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Construction of a linked postcode district to regional-level dataset for Great Britain

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Abstract

A one-to-one link is developed between overlapping sub-regional entities using geographical tools newly available to the Economic Research Community. The aim of this project is to create a database exploiting the geographical variation in publicly available data, in order to better control for regional heterogeneity. The database covers the period 1995 to 2007, and includes regional identifiers at the postcode district, Local Authority, NUTS3 and Travel-To-Work Area levels of aggregation. Roughly 160 controls are available to the researcher. This data could be used to provide new insights for Regional Policy Analysis. An example of an application of this resource in the context of unemployment duration can be found in (Ball and Wilke, 2009) for the UK.

Keywords: Regional data, Great Britain, Overlapping regional entities, Regional heterogeneity.

0.1 Preface

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1   Introduction

Cameron and Trivedi (2005) highlight the importance of controlling for unobserved heterogeneity at lower levels of aggregation when attempting to identify causal relationships in applied econometrics. "[It is important to control for confounding factors which arise] when the individual contributions of different regressors..to the variation in the variable of interest cannot be separated (see Cameron and Trivedi, 2005, pg.8)." A common approach widely used is to control for these confounding factors using fixed effects. This approach essentially parameterizes the nature of unobserved heterogeneity to be a shift parameter. This parametrisation may itself drive the results, if incorrectly specified. Since fixed effects removes any time varying macroeconomic effects, changes in local labour demand conditions are not controlled for in models which explicitly take into account the regional context via regional dummies only[1].

There is a growing popularity of this approach to modelling economic interactions, and the recent availability of geographical products tailored for use in the field of Economics has fueled this. However, the level of geographical detail at which many of these studies are conducted - using full postcode information - means that much the data used is not publicly available. Publicly available economic data tends to be more commonly available in grouped form, at the Local Authority level of aggregation and higher. The individual administrative data that is publicly available in the UK, e.g. the Joint Unemployment & Vacancies Operating System, contains residential location information that is censored to the postcode district level of aggregation. These restrictions introduce numerous issues with linking publicly available data at various levels of aggregation, due to the fact that these sub-regional classifications are not necessarily contiguous[2]. This issue is not faced when using full postcode information.

The strategies implemented in this paper develop a one-to-one link between the postcode district- & higher levels of aggregation, allowing researchers to link publicly available datasets together from varying sources. This approach also provides added explanatory power, as it allows one to highlights the regional disparities driving the overall regional effect. Ultimately, the goal of this project is to provide new insights for Regional Policy.

The database covers the period 1995 to 2007, with variable availability varying depending on source (see Table 25 for more information). Coverage is restricted to Great Britain (excluding

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[1]Control for time varying factors is possible by interacting the fixed effect with time dummies, however this approach is quite restrictive.

[2]Regional boundaries may also change over time, an issue which we do not deal with in this study.

Northern Ireland). Regional identifiers available include: Local Authority; Travel-to-Work Area; and Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) level 3 (NUTS3) levels of aggregation. The dataset includes information pertaining to socio-demographic and institutional features, regional labour market performance, as well as supply and demand conditions. An example of the application of this resource is provided in Ball and Wilke (2009), the extended discussion paper of which explains how the individual-level data was linked to the regional-level data set. Regional-level indicators were sourced from various providers with some key variables being self-constructed. Given the complexity of this procedure, this article describes this in detail.

2   Level of Aggregation of Interest & Main Data Sources.

The aggregation levels of interest to us are:

- Local Authority

- Travel to work areas (TTWA)

- Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) level 3

The first question faced is at which level of aggregation the variables of interest are most relevant. Since the aim is to capture regional characteristics one is presented with the challenge of defining self-contained regional labour markets (Petrongolo, 2001). TTWA's are the closest approximation, however there is a systematic lack of data at this level of aggregation. Thus data is collected at the lowest level of aggregation (local authority and NUTS3). This provides the flexibility to redefine geographical areas, aggregating up to the level of interest.

3 Linking the Regional levels

The Local Authority Unitary Authority (LAUA) classification represents the lowest aggregation level of interest in the data. After encountering many issues with the merging process, like regions disappearing, the procedure was revised as follows.

Postcode Grid The starting point was to create a grid containing observations for every Local Authority (LAUA) in Great Britain for every possible time period (year-quarter-month). This was initially constructed over the period 1995 to 2007. This complete grid was then used as a *blueprint* onto which all the other data was merged.

3.1 National Statistics Postcode Directory.

The map between the postcode- and the regional-level is established in the NSPD. This provides a complete mapping of the UK geographies, from the full postcode to the national level. The advantage of using postcode districts instead of full postcode information is that there is relatively less variation in postcode district classifications over the observation period[3]. Non-geographical postcode data in the NSPD was dropped. These relate to postboxes and are used by direct mailing companies for re-routing mail (NSPD, 2007).

An indicator was created, highlighting whether a postcode was live or terminated during the observation window. Over the period 01/01/1996 to 31/12/2005, roughly 20% of the full postcodes in the NSPD were terminated (see Table 1). I did not drop terminated postcodes, as they are relevant for the merging scheme during the periods in which they were live. The full postcode coverage of the NSPD is detailed in Table 2.

3.2 Overlapping Regions Problem

I am restricted to using postcode districts as regional identifiers, due to the ONS's censoring of full postcode information in most publicly available data sets. This introduces an *Overlapping Regions* issue, removing the one-to-one link between the postcode district and regional-levels, as postcode districts may fall into more than one Local Authority and one Local Authority may contain more

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[3]Looking at the NSPD full postcode data, there are some postcodes that were introduced after the beginning of 1996 and were subsequently terminated before November 2007.

Table 1: Number of live and terminated full postcode observations in the NSPD after conditioning on 01/01/1996 and dropping Northern Ireland.

live	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
terminated	427,383	19.98	19.98
live	1,711,536	80.02	100.00
Total	2,138,919	100.00	

Table 2: Distribution of observations in the NSPD, by country.

live	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
ctry	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
Channel Islands	6,498	0.30	0.30
England	1,841,028	84.03	84.33
Isle of Man	5,485	0.25	84.58
Northern Ireland	51,979	2.37	86.95
Scotland	167,804	7.66	94.61
Wales	118,104	5.39	100.00
Total	2,190,898	100.00	

than one postcode district[4]. This issue is not present at the full postcode level. There is also a lack of concordance between the Local Authority and level 1 Local Administrative Units (LAU1) ,former NUTS4, regional classifications in Scotland. In order to get around these issues, merging schemes are developed which allowed me to define a one-to-one link between postcode districts and the higher levels of aggregation of interest. This scheme also established a link across regions. The procedure is detailed below.

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[4]This issue is present for the other levels of aggregation of interest as well. See Figure 1 for an illustration of the overlapping regions problem.
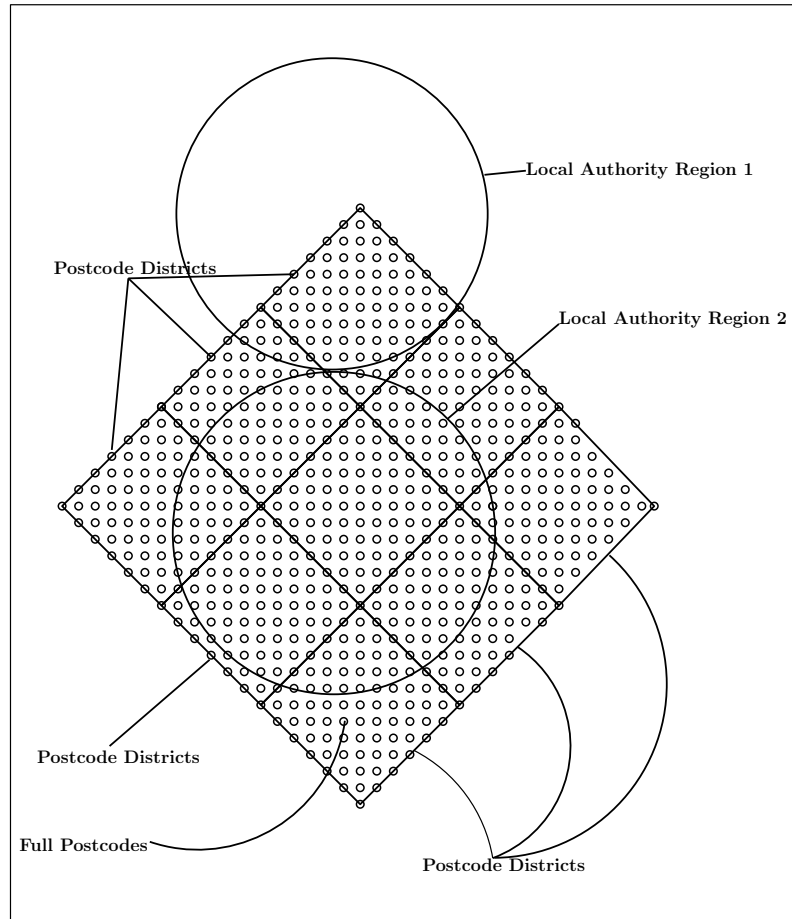
Figure 1: *The Overlapping Regions problem.* - Squares represent postcode districts, and dots represent full postcodes.

3.3   Distribution of observations:

In order to establish a one-to-one link between the relevant levels of aggregation, the first piece of information we wanted was to know was how many *unique* regions that postcode district falls into[5]. As a first step, a variable indicating how many *unique* postcode districts fall into each Local Authority/ NUTS3/ LAU1 was generated in the NSPD. Since a many-to-many link exists between the different levels of aggregation, this identifier was generated by first collapsing the data of interest by the "postcode district-higher level of aggregation" link, generating the identifier, and then merging this information to the NSPD.

Table 23 illustrates that most postcode districts in Great Britain fall into 2 or 3 higher aggregation levels. This pattern is the same when full postcodes are taken into account. Table 24 illustrates the distribution of full postcodes falling into a postcode district that falls into T higher

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[5]See Table 23

aggregation levels of interest. Most full postcodes in Great Britain seem to fall into postcode districts that fall into 1 to 4 higher aggregation levels. This is true at the local authority level and remains the case when aggregating up to the NUTS3 level.

An indicator, Uniq1, was generated to indicate the number of unique postcode districts falling into a higher aggregation level. The average Local Authority in Great Britain overlaps roughly 18 postcode districts. In case of level 1 Local Administrative Units (former NUTS4) this figure is roughly 17, whereas, on average, NUTS3 regions overlap 46 postcode districts. See Table 3 for summary statistics of this indicator.

Table 3: Distribution of UniqN: The number of unique postcode districts falling into higher aggregation levels of interest:

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Uniq1	5366	18.018	13.295	2	87
Uniq3	5382	16.588	9.342	2	57
Uniq2	4131	46.339	24.465	3	109

Uniq1 # of unique postcode districts falling into Local Authorities.

Uniq2 # of unique postcode districts falling into NUTS3 regions.

Uniq3 # of unique postcode districts falling into level 1 Local Administrative Units (former NUTS4).

3.4   Merging Schemes

Two merging schemes were developed:

Scheme 1:

Higher levels of aggregation are ranked in terms of the number of postcode districts falling into them. Assign the postcode district in question to the area (local authority; NUTS3/4[lau1]) in which it falls that has **the least** number of postcode districts falling into it. The idea behind this[6] is that areas with less postcode districts falling into them may contain a greater proportion of the district in question. Random assignment is implemented, in the event of a tie.

Scheme 2:

Assign the postcode district in question to the area (local authority; NUTS3/4[lau1]) in which it **falls the most**, based on the full postcode information in the NSPD. This algorithm creates a ranking of higher aggregation levels, in terms of the number of full postcodes within a postcode district that fall into each region. A postcode district is assigned to the area which ranks the highest on this scale. Random assignment is implemented, in the event of a tie.

Merging Scheme 1:   Table 4 illustrates an example of the assignment of postcode districts to the Local Administrative Units Level 1 (LAU1) level of aggregation. In addition to the lack of a one-to-one link between the postcode district and the local authority level, the other problem faced was establishing a link between the Local Authority level and the NUTS3 level of aggregation. A one-to-one link between the local authority level and level 1 Local Administrative Units (former NUTS4) exists in the case of England & Wales, however this is not the case for Scotland. By establishing a one-to-one link between postcode districts and higher aggregation levels, this also establishes a one-to-one link across regional classifications.

Looking at Table 4, postcode district AB31 falls both into Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire level 1 Local Administrative Units. However, 32 postcode districts fall into Aberdeenshire, whereas only 17 fall into Aberdeen City. Based on this information, merging scheme 1 assigns AB31 to

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[6]Dr. R. Wilke is thanked for this suggesting this idea.

Table 4: Merging Scheme 1: Assignment of level 1 Local Administrative Units (LAU: former NUTS4):

pcd2	LAU	LAU Area	Uniq3	Country	Assigned LAU	Assigned LAU Area
AB25	UKM1001	Aberdeen City	17	179	UKM1001	Aberdeen City
AB3	UKM1002	Aberdeenshire	32	179	UKM1002	Aberdeenshire
AB30	UKM1002	Aberdeenshire	32	179	UKM2101	Angus
AB30	UKM2101	Angus	14	179	UKM2101	Angus
AB31	UKM1001	Aberdeen City	17	179	UKM1001	Aberdeen City
AB31	UKM1002	Aberdeenshire	32	179	UKM1001	Aberdeen City
AB32	UKM1002	Aberdeenshire	32	179	UKM1002	Aberdeenshire
AB33	UKM1002	Aberdeenshire	32	179	UKM1002	Aberdeenshire
AB34	UKM1002	Aberdeenshire	32	179	UKM1002	Aberdeenshire
AB35	UKM1002	Aberdeenshire	32	179	UKM1002	Aberdeenshire
AB36	UKM1002	Aberdeenshire	32	179	UKM1002	Aberdeenshire
AB37	UKM4202	Badenoch &Strath-spey	9	179	UKM4203	West Moray
AB37	UKM4203	West Moray	7	179	UKM4203	West Moray
AB38	UKM1003	North East Moray	11	179	UKM4203	West Moray
AB38	UKM4203	West Moray	7	179	UKM4203	West Moray
AB39	UKM1002	Aberdeenshire	32	179	UKM1002	Aberdeenshire
AB4	UKM1003	North East Moray	11	179	UKM1003	North East Moray
AB41	UKM1002	Aberdeenshire	32	179	UKM1002	Aberdeenshire
AB42	UKM1002	Aberdeenshire	32	179	UKM1002	Aberdeenshire

Aberdeen City. Due to the first merging scheme no being based on full postcode information, this scheme has a bias towards assigning postcode districts at the boundary of the Local Authority/level 1 Local Administrative Unit(former NUTS4)/NUTS3 region to the smallest region in which it falls, regardless of the actual proportion of the postcode district that actually falls into that region. In the case of Local Authorities, larger regions with more postcode districts falling into them will tend to lose postcode districts on their boundaries to smaller neighbouring Local Authorities.

Table 23 illustrate that the large majority of Local Authorities in Great Britain are a mixture of postcode districts falling into one to three unique Local Authorities with a significant proportion falling into just one (55%). This is also the case with other aggregation levels of interest, rising to 71% in the case of level 1 Local Administrative Units. This suggests this merging scheme may be vary in accuracy across these aggregation levels, given that the extent of regional overlap differs.

Merging Scheme 2: Given the problem of *Overlapping Regions*, the second merging scheme developed aims to assign postcode districts to the higher aggregation level into which they mostly fall. Table 5 illustrates a simplified version of how merging scheme 2 operates. The first question to be addressed would be into which Local Authority does postcode district NG9 mostly fall.

Table 5: Merging Scheme 2: Example of assignment of postcode districts to Local Authorities:

Full Postcode	Local Authority (LAUA)	Postcode District	uniQ1	VAR1	Assigned LAUA
NG9 1BB	00QA	NG9	3	3	00QA
NG9 2BC	00QA	NG9	3	3	00QA
NG9 1SG	00QB	NG9	1	3	00QA
NG9 2CD	00QA	NG9	3	3	00QA
uniQ1: # of full postcodes in postcode district NG9 that fall into Local Authority 00QA.					

Step 1 generates uniQ1 for each postcode district, an indicator for the number of unique full postcodes falling into each Local Authority that said postcode district falls into. Then, for each postcode district, Step two sorts these Local Authorities by this newly generated indicator, thus

ranking them in terms of the number of full postcodes falling into them. This approach is a simple weighting scheme which is based on the premise that full postcodes are evenly dispersed across a postcode district, i.e. giving equal weight to each full postcode and not taking its population density into account. This allows us to make the further assumption that if more full postcodes within a postcode district fall into Local Authority A rather than B, then the postcode district in question mostly falls into former Local Authority. Steps 4 & 5 are based on this assumption. One issue with this scheme is that full postcode which overlap Local Authorities will be treated as falling into both Local Authorities making full postcode-based boundaries fuzzy.

4 Regional Identifiers In The Data

4.1 Levels of Aggregation in the regional data:

4.1.1 Travel-to-Work Areas

The goal is to attempt to capture exogenous variation between regional entities. Given this aim, Unitary Authority & Local Authority Districts could not be considered self-contained labour markets due to the impact of inward & outward commuting (Office for National Statistics, 2008b) . Using residence-based denominators, e.g. ILO unemployment counts as a proportion of the residence-based (mid-year) working-age population, & local job density estimates, is likely to paint a more accurate picture of the local labour market (Office for National Statistics, 2008b). However, the use of work-based denominators will bias downward estimates in an area with net in-commuting. The opposite is true in the analogous case (Office for National Statistics, 2008b). To highlight this issue, consider calculation of the ILO unemployment rate for region j (U_j):

$$U_j = \frac{\sum_i^n U_{ij}}{\sum_i^n E_{ij} + \sum_i^n U_{ij}} \qquad \text{where i = number of individuals residing in region j.}$$

The unemployed residing in an area are likely to have very different characteristics to those working in the same area, especially at longer unemployment durations[7]. The degree of this mismatch is likely to increase due the impact of commuting. in the case of net inward commuting, this will inflate the figure for the number of employees in an area, causing the overall statistic to be underestimated (Thomas, 1997, 1998, 2005). This statistic is only suitable for larger areas, in which the impact of commuting is reduced to a minimum. Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs) were introduced as areas which approximate self-contained labour markets, however, they are not without their problems.

The criterion on which TTWAs are defined is that: at least 75% of the resident economically active population actually work in the area, and that of everyone working in the area, at least 75% actually live in the area (Office for National Statistics, 2008a). The resulting pattern is that, although the definitive minimum working population in a TTWA is 3,500, many are much larger - indeed, the whole of London and surrounding area forms one TTWA.

A trend-reduction in the number of TTWAs can be observed, as the trend in more and longer distance commuting increases: in 1991 there were 314 TTWAs and in 1981, 334. As TTWAs become larger, on the one hand, they become more representative of self-contained labour markets,

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[7]The distinction between structural versus frictional unemployment is likely to be important in this case.

however, they also become increasingly inappropriate as units for the measurement of unemployment as unemployment is a local phenomenon and large area statistics tend to give a distort view of the unemployment problem by smoothing out concentrations (Thomas, 1997). Despite these drawbacks, we include regional identifiers at this level of aggregation as this measure provides the closest approximation available to self-contained labour markets (Petrongolo, 2001).

Figure 11 illustrates the distributions of Travel-To-Work Areas in the UK. The link between the Local Authority level and Travel-To-Work Area level of aggregation is established in the National Statistics Postcode Directory. Again, this is not a 1-to-1 link. This link was established using information from GeoConvert (UKBORDERS). This information tells us the proportion of a local authority that falls into a TTWA. Using this information, merging scheme 2 was implemented in order to establish a one-to-one link.

4.1.2   NUTS3/LAU1

Figure 7 the distribution of NUTS3 regions in Scotland. Figures 9 & 10 highlight the distribution of NUTS3 and Local Authority Units Level 1 (former NUTS4) regions within the respective counties[8]

4.1.3   Unitary Authorities & Local Authority Districts

Figure figure 8 details the distribution of Unitary Authorities & Local Authority Districts.

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[8]Unfortunately a full map of English NUTS regions could not be garnered from standard sources.

5 The Regional Data.

5.1 Self-constructed variables:

5.1.1 University Indicator:

Information on Higher Education institution locations was sourced from the Higher Education Statistics Authority (HESA)[9]. Using this information institutional data was matched to the relevant postcode districts. Unfortunately, the HESA only hold data on the location of Higher Education Institutions' administrative centres, rather than the location of campuses. See Figure 2 for the distribution of 167 Administrative Centres across Great Britain.
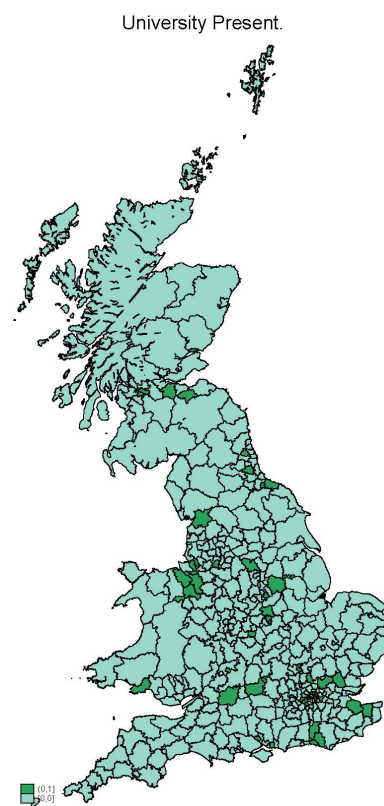
Figure 2: University Present?. *Created using 'spmaps' (Pisati, 2007).*

5.1.2 Ports/Airports Indicator:

Data for this indicator was sourced from the port directory available from the Association of Port Health Authorities website (Association of Port Health Authorities, 2007). Three versions

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[9]Information on the location of the 167 institutions in the UK is available at http://www.hesa.ac.uk/index.php/component/option,com_heicontacts/Itemid87/

of this indicator were developed: two separate port and airport indicators, as well as an indicator grouping ports and airports, at the Local Authority & NUTS3 level of aggregation. Three Royal Navy Ports were dropped from the data, however Great British ports for commercial use were retained. The distribution of ports and airports in Great Britain is shown in Figures 3a & 3b. A list of UK airports can be found from the Royal Aeronautical Society's website (Royal Aeronautical Society, 2005). This list was used to check for consistency of the existing data.

(a) Port present in Local Author-(b) Airport Present in Local Au-
ity?   thority?
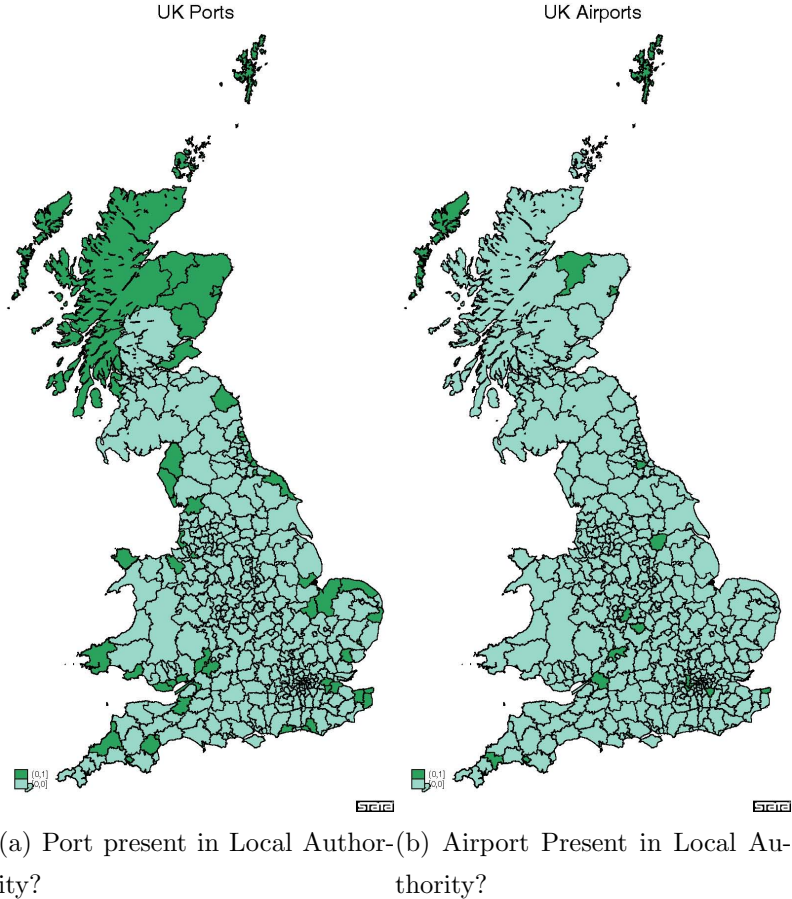
Figure 3: GB Ports & Airports. *Created using 'spmaps' (Pisati, 2007).*

5.1.3   Urban/Rural Indicator:

Two versions of this indicator were initially sourced: One from the National Statistics Postcode Directory (NSPD) and one from the Department of Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA). A third measure was constructed, which combined these two measures.

1: NSPD version: For England and Wales this population density-based indicator was sourced from the 21st of July 2004 release of the National Statistics Rural & Urban Classification of Output Areas (NSPD, 2007), and thus not valid for higher levels of aggregation which may include a mixture of rural & urban output areas based on the definitions used. See Table 20 Column 1 for a breakdown of this output-based classification for England & Wales. For Scotland, areas with < 3000 inhabitants are defined as rural (NSPD, 2007). The distribution of this variable at the Local Authority level is shown in Figure 4a. The DEFRA methodology as the benchmark against which other Local Authority-level Urban/Rural definitions should be measured.

(a) NSPD   (b) DEFRA
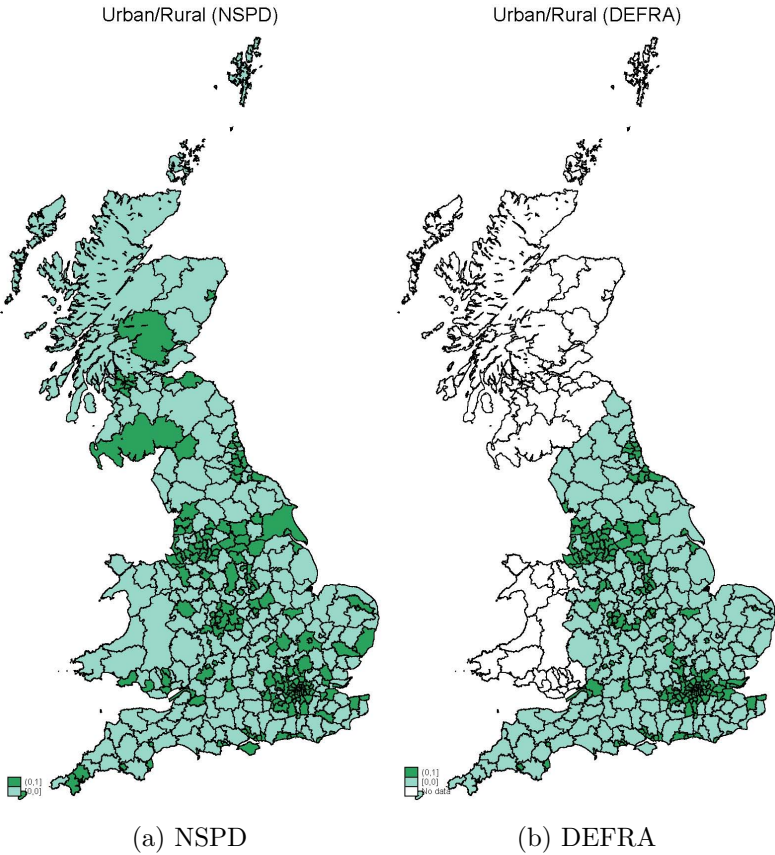
Figure 4: How Urban is a Local Authority? *Created using 'spmaps' (Pisati, 2007).*

2: DEFRA version: The DEFRA Rural-Urban indicator[10] was introduced in 2005 and covers the England local authority geography only. See Table 19 Column 2 for a breakdown of this output-based classification. The distribution of this variable is shown in Figure 4b.

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[10] For more information see http://www.defra.gov.uk/rural/ruralstats/rural-definition.htm

Table 6: Comparison between the different approaches: how urban; NSPD & DEFRA Urban/Rural classifications for Scotland, England & Wales.

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
howurban	2363433	.7646	.261	0	1
Urban(NSPD)	2363433	.740	.439	0	1
Urban(DEFRA)	2020682	.601	.490	0	1

howurban: sum urban output areas/number output areas

Urban (NSPD): Statistic calculated at Output Area level

Urban (DEFRA): Statistic calculated at Local Authority level

3: Constructed Measure: The additional constructed measure joins the 2 approaches, using the DEFRA methodology for England. This implies some measurement error for Scotland & Wales, an issue acknowledged and an issue for which robustness checks were constructed using alternative indicators[11].

5.1.4 URBAN/RURAL INDICATOR ISSUES

Table 6 presents the overall UK statistics from the different approaches. We define 'howurban' as the sum of urban output areas as a proportion of the total number of output areas in a Local Authority. The Output Area-based Urban/Rural measure, from the NSPD, paints a distorted picture of how urban the UK geography is. This is more evident when broken down by country.

The Urban/Rural classification based on the DEFRA methodology, defines 60% of local authorities in England as Urban, whereas the NSPD-based measure - based on output area classifications, defines 77% of local authorities in England as Urban (see Figure 4 for the distribution of these variables). As well documented on the DEFRA website (DEFRA, 2007), local authorities borders may encapsulate a mixture of urban and rural output areas. Thus, aggregating this data to the local authority level presents us with an issue.

DEFRA developed their methodology due to these concerns, however, it only covers England. Table 20 highlights the differences in the methodologies. The statistics in table 6 show that, on

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[11]Similar strategies can be easily implemented using the threshold-based indicators developed in the subsequent section as a substitute for the NSPD-base measure.

Table 7: Comparison of how urban Local Authorities in Scotland, England & Wales are.

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
England					
howurban	2020682	.787	.250	0	1
Scotland					
howurban	210984	.642	.299	0	.995
Wales					
howurban	131767	.640	.279	.112	.972

howurban: sum urban output areas/number output areas

average over Great Britain, 76.5% of output areas falling into a local authority are classified as Urban. This figure varies markedly across Great Britain. When we break this down by country, this figure is 78.7% in England, 64.2% for Scotland & 64.0% for Wales.

Table 8: Comparison of how urban Local Authorities in Scotland, England & Wales are.

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
England					
Urban	2020682	.770	.421	0	1
UrbanDefra	2020682	.601	.490	0	1
Scotland					
Urban	210984	.530	.499	0	1
Wales					
Urban	131767	.612	.487	0	1

howurban: sum urban output areas/number output areas

On average, the output area-based NSPD methodology classifies 74% of output areas in Great Britain as urban. As stated, the DEFRA local authority-based measure classifies 60% of English Local Authorities as urban. This aggregate figure masks the variation in this NSPD-based indicator across Great Britain. The statistics in Table 8 demonstrate that the highest proportion of Urban areas lie in England (77%) with 61% of output areas classified as Urban in Wales. This number is as low as 53% in Scotland. This is the benchmark against which more aggregated

statistics should be measured, when considering Great Britain as a whole.
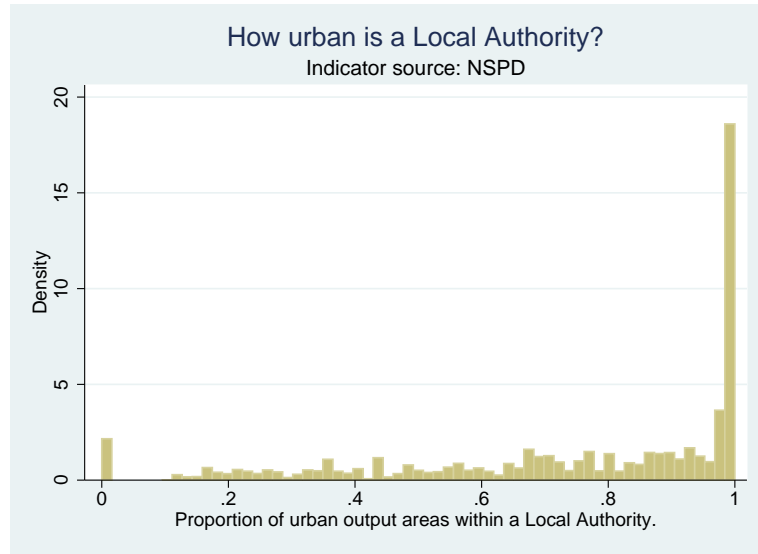
Figure 5: How Urban is a Local Authority?

Figure 5 illustrates the overall distribution of the 'howurban' variable detailed in Table 7. This distribution is skewed to the right at 1, with a long left tail and a relatively isolated mass point at zero. Based on this information, the idea was to look at the proportion of urban Output Areas falling into a Local Authority in order to decide how to classify a Local Authority (Urban/Rural). This information is captured by the 'howurban' variable. The same idea was implemented in the case of Accessibility. Since we already have a reliable indicator for England at the Local Authority-level (DEFRA methodology), we only need to conduct this exercise for Scotland and Wales. We develop thresholds above which a Local Authority is classified as Urban. These thresholds are defined in Tables 9 & 10.

5.1.5 Remoteness/Accessibility:

England & Wales   In this case the population density of the surrounding area was used as a measure of whether a local authority was accessible or remote in the case of England and Wales[12]. See Table 21 for how this indicator was constructed.

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[12]The NSPD defines this indicator at the Output area level of aggregation, which suggests that aggregation issues could be present when aggregating to Local Authority level. The accessibility of Output Areas is based on their surrounding geography, "whether the wider surrounding area of a given output area is sparsely populated or less sparsely populated (NSPD, 2007, pp.17)".

Table 9: Local Authority Urban/Rural Indicator: Scotland & Wales

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Scotland & Wales					
>50%	342751	0.671	0.470	0	1
>60%	342751	0.643	0.479	0	1
>70%	342751	0.507	0.500	0	1
>80%	342751	0.415	0.493	0	1
>90%	342751	0.235	0.424	0	1

Proportion of Output Areas in Local Authority that are NSPD Urban

Scotland Driving distance to the nearest large settlement (>10000 inhabitants) is used as a proxy in the case of Scotland. Areas more than 30 minutes driving distance from an urban centre of >10000 residents were classified as rural. See Table 21 for how this indicator was constructed.

5.1.6 Accessibility Indicator Issues

It was felt that the Accessibility indicator did not give enough variation to accord with intuition about the UK geography. Alternative measures of this indicator were adopted, using an approach similar to that used for the Urban/Rural indicator. The sum of accessible Output Areas as a proportion of the number of Output Areas (OAs) within a Local Authority (LA) was used as a measure of how accessible Great British Local Authorities are. This measure was based on the National Statistics Postcode Directory data. The distribution of this indicator is detailed in Table 11.

The summary statistics in Table 11 raise concerns about our original definition of Accessibility. On the one hand this definition may be erroneous, whilst on the other, it may be that Local Authorities across Great Britain are truly very Accessible. More variation in this measure would be more desirable, thus alternative definitions were constructed.

Alternative definitions of Accessibility were constructed using differing accessibility criteria. Five thresholds were initially established: >50%; >60%; >70%; >80%; and >90%. Summary statistics for these thresholds are detailed for Great Britain in Table 12, as well as by country in Table 13. Table 12 highlights the lack of large variation in this statistic at the aggregate level. Whilst there is not a lot of variation in these summary statistics for England (only 3.7% difference between the >50% & >90% criterion), they varied markedly in the case of Scotland & Wales.

Table 10: Local Authority Urban/Rural Indicator: Scotland & Wales

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Scotland:					
>50%	210984	0.667	0.471	0	1
>60%	210984	0.643	0.479	0	1
>70%	210984	0.487	0.500	0	1
>80%	210984	0.441	0.497	0	1
>90%	210984	0.302	0.459	0	1
Wales:					
>50%	131767	0.677	0.468	0	1
>60%	131767	0.641	0.480	0	1
>70%	131767	0.537	0.499	0	1
>80%	131767	0.373	0.484	0	1
>90%	131767	0.128	0.334	0	1

Proportion of Output Areas in Local Authority that are NSPD Urban

There is a 27.4% difference between the >50% & >90% criterion in Scotland, whereas the difference between the >50% & >90% criterion in Wales is 9.9%.

Stricter criterion were also implemented, using the following thresholds: >95%; >96%; >97%; >98%; and >99% (see Table 14). Again, for England the summary statistics did not vary much when conditioned on these tougher hurdles. There is only a 2.3% difference between the >95% & >99% measures, with 92.3% of at least 99% of the Output Areas falling into English Local Au-

Table 11: How Accessible? (% Urban Output Areas *within a Local Authority*: Great Britain

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
England.					
How Accessible?	2020682	0.983	0.080	0.034	1
Scotland.					
How Accessible?	210984	0.858	0.213	0	0.998
Wales.					
How Accessible?	131767	0.860	0.255	0.190	1

NB. How Accessible?: $\sum$(Accessible Output Areas/# Output Areas).

Table 12: Thresholds Accessibility Criterion: Great Britain

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
>50%	2430314	0.951	0.216	0	1
>60%	2430314	0.947	0.223	0	1
>70%	2430314	0.935	0.247	0	1
>80%	2430314	0.905	0.293	0	1
>90%	2430314	0.891	0.312	0	1

thorities being classified by the NSPD as Accessible according to our measure. Furthermore,this measure did not vary much for Wales (A 3.1% difference between the >95% & >99% measures). This measure seems quite stable at high thresholds for England & Wales, suggesting that Local Authorities classified as urban at high moments of the distribution of these indicators possess similar characteristics in terms of the number of urban OAs falling into them.

There is not a lot of variation at the top of the distribution in England. In the case of Scotland, we see a very large variation in this indicator when using these strict accessibility criterion. There is a 60.7% difference between the >95% & >99% measure. The difference between the >95% & >96% thresholds is 0%, whilst the difference between the >96% & >97% thresholds is 4.6%. These differences increase exponentially. The difference between the >97% & >98% thresholds is 17.4%, whilst the difference between the >98% & >99% thresholds is 29.5%! These observations suggest that the overall distribution in Figure 5 is mostly driven by England which accords with intuition.

Table 13: Thresholds for Accessibility Criterion: Country-level

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
England:					
>50%	2020682	0.992	0.090	0	1
>60%	2020682	0.990	0.097	0	1
>70%	2020682	0.982	0.133	0	1
>80%	2020682	0.965	0.183	0	1
>90%	2020682	0.955	0.207	0	1
Scotland:					
>50%	210984	0.921	0.270	0	1
>60%	210984	0.921	0.270	0	1
>70%	210984	0.855	0.352	0	1
>80%	210984	0.712	0.453	0	1
>90%	210984	0.647	0.478	0	1
Wales:					
>50%	131767	0.852	0.355	0	1
>60%	131767	0.810	0.392	0	1
>70%	131767	0.810	0.392	0	1
>80%	131767	0.753	0.431	0	1
>90%	131767	0.753	0.431	0	1

5.2 Local Area Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS)

5.2.1 Background.

The Local Area Quarterly Labour Force Survey dates back to 1992q1, and includes roughly 100 variables covering the following subjects: employment by age group; employees; self-employed; economic activity; employment by industrial sector; ethnic minority economic activity; persons in full-time education; qualifications; job-related training (Economic & Social Data Service, 2008). For confidentiality reasons, local area data available on the UK Data Archive website at the Local Authority Unitary Authority (LAUA) level of aggregation has been suppressed by the Office of National Statistics (ONS) (Economic & Social Data Service, 2008). This restricted one to the Local Area Quarterly Labour Force Survey as a widely available source of information.

The local area data available via the UK Data Archive's standard end user license is formatted according to the Local Area District (LAD) classification. Since the existing dataset has been

Table 14: Strict Accessibility Criterion: Country-level

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
England:					
>95%	2020682	0.946	0.226	0	1
>96%	2020682	0.936	0.244	0	1
>97%	2020682	0.931	0.254	0	1
>98%	2020682	0.929	0.256	0	1
>99%	2020682	0.923	0.266	0	1
Scotland:					
>95%	210984	0.608	0.488	0 1	
>96%	210984	0.608	0.488	0	1
>97%	210984	0.562	0.496	0	1
>98%	210984	0.388	0.487	0	1
>99%	210984	0.093	0.290	0	1
Wales:					
>95%	131767	0.717	0.450	0	1
>96%	131767	0.717	0.450	0	1
>97%	131767	0.686	0.464	0	1
>98%	131767	0.686	0.464	0	1
>99%	131767	0.686	0.464	0	1

constructed according to the Local Authority & Unitary Authority (LAUA) classification, the first challenge was to develop a concordance between the LAD and LAUA methodologies. This was not very obvious given the lack of clear documentation, or a concordance table. The LFS estimates for LADs are based on 1981 boundaries, implying that boundary changes since 1991 will not be accounted for in the data (Labour Force Survey, 2006).

The quarterly Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a representative survey based on some 60,000 households (Economic & Social Data Service, 2008), with a single LFS quarter representing roughly 150,000 individuals. However, when interest is in small population sub-groups, or smaller areas, the quarterly LFS is fairly limited as a source of reliable estimates given the small sample sizes (Labour Force Survey, 2003). The LFS documentation suggests that an average of a larger sample over a longer period will improve the accuracy of estimates as well as smoothing out seasonal variation (Labour Force Survey, 2003).

Given the small sample size at lower levels of aggregation, the LFS adopts the following rules:

- the base population for each area is rounded to the nearest thousand; and

- any proportion based on an estimate of less than 10,000 is suppressed(Labour Force Survey, 2003).

These rules imply that the data pertaining to the City of London & Isle of Scilly Local Authorities are generally suppressed - censored at zero - in the published data. In the case of the City of London, many sample sizes are considered too small to provide reliable estimates; In the case of the Isle of Scilly, this geography is not sampled due to its remote location and small population. Furthermore, since the LFS is assumed a representative sample, individual responses are weighted to reflect the distributions of the relevant aggregate statistics. If less than 2 individuals replied to the survey in an area, this information is considered disclosive and dropped for confidentiality reasons (Government Statistical Service, 1999). This is likely to be an issue the less disaggregate the level of analysis.

The quarterly LFS is a survey, and thus subject to issues like *Non-Response* which affect survey accuracy. Given the rotating nature of the QLFS, following individuals for 5 quarters, it is also subject to sampling variability implying that comparability over time is affected. Since interest lies in broad band regional characteristics, these issues are less of a concern.

5.2.2   Concordance between Local Area Data Classifications.

During the major Local Government reorganisation during the 1990s, single-tier unitary authorities were established in urban areas, with responsibility for all areas of local government. The existing 2-tier system of counties and non-metropolitan districts, established in the 70s, remained for the rest of the country. The result is a mixture of single-tier and two-tier administrative structures at the local level. This phase of restructuring occurred between 1995 and 1998 (see National Statistics, 2004). In April 1996 the counties of Avon, Cleveland, and Humberside, their districts, and the district of York City were abolished, and 13 unitary authorities were created in their place. In 1997 13 further unitary authorities were established, and 19 in 1998, making a total of 46 unitary authorities in England, in addition to the existing London and Metropolitan boroughs, which already had unitary powers. For full details of these changes, see Office for National Statistics (1999).

Given these changes in local area classifications, more than one concordance system was needed to link the regional identifiers over the time period of interest. The concordance system developed is detailed in Section 6.2. One system was established for the 1996q1-1998q4 data and another for the 1999q1+ data. After 1999q1, 13 extra unitary authorities were introduced into the data implying a discontinuity with respects to these regional classifications. Where possible, these were matched to previous years by district name[13].

As Section 6.2 highlights, the match between the post-1998 local area geography and the LAUA classification is an improvement over the pre-1999 geography. The matching scheme developed (see Section 6.2) was applied to the UK Data Archive Local Area LFS, period: 1996q1 - 2006q1. This resulted in roughly 408 Local Authority matches, which varied across the years. Before 1998q4 there were 378 Local Authority matches, as it seems that the newly introduced Unitary Authorities were not accounted for in the pre-1999 waves of the quarterly survey.

5.2.3 Harmonization of the Waves

Small variable name changes over the waves of the Local Area QLFS led to the implementation of a standard system for variable labelling. Furthermore, there were cases in which regional names or codes were missing. Given the concordance system developed, this was a simple case of imputing the missing value. In other instances, districts wrongly coded. For example, in 1998q1 Norwich and North Norfolk we assigned each other's district codes instead of their own. This was a fairly arbitrary task, given the information in our concordance tables. In order to minimise problems when it came to matching the waves, a template of all possible local area regions was merged to all waves of interest.

The pre-1999 waves include occupational information according to the 1990 Standard Occupational Classification, whereas the post-1998 occupation data is only available according to the 2000 methodology (SOC2000). Given an inherent lack of comparability(Beerten et al., 2001), an attempt to match the two methodologies is not advised as the composition of 1-digit occupational groups has changed and detailed occupational data is unavailable. These compositional changes are within broadband occupational groups. However, a weak concordance is developed between the SOC90 and SOC2000 for the purposes of linking the pre- and post-1999q1 waves (see Table 22). Regardless, this issue does not affect the analysis in Ball & Wilke (2009) given the time

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[13]Matching by district name would imply some inaccuracies in this procedure pertaining to Local Authority Districts that were split to form a Unitary Authority and a Local Authority.

period under observation: 1999q1 - 2005q4.

New variables introduced over period: Figure 6 illustrates the data structure aimed for. In this form, the raw Local Area QLFS presents one with 122 unique variables over the period of interest, 5 labels and 107 unique left hand side variables.

Figure 6: Data Structure of the QLFS.
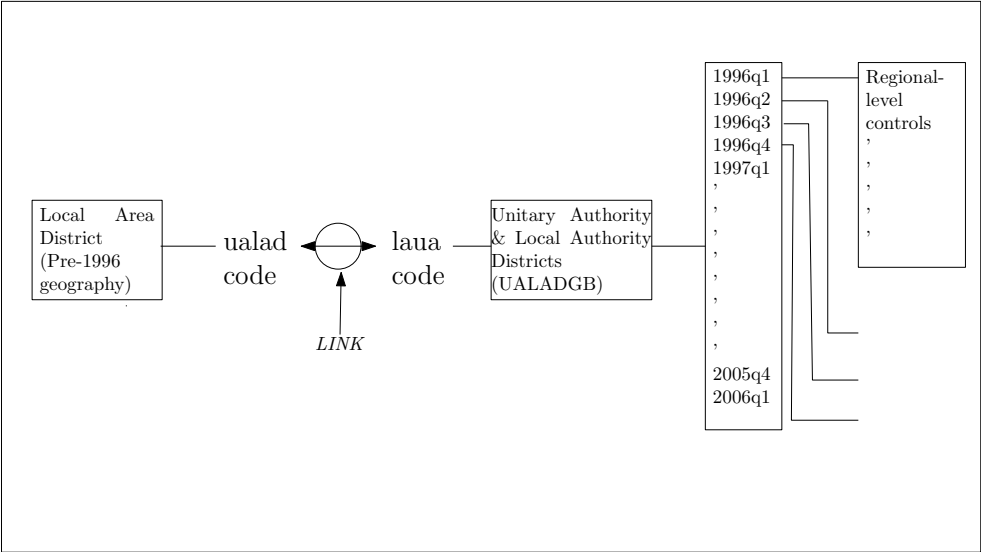
The number of variables did not change between 1996q1 & 1998q4, and there was no large changes in the magnitudes of the variables over these quarters. Since no labels and codes were provided between 1996q1 & 1997q4, it was assumed that the variable labels didn't change over this period. In order to ease the merging process, it was desirable for all periods to have the same formatting, layout, variables & variable names.

The waves from 1996q1 to 1998q4 contained 102 variables: 2 labels (uk; ualad) and 104 regressors. The Local Authority (LAUA) was matched in using the concordance table developed in Section 6.2. An additional column was also added, indicating the quarter in which the wave occurred. Columns were added for the following variables, not included in these waves: ea18trt4 (persons economically active aged 18 to retirement, with NVQ level 3+) and ea18trt (persons economically active aged 18 to retirement, with NVQ level 4+) which were both introduced in 1999q1; and ea18trt (persons economically active aged 18 to retirement) which was introduced in 2001q2. In total this gave 112 variables.

Table 15: New variables

Time period	# Vars.	New Regressors Introduced
1996q1 - 1998q4	106	
1999q1 - 2001q1	107	ea18trt4 "pers. econ. active aged 18-retirement with nvq 4 or above"
		ea18trt3 "pers. econ. active aged 18-retirement with nvq 3 or above"
2001q2 - 2002q2	108	ea18trt "persons economically active aged 18-retirement"
		NB. alempuo "all in employment working in unskilled occupations", systematically missing from 2002q2 onwards.
2002q3	109	
2004q4	107	
2005q1 - 2006q1	109	

The waves from 1999q1 to 2001q1 contained 107 variables: 1 label (uk) and 106 regressors. The Local Area District (pre-1996 geography) codes, and Local Authority (LAUA) codes and area names, were matched in using the concordance table developed in Section 6.2. An additional column was also added, indicating the quarter in which the wave occurred. An additional Column was added for the following variable, not included in these waves: ea18trt (persons economically active aged 18-retirement, with NVQ level 4+) which were both introduced in 1999q1; and ea18trt (persons economically active aged 18-retirement) which was introduced in 2001q2. In total this gave 112 variables.

The waves from 2001q2 to 2002q2 contained 108 variables: 1 label (uk) and 107 regressors. The 'person33' variable was renamed to 'ea18trt' as they had the same definition. The Local Area District (pre-1996 geography) codes, and Local Authority (LAUA) codes and area names, were matched in using the concordance table developed in Section 6.2. An additional column was also added, indicating the quarter in which the wave occurred. In total this gave 112 variables.

The 2002q4 wave contained 107 variables: 1 label (uk) and 106 regressors. The Local Area District (pre-1996 geography) codes, and Local Authority (LAUA) codes and area names, were

matched in using the concordance table developed in Section 6.2. An additional column was also added, indicating the quarter in which the wave occurred. The variable indicating the number of workers in the 'Unskilled' occupational category, 'alempuo', was missing from the dataset for this wave. This variable was added with values set to missing. Since this variable was present but contained missing values from 2001q2 to 2006q1, this increased confidence that this strategy was appropriate for the 2002q4 wave. In total this gave 112 variables.

2002q3 and the waves from 2003q1 to 2006q1 contained 109 variables: 2 labels (uk; code/ualad) and 107 regressors. The Local Area District (pre-1996 geography) codes, and Local Authority (LAUA) codes and area names, were matched in using the concordance table developed in Section 6.2. An additional column was also added, indicating the quarter in which the wave occurred. In total this gave 112 variables.

5.2.4   Matching waves

Identifiers used:

- **uk** - Local Area Districts (pre-1996 geography).

- **ualad** - Local Area District codes (pre-1996 geography).

- **area** - Local Authority Areas (UKLADGB).

- **laua** - Local Authority Unitary Authority codes.

- **quarter** - Quarter in which the wave occured.

Given this common imposed underlying structure, it was a simple case of converting the 1996q1 to 2006q1 waves from wide to long format, and then stacking the datasets on top of each other using the 'append' command in Stata 10.0.

5.2.5   Variable Selection

Table 16 indicates the quality of the variables utilised. This indicator is calculated as the total number of missing observations as a fraction of the total number of observations. Breakdowns of the ILO unemployment rate by age are of some concern, as their quality is quite low. When compared to the NOMIS versions of these variables, available from the quarterly labour force survey (4 quarter averages), these statistics are relatively favourable. Before these variables were

used, an imputation strategy was implemented that replaced missing values with the values in the preceding quarter. This approach is valid if one assumes that these observations are randomly missing. However, it is hard to justify this approach in the cases where the % of missing values was high (Greater than 5%: (see Cameron and Trivedi, 2005, chap. 26)).

Table 16: Quality of Variables in the Local Area QLFS (1995q1-2006q1)

	1999q1-2005q4		1995q1-2006q1	
Variable	Obs	% Missing	Obs	% Missing
ethmin	16368	0.222	11424	0.209
pworkage	16368	0.003	11424	0.003
resph16	16368	0.003	11424	0.003
alemmani	16368	0.006	11424	0.006
inemp16	16368	0.003	11424	0.003
alemanso	16368	0.004	11424	0.004
alemproo	16368	0.008	11424	0.007
alemptoc	16368	0.006	11424	0.005
alemasoc	16368	0.006	11424	0.006
alemstoc	16368	0.006	11424	0.006
ilo16t19	16368	0.325	11424	0.336
ilo20t24	16368	0.429	11424	0.461
ilo25t34	16368	0.323	11424	0.362
ilo35t49	16368	0.25	11424	0.28
ilou16	16368	0.035	11424	0.042

The variables in Table 16 are relevant as base variables for the construction of other indicators. The indicators constructed include: The fraction of New Deal Starters in the *eligible* population. This indicator was constructed for targets of the 18-24 as well as the 25-49 programmes. Two definitions of the numerator were used for this variable:

- 18-24 ILO unemployed population (residence-based).

- 18-24 Claimant Count (Claiming for $\succeq$ 6 months).

Using definition 1 is likely to bias downwards results as not all ILO unemployed are eligible. Eligibility requires receipt of Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) for 6 months (McVicar and Podivinsky, 2003). Furthermore, the Claimant Count-based denominator is relatively more attractive given

that it is not affected by missing values and the low quality of the ILO-based alternative.

Lack of an average years of schooling indicator led to the use Skill Intensity as a proxy. This occupation-based indicator was defined as the fraction of people in the working population working in the following occupations: Managers & Senior Officials; Professionals; Associated Professionals & Technical; Admin. & Secretarial; & Skilled Trades.

Other indicators developed from the Local Area QLFS include: manufacturing industry employement as a proportion of total employment; the fraction of the working population with qualifications at NVQ level 3 and over; the fraction of the working population with qualifications at NVQ level 4 and over; and the fraction of Ethnic Minorities in the total population (aged 16+).

The initial motive for using the Local Area QLFS was to capture ILO unemployment. Four rates were constructed: the fraction of ILO unemployed in the total population (mid-year estimate from NOMIS); the fraction of total working-age population (mid-year estimate from NOMIS); the fraction of all aged 16+ (QLFS Local Area data); and the fraction of all working-age population (QLFS Local Area data).

5.2.6 Imputation Strategy

Imputation makes sense if it is reasonable to assume that the missing observations are missing at random. However, it is hard to justify this approach in the cases where the % of missing values was high (Greater than 5%: (see Cameron and Trivedi, 2005, chap. 26)).

Table 17 highlights the underlying data problems for the City of London local authority. This extract suggests that variables 'ilo16t19' is systematically 0, possibly due to low number of respondents, and can be assumed to be zero. However, the pattern of missing values for the other variables in Table 17 suggest a case of missing values.

In Table 17 variable 'ilo20t24' seems to be missing for 2004q3 to 2004q4 & 2005q3 to 2006q1 in City of London Local Authority. However, a change in magnitude from zero doesn't seem very realistic given its value of 875 in 2005q2. This is also the case with the variables in Table 18 for Rochdale Local Authority. It is well documented that data for the City of London and Isle of Scilly are affected by small sample sizes. This implies that censoring of the data for these sub-regions for confidentiality reasons will be common. However, it is hard to see how this is the

Table 17: Imputation issues: Local Area Quarterly Labour Force Survey

Code	Area	month	resph16	inemp16	pworkage	ilo16t19	ilo20t24
00AA	City of London	2004q3	9763	5894	6586	0	0
00AA	City of London	2004q4	7151	3423	4115	0	0
00AA	City of London	2005q1	9486	3697	6543	0	697
00AA	City of London	2005q2	11809	5493	8113	0	875
00AA	City of London	2005q3	9329	4576	5377	0	0
00AA	City of London	2005q4	11066	4877	6430	0	0
00AA	City of London	2006q1	8838	3960	5477	0	0

case in the above illustrated cases. The pattern is the same throughout the dataset. This issue is not well documented, since the documentation provided refers to the quarterly labour force survey and the annual local area QLFS which are both going to have larger sample sizes and thus higher thresholds (in terms of number of individual responses required to avoid data censorship).

Communications with the LFS helpdesk, as well as ONS, have so far come to the conclusion that the "0" values in the LAQLFS are actually zero. However, this is hard to believe in some cases and thus the issue is still being pursued. One example of an issue variable would be ethnic minority counts in Local Authorities. It may be that the high level of entries coded as zero (and subsequently treated as missing under the initial methodology) are truly zero, given relatively the thin spread of ethnic minorities across the UK. The current implementation of the dataset treats these zero values as missing and imputes accordingly (replacing missing values with the value in the preceding period).

Table 18: Imputation issues: Local Area Quarterly Labour Force Survey

Code	Area	month	resph16	inemp16	pworkage	ilo16t19	ilo20t24
00BQ	Rochdale	1997q4	168279	97545	133421	415	1475
00BQ	Rochdale	1998q1	172178	100473	137632	843	0
00BQ	Rochdale	1998q2	168914	94965	135611	2777	1460
00BQ	Rochdale	1998q3	173521	103829	141716	950	1463
00BQ	Rochdale	1998q4	167991	102250	133746	480	0
00BQ	Rochdale	1999q1	164732	99468	130745	849	485
00BQ	Rochdale	1999q2	161366	91266	125380	1196	481

5.2.7 Linking the Local Area Quarterly Labour Force Survey

The matched Local Area QLFS waves were matched to the existing Local Authority-level regional dataset, on a monthly basis. In order to achieve this, the matched waves were merged with a grid containing all possible Local Authorities on a yearly, quarterly, and monthly basis. This merger resulted in quarterly LFS waves being repeated for the relevant months within the 4 month interval.

6   Variable Tables

For full description of the variables included in the data set, availability, construction, as well as sources, see in the appendix, Table 25.

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Appendix

6.1 Tables

Table 19: NSPD Urban/Rural classification for Scotland.

No.	**NSPD Area Classification**	Definition
1	Large Urban Area:	Population > 125,000
2	Other Urban Area:	Population 10,000-125,000
3	Accessible Small Town:	Population 3,000-10,000, <= 30 minutes drive to settlement of 10,000+
4	Remote Small Town:	Population 3,000-10,000, 30-60 minutes drive to settlement of 10,000+
5	Very Remote Small Town:	Population 3,000-10,000, > 60 minutes drive to settlement of 10,000+
6	Accessible Rural:	Population < 3,000, <= 30 minutes drive to settlement of 10,000+
7	Remote Rural:	Population < 3,000, 30-60 minutes drive to settlement of 10,000+
8	Very Remote Rural:	Population < 3,000, > 60 minutes drive to settlement of 10,000+

Classification: 1,2 = Urban; 3-8 = Rural;

Source: National Statistics Postcode Directory (NSPD)

Table 20: Comparison between the NSPD and DEFRA Urban/Rural classifications for England.

No.	NSPD Classification: (England/Wales)	No.	DEFRA Classification (England)
1	Urban (Sparse) population > 10,000	1	Major Urban: population > 100,000 or 50% of population in urban areas with population > 750,000.
2	Urban (Less Sparse) > 10,000	2	Large Urban: population > 500,000 or 50% of population in one of 17 urban areas with population between 250,000 & 750,000.
3	Town (Less Sparse)	3	Other Urban: population < 37,000 or < 26% of population in rural settlements & larger market towns.
4	Town (Sparse)	4	Significant Rural: population > 37,000 or > 26% of population in rural settlements & larger market towns.
5	Village (Less Sparse)	5	Rural-50: population ≥ 50% but < 80% of population in rural settlements & larger market towns.
6	Village (Sparse)	6	Rural-80: population ≥ 80% of population in rural settlements & larger market towns.
7	Dispersed: hamlets & isolated dwellings (Less Sparse)		
8	Dispersed: hamlets & isolated dwellings (Sparse)		

NSPD Classification: 1,2 = Urban; 3,4,5,6,7,8 = Rural

DEFRA Classification: 1,2,3 = Urban; 4,5,6 = Rural;

Source: Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), www.defra.org.uk

National Statistics Postcode Directory (NSPD)

Table 21: Comparison between the England/Wales & Scottish Accessibility indicators.

No.	**England & Wales**	No.	**Scotland**
1	Urban (Sparse) population > 10,000	1	Large Urban Area: Population > 125,000
2	Urban (Less Sparse) > 10,000	2	Other Urban Area: Population 10,000-125,000
3	Town (Less Sparse)	3	Accessible Small Town: Population 3,000-10,000, <= 30 minutes drive to settlement of 10,000+
4	Town (Sparse)	4	Remote Small Town: Population 3,000-10,000, 30-60 minutes drive to settlement of 10,000+
5	Village (Less Sparse)	5	Very Remote Small Town: Population 3,000-10,000, > 60 minutes drive to settlement of 10,000+
6	Village (Sparse)	6	Accessible Rural: Population < 3,000, <= 30 minutes drive to settlement of 10,000+
7	Dispersed: hamlets & isolated dwellings (Less Sparse)	7	Remote Rural: Population < 3,000, 30-60 minutes drive to settlement of 10,000+
8	Dispersed: hamlets & isolated dwellings (Sparse)	8	Very Remote Rural: Population < 3,000, > 60 minutes drive to settlement of 10,000+

England/Wales Classification: 1,2,3,5,7 = accessible; 4,6,8 = remote

Scotland Classification: 1,2,3,6 = accessible; 4,5,7,8 = remote

Source: National Statistics Postcode Directory (NSPD)

Table 22: Weak Concordance Between SOC90 and SOC2000

1998q4-		1999q1+	
alemanad	all in employment working as managers & administrators	alemanso	All in emp. working as managers & senior officials
alemproo	all in employment working in professional occupations	alemproo	All in employment working in professional occupations
alemptoc	all in employment working in assoc. prof. & tech. occup.	alemptoc	All in employment working assoc. prof. & technical occs.
alemcloc	all in employment working in clerical occupations	alemasoc	All in emp. working in admin and secretarial occupations
alemcroc	all in employment working in craft related occup.	alemstoc	All in employment working in skilled trades occups.
alemppo	all in employment working in personal & protective occup.	alempso	All in employment working in personal service occups.
alemseoc	all in employment working in selling occup.	alemsoc	All in employment working in sales customer serv occs
alempmo	all in employment working as plant & machine operators	alempmo	All in employment working as plant & machine operators
alempoo	all in employment working in other occupations	alempoo	All in employment working in other occupations
alemuno	all in employment working in unskilled occupations	alempuo	All in Employment working in Unskilled Occupations

Table 23: The number of unique regions that a postcode district falls into:

reg1	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1	2,953	55.03	55.03
2	1,596	29.74	84.77
3	627	11.68	96.46
4	155	2.89	99.35
5	30	0.56	99.91
6	4	0.07	99.98
7	1	0.02	100.00
Total	5,366	100.00	
reg2	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1	2,953	71.48	71.48
2	993	24.04	95.52
3	173	4.19	99.71
4	11	0.27	99.98
5	1	0.02	100.00
Total	4,131	100.00	
reg3	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1	2,953	54.87	54.87
2	1,606	29.84	84.71
3	632	11.74	96.45
4	156	2.90	99.35
5	30	0.56	99.91
6	4	0.07	99.98
7	1	0.02	100.00

reg1 # of unique Local Authorities that a postcode district falls into.

reg2 # of unique NUTS3 regions that a postcode district falls into.

reg3 # of unique level 1 Local Administrative Units (former NUTS4) that a postcode district falls into.

Format- uniqNT where:

N == 1,2,3 (identifying the case above)

T == Number of interest.

Reg#: the number of unique regions that the postcode district falls into.

Table 24: Distribution of postcodes that fall into a postcode district that falls into T higher aggregation levels of interest:

uniq1	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1	753,579	35.23	35.23
2	773,898	36.18	71.41
3	434,552	20.32	91.73
4	140,759	6.58	98.31
5	29,870	1.40	99.71
6	4,624	0.22	99.92
7	1,637	0.08	100.00
Total	2,138,919	100.00	

uniq2	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1	1,276,065	59.66	59.66
2	703,105	32.87	92.53
3	146,493	6.85	99.38
4	12,569	0.59	99.97
5	687	0.03	100.00
Total	2,138,919	100.00	

uniq3	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1	750,715	35.10	35.10
2	774,167	36.19	71.29
3	436,530	20.41	91.70
4	141,376	6.61	98.31
5	29,870	1.40	99.71
6	4,624	0.22	99.92
7	1,637	0.08	100.00
Total	2,138,919	100.00	

uniq1 # of full postcodes that fall into a postcode district that falls into T Local Authorities.

uniq2 # of full postcodes that fall into a postcode district that falls into T NUTS3 regions.

uniq3 # of full postcodes that fall into a postcode district that falls into T level 1 Local Administrative Units (former NUTS4).

Format- uniqNT where:

N == 1,2,3 (identifying the case above)

T == Number of interest.

Figure 7: Scotland NUTS3 regions:

SCOTLAND (NUTS 1 AREA): Breakdown to NUTS 2, 3 and LAU1 Areas
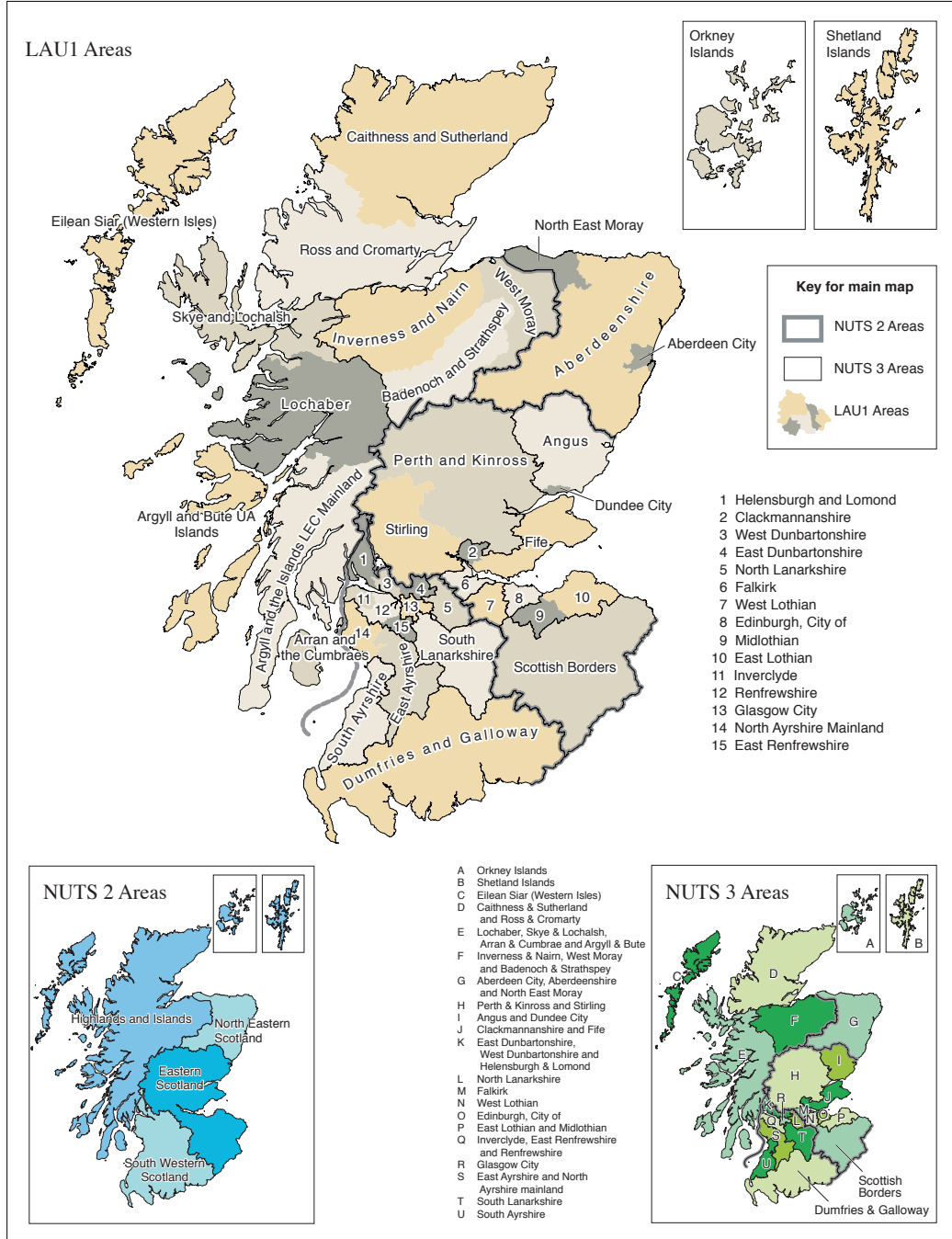
Source: ONS Geography

Figure 8: UK Local Authority Unitary Authorities:

United Kingdom: Local Authority Districts, Counties and Unitary Authorities, 1998
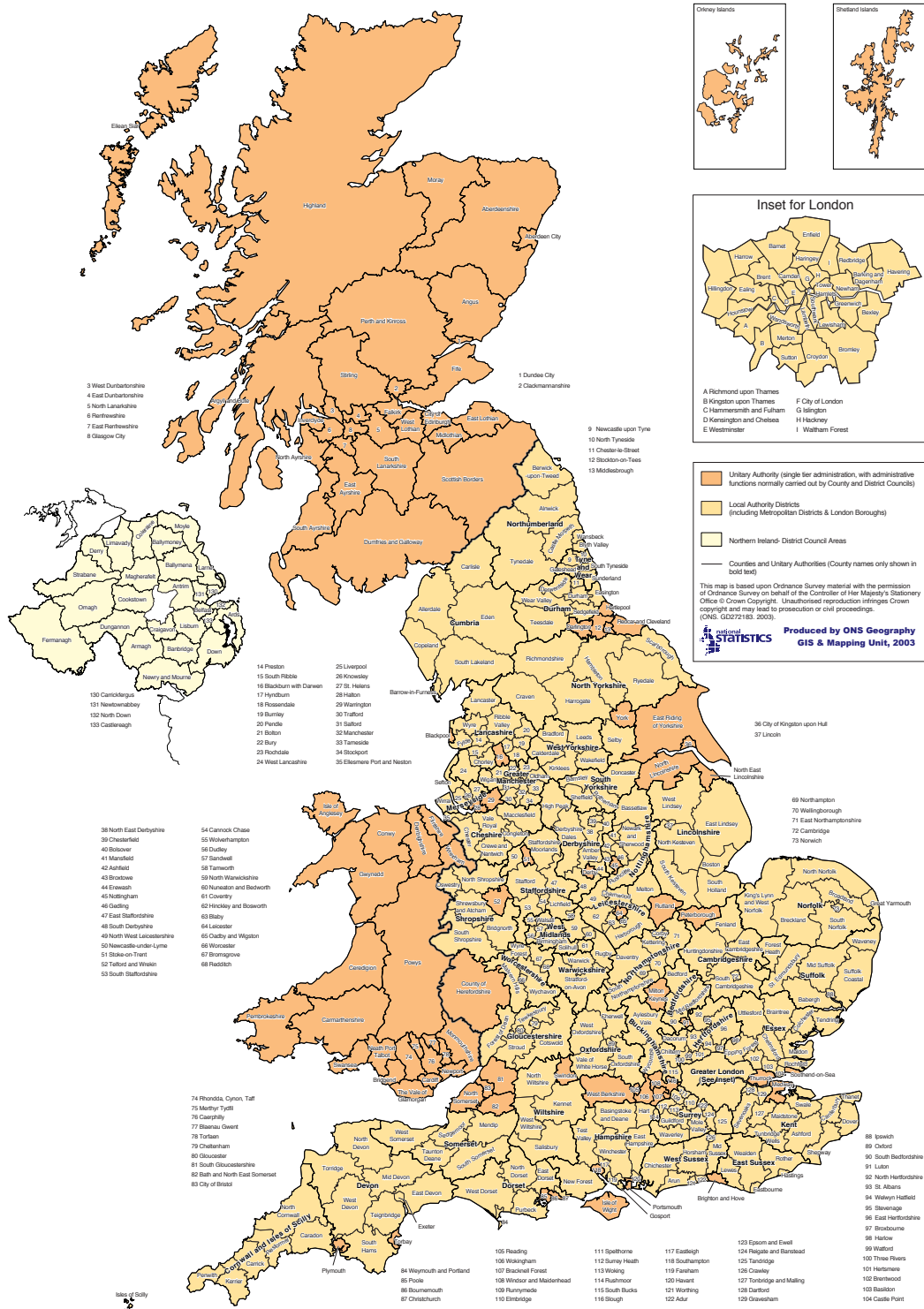
Source: ONS Geography

Figure 9: Yorkshire & The Humber -England- NUTS3 regions:

YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER (NUTS 1 AREA): Breakdown to NUTS 2, 3 and LAU1 Areas
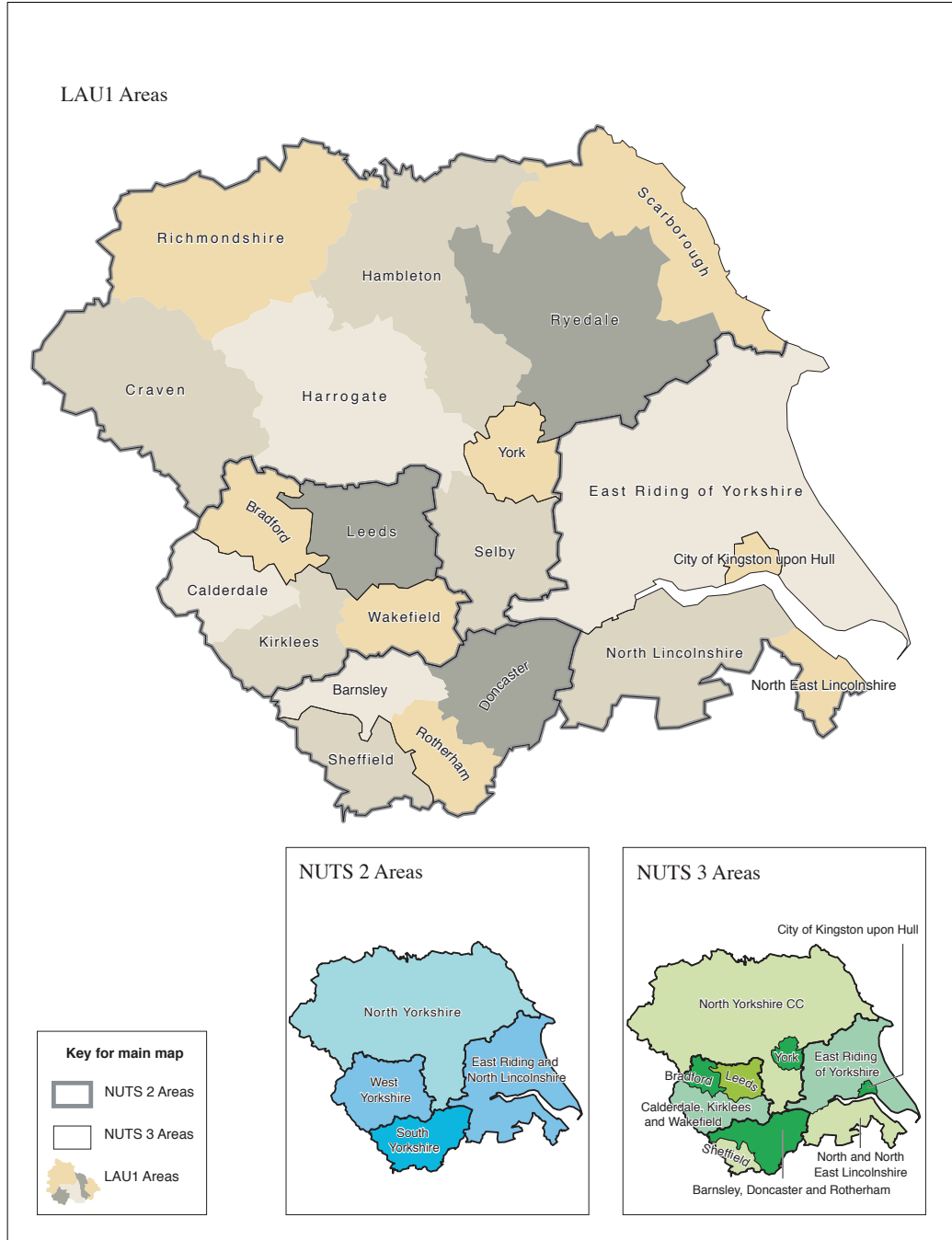
Source: ONS Geography

Figure 10: South West -England- NUTS3 regions:
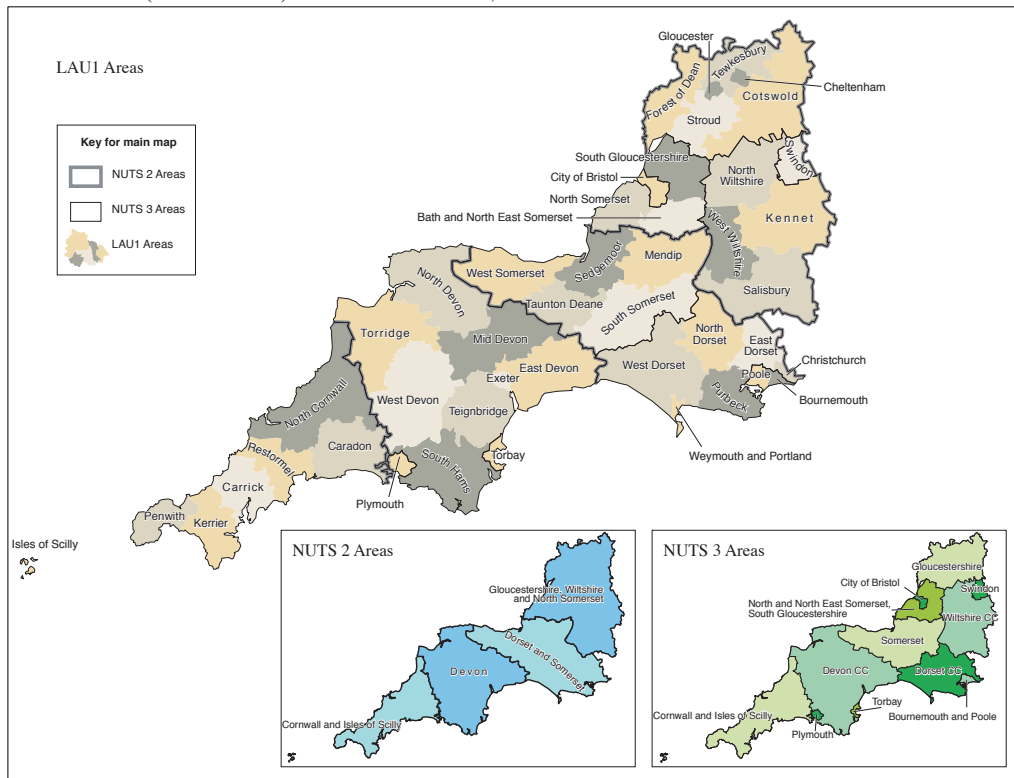
Source: ONS Geography

Figure 11: Great Britain Travel-To-Work Areas (1998):

Great Britain: Travel-to-Work areas, 1998
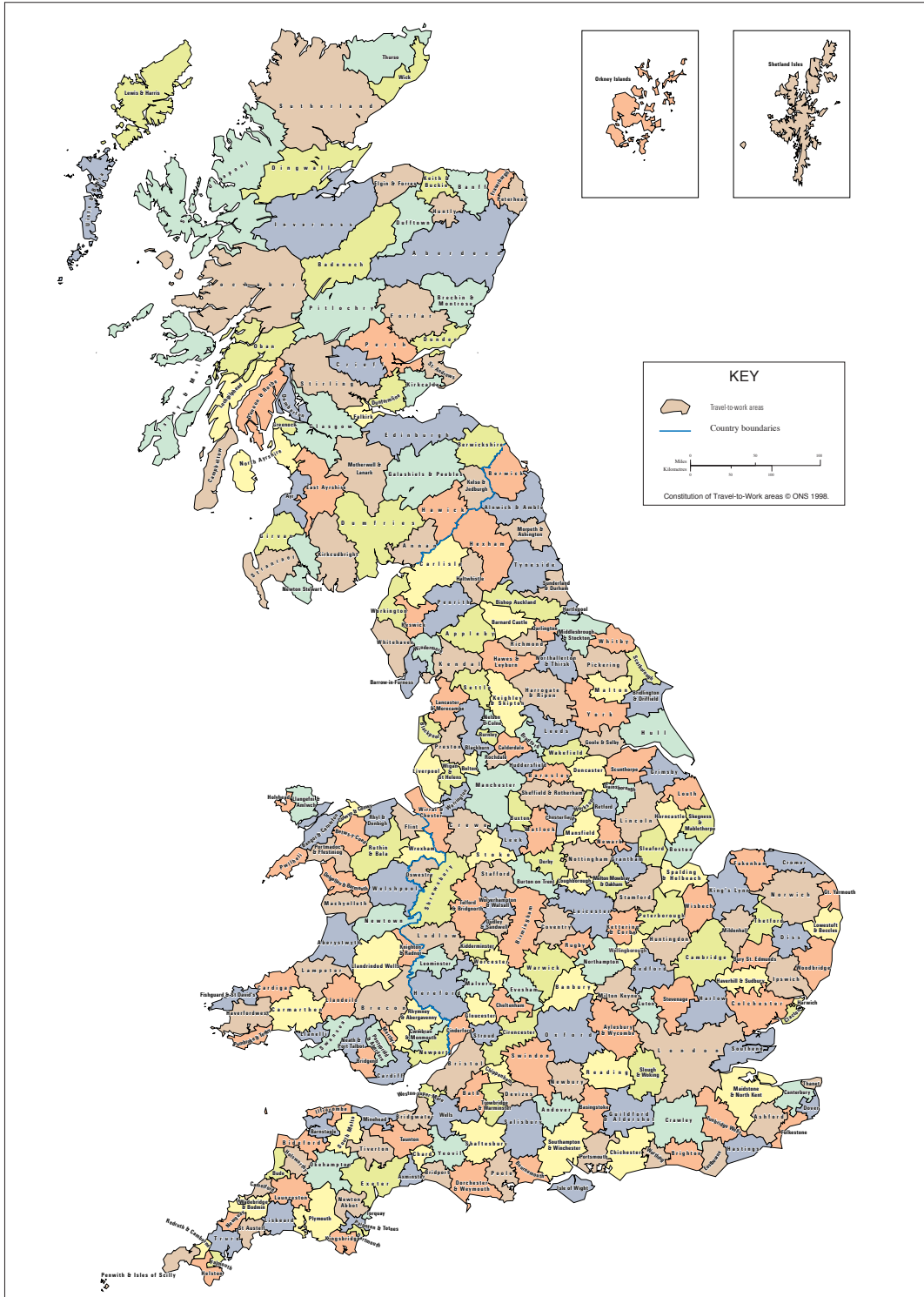
Table 25: Variable Names, Sources, Aggregation, Availability & Quality.

Variable	Definition	Source	Aggregation	Availability:	% Missing:
Urban	Urban/Rural (see section 5.1.2 for more info.)	NSPD	Local Authority	1995-2007	0.000
Accessible	Accessibility indicator (see Section 5.1.5 for more info.)	NSPD	Local Authority	1995-2007	0.000
UniPresent	(See Section 5.1.1 for more info.)	HESA	Local Authority	1995-2007	0.000
UrbanDefra	DEFRA Urban-Rural classification for England Local Authorities	DEFRA, NSPD	Local Authority	1995-2007	0.232
Urban1	DEFRA classification for England and NSPD definition for Scotland/Wales.	DEFRA, NSPD	Local Authority	1995-2007	0.000
semp	Quarterly share of service sector employment in total emloyment.	Labour Market Trends, NOMIS	Local Authority	1995q2-2005q2	0.075
pop	Yearly residence-based total mid-year population estimates	NOMIS, ONS	Local Authority	1995-2006	0.000
registrations	Business Start-ups: Yearly	Department of Business & Regulatory Reform (BERR), NOMIS	Local Authority	1995-2006	0.000

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Table 25 – continued from previous page

Variable	Definition	Source	Aggregation	Availability:	% Missing:
deregistrations	Business Closures: yearly	Department of Business & Regulatory Reform (BERR), NOMIS	Local Authority	1995-2006	0.000
stock	Size of business community: yearly	Department of Business & Regulatory Reform (BERR), NOMIS	Local Authority	1995-2006	0.000
netchange	Change in the size of the business community (change in levels); yearly	Department of Business & Regulatory Reform (BERR), NOMIS	Local Authority	1995-2006	0.000
lunemp	Long-Term unemployment STOCK (duration>12 months)	Department of Work & Pensions (DWP) Work & Pensions Longitudinal Study (100% sample of claimant); NOMIS	Local Authority	1995q2-2006q4	0.000
lunemprt	Long-Term unemployment RATE (duration>12 months)	DWP Work & Pensions Longitudinal Study (100% sample of claimant); NOMIS	Local Authority	1995q2-2006q4	0.000

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Variable	Definition	Source	Aggregation	Availability:	% Missing:
unempoff	Unemployment Off-flows, quarterly: source NOMIS	DWP Work & Pensions Longitudinal Study (100% sample of claimant); NOMIS	Local Authority	1995q1-2007q4	0.001
unempon	Unemployment On-flows, quarterly: source NOMIS	DWP Work & Pensions Longitudinal Study (100% sample of claimant); NOMIS	Local Authority	1995q1-2007q4	0.001
wpop	Total working population: 15-65 (residence-based)	Office of National Statistics(ONS), NOMIS	Local Authority	1996-2006	0.000
mwpop	Male working population (residence-based)	Office of National Statistics(ONS), NOMIS	Local Authority	1996-2006	0.000
fwpop	Female working population (residence-based)	Office of National Statistics(ONS), NOMIS	Local Authority	1996-2006	0.000
mtpop	Total male population (residence-based)	Office of National Statistics(ONS), NOMIS	Local Authority	1996-2006	0.000
ftpop	Total female population (residence-based)	Office of National Statistics(ONS), NOMIS	Local Authority	1996-2006	0.000

Table 25 – continued from previous page

Variable	Definition	Source	Aggregation	Availability:	% Missing:
Qtrly_Unemp	Quarterly unemployment rate	Quarterly Labour Force Survey (LFS), NOMIS	Local Authority	1995q2-2005q2	0.723
Yrly_Unemp	Annual unemployment: LFS, APS, NOMIS	Labour Force Survey (LFS), Annual Population Survey (APS), NOMIS	Local Authority	1999-2003 (LFS); 2004-2006 (APS)	0.349
IncomeSupport	Benefit Claims: Income Support;	DWP Work & Pensions Longitudinal Study (100% sample of claimant); NOMIS	Local Authority	1999q3-2007q2	0.074
BenClaims	Benefit Claims: TOTAL NUMBER	DWP Work & Pensions Longitudinal Study (100% sample of claimant); NOMIS	Local Authority	1999q3-2007q2	0.072
BenClaimsRate	Benefit Claims: RATE	DWP Work & Pensions Longitudinal Study (100% sample of claimant); NOMIS	Local Authority	1999q3-2007q2	0.072
JSA_Claims	JSA Claims: RATE	DWP Work & Pensions Longitudinal Study (100% sample of claimant); NOMIS	Local Authority	1999q3-2007q2	0.073

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Variable	Definition	Source	Aggregation	Availability:	% Missing:
JSA_Rate	JSA Claims: RATE	DWP Work & Pensions Longitudinal Study (100% sample of claimant); NOMIS	Local Authority	1999q3-2007q2	0.073
nds18	New Deal for Young People - Starters (Individuals): People starting (thousands)	DWP Tabulation Tool (http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/tabtool.asp)	Local Authority	1998m1-2007m8	0.002
ndl18	New Deal for Young People - Leavers (Individuals) People leaving (thousands) :	DWP Tabulation Tool (http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/tabtool.asp)	Local Authority	1998m1-2007m5	0.135
ndj18	New Deal for Young People - Jobs (Individuals) People gaining a job (thousands)	DWP Tabulation Tool (http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/tabtool.asp)	Local Authority	1998m1-2007m5	0.212
nds25	New Deal 25plus - Starters (Individuals) People starting (thousands) : Local	DWP Tabulation Tool (http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/tabtool.asp)	Local Authority	1998m7-2007m8	0.005
ndl25	New Deal 25plus - Leavers (Individuals) People leaving (thousands) : Local	DWP Tabulation Tool (http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/tabtool.asp)	Local Authority	2001m3-2007m5	0.516
ndj25	New Deal 25plus - Jobs (Individuals) People gaining a job (thousands) : Local	DWP Tabulation Tool (http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/tabtool.asp)	Local Authority	2001m3-2007m5	0.456

Table 25 – continued from previous page

Variable	*Definition*	Source	Aggregation	Availability:	% Missing:
nds50	New Deal 50 plus - Starters (Individuals) since January 2004 People starting	DWP Tabulation Tool (http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/tabtool.asp)	Local Authority	2004m1-2007m8	0.847
ndl50	New Deal 50 plus - Leavers (Individuals) from starters since January 2004	DWP Tabulation Tool (http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/tabtool.asp)	Local Authority	2004m2-2007m5	0.961
ndj50	New Deal 50 plus - Jobs (Individuals) since April 2003 People gaining a job	DWP Tabulation Tool (http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/tabtool.asp)	Local Authority	2003m4-2007m5	0.820
pay	Median gross weekly earnings.	Annual Survey of Hours & Earnings (ASHE), NOMIS	Local Authority	1998-2007	0.005
JobDensity	Job Density, 2000 - 2005.	Labour Market Trends, NOMIS	Local Authority	2000-2005	0.145
C_Qtrly_Unemp	$(\text{Qtrly\_Unemp}[\_n] - \text{Qtrly\_Unemp}[\_n-1]) / \text{Qtrly\_Unemp}[\_n]$	-	Local Authority		0.727
AvC_Qtrly_Unemp	Average C_Qtrly_Unemp		Local Authority		0.473
C_Yrly_Unemp	$(\text{Yrly\_Unemp}[\_n] - \text{Yrly\_Unemp}[\_n-1]) / \text{Yrly\_Unemp}[\_n]$	-	Local Authority		0.362
AvC_Yrly_Unemp	Average C_Qtrly_Unemp		Local Authority		0.002
NREG	registrations/(pop/1000)		Local Authority		0.000

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Variable	Definition	Source	Aggregation	Availability:	% Missing:
NREG1	registrations/pop		Local Authority		0.000
FLUE	unempon/(wpop/1000)		Local Authority		0.001
FLUE1	unempon/wpop		Local Authority		0.001
resph16	persons 16	Local Area Quarterly Labour Force Survey	Local Authority	1995q1-2006q1	0.002
inemp16	persons aged 16 in employment	Local Area Quarterly Labour Force Survey	Local Authority	1995q1-2006q1	0.002
ilou16	ILO unemployed 16	Local Area Quarterly Labour Force Survey	Local Authority	1995q1-2006q1	0.002
pworkage	persons of working age	Local Area Quarterly Labour Force Survey	Local Authority	1995q1-2006q1	0.002
al16to19	all persons aged 16-19	Local Area Quarterly Labour Force Survey	Local Authority	1995q1-2006q1	0.000
ilo16t19	persons aged 16-19 ILO unemployed	Local Area Quarterly Labour Force Survey	Local Authority	1995q1-2006q1	0.003
al20to24	all persons aged 20-24	Local Area Quarterly Labour Force Survey	Local Authority	1995q1-2006q1	0.000
ilo20t24	persons aged 20-24 ILO unemployed	Local Area Quarterly Labour Force Survey	Local Authority	1995q1-2006q1	0.003
al25to34	all persons aged 25-34	Local Area Quarterly Labour Force Survey	Local Authority	1995q1-2006q1	0.000
ilo25t34	persons aged 25-34 ILO unemployed	Local Area Quarterly Labour Force Survey	Local Authority	1995q1-2006q1	0.002

Table 25 – continued from previous page

Variable	Definition	Source	Aggregation	Availability:	% Missing:
al35to49	all persons aged 35-49	Local Area Quarterly Labour Force Survey	Local Authority	1995q1-2006q1	0.000
ilo35t49	persons aged 35-49 ILO un-employed	Local Area Quarterly Labour Force Survey	Local Authority	1995q1-2006q1	0.002
alemmani	all in employment working in manufacturing industries	Local Area Quarterly Labour Force Survey	Local Authority	1995q1-2006q1	0.002
alemseri	all in employment working in services industries	Local Area Quarterly Labour Force Survey	Local Authority	1995q1-2006q1	0.000
alemanso	all in employment working as managers & senior officials	Local Area Quarterly Labour Force Survey	Local Authority	1995q1-2006q1	0.002
alemproo	all in employment working in professional occupations	Local Area Quarterly Labour Force Survey	Local Authority	1995q1-2006q1	0.002
alemptoc	all in employment working in assoc. prof. & tech occu-pations	Local Area Quarterly Labour Force Survey	Local Authority	1995q1-2006q1	0.002
alemasoc	all in employment working in admin and secretarial oc-cupations	Local Area Quarterly Labour Force Survey	Local Authority	1995q1-2006q1	0.002
alemstoc	all in employment working in skilled trades occupations	Local Area Quarterly Labour Force Survey	Local Authority	1995q1-2006q1	0.002

Table 25 – continued from previous page

Variable	*Definition*	Source	Aggregation	Availability:	% Missing:
alempso	all in employment working in personal service occupations	Local Area Quarterly Labour Force Survey	Local Authority	1995q1-2006q1	0.000
alemsoc	all in employment working in sales & customer service occups	Local Area Quarterly Labour Force Survey	Local Authority	1995q1-2006q1	0.000
alempmo	all in employment working as process plant & machine operatives	Local Area Quarterly Labour Force Survey	Local Authority	1995q1-2006q1	0.000
alempoo	all in employment working in other occupations	Local Area Quarterly Labour Force Survey	Local Authority	1995q1-2006q1	0.000
alempuo	all in employment working in unskilled occupations	Local Area Quarterly Labour Force Survey	Local Authority	1995q1-2006q1	0.675
ethmin	persons in ethnic minorities	Local Area Quarterly Labour Force Survey	Local Authority	1995q1-2006q1	0.002
wanvqlv3	persons of working age with NVQ level 3 or above	Local Area Quarterly Labour Force Survey	Local Authority	1995q1-2006q1	0.000
wanvqlv4	persons of working age who hold NVQ level 4 or above	Local Area Quarterly Labour Force Survey	Local Authority	1995q1-2006q1	0.000
nds18r	(nds18*1000)/(ilo16t19+ilo20t24)		Local Authority		0.004
nds25r	(nds25*1000)/(ilo25t34+ilo35t49)		Local Authority		0.005

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Table 25 – continued from previous page

Variable	*Definition*	Source	Aggregation	Availability:	% Missing:
nds18rel	(nds18*1000)/(18-24 Claimant Count ¿=6months)		Local Authority		0.000
GDPPH	Unadjusted (constrained to unadjusted NUTS2) gross value added (GVA) per head, by NUTS3 area at current basic prices.	ONS	NUTS3	1995-2005	0.000
GDHI	Gross Domestic Household Income by NUTS3 at current basic prices	ONS	NUTS3	1995-2005	0.000
GDHIph	Gross Domestic Household Income per head by NUTS3 at current basic prices	ONS	NUTS3	1995-2005	0.000
C_GDPPH	(GDPPH[_n] - GDPPH[_n - 1]) /(GDPPH[_n]		NUTS3		0.000
AvC_GDPPH	Average C_GDPPH		NUTS3		0.000
C_GDHIph	(GDHIph[_n] - GDHIph[_n-1]) /GDHIph[_n-1]		NUTS3		0.000
AvC_GDHIph	Average C_GDHIph		NUTS3		0.000
ISrt	IncomeSupport/wpop		Local Authority		0.074
manemp	alemani/inemp16		Local Authority		0.002
nvq3	wanvqlv3/pworkage		Local Authority		0.002

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Table 25 – continued from previous page

Variable	*Definition*	Source	Aggregation	Availability:	% Missing:
nvq4	wanvqlv4/pworkage		Local Authority		0.002
ethminrt	ethmin/resph16		Local Authority		0.002
ilou16mdrt	ilou16/pop (fraction of to-tal population: mid-year es-timate)		Local Authority		0.002
ilou16wrt	ilou16/wpop (fraction of working age population: mid-year estimate)		Local Authority		0.002
ilou16lrt	ilou16/resph16 (fraction of all aged 16+)		Local Authority		0.002
ilou15wlrt	ilou16/pworkage (fraction of working age population)		Local Authority		0.002
SkillIntensity	(alemanso+alemproo+alemptoc+alemaso+alemstoc) /inemp16		Local Authority		0.002
LGDHI	log(GDHI)		NUTS3		0.000
CLGDHI	Annual change in log(GDHI)		NUTS3		0.000
CGDHI	Annual change in GDHI		NUTS3		0.000
cilou16	Annual change		Local Authority		0.002
cilou16mdrt	Annual change		Local Authority		0.002
cilou16wrt	Annual change		Local Authority		0.002
cilou16lrt	Annual change		Local Authority		0.002
cilou15wlrt	Annual change		Local Authority		0.002

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Variable	Definition	Source	Aggregation	Availability:	% Missing:
av12C_GDPPH	Rolling past 12 month average C_GDPPH		NUTS3		0.000
av24C_GDPPH	Rolling past 24 month average C_GDPPH	*Moving Average	NUTS3		0.000
av36C_GDPPH	Rolling post 36m av C_GDPPH	*Moving Average	NUTS3		0.000
av12CGDHI	Rolling past 12 month average CGDHI	*Moving Average	NUTS3		0.000
av24CGDHI	Rolling past 24 month average CGDHI	*Moving Average	NUTS3		0.000
av36CGDHI	Rolling past 36m av CGDHI	*Moving Average	NUTS3		0.000
av12C_GDHIph	Rolling past 12 month average C_GDHIph	*Moving Average	NUTS3		0.000
av24C_GDHIph	Rolling past 24 month average C_GDHIph	*Moving Average	NUTS3		0.000
av36C_GDHIph	Rolling past 36m av C_GDHIph	*Moving Average	NUTS3		0.000
av12cilou15wlrt	Rolling past 12 month average ILO unemployment	*Moving Average	Local Authority		0.002
av24cilou15wlrt	Rolling past 24 month average ILO unemployment	*Moving Average	Local Authority		0.002
av36cilou15wlrt	Rolling past 36m av ILO unemployment	*Moving Average	Local Authority		0.002

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Table 25 – continued from previous page

Variable	Definition	Source	Aggregation	Availability:	% Missing:
CJSA_Rate	Annual change in JSA_Rate		Local Authority		0.085
av36CJSA_Rate	Rolling past 36 month average CJSA_Rate		Local Authority		0.507
jsar	Indicator of the quintile of the overall distribution a local authorities JSA claimant rate falls into.		Local Authority		0.073
ilouq1	Indicator of the quartile of the overall distribution a local authorities ILO unemployment rate falls into.		Local Authority		0.002
ilouq2	Indicator of the quartile of the overall distribution a local authorities ILO unemployment rate falls into.		Local Authority		0.002
ilouq3	Indicator of the quartile of the overall distribution a local authorities ILO unemployment rate falls into.		Local Authority		0.002
ilouq4	Indicator of the quartile of the overall distribution a local authorities ILO unemployment rate falls into.		Local Authority		0.002

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Table 25 – continued from previous page

Variable	*Definition*	Source	Aggregation	Availability:	% Missing:
payq1	Indicator of the quartile of the overall distribution a local authorities median weekly income falls into.		Local Authority		0.005
payq2	Indicator of the quartile of the overall distribution a local authorities median weekly income falls into.		Local Authority		0.005
payq3	Indicator of the quartile of the overall distribution a local authorities ILO unemployment rate falls into.		Local Authority		0.005
payq4	Indicator of the quartile of the overall distribution a local authorities median weekly income falls into.		Local Authority		0.005
Std_pay	Standardised across regions, by month		Local Authority		0.005
Std_SkillInte y	Standardised across regions, by month		Local Authority		0.002
Std_GDPPH	Standardised across regions, by month		NUTS3		0.000

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Table 25 – continued from previous page

Variable	*Definition*	Source	Aggregation	Availability:	% Missing:
Std_C_GDPPH	Standardised across regions, by month		NUTS3		0.000
Std_LGDHI	Standardised across regions, by month		NUTS3		0.000
Std_GDHI	Standardised across regions, by month		NUTS3		0.000
Std_CLGDHI	Standardised across regions, by month		NUTS3		0.000
Std_CGDHI	Standardised across regions, by month		NUTS3		0.916
Std_ISrt	Standardised across regions, by month		Local Authority		0.074
Std_BenClaims e	Standardised across regions, by month		Local Authority		0.072
Std_JSA_Rate	Standardised across regions, by month		Local Authority		0.073
Std_ethminrt	Standardised across regions, by month		Local Authority		0.002
Std_manemp	Standardised across regions, by month		Local Authority		0.002
Std_nvq3	Standardised across regions, by month		Local Authority		0.002

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Table 25 – continued from previous page

Variable	*Definition*	Source	Aggregation	Availability:	% Missing:
Std_nvq4	Standardised across regions, by month		Local Authority		0.002
Std_cilou16	Standardised across regions, by month		Local Authority		0.002
Std_ilou16mdrt	Standardised across regions, by month		Local Authority		0.002
Std_ilou16wrt	Standardised across regions, by month		Local Authority		0.002
Std_ilou16lrt	Standardised across regions, by month		Local Authority		0.002
Std_ilou15wlrt	Standardised across regions, by month		Local Authority		0.002
Std_cilou16mdrt	Standardised across regions, by month		Local Authority		0.002
Std_cilou16wrt	Standardised across regions, by month		Local Authority		0.002
Std_cilou16lrt	Standardised across regions, by month		Local Authority		0.002
Std_cilou15wlrt	Standardised across regions, by month		Local Authority		0.002
Std_FLUE1	Standardised across regions, by month		Local Authority		0.001

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Table 25 – continued from previous page

Variable	Definition	Source	Aggregation	Availability:	% Missing:
Std_NREG1	Standardised across regions, by month		Local Authority		0.000
Std_JobDensity	Standardised across regions, by month		Local Authority		0.145
Std_lunemprt	Standardised across regions, by month		Local Authority		0.000
Std_av12C_GDPPH	Standardised across regions, by month		NUTS3		0.000
Std_av24C_GDPPH	Standardised across regions, by month		NUTS3		0.000
Std_av36C_GDPPH	Standardised across regions, by month		NUTS3		0.000
Std_av12CGDHI	Standardised across regions, by month		NUTS3		0.000
Std_av24CGDHI	Standardised across regions, by month		NUTS3		0.000
Std_av36CGDHI	Standardised across regions, by month		NUTS3		0.000
Std_av12cilou t	Standardised across regions, by month		Local Authority		0.002
Std_av24cilou t	Standardised across regions, by month		Local Authority		0.002

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Table 25 – continued from previous page

Variable	*Definition*	Source	Aggregation	Availability:	% Missing:
Std_av36cilou t	Standardised across regions, by month		Local Authority		0.002
Std_nds18	Standardised across regions, by month		Local Authority		0.002
Std_nds25	Standardised across regions, by month		Local Authority		0.005
Std_av12C_GDH h	Standardised across regions, by month		NUTS3		0.000
Std_av24C_GDH h	Standardised across regions, by month		NUTS3		0.000
Std_av36C_GDH h	Standardised across regions, by month		NUTS3		0.000
Port	Whether a port or aiport falls into the postcode district in question (minus 3 Navy ports)	Association of Port Health Authorities	Postcode District		0.000
Port_NUTS3	Whether a port or aiport falls into the NUTS3 region in question (minus 3 Navy ports)	Association of Port Health Authorities	NUTS3		0.000

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Table 25 – continued from previous page

Variable	*Definition*	Source	Aggregation	Availability:	% Missing:
Port_LA	Whether a port or aiport falls into the NUTS3 region in question (minus 3 Navy ports)	Association of Port Health Authorities	Local Authority		0.000

(237131 obs.)

6.2 Concordance Tables

Concordance Table Developed between Local Authority Districts (pre-1996 geography) and the 1999 Unitary Authorities and Local Authority Districts methodology, available on NOMIS.

UK DATA ARCHIVE LFS LOCAL AREA DATASET (1996q1 - 1998q4) uk	ualad	UK DATA ARCHIVE LFS LOCAL AREA DATASET (1999q1 +) uk1	ualad1	NSPD District Names And Codes district	ONS	NOMIS UALADGB: area	laua
ABERCONWY	74A			Aberconwy	59UB		
ABERDEEN CITY	84A	ABERDEEN CITY	QA			Aberdeen City	00QA
		ABERDEENSHIRE	QB			Aberdeenshire	00QB
ADUR	37A	ADUR	45UB	Adur	45UB	Adur	45UB
ALLERDALE	02A	ALLERDALE	16UB	Allerdale	16UB	Allerdale	16UB
ALNWICK	04A	ALNWICK	35UB	Alnwick	35UB	Alnwick	35UB
ALYN AND DEESIDE	71A			Alyn and Deeside	56UB		
AMBER VALLEY	12A	AMBER VALLEY	17UB	Amber Valley	17UB	Amber Valley	17UB
ANGUS	88A	ANGUS	QC			Angus	00QC
ESKDALE	82A					Antrim	95T
ARFON	74C			Arfon	59UC		
						Ards	95X
ARGYLE AND BUTE	87A	ARGYLL AND BUTE	QD			Argyll and Bute	00QD
						Armagh	95O
ARUN	37C	ARUN	45UC	Arun	45UC	Arun	45UC
ASHFIELD	15A	ASHFIELD	37UB	Ashfield	37UB	Ashfield	37UB
ASHFORD	32A	ASHFORD	29UB	Ashford	29UB	Ashford	29UB
AVON							
AYLESBURY VALE	46A	AYLESBURY VALE	11UB	Aylesbury Vale	11UB	Aylesbury Vale	11UB
BABERGH	20A	BABERGH	42UB	Babergh	42UB	Babergh	42UB
						Ballymena	95G
						Ballymoney	95D
						Banbridge	95Q
BADENOCK & STRATHSPEY	85A						
BANFF AND BUCHAN	84C						
BARKING AND DAGENHAM	28A	BARKING AND DAGENHAM	AB	Barking and Dagenham	00AB	Barking and Dagenham	00AB
BARNET	25A	BARNET	AC	Barnet	00AC	Barnet	00AC
BARNSLEY	16A	BARNSLEY	CC	Barnsley	00CC	Barnsley	00CC
BARROW-IN-FURNESS	02C	BARROW-IN-FURNESS	16UC	Barrow-in-Furness	16UC	Barrow-in-Furness	16UC
BASILDON	27A	BASILDON	22UB	Basildon	22UB	Basildon	22UB
BASINGSTOKE & DEANE	41A	BASINGSTOKE AND DEANE	24UB	Basingstoke and Deane	24UB	Basingstoke and Deane	24UB
BASSETLAW	15C	BASSETLAW	37UC	Bassetlaw	37UC	Bassetlaw	37UC
BATH	50A	SOMERSET UA	HA	Bath	08UB	Somerset	00HA
MILNGAVIE	87B						
BEDFORDSHIRE		BEDFORD BEDFORDSHIRE	09UD			Bedford	09UD
						Belfast	95Z
BERKSHIRE							
BERWICK-UPON-TWEED	04B	BERWICK-UPON-TWEED	35UC	Berwick-upon-Tweed	35UC	Berwick-upon-Tweed	35UC
BERWICKSHIRE	80A						
BEVERLEY	07A						
BEXLEY	33A	BEXLEY	AD	Bexley	00AD	Bexley	00AD
BIRMINGHAM	61A	BIRMINGHAM	CN	Birmingham	00CN	Birmingham	00CN
BLABY	13A	BLABY	31UB	Blaby	31UB	Blaby	31UB

		BLACKBURN WITH				Blackburn with	
BLACKBURN	68A	DARWEN UA	EX	Blackburn	30UB	Darwen	00EX
BLACKPOOL	68B	BLACKPOOL UA	EY	Blackpool	30UC	Blackpool	00EY
BLAENAU GWENT	73A	BLAENAU GWENT	PL	Blaenau Gwent	58UB	Blaenau Gwent	00PL
BLYTH VALLEY	04C	BLYTH VALLEY	35UD	Blyth Valley	35UD	Blyth Valley	35UD
BOLSOVER	12C	BOLSOVER	17UC	Bolsover	17UC	Bolsover	17UC
BOLTON	67A	BOLTON	BL	Bolton	00BL	Bolton	00BL
BOOTHFERRY	07C			Boothferry	27UB		
BORDERS							
BOSTON	14A	BOSTON	32UB	Boston	32UB	Boston	32UB
BOURNEMOUTH	40A	BOURNEMOUTH UA	HN	Bournemouth	19UB	Bournemouth	00HN
BRACKNELL FOREST	45A	BRACKNELL FOREST UA	MA	Bracknell Forest	10UB	Bracknell Forest	00MA
BRADFORD	09A	BRADFORD	CX	Bradford	00CX	Bradford	00CX
BRAINTREE	27C	BRAINTREE	22UC	Braintree	22UC	Braintree	22UC
BRECKLAND	19A	BRECKLAND	33UB	Breckland	33UB	Breckland	33UB
BRECKNOCK	76A			Brecknock	61UB		
BRENT	25C	BRENT	AE	Brent	00AE	Brent	00AE
BRENTWOOD	27D	BRENTWOOD	22UD	Brentwood	22UD	Brentwood	22UD
		BRIDGEND	PB			Bridgend	00PB
BRIDGNORTH	58A	BRIDGNORTH	39UB	Bridgnorth	39UB	Bridgnorth	39UB
BRIGHTON	31A	UA	ML	Brighton	21UB	Brighton and Hove	00ML
BRISTOL	50C	BRISTOL CITY OF UA	HB	Bristol	08UC	Bristol, City of	00HB
BROADLAND	19C	BROADLAND	33UC	Broadland	33UC	Broadland	33UC
BROMLEY	33E	BROMLEY	AF	Bromley	00AF	Bromley	00AF
BROMSGROVE	57A	BROMSGROVE	47UB	Bromsgrove	25UB	Bromsgrove	47UB
BROXBOURNE	24A	BROXBOURNE	26UB	Broxbourne	26UB	Broxbourne	26UB
BROXSTOWE	15E	BROXTOWE	37UD	Broxtowe	37UD	Broxtowe	37UD
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE		BUCKINGHAMSHIRE					
BURNLEY	68C	BURNLEY	30UD	Burnley	30UD	Burnley	30UD
BURY	67B	BURY	BM	Bury	00BM	Bury	00BM
		CAERPHILLY	PK			Caerphilly	00PK
CAITHNESS	85C						
CALDERDALE	09C	CALDERDALE	CY	Calderdale	00CY	Calderdale	00CY
CAMBRIDGE	18A	CAMBRIDGE	12UB	Cambridge	12UB	Cambridge	12UB
CAMBRIDGESHIRE		CAMBRIDGESHIRE					
CAMDEN	28C	CAMDEN	AG	Camden	00AG	Camden	00AG
CANNOCK CHASE	59A	CANNOCK CHASE	41UB	Cannock Chase	41UB	Cannock Chase	41UB
CANTERBURY	32B	CANTERBURY	29UC	Canterbury	29UC	Canterbury	29UC
CARADON	51A	CARADON	15UB	Caradon	15UB	Caradon	15UB
CARDIFF	77A	CARDIFF	PT	Cardiff	62UB	Cardiff	00PT
CARLISLE	02E	CARLISLE	16UD	Carlisle	16UD	Carlisle	16UD
CARMARTHEN	72A	CARMARTHENSHIRE	NU	Carmarthen	57UB	Carmarthenshire	00NU
CARRICK	51C	CARRICK	15UC	Carrick	15UC	Carrick	15UC
						Carrickfergus	95V
CASTLE MORPETH	04D	CASTLE MORPETH	35UE	Castle Morpeth	35UE	Castle Morpeth	35UE
CASTLE POINT	27E	CASTLE POINT	22UE	Castle Point	22UE	Castle Point	22UE
						Castlereagh	95Y
CENTRAL							
CEREDIGION	72C	CEREDIGION	NQ	Ceredigion	57UC	Ceredigion	00NQ
CHARNWOOD	13E	CHARNWOOD	31UC	Charnwood	31UC	Charnwood	31UC
CHELMSFORD	27F	CHELMSFORD	22UF	Chelmsford	22UF	Chelmsford	22UF
CHELTENHAM	53A	CHELTENHAM	23UB	Cheltenham	23UB	Cheltenham	23UB

CHERWELL	48A	CHERWELL	38UB	Cherwell	38UB	Cherwell	38UB
CHESHIRE		CHESHIRE					
CHESTER	63A	CHESTER	13UB	Chester	13UB	Chester	13UB
CHESTERFIELD	03A	CHESTERFIELD	17UD	Chesterfield	17UD	Chesterfield	17UD
CHESTER-LE-STREET	37E	CHESTER-LE-STREET	20UB	Chester-le-Street	20UB	Chester-le-Street	20UB
CHICHESTER	12E	CHICHESTER	45UD	Chichester	45UD	Chichester	45UD
CHILTERN	46E	CHILTERN	11UC	Chiltern	11UC	Chiltern	11UC
CHORLEY	68D	CHORLEY	30UE	Chorley	30UE	Chorley	30UE
CHRISTCHURCH	40C	CHRISTCHURCH	19UC	Christchurch	19UC	Christchurch	19UC
CITY OF LONDON	28E	CITY OF LONDON	AA	City of London	00AA	City of London	00AA
WESTMINSTER	25T						
CLACKMANNAN	81A	CLACKMANNANSHIRE	QF			Clackmannanshire	00QF
CLEETHORPES	07E			Cleethorpes	27UC		
CLEVELAND							
CLWYD							
CLYDEBANK	87C						
CLYDESDALE	87S						
COLCHESTER	27G	COLCHESTER	22UG	Colchester	22UG	Colchester	22UG
						Coleraine	95C
COLWYN	71C			Colwyn	56UC		
CONGLETON	63C	CONGLETON	13UC	Congleton	13UC	Congleton	13UC
		CONWY	NE			Conwy	00NE
						Cookstown	95I
COPELAND	02G	COPELAND	16UE	Copeland	16UE	Copeland	16UE
CORBY	47A	CORBY	34UB	Corby	34UB	Corby	34UB
CORNWALL		ISLES OF SCILLY					
COTSWOLD	53C	COTSWOLD	23UC	Cotswold	23UC	Cotswold	23UC
COVENTRY	61D	COVENTRY	CQ	Coventry	00CQ	Coventry	00CQ
						Craigavon	95N
CRAVEN	08A	CRAVEN	36UB	Craven	36UB	Craven	36UB
CRAWLEY	37G	CRAWLEY	45UE	Crawley	45UE	Crawley	45UE
				Crewe and			
CREWE & NANTWICH	63E	CREWE AND NANTWICH	13UD	Nantwich	13UD	Crewe and Nantwich	13UD
CROYDON	38A	CROYDON	AH	Croydon	00AH	Croydon	00AH
CUMBERNAULD &							
KILSYTH	87D						
CUMBRIA		CUMBRIA					
VALLEY	87E						
CUNNINGHAME	87F						
CYNON VALLEY	75A			Cynon Valley	60UB		
DACORUM	24C	DACORUM	26UC	Dacorum	26UC	Dacorum	26UC
DARLINGTON	03C	DARLINGTON UA	EH	Darlington	20UC	Darlington	00EH
DARTFORD	32C	DARTFORD	29UD	Dartford	29UD	Dartford	29UD
DAVENTRY	47C	DAVENTRY	34UC	Daventry	34UC	Daventry	34UC
DELYN	71E			Delyn	56UD		
		DENBIGHSHIRE	NG			Denbighshire	00NG
DERBY	12G	DERBY UA	FK	Derby	17UE	Derby	00FK
DERBYSHIRE		DERBYSHIRE					
		DERBYSHIRE DALES	17UF	Derbyshire Dales	17UF	Derbyshire Dales	17UF
						Derry City	95A
DERWENTSIDE	03E	DERWENTSIDE	20UD	Derwentside	20UD	Derwentside	20UD
DEVON		DEVON					
DINEFWR	72E			Dinefwr	57UD		

DONCASTER	16C	DONCASTER	CE	Doncaster	00CE	Doncaster	00CE
DORSET		DORSET					
DOVER	32D	DOVER	29UE	Dover	29UE	Dover	29UE
						Down	95R
DUDLEY	61F	DUDLEY	CR	Dudley	00CR	Dudley	00CR
DUMBARTON	87G						
DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY		DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY	QH			Dumfries and Galloway	00QH
DUNDEE CITY	88C	DUNDEE CITY	QJ			Dundee City	00QJ
DUNFERMLINE	83A						
						Dungannon	95M
DURHAM	03G	DURHAM					
DURHAM		DURHAM	20UE	Durham	20UE	Durham	20UE
DWYFOR	74E			Dwyfor	59UD		
DYFED							
EALING	25F	EALING	AJ	Ealing	00AJ	Ealing	00AJ
EASINGTON	03J	EASINGTON	20UF	Easington	20UF	Easington	20UF
EAST ANGLIA		EAST AYRSHIRE	QK			East Ayrshire	00QK
EAST CAMBRIDGESHIRE	18C	EAST CAMBRIDGESHIRE	12UC	East Cambridgeshire	12UC	East Cambridgeshire	12UC
EAST DEVON	52A	EAST DEVON	18UB	East Devon	18UB	East Devon	18UB
EAST DORSET	40P	EAST DORSET	19UD	East Dorset	19UD	East Dorset	19UD
		EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE	QL			East Dunbartonshire	00QL
EAST HAMPSHIRE	41H	EAST HAMPSHIRE	24UC	East Hampshire	24UC	East Hampshire	24UC
EAST HERTFORDSHIRE	24E	EAST HERTFORDSHIRE	26UD	East Hertfordshire	26UD	East Hertfordshire	26UD
EAST KILBRIDE	87H						
EAST LINDSEY	14C	EAST LINDSEY	32UC	East Lindsey	32UC	East Lindsey	32UC
EAST LOTHIAN	86A	EAST LOTHIAN	QM			East Lothian	00QM
EAST MIDLANDS		EAST MIDLANDS					
EAST NORTHAMPTONSHIR	47E	EAST NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	34UD	East Northamptonshire	34UD	East Northamptonshire	34UD
		EAST RENFREWSHIRE	QN			East Renfrewshire	00QN
		YORKSHIRE UA	FB			Yorkshire	00FB
EAST STAFFORDSHIRE	59C	EAST STAFFORDSHIRE	41UC	East Staffordshire	41UC	East Staffordshire	41UC
EAST SUSSEX		EAST SUSSEX					
EAST WOOD	87J						
EAST YORKSHIRE	07P			East Yorkshire	27UD		
				Borough of	27UE		
EASTBOURNE	31C	EASTBOURNE	21UC	Eastbourne	21UC	Eastbourne	21UC
EASTLEIGH	41B	EASTLEIGH	24UD	Eastleigh	24UD	Eastleigh	24UD
EDEN	02J	EDEN	16UF	Eden	16UF	Eden	16UF
EDINBURGH	86C	EDINBURGH CITY OF	QP			Edinburgh, City of	00QP
		EILEAN SIAR	RJ			Eilean Siar	00RJ
ELLESMERE PORT & NESTON	63G	ELLESMERE PORT AND NESTON	13UE	Ellesmere Port and Neston	13UE	Ellesmere Port & Neston	13UE
ELMBRIDGE	36A	ELMBRIDGE	43UB	Elmbridge	43UB	Elmbridge	43UB
ENFIELD	28L	ENFIELD	AK	Enfield	00AK	Enfield	00AK
		ENGLAND					
EPPING FOREST	27H	EPPING FOREST	22UH	Epping Forest	22UH	Epping Forest	22UH
EPSOM & EWELL	36C	EPSOM AND EWELL	43UC	Epsom and Ewell	43UC	Epsom and Ewell	43UC
EREWASH	12J	EREWASH	17UG	Erewash	17UG	Erewash	17UG
ESSEX		ESSEX					

ETTRICK & LAUDERDALE	80C						
EXETER	52C	EXETER	18UC	Exeter	18UC	Exeter	18UC
FALKIRK	81C	FALKIRK	QQ			Falkirk	00QQ
FAREHAM	41C	FAREHAM	24UE	Fareham	24UE	Fareham	24UE
FENLAND	18E	FENLAND	12UD	Fenland	12UD	Fenland	12UD
						Fermanagh	95L
FIFE		FIFE	QR			Fife	00QR
		FLINTSHIRE	NJ			Flintshire	00NJ
FOREST HEATH	20C	FOREST HEATH	42UC	Forest Heath	42UC	Forest Heath	42UC
FOREST OF DEAN	53E	FOREST OF DEAN	23UD	Forest of Dean	23UD	Forest of Dean	23UD
FYLDE	68E	FYLDE	30UF	Fylde	30UF	Fylde	30UF
GATESHEAD	05A	GATESHEAD	CH	Gateshead	00CH	Gateshead	00CH
GEDLING	15G	GEDLING	37UE	Gedling	37UE	Gedling	37UE
GILLINGHAM	32E			Gillingham	29UF		
GLANFORD	07G			Glanford	27UF		
GLASGOW CITY	87K	GLASGOW CITY	QS			Glasgow City	00QS
GLOUCESTER	53G	GLOUCESTER	23UE	Gloucester	23UE	Gloucester	23UE
GLOUCESTERSHIRE		GLOUCESTERSHIRE					
GLYNDWR	71G			Glyndwr	56UE		
GORDON	84E						
GOSPORT	41D	GOSPORT	24UF	Gosport	24UF	Gosport	24UF
GRAMPIAN							
GRAVESHAM	32F	GRAVESHAM	29UG	Gravesham	29UG	Gravesham	29UG
GREAT BRITAIN		GREAT BRITAIN					
GREAT GRIMSBY	07J			Great Grimsby	27UG		
GREAT YARMOUTH	19E	GREAT YARMOUTH	33UD	Great Yarmouth	33UD	Great Yarmouth	33UD
GREATER LONDON MANCHESTER		(MET COUNTY)					
GREENWICH	33C	GREENWICH	AL	Greenwich	00AL	Greenwich	00AL
GUILDFORD	36E	GUILDFORD	43UD	Guildford	43UD	Guildford	43UD
GWENT							
GWYNEDD		GWYNEDD	NC			Gwynedd	00NC
HACKNEY	28F	HACKNEY	AM	Hackney	00AM	Hackney	00AM
HALTON	63J	HALTON UA	ET	Halton	13UF	Halton	00ET
HAMBLETON	08C	HAMBLETON	36UC	Hambleton	36UC	Hambleton	36UC
HAMILTON	87L						
HAMMERSMITH & FULHAM	25H	HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM	AN	Hammersmith and Fulham	00AN	Hammersmith and Fulham	00AN
HAMPSHIRE		HAMPSHIRE					
HARBOROUGH	13G	HARBOROUGH	31UD	Harborough	31UD	Harborough	31UD
HARINGEY	28P	HARINGEY	AP	Haringey	00AP	Haringey	00AP
HARLOW	27J	HARLOW	22UJ	Harlow	22UJ	Harlow	22UJ
HARROGATE	08E	HARROGATE	36UD	Harrogate	36UD	Harrogate	36UD
HARROW	25E	HARROW	AQ	Harrow	00AQ	Harrow	00AQ
HART	41E	HART	24UG	Hart	24UG	Hart	24UG
HARTLEPOOL	01A	HARTLEPOOL UA	EB	Hartlepool	14UB	Hartlepool	00EB
HASTINGS	31E	HASTINGS	21UD	Hastings	21UD	Hastings	21UD
HAVANT	41F	HAVANT	24UH	Havant	24UH	Havant	24UH
HAVERING	28B	HAVERING	AR	Havering	00AR	Havering	00AR
HEREFORD	57C	COUNTY OF UA	GA			County of	00GA
HEREFORD & WORCESTER				Hereford	25UC		

HERTFORDSHIRE		HERTFORDSHIRE					
HERTSMERE	24G	HERTSMERE	26UE	Hertsmere	26UE	Hertsmere	26UE
HIGH PEAK	12L	HIGH PEAK	17UH	High Peak	17UH	High Peak	17UH
HIGHLANDS		HIGHLAND	QT			Highland	00QT
HILLINGDON	25N	HILLINGDON	AS	Hillingdon	00AS	Hillingdon	00AS
BOSWORTH	13C	BOSWORTH	31UE	Bosworth	31UE	Bosworth	31UE
HOLDERNESS	07L			Holderness	27UH		
HORSHAM	37J	HORSHAM	45UF	Horsham	45UF	Horsham	45UF
HOUNSLOW	25K	HOUNSLOW	AT	Hounslow	00AT	Hounslow	00AT
HOVE	31G			Hove	21UE		
HUMBERSIDE							
HUNTINGDONSHIRE	18G	HUNTINGDONSHIRE	12UE	Huntingdonshire	12UE	Huntingdonshire	12UE
HYNDBURN	68F	HYNDBURN	30UG	Hyndburn	30UG	Hyndburn	30UG
		INNER LONDON					
INVERCLYDE	87N	INVERCLYDE	QU			Inverclyde	00QU
INVERNESS	85E						
IPSWICH	20E	IPSWICH	42UD	Ipswich	42UD	Ipswich	42UD
		ISLE OF ANGLESEY	NA			Isle of Anglesey	00NA
ISLE OF WIGHT		ISLE OF WIGHT UA	MW			Isle of Wight	00MW
ISLES OF SCILLY	51N	ISLES OF SCILLY	15UH	Scilly, Isles of	15UH	Isles of Scilly	15UH
ISLINGTON	28D	ISLINGTON	AU	Islington	00AU	Islington	00AU
ISLWYN	73C			Islwyn	58UC		
KENNET	43A	KENNET	46UB	Kennet	46UB	Kennet	46UB
CHELSEA	25R	CHELSEA	AW	Chelsea	00AW	Chelsea	00AW
KENT		KENT					
KERRIER	51E	KERRIER	15UD	Kerrier	15UD	Kerrier	15UD
KETTERING	47G	KETTERING	34UE	Kettering	34UE	Kettering	34UE
KILMARNOCK & LOUDOUN	87P						
KINCARDINE & DEESIDE	84G						
KINGS LYNN & WEST NORFOL	19N	KINGS LYNN AND WEST NORFOLK	33UE	Kings Lynn and West Norfolk	33UE	King's Lynn and West Norfolk	33UE
KINGSTON-UPON-HULL	07N	KINGSTON UPON HULL CITY OF UA	FA	Kingston upon Hull	27UJ	Kingston upon Hull, City of	00FA
KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES	38C	KINGSTON UPON THAMES	AX	Kingston upon Thames	00AX	Kingston upon Thames	00AX
KINGSWOOD	50E			Kingswood	08UD		
KIRKCALDY	83C						
KIRKLEES	09E	KIRKLEES	CZ	Kirklees	00CZ	Kirklees	00CZ
KNOWSLEY	64A	KNOWSLEY	BX	Knowsley	00BX	Knowsley	00BX
KYLE AND CARRICK	87R						
LAMBETH	33G	LAMBETH	AY	Lambeth	00AY	Lambeth	00AY
LANCASHIRE		LANCASHIRE					
LANCASTER	68G	LANCASTER	30UH	Lancaster	30UH	Lancaster	30UH
LANGBAURGH-ON-TEES	01C			Langbaurgh-on-Tees	14UC		
						Larne	95F
LEEDS	09G	LEEDS	DA	Leeds	00DA	Leeds	00DA
LEICESTER	13J	LEICESTER UA	FN	Leicester	31UF	Leicester	00FN
LEICESTERSHIRE		LEICESTERSHIRE					
LEOMINSTER	57E			Leominster	25UD		
LEWES	31J	LEWES	21UF	Lewes	21UF	Lewes	21UF
LEWISHAM	33J	LEWISHAM	AZ	Lewisham	00AZ	Lewisham	00AZ
LICHFIELD	59E	LICHFIELD	41UD	Lichfield	41UD	Lichfield	41UD
						Limavady	95B

LINCOLN LINCOLNSHIRE	14E	LINCOLN LINCOLNSHIRE	32UD	Lincoln	32UD	Lincoln	32UD
						Lisburn	95S
LIVERPOOL	64C	LIVERPOOL LONDON	BY	Liverpool	00BY	Liverpool	00BY
LLANELLI	72G			Llanelli	57UE		
LLIW VALLEY	78C			Lliw Valley	63UB		
LOCHABER	85G						
LOTHIAN							
LUTON	23C	LUTON UA	KA	Luton	09UB	Luton	00KA
MACCLESFIELD	63L	MACCLESFIELD	13UG	Macclesfield	13UG	Macclesfield	13UG
						Magherafelt	95H
MAIDSTONE	32G	MAIDSTONE	29UH	Maidstone	29UH	Maidstone	29UH
MALDON	27K	MALDON	22UK	Maldon	22UK	Maldon	22UK
MALVERN HILLS	57G	MALVERN HILLS	47UC	Malvern Hills	25UE	Malvern Hills	47UC
MANCHESTER	67C	MANCHESTER	BN	Manchester	00BN	Manchester	00BN
MANSFIELD	15J	MANSFIELD	37UF	Mansfield	37UF	Mansfield	37UF
MEDINA	42A			Medina	28UB		
		MEDWAY UA	LC			Medway	00LC
MEIRIONNYDD	74G			Meirionnydd	59UE		
MELTON	13L	MELTON	31UG	Melton	31UG	Melton	31UG
MENDIP	54A	MENDIP COUNTY)	40UB	Mendip	40UB	Mendip	40UB
MERSEYSIDE							
MERTHYR TYDFIL	75C	MERTHYR TYDFIL	PH	Merthyr Tydfil	60UC	Merthyr Tydfil	00PH
MERTON	38G	MERTON	BA	Merton	00BA	Merton	00BA
MID BEDFORDSHIRE	23E	MID BEDFORDSHIRE	09UC	Mid Bedfordshire	09UC	Mid Bedfordshire	09UC
MID DEVON	52N	MID DEVON	18UD	Mid Devon	18UD	Mid Devon	18UD
MID GLAMORGAN							
MID SUFFOLK	20G	MID SUFFOLK	42UE	Mid Suffolk	42UE	Mid Suffolk	42UE
MID SUSSEX	37L	MID SUSSEX	45UG	Mid Sussex	45UG	Mid Sussex	45UG
MIDDLESBROUGH	01E	MIDDLESBROUGH UA	EC	Middlesbrough	14UD	Middlesbrough	00EC
MIDLOTHIAN	86E	MIDLOTHIAN	QW			Midlothian	00QW
MILTON KEYNES	46G	MILTON KEYNES UA	MG	Milton Keynes	11UD	Milton Keynes	00MG
MOLE VALLEY	36G	MOLE VALLEY	43UE	Mole Valley	43UE	Mole Valley	43UE
MONKLANDS	87T						
MONMOUTH	73E	MONMOUTHSHIRE	PP			Monmouthshire	00PP
				Monmouth	58UD		
MONTGOMERYSHIRE	76C			Montgomeryshire	61UC		
MORAY	84J	MORAY	QX			Moray	00QX
MOTHERWELL	87W						
						Moyle	95E
NAIRN	85J						
				Neath	63UC		
NEATH	78E	NEATH PORT TALBOT	NZ			Neath Port Talbot	00NZ
NEW FOREST	41G	NEW FOREST	24UJ	New Forest	24UJ	New Forest	24UJ
NEWARK & SHERWOOD	15L	NEWARK AND SHERWOOD	37UG	Newark and Sherwood	37UG	Newark and Sherwood	37UG
NEWBURY	45C			Newbury	10UC		
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE	05B	NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE	CJ	Newcastle upon Tyne	00CJ	Newcastle upon Tyne	00CJ
NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME	59G	NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME	41UE	Newcastle-under-Lyme	41UE	Newcastle-under-Lyme	41UE
NEWHAM	28G	NEWHAM	BB	Newham	00BB	Newham	00BB

NEWPORT	73G	NEWPORT	PR	Newport	58UE	Newport	00PR
						Newry and Mourne	95P
						Newtownabbey	95U
NITHSDALE	82C						
NORFOLK		NORFOLK					
NORTH							
		NORTH AYRSHIRE	QY			North Ayrshire	00QY
BEDFORDSHIRE	23A			Bedfordshire	09UD		
NORTH CORNWALL	51G	NORTH CORNWALL	15UE	North Cornwall	15UE	North Cornwall	15UE
NORTH DEVON	52E	NORTH DEVON	18UE	North Devon	18UE	North Devon	18UE
NORTH DORSET	40E	NORTH DORSET	19UE	North Dorset	19UE	North Dorset	19UE
						North Down	95W
		NORTH EAST					
DERBYSHIRE	12N	DERBYSHIRE	17UJ	Derbyshire	17UJ	Derbyshire	17UJ
NORTH EAST FIFE	83E						
		LINCOLNSHIRE UA	FC			Lincolnshire	00FC
HERTFORDSHIRE	24J	HERTFORDSHIRE	26UF	Hertfordshire	26UF	North Hertfordshire	26UF
NORTH KESTEVEN	14G	NORTH KESTEVEN	32UE	North Kesteven	32UE	North Kesteven	32UE
		NORTH LANARKSHIRE	QZ			North Lanarkshire	00QZ
		UA	FD			North Lincolnshire	00FD
NORTH NORFOLK	19G	NORTH NORFOLK	33UF	North Norfolk	33UF	North Norfolk	33UF
NORTH SHROPSHIRE	58C	NORTH SHROPSHIRE	39UC	North Shropshire	39UC	North Shropshire	39UC
		NORTH SOMERSET UA	HC			North Somerset	00HC
NORTH TYNESIDE	05C	NORTH TYNESIDE	CK	North Tyneside	00CK	North Tyneside	00CK
WARWICKSHIRE	60A	NORTH WARWICKSHIRE	44UB	Warwickshire	44UB	North Warwickshire	44UB
NORTH WEST		NORTH WEST					
LEICESTERSHIRE	13N	LEICESTERSHIRE	31UH	Leicestershire	31UH	Leicestershire	31UH
NORTH WILTSHIRE	43C	NORTH WILTSHIRE	46UC	North Wiltshire	46UC	North Wiltshire	46UC
NORTH YORKSHIRE		NORTH YORKSHIRE					
NORTHAMPTON	47J	NORTHAMPTON	34UF	Northampton	34UF	Northampton	34UF
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE							
E		NORTHAMPTONSHIRE					
NORTHAVON	50G			Northavon	08UE		
		NORTHERN IRELAND					
NORTHUMBERLAND		NORTHUMBERLAND					
NORWICH	19J	NORWICH	33UG	Norwich	33UG	Norwich	33UG
NOTTINGHAM	15N	NOTTINGHAM UA	FY	Nottingham	37UH	Nottingham	00FY
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE		NOTTINGHAMSHIRE					
NUNEATON &		NUNEATON AND		Nuneaton and		Nuneaton and	
BEDWORTH	60C	BEDWORTH	44UC	Bedworth	44UC	Bedworth	44UC
OADBY & WIGSTON	13P	OADBY AND WIGSTON	31UJ	Wigston	31UJ	Oadby and Wigston	31UJ
OGWR	75E			Ogwr	60UD		
OLDHAM	67F	OLDHAM	BP	Oldham	00BP	Oldham	00BP
						Omagh	95K
ORKNEY ISLANDS	89A	ORKNEY ISLANDS	RA			Orkney Islands	00RA
OSWESTRY	58E	OSWESTRY	39UD	Oswestry	39UD	Oswestry	39UD
		OUTER LONDON					
OXFORD	48C	OXFORD	38UC	Oxford	38UC	Oxford	38UC
OXFORDSHIRE		OXFORDSHIRE					
		PEMBROKESHIRE	NS			Pembrokeshire	00NS
PENDLE	68H	PENDLE	30UJ	Pendle	30UJ	Pendle	30UJ
PENWITH	51J	PENWITH	15UF	Penwith	15UF	Penwith	15UF

PERTH AND KINROSS	88E	PERTH AND KINROSS	RB			Perth and Kinross	00RB
PETERBOROUGH	18J	PETERBOROUGH UA	JA	Peterborough	12UF	Peterborough	00JA
PLYMOUTH	52G	PLYMOUTH UA	HG	Plymouth	18UF	Plymouth	00HG
POOLE	40G	POOLE UA	HP	Poole	19UF	Poole	00HP
PORT TALBOT	78A			Port Talbot	63UD		
PORTSMOUTH	41J	PORTSMOUTH UA	MR	Portsmouth	24UK	Portsmouth	00MR
POWYS		POWYS	NN			Powys	00NN
PRESELI PEMBROKESHIRE	72J			Preseli Pembrokeshire	57UF		
PRESTON	68J	PRESTON	30UK	Preston	30UK	Preston	30UK
PURBECK	40J	PURBECK	19UG	Purbeck	19UG	Purbeck	19UG
RADNORSHIRE	76E			Radnorshire	61UD		
READING	45E	READING UA	MC	Reading	10UD	Reading	00MC
REDBRIDGE	28T	REDBRIDGE	BC	Redbridge	00BC	Redbridge	00BC
		REDCAR AND CLEVELAND UA	EE			Redcar and Cleveland	00EE
REDDITCH	57J	REDDITCH	47UD	Redditch	25UF	Redditch	47UD
REIGATE & BANSTEAD	36J	REIGATE AND BANSTEAD	43UF	Reigate and Banstead	43UF	Reigate and Banstead	43UF
RENFREW	87X	RENFREWSHIRE	RC			Renfrewshire	00RC
RESTORMEL	51L	RESTORMEL	15UG	Restormel	15UG	Restormel	15UG
RHONDDA	75G	RHONDDA CYNON TAFF	PF	Rhondda	60UE	Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	00PF
RHUDDLAN	71J			Rhuddlan	56UF		
RHYMNEY VALLEY	75J			Rhymney Valley	60UF		
RIBBLE VALLEY	68K	RIBBLE VALLEY	30UL	Ribble Valley	30UL	Ribble Valley	30UL
RICHMOND-UPON-THAMES	38E	RICHMOND UPON THAMES	BD	Richmond upon Thames	00BD	Richmond upon Thames	00BD
RICHMONDSHIRE	08G	RICHMONDSHIRE	36UE	Richmondshire	36UE	Richmondshire	36UE
ROCHDALE	67G	ROCHDALE	BQ	Rochdale	00BQ	Rochdale	00BQ
ROCHESTER-UPON-MEDWAY	32H			Rochester upon Medway	29UJ		
ROCHFORD	27L	ROCHFORD	22UL	Rochford	22UL	Rochford	22UL
ROSS AND CROMARTY	85L						
ROSSENDALE	68L	ROSSENDALE	30UM	Rossendale	30UM	Rossendale	30UM
ROTHER	31L	ROTHER	21UG	Rother	21UG	Rother	21UG
ROTHERHAM	16E	ROTHERHAM	CF	Rotherham	00CF	Rotherham	00CF
ROXBURGH	80E						
RUGBY	60E	RUGBY	44UD	Rugby	44UD	Rugby	44UD
RUNNYMEDE	36L	RUNNYMEDE	43UG	Runnymede	43UG	Runnymede	43UG
RUSHCLIFFE	15P	RUSHCLIFFE	37UJ	Rushcliffe	37UJ	Rushcliffe	37UJ
RUSHMOOR	41L	RUSHMOOR	24UL	Rushmoor	24UL	Rushmoor	24UL
RUTLAND	13R	RUTLAND UA	FP	Rutland	31UK	Rutland	00FP
RYEDALE	08J	RYEDALE	36UF	Ryedale	36UF	Ryedale	36UF
SALFORD	67H	SALFORD	BR	Salford	00BR	Salford	00BR
SALISBURY	43E	SALISBURY	46UD	Salisbury	46UD	Salisbury	46UD
SANDWELL	61H	SANDWELL	CS	Sandwell	00CS	Sandwell	00CS
SCARBOROUGH	08L	SCARBOROUGH	36UG	Scarborough	36UG	Scarborough	36UG
SCOTLAND		SCOTLAND					
		SCOTTISH BORDERS THE	QE			Scottish Borders	00QE
SCUNTHORPE	07R			Scunthorpe	27UK		
SEDGEFIELD	03L	SEDGEFIELD	20UG	Sedgefield	20UG	Sedgefield	20UG
SEDGEMOOR	54C	SEDGEMOOR	40UC	Sedgemoor	40UC	Sedgemoor	40UC
SEFTON	64J	SEFTON	CA	Sefton	00CA	Sefton	00CA
SELBY	08N	SELBY	36UH	Selby	36UH	Selby	36UH
SEVENOAKS	32J	SEVENOAKS	29UK	Sevenoaks	29UK	Sevenoaks	29UK

SHEFFIELD	16G	SHEFFIELD	CG	Sheffield	00CG	Sheffield	00CG
SHEPWAY	32K	SHEPWAY	29UL	Shepway	29UL	Shepway	29UL
SHETLAND ISLANDS	90A	SHETLAND ISLANDS	RD			Shetland Islands	00RD
SHREWSBURY & ATCHAM	58G	SHREWSBURY AND ATCHAM	39UE	Shrewsbury and Atcham	39UE	Shrewsbury and Atcham	39UE
SHROPSHIRE		SHROPSHIRE					
SKYE AND LOCHALSH	85N						
SLOUGH	45G	SLOUGH UA	MD	Slough	10UE	Slough	00MD
SOLIHULL	61K	SOLIHULL	CT	Solihull	00CT	Solihull	00CT
SOMERSET		SOMERSET					
		SOUTH AYRSHIRE	RE			South Ayrshire	00RE
SOUTH BEDFORDSHIRE	23G	SOUTH BEDFORDSHIRE	09UE	South Bedfordshire	09UE	South Bedfordshire	09UE
SOUTH BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	46C	SOUTH BUCKS	11UE	South Bucks	11UE	South Bucks	11UE
SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE	18L	SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE	12UG	South Cambridgeshire	12UG	South Cambridgeshire	12UG
SOUTH DERBYSHIRE	12P	SOUTH DERBYSHIRE	17UK	South Derbyshire	17UK	South Derbyshire	17UK
SOUTH EAST		SOUTH EAST					
SOUTH GLAMORGAN							
		SOUTH GLOUCESTERSHIRE UA	HD			South Gloucestershire	00HD
SOUTH HAMS	52J	SOUTH HAMS	18UG	South Hams	18UG	South Hams	18UG
SOUTH HEREFORDSHIRE	57L			South Herefordshire	25UG		
SOUTH HOLLAND	14J	SOUTH HOLLAND	32UF	South Holland	32UF	South Holland	32UF
SOUTH KESTEVEN	14L	SOUTH KESTEVEN	32UG	South Kesteven	32UG	South Kesteven	32UG
SOUTH LAKELAND	02L	SOUTH LAKELAND	16UG	South Lakeland	16UG	South Lakeland	16UG
		SOUTH LANARKSHIRE	RF			South Lanarkshire	00RF
SOUTH NORFOLK	19L	SOUTH NORFOLK	33UH	South Norfolk	33UH	South Norfolk	33UH
SOUTH NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	47L	SOUTH NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	34UG	South Northamptonshire	34UG	South Northamptonshire	34UG
SOUTH OXFORDSHIRE	48G	SOUTH OXFORDSHIRE	38UD	South Oxfordshire	38UD	South Oxfordshire	38UD
SOUTH PEMBROKESHIRE	72L			South Pembrokeshire	57UG		
SOUTH RIBBLE	68N	SOUTH RIBBLE	30UN	South Ribble	30UN	South Ribble	30UN
SOUTH SHROPSHIRE	58J	SOUTH SHROPSHIRE	39UF	South Shropshire	39UF	South Shropshire	39UF
SOUTH SOMERSET	54J	SOUTH SOMERSET	40UD	South Somerset	40UD	South Somerset	40UD
SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE	59J	SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE	41UF	South Staffordshire	41UF	South Staffordshire	41UF
SOUTH TYNESIDE	05G	SOUTH TYNESIDE	CL	South Tyneside	00CL	South Tyneside	00CL
SOUTH WEST		SOUTH WEST					
SOUTH WIGHT	42C			South Wight	28UC		
SOUTH YORKSHIRE		SOUTH YORKSHIRE (MET COUNTY)					
SOUTHAMPTON	41N	SOUTHAMPTON UA	MS	Southampton	24UM	Southampton	00MS
SOUTHEND-ON-SEA	27N	SOUTHEND-ON-SEA UA	KF	Southend-on-Sea	22UM	Southend-on-Sea	00KF

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SOUTHWARK	33L	SOUTHWARK	BE	Southwark	00BE	Southwark	00BE
SPELTHORNE	36N	SPELTHORNE	43UH	Spelthorne	43UH	Spelthorne	43UH
ST ALBANS	24L	ST. ALBANS	26UG	St Albans	26UG	St Albans	26UG
ST EDMUNDSBURY	20J	ST. EDMUNDSBURY	42UF	St. Edmundsbury	42UF	St Edmundsbury	42UF
ST HELENS	64G	ST. HELENS	BZ	St. Helens	00BZ	St. Helens	00BZ
STAFFORD	59L	STAFFORD	41UG	Stafford	41UG	Stafford	41UG
STAFFORDSHIRE		STAFFORDSHIRE					
STAFFORDSHIRE MOORLANDS	59N	STAFFORDSHIRE MOORLANDS	41UH	Staffordshire Moorlands	41UH	Staffordshire Moorlands	41UH
STEVENAGE	24N	STEVENAGE	26UH	Stevenage	26UH	Stevenage	26UH
STEWARTRY	82E						
STIRLING	81E	STIRLING	RG			Stirling	00RG
STOCKPORT	67K	STOCKPORT	BS	Stockport	00BS	Stockport	00BS
STOCKTON-ON-TEES	01G	STOCKTON-ON-TEES UA	EF	Stockton-on-Tees	14UE	Stockton-on-Tees	00EF
STOKE-ON-TRENT	59P	STOKE-ON-TRENT UA	GL	Stoke-on-Trent	41UJ	Stoke-on-Trent	00GL
						Strabane	95J
STRATFORD-ON-AVON	60G	STRATFORD-ON-AVON	44UE	Stratford-on-Avon	44UE	Stratford-on-Avon	44UE
STRATHCLYDE							
STRATHKELVIN	87Y						
STROUD	53J	STROUD	23UF	Stroud	23UF	Stroud	23UF
SUFFOLK		SUFFOLK					
SUFFOLK COASTAL	20L	SUFFOLK COASTAL	42UG	Suffolk Coastal	42UG	Suffolk Coastal	42UG
SUNDERLAND	05J	SUNDERLAND	CM	Sunderland	00CM	Sunderland	00CM
SURREY		SURREY					
SURREY HEATH	36P	SURREY HEATH	43UJ	Surrey Heath	43UJ	Surrey Heath	43UJ
SUTHERLAND	85P						
SUTTON	38J	SUTTON	BF	Sutton	00BF	Sutton	00BF
SWALE	32L	SWALE	29UM	Swale	29UM	Swale	29UM
SWANSEA	78G	SWANSEA	NX	Swansea	63UE	Swansea	00NX
		SWINDON UA	HX			Swindon	00HX
TAFF-ELY	75L			Taff-Ely	60UG		
TAMESIDE	67P	TAMESIDE	BT	Tameside	00BT	Tameside	00BT
TAMWORTH	59R	TAMWORTH	41UK	Tamworth	41UK	Tamworth	41UK
TANDRIDGE	36R	TANDRIDGE	43UK	Tandridge	43UK	Tandridge	43UK
TAUNTON DEANE	54E	TAUNTON DEANE	40UE	Taunton Deane	40UE	Taunton Deane	40UE
TAYSIDE							
TEESDALE	03N	TEESDALE	20UH	Teesdale	20UH	Teesdale	20UH
TEIGNBRIDGE	52L	TEIGNBRIDGE	18UH	Teignbridge	18UH	Teignbridge	18UH
THE WREKIN	58L	TELFORD AND WREKIN UA	GF	The Wrekin	39UG	Telford and Wrekin	00GF
TENDRING	27R	TENDRING	22UN	Tendring	22UN	Tendring	22UN
TEST VALLEY	41R	TEST VALLEY	24UN	Test Valley	24UN	Test Valley	24UN
TEWKESBURY	53L	TEWKESBURY	23UG	Tewkesbury	23UG	Tewkesbury	23UG
THAMESDOWN	43G			Thamesdown	46UE		
THANET	32N	THANET	29UN	Thanet	29UN	Thanet	29UN
THE DERBYSHIRE DALES	12R						
		THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN	PD			The Vale of Glamorgan	00PD
THREE RIVERS	24P	THREE RIVERS	26UJ	Three Rivers	26UJ	Three Rivers	26UJ
THURROCK	27T	THURROCK UA	KG	Thurrock	22UP	Thurrock	00KG

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TONBRIDGE & MALLING	32P	TONBRIDGE AND MALLING	29UP	Tonbridge and Malling	29UP	Tonbridge and Malling	29UP
TORBAY	52P	TORBAY UA	HH	Torbay	18UJ	Torbay	00HH
TORFAEN	73J	TORFAEN	PM	Torfaen	58UF	Torfaen	00PM
TORRIDGE	52R	TORRIDGE	18UK	Torridge	18UK	Torridge	18UK
TOWER HAMLETS	28J	TOWER HAMLETS	BG	Tower Hamlets	00BG	Tower Hamlets	00BG
TRAFFORD	67R	TRAFFORD	BU	Trafford	00BU	Trafford	00BU
TUNBRIDGE WELLS	32R	TUNBRIDGE WELLS	29UQ	Tunbridge Wells	29UQ	Tunbridge Wells	29UQ
TWEEDALE	80G						
TYNE AND WEAR		TYNE AND WEAR (MET COUNTY)					
TYNEDALE	04E	TYNEDALE	35UF	Tynedale	35UF	Tynedale	35UF
UTTLESFORD	27Y	UTTLESFORD	22UQ	Uttlesford	22UQ	Uttlesford	22UQ
VALE OF GLAMORGAN	77C			Vale of Glamorgan	62UC		
VALE OF WHITE HORSE	48E	VALE OF WHITE HORSE	38UE	Vale of White Horse	38UE	Vale of White Horse	38UE
VALE ROYAL	63N	VALE ROYAL	13UH	Vale Royal	13UH	Vale Royal	13UH
WAKEFIELD	09J	WAKEFIELD	DB	Wakefield	00DB	Wakefield	00DB
WALES		WALES					
WALSALL	61N	WALSALL	CU	Walsall	00CU	Walsall	00CU
WALTHAM FOREST	28Y	WALTHAM FOREST	BH	Waltham Forest	00BH	Waltham Forest	00BH
WANDSWORTH	38L	WANDSWORTH	BJ	Wandsworth	00BJ	Wandsworth	00BJ
WANSBECK	04F	WANSBECK	35UG	Wansbeck	35UG	Wansbeck	35UG
WANSDYKE	50J			Wansdyke	08UF		
WARRINGTON	63P	WARRINGTON UA	EU	Warrington	13UJ	Warrington	00EU
WARWICK	60J	WARWICK	44UF	Warwick	44UF	Warwick	44UF
WARWICKSHIRE		WARWICKSHIRE					
WATFORD	24R	WATFORD	26UK	Watford	26UK	Watford	26UK
WAVENEY	20N	WAVENEY	42UH	Waveney	42UH	Waveney	42UH
WAVERLEY	36T	WAVERLEY	43UL	Waverley	43UL	Waverley	43UL
WEALDEN	31N	WEALDEN	21UH	Wealden	21UH	Wealden	21UH
WEAR VALLEY	03P	WEAR VALLEY	20UJ	Wear Valley	20UJ	Wear Valley	20UJ
WELLINGBOROUGH	47N	WELLINGBOROUGH	34UH	Wellingborough	34UH	Wellingborough	34UH
WELWYN HATFIELD	24T	WELWYN HATFIELD	26UL	Welwyn Hatfield	26UL	Welwyn Hatfield	26UL
		WEST BERKSHIRE UA	MB			West Berkshire	00MB
WEST DEVON	52T	WEST DEVON	18UL	West Devon	18UL	West Devon	18UL
WEST DORSET	40L	WEST DORSET	19UH	West Dorset	19UH	West Dorset	19UH
		WEST DUNBARTONSHIRE	QG			West Dunbartonshire	00QG
WEST GLAMORGAN							
WEST LANCASHIRE	68P	WEST LANCASHIRE	30UP	West Lancashire	30UP	West Lancashire	30UP
WEST LINDSEY	14N	WEST LINDSEY	32UH	West Lindsey	32UH	West Lindsey	32UH
WEST LOTHIAN	86G	WEST LOTHIAN	RH			West Lothian	00RH
WEST MIDLANDS		WEST MIDLANDS					
WEST MIDLANDS		WEST MIDLANDS (MET COUNTY)					
WEST OXFORDSHIRE	48J	WEST OXFORDSHIRE	38UF	West Oxfordshire	38UF	West Oxfordshire	38UF
WEST SOMERSET	54G	WEST SOMERSET	40UF	West Somerset	40UF	West Somerset	40UF
WEST SUSSEX		WEST SUSSEX					
WEST WILTSHIRE	43J	WEST WILTSHIRE	46UF	West Wiltshire	46UF	West Wiltshire	46UF
WEST YORKSHIRE		WEST YORKSHIRE (MET COUNTY)					
WESTERN ISLES	91A						
		WESTMINSTER	BK	Westminster	00BK	Westminster	00BK
WEYMOUTH & PORTLAND	40N	WEYMOUTH AND PORTLAND	19UJ	Weymouth and Portland	19UJ	Weymouth and Portland	19UJ
WIGAN	67T	WIGAN	BW	Wigan	00BW	Wigan	00BW
WIGTON	82G						
WILTSHIRE		WILTSHIRE					

WINCHESTER	41T	WINCHESTER	24UP	Winchester	24UP	Winchester	24UP
WINDSOR AND MAIDENHEAD	45J	WINDSOR AND MAIDENHEAD UA	ME	Windsor and Maidenhead	10UF	Windsor and Maidenhead	00ME
WIRRAL	64L	WIRRAL	CB	Wirral	00CB	Wirral	00CB
WOKING	36Y	WOKING	43UM	Woking	43UM	Woking	43UM
WOKINGHAM	45L	WOKINGHAM UA	MF	Wokingham	10UG	Wokingham	00MF
WOLVERHAMPTON	61R	WOLVERHAMPTON	CW	Wolverhampton	00CW	Wolverhampton	00CW
WOODSPRING	50L			Woodspring	08UG		
WORCESTER	57N	WORCESTER WORCESTERSHIRE	47UE	Worcester	25UH	Worcester	47UE
WORTHING	37N	WORTHING	45UH	Worthing	45UH	Worthing	45UH
WREXHAM MAELOR	71L	WREXHAM	NL	Wrexham Maelor	56UG	Wrexham	00NL
WYCHAVON	57P	WYCHAVON	47UF	Wychavon	25UJ	Wychavon	47UF
WYCOMBE	46J	WYCOMBE	11UF	Wycombe	11UF	Wycombe	11UF
WYRE	68R	WYRE	30UQ	Wyre	30UQ	Wyre	30UQ
WYRE FOREST	57R	WYRE FOREST	47UG	Wyre Forest	25UK	Wyre Forest	47UG
YNYS MON - ISLE OF ANGLE	74J			Ynys Mon-Isle of Anglesey	59UF		
YORK	08P	YORK UA	FF	York	36UJ	York	00FF
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE		YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER					