

Changing UK

The way we live now

*Danny Dorling, Dan Vickers, Bethan Thomas, John Pritchard, and Dimitris Ballas**

*(*author for correspondence, report commissioned by BBC regions and nations)*

Report website: <http://sasi.group.shef.ac.uk/research/changingUK.html>

December 2008

Summary

Headline story: from the late 1960s, British society has been slowly and steadily segregating geographically in many ways, including by where old and young live. Since 2001 the rate of that “demographic segregation” has accelerated and the latest 2006 official population estimates show us more segregated now than at any time since the computerisation of census data (1966). This is not the case for Northern Ireland in comparison to mainland Britain. In contrast, the country has polarised economically between areas since 1981, become more socially fragmented since 1971, and geographical divisions in political disaffection are currently at their highest (the last maxima were 1966-1974). The overall proportions of electors not voting at general elections have risen steadily since 1992. As people have moved about Britain, and as economic, social and political change has moved on, our neighbourhoods have become far more socially distinct in 2008 compared to the more mixed neighbourhoods of around 1968.

This report mainly concerns mainland Britain, although statistics for Northern Ireland are included where possible. We are looking at Britain divided in five ways.

- 1) Simple “Geographical Inequalities”, such as population increasing more in some areas, house prices being higher and so on. We give many examples.
- 2) “Demographic Segregation”, the change from 1971 to 2006 of the population by age between areas becoming more segregated, most quickly from 2001 to 2006.
- 3) “Economic Polarisation”, the increase from the situation in 1968 and the 1970s up to the present decade, in rich and poor geographical polarisation in Britain.
- 4) “Social Fragmentation”, the increase in the degree to which people appear to be socially isolated by area in Britain: data from 1971 up to last measurement in 2001.
- 5) “Political Disaffection”, the increase in the proportion of the population abstaining in general elections since 1966 and the increased polarisation in this measure most recently (up to 2005 compared with the early 1990s and late 1980s) when abstention rates at general elections are compared between areas over time.

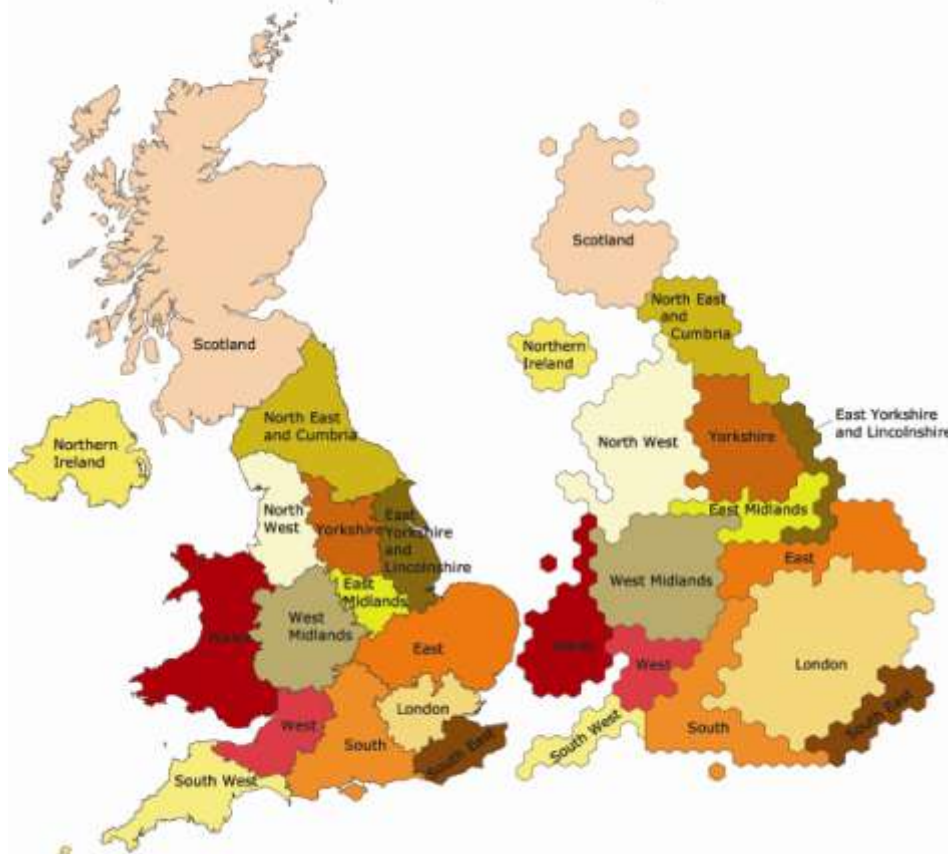
In all cases we report results for Britain as a whole, for the 14 BBC TV areas, and for the 45 BBC Radio stations and large cities. We have ensured that the TV areas and radio stations cover all of Britain and are mutually exclusive in extent, and we have added the major cities of Scotland and Wales which do not have radio stations. *Radio Ulster* and the *Northern Ireland* TV area are included when possible.

Geographical inequalities

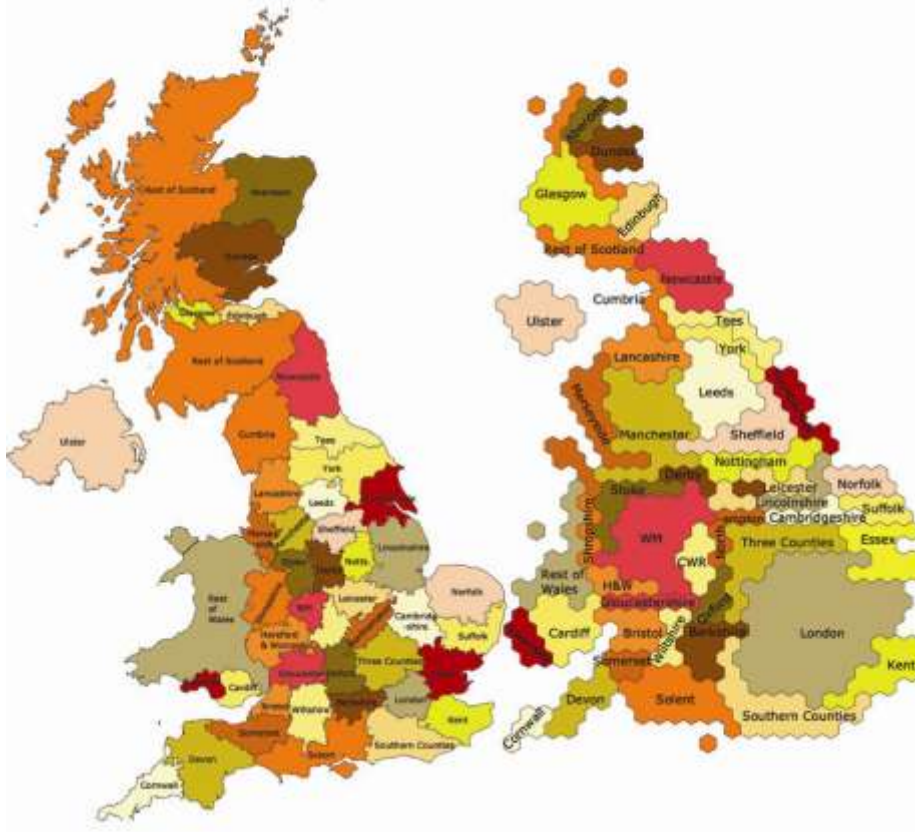
This section presents some of the most recent socio-geographical data currently available from official sources aggregated to the level of BBC TV areas and Radio station areas. The data that we use is the most recent Office for National Statistics data available, aggregated from Local Authority level to BBC TV and BBC Radio station areas. It shows how many people there are in each area as well as how densely populated station areas are. The data also reveals the geographical patterns of socio-economic inequalities between BBC TV and Radio station areas, highlighting how the influence of place – where people live – may impact upon people’s lives. In particular, this data reveals the gaps between areas in the chances of people dying in each area as well as the chances of their children dying as infants. The data also gives an indication of the housing wealth divide, a divide which may currently be narrowing, but a narrowing that is very slight in the context of recent decades of polarisation.

We have used maps throughout this report. These maps – or cartograms – show areas in proportion to their populations. Conventional maps would mean that densely populated urban areas, such as London and Birmingham, would be so small as to be indistinguishable. The pairs of conventional maps and cartograms below show the TV and Radio areas respectively.

TV Areas Labelled Maps



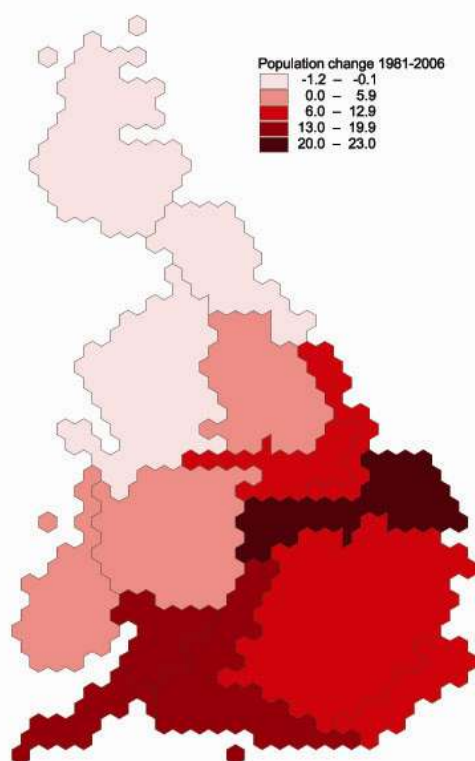
Radio Area Labelled Maps



Hundreds of maps could be drawn from the data that underlie the work described here. Many of these statistics can be complex. However, they all tend to point towards the same long term pattern which even the most simple maps of change illustrate. Britain has polarised over recent decades between the South and those areas furthest from London (traditionally called 'the North').

Take just population change:

BBC TV Areas Population change 1981-2006



This map shows one basic official statistic by TV area.

The statistic is the percentage by which the population rose (or in a few cases fell) between 1981 and 2006.

Britain has been divided by economic prosperity in a way that has changed who goes where – through migration.

Official data always lags real time. The map above shows change to 2006 as that year was the latest year this population data was available at the time of writing. Similar lags apply to other data, for instance housing data in official statistics is currently released for 2006 (prices in summer 2008 are probably back at 2006 levels so this is no great problem). The BBC TV area with, by far, the highest average dwelling price is *London*, where the average house price in 2006 was £306,000. This followed by the *South* and *South East* which had average house prices of £249,000 and £218,000 respectively. On the other extreme of the housing wealth gap are the BBC TV areas of *Scotland* (average house price £135,000), *East Yorkshire & Lincolnshire* (average house price £141,000), *Yorkshire* (average house price £152,000) and *North East & Cumbria* (average house price £155,000). These BBC areas are amongst the areas with the highest mortality ratios in Britain. *Scotland* is the BBC TV area with the highest standardised mortality ratio in the country (people living there are 17% more likely to die in any given year, month, week, or day than the average Briton), followed by the *North West*, *North East & Cumbria*, *Yorkshire*, *Wales*, *West Midlands*, *East Midlands* and *East Yorkshire & Lincolnshire*. In contrast, the BBC TV area with the lowest mortality ratio is the *South*, followed closely by the *West*, *London*, the *East* and *South East*. *Yorkshire* and *West Midlands* are also the areas where children are most likely to die as infants (see notes to the table for an explanation of infant mortality rates).

All these figures have been drawn from the two tables of statistics which are shown next below. The tables include information on basic age structure as well as house prices and several other social indicators. In terms of age structure, the area with the highest percentage of population aged under 5 years old is *London* (7%), which is also the area with the lowest percentage of population of pensionable age (15%). Pensionable age is currently 65 for men

and 60 for women. On the other hand, the area with the highest percentage of pensionable age population is the *South West* (24%) followed by *Wales*, the *South East*, *East Yorkshire & Lincolnshire*.

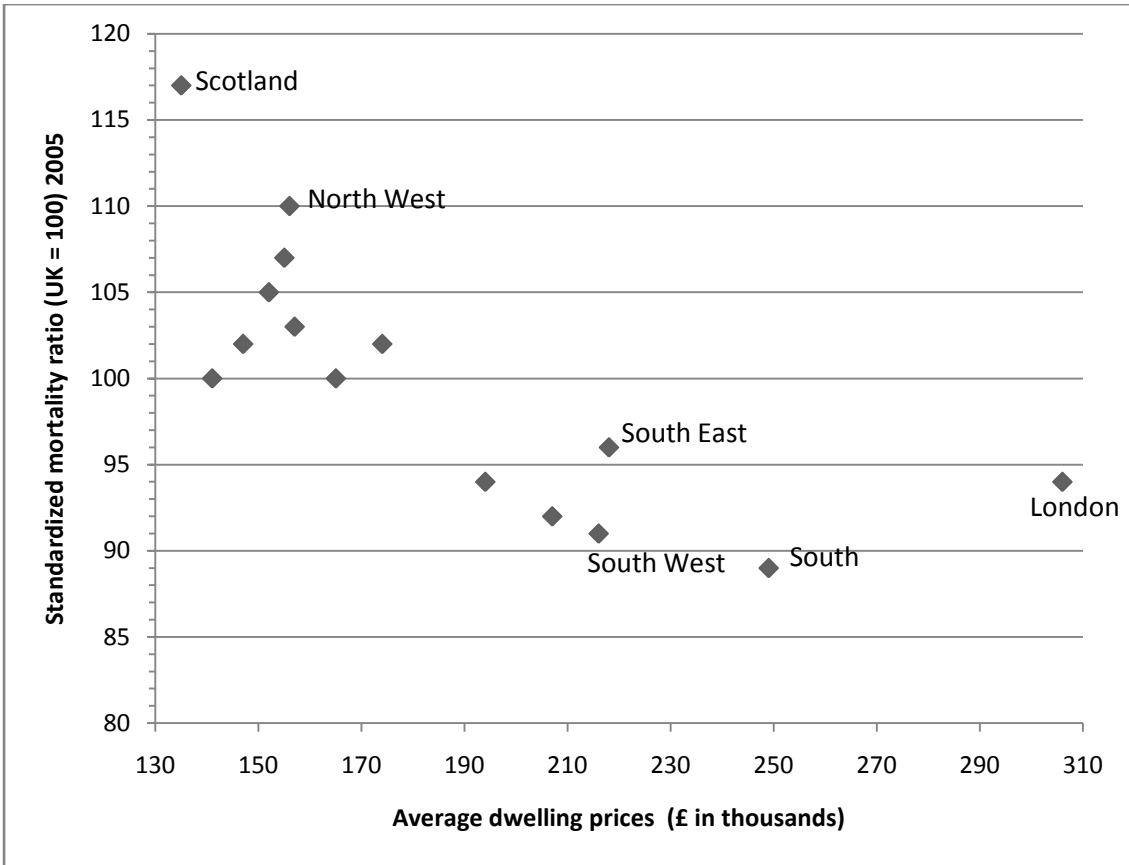
Office for National Statistics 2006 data, aggregated to BBC TV station area

BBC TV Station area	Pop. Density (People per sq km)	Population 2006 (thous.)	Average age	Population % change 1981-2006	Aged under 5 (%)	Of pensionable age or over (%)	SMR** (UK=100) 2005	IMR*** per 1,000 live births 2005
East	240	4,351	39.7	23	6	19	94	4.4
West	301	2,194	39.8	16	5	20	92	4.1
South West	159	1,809	42.3	18	5	24	91	5.3
South	340	4,835	39.9	15	5	20	89	4.1
Yorkshire	684	4,322	38.7	3	6	18	105	6.4
North East & Cumbria	169	3,263	40.2	0	5	20	107	4.6
North West	593	6,754	39.1	-1	6	19	110	5.8
Scotland	66	5,117	39.6	-1	5	19	117	5.3
Wales	143	2,965	40.2	5	5	21	103	4.5
West Midlands	389	5,950	39.3	5	6	19	102	6.2
East Midlands	432	2,258	38.6	10	6	18	100	5.3
London	1453	11,517	37.1	10	7	15	94	4.6
South East	388	2,068	40.6	12	6	21	96	4.1
East Yorkshire & Lincs.	172	1,462	40.9	11	5	21	100	4.7
Northern Ireland	128	1,742	36.8	13	6	16	102	6.1

** SMR = Standardised mortality ratio. The ratio is 100 for Britain as a whole and represents the mortality rate in each area after having standardised for differences in the age and sex distribution of the population. People living in the *North West* are 10% more likely to die in any given year, month, week, or day than the average Briton.

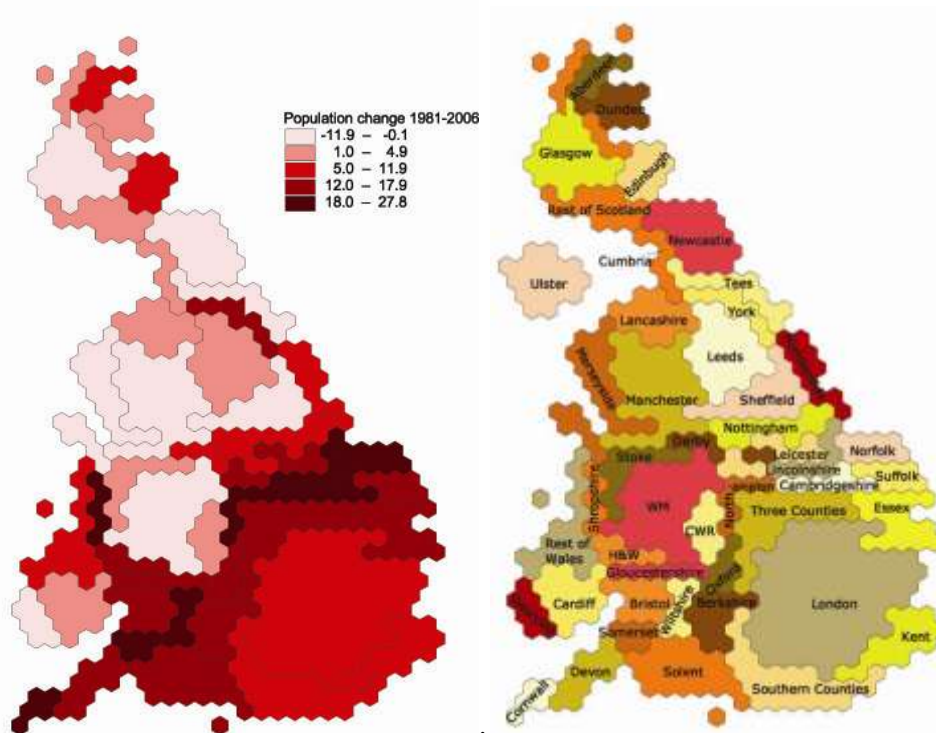
*** IMR = Infant mortality rate. This is the number of infants who die in their first year of life as a proportion of all live births; it is expressed in the numbers dying per year per 1000 live births. For every thousand infants born in *Yorkshire* in 2005 two more died each year than did in the *East TV* area (6.4 - 4.4).

BBC TV area	Housing completions (numbers)	Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	Average dwelling price change between 2005-2006 (%)
East	15,361	194	10
West	5,585	207	11
South West	5,516	216	10
South	13,902	249	10
Yorkshire	11,193	152	8
North East & Cumbria	8,741	155	7
North West	12,777	156	8
Scotland	20,058	135	11
Wales	8,988	157	9
West Midlands	15,180	174	7
East Midlands	5,973	165	5
London	19,607	306	10
South East	4,244	218	10
East Yorkshire & Lincs.	5,620	141	9
Northern Ireland	13,999	147	16



There are also important divisions between areas *within* TV and Radio station areas. For instance, the population cartogram below shows the distribution of population change within Radio areas. The key next to the map below allows you to see that within *Scotland* not all areas have experienced population decline. These are not radio areas within *Scotland* and *Wales*, but areas we have defined to be comparable to the radio areas of England. Within England the greatest increase in population in the *South* has actually been along the borders of the *South*, areas running in a line from the tip of Cornwall to the Norfolk coast. This sharpens the north-south divide.

BBC Radio Regions Population change 1981-2006



Similar geographical patterns of inequalities are observed when the data are aggregated to the spatial level of BBC local radio station areas, as shown in the following table. The area of *BBC London 94.9* has the highest average house price (£317,000) followed by *Radio Oxford* (£280,000) and *Radio Berkshire* (£276,000). On the other end of the house price inequalities between BBC Radio station areas, *Radio Humberside* has the lowest average dwelling price (£134,000), closely followed by *BBC Radio Tees* (£135,000) and *BBC Radio Scotland* (£135,000).

The table of official statistics aggregated to BBC areas also includes data on how likely people are to die prematurely and, in particular, on infant mortality. The measure of premature mortality used in official statistics is the Standardised Mortality ratio (defined in the notes to the table). *BBC Radio Scotland* also has the highest overall mortality ratio, whereas *BBC Radio West Midlands* is the station area where the chances for children to die as infants are the highest in the country. This is closely followed by the local radio station areas of *Leeds*, *Merseyside*, *Lancashire* and *Stoke*. In contrast, the radio station area of *Solent* has the lowest mortality ratio in the country, closely followed by *Oxford*, *Berkshire* and *York*.

It is interesting to note the variations within station areas. For instance, Edinburgh has an average house price of £175,000 which is well-above the average for *Scotland*. In contrast, Dundee and Glasgow have average house price of £125,000 and £127,000 respectively which are below the station area average. It is also noteworthy that Glasgow has the highest mortality ratio in the country. Similar disparities are observed within radio station areas in *Scotland* and *Wales* of similar population size. These can be seen in *Wales* for example, where the average price of a house in rural areas is typically higher than the Welsh average. The following tables contain a wealth of information.

Office for National Statistics 2006 data, aggregated to BBC local radio station areas

BBC Radio Station	Pop. Density (People per sq km)	Population 2006 (thous.)	Pop. % change 1981-2006	Average age	Aged under 5 (%)	Of pensionable age or over (%)	SMR** (UK=100) 2005	IMR per 1,000 live births 2005***
R. Cumbria	73	496	3	41.9	4.9	22	99	4.4
R. Newcastle	257	1,694	-3	40.0	5.2	20	110	4.4
BBC Tees	276	915	-2	39.5	5.7	19	112	4.9
R. Lancashire	491	1,340	5	39.5	5.7	20	109	6.5
R. Merseyside	1,107	1,979	-7	39.4	5.5	19	112	6.6
R. Manchester	1,075	2,924	-1	38.2	6.1	18	112	5.2
R. Leeds	1,065	2,161	5	37.7	6.2	17	104	7.2
R. Sheffield	788	1,492	-1	39.5	5.5	19	109	5.7
R. York	105	733	16	41.2	4.9	22	89	5.3
R. Humberside	257	905	6	40.1	5.3	20	104	4.9
R. Lincolnshire	116	687	24	41.9	4.8	23	94	4.6
R. Nottingham	487	1,129	6	38.9	5.4	19	104	5.0
R. Leicester	380	964	12	38.6	5.9	18	100	5.3
R. Derby	395	626	11	39.8	5.6	19	96	4.0
R. Stoke	358	898	4	40.4	5.5	20	103	6.2
R. Shropshire	130	452	18	40.4	5.4	20	96	4.6
BBC WM	1,477	2,839	0	38.0	6.4	18	104	7.5
Coventry & Warks.	400	829	4	39.0	5.7	19	102	4.2
Hereford & Worcs.	153	559	16	41.7	5.1	22	94	4.9
R. Northampton	283	670	26	38.5	6.1	17	97	3.8
Three Counties Radio	485	2,210	16	38.2	6.3	17	95	4.5
R. Cambridgeshire	222	753	28	38.4	5.8	18	93	4.8
R. Norfolk	155	832	18	42.3	4.9	24	92	4.8
R. Suffolk	185	702	17	41.0	5.6	22	90	3.0
BBC Essex	465	1,549	13	39.9	5.7	20	93	3.6
BBC London 94.9	3,189	8,222	10	36.4	6.8	14	95	5.0
R. Kent	435	1,432	11	39.7	5.7	20	98	4.6
S. Counties Radio	455	2,414	12	41.0	5.4	22	90	3.3
R. Berkshire	511	1,040	17	37.6	6.2	16	89	4.6
R. Oxford	242	631	17	38.3	5.9	17	88	4.2
R. Solent	373	2,284	15	41.1	5.1	22	88	4.0
R. Gloucestershire	218	579	14	40.7	5.3	21	90	4.9
R. Wiltshire	182	635	21	39.5	5.8	19	93	4.0
R. Bristol	785	1,042	12	39.0	5.5	18	93	3.6
BBC Somerset	150	518	20	41.8	5.1	23	91	5.8
R. Devon	167	1,123	16	41.9	4.9	23	91	5.4
R. Cornwall	147	525	23	42.6	4.8	24	92	5.3
BBC Radio Wales	143	2,965	5	40.2	5.4	21	103	4.5
Cardiff *	704	1,202	3	39.6	5.7	19	107	4.3
Swansea *	464	497	0	38.6	5.4	21	106	3.1
Rest of Wales *	71	1,266	11	40.4	5.1	23	99	5.2
BBC Radio Scotland	66	5,117	-1	41.7	5.2	19	117	5.3
Glasgow *	916	1,442	-12	38.7	5.4	18	131	5.4
Edinburgh *	465	802	7	38.4	5.2	17	112	5.2
Dundee *	85	750	2	40.3	5.2	21	110	4.8
Aberdeen *	61	530	9	39.7	5.1	19	104	3.9
Rest of Scotland *	28	1,593	1	40.7	5.2	21	113	5.8
R. Ulster	128	1,742	13	36.8	6.4	16	102	6.1

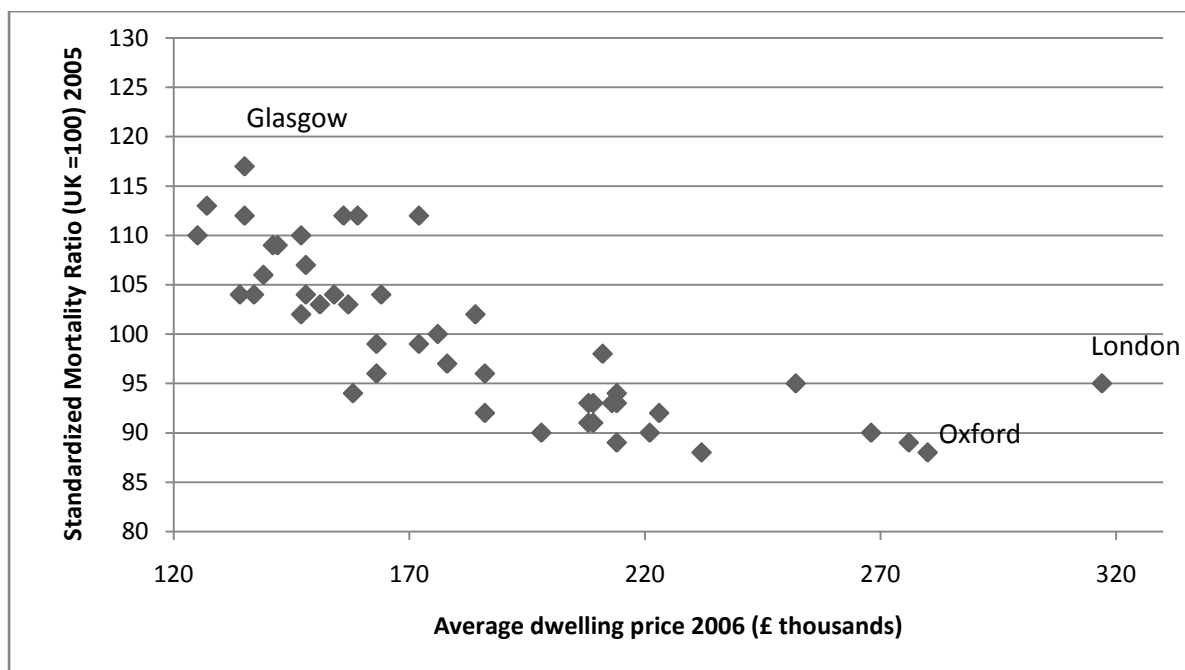
*Not actually radio station areas, but divisions of Scotland and Wales to allow for comparison with English regions

** SMR = Standardised mortality ratio. The ratio is 100 for Britain as a whole and represents the mortality rate in each area after having standardised for differences in the age and sex distribution of the population. For instance, people living in the *Radio Newcastle* area are 10% more likely to die in any given year, month, week, or day than the average Briton.

*** IMR = Infant mortality rate. This is the number of infants who die in their first year of life as a proportion of all live births; it is expressed in the numbers dying per year per 1000 live births.

BBC Radio Station	Housing completions (numbers)	Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	Average dwelling price change between 2005-2006 (%)
R. Cumbria	1,148	163	8
R. Newcastle	4,447	147	6
BBC Tees	2,964	135	9
R. Lancashire	1,605	141	10
R. Merseyside	4,227	156	7
R. Manchester	5,645	159	8
R. Leeds	5,959	154	9
R. Sheffield	2,298	142	7
R. York	1,973	214	11
R. Humberside	2,790	134	10
R. Lincolnshire	3,718	158	7
R. Nottingham	3,844	148	3
R. Leicester	1,790	176	6
R. Derby	1,924	163	7
R. Stoke	2,237	151	7
R. Shropshire	1,276	186	8
BBC WM	6,204	164	6
Coventry & Warks.	2,307	184	9
Hereford & Worcs.	1,249	214	9
R. Northampton	3,252	178	8
Three Counties Radio	5,132	252	8
R. Cambridgeshire	2,393	208	10
R. Norfolk	2,811	186	12
R. Suffolk	2,759	198	11
BBC Essex	4,810	214	7
BBC London 94.9	10,820	317	11
R. Kent	2,573	211	10
S. Counties Radio	6,442	268	11
R. Berkshire	2,994	276	10
R. Oxford	1,775	280	15
R. Solent	7,660	232	9
R. Gloucestershire	2,288	221	11
R. Wiltshire	2,259	213	8
R. Bristol	2,141	209	10
BBC Somerset	1,070	208	14
R. Devon	3,132	209	10
R. Cornwall	1,783	223	11
BBC Radio Wales	8,988	157	9
Cardiff *	4,307	148	10
Swansea *	1,467	139	4
Rest of Wales *	3,214	172	9
BBC Radio Scotland	20,058	135	11
Glasgow *	5,292	127	7
Edinburgh *	3,284	172	11
Dundee *	2,781	125	14
Aberdeen *	1,944	137	18
Rest of Scotland *	6,757	127	12
R. Ulster	13,999	147	16

*Not actually radio station areas, but divisions of Scotland and Wales to allow for comparison with English regions



The Radio Station area with the highest percentage of children under 5 years old is *London* 94.9 (6.8%) followed by *BBC WM* (6.4%) and *Three Counties Radio* (6.3%). In contrast, the Radio Stations with the lowest percentage are *Radio Lincolnshire* and *Radio Cornwall* (both 4.8%) closely followed by *Radio Cumbria*, *Radio York*, *Radio Norfolk*, and *Radio Devon* (4.9%). The areas with the highest percentage of people of pensionable age are *Radio Norfolk* and *Radio Cornwall* (24%), whereas the areas with the lowest percentages are *Radio London* 94.9 (14%) and *Radio Berkshire* (16%).

The story so far paints a picture of Britain that is geographically and socio-economically divided to varying degrees. But has Britain always been so divided? The data on BBC TV and Radio station areas discussed above do contain some indicators of population change over the last 25 years. For instance, according to these data, the BBC TV area *East* has experienced the highest population increase between 1981 and 2006 (population increase of 23%). In contrast, the *North West* and *Scotland* experienced population declines of 1% in the same period. The station area of *South West* is home to the highest proportion of population of pensionable age (24%), followed closely by *Wales* (21%). In contrast, London has the lowest population of pensionable age as a proportion of the total population (15%) and the highest number of children aged under 5 as a proportion of the total population (7%). Looking at the data for BBC local radio stations, it is interesting to note that the area that experienced the highest population increase is the station area of *Radio Cambridgeshire* (28%). In contrast there were six radio station areas that experienced population declines: *Merseyside* (-7%), *Newcastle* (-3%), *Tees* (-2%), *Manchester* (-1%), *Scotland* (-1%) and *Sheffield* (-1%).

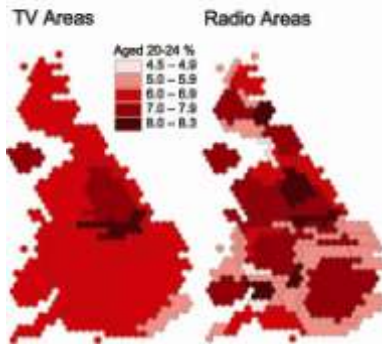
Looking at the differences in mortality statistics between radio station areas, it is worth noting that, as it was the case with TV areas, people living in the radio station area of *Scotland* have the highest standardised mortality ratio. People living there are 17% more likely to die in any given year, month, week, or day than the average Briton. It should be noted though that when we explore these figures within the *Scotland* radio station area we find that people living in *Glasgow* are 31% more likely to die in a given time period than the average Briton. *Scotland* is closely followed by *Manchester*, *Merseyside* and *Tees*, in terms

of the standardised mortality ratio: people living in these areas are 12% more likely to die in any given time compared to the average Briton. In contrast, people living in the station areas of *Radio Oxford* and *Radio Solent* are 12% less likely to die at any time compared to the average Briton. Looking at infant mortality rates (the number of infants who die in their first year of life as a proportion of all live births), it is interesting to note that *Radio WM* has the highest rate (7.5‰) followed closely by *Radio Leeds* (7.2‰). In contrast, *Radio Suffolk* is the area with the lowest rate (3‰; see notes to the tables above for a more detailed explanation of these rates).

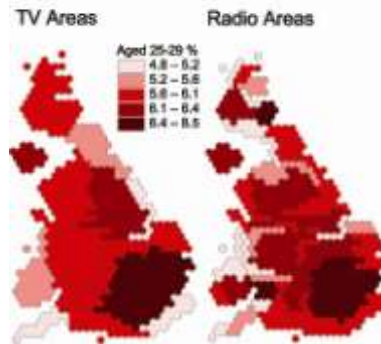
It is also interesting to see the geographical distribution of different age groups. The maps below show the distribution of demographic profiles across TV areas and Radio station areas. It is interesting to note that there is a general pattern of higher concentrations of younger populations in urban areas, reflecting to some extent migratory trends of the British population. For instance, it could be argued that the first age group shown below (20-24 year olds) is more likely to be concentrated in areas with universities as well as areas with large numbers of jobs on offer. It could also be argued that employment opportunities may be one of the key reasons why there are relatively high concentrations of people aged between 25 and 45 in urban areas. This is also the time when people are more likely to start families and to have small children. In contrast, looking at the geographical patterns of people aged 45 and over, we can see that there are relatively higher concentrations in rural and coastal areas. In particular, the map showing the distribution of people aged 75 years and over is dominated by the coastal areas, which is where people of retiring age tend to move.

Radio and TV area demographic profiles (7 pairs of maps)

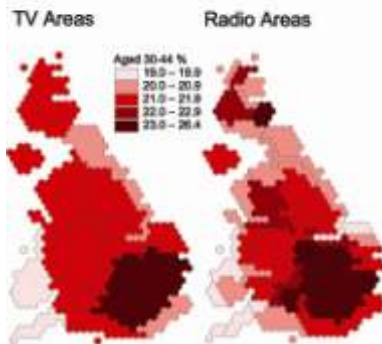
The UK's age distribution 2006: Age 20-24



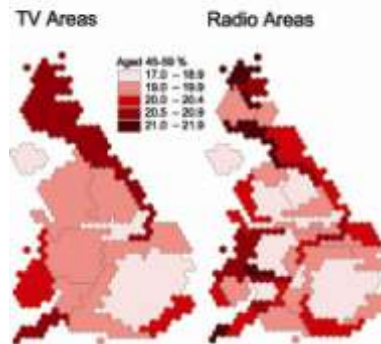
The UK's age distribution 2006: Age 25-29



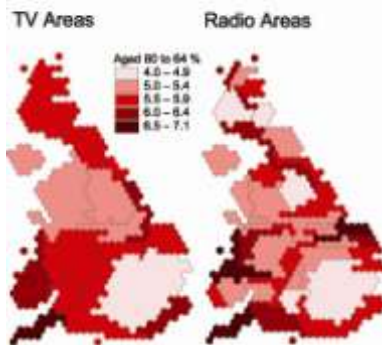
The UK's age distribution 2006: Age 30-44



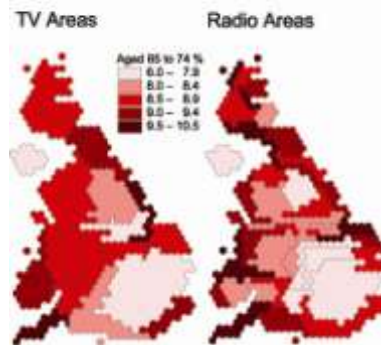
The UK's age distribution 2006: Age 45-59



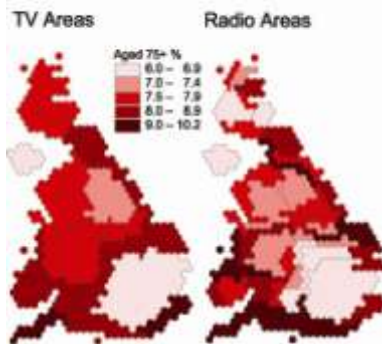
The UK's age distribution 2006: Age 60-64



The UK's age distribution 2006: Age 65-74



The UK's age distribution 2006: Age 75+



Summary tables for each TV and Radio station area

The data that were discussed above were also rearranged by us and ranked to give a summary for every BBC TV and Radio station area. For instance, the table below gives detailed information on the Radio station area of *Sheffield*.

Radio Sheffield Summary Sheet		
Measure	Value	Rank (out of 45, 1 is highest)
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	788	7
Population 2006 (thous.)	1,492	
Population % change 1981-2006	-1.4	41 (i.e 5 th lowest)
Aged under 5 (%)	5.5	20
Of pensionable age or over (%)	19.2	26
Average age:	39.5	27
SMR (UK=100) 2005 **	109	10
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005 ***	5.7	8
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	142	37 (i.e. 9 th lowest)
Housing completions	2,298	

** SMR = Standardised mortality ratio. The ratio is 100 for Britain as a whole and represents the mortality rate in each area after having standardised for differences in the age and sex distribution of the population. For instance, people living in the *Radio Newcastle* area are 10% more likely to die in any given year, month, week, or day than the average Briton.

*** IMR = Infant mortality rate. This is the number of infants who die in their first year of life as a proportion of all live births; it is expressed in the numbers dying per year per 1000 live births.

The description of population trends tell us how many people there are in each area and how this has changed over the years, but it masks the degree to which Britain has been dividing geographically on social lines. In other words, it does not tell us much about the changes on the social and economic mix of towns, villages and communities. The analysis of such changes is possible with the use of more detailed geographical data from the Censuses of population and other sources. Next we look at demographic segregation, then economic polarisation, then social fragmentation, and finally political disengagement.

Demographic segregation

Forty years ago there was a wider social mix of population living in most areas of Britain in terms of age, lifestyle, work and social class. It has been argued that Britain, in comparison with the 1930s, in most areas “came together” (a favourite phrase of Tony Blair) in the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s. However, today communities tend to be more geographically polarised: we tend now more to live alongside people with similar age, economic and lifestyle status. This is not true in all areas and of all age and other social groups, but it is the general case. The important exceptions are that we are now more mixed geographically in general by ethnicity and by our origins as defined by our country of birth than we were in 1991 or earlier decades.

It is possible to identify the extent to which Britain has been dividing and segregating by peoples’ ages in the past forty years by using data from the most authoritative social survey of people and housing in Britain: the census of population. The last four censuses of population were the first four full censuses to be fully computerised using the 100% data (the 1966 census was of only a 10% sample). This allows us to summarise and compare social, economic and demographic change over space and time. To update the census statistics we have used the latest official “experimental” statistics for 2006 as released by the Office for

National Statistics in 2008. Perhaps a simple way to provide such a summary is to address the following question:

How many people across Britain would now have to move home to make the geographical distribution by age even across the country?

A quick answer to this question is that by 2006 an estimated **4,289,377** people across the country would have to move to another neighbourhood¹ in order to achieve a geographical distribution of people by age that would be the same everywhere, over a million more than would have had to in 1971 (7.3% as compared to 5.8%). This number was estimated by calculating appropriate indices of segregation between different age-groups. In particular, this number was calculated using an ‘index of dissimilarity’. The index calculates how dissimilar areas are from the population as a whole, based on selected demographic attributes (number of people in each age group). The index gives a value which is the minimal proportion of people of each age group who would need to move from one area to another to make the population of Britain demographically uniform across the country. We can also calculate in absolute numbers how many people are required to move in and out of each area to make the population of each area match demographically. By looking at these values for a number of different years we can then assess whether Britain is becoming more or less segregated over time². It is also possible to explore the distribution of this number by demographic (age) category. For instance, the following table shows how many people from each population sub-group would have to move home, given the latest data, if the population were to be distributed evenly by age by neighbourhood. It also shows the calculated indices of segregation for each earlier census year from 1971 to 2001.

Population Group	Number of people (2006)	2006 Index of Segregation (%)	2001 Index of Segregation (%)	1991 Index of Segregation (%)	1981 Index of Segregation (%)	1971 Index of Segregation (%)
Age 0-4	233,941	6.9	5.7	5.8	6.3	6.5
Age 5-7	99,685	5.0	4.7	5.2	5.7	5.7
Age 8-9	65,227	4.7	4.7	4.8	5.6	5.6
Age 10-14	171,425	4.7	4.4	4.8	4.6	5.3
Age 15	46,396	5.9	5.2	4.9	4.3	6.4
Age 16-17	80,749	5.1	4.8	4.5	4.3	5.6
Age 18-19	129,173	8.6	10.0	4.2	4.8	4.7
Age 20-24	576,389	14.8	14.0	9.9	7.1	6.7
Age 25-29	526,532	14.1	10.7	8.7	4.4	6.6
Age 30-44	613,996	4.8	3.7	3.4	6.6	3.9
Age 45-59	578,059	5.1	5.5	4.8	3.2	3.5
Age 60-64	297,461	9.4	6.5	5.6	5.6	7.0
Age 65-74	423,800	8.7	7.5	7.2	8.0	9.1
Age 75+	446,544	9.8	9.3	9.7	10.9	11.7
Total:	4,289,377	7.3	6.4	5.9	5.5	5.8

As can be seen, the index of segregation was at its lowest in 1981, when an estimated 5.5% of people across the country would have to move to another neighbourhood in order to achieve a geographical distribution of people by age that would be the same everywhere, compared

¹ These neighbourhoods are “tracts” which have been specifically designed to allow comparison of social statistics over time. For more details see: <http://www.sasi.group.shef.ac.uk/tracts/index.htm>

² For more details see Dorling, D. and Rees, P.H. (2003). A Nation Still Dividing: The British Census and Social Polarisation 1971-2001. *Environment and Planning A*, 35(7), 1287-1313

with 5.8% in 1971. The index has been steadily rising since 1981, going up to 5.9% in 1991, 6.4% in 2001 and rapidly increasing to 7.3% between 2001 and 2006. However, it should be noted that there are different stories for different age groups. For instance, people aged 75 and over were the most segregated group in 1971, as back then 11.7% of them would have to move to achieve an equal distribution of people by age everywhere. This figure decreased to 10.9% after the 1970s, 9.7% after the 1980s, 9.3% after the 1990s and grew slightly to 9.8% between 2001 and 2006. The groups with the highest indices of segregation in 2006 are 20-24 and 25-29 year olds (14.8% and 14.1% respectively). The 25-29 year olds are also the group with the highest increase between 2001 and 2006 (up to 14.1% from 10.7% in 2001) It is also noteworthy that index has actually decreased for some groups since 2001, such as the 18-19 year olds (down to 8.6% in 2006 from 10.0% in 2001) and 45-49 year olds (down to 5.1% in 2006 from 5.5% in 2001).

The following table shows the rates for 2006 of people of different age-groups that would have to move (as a percentage of the total population in this age group in their area) across TV areas.

2006 Index of Segregation disaggregated by BBC TV Area and Age (%)														
BBC TV Area	0-4	5-7	8-9	10-14	15	16-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-44	45-59	60-64	65-74	75+
BBC East	6.6	4.6	4.3	3.9	4.4	3.6	8.9	16.6	13.2	4.2	4.4	8.9	9.2	10.7
BBC West	5.6	4.3	4.1	4.9	6.0	5.3	7.3	19.5	16.0	4.4	4.8	8.7	7.5	9.0
BBC South West	10.4	5.3	4.1	3.4	4.2	3.3	9.6	20.7	21.0	7.7	4.7	12.0	10.7	12.8
BBC South	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.3	6.6	6.2	9.1	19.9	15.2	5.2	4.6	8.6	9.2	12.0
BBC Yorkshire	7.0	5.2	4.7	4.3	5.2	4.8	9.8	15.0	11.0	2.7	4.9	8.0	6.4	6.7
BBC North East & Cumbria	6.0	4.5	3.4	3.1	4.8	3.7	8.3	13.5	10.6	3.9	4.2	6.7	6.9	6.6
BBC North West	6.6	4.6	4.6	4.4	6.0	5.1	8.0	13.5	12.4	3.1	4.5	7.9	6.8	8.6
BBC Scotland	6.2	5.5	5.3	5.3	6.0	5.6	9.1	13.4	14.9	3.6	5.2	6.7	7.0	7.9
BBC Wales	5.8	4.2	4.2	3.8	5.2	4.3	8.7	14.7	12.0	5.6	3.7	8.3	7.1	7.7
BBC West Midlands	7.9	4.9	4.2	4.0	5.1	4.3	7.5	13.5	11.7	3.0	5.4	9.3	7.5	7.9
BBC East Midlands	6.7	4.9	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.8	11.6	19.6	11.3	2.6	5.5	9.5	6.8	6.5
BBC London	7.7	5.7	5.8	6.7	8.3	7.2	8.3	11.1	16.3	7.5	6.8	14.7	13.9	14.6
BBC South East	5.3	4.2	3.9	4.5	4.3	3.7	7.5	17.1	13.9	5.1	3.4	7.2	7.1	11.6
BBC East Yorkshire & Lincs.	8.2	3.4	3.6	2.8	4.6	3.6	8.5	16.2	18.1	4.5	4.6	11.2	10.0	7.7
BBC Northern Ireland	5.2	6.9	7.7	6.7	5.3	5.0	7.5	4.5	0.5	0.9	3.3	3.6	5.8	11.0

Note: Maximum values (excluding Northern Ireland) are colour coded "green", minimum values (excluding Northern Ireland) colour coded red and Northern Ireland values are colour coded "blue" in the cases where Northern Ireland has the highest or lowest value.

We can now extend the table for the BBC radio area of *Sheffield*, adding the numbers of people from *Sheffield* by age group that would have to move if *Sheffield* were to have the national age mix. Here we have used the latest official data which are estimates for 2006. The table begins as before and we append the new data, showing how many people from different age-groups would have to move in or out of *Sheffield*. The table below shows that *Sheffield*'s contribution to the big number (4,289,377) is 87,021 people and shows their ages. In addition the table shows the *Sheffield* rank for every age-group, in terms of whether *Sheffield* needs to gain more people than average (a lower rank) or lose more people (a higher rank). For instance, the appendix tables show that the Radio station area of *Cornwall* has a rank value of 1 with regards to the 0-4 year olds (the appendix tables show that), suggesting that this area needs the highest number of babies and toddlers compared to any other radio area. On the other extreme of the distribution is *BBC London 94.9FM*, which is the area from where 0-4 year olds would have to move out to achieve an equal distribution of people by age-group across the country. As can be seen in the table below, the radio area of *Sheffield* is positioned 25th in this distribution. According to our analysis, 4,960 0-4 year olds would need to move

into *Sheffield*. In contrast, 15,511 people aged 20-24 year old would have to move out of *Sheffield* if Sheffield were to change to make the population of Britain demographically uniform across the country.

Radio Sheffield Summary Sheet		
Measure	Value	Rank (out of 45, 1 is highest)
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	788	7
Population 2006 (thous.)	1,492	
Population % change 1981-2006	-1.4	41 (i.e 5 th lowest)
Aged under 5 (%)	5.5	20
Of pensionable age or over (%)	19.2	26
Average age:	39.5	27
SMR (UK=100) 2005 **	109	10
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005 ***	5.7	8
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	142	37 (i.e. 9 th lowest)
Housing completions	2,298	
Number that would have to move home if the population were to be equally distributed by age:		
Age 0-4	4,960 (in)	25
Age 5-7	2,180 (in)	21
Age 8-9	1,479 (in)	21
Age 10-14	3,904 (out)	26
Age 15	984 (out)	22
Age 16-17	1,526 (in)	16
Age 18-19	4,345 (out)	36
Age 20-24	15,511 (out)	33
Age 25-29	9,819 (in)	27
Age 30-44	8,476 (in)	25
Age 45-59	13,265 (out)	13
Age 60-64	5,887 (out)	22
Age 65-74	7,503 (out)	22
Age 75+	7,183 (out)	19
Total:	87,023	
% of population that would have to move in 2006:	5.55%	39

** SMR = Standardised mortality ratio. The ratio is 100 for Britain as a whole and represents the mortality rate in each area after having standardised for differences in the age and sex distribution of the population. For instance, people living in the *Radio Newcastle* area are 10% more likely to die in any given year, month, week, or day than the average Briton.

*** IMR = Infant mortality rate. This is the number of infants who die in their first year of life as a proportion of all live births; it is expressed in the numbers dying per year per 1000 live births.

Economic Polarisation

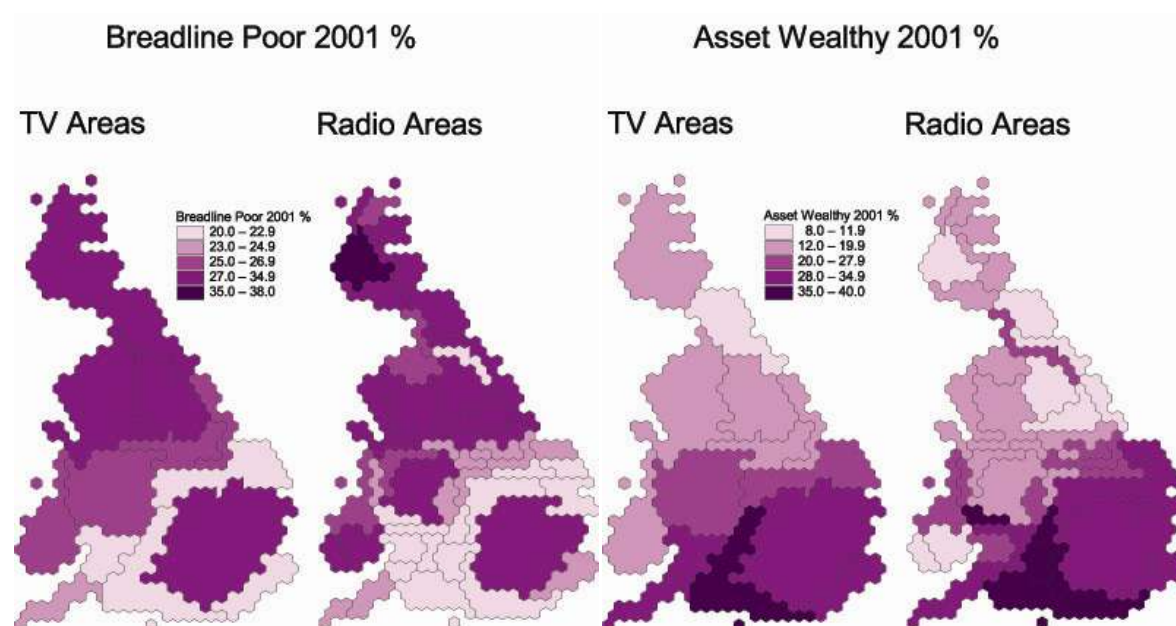
The changing patterns of segregation discussed above have been accompanied by dramatic changes in the absolute and relative sizes and geographical distribution of those whose lives are organised around the constraints of poverty, polarised increasingly just as are those who enjoy the privileges of wealth. This section draws on the findings of a recent Joseph Rowntree Foundation research project which calculated the most comprehensive estimates of the changing levels of poverty and wealth from 1968 to 2005³. The figures that were estimated in the context of this study were aggregated to BBC TV and Radio station areas to describe the trends in socio-economic polarisation and their geographical manifestation in

³ Dorling, D., Rigby, J., Wheeler, B., Ballas, D., Thomas, B., Fahmy, E., Gordon, D. and Lupton, R. (2007). *Poverty, wealth and place in Britain, 1968 to 2005*, Policy Press, Bristol, <http://www.jrf.org.uk/bookshop/eBooks/2019-poverty-wealth-place.pdf>

these station areas. The figures below show for each station area percentages of households classified as “Breadline poor” (people living below a relative poverty line, and as such excluded from participating in the norms of society), “Asset wealthy” (estimated using the relationship between housing wealth and the contemporary inheritance tax threshold) and the “Non-poor non-wealthy” (the remainder of the population classified as neither poor nor wealthy).

Looking at the maps below we can see that there is a clear North-South divide in poverty and wealth. The areas with the highest concentrations of households classified as “Breadline poor” tend to be in the North. It is noteworthy that the area with the highest percentage of these households is Glasgow (the darkest purple coloured area in the Radio Breadline Poor map). In contrast, most of the areas with the highest concentrations of “Asset wealthy” are in TV and Radio station areas that are located in the *South* and in particular the Home Counties. The only area in the North that has relatively higher percentages of "Asset wealthy" households is *Yorkshire*. It is also noteworthy that *London* is the only TV and Radio area that is coloured in dark purple in all the maps. The capital city is characterised by high percentages of both breadline poor and asset wealthy households and by a very small, in relative terms, percentage of households that are in the middle, or in other words “Non-poor non-wealthy”.

The table that follows the maps allows us to further investigate and provides a basis to discuss these patterns in more detail.



Poverty and Wealth measures aggregated to BBC TV Areas (note: all household categories in every period sum to 100%, but this may not always appear due to rounding), data on wealth not available for 1970.

BBC TV Area	% 2000			% 1990				% 1980		% 1970
	Breadline poor	Non-poor, non-wealthy	Asset wealthy	Breadline poor	Non-poor, non-wealthy	Asset wealthy	Breadline poor	Non-poor, non-wealthy	Asset wealthy	Breadline poor
East	23	51	26	18	55	27	15	64	22	20
West	22	50	29	17	53	29	14	62	24	19
South West	24	45	31	18	44	38	14	53	32	21
South	21	41	38	17	49	34	14	60	27	20
Yorkshire	30	58	12	23	61	16	18	71	11	25
North East & Cumbria	30	58	12	25	61	14	19	70	11	26
North West	29	58	13	23	60	18	18	70	12	24
Scotland	32	54	15	27	62	11	22	68	10	27
Wales	27	58	15	20	58	22	17	67	16	22
West Midlands	27	52	21	21	56	23	17	68	15	21
East Midlands	26	56	18	21	56	23	16	69	14	23
London	29	40	32	22	52	26	18	65	17	24
South East	22	46	31	18	48	34	14	57	29	21
East Yorkshire & Lincs.	26	59	15	21	56	23	17	66	17	23
Britain	27	50	23	21	56	23	17	66	17	23
Range of Poverty:	10.75			10.06			8.45			8.01

Note: Maximum values are colour coded “green”, minimum values colour coded red.

In the current decade, the TV area with the highest estimated percentages of “Asset wealthy” is the *South* (38%), followed by *London* (32%), the *South East* (31%) and the *South West* (31%). *London* is also one of the BBC TV areas with the highest estimated percentage of “Breadline poor” (29%), the fourth highest after *Scotland* (32%), *North East & Cumbria* (30%) and *Yorkshire* (30%). The BBC TV area with the lowest percentage is the *South*, where an estimated 21% of all households are classified as “Breadline poor”. The “Breadline poor” gap between this percentage and the percentage of the area with the highest rate (*Scotland*) is **10.75%**. It is noteworthy that the gap between the areas with highest and lowest percentages has been steadily growing since the 1970s. The gap in the 1970s was **8.01%**. At that time, the area with the highest percentage of “Breadline poor” was *Scotland* (27%) whereas the area with the lowest percentage was the *West* (19%). The overall “Breadline poor” rates fell in all areas between 1970 and 1980. However, the gap grew slightly (to **8.45%** from **8.01%**). *Scotland* remained the area with the highest percentage of “Breadline poor” (22%) in the 1980s, whereas the area with the lowest percentage was the *South* (14%). Between 1980 and the 1990 there was an increase in the percentages of “Breadline poor” households throughout Britain. *Scotland* and the *South* remained the areas with the highest and lowest rates which were 27% and 17% respectively. Therefore the gap between the areas with the highest and lowest percentages of “Breadline poor” increased to **10.06%** before reaching **10.75%** in the 2000s.

Looking at the geographical distributions of wealth and poverty across BBC local Radio station areas in 2000 (table follows below), it is interesting to note that the Radio station areas which have by far the highest percentage of “Asset wealthy” households are *BBC Radio Oxford* and *Southern Counties Radio* (in both station areas the percentage of “Asset wealthy”

households is 40% by the year 2000). On the other hand, the Radio station areas with the highest percentages of “Breadline poor” households are *BBC Newcastle* (32%), *London 94.9* (32%), *Scotland* (32%), *Leeds* (31%), *Manchester* (30%), *Sheffield* (30%) and *Tees* (30%).

The gap between the area with the highest percentage of “Breadline poor” households (Glasgow, 38%) and the area with the lowest percentage (*Radio Berkshire*, 20%) is **18.36%**. However, it should be noted that Glasgow is not a BBC radio station area, but an area that has been defined in this report on the ground to mimic what such a radio station might be. The BBC Radio station area with the highest percentage of “Breadline poor” is *Newcastle* (32%) and using this to calculate the gap between highest and lowest rates the figure is **12.85%**. Looking back in time, Glasgow had the highest percentage of “Breadline poor” households at all time points for which we have data. In 1970, 31% of all households in Glasgow were classified as “Breadline poor” whereas the area with the lowest percentage was *Three Counties Radio* (17%) and the gap between the two areas was **13.52%**. The Radio station area with the highest percentage was *Newcastle* (27%) and the gap with *Three Counties Radio* was **10.28%**. In 1980 the percentage of “Breadline poor” households in Glasgow was 26% and the difference between this and the Radio station area with the lowest percentage which was *Radio Berkshire* was **12.64%**. The gap had narrowed in the 1970s. The width of the gap in 1980 if we compare *Radio Berkshire* with *BBC Radio Scotland* (which was again the Radio area with the highest rate) was only **8.99%**. In 1990 the gap between the areas with the highest (Glasgow, 32%) and lowest (*Radio Berkshire*, 16%) percentages widened to **16.39%** instead of further narrowing (**11.55%** if we compare the rate of *Radio Berkshire* to that of *Radio Newcastle* which was the Radio area that had the highest rate in that period) before reaching the level of **18.36%** in the early 2000s as discussed above.

In short, between local radio areas across Britain the socio-economic differences in the make up of their populations are greater in terms of poverty and wealth in the current decade as compared to any time since 1970. Although we do not have data the gap is almost certainly wider now between local radio areas than at any time since at least the 1930s. Local areas in Britain have not been so different from each other at any time since local radio first existed.

Poverty and Wealth measures aggregated to BBC local radio station areas (note: all household categories in every period sum to 100%, but this may not always appear due to rounding), data on wealth not available for 1970. Maximum values are colour coded “green”, minimum values colour coded red.

BBC Radio Station	% 2000			% 1990			% 1980			% 1970
	Bread-line poor	Non-poor, non-wealthy	Asset wealthy	Bread-line poor	Non-poor, non-wealthy	Asset wealthy	Bread-line poor	Non-poor, non-wealthy	Asset wealthy	Bread-line poor
R. Cumbria	25	55	20	20	53	27	16	66	19	22
R. Newcastle	32	59	8	27	64	9	21	72	7	27
BBC Tees	30	61	9	24	62	13	19	71	10	24
R. Lancashire	26	62	12	19	61	20	15	68	17	23
R. Merseyside	32	56	13	25	59	16	20	70	10	25
R. Manchester	30	58	12	24	60	16	18	72	10	25
R. Leeds	31	58	11	23	61	15	17	73	10	25
R. Sheffield	30	59	10	24	62	14	19	72	9	26
R. York	22	52	27	18	50	32	14	61	25	22
R. Humberside	28	62	10	22	59	19	18	70	12	24
R. Lincolnshire	23	55	22	18	53	29	15	61	24	21
R. Nottingham	28	54	19	21	57	22	17	69	14	24
R. Leicester	23	55	21	19	56	25	15	69	16	20
R. Derby	24	56	19	19	54	27	16	67	17	22
R. Stoke	25	59	17	19	57	24	15	71	14	21
R. Shropshire	23	50	26	18	52	29	16	64	21	20
WM	32	52	15	24	59	17	19	70	11	22
Coventry & Warks.	24	53	22	20	58	23	15	71	14	20
Hereford & Worcs.	21	44	35	17	48	36	14	61	25	19
R. Northampton	23	59	18	19	63	19	16	72	13	20
Three Counties Radio	21	45	34	17	55	28	13	69	17	17
R. Cambridgeshire	22	52	26	18	57	24	15	66	19	20
R. Norfolk	23	48	28	18	48	34	15	55	30	21
R. Suffolk	22	47	31	18	51	31	14	60	25	21
BBC Essex	21	48	31	17	51	32	13	64	23	19
BBC London 94.9	32	39	29	24	52	23	19	64	16	26
R. Kent	23	49	28	18	50	32	15	61	25	21
Southern Counties Radio	20	39	40	16	46	38	13	56	31	20
R. Berkshire	20	43	37	16	58	26	13	72	15	17
R. Oxford	20	39	40	17	50	33	14	63	23	18
R. Solent	22	41	37	17	45	38	14	56	30	20
R. Gloucestershire	21	45	34	17	49	34	13	57	30	19
R. Wiltshire	21	46	33	17	50	33	14	62	24	19
R. Bristol	22	53	24	18	57	25	14	65	21	20
BBC Somerset	22	45	34	17	47	36	13	56	31	19
R. Devon	24	47	29	18	46	36	15	55	30	21
R. Cornwall	24	42	33	17	40	43	14	49	37	20
BBC Radio Wales	27	58	15	20	58	22	17	67	16	22
Cardiff	28	62	10	22	64	13	19	71	10	24
Swansea	28	62	11	21	57	22	17	69	14	22
Rest of Wales	26	53	21	18	51	30	15	61	24	21
BBC Radio Scotland	32	54	15	27	62	11	22	68	10	27
Glasgow	38	54	8	32	62	6	26	70	5	31
Edinburgh	29	55	17	25	62	14	20	70	10	27
Dundee	31	55	14	26	64	10	21	69	10	27
Aberdeen	26	55	19	22	63	15	18	64	17	26
Rest of Scotland	29	52	18	25	62	13	20	67	12	24
Britain	27	50	23	21	56	23	17	66	17	23
Range:	18.36			16.39			12.64			13.52

The poverty and wealth data that were discussed above have also been rearranged and added to the summary for every BBC TV and Radio station area, as shown in the example table for *Sheffield* below, which grows in length throughout this report:

Radio Sheffield Summary Sheet		
Measure	Value	Rank (out of 45, 1 is highest)
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	788	7
Population 2006 (thous.)	1,492	
Population % change 1981-2006	-1.4	41 (i.e 5 th lowest)
Aged under 5 (%)	5.5	20
Of pensionable age or over (%)	19.2	26
Average age:	39.5	27
SMR (UK=100) 2005 **	109	10
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005 ***	5.7	8
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	142	37 (i.e. 9 th lowest)
Housing completions	2,298	
%2000 Bread-line poor	30.3	8
%2000 Non-poor, non-wealthy	59.5	6
%2000 Asset wealthy	10.3	41 (i.e. 5 th lowest)
%1990 Bread-line poor	24.3	7
%1990 Non-poor, non-wealthy	62.0	7
%1990 Asset wealthy	13.7	38 (i.e. 8 th lowest)
%1980 Bread-line poor	19.4	8
%1980 Non-poor, non-wealthy	71.8	4
%1980 Asset wealthy	8.9	43 (i.e. 3 rd lowest)
%1970 Bread-line poor	26.0	5
Number that would have to move home if the population were to be equally distributed by age:		
Age 0-4	4,960 (in)	25
Age 5-7	2,180 (in)	21
Age 8-9	1,479 (in)	21
Age 10-14	3,904 (out)	26
Age 15	984 (out)	22
Age 16-17	1,526 (in)	16
Age 18-19	4,345 (out)	36
Age 20-24	15,511 (out)	33
Age 25-29	9,819 (in)	27
Age 30-44	8,476 (in)	25
Age 45-59	13,265 (out)	13
Age 60-64	5,887 (out)	22
Age 65-74	7,503 (out)	22
Age 75+	7,183 (out)	19
Total:	87,023	
% of population that would have to move in 2006:	5.55%	39

** SMR = Standardised mortality ratio. The ratio is 100 for Britain as a whole and represents the mortality rate in each area after having standardised for differences in the age and sex distribution of the population. For instance, people living in the *Radio Newcastle* area are 10% more likely to die in any given year, month, week, or day than the average Briton.

*** IMR = Infant mortality rate. This is the number of infants who die in their first year of life as a proportion of all live births; it is expressed in the numbers dying per year per 1000 live births.

Social Fragmentation: Social glue and the atomised society

The segregation and polarisation trends over the 40-year period discussed above suggest that we are now more polarised and live a little more among our “own kind”, more in terms of factors such as age and economic life-style. These trends may be linked to higher likelihoods of fearfulness because we are less likely to see and therefore understand each others’ lives (financial crashes might make us forget that we still now have wealthier areas than a decade ago and ever before, such as the “stockbroker belt”, and our poorest areas remain relatively poorer, often termed “sink estates”). The polarisation and segregation processes may also lead to stronger feelings of isolation and weaker feelings of “belonging”. One way of capturing the extent to which this is happening is by calculating indices of “anomie” (the sociological term to describe, according to some interpretations, the feeling of “not belonging”) these measures can also be described as “loneliness indices”. We calculated such an index from one of the most used formulae for all the BBC TV areas and Radio areas and we present the results in the tables below⁴. This table converts an index into a potential count of people feeling “fragmented” – belonging less than others. It is a very rough estimate, but is based on a scale and weightings which have now been widely used in many pieces of research. In particular, the index is equal to the sum of the following multiples in each area:

- numbers of non-married adults multiplied by a weight of 0.18
- number of 1-person households multiplied by a weight 0.50
- number of people who have moved to their current address within the last year multiplied by 0.38
- number of people renting privately multiplied by 0.80

“Loneliness” indices by BBC TV Areas

BBC TV Area	Anomie % (2001)	Anomie % (1991)	Anomie % (1981)	Anomie % (1971)
BBC East	25.0	25.4	18.5	18.6
BBC West	25.8	24.7	18.8	18.5
BBC South West	28.9	27.3	20.3	19.9
BBC South	27.1	27.3	20.2	21.1
BBC Yorkshire	24.8	23.4	18.9	16.7
BBC North East & Cumbria	24.5	23.8	18.9	17.3
BBC North West	25.1	23.3	19.0	17.5
BBC Scotland	28.5	24.5	18.8	18.5
BBC Wales	24.8	23.0	18.0	16.5
BBC West Midlands	23.4	22.4	17.7	17.0
BBC East Midlands	25.5	23.6	18.6	17.5
BBC London	29.8	28.3	21.2	21.4
BBC South East	25.4	25.1	19.7	18.8
BBC East Yorkshire & Lincs.	25.8	24.4	18.9	18.3
BBC Northern Ireland	21.1	20.8	-	-
Britain	26.2	25.0	19.3	18.7
Range (excluding Northern Ireland):	6.4	5.9	3.5	4.9

Note: Maximum values (excluding Northern Ireland) are colour coded “green”, minimum values (excluding Northern Ireland) colour coded red and Northern Ireland values are colour coded “blue” in the cases where Northern Ireland has the highest or lowest value.

As can be seen, the TV area of *London* has the highest anomie index in all years. On the other hand, excluding *Northern Ireland*, *West Midlands* has the lowest index.

⁴ We calculated these indices by adopting a methodology similar to that presented in Congdon, P. (1996), *Suicide and Parasuicide in London: A Small-area Study*, *Urban Studies*, Vol. 33 (1), pages 137-158

The following table shows social fragmentation to be highest by Radio station and equivalent area, in Edinburgh and lowest in *Stoke* (it was lowest in *Stoke* in 1971 and in 1991 too, but Swansea had the lowest index in 1981).

“Loneliness” indices by BBC Radio Areas

BBC Radio Station	Anomie % 2001	Anomie % (1991)	Anomie % (1981)	Anomie % (1971)
R. Cumbria	25.1	24.6	19.0	16.5
R. Newcastle	24.6	23.9	19.2	17.0
BBC Tees	23.6	22.4	17.8	17.7
R. Lancashire	25.6	23.3	19.0	18.1
R. Merseyside	24.4	23.2	19.0	17.1
R. Manchester	25.3	23.4	18.9	17.7
R. Leeds	25.7	24.0	19.4	17.5
R. Sheffield	23.7	22.6	18.3	15.9
R. York	28.0	27.8	20.4	19.2
R. Humberside	25.4	23.5	18.8	17.4
R. Lincolnshire	25.6	25.6	18.9	19.7
R. Nottingham	26.5	23.6	18.7	17.0
R. Leicester	23.4	22.5	18.0	17.6
R. Derby	22.6	22.1	18.0	15.8
R. Stoke	22.4	21.0	16.9	15.5
R. Shropshire	24.9	24.6	18.7	18.0
WM	22.7	21.6	17.6	17.0
Coventry & Warks.	25.6	23.4	18.0	17.2
Hereford & Worcs.	23.4	23.5	18.2	17.3
R. Northampton	22.7	22.1	17.7	16.8
Three Counties Radio	22.5	23.1	17.4	17.4
R. Cambridgeshire	27.1	28.5	19.3	21.0
R. Norfolk	26.2	26.0	18.7	18.2
R. Suffolk	26.0	28.2	19.2	18.7
BBC Essex	22.8	22.0	17.3	17.3
BBC London 94.9	32.4	30.5	22.7	22.8
R. Kent	24.8	24.7	18.9	18.4
Southern Counties Radio	27.1	26.7	20.9	20.3
R. Berkshire	24.9	25.4	18.3	18.8
R. Oxford	28.9	30.8	20.0	22.3
R. Solent	26.7	26.2	20.1	20.6
R. Gloucestershire	25.5	25.3	18.6	18.8
R. Wiltshire	25.4	27.2	18.7	22.2
R. Bristol	27.3	24.9	19.2	18.4
BBC Somerset	25.2	24.9	18.8	17.7
R. Devon	29.1	27.7	20.5	20.0
R. Cornwall	29.0	25.9	19.7	19.7
BBC Radio Wales	24.8	23.0	18.0	16.5
Cardiff (not a station)	23.7	22.2	17.6	16.1
Swansea (not a station)	24.3	21.1	16.7	15.6
Rest of Wales (not a station)	26.0	24.5	18.9	17.4
BBC Radio Scotland	28.5	24.5	18.8	18.5
Glasgow (not a station)	27.7	23.0	18.3	17.8
Edinburgh (not a station)	33.1	26.3	20.3	20.4
Dundee (not a station)	29.2	25.5	19.4	19.1
Aberdeen (not a station)	29.6	27.4	19.9	19.9
Rest of Scotland (not a station)	26.2	23.6	18.1	17.7
R. Ulster	21.1	20.8	-	-
Britain	26.2	25.0	19.3	18.7
Range (excluding R. Ulster):	10.7	9.8	6.00	7.3

Note: Maximum values (excluding Northern Ireland) are colour coded “green”, minimum values (excluding Northern Ireland) colour coded red and Northern Ireland values are colour coded “blue” in the cases where Northern Ireland has the highest or lowest value.

The Radio station with the highest index of fragmentation in 1971 was *London*, as it was in 1981, whereas in 1991 it was the Radio area of *Oxford* that experienced the highest social fragmentation. The gap between the index extreme values has grown over time (other than during the 1970s).

Adding the anomie data to the *Sheffield* summary table gives:

Radio Sheffield Summary Sheet		
Measure	Value	Rank (out of 45, 1 is highest)
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	788	7
Population 2006 (thous.)	1,492	
Population % change 1981-2006	-1.4	41 (i.e. 5 th lowest)
Aged under 5 (%)	5.5	20
Of pensionable age or over (%)	19.2	26
Average age:	39.5	27
SMR (UK=100) 2005 **	109	10
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005 ***	5.7	8
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	142	37 (i.e. 9 th lowest)
Housing completions	2,298	
%2000 Bread-line poor	30.3	8
%2000 Non-poor, non-wealthy	59.5	6
%2000 Asset wealthy	10.3	41 (i.e. 5 th lowest)
%1990 Bread-line poor	24.3	7
%1990 Non-poor, non-wealthy	62.0	7
%1990 Asset wealthy	13.7	38 (i.e. 8 th lowest)
%1980 Bread-line poor	19.4	8
%1980 Non-poor, non-wealthy	71.8	4
%1980 Asset wealthy	8.9	43 (i.e. 3 rd lowest)
%1970 Bread-line poor	26.0	5
%2001 Anomie	23.7	36
%1991 Anomie	22.6	36
%1981 Anomie (Radio Ulster not included in the rank)	18.3	30
%1971 Anomie (Radio Ulster not included in the rank)	15.9	42 (i.e. 4 th lowest)
Number that would have to move home if the population were to be equally distributed by age:		
Age 0-4	4,960 (in)	25
Age 5-7	2,180 (in)	21
Age 8-9	1,479 (in)	21
Age 10-14	3,904 (out)	26
Age 15	984 (out)	22
Age 16-17	1,526 (in)	16
Age 18-19	4,345 (out)	36
Age 20-24	15,511 (out)	33
Age 25-29	9,819 (in)	27
Age 30-44	8,476 (in)	25
Age 45-59	13,265 (out)	13
Age 60-64	5,887 (out)	22
Age 65-74	7,503 (out)	22
Age 75+	7,183 (out)	19
Total:	87,023	
% of population that would have to move in 2006:	5.55%	39

** SMR = Standardised mortality ratio. The ratio is 100 for Britain as a whole and represents the mortality rate in each area after having standardised for differences in the age and sex distribution of the population. For instance, people living in the *Radio Newcastle* area are 10% more likely to die in any given year, month, week, or day than the average Briton.

*** IMR = Infant mortality rate. This is the number of infants who die in their first year of life as a proportion of all live births; it is expressed in the numbers dying per year per 1000 live births.

Political Disengagement

To look at trends in political disengagement we took the three general elections which were closest to the start of each of the last 6 decades and averaged their results by constituency. In one case there were only two general elections. This averaging had the effect of reducing the impact of particularly interesting elections that cause short term increases in engagement. For example when the 1945, 1950 and 1951 general elections have been averaged the variable label is “45-50-51”. Note that two elections were held in 1974 (one in February and one in October).

Proportion of the electorate not voting in general elections by TV area, 1945 to 2005

BBC TV Area	45_50_51	55_59_64	66_70_74feb	74oct_79_83	87_92	97_01_05
BBC East	19.71	19.05	19.96	23.78	21.15	33.22
BBC West	18.62	19.59	20.89	23.11	19.80	31.44
BBC South West	20.05	20.84	20.05	22.76	19.99	31.56
BBC South	21.89	23.22	23.39	25.52	22.45	33.50
BBC Yorkshire	17.39	20.88	24.32	27.37	24.25	38.75
BBC North East & Cumbria	18.22	20.76	24.86	27.79	24.38	37.95
BBC North West	18.82	22.29	25.17	26.10	23.13	39.10
BBC Scotland	23.06	23.05	23.67	25.56	25.32	36.67
BBC Northern Ireland	25.10	29.43	29.13	30.57	31.60	34.00
BBC Wales	18.99	19.17	21.23	22.94	20.73	34.80
BBC West Midlands	20.26	22.92	25.29	26.32	22.78	36.48
BBC East Midlands	17.26	20.10	23.04	25.51	21.66	35.43
BBC London	21.04	24.81	27.28	29.38	25.49	37.88
BBC South East	19.98	22.29	22.55	25.90	22.28	33.35
BBC East Yorkshire & Lincs.	20.75	23.40	25.14	27.70	24.47	37.90
Britain	20.01	22.35	24.36	26.40	23.34	36.32
RANGE (Excluding N. Ireland):	5.80	5.76	5.33	6.62	5.69	7.66

Note: Maximum values (excluding Northern Ireland) are colour coded “green”, minimum values (excluding Northern Ireland) colour coded red and Northern Ireland values are colour coded “blue” in the cases where Northern Ireland has the highest or lowest value.

Political apathy is higher now than at any time since the second world war and the regional apathy gap is higher now with 39.1% of the electorate not voting in recent general elections in the *North West* as compared to 31.4% in the *West* of England, a 7.7% difference and the largest geographical gap recorded (see last row of table above). Geographical gaps in not voting have been fluctuating since October 1974, but have seen their highest level in the last decade. The radio areas with the highest and lowest rates of the electorate not voting by 2005 were Sheffield and Somerset respectively. Their rates were nearly identical around 1950.

Proportion of the electorate not voting in general elections by radio area, 1945 to 2005

BBC Radio Station	45_50_51	55_59_64	66_70_74feb	74oct_79_83	87_92	97_01_05
R. Cumbria	16.08	18.57	22.29	23.66	20.48	33.00
R. Newcastle	18.16	20.88	25.31	28.13	25.81	40.02
BBC Tees	18.21	20.62	24.83	28.15	23.08	36.52
R. Lancashire	17.00	19.98	22.33	24.24	21.56	36.11
R. Merseyside	21.62	24.90	27.54	27.50	23.67	39.98
R. Manchester	17.98	21.76	24.97	26.20	23.99	41.01
R. Leeds	17.12	20.47	23.67	27.31	24.06	38.11
R. Sheffield	17.71	21.78	25.69	28.37	26.09	41.20
R. York	19.80	21.39	22.60	25.89	21.17	32.26
R. Humberside	20.54	24.15	26.50	28.80	25.50	39.83
R. Lincolnshire	21.18	21.79	22.39	25.61	22.52	34.68
R. Nottingham	17.41	20.38	23.71	25.99	21.74	37.18
R. Leicester	16.65	19.39	21.57	23.74	20.34	33.65
R. Derby	16.65	19.03	22.21	23.67	19.36	32.81
R. Stoke	17.76	20.99	27.02	25.51	21.91	37.11
R. Shropshire	22.19	22.58	23.10	25.39	21.83	33.07
WM	20.93	25.59	28.01	29.10	25.40	40.13
Coventry & Warks.	19.34	18.84	21.52	24.72	21.37	35.17
Hereford & Worcs.	22.28	21.43	22.48	23.93	20.83	32.80
R. Northampton	16.63	16.97	19.67	23.41	20.61	32.79
Three Counties Radio	18.95	17.13	19.15	22.49	20.13	32.70
R. Cambridgeshire	21.75	21.52	21.45	24.78	22.86	33.62
R. Norfolk	20.97	19.86	19.55	23.81	20.41	31.89
R. Suffolk	20.45	19.03	20.33	23.62	21.18	33.36
BBC Essex	20.26	20.97	21.60	25.22	21.46	35.28
BBC London 94.9	21.17	26.05	29.31	31.30	27.45	39.55
R. Kent	19.34	21.42	22.23	25.52	21.97	33.74
Southern Counties Radio	22.48	24.18	23.57	26.36	22.90	33.55
R. Berkshire	21.82	21.14	21.90	25.57	22.06	34.20
R. Oxford	22.66	20.88	20.92	24.78	21.55	32.65
R. Solent	20.80	23.31	24.03	25.19	22.26	33.66
R. Gloucestershire	20.34	20.19	20.35	22.01	19.22	31.35
R. Wiltshire	20.92	20.04	20.94	23.79	20.36	32.74
R. Bristol	18.28	20.89	22.38	23.73	20.13	31.52
BBC Somerset	17.58	17.24	18.78	21.93	19.42	30.51
R. Devon	19.74	21.11	20.57	23.33	20.10	31.73
R. Cornwall	20.87	20.57	18.97	21.37	19.70	32.06
R. Ulster	25.10	29.43	29.13	30.57	31.60	34.00
BBC Radio Wales	19.04	19.26	21.33	23.00	20.75	34.76
Cardiff (not a station)	19.16	19.52	22.22	24.43	21.63	36.18
Swansea (not a station)	18.19	20.60	23.24	23.72	21.57	37.46
Rest of Wales (not a station)	19.31	18.29	19.39	21.12	19.49	32.16
BBC Radio Scotland	23.06	23.05	23.67	25.56	25.32	36.67
Glasgow (not a station)	22.69	23.22	25.67	26.85	26.49	40.10
Edinburgh (not a station)	22.50	21.86	22.17	25.38	23.94	35.18
Dundee (not a station)	20.86	21.95	23.00	24.86	24.99	36.81
Aberdeen (not a station)	25.07	27.36	25.05	28.20	28.34	37.31
Rest of Scotland (not a station)	24.35	22.64	21.89	23.72	24.00	33.85
RANGE (Excluding N. Ireland):	8.99	10.39	9.23	10.18	9.12	10.69

Note: Maximum values (excluding Northern Ireland) are colour coded "green", minimum values (excluding Northern Ireland) colour coded red and Northern Ireland values are colour coded "blue" in the cases where Northern Ireland has the highest or lowest value.

These figures are then added to the area summary sheet (see below). Finally, *Sheffield* ranks 1st on one indicator: its constituencies recorded the lowest turnout than any radio area in the last three general elections. This was far from the case in the early 1950s.

Final Radio Sheffield Summary Sheet		
Measure	Value	Rank (out of 45, 1 is highest)
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	788	7
Population 2006 (thous.)	1,492	
Population % change 1981-2006	-1.4	41 (i.e. 5 th lowest)
Aged under 5 (%)	5.5	20
Of pensionable age or over (%)	19.2	26
Average age:	39.5	27
SMR (UK=100) 2005 **	109	10
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005 ***	5.7	8
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	142	37 (i.e. 9 th lowest)
Housing completions	2,298	
%2000 Bread-line poor	30.3	8
%2000 Non-poor, non-wealthy	59.5	6
%2000 Asset wealthy	10.3	41 (i.e. 5 th lowest)
%1990 Bread-line poor	24.3	7
%1990 Non-poor, non-wealthy	62.0	7
%1990 Asset wealthy	13.7	38 (i.e. 8 th lowest)
%1980 Bread-line poor	19.4	8
%1980 Non-poor, non-wealthy	71.8	4
%1980 Asset wealthy	8.9	43 (i.e. 3 rd lowest)
%1970 Bread-line poor	26.0	5
%2001 Anomie	23.7	36
%1991 Anomie	22.6	36
%1981 Anomie (Radio Ulster not included in the rank)	18.3	30
%1971 Anomie (Radio Ulster not included in the rank)	15.9	42 (i.e. 4 th lowest)
%1997-2001-2005 Political apathy	41.20	1
%1987-1992 Political apathy	26.09	4
%1974 (Oct)-1979-1983 Political apathy	28.37	4
%1966-1970-1974(Feb) Political apathy	25.69	6
%1955-1959-1964 Political apathy	21.78	14
%1945-1950-1951 Political apathy	17.71	37 (i.e. 9 th lowest)
Number that would have to move home if the population were to be equally distributed by age:		
Age 0-4	4,960 (in)	25
Age 5-7	2,180 (in)	21
Age 8-9	1,479 (in)	21
Age 10-14	3,904 (out)	26
Age 15	984 (out)	22
Age 16-17	1,526 (in)	16
Age 18-19	4,345 (out)	36
Age 20-24	15,511 (out)	33
Age 25-29	9,819 (in)	27
Age 30-44	8,476 (in)	25
Age 45-59	13,265 (out)	13
Age 60-64	5,887 (out)	22
Age 65-74	7,503 (out)	22
Age 75+	7,183 (out)	19
Total:	87,023	
% of population that would have to move in 2006:	5.55%	39

** SMR = Standardised mortality ratio. The ratio is 100 for Britain as a whole and represents the mortality rate in each area after having standardised for differences in the age and sex distribution of the population. For instance, people living in the *Radio Newcastle* area are 10% more likely to die in any given year, month, week, or day than the average Briton.

*** IMR = Infant mortality rate. This is the number of infants who die in their first year of life as a proportion of all live births; it is expressed in the numbers dying per year per 1000 live births.

Conclusion

This report paints a picture of Britain that has been segregating and polarising in recent decades in terms of where different demographic and socio-economic groups live. The evidence presented suggests that British society has been moving towards demographic segregation and economic polarisation, social fragmentation and political disengagement since at least the late 1960s. It is noteworthy that, with regards to demographic segregation, there has been a rapid increase in some trends since 2001. According to the data that were compiled and analysed in this report; by 2006, an estimated 4,289,377 people across the country would have to move to another neighbourhood in order to achieve a geographical distribution of people by age that would be the same everywhere: over a million more than would have had to in 1971.

In addition to demographic segregation, Britain has also seen increasing levels of economic polarisation over the last three decades: areas that were already wealthy have tended to become disproportionately wealthier and areas that experienced high levels of relative poverty saw these levels increase. The country has also become steadily more socially fragmented since 1971. The data and analysis presented here suggests that the social glue and cohesion has been weakening and that Britain has been steadily moving towards a slightly more atomised society with each decade that passes. These trends of social fragmentation have been accompanied by increasing levels of political disaffection, which are currently at the highest historical levels recorded since voting rights were given to all adults. There have also been widening geographical divisions in political disengagement.

Although Britain has been dividing and segregating in every way measured by the data presented in this report, it should be noted that there were some areas where the divisions narrowed. For instance, Britain is less segregated by race and ethnicity than it was in 1991⁵. It is also less divided in terms of people owning a car or television set as compared to 30 years ago. In addition, more people have access to higher education now. There are now ten times as many 18 and 19 year olds going to university compared to the numbers in 1968.

In general what were once seen as rare “goods” all increasingly come to be seen as necessities in life (see Gordon and Pantazis, 1997 and Gordon *et al.*, 2000). This is the case whether talking of owning a TV set, to having access to a car if you have children, to those children’s chances of going to university. What is rare one decade comes to be expected the next. It is in those regions, countries and cities where people had least to begin with, that least has been subsequently gained. If this carries on, then the country will continue to polarise economically. Economic polarisation is a key driver of social polarisation and political disaffection. Young adults, who have increasingly moved to more affluent cities for work, especially to London, are moving further away from both younger and older generations. As they do so, however, they are also moving into increasingly socially fragmented cities. Areas they feel they belong to less and less.

Cities receiving the most migrants from within Britain have become cities in which fewer families live than in the past, in which fewer people know each other. And, as all this

⁵ See table on changes in segregation by ethnic group and levels of religious segregation in Dorling D and Thomas B (2004) *People and Places: A Census Atlas of Britain*, Bristol, Policy Press.

continues, fewer and fewer decade by decade are engaged in local issues such as voting for their members of parliament. By voting even, the gaps between where more and least are so engaged – are growing. The evidence presented in this report suggests that if recent trends continue into the coming decades, although we may not notice the change year on year, like lobsters not noticing the heat turning up in the pan, Britons will come to live in an extremely segregated, fragmented and alienated society in the future. That is if these trends are not abated. Trends towards segregation and polarisation were reduced significantly within the last one hundred years of British social history, prior to 1973.

References:

- Congdon, P. (1996), Suicide and Parasuicide in London: A Small-area Study, *Urban Studies*, Vol. 33 (1), pages 137-158
- Dorling, D. and Rees, P.H. (2003). A Nation Still Dividing: The British Census and Social Polarisation 1971-2001. *Environment and Planning A*, 35(7), 1287-1313
- Dorling, D., Rigby, J., Wheeler, B., Ballas, D., Thomas, B., Fahmy, E., Gordon, D. and Lupton, R. (2007). *Poverty, wealth and place in Britain, 1968 to 2005*, Policy Press, Bristol, <http://www.jrf.org.uk/bookshop/eBooks/2019-poverty-wealth-place.pdf>
- Dorling D and Thomas B (2004) *People and Places: A Census Atlas of Britain*, Bristol, Policy Press.
- Gordon, D., Pantazis, C. (eds.) (1997), *Breadline Britain in the 1990s*, Aldershot, Ashgate.
- Gordon, D, Adelman, A., Ashworth, K, Bradshaw, J.R., Levitas, R., Middleton, S. Pantazis, C. Patsios, D., Payne, S. Townsend, P. and Williams, J. (2000), *Poverty and social exclusion in Britain*, York: Joseph Rowntree Foundation

Data sources:

1971/81/91 Census data:

<http://cdu.mimas.ac.uk/lct/>

2001 Census data:

http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/access_results.asp

2006 Housing, and Population and Vital Statistics:

England and Wales:

http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/methodology_by_theme/sape/default.asp

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=14357>

Scotland:

<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/publications-and-data/population-estimates/mid-2006-population-estimates-scotland/list-of-tables.html>

Northern Ireland:

http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_population/Mid_2006_UK_England_&_Wales_Scotland_and_Northern_Ireland%20_22_08_07.zip

General election data:

Calculated from a data series put together by Danny Dorling et al., see links to unpublished report and data from this page:

<http://sasi.group.shef.ac.uk/maps/elections/elections.htm>

Northern Ireland

Estimated from data held here: <http://www.ukpolitical.info/Turnout45.htm>

Appendix A: Some more detailed tables

BBC TV Area	Population (2001)	Anomie (2001)	Anomie % (2001)
BBC East	4,081,923	1,018,564	25.0
BBC West	2,075,355	534,543	25.8
BBC South West	1,728,763	498,757	28.9
BBC South	4,798,745	1,300,862	27.1
BBC Yorkshire	4,314,741	1,068,615	24.8
BBC North East & Cumbria	3,267,480	800,667	24.5
BBC North West	6,493,032	1,626,592	25.1
BBC Scotland	5,062,011	1,443,088	28.5
BBC Wales	2,903,085	718,951	24.8
BBC West Midlands	5,948,010	1,391,645	23.4
BBC East Midlands	2,029,783	516,950	25.5
BBC London	11,070,906	3,294,153	29.8
BBC South East	1,942,800	493,666	25.4
BBC East Yorkshire & Lincs	1,387,293	358,269	25.8
BBC Northern Ireland	1,685,267	355,216	21.1

Note: equivalent census data for Northern Ireland not available

BBC TV Area	Population (1991)	Anomie (1991)	Anomie % (1991)
BBC East	3,857,985	981,699	25.4
BBC West	1,990,403	492,604	24.7
BBC South West	1,660,058	452,497	27.3
BBC South	4,599,843	1,253,462	27.3
BBC Yorkshire	4,348,926	1,015,486	23.4
BBC North East & Cumbria	3,327,816	793,471	23.8
BBC North West	6,641,622	1,548,192	23.3
BBC Scotland	5,104,090	1,250,055	24.5
BBC Wales	2,890,642	664,473	23.0
BBC West Midland	5,903,308	1,321,874	22.4
BBC East Midlands	2,007,172	474,175	23.6
BBC London	10,634,972	3,013,072	28.3
BBC South East	1,883,734	472,962	25.1
BBC East Yorkshire & Lincs	1,351,852	329,590	24.4
BBC Northern Ireland	1,577,836	328,240	20.8

BBC TV Area	Population (1981)	Anomie (1981)	Anomie % (1981)
BBC East	3,429,796	634,730	18.5
BBC West	1,818,525	341,098	18.8
BBC South West	1,476,814	299,443	20.3
BBC South	4,135,937	834,971	20.2
BBC Yorkshire	4,228,347	799,045	18.9
BBC North East & Cumbria	3,277,111	618,746	18.9
BBC North West	6,596,512	1,250,446	19.0
BBC Scotland	5,032,851	948,203	18.8
BBC Wales	2,749,733	494,250	18.0
BBC West Midland	5,684,295	1,007,712	17.7
BBC East Midlands	1,896,751	352,794	18.6
BBC London	10,207,386	2,165,132	21.2
BBC South East	1,736,059	342,796	19.7
BBC East Yorkshire & Lincs	1,280,441	242,514	18.9
BBC Northern Ireland	-	-	-

Note: equivalent census data for Northern Ireland not available

BBC TV Area	Population (1971)	Anomie (1971)	Anomie % 1971
BBC East	3,056,146	569,576	18.6
BBC West	1,749,900	323,193	18.5
BBC South West	1,403,621	279,714	19.9
BBC South	3,946,952	834,373	21.1
BBC Yorkshire	4,274,664	715,860	16.7
BBC North East & Cumbria	3,323,938	576,307	17.3
BBC North West	6,827,746	1,197,547	17.5
BBC Scotland	5,222,578	966,133	18.5
BBC Wales	2,729,467	451,342	16.5
BBC West Midland	5,658,105	961,103	17.0
BBC East Midlands	1,881,428	328,410	17.5
BBC London	10,956,516	2,344,025	21.4
BBC South East	1,661,479	312,838	18.8
BBC East Yorkshire & Lincs	1,240,064	227,308	18.3
BBC Northern Ireland	-	-	-

Note: equivalent census data for Northern Ireland not available

BBC Radio Station	Population (2001)	Anomie (2001)	Anomie % 2001
R. Cumbria	487,607	122,304	25.1
R. Newcastle	1,678,897	412,258	24.6
BBC Tees	925,442	217,989	23.6
R. Lancashire	1,362,405	349,217	25.6
R. Merseyside	1,966,791	480,747	24.4
R. Manchester	2,776,115	702,085	25.3
R. Leeds	2,079,211	533,511	25.7
R. Sheffield	1,538,917	364,343	23.7
R. York	613,847	171,660	28.0
R. Humberside	916,540	232,742	25.4
R. Lincolnshire	646,645	165,411	25.6
R. Nottingham	1,015,498	268,696	26.5
R. Leicester	961,561	224,570	23.4
R. Derby	788,736	178,194	22.6
R. Stoke	814,397	182,201	22.4
R. Shropshire	441,498	109,858	24.9
WM	2,666,654	606,532	22.7
Coventry & Warks.	758,158	194,398	25.6
Hereford & Worcs.	580,926	135,894	23.4
R. Northampton	629,676	143,183	22.7
Three Counties Radio	2,159,534	485,281	22.5
R. Cambridgeshire	660,081	179,204	27.1
R. Norfolk	796,728	208,346	26.2
R. Suffolk	668,553	173,996	26.0
BBC Essex	1,517,954	345,947	22.8
BBC London 94.9	8,002,898	2,596,081	32.4
R. Kent	1,353,364	335,433	24.8
Southern Counties Radio	2,298,480	622,559	27.1
R. Berkshire	990,148	246,108	24.9
R. Oxford	605,488	174,903	28.9
R. Solent	2,200,360	588,398	26.7
R. Gloucestershire	564,559	143,738	25.5
R. Wiltshire	613,024	155,553	25.4
R. Bristol	1,023,516	279,152	27.3
BBC Somerset	458,437	115,403	25.2
R. Devon	1,074,919	312,265	29.1
R. Cornwall	501,267	145,123	29.0
BBC Radio Wales	2,903,085	718,952	24.8
Cardiff (not a station)	1,202,924	285,407	23.7
Swansea (not a station)	471,081	114,580	24.3
Rest of Wales (not a station)	1,229,080	318,965	26.0
BBC Radio Scotland	5,062,011	1,443,087	28.5
Glasgow (not a station)	1,431,394	397,199	27.7
Edinburgh (not a station)	768,097	254,065	33.1
Dundee (not a station)	786,518	230,028	29.2
Aberdeen (not a station)	525,936	155,643	29.6
Rest of Scotland (not a station)	1,550,066	406,152	26.2
R. Ulster	1,685,267	355,216	21.1

Note: equivalent census data for Northern Ireland not available

BBC Radio Station	Population (1991)	Anomie (1991)	Anomie % (1991)
R. Cumbria	489,208	120,577	24.6
R. Newcastle	1,736,858	414,766	23.9
BBC Tees	952,023	212,821	22.4
R. Lancashire	1,354,758	315,324	23.3
R. Merseyside	2,051,080	474,932	23.2
R. Manchester	2,856,257	667,368	23.4
R. Leeds	2,083,577	499,376	24.0
R. Sheffield	1,576,331	355,788	22.6
R. York	586,070	163,126	27.8
R. Humberside	922,967	216,530	23.5
R. Lincolnshire	591,058	151,228	25.6
R. Nottingham	1,019,864	240,222	23.6
R. Leicester	929,317	208,982	22.5
R. Derby	771,674	170,655	22.1
R. Stoke	821,444	172,594	21.0
R. Shropshire	411,621	101,431	24.6
WM	2,738,015	591,532	21.6
Coventry & Warks.	746,988	175,062	23.4
Hereford & Worcs.	540,369	127,114	23.5
R. Northampton	586,690	129,923	22.1
Three Counties Radio	2,043,627	472,801	23.1
Radio Cambridgeshire	622,095	177,440	28.5
R. Norfolk	757,751	196,714	26.0
R. Suffolk	653,935	184,553	28.2
BBC Essex	1,454,555	319,850	22.0
BBC London 94.9	7,697,635	2,344,622	30.5
R. Kent	1,315,379	324,306	24.7
Southern Counties Radio	2,213,855	590,584	26.7
R. Berkshire	937,402	238,163	25.4
R. Oxford	580,434	178,803	30.8
R. Solent	2,108,346	552,767	26.2
R. Gloucestershire	539,302	136,624	25.3
R. Wiltshire	571,886	155,488	27.2
R. Bristol	1,000,987	248,962	24.9
BBC Somerset	431,818	107,503	24.9
R. Devon	1,038,309	287,526	27.7
R. Cornwall	474,206	123,028	25.9
BBC Radio Wales	2,890,642	664,474	23.0
Cardiff (not a station)	1,207,274	268,483	22.2
Swansea (not a station)	486,682	102,726	21.1
Rest of Wales (not a station)	1,196,686	293,265	24.5
BBC Radio Scotland	5,104,090	1,250,055	24.5
Glasgow (not a station)	1,503,965	346,575	23.0
Edinburgh (not a station)	739,552	194,198	26.3
Dundee (not a station)	789,887	201,345	25.5
Aberdeen (not a station)	515,279	141,024	27.4
Rest of Scotland (not a station)	1,555,407	366,913	23.6
R. Ulster	1,577,836	328,240	20.8

Note: equivalent census data for Northern Ireland not available

BBC Radio Station	Population (1981)	Anomie (1981)	Anomie % (1981)
R. Cumbria	471,693	89,411	19.0
R. Newcastle	1,725,884	331,661	19.2
BBC Tees	949,576	169,427	17.8
R. Lancashire	1,309,667	249,386	19.0
R. Merseyside	2,085,107	397,067	19.0
R. Manchester	2,844,530	537,915	18.9
R. Leeds	2,021,751	392,911	19.4
R. Sheffield	1,558,011	285,374	18.3
R. York	535,793	109,138	20.4
R. Humberside	881,087	165,983	18.8
R. Lincolnshire	542,952	102,793	18.9
R. Nottingham	976,742	182,492	18.7
R. Leicester	866,363	155,800	18.0
R. Derby	734,886	132,051	18.0
R. Stoke	795,510	134,331	16.9
R. Shropshire	370,386	69,266	18.7
WM	2,702,919	475,868	17.6
Coventry & Warks.	736,259	132,513	18.0
Hereford & Wores.	487,493	88,615	18.2
R. Northampton	524,980	92,817	17.7
Three Counties Radio	1,904,899	331,429	17.4
R. Cambridgeshire	524,173	100,973	19.3
R. Norfolk	685,225	128,256	18.7
R. Suffolk	590,102	113,498	19.2
BBC Essex	1,370,174	236,972	17.3
BBC London 94.9	7,391,088	1,678,962	22.7
R. Kent	1,232,823	233,229	18.9
Southern Counties Radio	2,032,793	423,880	20.9
R. Berkshire	836,716	152,814	18.3
R. Oxford	507,217	101,332	20.0
R. Solent	1,900,266	381,699	20.1
R. Gloucestershire	493,111	91,945	18.6
R. Wiltshire	512,656	95,815	18.7
R. Bristol	932,850	178,960	19.2
BBC Somerset	385,612	72,323	18.8
R. Devon	928,080	190,198	20.5
R. Cornwall	418,600	82,320	19.7
BBC Radio Wales	2,749,733	494,250	18.0
Cardiff (not a station)	1,163,055	204,383	17.6
Swansea (not a station)	474,885	79,289	16.7
Rest of Wales (not a station)	1,111,793	210,578	18.9
BBC Radio Scotland	5,032,851	948,202	18.8
Glasgow (not a station)	1,586,201	290,338	18.3
Edinburgh (not a station)	711,734	144,413	20.3
Dundee (not a station)	754,726	146,607	19.4
Aberdeen (not a station)	462,817	92,171	19.9
Rest of Scotland (not a station)	1,517,373	274,673	18.1
R. Ulster	-	-	-

Note: equivalent census data for Northern Ireland not available

BBC Radio Station	Population (1971)	Anomie (1971)	Anomie % (1971)
R. Cumbria	475,756	78,693	16.5
R. Newcastle	1,789,138	303,514	17.0
BBC Tees	951,957	168,430	17.7
R. Lancashire	1,300,361	235,351	18.1
R. Merseyside	2,197,671	375,523	17.1
R. Manchester	2,975,490	527,862	17.7
R. Leeds	2,067,273	361,663	17.5
R. Sheffield	1,580,398	250,791	15.9
R. York	515,673	99,243	19.2
R. Humberside	868,373	151,253	17.4
R. Lincolnshire	503,920	99,339	19.7
R. Nottingham	973,985	165,122	17.0
R. Leicester	825,532	144,952	17.6
R. Derby	726,720	114,889	15.8
R. Stoke	788,928	121,930	15.5
R. Shropshire	335,894	60,492	18.0
WM	2,772,206	472,346	17.0
Coventry & Warks.	749,332	128,864	17.2
Hereford & Worcs.	455,126	78,700	17.3
R. Northampton	469,544	79,056	16.8
Three Counties Radio	1,753,878	305,667	17.4
R. Cambridgeshire	465,883	97,952	21.0
R. Norfolk	626,272	113,920	18.2
R. Suffolk	536,882	100,559	18.7
BBC Essex	1,265,588	218,643	17.3
BBC London 94.9	8,238,711	1,880,059	22.8
R. Kent	1,188,944	219,125	18.4
Southern Counties Radio	1,961,175	397,838	20.3
R. Berkshire	772,133	145,408	18.8
R. Oxford	497,700	110,992	22.3
R. Solent	1,828,996	376,509	20.6
R. Gloucestershire	466,618	87,788	18.8
R. Wiltshire	486,741	108,070	22.2
R. Bristol	932,357	171,682	18.4
BBC Somerset	358,895	63,520	17.7
R. Devon	895,658	179,516	20.0
R. Cornwall	380,851	74,994	19.7
BBC Radio Wales	2,729,467	451,341	16.5
Cardiff (not a station)	1,182,369	190,948	16.1
Swansea (not a station)	481,629	75,114	15.6
Rest of Wales (not a station)	1,065,469	185,279	17.4
BBC Radio Scotland	5,222,578	966,133	18.5
Glasgow (not a station)	1,806,740	320,763	17.8
Edinburgh (not a station)	735,513	150,059	20.4
Dundee (not a station)	769,188	147,129	19.1
Aberdeen (not a station)	438,024	87,118	19.9
Rest of Scotland (not a station)	1,473,113	261,064	17.7
R. Ulster	-	-	-

Note: equivalent census data for Northern Ireland not available

Appendix B: Summary Tables for Britain; 14 TV areas; and 45 radio station areas

Great Britain Summary Sheet

Measure	Value
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	257
Population 2006 (thous.)	58,865
Pop. % change 1981-2006	7.4
Aged under 5 (%) 2006	5.8
Of pensionable age or over (%) 2006	18.8
Average age 2006	39.2
SMR (UK=100) 2005 ** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	100.0
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005*** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	5.0
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	197
Housing completions 2006	174,429
%2000 Bread-line poor	27.0
%2000 Non-poor, non-wealthy	50.4
%2000 Asset wealthy	22.6
%1990 Bread-line poor	21.3
%1990 Non-poor, non-wealthy	55.7
%1990 Asset wealthy	23.0
%1980 Bread-line poor	17.1
%1980 Non-poor, non-wealthy	66.1
%1980 Asset wealthy	16.8
%1970 Bread-line poor	23.1
Anomie % 2001	26.4
Anomie % 1991	25.0
Anomie % 1981	19.3
Anomie % 1971	18.7
%1945-1950-1951 Political apathy: Abstentions	20.0
%1955-1959-1964 Political apathy: Abstentions	22.4
%1966-1970-1974 (Feb) Political apathy: Abstentions	24.4
%1974 (Oct)-1979-1983 Political apathy: Abstentions	26.4
%1987-1992 Political apathy: Abstentions	23.3
%1997-2001-2005 Political apathy: Abstentions	36.3

East TV Station Area Summary Sheet

Measure	Value	Rank (out of 14, 1 is highest)
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	240	9
Population 2006 (thous.)	4351	
Pop. % change 1981-2006	23.0	1
Aged under 5 (%) 2006	5.8	4
Of pensionable age or over (%) 2006	19.4	8
Average age 2006	39.7	8
SMR (UK=100) 2005** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	94.4	10
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005*** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	4.4	11
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	194	6
Housing completions 2006	15,361	
%2000 Bread-line poor	22.5	11
%2000 Non-poor, non-wealthy	51.1	9
%2000 Asset wealthy	26.3	6
%1990 Bread-line poor	18.0	10
%1990 Non-poor, non-wealthy	54.6	9
%1990 Asset wealthy	27.4	5
%1980 Bread-line poor	14.6	10
%1980 Non-poor, non-wealthy	63.9	10
%1980 Asset wealthy	21.5	5
%1970 Bread-line poor	20.2	12
Anomie % 2001	25.0	10
Anomie % 1991	25.4	4
Anomie % 1981	18.5	12
Anomie % 1971	18.6	5
%1945-1950-1951 Political apathy: Abstentions	19.7	8
%1955-1959-1964 Political apathy: Abstentions	19.1	14
%1966-1970-1974 (Feb) Political apathy: Abstentions	20.0	14
%1974 (Oct)-1979-1983 Political apathy: Abstentions	23.8	11
%1987-1992 Political apathy: Abstentions	21.2	11
%1997-2001-2005 Political apathy: Abstentions	33.2	12
Number that would have to move home if the population were to be equally distributed by age:		
Age 0-4	16,356 (in)	10
Age 5-7	6,818 (out)	11
Age 8-9	4,357 (out)	10
Age 10-14	10,298 (out)	8
Age 15	2,522 (in)	4
Age 16-17	4,113 (in)	4
Age 18-19	9,359 (in)	3
Age 20-24	43,539 (in)	3
Age 25-29	33,734 (in)	8
Age 30-44	39,377 (in)	13
Age 45-59	37,758 (out)	8
Age 60-64	21,945 (out)	10
Age 65-74	33,692 (out)	7
Age 75+	36,605 (out)	7
Total	300,472	
% of population that would have to move in 2006	7.0	6

West TV Station Area Summary Sheet

Measure	Value	Rank (out of 14, 1 is highest)
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	301	8
Population 2006 (thous.)	2194	
Pop. % change 1981-2006	16.4	3
Aged under 5 (%) 2006	5.5	9
Of pensionable age or over (%) 2006	19.7	7
Average age 2006	39.8	7
SMR (UK=100) 2005** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	92.3	12
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005*** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	4.1	12
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	207	5
Housing completions 2006	5,585	
%2000 Bread-line poor	21.7	13
%2000 Non-poor, non-wealthy	49.6	10
%2000 Asset wealthy	28.8	5
%1990 Bread-line poor	17.3	13
%1990 Non-poor, non-wealthy	53.3	10
%1990 Asset wealthy	29.3	4
%1980 Bread-line poor	13.9	13
%1980 Non-poor, non-wealthy	62.4	11
%1980 Asset wealthy	23.8	4
%1970 Bread-line poor	19.2	14
Anomie % 2001	25.8	6
Anomie % 1991	24.7	6
Anomie % 1981	18.8	10
Anomie % 1971	18.5	7
%1945-1950-1951 Political apathy: Abstentions	18.6	11
%1955-1959-1964 Political apathy: Abstentions	19.6	12
%1966-1970-1974 (Feb) Political apathy: Abstentions	20.9	12
%1974 (Oct)-1979-1983 Political apathy: Abstentions	23.1	12
%1987-1992 Political apathy: Abstentions	19.8	14
%1997-2001-2005 Political apathy: Abstentions	31.4	14
Number that would have to move home if the population were to be equally distributed by age:		
Age 0-4	6,624 (in)	7
Age 5-7	3,191 (out)	10
Age 8-9	2,068 (in)	7
Age 10-14	6,487 (in)	4
Age 15	1,768 (out)	6
Age 16-17	3,070 (in)	5
Age 18-19	3,991 (in)	5
Age 20-24	27,302 (in)	5
Age 25-29	21,077 (in)	10
Age 30-44	20,746 (in)	10
Age 45-59	20,227 (out)	7
Age 60-64	10,611 (out)	8
Age 65-74	13,799 (out)	5
Age 75+	16,454 (out)	9
Total	157,415	
% of population that would have to move in 2006	7.2	5

South West TV Station Area Summary Sheet

Measure	Value	Rank (out of 14, 1 is highest)
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	159	12
Population 2006 (thous.)	1809	
Pop. % change 1981-2006	18.3	2
Aged under 5 (%) 2006	4.8	14
Of pensionable age or over (%) 2006	23.7	1
Average age 2006	42.3	1
SMR (UK=100) 2005** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	91.0	13
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005*** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	5.3	4
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	216	4
Housing completions 2006	5,516	
%2000 Bread-line poor	24.1	10
%2000 Non-poor, non-wealthy	45.1	12
%2000 Asset wealthy	30.8	4
%1990 Bread-line poor	17.9	11
%1990 Non-poor, non-wealthy	44.0	14
%1990 Asset wealthy	38.1	1
%1980 Bread-line poor	14.4	11
%1980 Non-poor, non-wealthy	53.4	14
%1980 Asset wealthy	32.2	1
%1970 Bread-line poor	20.7	11
Anomie % 2001	28.9	2
Anomie % 1991	27.3	2
Anomie % 1981	20.3	2
Anomie % 1971	19.9	3
%1945-1950-1951 Political apathy: Abstentions	20.0	6
%1955-1959-1964 Political apathy: Abstentions	20.8	9
%1966-1970-1974 (Feb) Political apathy: Abstentions	20.1	13
%1974 (Oct)-1979-1983 Political apathy: Abstentions	22.8	14
%1987-1992 Political apathy: Abstentions	20.0	13
%1997-2001-2005 Political apathy: Abstentions	31.6	13
Number that would have to move home if the population were to be equally distributed by age:		
Age 0-4	9,040 (in)	1
Age 5-7	2,946 (in)	1
Age 8-9	1,611 (in)	1
Age 10-14	3,613 (in)	2
Age 15	1,003 (in)	5
Age 16-17	1,579 (in)	6
Age 18-19	4,330 (in)	4
Age 20-24	22,246 (in)	2
Age 25-29	18,268 (in)	1
Age 30-44	26,366 (in)	1
Age 45-59	17,321 (out)	12
Age 60-64	14,555 (out)	14
Age 65-74	19,464 (out)	14
Age 75+	23,573 (out)	14
Total	165,915	
% of population that would have to move in 2006	9.2	2

South TV Station Area Summary Sheet

Measure	Value	Rank (out of 14, 1 is highest)
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	340	7
Population 2006 (thous.)	4835	
Pop. % change 1981-2006	15.3	4
Aged under 5 (%) 2006	5.5	8
Of pensionable age or over (%) 2006	19.9	6
Average age 2006	39.9	6
SMR (UK=100) 2005** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	89.5	14
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005*** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	4.1	13
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	249	2
Housing completions 2006	13,902	
%2000 Bread-line poor	20.8	14
%2000 Non-poor, non-wealthy	41.2	13
%2000 Asset wealthy	38.0	1
%1990 Bread-line poor	16.8	14
%1990 Non-poor, non-wealthy	48.8	12
%1990 Asset wealthy	34.4	3
%1980 Bread-line poor	13.5	14
%1980 Non-poor, non-wealthy	59.6	12
%1980 Asset wealthy	26.9	3
%1970 Bread-line poor	19.6	13
Anomie % 2001	27.1	4
Anomie % 1991	27.3	3
Anomie % 1981	20.2	3
Anomie % 1971	21.1	2
%1945-1950-1951 Political apathy: Abstentions	21.9	2
%1955-1959-1964 Political apathy: Abstentions	23.2	3
%1966-1970-1974 (Feb) Political apathy: Abstentions	23.4	8
%1974 (Oct)-1979-1983 Political apathy: Abstentions	25.5	9
%1987-1992 Political apathy: Abstentions	22.5	8
%1997-2001-2005 Political apathy: Abstentions	33.5	10
Number that would have to move home if the population were to be equally distributed by age:		
Age 0-4	15,875 (in)	6
Age 5-7	9,556 (in)	6
Age 8-9	6,209 (in)	5
Age 10-14	15,997 (in)	5
Age 15	4,247 (in)	3
Age 16-17	8,006 (in)	3
Age 18-19	11,765 (out)	9
Age 20-24	63,045 (in)	6
Age 25-29	44,764 (in)	9
Age 30-44	55,635 (in)	11
Age 45-59	44,516 (out)	5
Age 60-64	23,303 (out)	6
Age 65-74	38,292 (out)	4
Age 75+	51,001 (out)	12
Total	392,212	
% of population that would have to move in 2006	8.0	3

Yorkshire TV Station Area Summary Sheet

Measure	Value	Rank (out of 14, 1 is highest)
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	684	2
Population 2006 (thous.)	4322	
Pop. % change 1981-2006	3.3	11
Aged under 5 (%) 2006	5.8	3
Of pensionable age or over (%) 2006	18.2	13
Average age 2006	38.7	12
SMR (UK=100) 2005** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	105.2	4
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005*** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	6.4	1
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	152	12
Housing completions 2006	11,193	
%2000 Bread-line poor	29.6	3
%2000 Non-poor, non-wealthy	58.4	2
%2000 Asset wealthy	12.0	13
%1990 Bread-line poor	23.1	3
%1990 Non-poor, non-wealthy	60.9	2
%1990 Asset wealthy	15.9	12
%1980 Bread-line poor	17.9	3
%1980 Non-poor, non-wealthy	71.4	1
%1980 Asset wealthy	10.8	12
%1970 Bread-line poor	25.1	3
Anomie % 2001	24.8	11
Anomie % 1991	23.4	11
Anomie % 1981	18.9	7
Anomie % 1971	16.7	13
%1945-1950-1951 Political apathy: Abstentions	17.4	13
%1955-1959-1964 Political apathy: Abstentions	20.9	8
%1966-1970-1974 (Feb) Political apathy: Abstentions	24.3	6
%1974 (Oct)-1979-1983 Political apathy: Abstentions	27.4	4
%1987-1992 Political apathy: Abstentions	24.2	5
%1997-2001-2005 Political apathy: Abstentions	38.7	2
Number that would have to move home if the population were to be equally distributed by age:		
Age 0-4	18,036 (out)	12
Age 5-7	7,736 (in)	8
Age 8-9	4,959 (out)	9
Age 10-14	12,166 (out)	10
Age 15	3,259 (out)	9
Age 16-17	5,925 (out)	9
Age 18-19	12,025 (out)	13
Age 20-24	50,549 (out)	13
Age 25-29	30,773 (in)	12
Age 30-44	25,321 (in)	8
Age 45-59	42,345 (in)	3
Age 60-64	18,789 (in)	3
Age 65-74	23,171 (in)	3
Age 75+	22,285 (in)	2
Total	277,340	
% of population that would have to move in 2006	6.2	13

North East & Cumbria TV Station Area Summary Sheet

Measure	Value	Rank (out of 14, 1 is highest)
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	169	11
Population 2006 (thous.)	3263	
Pop. % change 1981-2006	-0.5	12
Aged under 5 (%) 2006	5.3	11
Of pensionable age or over (%) 2006	20.2	5
Average age 2006	40.2	4
SMR (UK=100) 2005** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	107.3	3
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005*** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	4.6	9
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	155	11
Housing completions 2006	8,741	
%2000 Bread-line poor	29.8	2
%2000 Non-poor, non-wealthy	58.4	3
%2000 Asset wealthy	11.8	14
%1990 Bread-line poor	24.7	2
%1990 Non-poor, non-wealthy	60.9	3
%1990 Asset wealthy	14.4	13
%1980 Bread-line poor	19.5	2
%1980 Non-poor, non-wealthy	69.8	3
%1980 Asset wealthy	10.7	13
%1970 Bread-line poor	25.5	2
Anomie % 2001	24.5	13
Anomie % 1991	23.8	9
Anomie % 1981	18.9	8
Anomie % 1971	17.3	11
%1945-1950-1951 Political apathy: Abstentions	18.2	12
%1955-1959-1964 Political apathy: Abstentions	20.8	10
%1966-1970-1974 (Feb) Political apathy: Abstentions	24.9	5
%1974 (Oct)-1979-1983 Political apathy: Abstentions	27.8	2
%1987-1992 Political apathy: Abstentions	24.4	4
%1997-2001-2005 Political apathy: Abstentions	37.9	3
Number that would have to move home if the population were to be equally distributed by age:		
Age 0-4	10,456 (in)	4
Age 5-7	4,720 (in)	2
Age 8-9	2,568 (in)	3
Age 10-14	6,261 (in)	7
Age 15	2,261 (out)	10
Age 16-17	3,359 (out)	8
Age 18-19	7,103 (out)	8
Age 20-24	29,904 (out)	11
Age 25-29	19,665 (in)	5
Age 30-44	26,376 (in)	5
Age 45-59	28,993 (out)	13
Age 60-64	12,398 (out)	7
Age 65-74	21,316 (out)	12
Age 75+	17,826 (out)	8
Total	193,206	
% of population that would have to move in 2006	5.8	14

North West TV Station Area Summary Sheet

Measure	Value	Rank (out of 14, 1 is highest)
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	593	3
Population 2006 (thous.)	6754	
Pop. % change 1981-2006	-1.2	13
Aged under 5 (%) 2006	5.8	5
Of pensionable age or over (%) 2006	18.8	11
Average age 2006	39.1	11
SMR (UK=100) 2005** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	109.8	2
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005*** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	5.8	3
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	156	10
Housing completions 2006	12,777	
%2000 Bread-line poor	28.9	4
%2000 Non-poor, non-wealthy	58.1	5
%2000 Asset wealthy	13.0	12
%1990 Bread-line poor	22.6	4
%1990 Non-poor, non-wealthy	59.5	4
%1990 Asset wealthy	17.9	11
%1980 Bread-line poor	17.7	4
%1980 Non-poor, non-wealthy	70.1	2
%1980 Asset wealthy	12.1	11
%1970 Bread-line poor	24.2	4
Anomie % 2001	25.1	9
Anomie % 1991	23.3	12
Anomie % 1981	19.0	5
Anomie % 1971	17.5	9
%1945-1950-1951 Political apathy: Abstentions	18.8	10
%1955-1959-1964 Political apathy: Abstentions	22.3	7
%1966-1970-1974 (Feb) Political apathy: Abstentions	25.2	3
%1974 (Oct)-1979-1983 Political apathy: Abstentions	26.1	6
%1987-1992 Political apathy: Abstentions	23.1	6
%1997-2001-2005 Political apathy: Abstentions	39.1	1
Number that would have to move home if the population were to be equally distributed by age:		
Age 0-4	25,013 (out)	11
Age 5-7	10,248 (in)	7
Age 8-9	7,369 (out)	12
Age 10-14	18,535 (out)	13
Age 15	5,780 (out)	14
Age 16-17	9,657 (out)	14
Age 18-19	13,874 (out)	12
Age 20-24	61,758 (out)	12
Age 25-29	48,715 (in)	7
Age 30-44	43,690 (in)	7
Age 45-59	58,618 (out)	6
Age 60-64	28,122 (in)	4
Age 65-74	38,497 (out)	6
Age 75+	43,122 (in)	5
Total	412,999	
% of population that would have to move in 2006	6.2	12

Scotland TV Station Area Summary Sheet

Measure	Value	Rank (out of 14, 1 is highest)
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	66	14
Population 2006 (thous.)	5117	
Pop. % change 1981-2006	-1.2	14
Aged under 5 (%) 2006	5.2	12
Of pensionable age or over (%) 2006	19.2	10
Average age 2006	39.6	9
SMR (UK=100) 2005** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	116.6	1
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005*** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	5.3	6
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	135	14
Housing completions 2006	20,058	
%2000 Bread-line poor	31.5	1
%2000 Non-poor, non-wealthy	53.8	7
%2000 Asset wealthy	14.7	11
%1990 Bread-line poor	26.8	1
%1990 Non-poor, non-wealthy	62.3	1
%1990 Asset wealthy	10.8	14
%1980 Bread-line poor	22.0	1
%1980 Non-poor, non-wealthy	68.3	5
%1980 Asset wealthy	9.7	14
%1970 Bread-line poor	27.3	1
Anomie % 2001	28.5	3
Anomie % 1991	24.5	7
Anomie % 1981	18.8	9
Anomie % 1971	18.5	6
%1945-1950-1951 Political apathy: Abstentions	23.1	1
%1955-1959-1964 Political apathy: Abstentions	23.0	4
%1966-1970-1974 (Feb) Political apathy: Abstentions	23.7	7
%1974 (Oct)-1979-1983 Political apathy: Abstentions	25.6	8
%1987-1992 Political apathy: Abstentions	25.3	2
%1997-2001-2005 Political apathy: Abstentions	36.7	6
Number that would have to move home if the population were to be equally distributed by age:		
Age 0-4	16,755 (in)	3
Age 5-7	8,896 (in)	3
Age 8-9	6,161 (in)	2
Age 10-14	16,521 (in)	3
Age 15	3,760 (in)	1
Age 16-17	7,439 (in)	2
Age 18-19	11,802 (in)	6
Age 20-24	45,547 (out)	10
Age 25-29	46,232 (in)	11
Age 30-44	40,041 (in)	12
Age 45-59	55,376 (out)	14
Age 60-64	18,703 (out)	5
Age 65-74	31,825 (out)	9
Age 75+	30,278 (in)	3
Total	339,337	
% of population that would have to move in 2006	6.6	9

Wales TV Station Area Summary Sheet

Measure	Value	Rank (out of 14, 1 is highest)
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	143	13
Population 2006 (thous.)	2965	
Pop. % change 1981-2006	5.4	9
Aged under 5 (%) 2006	5.4	10
Of pensionable age or over (%) 2006	20.7	4
Average age 2006	40.2	4
SMR (UK=100) 2005** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	103.4	5
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005*** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	4.5	10
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	157	9
Housing completions 2006	8,988	
%2000 Bread-line poor	27.0	7
%2000 Non-poor, non-wealthy	58.1	4
%2000 Asset wealthy	14.9	10
%1990 Bread-line poor	20.3	9
%1990 Non-poor, non-wealthy	57.8	5
%1990 Asset wealthy	21.8	10
%1980 Bread-line poor	17.2	6
%1980 Non-poor, non-wealthy	66.5	7
%1980 Asset wealthy	16.3	8
%1970 Bread-line poor	22.2	8
Anomie % 2001	24.8	12
Anomie % 1991	23.0	13
Anomie % 1981	18.0	13
Anomie % 1971	16.5	14
%1945-1950-1951 Political apathy: Abstentions	19.0	9
%1955-1959-1964 Political apathy: Abstentions	19.2	13
%1966-1970-1974 (Feb) Political apathy: Abstentions	21.2	11
%1974 (Oct)-1979-1983 Political apathy: Abstentions	22.9	13
%1987-1992 Political apathy: Abstentions	20.7	12
%1997-2001-2005 Political apathy: Abstentions	34.8	9
Number that would have to move home if the population were to be equally distributed by age:		
Age 0-4	9,249 (in)	5
Age 5-7	4,182 (out)	9
Age 8-9	2,971 (out)	11
Age 10-14	7,175 (out)	11
Age 15	2,184 (out)	11
Age 16-17	3,538 (out)	13
Age 18-19	6,818 (out)	11
Age 20-24	28,825 (in)	9
Age 25-29	19,517 (in)	4
Age 30-44	32,998 (in)	2
Age 45-59	21,830 (out)	9
Age 60-64	14,700 (out)	11
Age 65-74	19,353 (out)	11
Age 75+	19,358 (out)	10
Total	192,695	
% of population that would have to move in 2006	6.5	10

West Midlands TV Station Area Summary Sheet

Measure	Value	Rank (out of 14, 1 is highest)
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	389	5
Population 2006 (thous.)	5950	
Pop. % change 1981-2006	4.7	10
Aged under 5 (%) 2006	5.9	2
Of pensionable age or over (%) 2006	19.2	9
Average age 2006	39.3	10
SMR (UK=100) 2005** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	101.5	6
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005*** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	6.2	2
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	174	7
Housing completions 2006	15,180	
%2000 Bread-line poor	27.0	6
%2000 Non-poor, non-wealthy	51.9	8
%2000 Asset wealthy	21.1	7
%1990 Bread-line poor	20.6	8
%1990 Non-poor, non-wealthy	56.2	8
%1990 Asset wealthy	23.2	7
%1980 Bread-line poor	16.6	8
%1980 Non-poor, non-wealthy	68.2	6
%1980 Asset wealthy	15.2	9
%1970 Bread-line poor	21.1	10
Anomie % 2001	23.4	14
Anomie % 1991	22.4	14
Anomie % 1981	17.7	14
Anomie % 1971	17.0	12
%1945-1950-1951 Political apathy: Abstentions	20.3	5
%1955-1959-1964 Political apathy: Abstentions	22.9	5
%1966-1970-1974 (Feb) Political apathy: Abstentions	25.3	2
%1974 (Oct)-1979-1983 Political apathy: Abstentions	26.3	5
%1987-1992 Political apathy: Abstentions	22.8	7
%1997-2001-2005 Political apathy: Abstentions	36.5	7
Number that would have to move home if the population were to be equally distributed by age:		
Age 0-4	28,258 (out)	13
Age 5-7	10,375 (out)	13
Age 8-9	6,226 (out)	14
Age 10-14	15,342 (out)	12
Age 15	4,367 (out)	12
Age 16-17	7,265 (out)	11
Age 18-19	11,948 (out)	10
Age 20-24	53,096 (in)	7
Age 25-29	41,771 (in)	6
Age 30-44	38,150 (in)	6
Age 45-59	63,253 (in)	4
Age 60-64	31,670 (out)	9
Age 65-74	38,831 (out)	8
Age 75+	37,552 (out)	6
Total	388,105	
% of population that would have to move in 2006	6.4	11

East Midlands TV Station Area Summary Sheet

Measure	Value	Rank (out of 14, 1 is highest)
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	432	4
Population 2006 (thous.)	2258	
Pop. % change 1981-2006	9.7	7
Aged under 5 (%) 2006	5.6	6
Of pensionable age or over (%) 2006	18.3	12
Average age 2006	38.6	13
SMR (UK=100) 2005** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	100.0	8
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005*** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	5.3	5
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	165	8
Housing completions 2006	5,973	
%2000 Bread-line poor	26.1	8
%2000 Non-poor, non-wealthy	55.6	6
%2000 Asset wealthy	18.3	8
%1990 Bread-line poor	20.7	7
%1990 Non-poor, non-wealthy	56.3	7
%1990 Asset wealthy	23.1	8
%1980 Bread-line poor	16.4	9
%1980 Non-poor, non-wealthy	69.1	4
%1980 Asset wealthy	14.5	10
%1970 Bread-line poor	22.7	7
Anomie % 2001	25.5	7
Anomie % 1991	23.6	10
Anomie % 1981	18.6	11
Anomie % 1971	17.5	10
%1945-1950-1951 Political apathy: Abstentions	17.3	14
%1955-1959-1964 Political apathy: Abstentions	20.1	11
%1966-1970-1974 (Feb) Political apathy: Abstentions	23.0	9
%1974 (Oct)-1979-1983 Political apathy: Abstentions	25.5	10
%1987-1992 Political apathy: Abstentions	21.7	10
%1997-2001-2005 Political apathy: Abstentions	35.4	8
Number that would have to move home if the population were to be equally distributed by age:		
Age 0-4	8,072 (in)	9
Age 5-7	3,392 (in)	5
Age 8-9	2,030 (in)	6
Age 10-14	5,445 (in)	6
Age 15	1,321 (out)	7
Age 16-17	2,725 (in)	7
Age 18-19	7,238 (out)	14
Age 20-24	34,012 (out)	14
Age 25-29	15,271 (out)	13
Age 30-44	11,977 (in)	9
Age 45-59	21,869 (in)	2
Age 60-64	10,430 (in)	2
Age 65-74	11,355 (in)	2
Age 75+	10,371 (in)	4
Total	145,508	
% of population that would have to move in 2006	6.9	7

London TV Station Area Summary Sheet

Measure	Value	Rank (out of 14, 1 is highest)
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	1453	1
Population 2006 (thous.)	11517	
Pop. % change 1981-2006	9.6	8
Aged under 5 (%) 2006	6.6	1
Of pensionable age or over (%) 2006	15.4	14
Average age 2006	37.1	14
SMR (UK=100) 2005** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	93.7	11
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005*** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	4.6	8
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	306	1
Housing completions 2006	19,607	
%2000 Bread-line poor	28.6	5
%2000 Non-poor, non-wealthy	39.7	14
%2000 Asset wealthy	31.6	2
%1990 Bread-line poor	21.9	5
%1990 Non-poor, non-wealthy	52.1	11
%1990 Asset wealthy	26.0	6
%1980 Bread-line poor	17.7	5
%1980 Non-poor, non-wealthy	64.8	9
%1980 Asset wealthy	17.5	6
%1970 Bread-line poor	23.7	5
Anomie % 2001	29.8	1
Anomie % 1991	28.3	1
Anomie % 1981	21.2	1
Anomie % 1971	21.4	1
%1945-1950-1951 Political apathy: Abstentions	21.0	3
%1955-1959-1964 Political apathy: Abstentions	24.8	1
%1966-1970-1974 (Feb) Political apathy: Abstentions	27.3	1
%1974 (Oct)-1979-1983 Political apathy: Abstentions	29.4	1
%1987-1992 Political apathy: Abstentions	25.5	1
%1997-2001-2005 Political apathy: Abstentions	37.9	5
Number that would have to move home if the population were to be equally distributed by age:		
Age 0-4	58,318 (out)	14
Age 5-7	23,126 (out)	14
Age 8-9	15,592 (in)	8
Age 10-14	45,192 (in)	1
Age 15	11,762 (in)	2
Age 16-17	20,529 (in)	1
Age 18-19	22,095 (in)	1
Age 20-24	83,480 (in)	8
Age 25-29	158,672 (out)	14
Age 30-44	219,231 (out)	14
Age 45-59	138,567 (in)	1
Age 60-64	73,575 (in)	1
Age 65-74	107,104 (in)	1
Age 75+	107,507 (in)	1
Total	1,084,750	
% of population that would have to move in 2006	9.4	1

South East TV Station Area Summary Sheet

Measure	Value	Rank (out of 14, 1 is highest)
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	388	6
Population 2006 (thous.)	2068	
Pop. % change 1981-2006	12.4	5
Aged under 5 (%) 2006	5.5	7
Of pensionable age or over (%) 2006	21.2	3
Average age 2006	40.6	3
SMR (UK=100) 2005** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	95.6	9
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005*** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	4.1	14
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	218	3
Housing completions 2006	4,244	
%2000 Bread-line poor	22.3	12
%2000 Non-poor, non-wealthy	46.3	11
%2000 Asset wealthy	31.3	3
%1990 Bread-line poor	17.7	12
%1990 Non-poor, non-wealthy	47.8	13
%1990 Asset wealthy	34.5	2
%1980 Bread-line poor	14.0	12
%1980 Non-poor, non-wealthy	57.3	13
%1980 Asset wealthy	28.7	2
%1970 Bread-line poor	21.3	9
Anomie % 2001	25.4	8
Anomie % 1991	25.1	5
Anomie % 1981	19.7	4
Anomie % 1971	18.8	4
%1945-1950-1951 Political apathy: Abstentions	20.0	7
%1955-1959-1964 Political apathy: Abstentions	22.3	6
%1966-1970-1974 (Feb) Political apathy: Abstentions	22.5	10
%1974 (Oct)-1979-1983 Political apathy: Abstentions	25.9	7
%1987-1992 Political apathy: Abstentions	22.3	9
%1997-2001-2005 Political apathy: Abstentions	33.4	11
Number that would have to move home if the population were to be equally distributed by age:		
Age 0-4	5,835 (in)	8
Age 5-7	2,888 (out)	12
Age 8-9	1,891 (out)	13
Age 10-14	5,893 (out)	14
Age 15	1,208 (out)	8
Age 16-17	2,084 (out)	12
Age 18-19	3,665 (in)	2
Age 20-24	18,632 (in)	1
Age 25-29	14,503 (in)	3
Age 30-44	20,909 (in)	4
Age 45-59	13,650 (out)	10
Age 60-64	8,609 (out)	12
Age 65-74	12,953 (out)	10
Age 75+	21,084 (out)	13
Total	133,803	
% of population that would have to move in 2006	6.7	8

East Yorkshire & Lincolnshire TV Station Area Summary Sheet

Measure	Value	Rank (out of 14, 1 is highest)
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	172	10
Population 2006 (thous.)	1462	
Pop. % change 1981-2006	11.3	6
Aged under 5 (%) 2006	5.1	13
Of pensionable age or over (%) 2006	21.4	2
Average age 2006	40.9	2
SMR (UK=100) 2005** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	100.4	7
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005*** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	4.7	7
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	141	13
Housing completions 2006	5,620	
%2000 Bread-line poor	26.1	9
%2000 Non-poor, non-wealthy	58.8	1
%2000 Asset wealthy	15.1	9
%1990 Bread-line poor	20.8	6
%1990 Non-poor, non-wealthy	56.4	6
%1990 Asset wealthy	22.8	9
%1980 Bread-line poor	16.7	7
%1980 Non-poor, non-wealthy	66.2	8
%1980 Asset wealthy	17.1	7
%1970 Bread-line poor	22.9	6
Anomie % 2001	25.8	5
Anomie % 1991	24.4	8
Anomie % 1981	18.9	6
Anomie % 1971	18.3	8
%1945-1950-1951 Political apathy: Abstentions	20.7	4
%1955-1959-1964 Political apathy: Abstentions	23.4	2
%1966-1970-1974 (Feb) Political apathy: Abstentions	25.1	4
%1974 (Oct)-1979-1983 Political apathy: Abstentions	27.7	3
%1987-1992 Political apathy: Abstentions	24.5	3
%1997-2001-2005 Political apathy: Abstentions	37.9	4
Number that would have to move home if the population were to be equally distributed by age:		
Age 0-4	6,054 (in)	2
Age 5-7	1,609 (in)	4
Age 8-9	1,214 (in)	4
Age 10-14	2,501 (out)	9
Age 15	953 (out)	13
Age 16-17	1,460 (out)	10
Age 18-19	3,160 (in)	7
Age 20-24	14,455 (in)	4
Age 25-29	13,569 (in)	2
Age 30-44	13,180 (in)	3
Age 45-59	13,736 (out)	11
Age 60-64	10,052 (out)	13
Age 65-74	14,148 (out)	13
Age 75+	9,528 (out)	11
Total	105,620	
% of population that would have to move in 2006	7.3	4

Radio Cumbria Summary Sheet

Measure	Value	Rank (out of 45, 1 is highest)
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	73	42
Population 2006 (thous.)	496	
Pop. % change 1981-2006	3.1	34
Aged under 5 (%) 2006	4.9	41
Of pensionable age or over (%) 2006	22.4	7
Average age 2006	41.9	4
SMR (UK=100) 2005 ** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	99.1	21
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005*** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	4.4	31
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	163	27
Housing completions 2006	1,148	
%2000 Bread-line poor	25.1	20
%2000 Non-poor, non-wealthy	54.8	19
%2000 Asset wealthy	20.1	25
%1990 Bread-line poor	19.5	19
%1990 Non-poor, non-wealthy	53.0	28
%1990 Asset wealthy	27.5	19
%1980 Bread-line poor	15.9	18
%1980 Non-poor, non-wealthy	65.5	25
%1980 Asset wealthy	18.6	20
%1970 Bread-line poor	22.3	18
Anomie % 2001	25.1	28
Anomie % 1991	24.6	21
Anomie % 1981	19.0	18
Anomie % 1971	16.5	40
%1945-1950-1951 Political apathy: Abstentions	16.1	45
%1955-1959-1964 Political apathy: Abstentions	18.6	41
%1966-1970-1974 (Feb) Political apathy: Abstentions	22.3	24
%1974 (Oct)-1979-1983 Political apathy: Abstentions	23.7	36
%1987-1992 Political apathy: Abstentions	20.5	34
%1997-2001-2005 Political apathy: Abstentions	33.0	31
Number that would have to move home if the population were to be equally distributed by age:		
Age 0-4	2,223 (in)	5
Age 5-7	770 (in)	3
Age 8-9	324 (in)	7
Age 10-14	635 (out)	22
Age 15	211 (out)	28
Age 16-17	294 (out)	20
Age 18-19	741 (in)	3
Age 20-24	4,859 (in)	3
Age 25-29	4,365 (in)	4
Age 30-44	3,940 (in)	10
Age 45-59	5,912 (out)	45
Age 60-64	2,877 (out)	39
Age 65-74	4,497 (out)	41
Age 75+	3,370 (out)	35
Total	35,018	
% of population that would have to move in 2006	7.1	18

Radio Newcastle Summary Sheet

Measure	Value	Rank (out of 45, 1 is highest)
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	257	26
Population 2006 (thous.)	1694	
Pop. % change 1981-2006	-3.2	43
Aged under 5 (%) 2006	5.2	33
Of pensionable age or over (%) 2006	19.8	21
Average age 2006	40.0	20
SMR (UK=100) 2005 ** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	110.0	7
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005*** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	4.4	32
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	147	36
Housing completions 2006	4,447	
%2000 Bread-line poor	32.4	2
%2000 Non-poor, non-wealthy	59.3	7
%2000 Asset wealthy	8.3	44
%1990 Bread-line poor	27.2	2
%1990 Non-poor, non-wealthy	63.9	2
%1990 Asset wealthy	8.9	44
%1980 Bread-line poor	21.2	3
%1980 Non-poor, non-wealthy	71.8	3
%1980 Asset wealthy	7.0	44
%1970 Bread-line poor	27.4	2
Anomie % 2001	24.6	32
Anomie % 1991	23.9	25
Anomie % 1981	19.2	14
Anomie % 1971	17.0	37
%1945-1950-1951 Political apathy: Abstentions	18.2	34
%1955-1959-1964 Political apathy: Abstentions	20.9	25
%1966-1970-1974 (Feb) Political apathy: Abstentions	25.3	8
%1974 (Oct)-1979-1983 Political apathy: Abstentions	28.1	7
%1987-1992 Political apathy: Abstentions	25.8	5
%1997-2001-2005 Political apathy: Abstentions	40.0	5
Number that would have to move home if the population were to be equally distributed by age:		
Age 0-4	5,603 (in)	13
Age 5-7	2,690 (in)	4
Age 8-9	1,454 (in)	5
Age 10-14	3,583 (in)	7
Age 15	1,042 (out)	21
Age 16-17	1,550 (in)	12
Age 18-19	4,534 (out)	38
Age 20-24	18,660 (out)	37
Age 25-29	9,328 (in)	30
Age 30-44	12,699 (in)	12
Age 45-59	14,950 (out)	31
Age 60-64	5,878 (out)	16
Age 65-74	10,717 (out)	29
Age 75+	9,052 (out)	26
Total	101,740	
% of population that would have to move in 2006	6.0	32

BBC Tees Summary Sheet

Measure	Value	Rank (out of 45, 1 is highest)
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	276	25
Population 2006 (thous.)	915	
Pop. % change 1981-2006	-1.8	42
Aged under 5 (%) 2006	5.7	13
Of pensionable age or over (%) 2006	19.1	27
Average age 2006	39.5	28
SMR (UK=100) 2005 ** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	111.6	5
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005*** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	4.9	20
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	135	41
Housing completions 2006	2,964	
%2000 Bread-line poor	30.0	9
%2000 Non-poor, non-wealthy	60.9	5
%2000 Asset wealthy	9.1	43
%1990 Bread-line poor	24.0	9
%1990 Non-poor, non-wealthy	62.5	6
%1990 Asset wealthy	13.5	41
%1980 Bread-line poor	19.1	9
%1980 Non-poor, non-wealthy	70.7	10
%1980 Asset wealthy	10.2	38
%1970 Bread-line poor	24.2	12
Anomie % 2001	23.6	37
Anomie % 1991	22.4	38
Anomie % 1981	17.8	38
Anomie % 1971	17.7	27
%1945-1950-1951 Political apathy: Abstentions	18.2	33
%1955-1959-1964 Political apathy: Abstentions	20.6	27
%1966-1970-1974 (Feb) Political apathy: Abstentions	24.8	11
%1974 (Oct)-1979-1983 Political apathy: Abstentions	28.2	6
%1987-1992 Political apathy: Abstentions	23.1	14
%1997-2001-2005 Political apathy: Abstentions	36.5	15
Number that would have to move home if the population were to be equally distributed by age:		
Age 0-4	2,059 (in)	30
Age 5-7	1,074 (out)	27
Age 8-9	635 (out)	35
Age 10-14	1,990 (out)	41
Age 15	856 (out)	44
Age 16-17	1,293 (out)	43
Age 18-19	1,340 (out)	22
Age 20-24	5,098 (in)	21
Age 25-29	4,732 (in)	20
Age 30-44	8,081 (in)	13
Age 45-59	6,628 (out)	32
Age 60-64	3,076 (out)	20
Age 65-74	4,779 (out)	25
Age 75+	3,570 (in)	16
Total	45,210	
% of population that would have to move in 2006	4.8	44

Radio Lancashire Summary Sheet

Measure	Value	Rank (out of 45, 1 is highest)
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	491	11
Population 2006 (thous.)	1340	
Pop. % change 1981-2006	4.8	30
Aged under 5 (%) 2006	5.7	16
Of pensionable age or over (%) 2006	19.5	23
Average age 2006	39.5	25
SMR (UK=100) 2005 ** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	109.3	9
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005*** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	6.5	4
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	141	38
Housing completions 2006	1,605	
%2000 Bread-line poor	25.7	18
%2000 Non-poor, non-wealthy	61.8	1
%2000 Asset wealthy	12.5	36
%1990 Bread-line poor	19.2	20
%1990 Non-poor, non-wealthy	60.6	12
%1990 Asset wealthy	20.2	30
%1980 Bread-line poor	15.0	27
%1980 Non-poor, non-wealthy	68.3	21
%1980 Asset wealthy	16.6	24
%1970 Bread-line poor	22.8	16
Anomie % 2001	25.6	21
Anomie % 1991	23.3	32
Anomie % 1981	19.0	17
Anomie % 1971	18.1	21
%1945-1950-1951 Political apathy: Abstentions	17.0	41
%1955-1959-1964 Political apathy: Abstentions	20.0	33
%1966-1970-1974 (Feb) Political apathy: Abstentions	22.3	23
%1974 (Oct)-1979-1983 Political apathy: Abstentions	24.2	29
%1987-1992 Political apathy: Abstentions	21.6	25
%1997-2001-2005 Political apathy: Abstentions	36.1	17
Number that would have to move home if the population were to be equally distributed by age:		
Age 0-4	6,760 (in)	29
Age 5-7	2,508 (out)	31
Age 8-9	1,712 (out)	37
Age 10-14	4,304 (out)	39
Age 15	1,350 (out)	43
Age 16-17	1,848 (out)	38
Age 18-19	3,190 (out)	31
Age 20-24	12,033 (in)	27
Age 25-29	8,437 (in)	15
Age 30-44	9,838 (in)	18
Age 45-59	11,160 (out)	17
Age 60-64	5,560 (out)	23
Age 65-74	8,489 (out)	23
Age 75+	8,878 (out)	22
Total	86,066	
% of population that would have to move in 2006	6.2	27

Radio Merseyside Summary Sheet

Measure	Value	Rank (out of 45, 1 is highest)
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	1107	3
Population 2006 (thous.)	1979	
Pop. % change 1981-2006	-6.8	44
Aged under 5 (%) 2006	5.5	21
Of pensionable age or over (%) 2006	19.4	24
Average age 2006	39.4	29
SMR (UK=100) 2005 ** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	111.6	4
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005*** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	6.6	3
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	156	31
Housing completions 2006	4,227	
%2000 Bread-line poor	31.6	5
%2000 Non-poor, non-wealthy	55.9	13
%2000 Asset wealthy	12.5	35
%1990 Bread-line poor	24.7	5
%1990 Non-poor, non-wealthy	59.0	14
%1990 Asset wealthy	16.3	34
%1980 Bread-line poor	19.8	6
%1980 Non-poor, non-wealthy	69.9	12
%1980 Asset wealthy	10.3	36
%1970 Bread-line poor	25.0	9
Anomie % 2001	24.4	33
Anomie % 1991	23.2	33
Anomie % 1981	19.0	16
Anomie % 1971	17.1	35
%1945-1950-1951 Political apathy: Abstentions	21.6	11
%1955-1959-1964 Political apathy: Abstentions	24.9	4
%1966-1970-1974 (Feb) Political apathy: Abstentions	27.5	3
%1974 (Oct)-1979-1983 Political apathy: Abstentions	27.5	8
%1987-1992 Political apathy: Abstentions	23.7	13
%1997-2001-2005 Political apathy: Abstentions	40.0	6
Number that would have to move home if the population were to be equally distributed by age:		
Age 0-4	6,541 (in)	26
Age 5-7	3,127 (in)	20
Age 8-9	2,203 (out)	32
Age 10-14	5,964 (out)	32
Age 15	1,703 (out)	39
Age 16-17	3,563 (out)	44
Age 18-19	4,066 (out)	33
Age 20-24	16,477 (out)	32
Age 25-29	12,702 (in)	24
Age 30-44	15,712 (in)	15
Age 45-59	14,053 (out)	23
Age 60-64	7,244 (in)	13
Age 65-74	11,623 (out)	27
Age 75+	14,465 (in)	17
Total	119,443	
% of population that would have to move in 2006	6.1	30

Radio Manchester Summary Sheet

Measure	Value	Rank (out of 45, 1 is highest)
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	1075	4
Population 2006 (thous.)	2924	
Pop. % change 1981-2006	-1.3	40
Aged under 5 (%) 2006	6.1	7
Of pensionable age or over (%) 2006	17.6	37
Average age 2006	38.2	41
SMR (UK=100) 2005 ** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	111.5	6
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005*** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	5.2	16
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	159	29
Housing completions 2006	5,645	
%2000 Bread-line poor	29.6	10
%2000 Non-poor, non-wealthy	58.2	11
%2000 Asset wealthy	12.2	37
%1990 Bread-line poor	23.5	11
%1990 Non-poor, non-wealthy	60.4	13
%1990 Asset wealthy	16.1	35
%1980 Bread-line poor	18.1	13
%1980 Non-poor, non-wealthy	71.7	6
%1980 Asset wealthy	10.2	37
%1970 Bread-line poor	24.7	10
Anomie % 2001	25.3	26
Anomie % 1991	23.4	31
Anomie % 1981	18.9	21
Anomie % 1971	17.7	24
%1945-1950-1951 Political apathy: Abstentions	18.0	35
%1955-1959-1964 Political apathy: Abstentions	21.8	15
%1966-1970-1974 (Feb) Political apathy: Abstentions	25.0	10
%1974 (Oct)-1979-1983 Political apathy: Abstentions	26.2	12
%1987-1992 Political apathy: Abstentions	24.0	11
%1997-2001-2005 Political apathy: Abstentions	41.0	2
Number that would have to move home if the population were to be equally distributed by age:		
Age 0-4	9,601 (out)	39
Age 5-7	4,083 (out)	30
Age 8-9	3,261 (out)	38
Age 10-14	7,588 (out)	30
Age 15	2,581 (out)	40
Age 16-17	3,946 (out)	36
Age 18-19	5,946 (out)	28
Age 20-24	29,129 (out)	35
Age 25-29	23,566 (out)	38
Age 30-44	15,265 (out)	35
Age 45-59	29,059 (in)	5
Age 60-64	12,607 (in)	9
Age 65-74	14,983 (in)	9
Age 75+	16,761 (in)	7
Total	178,377	
% of population that would have to move in 2006	6.3	26

Radio Leeds Summary Sheet

Measure	Value	Rank (out of 45, 1 is highest)
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	1065	5
Population 2006 (thous.)	2161	
Pop. % change 1981-2006	4.6	31
Aged under 5 (%) 2006	6.2	5
Of pensionable age or over (%) 2006	17.1	41
Average age 2006	37.7	43
SMR (UK=100) 2005 ** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	104.4	14
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005*** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	7.2	2
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	154	32
Housing completions 2006	5,959	
%2000 Bread-line poor	30.8	6
%2000 Non-poor, non-wealthy	58.5	10
%2000 Asset wealthy	10.7	38
%1990 Bread-line poor	23.4	12
%1990 Non-poor, non-wealthy	61.5	11
%1990 Asset wealthy	15.2	36
%1980 Bread-line poor	17.4	15
%1980 Non-poor, non-wealthy	72.5	1
%1980 Asset wealthy	10.1	40
%1970 Bread-line poor	25.1	8
Anomie % 2001	25.7	19
Anomie % 1991	24.0	24
Anomie % 1981	19.4	10
Anomie % 1971	17.5	29
%1945-1950-1951 Political apathy: Abstentions	17.1	40
%1955-1959-1964 Political apathy: Abstentions	20.5	29
%1966-1970-1974 (Feb) Political apathy: Abstentions	23.7	15
%1974 (Oct)-1979-1983 Political apathy: Abstentions	27.3	9
%1987-1992 Political apathy: Abstentions	24.1	10
%1997-2001-2005 Political apathy: Abstentions	38.1	9
Number that would have to move home if the population were to be equally distributed by age:		
Age 0-4	10,939 (out)	41
Age 5-7	4,544 (out)	36
Age 8-9	2,964 (out)	33
Age 10-14	6,643 (out)	33
Age 15	1,752 (out)	35
Age 16-17	2,942 (out)	34
Age 18-19	5,804 (out)	41
Age 20-24	27,574 (out)	44
Age 25-29	15,338 (out)	40
Age 30-44	12,296 (in)	28
Age 45-59	22,943 (in)	4
Age 60-64	9,986 (in)	3
Age 65-74	12,502 (in)	6
Age 75+	12,868 (in)	9
Total	149,095	
% of population that would have to move in 2006	6.9	20

Radio Sheffield Summary Sheet

Measure	Value	Rank (out of 45, 1 is highest)
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	788	7
Population 2006 (thous.)	1492	
Pop. % change 1981-2006	-1.4	41
Aged under 5 (%) 2006	5.5	20
Of pensionable age or over (%) 2006	19.2	26
Average age 2006	39.5	27
SMR (UK=100) 2005 ** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	109.0	10
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005*** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	5.7	8
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	142	37
Housing completions 2006	2,298	
%2000 Bread-line poor	30.3	8
%2000 Non-poor, non-wealthy	59.5	6
%2000 Asset wealthy	10.3	41
%1990 Bread-line poor	24.3	7
%1990 Non-poor, non-wealthy	62.0	7
%1990 Asset wealthy	13.7	38
%1980 Bread-line poor	19.4	8
%1980 Non-poor, non-wealthy	71.7	4
%1980 Asset wealthy	8.9	43
%1970 Bread-line poor	26.0	5
Anomie % 2001	23.7	36
Anomie % 1991	22.6	36
Anomie % 1981	18.3	30
Anomie % 1971	15.9	42
%1945-1950-1951 Political apathy: Abstentions	17.7	37
%1955-1959-1964 Political apathy: Abstentions	21.8	14
%1966-1970-1974 (Feb) Political apathy: Abstentions	25.7	6
%1974 (Oct)-1979-1983 Political apathy: Abstentions	28.4	4
%1987-1992 Political apathy: Abstentions	26.1	4
%1997-2001-2005 Political apathy: Abstentions	41.2	1
Number that would have to move home if the population were to be equally distributed by age:		
Age 0-4	4,960 (in)	25
Age 5-7	2,180 (in)	21
Age 8-9	1,479 (in)	21
Age 10-14	3,904 (out)	26
Age 15	984 (out)	22
Age 16-17	1,527 (in)	16
Age 18-19	4,347 (out)	36
Age 20-24	15,510 (out)	33
Age 25-29	9,818 (in)	27
Age 30-44	8,479 (in)	25
Age 45-59	13,263 (out)	13
Age 60-64	5,887 (out)	22
Age 65-74	7,504 (out)	22
Age 75+	7,182 (out)	19
Total	87,023	
% of population that would have to move in 2006	5.5	39

Radio York Summary Sheet

Measure	Value	Rank (out of 45, 1 is highest)
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	105	40
Population 2006 (thous.)	733	
Pop. % change 1981-2006	15.7	15
Aged under 5 (%) 2006	4.9	42
Of pensionable age or over (%) 2006	21.5	12
Average age 2006	41.2	9
SMR (UK=100) 2005 ** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	88.7	43
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005*** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	5.3	12
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	214	9
Housing completions 2006	1,973	
%2000 Bread-line poor	21.7	37
%2000 Non-poor, non-wealthy	51.7	27
%2000 Asset wealthy	26.7	17
%1990 Bread-line poor	17.9	33
%1990 Non-poor, non-wealthy	50.4	34
%1990 Asset wealthy	31.7	12
%1980 Bread-line poor	13.8	36
%1980 Non-poor, non-wealthy	61.3	33
%1980 Asset wealthy	24.9	10
%1970 Bread-line poor	21.5	21
Anomie % 2001	28.0	9
Anomie % 1991	27.8	5
Anomie % 1981	20.4	4
Anomie % 1971	19.2	12
%1945-1950-1951 Political apathy: Abstentions	19.8	24
%1955-1959-1964 Political apathy: Abstentions	21.4	19
%1966-1970-1974 (Feb) Political apathy: Abstentions	22.6	19
%1974 (Oct)-1979-1983 Political apathy: Abstentions	25.9	14
%1987-1992 Political apathy: Abstentions	21.2	30
%1997-2001-2005 Political apathy: Abstentions	32.3	38
Number that would have to move home if the population were to be equally distributed by age:		
Age 0-4	2,934 (in)	2
Age 5-7	1,090 (in)	2
Age 8-9	671 (in)	2
Age 10-14	1,280 (in)	8
Age 15	540 (out)	23
Age 16-17	1,461 (out)	42
Age 18-19	2,056 (out)	26
Age 20-24	7,982 (in)	24
Age 25-29	6,160 (in)	11
Age 30-44	6,274 (in)	9
Age 45-59	6,014 (out)	35
Age 60-64	3,171 (out)	33
Age 65-74	4,952 (out)	35
Age 75+	4,877 (out)	36
Total	49,462	
% of population that would have to move in 2006	7.7	12

Radio Humberside Summary Sheet

Measure	Value	Rank (out of 45, 1 is highest)
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	257	26
Population 2006 (thous.)	905	
Pop. % change 1981-2006	5.5	29
Aged under 5 (%) 2006	5.3	29
Of pensionable age or over (%) 2006	20.1	18
Average age 2006	40.1	19
SMR (UK=100) 2005 ** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	103.8	17
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005*** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	4.9	22
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	134	42
Housing completions 2006	2,790	
%2000 Bread-line poor	27.9	14
%2000 Non-poor, non-wealthy	61.7	4
%2000 Asset wealthy	10.3	40
%1990 Bread-line poor	22.2	13
%1990 Non-poor, non-wealthy	58.6	16
%1990 Asset wealthy	19.1	31
%1980 Bread-line poor	17.8	14
%1980 Non-poor, non-wealthy	69.9	13
%1980 Asset wealthy	12.3	33
%1970 Bread-line poor	24.0	13
Anomie % 2001	25.4	24
Anomie % 1991	23.5	29
Anomie % 1981	18.8	23
Anomie % 1971	17.4	31
%1945-1950-1951 Political apathy: Abstentions	20.5	20
%1955-1959-1964 Political apathy: Abstentions	24.1	6
%1966-1970-1974 (Feb) Political apathy: Abstentions	26.5	5
%1974 (Oct)-1979-1983 Political apathy: Abstentions	28.8	3
%1987-1992 Political apathy: Abstentions	25.5	6
%1997-2001-2005 Political apathy: Abstentions	39.8	7
Number that would have to move home if the population were to be equally distributed by age:		
Age 0-4	3,259 (in)	17
Age 5-7	992 (in)	18
Age 8-9	690 (in)	24
Age 10-14	1,697 (out)	31
Age 15	697 (out)	42
Age 16-17	1,130 (out)	35
Age 18-19	2,024 (out)	23
Age 20-24	8,177 (in)	23
Age 25-29	8,069 (in)	16
Age 30-44	6,372 (in)	17
Age 45-59	8,659 (out)	30
Age 60-64	5,213 (out)	25
Age 65-74	6,810 (out)	30
Age 75+	5,011 (out)	24
Total	58,799	
% of population that would have to move in 2006	6.2	28

Radio Lincolnshire Summary Sheet

Measure	Value	Rank (out of 45, 1 is highest)
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	116	39
Population 2006 (thous.)	687	
Pop. % change 1981-2006	24.1	3
Aged under 5 (%) 2006	4.8	44
Of pensionable age or over (%) 2006	23.0	5
Average age 2006	41.9	5
SMR (UK=100) 2005 ** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	94.4	30
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005*** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	4.6	26
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	158	30
Housing completions 2006	3,718	
%2000 Bread-line poor	22.5	31
%2000 Non-poor, non-wealthy	55.3	14
%2000 Asset wealthy	22.2	21
%1990 Bread-line poor	18.0	31
%1990 Non-poor, non-wealthy	53.0	27
%1990 Asset wealthy	29.0	17
%1980 Bread-line poor	14.7	29
%1980 Non-poor, non-wealthy	61.1	35
%1980 Asset wealthy	24.3	12
%1970 Bread-line poor	20.7	27
Anomie % 2001	25.6	22
Anomie % 1991	25.6	14
Anomie % 1981	18.9	19
Anomie % 1971	19.7	10
%1945-1950-1951 Political apathy: Abstentions	21.2	12
%1955-1959-1964 Political apathy: Abstentions	21.8	13
%1966-1970-1974 (Feb) Political apathy: Abstentions	22.4	21
%1974 (Oct)-1979-1983 Political apathy: Abstentions	25.6	15
%1987-1992 Political apathy: Abstentions	22.5	17
%1997-2001-2005 Political apathy: Abstentions	34.7	22
Number that would have to move home if the population were to be equally distributed by age:		
Age 0-4	3,122 (in)	3
Age 5-7	745 (in)	13
Age 8-9	570 (in)	10
Age 10-14	1,234 (out)	21
Age 15	354 (out)	26
Age 16-17	483 (out)	28
Age 18-19	1,370 (in)	16
Age 20-24	7,708 (in)	11
Age 25-29	6,777 (in)	2
Age 30-44	7,249 (in)	7
Age 45-59	6,564 (out)	36
Age 60-64	5,532 (out)	44
Age 65-74	7,686 (out)	43
Age 75+	5,155 (out)	38
Total	54,549	
% of population that would have to move in 2006	7.9	9

Radio Nottingham Summary Sheet

Measure	Value	Rank (out of 45, 1 is highest)
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	487	12
Population 2006 (thous.)	1129	
Pop. % change 1981-2006	6.0	28
Aged under 5 (%) 2006	5.4	28
Of pensionable age or over (%) 2006	18.5	31
Average age 2006	38.9	32
SMR (UK=100) 2005 ** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	104.3	15
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005*** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	5.0	17
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	148	34
Housing completions 2006	3,844	
%2000 Bread-line poor	27.5	16
%2000 Non-poor, non-wealthy	53.8	21
%2000 Asset wealthy	18.7	28
%1990 Bread-line poor	21.5	16
%1990 Non-poor, non-wealthy	56.9	23
%1990 Asset wealthy	21.6	29
%1980 Bread-line poor	16.9	17
%1980 Non-poor, non-wealthy	69.1	18
%1980 Asset wealthy	14.0	28
%1970 Bread-line poor	23.7	15
Anomie % 2001	26.5	15
Anomie % 1991	23.6	27
Anomie % 1981	18.7	28
Anomie % 1971	17.0	38
%1945-1950-1951 Political apathy: Abstentions	17.4	39
%1955-1959-1964 Political apathy: Abstentions	20.4	30
%1966-1970-1974 (Feb) Political apathy: Abstentions	23.7	13
%1974 (Oct)-1979-1983 Political apathy: Abstentions	26.0	13
%1987-1992 Political apathy: Abstentions	21.7	23
%1997-2001-2005 Political apathy: Abstentions	37.2	11
Number that would have to move home if the population were to be equally distributed by age:		
Age 0-4	3,588 (in)	19
Age 5-7	1,824 (in)	7
Age 8-9	1,074 (in)	8
Age 10-14	3,164 (in)	12
Age 15	725 (out)	20
Age 16-17	1,368 (in)	17
Age 18-19	3,511 (out)	43
Age 20-24	18,442 (out)	45
Age 25-29	8,197 (out)	36
Age 30-44	6,133 (in)	30
Age 45-59	12,490 (in)	6
Age 60-64	5,831 (in)	15
Age 65-74	6,017 (in)	13
Age 75+	4,700 (in)	15
Total	77,066	
% of population that would have to move in 2006	7.3	14

Radio Leicester Summary Sheet

Measure	Value	Rank (out of 45, 1 is highest)
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	380	21
Population 2006 (thous.)	964	
Pop. % change 1981-2006	12.1	20
Aged under 5 (%) 2006	5.9	9
Of pensionable age or over (%) 2006	17.9	36
Average age 2006	38.6	35
SMR (UK=100) 2005 ** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	100.5	20
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005*** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	5.3	11
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	176	23
Housing completions 2006	1,790	
%2000 Bread-line poor	23.4	26
%2000 Non-poor, non-wealthy	55.2	15
%2000 Asset wealthy	21.3	23
%1990 Bread-line poor	18.6	22
%1990 Non-poor, non-wealthy	56.5	24
%1990 Asset wealthy	24.9	22
%1980 Bread-line poor	15.1	25
%1980 Non-poor, non-wealthy	69.2	17
%1980 Asset wealthy	15.7	26
%1970 Bread-line poor	20.5	29
Anomie % 2001	23.4	39
Anomie % 1991	22.5	37
Anomie % 1981	18.0	36
Anomie % 1971	17.6	28
%1945-1950-1951 Political apathy: Abstentions	16.6	43
%1955-1959-1964 Political apathy: Abstentions	19.4	36
%1966-1970-1974 (Feb) Political apathy: Abstentions	21.6	31
%1974 (Oct)-1979-1983 Political apathy: Abstentions	23.7	33
%1987-1992 Political apathy: Abstentions	20.3	37
%1997-2001-2005 Political apathy: Abstentions	33.7	26
Number that would have to move home if the population were to be equally distributed by age:		
Age 0-4	4,208 (out)	36
Age 5-7	1,488 (out)	28
Age 8-9	757 (in)	25
Age 10-14	2,250 (out)	24
Age 15	567 (out)	30
Age 16-17	1,260 (out)	32
Age 18-19	3,581 (out)	45
Age 20-24	14,873 (out)	40
Age 25-29	7,368 (in)	31
Age 30-44	6,462 (in)	27
Age 45-59	9,615 (out)	14
Age 60-64	4,673 (in)	11
Age 65-74	5,958 (in)	11
Age 75+	5,212 (in)	11
Total	68,273	
% of population that would have to move in 2006	6.8	22

Radio Derby Summary Sheet

Measure	Value	Rank (out of 45, 1 is highest)
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	395	20
Population 2006 (thous.)	626	
Pop. % change 1981-2006	10.5	24
Aged under 5 (%) 2006	5.6	18
Of pensionable age or over (%) 2006	19.2	25
Average age 2006	39.8	22
SMR (UK=100) 2005 ** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	96.4	25
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005*** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	4.0	37
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	163	27
Housing completions 2006	1,924	
%2000 Bread-line poor	24.2	24
%2000 Non-poor, non-wealthy	56.5	12
%2000 Asset wealthy	19.3	27
%1990 Bread-line poor	19.0	21
%1990 Non-poor, non-wealthy	54.3	26
%1990 Asset wealthy	26.8	20
%1980 Bread-line poor	15.5	21
%1980 Non-poor, non-wealthy	67.4	22
%1980 Asset wealthy	17.1	23
%1970 Bread-line poor	22.2	19
Anomie % 2001	22.6	43
Anomie % 1991	22.1	41
Anomie % 1981	18.0	37
Anomie % 1971	15.8	43
%1945-1950-1951 Political apathy: Abstentions	16.7	42
%1955-1959-1964 Political apathy: Abstentions	19.0	39
%1966-1970-1974 (Feb) Political apathy: Abstentions	22.2	27
%1974 (Oct)-1979-1983 Political apathy: Abstentions	23.7	35
%1987-1992 Political apathy: Abstentions	19.4	44
%1997-2001-2005 Political apathy: Abstentions	32.8	32
Number that would have to move home if the population were to be equally distributed by age:		
Age 0-4	2,343 (in)	28
Age 5-7	868 (out)	29
Age 8-9	571 (out)	34
Age 10-14	1,422 (out)	34
Age 15	378 (out)	29
Age 16-17	782 (out)	23
Age 18-19	1,274 (in)	12
Age 20-24	6,750 (in)	19
Age 25-29	4,622 (in)	19
Age 30-44	3,344 (out)	36
Age 45-59	7,108 (out)	19
Age 60-64	3,404 (out)	29
Age 65-74	2,927 (out)	19
Age 75+	2,946 (out)	23
Total	38,738	
% of population that would have to move in 2006	4.7	45

Radio Stoke Summary Sheet

Measure	Value	Rank (out of 45, 1 is highest)
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	358	23
Population 2006 (thous.)	898	
Pop. % change 1981-2006	4.3	32
Aged under 5 (%) 2006	5.5	23
Of pensionable age or over (%) 2006	20.0	19
Average age 2006	40.4	16
SMR (UK=100) 2005 ** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	102.9	18
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005*** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	6.2	5
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	151	33
Housing completions 2006	2,237	
%2000 Bread-line poor	24.7	21
%2000 Non-poor, non-wealthy	58.7	9
%2000 Asset wealthy	16.5	32
%1990 Bread-line poor	18.5	24
%1990 Non-poor, non-wealthy	57.5	19
%1990 Asset wealthy	24.0	25
%1980 Bread-line poor	15.3	23
%1980 Non-poor, non-wealthy	71.1	9
%1980 Asset wealthy	13.6	31
%1970 Bread-line poor	21.2	23
Anomie % 2001	22.4	45
Anomie % 1991	21.0	45
Anomie % 1981	16.9	44
Anomie % 1971	15.5	45
%1945-1950-1951 Political apathy: Abstentions	17.8	36
%1955-1959-1964 Political apathy: Abstentions	21.0	22
%1966-1970-1974 (Feb) Political apathy: Abstentions	27.0	4
%1974 (Oct)-1979-1983 Political apathy: Abstentions	25.5	19
%1987-1992 Political apathy: Abstentions	21.9	21
%1997-2001-2005 Political apathy: Abstentions	37.1	12
Number that would have to move home if the population were to be equally distributed by age:		
Age 0-4	3,055 (in)	18
Age 5-7	1,153 (in)	15
Age 8-9	474 (in)	17
Age 10-14	1,456 (in)	11
Age 15	346 (in)	14
Age 16-17	730 (in)	10
Age 18-19	1,632 (out)	25
Age 20-24	5,783 (in)	22
Age 25-29	5,626 (in)	13
Age 30-44	4,607 (in)	22
Age 45-59	6,930 (out)	33
Age 60-64	4,477 (out)	36
Age 65-74	4,783 (out)	28
Age 75+	3,261 (out)	28
Total	44,315	
% of population that would have to move in 2006	5.4	41

Radio Shropshire Summary Sheet

Measure	Value	Rank (out of 45, 1 is highest)
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	130	38
Population 2006 (thous.)	452	
Pop. % change 1981-2006	18.5	7
Aged under 5 (%) 2006	5.4	27
Of pensionable age or over (%) 2006	20.5	17
Average age 2006	40.4	15
SMR (UK=100) 2005 ** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	95.9	26
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005*** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	4.6	27
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	186	19
Housing completions 2006	1,276	
%2000 Bread-line poor	23.4	27
%2000 Non-poor, non-wealthy	50.2	29
%2000 Asset wealthy	26.4	18
%1990 Bread-line poor	18.3	28
%1990 Non-poor, non-wealthy	52.5	29
%1990 Asset wealthy	29.2	16
%1980 Bread-line poor	15.7	19
%1980 Non-poor, non-wealthy	63.8	29
%1980 Asset wealthy	20.6	18
%1970 Bread-line poor	20.1	32
Anomie % 2001	24.9	29
Anomie % 1991	24.6	22
Anomie % 1981	18.7	26
Anomie % 1971	18.0	22
%1945-1950-1951 Political apathy: Abstentions	22.2	8
%1955-1959-1964 Political apathy: Abstentions	22.6	10
%1966-1970-1974 (Feb) Political apathy: Abstentions	23.1	17
%1974 (Oct)-1979-1983 Political apathy: Abstentions	25.4	20
%1987-1992 Political apathy: Abstentions	21.8	22
%1997-2001-2005 Political apathy: Abstentions	33.1	30
Number that would have to move home if the population were to be equally distributed by age:		
Age 0-4	1,825 (in)	20
Age 5-7	561 (out)	37
Age 8-9	346 (out)	31
Age 10-14	986 (out)	38
Age 15	438 (out)	37
Age 16-17	632 (out)	41
Age 18-19	611 (out)	24
Age 20-24	3,144 (in)	6
Age 25-29	3,686 (in)	5
Age 30-44	3,476 (in)	23
Age 45-59	3,305 (out)	37
Age 60-64	2,526 (out)	37
Age 65-74	3,273 (out)	32
Age 75+	3,475 (out)	27
Total	28,284	
% of population that would have to move in 2006	6.3	25

BBC WM Summary Sheet

Measure	Value	Rank (out of 45, 1 is highest)
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	1477	2
Population 2006 (thous.)	2839	
Pop. % change 1981-2006	-0.3	38
Aged under 5 (%) 2006	6.4	2
Of pensionable age or over (%) 2006	18.2	34
Average age 2006	38.0	42
SMR (UK=100) 2005 ** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	104.4	13
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005*** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	7.5	1
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	164	26
Housing completions 2006	6,204	
%2000 Bread-line poor	32.1	3
%2000 Non-poor, non-wealthy	52.5	25
%2000 Asset wealthy	15.4	33
%1990 Bread-line poor	23.8	10
%1990 Non-poor, non-wealthy	58.7	15
%1990 Asset wealthy	17.4	33
%1980 Bread-line poor	18.9	10
%1980 Non-poor, non-wealthy	70.3	11
%1980 Asset wealthy	10.8	35
%1970 Bread-line poor	22.3	17
Anomie % 2001	22.7	41
Anomie % 1991	21.6	43
Anomie % 1981	17.6	40
Anomie % 1971	17.0	36
%1945-1950-1951 Political apathy: Abstentions	20.9	15
%1955-1959-1964 Political apathy: Abstentions	25.6	3
%1966-1970-1974 (Feb) Political apathy: Abstentions	28.0	2
%1974 (Oct)-1979-1983 Political apathy: Abstentions	29.1	2
%1987-1992 Political apathy: Abstentions	25.4	7
%1997-2001-2005 Political apathy: Abstentions	40.1	3
Number that would have to move home if the population were to be equally distributed by age:		
Age 0-4	16,193 (out)	44
Age 5-7	6,207 (out)	43
Age 8-9	3,915 (out)	44
Age 10-14	8,707 (out)	44
Age 15	2,239 (out)	38
Age 16-17	3,613 (out)	39
Age 18-19	5,516 (out)	37
Age 20-24	23,000 (out)	34
Age 25-29	17,510 (out)	35
Age 30-44	15,777 (in)	26
Age 45-59	32,811 (in)	2
Age 60-64	13,598 (in)	8
Age 65-74	18,116 (in)	12
Age 75+	18,643 (in)	13
Total	185,846	
% of population that would have to move in 2006	6.9	21

Coventry & Warwick. Summary Sheet

Measure	Value	Rank (out of 45, 1 is highest)
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	400	19
Population 2006 (thous.)	829	
Pop. % change 1981-2006	4.1	33
Aged under 5 (%) 2006	5.7	17
Of pensionable age or over (%) 2006	18.9	29
Average age 2006	39.0	31
SMR (UK=100) 2005 ** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	102.3	19
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005*** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	4.2	34
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	184	21
Housing completions 2006	2,307	
%2000 Bread-line poor	24.5	22
%2000 Non-poor, non-wealthy	53.3	24
%2000 Asset wealthy	22.2	22
%1990 Bread-line poor	19.6	18
%1990 Non-poor, non-wealthy	57.8	18
%1990 Asset wealthy	22.6	27
%1980 Bread-line poor	15.1	26
%1980 Non-poor, non-wealthy	71.1	8
%1980 Asset wealthy	13.9	30
%1970 Bread-line poor	19.6	37
Anomie % 2001	25.6	20
Anomie % 1991	23.4	30
Anomie % 1981	18.0	35
Anomie % 1971	17.2	34
%1945-1950-1951 Political apathy: Abstentions	19.3	27
%1955-1959-1964 Political apathy: Abstentions	18.8	40
%1966-1970-1974 (Feb) Political apathy: Abstentions	21.5	32
%1974 (Oct)-1979-1983 Political apathy: Abstentions	24.7	27
%1987-1992 Political apathy: Abstentions	21.4	28
%1997-2001-2005 Political apathy: Abstentions	35.2	20
Number that would have to move home if the population were to be equally distributed by age:		
Age 0-4	2,876 (in)	33
Age 5-7	1,069 (out)	33
Age 8-9	682 (in)	28
Age 10-14	1,792 (in)	19
Age 15	647 (out)	19
Age 16-17	975 (in)	19
Age 18-19	2,018 (out)	39
Age 20-24	9,027 (out)	31
Age 25-29	5,123 (out)	34
Age 30-44	4,335 (in)	29
Age 45-59	7,700 (in)	10
Age 60-64	3,642 (out)	21
Age 65-74	3,801 (in)	15
Age 75+	3,751 (in)	18
Total	47,438	
% of population that would have to move in 2006	6.1	29

Hereford & Worcester Summary Sheet

Measure	Value	Rank (out of 45, 1 is highest)
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	153	35
Population 2006 (thous.)	559	
Pop. % change 1981-2006	16.5	12
Aged under 5 (%) 2006	5.1	36
Of pensionable age or over (%) 2006	22.3	8
Average age 2006	41.7	8
SMR (UK=100) 2005 ** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	94.5	29
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005*** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	4.9	19
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	214	9
Housing completions 2006	1,249	
%2000 Bread-line poor	21.2	39
%2000 Non-poor, non-wealthy	43.7	39
%2000 Asset wealthy	35.1	5
%1990 Bread-line poor	16.6	42
%1990 Non-poor, non-wealthy	47.9	40
%1990 Asset wealthy	35.5	6
%1980 Bread-line poor	13.6	39
%1980 Non-poor, non-wealthy	61.2	34
%1980 Asset wealthy	25.2	9
%1970 Bread-line poor	19.1	40
Anomie % 2001	23.4	38
Anomie % 1991	23.5	28
Anomie % 1981	18.2	33
Anomie % 1971	17.3	32
%1945-1950-1951 Political apathy: Abstentions	22.3	7
%1955-1959-1964 Political apathy: Abstentions	21.4	17
%1966-1970-1974 (Feb) Political apathy: Abstentions	22.5	20
%1974 (Oct)-1979-1983 Political apathy: Abstentions	23.9	30
%1987-1992 Political apathy: Abstentions	20.8	31
%1997-2001-2005 Political apathy: Abstentions	32.8	33
Number that would have to move home if the population were to be equally distributed by age:		
Age 0-4	2,360 (in)	10
Age 5-7	709 (in)	19
Age 8-9	350 (in)	19
Age 10-14	888 (in)	20
Age 15	319 (out)	25
Age 16-17	608 (in)	13
Age 18-19	1,048 (in)	1
Age 20-24	5,640 (in)	2
Age 25-29	5,107 (in)	6
Age 30-44	5,816 (in)	16
Age 45-59	6,066 (out)	41
Age 60-64	4,180 (out)	41
Age 65-74	5,101 (out)	38
Age 75+	4,879 (out)	34
Total	43,071	
% of population that would have to move in 2006	7.3	15

Radio Northampton Summary Sheet

Measure	Value	Rank (out of 45, 1 is highest)
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	283	24
Population 2006 (thous.)	670	
Pop. % change 1981-2006	25.7	2
Aged under 5 (%) 2006	6.1	6
Of pensionable age or over (%) 2006	17.1	42
Average age 2006	38.5	36
SMR (UK=100) 2005 ** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	96.7	24
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005*** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	3.8	40
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	178	22
Housing completions 2006	3,252	
%2000 Bread-line poor	22.8	30
%2000 Non-poor, non-wealthy	58.9	8
%2000 Asset wealthy	18.3	29
%1990 Bread-line poor	18.5	23
%1990 Non-poor, non-wealthy	62.9	5
%1990 Asset wealthy	18.6	32
%1980 Bread-line poor	15.6	20
%1980 Non-poor, non-wealthy	71.8	2
%1980 Asset wealthy	12.7	32
%1970 Bread-line poor	20.3	30
Anomie % 2001	22.7	42
Anomie % 1991	22.1	40
Anomie % 1981	17.7	39
Anomie % 1971	16.8	39
%1945-1950-1951 Political apathy: Abstentions	16.6	44
%1955-1959-1964 Political apathy: Abstentions	17.0	45
%1966-1970-1974 (Feb) Political apathy: Abstentions	19.7	40
%1974 (Oct)-1979-1983 Political apathy: Abstentions	23.4	38
%1987-1992 Political apathy: Abstentions	20.6	33
%1997-2001-2005 Political apathy: Abstentions	32.8	34
Number that would have to move home if the population were to be equally distributed by age:		
Age 0-4	1,520 (out)	40
Age 5-7	964 (out)	40
Age 8-9	786 (out)	43
Age 10-14	1,819 (out)	37
Age 15	437 (out)	36
Age 16-17	586 (out)	33
Age 18-19	1,011 (in)	17
Age 20-24	5,278 (in)	15
Age 25-29	3,502 (in)	29
Age 30-44	4,122 (out)	41
Age 45-59	4,347 (out)	27
Age 60-64	1,617 (out)	18
Age 65-74	2,804 (in)	4
Age 75+	3,362 (in)	3
Total	32,154	
% of population that would have to move in 2006	4.8	43

Three Counties Radio Summary Sheet

Measure	Value	Rank (out of 45, 1 is highest)
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	485	13
Population 2006 (thous.)	2210	
Pop. % change 1981-2006	15.8	14
Aged under 5 (%) 2006	6.3	3
Of pensionable age or over (%) 2006	16.8	43
Average age 2006	38.2	40
SMR (UK=100) 2005 ** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	94.5	28
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005*** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	4.5	30
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	252	5
Housing completions 2006	5,132	
%2000 Bread-line poor	20.9	41
%2000 Non-poor, non-wealthy	44.9	37
%2000 Asset wealthy	34.2	6
%1990 Bread-line poor	16.6	43
%1990 Non-poor, non-wealthy	55.4	25
%1990 Asset wealthy	28.0	18
%1980 Bread-line poor	13.4	40
%1980 Non-poor, non-wealthy	69.4	16
%1980 Asset wealthy	17.1	22
%1970 Bread-line poor	17.1	45
Anomie % 2001	22.5	44
Anomie % 1991	23.1	34
Anomie % 1981	17.4	42
Anomie % 1971	17.4	30
%1945-1950-1951 Political apathy: Abstentions	19.0	31
%1955-1959-1964 Political apathy: Abstentions	17.1	44
%1966-1970-1974 (Feb) Political apathy: Abstentions	19.2	43
%1974 (Oct)-1979-1983 Political apathy: Abstentions	22.5	41
%1987-1992 Political apathy: Abstentions	20.1	39
%1997-2001-2005 Political apathy: Abstentions	32.7	36
Number that would have to move home if the population were to be equally distributed by age:		
Age 0-4	7,533 (out)	43
Age 5-7	4,557 (out)	45
Age 8-9	2,677 (out)	45
Age 10-14	4,954 (out)	43
Age 15	1,005 (out)	24
Age 16-17	1,747 (out)	27
Age 18-19	3,997 (in)	11
Age 20-24	19,351 (in)	14
Age 25-29	13,370 (in)	33
Age 30-44	18,083 (out)	43
Age 45-59	18,665 (out)	20
Age 60-64	8,602 (in)	7
Age 65-74	11,819 (in)	5
Age 75+	13,921 (in)	4
Total	130,282	
% of population that would have to move in 2006	5.8	35

Radio Cambridgeshire Summary Sheet

Measure	Value	Rank (out of 45, 1 is highest)
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	222	29
Population 2006 (thous.)	753	
Pop. % change 1981-2006	27.8	1
Aged under 5 (%) 2006	5.8	11
Of pensionable age or over (%) 2006	17.5	38
Average age 2006	38.4	38
SMR (UK=100) 2005 ** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	93.2	31
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005*** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	4.8	25
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	208	16
Housing completions 2006	2,393	
%2000 Bread-line poor	22.4	32
%2000 Non-poor, non-wealthy	51.5	28
%2000 Asset wealthy	26.1	19
%1990 Bread-line poor	18.3	26
%1990 Non-poor, non-wealthy	57.4	21
%1990 Asset wealthy	24.3	24
%1980 Bread-line poor	15.1	24
%1980 Non-poor, non-wealthy	66.0	24
%1980 Asset wealthy	18.9	19
%1970 Bread-line poor	20.3	31
Anomie % 2001	27.1	12
Anomie % 1991	28.5	3
Anomie % 1981	19.3	12
Anomie % 1971	21.0	4
%1945-1950-1951 Political apathy: Abstentions	21.7	10
%1955-1959-1964 Political apathy: Abstentions	21.5	16
%1966-1970-1974 (Feb) Political apathy: Abstentions	21.5	33
%1974 (Oct)-1979-1983 Political apathy: Abstentions	24.8	25
%1987-1992 Political apathy: Abstentions	22.9	16
%1997-2001-2005 Political apathy: Abstentions	33.6	27
Number that would have to move home if the population were to be equally distributed by age:		
Age 0-4	2,535 (out)	37
Age 5-7	1,430 (out)	34
Age 8-9	797 (in)	22
Age 10-14	2,110 (in)	13
Age 15	438 (in)	11
Age 16-17	724 (in)	5
Age 18-19	2,699 (out)	40
Age 20-24	10,342 (out)	36
Age 25-29	5,956 (out)	39
Age 30-44	5,926 (out)	40
Age 45-59	7,330 (in)	9
Age 60-64	2,871 (in)	10
Age 65-74	4,639 (in)	7
Age 75+	3,911 (in)	8
Total	51,707	
% of population that would have to move in 2006	7.3	13

Radio Norfolk Summary Sheet

Measure	Value	Rank (out of 45, 1 is highest)
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	155	34
Population 2006 (thous.)	832	
Pop. % change 1981-2006	18.4	8
Aged under 5 (%) 2006	4.9	40
Of pensionable age or over (%) 2006	23.8	2
Average age 2006	42.3	2
SMR (UK=100) 2005 ** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	91.7	35
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005*** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	4.8	24
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	186	19
Housing completions 2006	2,811	
%2000 Bread-line poor	23.4	28
%2000 Non-poor, non-wealthy	48.1	31
%2000 Asset wealthy	28.5	15
%1990 Bread-line poor	18.3	27
%1990 Non-poor, non-wealthy	48.0	39
%1990 Asset wealthy	33.7	8
%1980 Bread-line poor	14.7	28
%1980 Non-poor, non-wealthy	55.4	44
%1980 Asset wealthy	29.9	6
%1970 Bread-line poor	21.0	25
Anomie % 2001	26.2	17
Anomie % 1991	26.0	12
Anomie % 1981	18.7	25
Anomie % 1971	18.2	20
%1945-1950-1951 Political apathy: Abstentions	21.0	14
%1955-1959-1964 Political apathy: Abstentions	19.9	34
%1966-1970-1974 (Feb) Political apathy: Abstentions	19.6	41
%1974 (Oct)-1979-1983 Political apathy: Abstentions	23.8	31
%1987-1992 Political apathy: Abstentions	20.4	35
%1997-2001-2005 Political apathy: Abstentions	31.9	41
Number that would have to move home if the population were to be equally distributed by age:		
Age 0-4	3,634 (in)	6
Age 5-7	1,321 (in)	6
Age 8-9	940 (in)	1
Age 10-14	2,298 (in)	4
Age 15	607 (in)	5
Age 16-17	1,207 (in)	3
Age 18-19	2,264 (in)	7
Age 20-24	10,276 (in)	18
Age 25-29	8,817 (in)	12
Age 30-44	10,031 (in)	4
Age 45-59	7,548 (out)	29
Age 60-64	6,598 (out)	42
Age 65-74	10,268 (out)	45
Age 75+	9,834 (out)	44
Total	75,643	
% of population that would have to move in 2006	9.1	3

Radio Suffolk Summary Sheet

Measure	Value	Rank (out of 45, 1 is highest)
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	185	31
Population 2006 (thous.)	702	
Pop. % change 1981-2006	16.7	9
Aged under 5 (%) 2006	5.6	19
Of pensionable age or over (%) 2006	21.8	10
Average age 2006	41.0	11
SMR (UK=100) 2005 ** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	89.6	41
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005*** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	3.0	45
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	198	18
Housing completions 2006	2,759	
%2000 Bread-line poor	22.3	33
%2000 Non-poor, non-wealthy	47.0	34
%2000 Asset wealthy	30.6	12
%1990 Bread-line poor	18.0	32
%1990 Non-poor, non-wealthy	50.9	32
%1990 Asset wealthy	31.1	14
%1980 Bread-line poor	14.5	32
%1980 Non-poor, non-wealthy	60.3	38
%1980 Asset wealthy	25.2	8
%1970 Bread-line poor	20.9	26
Anomie % 2001	26.0	18
Anomie % 1991	28.2	4
Anomie % 1981	19.2	13
Anomie % 1971	18.7	16
%1945-1950-1951 Political apathy: Abstentions	20.5	21
%1955-1959-1964 Political apathy: Abstentions	19.0	38
%1966-1970-1974 (Feb) Political apathy: Abstentions	20.3	39
%1974 (Oct)-1979-1983 Political apathy: Abstentions	23.6	37
%1987-1992 Political apathy: Abstentions	21.2	29
%1997-2001-2005 Political apathy: Abstentions	33.4	29
Number that would have to move home if the population were to be equally distributed by age:		
Age 0-4	2,539 (in)	27
Age 5-7	617 (out)	26
Age 8-9	432 (in)	26
Age 10-14	1,237 (out)	23
Age 15	339 (in)	12
Age 16-17	546 (in)	14
Age 18-19	1,124 (in)	4
Age 20-24	5,892 (in)	7
Age 25-29	5,217 (in)	23
Age 30-44	6,350 (in)	14
Age 45-59	6,061 (out)	24
Age 60-64	3,914 (out)	35
Age 65-74	4,933 (out)	36
Age 75+	6,207 (out)	37
Total	45,410	
% of population that would have to move in 2006	6.5	24

BBC Essex Summary Sheet

Measure	Value	Rank (out of 45, 1 is highest)
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	465	14
Population 2006 (thous.)	1549	
Pop. % change 1981-2006	13.3	18
Aged under 5 (%) 2006	5.7	15
Of pensionable age or over (%) 2006	19.9	20
Average age 2006	39.9	21
SMR (UK=100) 2005 ** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	92.7	34
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005*** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	3.6	41
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	214	9
Housing completions 2006	4,810	
%2000 Bread-line poor	21.5	38
%2000 Non-poor, non-wealthy	47.8	32
%2000 Asset wealthy	30.7	11
%1990 Bread-line poor	16.9	39
%1990 Non-poor, non-wealthy	50.6	33
%1990 Asset wealthy	32.5	11
%1980 Bread-line poor	13.4	41
%1980 Non-poor, non-wealthy	63.7	30
%1980 Asset wealthy	22.9	16
%1970 Bread-line poor	18.5	42
Anomie % 2001	22.8	40
Anomie % 1991	22.0	42
Anomie % 1981	17.3	43
Anomie % 1971	17.3	33
%1945-1950-1951 Political apathy: Abstentions	20.3	23
%1955-1959-1964 Political apathy: Abstentions	21.0	23
%1966-1970-1974 (Feb) Political apathy: Abstentions	21.6	30
%1974 (Oct)-1979-1983 Political apathy: Abstentions	25.2	22
%1987-1992 Political apathy: Abstentions	21.5	27
%1997-2001-2005 Political apathy: Abstentions	35.3	18
Number that would have to move home if the population were to be equally distributed by age:		
Age 0-4	5,308 (in)	31
Age 5-7	2,430 (out)	41
Age 8-9	1,237 (out)	36
Age 10-14	2,882 (out)	27
Age 15	705 (in)	18
Age 16-17	982 (in)	18
Age 18-19	2,387 (in)	8
Age 20-24	11,739 (in)	13
Age 25-29	9,933 (in)	26
Age 30-44	13,089 (in)	32
Age 45-59	10,910 (out)	18
Age 60-64	7,310 (out)	27
Age 65-74	10,569 (out)	20
Age 75+	11,281 (out)	31
Total	90,761	
% of population that would have to move in 2006	5.8	37

BBC London 94.9 Summary Sheet

Measure	Value	Rank (out of 45, 1 is highest)
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	3189	1
Population 2006 (thous.)	8222	
Pop. % change 1981-2006	10.1	25
Aged under 5 (%) 2006	6.8	1
Of pensionable age or over (%) 2006	14.2	45
Average age 2006	36.4	45
SMR (UK=100) 2005 ** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	95.2	27
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005***(SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	5.0	18
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	317	1
Housing completions 2006	10,820	
%2000 Bread-line poor	31.7	4
%2000 Non-poor, non-wealthy	39.1	45
%2000 Asset wealthy	29.2	13
%1990 Bread-line poor	24.1	8
%1990 Non-poor, non-wealthy	52.4	30
%1990 Asset wealthy	23.5	26
%1980 Bread-line poor	19.4	7
%1980 Non-poor, non-wealthy	64.4	27
%1980 Asset wealthy	16.3	25
%1970 Bread-line poor	25.7	6
Anomie % 2001	32.4	2
Anomie % 1991	30.5	2
Anomie % 1981	22.7	1
Anomie % 1971	22.8	1
%1945-1950-1951 Political apathy: Abstentions	21.2	13
%1955-1959-1964 Political apathy: Abstentions	26.1	2
%1966-1970-1974 (Feb) Political apathy: Abstentions	29.3	1
%1974 (Oct)-1979-1983 Political apathy: Abstentions	31.3	1
%1987-1992 Political apathy: Abstentions	27.4	2
%1997-2001-2005 Political apathy: Abstentions	39.6	8
Number that would have to move home if the population were to be equally distributed by age:		
Age 0-4	49,131 (out)	45
Age 5-7	17,745 (out)	32
Age 8-9	12,574 (in)	14
Age 10-14	38,572 (in)	1
Age 15	10,185 (in)	2
Age 16-17	17,834 (in)	2
Age 18-19	16,067 (in)	6
Age 20-24	56,471 (out)	30
Age 25-29	139,973 (out)	45
Age 30-44	193,997 (out)	45
Age 45-59	116,120 (in)	1
Age 60-64	61,218 (in)	1
Age 65-74	91,639 (in)	1
Age 75+	92,139 (in)	1
Total	913,665	
% of population that would have to move in 2006	10.9	1

Radio Kent Summary Sheet

Measure	Value	Rank (out of 45, 1 is highest)
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	435	18
Population 2006 (thous.)	1432	
Pop. % change 1981-2006	10.6	22
Aged under 5 (%) 2006	5.7	12
Of pensionable age or over (%) 2006	19.6	22
Average age 2006	39.7	24
SMR (UK=100) 2005 ** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	98.5	23
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005*** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	4.6	29
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	211	13
Housing completions 2006	2,573	
%2000 Bread-line poor	23.0	29
%2000 Non-poor, non-wealthy	49.2	30
%2000 Asset wealthy	27.8	16
%1990 Bread-line poor	18.1	30
%1990 Non-poor, non-wealthy	50.2	36
%1990 Asset wealthy	31.6	13
%1980 Bread-line poor	14.6	31
%1980 Non-poor, non-wealthy	60.7	36
%1980 Asset wealthy	24.7	11
%1970 Bread-line poor	21.3	22
Anomie % 2001	24.8	31
Anomie % 1991	24.7	20
Anomie % 1981	18.9	20
Anomie % 1971	18.4	18
%1945-1950-1951 Political apathy: Abstentions	19.3	26
%1955-1959-1964 Political apathy: Abstentions	21.4	18
%1966-1970-1974 (Feb) Political apathy: Abstentions	22.2	25
%1974 (Oct)-1979-1983 Political apathy: Abstentions	25.5	18
%1987-1992 Political apathy: Abstentions	22.0	20
%1997-2001-2005 Political apathy: Abstentions	33.7	24
Number that would have to move home if the population were to be equally distributed by age:		
Age 0-4	3,620 (in)	32
Age 5-7	1,977 (out)	39
Age 8-9	1,343 (out)	41
Age 10-14	4,408 (out)	45
Age 15	917 (out)	34
Age 16-17	1,611 (out)	37
Age 18-19	2,687 (in)	19
Age 20-24	12,415 (in)	16
Age 25-29	8,867 (in)	18
Age 30-44	12,051 (in)	21
Age 45-59	8,850 (out)	21
Age 60-64	5,372 (out)	28
Age 65-74	7,129 (out)	21
Age 75+	9,694 (out)	29
Total	80,941	
% of population that would have to move in 2006	5.8	36

S. Counties Radio Summary Sheet

Measure	Value	Rank (out of 45, 1 is highest)
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	455	17
Population 2006 (thous.)	2414	
Pop. % change 1981-2006	11.8	21
Aged under 5 (%) 2006	5.4	24
Of pensionable age or over (%) 2006	21.5	11
Average age 2006	41.0	12
SMR (UK=100) 2005 ** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	89.9	40
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005*** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	3.3	43
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	268	4
Housing completions 2006	6,442	
%2000 Bread-line poor	20.2	44
%2000 Non-poor, non-wealthy	39.5	43
%2000 Asset wealthy	40.3	1
%1990 Bread-line poor	16.5	44
%1990 Non-poor, non-wealthy	45.7	43
%1990 Asset wealthy	37.9	2
%1980 Bread-line poor	13.0	44
%1980 Non-poor, non-wealthy	55.6	42
%1980 Asset wealthy	31.5	2
%1970 Bread-line poor	19.9	34
Anomie % 2001	27.1	13
Anomie % 1991	26.7	9
Anomie % 1981	20.9	2
Anomie % 1971	20.3	7
%1945-1950-1951 Political apathy: Abstentions	22.5	6
%1955-1959-1964 Political apathy: Abstentions	24.2	5
%1966-1970-1974 (Feb) Political apathy: Abstentions	23.6	16
%1974 (Oct)-1979-1983 Political apathy: Abstentions	26.4	11
%1987-1992 Political apathy: Abstentions	22.9	15
%1997-2001-2005 Political apathy: Abstentions	33.6	28
Number that would have to move home if the population were to be equally distributed by age:		
Age 0-4	7,269 (in)	23
Age 5-7	3,903 (out)	25
Age 8-9	2,591 (in)	23
Age 10-14	7,463 (in)	18
Age 15	1,849 (in)	9
Age 16-17	3,502 (in)	7
Age 18-19	4,912 (in)	9
Age 20-24	25,058 (in)	8
Age 25-29	20,123 (in)	22
Age 30-44	29,620 (in)	31
Age 45-59	17,967 (out)	22
Age 60-64	11,681 (out)	24
Age 65-74	18,794 (out)	26
Age 75+	29,646 (out)	40
Total	184,378	
% of population that would have to move in 2006	7.9	10

Radio Berkshire Summary Sheet

Measure	Value	Rank (out of 45, 1 is highest)
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	511	10
Population 2006 (thous.)	1040	
Pop. % change 1981-2006	16.6	11
Aged under 5 (%) 2006	6.2	4
Of pensionable age or over (%) 2006	15.8	44
Average age 2006	37.6	44
SMR (UK=100) 2005 ** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	88.7	42
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005*** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	4.6	28
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	276	3
Housing completions 2006	2,994	
%2000 Bread-line poor	19.5	45
%2000 Non-poor, non-wealthy	43.2	40
%2000 Asset wealthy	37.2	4
%1990 Bread-line poor	15.6	45
%1990 Non-poor, non-wealthy	58.1	17
%1990 Asset wealthy	26.3	21
%1980 Bread-line poor	13.0	45
%1980 Non-poor, non-wealthy	71.7	5
%1980 Asset wealthy	15.3	27
%1970 Bread-line poor	17.3	44
Anomie % 2001	24.9	30
Anomie % 1991	25.4	16
Anomie % 1981	18.3	32
Anomie % 1971	18.8	14
%1945-1950-1951 Political apathy: Abstentions	21.8	9
%1955-1959-1964 Political apathy: Abstentions	21.1	20
%1966-1970-1974 (Feb) Political apathy: Abstentions	21.9	29
%1974 (Oct)-1979-1983 Political apathy: Abstentions	25.6	16
%1987-1992 Political apathy: Abstentions	22.1	19
%1997-2001-2005 Political apathy: Abstentions	34.2	23
Number that would have to move home if the population were to be equally distributed by age:		
Age 0-4	3,011 (out)	42
Age 5-7	1,809 (out)	42
Age 8-9	1,112 (out)	39
Age 10-14	2,605 (out)	35
Age 15	864 (out)	32
Age 16-17	1,420 (out)	30
Age 18-19	1,671 (in)	15
Age 20-24	9,520 (in)	17
Age 25-29	8,038 (out)	42
Age 30-44	12,080 (out)	44
Age 45-59	9,397 (out)	12
Age 60-64	4,277 (in)	4
Age 65-74	7,247 (in)	2
Age 75+	7,751 (in)	2
Total	70,802	
% of population that would have to move in 2006	7.0	19

Radio Oxford Summary Sheet

Measure	Value	Rank (out of 45, 1 is highest)
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	242	28
Population 2006 (thous.)	631	
Pop. % change 1981-2006	16.7	10
Aged under 5 (%) 2006	5.9	8
Of pensionable age or over (%) 2006	17.2	40
Average age 2006	38.3	39
SMR (UK=100) 2005 ** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	88.4	44
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005*** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	4.2	35
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	280	2
Housing completions 2006	1,775	
%2000 Bread-line poor	20.3	43
%2000 Non-poor, non-wealthy	39.4	44
%2000 Asset wealthy	40.3	2
%1990 Bread-line poor	17.1	37
%1990 Non-poor, non-wealthy	50.3	35
%1990 Asset wealthy	32.6	10
%1980 Bread-line poor	13.7	37
%1980 Non-poor, non-wealthy	63.1	31
%1980 Asset wealthy	23.1	15
%1970 Bread-line poor	18.5	43
Anomie % 2001	28.9	7
Anomie % 1991	30.8	1
Anomie % 1981	20.0	7
Anomie % 1971	22.3	2
%1945-1950-1951 Political apathy: Abstentions	22.7	4
%1955-1959-1964 Political apathy: Abstentions	20.9	26
%1966-1970-1974 (Feb) Political apathy: Abstentions	20.9	36
%1974 (Oct)-1979-1983 Political apathy: Abstentions	24.8	26
%1987-1992 Political apathy: Abstentions	21.5	26
%1997-2001-2005 Political apathy: Abstentions	32.7	37
Number that would have to move home if the population were to be equally distributed by age:		
Age 0-4	1,869 (out)	38
Age 5-7	1,282 (in)	23
Age 8-9	798 (in)	18
Age 10-14	2,010 (in)	17
Age 15	555 (in)	8
Age 16-17	959 (in)	6
Age 18-19	2,175 (out)	44
Age 20-24	13,001 (out)	41
Age 25-29	5,588 (out)	37
Age 30-44	5,732 (out)	38
Age 45-59	6,633 (in)	7
Age 60-64	2,771 (in)	6
Age 65-74	3,755 (in)	3
Age 75+	3,335 (in)	10
Total	50,465	
% of population that would have to move in 2006	8.0	8

Radio Solent Summary Sheet

Measure	Value	Rank (out of 45, 1 is highest)
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	373	22
Population 2006 (thous.)	2284	
Pop. % change 1981-2006	15.0	16
Aged under 5 (%) 2006	5.1	37
Of pensionable age or over (%) 2006	21.9	9
Average age 2006	41.1	10
SMR (UK=100) 2005 ** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	88.4	45
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005*** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	4.0	36
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	232	6
Housing completions 2006	7,660	
%2000 Bread-line poor	21.7	35
%2000 Non-poor, non-wealthy	41.0	42
%2000 Asset wealthy	37.3	3
%1990 Bread-line poor	17.0	38
%1990 Non-poor, non-wealthy	45.4	44
%1990 Asset wealthy	37.6	3
%1980 Bread-line poor	13.6	38
%1980 Non-poor, non-wealthy	56.2	40
%1980 Asset wealthy	30.2	4
%1970 Bread-line poor	19.7	35
Anomie % 2001	26.7	14
Anomie % 1991	26.2	11
Anomie % 1981	20.1	6
Anomie % 1971	20.6	5
%1945-1950-1951 Political apathy: Abstentions	20.8	19
%1955-1959-1964 Political apathy: Abstentions	23.3	7
%1966-1970-1974 (Feb) Political apathy: Abstentions	24.0	12
%1974 (Oct)-1979-1983 Political apathy: Abstentions	25.2	23
%1987-1992 Political apathy: Abstentions	22.3	18
%1997-2001-2005 Political apathy: Abstentions	33.7	25
Number that would have to move home if the population were to be equally distributed by age:		
Age 0-4	8,981 (in)	8
Age 5-7	4,312 (in)	9
Age 8-9	2,765 (in)	9
Age 10-14	6,934 (in)	10
Age 15	1,833 (in)	15
Age 16-17	3,609 (in)	15
Age 18-19	5,725 (out)	30
Age 20-24	30,267 (in)	26
Age 25-29	23,345 (in)	25
Age 30-44	26,363 (in)	8
Age 45-59	21,399 (out)	16
Age 60-64	12,396 (out)	32
Age 65-74	19,900 (out)	31
Age 75+	27,330 (out)	41
Total	195,159	
% of population that would have to move in 2006	8.6	5

Radio Gloucestershire Summary Sheet

Measure	Value	Rank (out of 45, 1 is highest)
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	218	30
Population 2006 (thous.)	579	
Pop. % change 1981-2006	14.3	17
Aged under 5 (%) 2006	5.3	30
Of pensionable age or over (%) 2006	20.8	14
Average age 2006	40.7	14
SMR (UK=100) 2005 ** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	90.2	39
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005*** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	4.9	21
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	221	8
Housing completions 2006	2,288	
%2000 Bread-line poor	20.9	40
%2000 Non-poor, non-wealthy	45.0	36
%2000 Asset wealthy	34.0	7
%1990 Bread-line poor	16.8	41
%1990 Non-poor, non-wealthy	49.1	38
%1990 Asset wealthy	34.1	7
%1980 Bread-line poor	13.3	42
%1980 Non-poor, non-wealthy	56.9	39
%1980 Asset wealthy	29.7	7
%1970 Bread-line poor	19.1	39
Anomie % 2001	25.5	23
Anomie % 1991	25.3	17
Anomie % 1981	18.6	29
Anomie % 1971	18.8	15
%1945-1950-1951 Political apathy: Abstentions	20.3	22
%1955-1959-1964 Political apathy: Abstentions	20.2	31
%1966-1970-1974 (Feb) Political apathy: Abstentions	20.4	38
%1974 (Oct)-1979-1983 Political apathy: Abstentions	22.0	42
%1987-1992 Political apathy: Abstentions	19.2	45
%1997-2001-2005 Political apathy: Abstentions	31.4	44
Number that would have to move home if the population were to be equally distributed by age:		
Age 0-4	1,855 (in)	16
Age 5-7	597 (out)	35
Age 8-9	315 (out)	30
Age 10-14	1,019 (out)	25
Age 15	272 (out)	33
Age 16-17	508 (out)	31
Age 18-19	932 (in)	18
Age 20-24	5,577 (in)	9
Age 25-29	4,771 (in)	10
Age 30-44	3,305 (in)	24
Age 45-59	5,346 (out)	34
Age 60-64	2,763 (out)	31
Age 65-74	3,312 (out)	24
Age 75+	3,663 (out)	33
Total	34,235	
% of population that would have to move in 2006	5.9	34

Radio Wiltshire Summary Sheet

Measure	Value	Rank (out of 45, 1 is highest)
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	182	32
Population 2006 (thous.)	635	
Pop. % change 1981-2006	20.6	5
Aged under 5 (%) 2006	5.8	10
Of pensionable age or over (%) 2006	19.0	28
Average age 2006	39.5	26
SMR (UK=100) 2005 ** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	92.9	32
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005*** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	4.0	38
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	213	12
Housing completions 2006	2,259	
%2000 Bread-line poor	20.8	42
%2000 Non-poor, non-wealthy	46.4	35
%2000 Asset wealthy	32.8	10
%1990 Bread-line poor	17.3	35
%1990 Non-poor, non-wealthy	50.0	37
%1990 Asset wealthy	32.7	9
%1980 Bread-line poor	14.0	34
%1980 Non-poor, non-wealthy	61.8	32
%1980 Asset wealthy	24.1	13
%1970 Bread-line poor	19.2	38
Anomie % 2001	25.4	25
Anomie % 1991	27.2	8
Anomie % 1981	18.7	27
Anomie % 1971	22.2	3
%1945-1950-1951 Political apathy: Abstentions	20.9	16
%1955-1959-1964 Political apathy: Abstentions	20.0	32
%1966-1970-1974 (Feb) Political apathy: Abstentions	20.9	35
%1974 (Oct)-1979-1983 Political apathy: Abstentions	23.8	32
%1987-1992 Political apathy: Abstentions	20.4	36
%1997-2001-2005 Political apathy: Abstentions	32.7	35
Number that would have to move home if the population were to be equally distributed by age:		
Age 0-4	1,539 (out)	35
Age 5-7	979 (out)	44
Age 8-9	581 (out)	42
Age 10-14	1,393 (out)	42
Age 15	397 (out)	27
Age 16-17	712 (out)	24
Age 18-19	1,012 (in)	10
Age 20-24	5,032 (in)	4
Age 25-29	4,163 (in)	17
Age 30-44	4,866 (out)	39
Age 45-59	3,560 (out)	25
Age 60-64	2,160 (out)	19
Age 65-74	2,893 (out)	16
Age 75+	3,337 (out)	20
Total	32,623	
% of population that would have to move in 2006	5.1	42

Radio Bristol Summary Sheet

Measure	Value	Rank (out of 45, 1 is highest)
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	785	8
Population 2006 (thous.)	1042	
Pop. % change 1981-2006	12.2	19
Aged under 5 (%) 2006	5.5	22
Of pensionable age or over (%) 2006	18.3	33
Average age 2006	39.0	30
SMR (UK=100) 2005 ** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	92.7	33
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005*** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	3.6	42
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	209	14
Housing completions 2006	2,141	
%2000 Bread-line poor	22.2	34
%2000 Non-poor, non-wealthy	53.4	22
%2000 Asset wealthy	24.4	20
%1990 Bread-line poor	17.9	34
%1990 Non-poor, non-wealthy	57.4	22
%1990 Asset wealthy	24.8	23
%1980 Bread-line poor	14.4	33
%1980 Non-poor, non-wealthy	65.0	26
%1980 Asset wealthy	20.6	17
%1970 Bread-line poor	19.7	36
Anomie % 2001	27.3	11
Anomie % 1991	24.9	19
Anomie % 1981	19.2	15
Anomie % 1971	18.4	19
%1945-1950-1951 Political apathy: Abstentions	18.3	32
%1955-1959-1964 Political apathy: Abstentions	20.9	24
%1966-1970-1974 (Feb) Political apathy: Abstentions	22.4	22
%1974 (Oct)-1979-1983 Political apathy: Abstentions	23.7	34
%1987-1992 Political apathy: Abstentions	20.1	38
%1997-2001-2005 Political apathy: Abstentions	31.5	43
Number that would have to move home if the population were to be equally distributed by age:		
Age 0-4	3,467 (in)	24
Age 5-7	1,861 (in)	17
Age 8-9	1,332 (in)	6
Age 10-14	4,016 (in)	2
Age 15	968 (in)	10
Age 16-17	1,625 (in)	4
Age 18-19	2,606 (out)	34
Age 20-24	16,878 (out)	43
Age 25-29	12,237 (out)	43
Age 30-44	10,715 (in)	33
Age 45-59	12,065 (in)	3
Age 60-64	5,552 (in)	12
Age 65-74	7,650 (in)	10
Age 75+	7,949 (out)	25
Total	88,920	
% of population that would have to move in 2006	8.2	6

BBC Somerset Summary Sheet

Measure	Value	Rank (out of 45, 1 is highest)
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	150	36
Population 2006 (thous.)	518	
Pop. % change 1981-2006	20.4	6
Aged under 5 (%) 2006	5.1	39
Of pensionable age or over (%) 2006	23.2	4
Average age 2006	41.8	6
SMR (UK=100) 2005 ** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	90.7	38
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005*** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	5.8	7
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	208	16
Housing completions 2006	1,070	
%2000 Bread-line poor	21.7	36
%2000 Non-poor, non-wealthy	44.6	38
%2000 Asset wealthy	33.7	8
%1990 Bread-line poor	16.8	40
%1990 Non-poor, non-wealthy	47.4	41
%1990 Asset wealthy	35.8	4
%1980 Bread-line poor	13.2	43
%1980 Non-poor, non-wealthy	55.9	41
%1980 Asset wealthy	30.9	3
%1970 Bread-line poor	18.8	41
Anomie % 2001	25.2	27
Anomie % 1991	24.9	18
Anomie % 1981	18.8	24
Anomie % 1971	17.7	26
%1945-1950-1951 Political apathy: Abstentions	17.6	38
%1955-1959-1964 Political apathy: Abstentions	17.2	43
%1966-1970-1974 (Feb) Political apathy: Abstentions	18.8	45
%1974 (Oct)-1979-1983 Political apathy: Abstentions	21.9	43
%1987-1992 Political apathy: Abstentions	19.4	43
%1997-2001-2005 Political apathy: Abstentions	30.5	45
Number that would have to move home if the population were to be equally distributed by age:		
Age 0-4	1,543 (in)	11
Age 5-7	452 (in)	24
Age 8-9	202 (in)	20
Age 10-14	1,166 (out)	36
Age 15	481 (out)	45
Age 16-17	928 (out)	45
Age 18-19	484 (in)	13
Age 20-24	4,860 (in)	1
Age 25-29	4,084 (in)	1
Age 30-44	5,094 (in)	5
Age 45-59	3,557 (out)	38
Age 60-64	2,515 (out)	38
Age 65-74	3,359 (out)	37
Age 75+	5,105 (out)	42
Total	33,828	
% of population that would have to move in 2006	7.1	16

Radio Devon Summary Sheet

Measure	Value	Rank (out of 45, 1 is highest)
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	167	33
Population 2006 (thous.)	1123	
Pop. % change 1981-2006	16.2	13
Aged under 5 (%) 2006	4.9	43
Of pensionable age or over (%) 2006	23.3	3
Average age 2006	41.9	3
SMR (UK=100) 2005 ** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	91.2	37
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005*** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	5.4	10
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	209	14
Housing completions 2006	3,132	
% 2000 Bread-line poor	24.1	25
% 2000 Non-poor, non-wealthy	47.1	33
% 2000 Asset wealthy	28.8	14
% 1990 Bread-line poor	18.2	29
% 1990 Non-poor, non-wealthy	46.3	42
% 1990 Asset wealthy	35.6	5
% 1980 Bread-line poor	14.7	30
% 1980 Non-poor, non-wealthy	55.5	43
% 1980 Asset wealthy	29.9	5
% 1970 Bread-line poor	21.1	24
Anomie % 2001	29.1	5
Anomie % 1991	27.7	6
Anomie % 1981	20.5	3
Anomie % 1971	20.0	8
% 1945-1950-1951 Political apathy: Abstentions	19.7	25
% 1955-1959-1964 Political apathy: Abstentions	21.1	21
% 1966-1970-1974 (Feb) Political apathy: Abstentions	20.6	37
% 1974 (Oct)-1979-1983 Political apathy: Abstentions	23.3	39
% 1987-1992 Political apathy: Abstentions	20.1	40
% 1997-2001-2005 Political apathy: Abstentions	31.7	42
Number that would have to move home if the population were to be equally distributed by age:		
Age 0-4	5,517 (in)	4
Age 5-7	2,137 (in)	1
Age 8-9	1,301 (in)	3
Age 10-14	2,705 (in)	6
Age 15	690 (in)	16
Age 16-17	1,029 (in)	9
Age 18-19	3,226 (out)	29
Age 20-24	16,090 (in)	28
Age 25-29	11,727 (in)	9
Age 30-44	15,685 (in)	3
Age 45-59	10,911 (out)	28
Age 60-64	8,379 (out)	40
Age 65-74	12,147 (out)	40
Age 75+	14,524 (out)	45
Total	106,068	
% of population that would have to move in 2006	9.5	2

Radio Cornwall Summary Sheet

Measure	Value	Rank (out of 45, 1 is highest)
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	147	37
Population 2006 (thous.)	525	
Pop. % change 1981-2006	23.5	4
Aged under 5 (%) 2006	4.8	45
Of pensionable age or over (%) 2006	23.9	1
Average age 2006	42.6	1
SMR (UK=100) 2005 ** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	91.6	36
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005*** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	5.3	13
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	223	7
Housing completions 2006	1,783	
%2000 Bread-line poor	24.5	23
%2000 Non-poor, non-wealthy	42.3	41
%2000 Asset wealthy	33.3	9
%1990 Bread-line poor	17.3	36
%1990 Non-poor, non-wealthy	40.2	45
%1990 Asset wealthy	42.6	1
%1980 Bread-line poor	13.8	35
%1980 Non-poor, non-wealthy	49.2	45
%1980 Asset wealthy	37.0	1
%1970 Bread-line poor	20.0	33
Anomie % 2001	29.0	6
Anomie % 1991	25.9	13
Anomie % 1981	19.7	9
Anomie % 1971	19.7	11
%1945-1950-1951 Political apathy: Abstentions	20.9	17
%1955-1959-1964 Political apathy: Abstentions	20.6	28
%1966-1970-1974 (Feb) Political apathy: Abstentions	19.0	44
%1974 (Oct)-1979-1983 Political apathy: Abstentions	21.4	44
%1987-1992 Political apathy: Abstentions	19.7	41
%1997-2001-2005 Political apathy: Abstentions	32.1	40
Number that would have to move home if the population were to be equally distributed by age:		
Age 0-4	2,617 (in)	1
Age 5-7	551 (in)	8
Age 8-9	179 (in)	15
Age 10-14	653 (in)	5
Age 15	184 (in)	13
Age 16-17	236 (out)	21
Age 18-19	963 (in)	2
Age 20-24	4,105 (in)	5
Age 25-29	4,541 (in)	3
Age 30-44	7,693 (in)	2
Age 45-59	4,955 (out)	42
Age 60-64	4,703 (out)	45
Age 65-74	5,247 (out)	44
Age 75+	5,865 (out)	43
Total	42,491	
% of population that would have to move in 2006	8.1	7

Cardiff * (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98) SUMMARY SHEET

Measure	Value	Rank (out of 45, 1 is highest)
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	704	9
Population 2006 (thous.)	1202	
Pop. % change 1981-2006	2.8	35
Aged under 5 (%) 2006	5.7	14
Of pensionable age or over (%) 2006	18.5	32
Average age 2006	38.6	34
SMR (UK=100) 2005 ** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	107.1	11
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005*** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	4.3	33
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	148	34
Housing completions 2006	4,307	
%2000 Bread-line poor	28.1	13
%2000 Non-poor, non-wealthy	61.8	2
%2000 Asset wealthy	10.1	42
%1990 Bread-line poor	22.1	15
%1990 Non-poor, non-wealthy	64.5	1
%1990 Asset wealthy	13.5	40
%1980 Bread-line poor	18.8	11
%1980 Non-poor, non-wealthy	71.3	7
%1980 Asset wealthy	9.9	41
%1970 Bread-line poor	23.8	14
Anomie % 2001	23.7	35
Anomie % 1991	22.2	39
Anomie % 1981	17.6	41
Anomie % 1971	16.1	41
%1945-1950-1951 Political apathy: Abstentions	19.2	29
%1955-1959-1964 Political apathy: Abstentions	19.5	36
%1966-1970-1974 (Feb) Political apathy: Abstentions	22.2	26
%1974 (Oct)-1979-1983 Political apathy: Abstentions	24.4	27
%1987-1992 Political apathy: Abstentions	21.6	24
%1997-2001-2005 Political apathy: Abstentions	36.2	16
Number that would have to move home if the population were to be equally distributed by age:		
Age 0-4	3,274 (in)	34
Age 5-7	2,140 (out)	38
Age 8-9	1,642 (out)	40
Age 10-14	4,148 (out)	40
Age 15	1,191 (out)	41
Age 16-17	2,056 (out)	40
Age 18-19	2,735 (out)	42
Age 20-24	11,899 (out)	39
Age 25-29	6,701 (in)	32
Age 30-44	8,657 (in)	19
Age 45-59	7,766 (in)	8
Age 60-64	4,345 (in)	14
Age 65-74	4,861 (in)	14
Age 75+	4,961 (in)	14
Total	66,375	
% of population that would have to move in 2006	5.4	40

Swansea * (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98) SUMMARY SHEET

Measure	Value	Rank (out of 45, 1 is highest)
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	464	16
Population 2006 (thous.)	497	
Pop. % change 1981-2006	-0.5	39
Aged under 5 (%) 2006	5.4	26
Of pensionable age or over (%) 2006	20.9	13
Average age 2006	40.4	17
SMR (UK=100) 2005 ** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	106.0	12
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005*** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	3.1	44
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	139	39
Housing completions 2006	1,467	
%2000 Bread-line poor	27.7	15
%2000 Non-poor, non-wealthy	61.8	3
%2000 Asset wealthy	10.6	39
%1990 Bread-line poor	20.9	17
%1990 Non-poor, non-wealthy	57.4	20
%1990 Asset wealthy	21.7	28
%1980 Bread-line poor	17.3	16
%1980 Non-poor, non-wealthy	68.8	20
%1980 Asset wealthy	13.9	29
%1970 Bread-line poor	21.6	20
Anomie % 2001	24.3	34
Anomie % 1991	21.1	44
Anomie % 1981	16.7	45
Anomie % 1971	15.6	44
%1945-1950-1951 Political apathy: Abstentions	18.2	33
%1955-1959-1964 Political apathy: Abstentions	20.6	28
%1966-1970-1974 (Feb) Political apathy: Abstentions	23.2	16
%1974 (Oct)-1979-1983 Political apathy: Abstentions	23.7	35
%1987-1992 Political apathy: Abstentions	21.6	25
%1997-2001-2005 Political apathy: Abstentions	37.5	10
Number that would have to move home if the population were to be equally distributed by age:		
Age 0-4	1,379 (in)	21
Age 5-7	698 (in)	16
Age 8-9	499 (out)	29
Age 10-14	818 (in)	14
Age 15	407 (out)	31
Age 16-17	471 (out)	26
Age 18-19	1,068 (out)	27
Age 20-24	3,831 (out)	29
Age 25-29	2,751 (in)	21
Age 30-44	5,095 (in)	6
Age 45-59	2,791 (out)	26
Age 60-64	1,674 (out)	26
Age 65-74	2,762 (out)	33
Age 75+	3,078 (out)	32
Total	27,323	
% of population that would have to move in 2006	5.7	38

Rest of Wales * (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98) SUMMARY SHEET

Measure	Value	Rank (out of 45, 1 is highest)
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	71	43
Population 2006 (thous.)	1266	
Pop. % change 1981-2006	10.6	23
Aged under 5 (%) 2006	5.1	38
Of pensionable age or over (%) 2006	22.8	6
Average age 2006	41.7	7
SMR (UK=100) 2005 ** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	98.9	22
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005*** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	5.2	15
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	172	24
Housing completions 2006	3,214	
%2000 Bread-line poor	25.6	19
%2000 Non-poor, non-wealthy	53.4	23
%2000 Asset wealthy	21.1	24
%1990 Bread-line poor	18.5	25
%1990 Non-poor, non-wealthy	51.4	31
%1990 Asset wealthy	30.2	15
%1980 Bread-line poor	15.4	22
%1980 Non-poor, non-wealthy	60.7	37
%1980 Asset wealthy	23.9	14
%1970 Bread-line poor	20.7	28
Anomie % 2001	26.0	18
Anomie % 1991	24.5	23
Anomie % 1981	18.9	22
Anomie % 1971	17.4	31
%1945-1950-1951 Political apathy: Abstentions	19.3	28
%1955-1959-1964 Political apathy: Abstentions	18.3	42
%1966-1970-1974 (Feb) Political apathy: Abstentions	19.4	42
%1974 (Oct)-1979-1983 Political apathy: Abstentions	21.1	45
%1987-1992 Political apathy: Abstentions	19.5	42
%1997-2001-2005 Political apathy: Abstentions	32.2	39
Number that would have to move home if the population were to be equally distributed by age:		
Age 0-4	4,597 (in)	7
Age 5-7	1,344 (in)	22
Age 8-9	830 (in)	27
Age 10-14	2,209 (out)	29
Age 15	586 (in)	17
Age 16-17	1,010 (out)	29
Age 18-19	3,015 (in)	14
Age 20-24	13,094 (in)	12
Age 25-29	10,065 (in)	7
Age 30-44	19,245 (in)	1
Age 45-59	11,273 (out)	39
Age 60-64	8,681 (out)	43
Age 65-74	11,730 (out)	42
Age 75+	11,319 (out)	39
Total	98,998	
% of population that would have to move in 2006	7.9	11

Glasgow * (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98) SUMMARY SHEET

Measure	Value	Rank (out of 45, 1 is highest)
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	916	6
Population 2006 (thous.)	1442	
Pop. % change 1981-2006	-11.9	45
Aged under 5 (%) 2006	5.4	25
Of pensionable age or over (%) 2006	17.9	35
Average age 2006	38.7	33
SMR (UK=100) 2005 ** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	130.9	1
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005*** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	5.4	9
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	127	43
Housing completions 2006	5,292	
%2000 Bread-line poor	37.9	1
%2000 Non-poor, non-wealthy	53.9	20
%2000 Asset wealthy	8.2	45
%1990 Bread-line poor	32.0	1
%1990 Non-poor, non-wealthy	61.8	9
%1990 Asset wealthy	6.2	45
%1980 Bread-line poor	25.6	1
%1980 Non-poor, non-wealthy	69.7	14
%1980 Asset wealthy	4.7	45
%1970 Bread-line poor	30.6	1
Anomie % 2001	27.7	9
Anomie % 1991	23.0	35
Anomie % 1981	18.3	31
Anomie % 1971	17.8	22
%1945-1950-1951 Political apathy: Abstentions	22.7	3
%1955-1959-1964 Political apathy: Abstentions	23.2	8
%1966-1970-1974 (Feb) Political apathy: Abstentions	25.7	7
%1974 (Oct)-1979-1983 Political apathy: Abstentions	26.9	10
%1987-1992 Political apathy: Abstentions	26.5	3
%1997-2001-2005 Political apathy: Abstentions	40.1	4
Number that would have to move home if the population were to be equally distributed by age:		
Age 0-4	3,572 (in)	22
Age 5-7	2,841 (in)	12
Age 8-9	1,962 (in)	13
Age 10-14	5,603 (in)	9
Age 15	1,114 (in)	3
Age 16-17	2,156 (in)	11
Age 18-19	2,121 (out)	35
Age 20-24	9,657 (out)	38
Age 25-29	12,118 (out)	41
Age 30-44	10,442 (out)	37
Age 45-59	13,018 (out)	15
Age 60-64	4,685 (in)	5
Age 65-74	6,440 (out)	17
Age 75+	8,957 (in)	5
Total	84,686	
% of population that would have to move in 2006	5.9	33

Edinburgh * (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98) SUMMARY SHEET

Measure	Value	Rank (out of 45, 1 is highest)
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	465	14
Population 2006 (thous.)	802	
Pop. % change 1981-2006	6.9	27
Aged under 5 (%) 2006	5.2	31
Of pensionable age or over (%) 2006	17.3	39
Average age 2006	38.4	37
SMR (UK=100) 2005 ** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	112.2	3
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005*** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	5.2	14
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	172	24
Housing completions 2006	3,284	
%2000 Bread-line poor	28.5	12
%2000 Non-poor, non-wealthy	54.8	18
%2000 Asset wealthy	16.7	31
%1990 Bread-line poor	24.7	6
%1990 Non-poor, non-wealthy	61.8	10
%1990 Asset wealthy	13.6	39
%1980 Bread-line poor	20.2	5
%1980 Non-poor, non-wealthy	69.7	15
%1980 Asset wealthy	10.2	39
%1970 Bread-line poor	26.6	4
Anomie % 2001	33.1	1
Anomie % 1991	26.3	10
Anomie % 1981	20.3	5
Anomie % 1971	20.4	6
%1945-1950-1951 Political apathy: Abstentions	22.5	5
%1955-1959-1964 Political apathy: Abstentions	21.9	12
%1966-1970-1974 (Feb) Political apathy: Abstentions	22.2	28
%1974 (Oct)-1979-1983 Political apathy: Abstentions	25.4	20
%1987-1992 Political apathy: Abstentions	23.9	12
%1997-2001-2005 Political apathy: Abstentions	35.2	19
Number that would have to move home if the population were to be equally distributed by age:		
Age 0-4	3,322 (in)	15
Age 5-7	2,388 (in)	5
Age 8-9	1,704 (in)	4
Age 10-14	4,242 (in)	3
Age 15	968 (in)	1
Age 16-17	2,116 (in)	1
Age 18-19	2,558 (out)	32
Age 20-24	10,797 (out)	42
Age 25-29	11,408 (out)	44
Age 30-44	8,703 (out)	42
Age 45-59	8,414 (out)	11
Age 60-64	3,171 (in)	2
Age 65-74	5,111 (in)	8
Age 75+	5,609 (in)	6
Total	70,510	
% of population that would have to move in 2006	8.9	4

Dundee * (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98) SUMMARY SHEET

Measure	Value	Rank (out of 45, 1 is highest)
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	85	41
Population 2006 (thous.)	750	
Pop. % change 1981-2006	1.6	36
Aged under 5 (%) 2006	5.2	32
Of pensionable age or over (%) 2006	20.8	16
Average age 2006	40.3	18
SMR (UK=100) 2005 ** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	109.6	8
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005*** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	4.8	23
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	125	45
Housing completions 2006	2,781	
%2000 Bread-line poor	30.5	7
%2000 Non-poor, non-wealthy	55.1	16
%2000 Asset wealthy	14.4	34
%1990 Bread-line poor	25.8	3
%1990 Non-poor, non-wealthy	63.8	3
%1990 Asset wealthy	10.3	43
%1980 Bread-line poor	21.4	2
%1980 Non-poor, non-wealthy	68.9	19
%1980 Asset wealthy	9.7	42
%1970 Bread-line poor	26.9	3
Anomie % 2001	29.2	4
Anomie % 1991	25.5	15
Anomie % 1981	19.4	11
Anomie % 1971	19.1	13
%1945-1950-1951 Political apathy: Abstentions	20.9	18
%1955-1959-1964 Political apathy: Abstentions	21.9	11
%1966-1970-1974 (Feb) Political apathy: Abstentions	23.0	18
%1974 (Oct)-1979-1983 Political apathy: Abstentions	24.9	23
%1987-1992 Political apathy: Abstentions	25.0	8
%1997-2001-2005 Political apathy: Abstentions	36.8	14
Number that would have to move home if the population were to be equally distributed by age:		
Age 0-4	2,661 (in)	14
Age 5-7	938 (in)	11
Age 8-9	708 (in)	11
Age 10-14	2,052 (in)	16
Age 15	546 (in)	4
Age 16-17	752 (out)	25
Age 18-19	2,217 (out)	21
Age 20-24	8,359 (in)	25
Age 25-29	6,003 (in)	14
Age 30-44	7,293 (in)	11
Age 45-59	7,904 (out)	40
Age 60-64	2,735 (out)	30
Age 65-74	5,112 (out)	34
Age 75+	4,610 (out)	30
Total	51,892	
% of population that would have to move in 2006	6.5	23

Aberdeen * (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98) SUMMARY SHEET

Measure	Value	Rank (out of 45, 1 is highest)
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	61	44
Population 2006 (thous.)	530	
Pop. % change 1981-2006	9.3	26
Aged under 5 (%) 2006	5.1	35
Of pensionable age or over (%) 2006	18.6	30
Average age 2006	39.7	23
SMR (UK=100) 2005 ** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	104.1	16
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005*** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	3.9	39
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	137	40
Housing completions 2006	1,944	
%2000 Bread-line poor	25.8	17
%2000 Non-poor, non-wealthy	54.8	17
%2000 Asset wealthy	19.4	26
%1990 Bread-line poor	22.1	14
%1990 Non-poor, non-wealthy	63.3	4
%1990 Asset wealthy	14.6	37
%1980 Bread-line poor	18.4	12
%1980 Non-poor, non-wealthy	64.4	28
%1980 Asset wealthy	17.3	21
%1970 Bread-line poor	25.7	7
Anomie % 2001	29.6	3
Anomie % 1991	27.4	7
Anomie % 1981	19.9	8
Anomie % 1971	19.9	9
%1945-1950-1951 Political apathy: Abstentions	25.1	1
%1955-1959-1964 Political apathy: Abstentions	27.4	1
%1966-1970-1974 (Feb) Political apathy: Abstentions	25.0	9
%1974 (Oct)-1979-1983 Political apathy: Abstentions	28.2	5
%1987-1992 Political apathy: Abstentions	28.3	1
%1997-2001-2005 Political apathy: Abstentions	37.3	11
Number that would have to move home if the population were to be equally distributed by age:		
Age 0-4	1,957 (in)	9
Age 5-7	934 (in)	10
Age 8-9	670 (in)	12
Age 10-14	1,898 (in)	15
Age 15	333 (in)	6
Age 16-17	1,139 (in)	8
Age 18-19	1,540 (in)	20
Age 20-24	6,248 (in)	20
Age 25-29	5,465 (in)	28
Age 30-44	2,337 (in)	34
Age 45-59	7,698 (out)	43
Age 60-64	1,627 (out)	17
Age 65-74	2,958 (out)	18
Age 75+	2,736 (in)	12
Total	37,540	
% of population that would have to move in 2006	7.1	17

Rest of Scotland * (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98) SUMMARY SHEET

Measure	Value	Rank (out of 45, 1 is highest)
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	28	45
Population 2006 (thous.)	1593	
Pop. % change 1981-2006	1.4	37
Aged under 5 (%) 2006	5.2	34
Of pensionable age or over (%) 2006	20.8	15
Average age 2006	40.7	13
SMR (UK=100) 2005 ** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	113.5	2
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005*** (SEE NOTES ON PAGE 98)	5.8	6
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	127	43
Housing completions 2006	6,757	
%2000 Bread-line poor	29.5	11
%2000 Non-poor, non-wealthy	52.4	26
%2000 Asset wealthy	18.1	30
%1990 Bread-line poor	25.0	4
%1990 Non-poor, non-wealthy	61.9	8
%1990 Asset wealthy	13.2	42
%1980 Bread-line poor	20.5	4
%1980 Non-poor, non-wealthy	67.2	23
%1980 Asset wealthy	12.3	34
%1970 Bread-line poor	24.3	11
Anomie % 2001	26.2	16
Anomie % 1991	23.6	26
Anomie % 1981	18.1	34
Anomie % 1971	17.7	25
%1945-1950-1951 Political apathy: Abstentions	24.4	2
%1955-1959-1964 Political apathy: Abstentions	22.6	9
%1966-1970-1974 (Feb) Political apathy: Abstentions	21.9	30
%1974 (Oct)-1979-1983 Political apathy: Abstentions	23.7	34
%1987-1992 Political apathy: Abstentions	24.0	10
%1997-2001-2005 Political apathy: Abstentions	33.8	23
Number that would have to move home if the population were to be equally distributed by age:		
Age 0-4	5,243 (in)	12
Age 5-7	1,795 (in)	14
Age 8-9	1,117 (in)	16
Age 10-14	2,726 (out)	28
Age 15	799 (in)	7
Age 16-17	1,276 (out)	22
Age 18-19	3,366 (in)	5
Age 20-24	10,485 (in)	10
Age 25-29	11,237 (in)	8
Age 30-44	11,266 (in)	20
Age 45-59	18,342 (out)	44
Age 60-64	6,484 (out)	34
Age 65-74	12,205 (out)	39
Age 75+	8,366 (out)	21
Total	94,708	
% of population that would have to move in 2006	6.0	31

Northern Ireland Summary Sheet ****

Measure	Value
Pop. Density (People per sq km)	128
Population 2006 (thous.)	1,742
Pop. % change 1981-2006	12.9
Aged under 5 (%) 2006	6.4
Of pensionable age or over (%) 2006	16.3
Average age 2006	36.8
SMR (UK=100) 2005**	102.0
IMR per 1,000 live births 2005***	6.1
Average dwelling price 2006 (£ thous.)	147
Housing completions 2006	13,999
Anomie % 2001	21.1
Anomie % 1991	20.8
% 1945-1950-1951 Political apathy: Abstentions	25.1
% 1955-1959-1964 Political apathy: Abstentions	29.4
% 1966-1970-1974 (Feb) Political apathy: Abstentions	29.1
% 1974 (Oct)-1979-1983 Political apathy: Abstentions	30.6
% 1987-1992 Political apathy: Abstentions	31.6
% 1997-2001-2005 Political apathy: Abstentions	34.0

*Not actually radio station areas, but divisions of Scotland and Wales to allow for comparison with English radio station areas.

** SMR = Standardised mortality ratio. The ratio is 100 for Britain as a whole and represents the mortality rate in each area after having standardised for differences in the age and sex distribution of the population. For instance, people living in the *Radio Newcastle* area are 10% more likely to die in any given year, month, week, or day than the average Briton.

*** IMR = Infant mortality rate. This is the number of infants who die in their first year of life as a proportion of all live births; it is expressed in the numbers dying per year per 1000 live births.

**** Ranks not included as only a minority of statistics can be calculated for Northern Ireland which are comparable.