64
Concentration of single industries	Percentage of employee jobs concentred in a single industrial classification group (based on the most common industry group in the LSOA)	Annual Business Inquiry	2008	
Core Accessibility Indicator: Employment	Travel times in minutes to an employment centre (LSOA with more than 500 jobs) by public transport/walking and cycling. Core Indicator measured as: proportion of a) people of working age (16-74); b) people in receipt of Jobseekers' Allowance within 20 and 40 minutes of key centres of employment by public transport/walking and cycling;	Department for Transport (DfT)	2009	www.data4nr.net /resources/841
Core Accessibility Indicator: Further Education	Travel times in minutes to a Further Education institution by public transport/walking and cycling. Core Indicator measured as: proportion of 16-19 year olds within 30 and 60 minutes of a further education establishment by public transport/walking and cycling	Department for Transport (DfT)	2009	www.data4nr.net /resources/836
Core Accessibility Indicator: GP	Travel times in minutes to a GP by public transport/walking and cycling. Core Indicator measured as: proportion of a) households b) households without access to a car within 15 and 30 minutes of a GP by public transport/walking	Department for Transport (DfT)	2009	www.data4nr.net /resources/840
Core Accessibility Indicator: Hospital	Travel times in minutes to a hospital by public transport/walking and cycling. Core Indicator measured as: proportion of people within 30 and 60 minutes of a hospital by public transport/walking and cycling;	Department for Transport (DfT)	2009	www.data4nr.net /resources/835
Core Accessibility Indicator: Primary Schools	Travel times in minutes to a primary school by public transport/walking and cycling. Core Indicator measured as: proportion of a) pupils of compulsory school age; b) pupils of compulsory school age in receipt of Free School Meals (FSM) within 20 and 40 minutes of a primary school by public transport/walking and cycling;	Department for Transport (DfT)	2009	www.data4nr.net /resources/838
Core Accessibility Indicator: Secondary	Travel times in minutes to a secondary school by public transport/walking and cycling. Core Indicator measured as: proportion of a) pupils of compulsory school age; b) pupils of compulsory school age in receipt of Free School Meals	Department for Transport (DfT)	2009	www.data4nr.net /resources/839

Dataset name	Description	Source	Date	URL
Schools	(FSM) within 20 and 40 minutes of a secondary school by public transport/walking and cycling;			
Core Accessibility Indicator: Supermarket	Travel times in minutes to a supermarket by public transport/walking and cycling. Core Indicator measured as: of a) households; b) households without access to a car within 15 and 30 minutes of a supermarket by public transport/walking and cycling.	Department for Transport (DfT)	2009	www.data4nr.net /resources/837
Core Accessibility Indicator: Town Centre	Travel times in minutes to a town centre by public transport/walking and cycling. Indicator measured as proportion of people of working age (16-74) within 40 minutes of a town centre by public transport/walking and cycling;	Department for Transport (DfT)		www.data4nr.net /resources/1398
Disability Living Allowance	Disability Living Allowance (DLA) is payable to children and adults aged under 65, who need help with personal care or have walking difficulties because they are physically or mentally disabled. People can receive DLA whether they are in or out of work. It is a non-means tested and is unaffected by income or savings of the claimant.	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)	Aug-10	www.data4nr.net /resources/74
Distance travelled to work (census table KS015)	This dataset shows all people aged 16 to 74 in employment, by means of travel to work, average distance travelled to work, and the numbers of public transport users in households with and without cars or vans. The means of travel to work is that used for the longest part, by distance, of the usual journey to work. The distance travelled to work is the distance in kilometres of a straight line between the residence postcode and workplace postcode.	Census 2001	2001	www.data4nr.net /resources/331
Dwelling stock by Council Tax Band	Overall number of domestic properties (the 'dwelling stock') and the number and percentage of properties allocated to each of the eight standard Council Tax bands. Council Tax valuations are based on the price a property would have fetched if it had been sold on the open market on 1 April 1991.	Valuation Office Agency (VOA)	2008	www.data4nr.net /resources/53
Employees by sector	This indicator contains data on the number of employees by sector. These sectors are: manufacturing; construction; distribution, hotels and restaurants; transport and communications; banking, finance and insurance; public administration, education & health and other services.	Department of Communities and Local Government (Department of Communities and Local Government)		www.data4nr.net /resources/1403
Employees working full-time	This indicator contains data on the percentage of employees working full time	Department of Communities and Local Government (Department of Communities and Local Government)		www.data4nr.net /resources/1407
Employment in	This indicator contains data on the number of employees (FTE) by key sector. These key sectors are: medium-high-tech	Annual Business	2009	www.data4nr.net

Dataset name	Description	Source	Date	URL
Knowledge industry	industries; narrow definition of knowledge intensive business services (KIBS); wide definitions of knowledge-intensive businesses; the 'creative industries' and high technology sectors. Defined as jobs in SIC codes 182, 212, 261, 264, 265, 267, 271, 279, 303, 692, 731, 591, 61, 62, 64, 65, 71, 66, 72. Data is based on Travel to work areas.	Inquiry		/resources/1401
Employment in port related activities (2009) (%)	Employee jobs in the following key industrial sectors - SIC codes 50: (Water transport) and 52 (Warehousing and support activities for transportation). Data is supplied at TTWA level	Annual Business Inquiry	2009	
Employment in tourist industry (2009) (%)	Employee jobs in the following key industrial sectors - SIC codes 47, 55, 56, 79, 90, 91. Data is supplied at TTWA level	Annual Business Inquiry	2009	
Employment Rate (APS)	Proportion of working age adults in employment	Nomis	2004 to 2007	www.data4nr.net /resources/594
Employment Support Allowance	Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) replaced Incapacity Benefit and Income Support paid on the grounds of incapacity for new claims from 27th October 2008. People are eligible for Employment Support Allowance if they are unable to work due to illness or disability	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)	Aug-10	www.data4nr.net /resources/1337
Full time students and schoolchildren aged 16-74	The level of students in the local area.	Census 2001	2001	www.data4nr.net /resources/231
Household composition (census table KS020)	This dataset is about Household Composition. Households consisting of one family and no other people are classified according to the type of family and the number of dependent children. Other households are classified by the number of dependent children or whether all student or all pensioner. The population of the dataset is all households.	Census 2001	2001	www.data4nr.net /resources/412
Household Earnings Estimates: Model-based estimates of income	Model-based estimates, at a small area level, of the proportion of households in poverty - measured as the proportion of households earning 60% of the median income. These estimates were designed to meet a user requirement, for estimates of the proportion of households in poverty, using a specific poverty measure, at a low level of geography, which are up-to-date, and on boundaries consistent with the 2001 Census. The estimates and associated confidence intervals have been produced using a single measure; the proportion of households whose mean weekly equivalised income is below 60% of the England and Wales. In 2007/08 a household's net equivalised income would need to be below £199 for it to be classified as in poverty.	Office for National Statistics (ONS)	2008	www.data4nr.net /resources/396
Household spaces and accommodation type (census table	This dataset is about household spaces and accommodation type. It shows whether household spaces have residents, and if not whether they are vacant or second residences/holiday accommodation. It also shows the accommodation type of those household spaces, for example the whole of a terraced house, or a flat in a purpose-built block of flats.	Census 2001	2001	www.data4nr.net /resources/62

Dataset name	Description	Source	Date	URL
KS016). Detached, semi-detached, terraced,, flats				
Households with no car or van (census table KS017)	This dataset is about access to private transport. Information on the number of cars or vans is based on the number of cars or vans owned, or available for use, by one or more members of a household. It includes company cars and vans available for private use. The count of cars or vans in an area is based on details for private households only. Cars or vans used by residents of communal establishments are not counted.	Census 2001	2001	www.data4nr.net /resources/24
Incapacity Benefit	Persons unable to work due to illness or disability. Incapacity Benefit (IB) claimants are people who are assessed as being incapable of work and who meet the appropriate contribution conditions. The dataset also includes Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA) claimants. SDA has not been available to new claimants since April 2001, and has been incorporated into the IB dataset statistics.	Department for Work and Pensions	Aug-10	www.data4nr.net /resources/72
Income Support	Income Support (IS) Claimants - people aged over 16 working less than 16 hours a week and having less money coming in than the law says they need to live on.	Department for Work and Pensions	Aug-10	www.data4nr.net /resources/370
Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010	The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 (IMD 2010) is a Super Output Area (SOA) level measure of multiple deprivation and is made up of seven SOA level domain Indices. There are also two supplementary Indices (Income Deprivation Affecting Children and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People). Summary measures of the IMD 2010 are presented at district and county level. The SOA level Domain Indices and IMD 2010, together with the district and county level summaries are referred to as the Indices of Deprivation 2010 (ID 2010). There are seven domains of deprivation.	Communities and Local Government	2010	
Indices of Deprivation (ID) 2010 Crime domain	The crime domain measures recorded crime offences in a local area for four key crime themes - burglary, theft, criminal damage and violence, representing the risk of personal and material victimisation at a small area level. Each LSOA is ranked across the 32,482 LSOAs in England, with a rank of 1 for the most crime deprived LSOA in England and a rank of 32,482 for the least crime deprived LSOA.	Communities and Local Government	2010	
Indices of Deprivation (ID) 2010 Health Deprivation and Disability domain	This domain measures premature death and the impairment of quality of life by poor health. It considers both physical and mental health. The domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality but not aspects of behaviour or environment that may be predictive of future health deprivation. Ill health is an important aspect of deprivation that limits an individual's ability to participate fully in society. Because it is generally accepted that the risk of ill health and death becomes greater as a person ages, and that this increase is not seen as socially unjust, this domain aims to capture unexpected deaths or levels of ill health by using age and sex standardised data. This means that the expected levels of health in a small areas, given their age and sex composition, are compared rather than the absolute levels of health. Each LSOA is ranked across the 32,482 LSOAs in England, with a rank of 1 for the most deprived LSOA in England on health	Communities and Local Government	2010	

Dataset name	Description	Source	Date	URL
	and a rank of 32,482 for the least deprived LSOA.			
Indices of Deprivation (ID) 2010 Indoors Living Environment subdomain	The Indoors Living Environment sub-domain measures the housing lacking amenities and housing in poor condition. Each LSOA is ranked across the 32,482 LSOAs in England, with a rank of 1 for the most deprived LSOA in England on Indoors Living Environment and a rank of 32,482 for the least deprived LSOA.	Communities and Local Government	2010	www.data4nr.net /resources/797
Industry of employment (all people) (census table KS011a)	This dataset shows the usual resident population aged 16 to 74 in employment by the industrial sector they work in for example Manufacturing, Health, Education, Agriculture etc.	Census 2001	2001	www.data4nr.net /resources/327
Jobs Density	Change in the total jobs in the local area. Data on jobs is taken from a composite of sources: Employee Jobs from ABI – covers 87% of jobs in GB, Agricultural employees - DEFRA, Self-employment jobs – LFS, Government-supported trainees – DfE, HM Forces – MoD. See https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/articles/news/files/job_densities_lmt0308.pdf for more info. Data is based on travel to work areas.	Office for National Statistics (ONS) / Annual Business Inquiry	2009	www.data4nr.net /resources/349
Jobseekers Allowance monthly claimant count	Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) Claimants: People under pensionable age who are available for, and actively seeking, work of at least 40 hours a week.	Nomis	Mar-11	www.data4nr.net /resources/322
Limiting long-term illness (census table KS008)	This dataset shows the usual resident population by a self-assessment of their general health over the 12 months before the Census for people aged under 65.	Census 2001	2001	www.data4nr.net /resources/79
Lone parent households with dependent children (census table KS022)	This dataset is about Lone Parent Households with Dependent Children. For the purposes of this dataset, a lone parent is defined as a parent with a dependent child living in a household with no other people (whether related to that dependent child or not).	Census 2001	2001	www.data4nr.net /resources/312
Migration (Census table KS24)	A migrant is a person with a different address one year before the Census to that on Census Day. The migrant status for children aged under one in households is determined by the migrant status of their 'next of kin' (defined as in order of preference, mother, father, sibling (with nearest age), other related person, Household Reference Person).	Neighbourhood Statistics	2001	
Number of rooms per household	The number of rooms per household	Neighbourhood Statistics		www.data4nr.net /resources/1371

Dataset name	Description	Source	Date	URL
(census table UV67)				
Occupation group (all people) (census table KS012a)	This dataset shows the usual resident population aged 16 to 74 in employment by their occupation. The occupation classification used is the second level of SOC2000 (Standard Occupation Classification). A person 's occupation was coded from the response to the questions in the 2001 Census asking for the full title of the main job and the description of what is done in that job. The Main job is the job in which a person usually works the most hours.	Census 2001	2001	www.data4nr.net /resources/329
Occupation group (APS)	Employment by socio-economic occupation group (managers, professionals etc.)	Nomis	2004 to 2007	www.data4nr.net /resources/593
Overall employment rate	This dataset shows the usual resident population by their employment status. Economic Activity applies only to people aged 16 to 64. It relates to whether or not a person was in paid work. The concept of employment is compatible with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of economic status.	Annual Population Survey/Census 2001	2001/ 2010	www.data4nr.net /resources/345
Pension Credit	Pension Credit claimants (financial help for people aged 60 or over whose income is below a certain level set by the law)	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)	Aug-10	www.data4nr.net /resources/432
People working outside their Local Authority of residence	People working outside their Local Authority of residence	Census 2001	2001	
Population density (persons per hectare)	The total population (ONS Mid year population estimates) / LSOA area (hectares) from the 2001 census.	Office for National Statistics (ONS)/Census 2001	2001, 2009	www.data4nr.net /resources/401
Population estimates	Population estimates measuring resident population in each local area and structure of the population in these areas by broad age bands and sex. In 2010, the Office for National Statistics began a substantial and long term programme of work to improve the population statistics. This work highlighted several improvements to methodology that could be made immediately. As a result mid year population estimates have been revised.	Office for National Statistics (ONS)	2009	www.data4nr.net /resources/1408
Population growth	Change in total population	Office for National Statistics (ONS)	2001-2009	www.data4nr.net /resources/1408
Provision of unpaid care (census table KS008)	The dataset shows the usual resident population by whether they provide any unpaid care, and if so, how many hours a week they provide that care. A person is a provider of unpaid care if they give any help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of long-term physical or mental health or disability, or problems related to old age.	Census 2001	2001	www.data4nr.net /resources/79
Public/Private Sector Employment	Sub-Regional public and private sector employee job estimates. This is published quarterly by ONS and the Scottish Government and provides employment estimates at national and regional (government office) level based on public sector	Office for National Statistics (ONS)	2008	

Dataset name	Description	Source	Date	URL
	returns. Where data is required for GB below regional level, Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) employee jobs estimates provide one possible source of information. This data provides estimates of the level of public and private sector employee jobs by Travel to Work Area.			
Pupil attainment at GCSE by Location of Pupil Residence	Average point score at Key Stage 4 (GCSE). This data is based on pupil residence rather than where they go to school.	Neighbourhood Statistics	2001/02 to 2005/06	www.data4nr.net /resources/183
Qualification attainment of economically active adults	Level of qualifications for people of working age who are economically active.	Department for Children Schools and Families (DCSF)	2000 to 2006	www.data4nr.net /resources/223
Qualification attainment of working age adults	Qualification attainment of working age adults	Department for Children Schools and Families (DCSF)	2000 to 2006	www.data4nr.net /resources/224
Qualification by religion (Census Table ST158/OCSI derived indicators)	Qualification by Religion - Census Standard Table (ST) 158. Combined OCSI derived indicators.	Census 2001	2001	
Qualifications (census table KS013)	This dataset shows the usual resident population aged 16 to 64, by their highest level of qualification. The highest level of qualification variable was derived from responses in the 2001 Census to both the educational and vocational qualifications question, and the professional qualifications question. The categories are as follows: No Qualifications: No academic, vocational or professional qualifications. Level 1: 1+'O' level passes, 1+CSE/GCSE any grades, NVQ level 1, Foundation GNVQ Level 2: 5+'O' level passes, 5+CSEs (grade 1). 5+GCSEs (grades A-C), School Certificate, 1+'A' levels/AS levels, NVQ level 2, Intermediate GNVQ Level 3: 2+'A' levels,4+AS levels, Higher School certificate, NVQ level 3, Advanced GNVQ Level 4/5: First degree, Higher degree, NVQ levels 4 and 5, HNC, HND, Qualified Teacher status, Qualified Medical Doctor, Qualified Dentist, Qualified Nurse, Midwife, Health Visitor Other qualifications/level unknown: Other qualifications (for example City and Guilds, RSA/OCR, BTEC/Edexcel), Other Professional Qualifications. This data has been combined with Annual Population Survey (APS) data to provide an updated estimate of qualifications. The update is calculated by comparing the change in qualification levels in the area between APS surveys covering the period 2001-2003 and APS surveys covering the period 2007-2009.	Census 2001/Annual Population Survey	2001 - 2009	www.data4nr.net /resources/231
Seasonal	Standard deviation of Jobseekers Allowance claimant rates during the twelve months of 2010. A higher value indicates	Department for Work	2010	

Dataset name	Description	Source	Date	URL
unemployment	greater month-to-month variation in Jobseekers Allowance claimant rates – highlighting a possible seasonal unemployment effect.	and Pensions (DWP)		
Self-employed (APS)	Proportion of adults in employment who are self employed	Census 2001/Annual Population Survey	2001-2009	
Tenure (census table KS018)	This dataset is shows all households by whether they own or rent their accommodation and, if rented, whether it is rented from the Council, Housing Association/Registered Social Landlord, Privately rented or Other	Census 2001	2001	www.data4nr.net /resources/61
Vacant dwellings	The figures presented here provide a snapshot of vacant dwellings in England. The data were extracted by Local Authorities from their Council Tax systems and information was collected on vacant dwellings, second homes, vacant dwellings for up to six months, vacant dwellings for up to twelve months for major repair works or alterations, long-term vacant dwellings and dwellings that qualify for a discount	Census 2001	2001	www.data4nr.net /resources/781
VAT registered enterprises	VAT registrations, de-registrations and stock of VAT-registered businesses. 1.7 million businesses in the UK are registered for VAT. This provides a measure of business activity in the area.	Small Business Service (SBS)	2007	www.data4nr.net /resources/341
Working age client group	The information in this dataset refers to numbers of working age DWP Benefit Claimants and is derived from a 100% data source; the Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study (WPLS). The dataset provides counts of benefit claimants categorised by their statistical group (their main reason for interacting with the benefit system), gender and age. The key benefits for working age claimants included in this dataset are: Bereavement Benefit, Carers Allowance, Disability Living Allowance, Incapacity Benefit/Severe Disablement Allowance, Income Support, Jobseekers' Allowance, Pension Credit and Widow's Benefit.	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)	1999 to 2007	www.data4nr.net /resources/534

6 GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ACORN	A widely-used commercial typology developed by CACI, describing neighbourhoods on the basis of over 400 variables.
Area classification, or area typology	Area classifications aim to identify 'types' of areas, based on similar characteristics. For example, places might be defined as 'retirement areas' with a combination of a high proportion of senior citizens and housing owned outright whereas other clusters (often in inner cities) might have distinctive clusters of rented housing, high population turnover and young and minority ethnic residents.
	Such classifications can be used, for example, to identify areas for priority interventions, understand where different planning/ policy responses might be appropriate, explore underlying trends and planning/ policy issues (for example, do the characteristics of areas make a difference to individual outcomes), and highlight the different functions that different places play in urban systems or hierarchies of settlements.
	See Lupton et al (2011) *Using and developing place typologies for policy purposes* for further details.
Correlation	A mathematical measure of the association between two variables. A higher correlation indicates that the variables are more closely associated.
Cluster analysis	A statistical technique used to group a set of objects (for example, Lower layer Super Output Areas) on the basis of a set of characteristics (variables), so that differences within each cluster group are minimised. Statistical packages such as SPSS are typically used to run the cluster analysis.
	K-means cluster analysis is a standard technique, where users need to choose appropriate variables, carry out any variable standardisation required, and identify the number of cluster groups (in practice, the analysis can be rerun with different numbers of clusters, and the results explored before the final cluster set is identified).
	See Section 2 for details of the methodology followed for the Coastal typology.
Log standardisation	Form of variable standardisation where a logarithm (or natural logarithm) transformation is applied to variables. Log- standardisation essentially 'pulls in' the extremes of the distribution, so reducing the impact of outliers on the overall result.
Lower layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs)	Standard geography used when reporting National Statistics. LSOAs are groups of adjacent Output Areas, with a consistent population size. There are 34,378 LSOAs in England and Wales, with an average population of around 1,500.
K-means cluster analysis	See Cluster analysis.
Kurtosis	A measure of 'peakedness' in the data distribution. The level of kurtosis can indicate that the dataset is not normally-distributed, so statistical techniques that rely on normal

distribution data (i.e., parametric techniques) may not be appropriate.

MOSAIC	A widely-used commercial typology developed by Experian, describing neighbourhoods on the basis of roughly 400 variables.
Output Area Classification (OAC)	An open-source typology commissioned by the Office for National Statistics, describing neighbourhoods at Output Area level on the basis of 50 Census 2001 variables. See http://areaclassification.org.uk/ for details and downloads.
Output Areas (OAs)	The smallest UK Census geography, produced by clustering postcode units, and designed to be as homogenous as possible. OAs are the basic unit for Census data releases.
Range standardisation	Form of variable standardisation where the minimum and maximum values are set to be the same for each variable (typically 0 and 1). Ensures that variables have a similar weight in any cluster analysis.
Skewness	A measure of lack of symmetry in the data distribution. High levels of skewness indicate that the dataset is not normally-distributed, so statistical techniques that rely on normal distribution data (i.e., parametric techniques) may not be appropriate.
Super Output Areas (SOAs)	See Lower layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs).
Standardised variables	Clustering techniques (including K-means clustering) require 'commensurable' variables that can be compared with each other, for example having equal scales. However, different variables typically have very different distributions from one another. For example the proportion of the population in each English Lower layer Super Output Area (LSOA) receiving Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) varies from 0% to 28%, with a mean of roughly 4%. By contrast, the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) rank across the same areas varies from 1 to 32,482, with a mean of 16,241. When using these two variables together in a cluster analysis, the IMD variable would swamp the impact of the JSA variable. Standardising the variables involves transforming the variables in such a way that they can be compared. There are many methods to do this, including Range standardisation and Log standardisation. See above for details of these.
Transformed variables	See standardised variables
Typology	See Area classification