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Census communication and dissemination, including the use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS)**Exploring the need for maintenance of the 2001 output geographies in order to create the 2011 output geographies for England and Wales****Note by the School of Geography, University of Southampton,
United Kingdom***Summary*

This paper presents preliminary results from a collaborative research project (the Census2011Geog project) between the School of Geography, University of Southampton and the Office for National Statistics in the United Kingdom. The project aims to develop and evaluate automated procedures to maintain (split, merge or re-design) the 2001 Census output geographies in order to create the 2011 output geographies for England and Wales. The first stage of the project involved exploration of population change at the small area level between 2001 and 2005 and consideration of the extent to which the 2001 Census output geographies are likely to be appropriate for the release of 2011 Census data. The results of these analyses are presented here. The paper concludes that the vast majority of output geography areas are unlikely to have breached population thresholds by 2011, but that a small proportion of areas will require maintenance.

I. Introduction

1. The 2001 Census output geographies for England and Wales were designed to be an optimised representation of the population distribution and socio-economic characteristics at that time. By the next Census in 2011 there will have been changes in the size and composition of population in most areas. While recognising this, the National Statistics Small Area Geography Consultation in 2007¹ revealed strong user demand for output geography stability. The challenges involved in creating 2011 output geographies that maintain both a high degree of stability and also reflect real-world population changes are non-trivial.

2. The Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), via its Census Programme, is funding a collaborative research project (the 'Census 2011Geog' project, <http://census2011geog.census.ac.uk>) between the University of Southampton and the Office for National Statistics (ONS). The aim of the project is to create automated procedures for maintaining (i.e. splitting, merging or re-designing) the 2001 output geographies in order to create the 2011 output geographies. It also aims to investigate the implications of using different building blocks, such as postcodes and street blocks, for these maintenance procedures. The project, which builds on previous experiments by ONS², will deliver prototype software that can be tested by ONS following the Census Rehearsal in 2009. This can then be adapted for operational use in the 2011 Census. It will also deliver an evidence base of the implications of using different building blocks and design criteria for the maintenance procedures. The first stage of the project has involved an exploration of the likely magnitude and geographical distribution of population change and consequent breaches in the output geographies. This paper presents the results of these preliminary analyses.

II. Background: the 2001 output geographies

3. The smallest zones for which Census data were released in 2001 in England and Wales were output areas (OAs). These OAs were created using a process of automated zone design following the collection and processing of the household-level 2001 Census data.^{3 4} Automated zone design involves two key methodological stages⁵. First, a set of small building blocks is created. Second, these building blocks are iteratively aggregated into larger zones, with the aim of optimising an objective function based on pre-specified design criteria. The building blocks employed for the 2001 Census OAs were postcode polygons. Geographic Information Systems (GIS) were used to create small, space-filling, polygons around the addresses of households enumerated by the Census. Adjacent address polygons

¹ Office for National Statistics (2007) National Statistics Small Area Geography Consultation 2007. Available at: www.ons.gov.uk/about/consultations/closed-consultations/geography-policy-public-consultation/index.html

² Mitchell, B and Ralphs, M (2007) Developing maintenance rules for the Neighbourhood Statistics Output Geographies, Unpublished research report. Methodology Directorate, Office for National Statistics.

³ Martin, D (1998) Optimizing census geography: the separation of collection and output geographies International Journal of Geographical Information Science 12, 673-685.

⁴ Martin, D, Nolan A and Tranmer, M (2001) The application of zone design methodology to the 2001 UK Census Environment and Planning A 33, 1949-1962.

⁵ Cockings, S and Martin, D (2005) Zone design for environment and health studies using pre-aggregated data Social Science & Medicine 60(12), 2729-2742.

belonging to the same postcode were then merged to create postcode polygons. The boundaries of wards and parishes were then intersected to create a set of 'ward-parts' and the postcode polygon boundaries were constrained to nest within these, as well as being made to coincide with road centre lines where possible.

4. These synthetic postcode polygons were then aggregated to create OAs. All OAs had to exceed specified minimum population (100) and household (40) thresholds in order to protect individuals from inadvertent disclosure in the aggregate data. Note that no maximum thresholds were specified for the OA creation process. The OAs within each ward-part were then iteratively re-combined, using multiple random restarts, in order to identify the set of OAs which best optimised a set of design criteria. The criteria were: homogeneity of population size across OAs (aiming for a target mean of 125 households); internal homogeneity of accommodation type and tenure within OAs; and compactness of shape. The OAs from all ward-parts were then merged to form a national set of OAs. These

5. OAs subsequently became the building blocks for sets of larger 'neighbourhood' geographies, namely the Lower Layer and Middle Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs and MSOAs respectively). These LSOAs and MSOAs are now well established geographies for the release of neighbourhood statistics (www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk). Similar zone design criteria to those used to generate the OAs were employed in the creation of the LSOAs and MSOAs, including minimum population thresholds of 1,000 and 5,000 respectively. Note that the MSOAs were the only output geography layer to have a published upper threshold (4,000 households). Importantly, the boundaries of all of these output geographies were made freely available for non-commercial use.

III. Population change since 2001

6. While the output geographies were optimised for certain population and socio-economic characteristics in 2001, changes in the population size and distribution since then are likely to mean that in some areas the 2001 output geographies will no longer be appropriate for representing the population or for maintaining confidentiality. The key drivers of population change in England and Wales since 2001 have included migration, an ageing population, people marrying later and higher divorce and separation rates. These factors have led to a reduction in mean household size and a consequent rise in the number of residential properties required, together with a greater demand for smaller properties. Residential development has primarily comprised the building of new properties (mainly on either green-field or brown-field sites) and the sub-division of existing properties. A minority of areas since 2001 have experienced population decline; where this has happened, it has mainly been due to internal outward migration. All of the above changes will not only have led to changes in the population size and distribution within the output geographies since 2001 but also, potentially, to changes in the homogeneity of the socio-economic characteristics of the areas.

7. In planning for the 2011 Census it is important to estimate how much change there has been since 2001, and to what extent the output geographies will have breached population and/or household thresholds by 2011. It is also important to understand the nature of these changes, especially in terms of the types of breaches and their geographical distribution. This will enable the development and evaluation of methodologies that can take the 2001 output geographies and modify them, where appropriate, in order to create the 2011 output geographies, preferably using automated procedures.

IV. Use of ONS mid-year population estimates

8. ONS mid-year population estimates for 2001 to 2005 at OA, LSOA and MSOA levels were employed to investigate population change since 2001. Eighteen OAs were excluded from the OA-level analysis as they contained no postcodes and therefore did not receive any population via the postcode-best fit method employed to create the mid-year estimates at OA level. Note also that the MSOA counts include the Isles of Scilly pseudo-MSOA. The mid-year estimates of usual resident population include adjustments for births, deaths and migration⁶. In addition, the 2001 mid-year estimates included specific adjustments/corrections for under-enumeration at Census. This under-enumeration arose for many reasons⁷, but particularly as a result of problems experienced with the address register in certain areas⁸. In assessing population change since the 2001 Census, it is therefore more appropriate to compare the 2005 mid-year estimates with the 2001 mid-year estimates, rather than with the actual 2001 Census counts, as this gives a more reliable estimate of population change. A further consideration when assessing population change over time is that some areas have high proportions of special populations that can be highly mobile, such as members of the armed forces. Changes in the geographical distribution of such populations can result in an apparent increase or decrease in an area's usually resident population since Census, even if the underlying non-special population is actually reasonably stable. This should be borne in mind when interpreting the results of the analyses presented here.

V. Threshold breaches in the output geographies

9. The number of output geography areas breaching upper and lower thresholds by 2011 will be contingent upon the specific thresholds employed. ONS has not yet confirmed the thresholds to be employed in 2011, but it is likely that the levels will be similar to those used in 2001. Assuming this is the case, similar thresholds can be employed to explore the extent to which OAs, LSOAs and MSOAs had breached lower and upper thresholds by 2005. Only population threshold breaches were investigated; it was not possible to explore household threshold breaches as inter-censal ONS mid-year estimates are not produced for households. Table 1 shows the population thresholds employed in this paper, including our working definition of 'upper thresholds' which were not formally defined for Census purposes. Population thresholds were calculated by multiplying household thresholds by a factor of 2.5 (designed to approximate to mean household size).

⁶ Office for National Statistics (2004a) 2004 Local Authority Studies: The Longitudinal Based Study Consequential Adjustment. Available at:

www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_population/LAStudy_LS_ConsequentialAdjustment.pdf

⁷ Office for National Statistics (2004b) 2001 Census Local Authority population Studies: Full report. Available at: www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_population/LAStudy_FullReport.pdf

⁸ Office for National Statistics (2004c) 2001 Census: Manchester and Westminster Matching Studies Full Report. Available at:

www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_population/ManchesterandWestminster_FullReport.pdf

Table 1
Population thresholds employed in the analysis

Geography	Population thresholds ¹		Household thresholds ²	
	Lower	Upper ³	Lower ²	Upper ³
OA	100	625	40	250
LSOA	1,000	3,000	400	1,200
MSOA	5,000	15,000	2,000	6,000

¹ Population thresholds obtained by multiplying household thresholds by a factor of 2.5 (equating approximately to average household size).

² Household threshold values taken from Mitchell and Ralphs (2007), Table 1.1.

³ No upper thresholds were published in 2001 for OAs or LSOAs. The values used here are the target mean employed for the automated zone design process multiplied by 2 (as in Ralphs and Mitchell, (2006)). MSOAs did have a published upper threshold of 4000 households, but here we use the value of 6000 households (as in Mitchell and Ralphs, (2007)) as this is consistent with the values used at the other levels.

A. Number of breaches

10. Table 2 shows the numbers and percentages of OAs, LSOAs and MSOAs in England and Wales breaching and/or within threshold, in either or both of 2001 and 2005. The columns show the number (or percentage) of areas below, within or above threshold in 2005, whereas the rows show the number (or percentage) below, within or above threshold in 2001. The cells in the matrix are therefore cross-tabulations of these various combinations. The majority of OAs, LSOAs and MSOAs (98.9 per cent, 99.6 per cent and 99.8 per cent respectively) were within threshold in both 2001 and 2005. Even in areas with high population change, there were remarkably few OAs, LSOAs and MSOAs breaching the 2001 thresholds by 2005. Very few areas (<0.1 per cent of OAs; 0.1 per cent LSOAs; 0.1 per cent MSOAs) that were within threshold in 2001 had breached the lower threshold by 2005. Similarly low percentages (0.4 per cent of OAs; 0.2 per cent of LSOAs; zero MSOAs) were within threshold in 2001 but above threshold by 2005. 221 OAs (0.13 per cent) that were below threshold in 2005 were also below threshold in 2001. The only MSOA (in Cambridge) which was above threshold in 2005 was also above threshold in 2001. Only 1 OA had shifted from being below threshold in 2001 to above threshold in 2005.

B. Change in number of breaches over time

11. Table 3 shows the numbers and percentages of OAs, LSOAs and MSOAs below, within and above threshold annually from 2001 to 2005 for England and Wales. Table 4 explores the degree to which the output geography areas were approaching (within 5 or 10 per cent of) the upper and lower thresholds by 2005 and the extent to which areas that had already breached by 2005 had exceeded the thresholds.

12. Table 3 shows that at the OA level between 2001 and 2005 there was a steady annual increase in the numbers above threshold whereas the number of OAs below threshold remained fairly stable over time. Table 4 reveals that the percentage of OAs less than 5 per cent above the lower threshold was only 0.1 per cent, and that this percentage had decreased very slightly year-on-year. Approximately 0.1 per cent of OAs were also within 5 per cent of the upper threshold but, by contrast, this percentage had grown slightly

year-on-year. Overall, the number of OAs that had breached, or were near to breaching, the upper thresholds appeared to be steadily increasing annually, presumably reflecting general growth in population. Interestingly, where OAs had breached, they tended to have breached by at least 10 per cent over the threshold, rather than having only just gone over threshold. The same is true of those breaching the lower threshold.

13. At the LSOA level, the trends of a small annual increase in the percentage of LSOAs breaching the lower threshold and a slightly larger increase in those breaching the upper threshold were similar to the trends observed amongst OAs. However, the degree to which non-breached LSOAs were approaching the thresholds, and the extent to which those already breaching had exceeded the thresholds, was different to the OAs. There was a smaller percentage of LSOAs near to the thresholds, with more being closer to the lower threshold than the upper threshold. Of those LSOAs that had already breached the lower threshold, most had done so by less than 5 per cent. Amongst those breaching the upper threshold, there appeared to be two distinct groups: those that had only just breached (by 5 per cent or less) and those that had breached more substantially (by greater than 10 per cent) – with the second group being more numerous.

14. There was an inconsistent, but very slight, increase in the number of MSOAs breaching the lower threshold between 2001 and 2005. Of those breaching the lower threshold, most had only just dipped beneath it. Approximately 2 per cent of MSOAs were less than 5 per cent above the lower threshold in 2001: by 2005 this percentage was only 1.3 per cent, reflecting the general growth in MSOA populations. Encouragingly, despite this growth, only a tiny percentage (approximately 0.04 per cent) were within 5 per cent of the upper threshold by 2005. As noted previously, only one MSOA had breached the upper threshold by 2005, but this MSOA was already above threshold in 2001. It is worth noting though that it had moved further above threshold between 2001 and 2005.

15. It is likely that the differences in the patterns observed at OA-level compared to those at LSOA and MSOA levels are due to the scale and size of the geographical units, and due to differences in the 2001 mid-year population distributions (in terms of how close the 2001 mean OA, LSOA and MSOA populations were to the thresholds initially). Overall, these findings should be reassuring for ONS and users who are hoping that it is possible to retain stability in 2001, especially at the higher output geography levels.

C. Nested breaches

16. It is also important to understand what types of breaches are occurring in order to ensure that the maintenance procedures will be able to deal with them. For example, the procedures required to deal with instances where an LSOA has breached a threshold but its constituent OAs have not, would almost certainly be different to those required where an LSOA has breached as a result of a high proportion of its constituent OAs breaching.

17. Of the 85 LSOAs above threshold by 2005, 83 contained above-threshold OAs within them. The percentages of OAs breached within an LSOA ranged from 75 per cent (three out of four) to 13 per cent (one out of eight), indicating that in a minority of areas, the LSOA breaches were not just due to one OA going significantly above threshold, but rather due to breaches across a number of OAs. The one MSOA that had gone above threshold by 2005 contained breaches at both the LSOA level (three out of 29), and at the OA level (two out of four OAs within the three above-threshold LSOAs).

18. In terms of below threshold breaches, only eight of the 40 LSOAs that had gone below threshold by 2005 also contained under-threshold OAs (ranging from 60 per cent (three out of five) to 20 per cent (one out of five)). This suggests that the sub-threshold breaches have largely come about due to a general decrease in population across OAs

within LSOAs rather than through significant decreases in specific OAs. Of the 11 MSOAs which were under threshold by 2005, only one contained any below-threshold areas within it (this one containing one out of four LSOAs breached but no OA level breaches).

IV. Implications for maintenance of the 2001 output geographies

19. This analysis assumes that the ONS mid-year estimates provide an accurate picture of the rate and geographical distribution of population change in England and Wales since 2001. Any statistical or geographical bias in the mid-year estimates could significantly alter the levels and patterns observed. The number of breaches is of course dependent on the thresholds employed. It is possible that the factor (2.5) employed to calculate population thresholds from household thresholds over-estimates average household size and it has also been noted that average household size is decreasing over time. If this is the case, the number of threshold breaches reported here could under-estimate the scale of the problem. The magnitude of the breaches seen here is similar though to those previously reported by ONS⁹, who employed different datasets and methodologies to explore potential output geography breaches by 2011. It is also not clear whether population will continue to change at the same rate and in the same geographical areas. For example, it is possible that some of the areas that have already undergone significant growth since 2001 may now become more stable. Growth may shift to other geographical areas, leading to new breaches in those areas, but this will be dependent on a number of factors such as trends in births, deaths, international and internal migration, economic prosperity and property development. Or growth may continue in the already breached areas, making the output geographies in these areas even more unsuitable. There are also uncertainties surrounding the extent to which the socio-economic homogeneity of the output geographies will have deteriorated by 2011: this paper was unable to evaluate this because accurate contemporary tenure and accommodation type data were not available at the small area level, and indeed are only collected by the decennial Census.

20. If the trends presented here are accurate and do continue and if similar population thresholds are employed in 2011, it is likely that the majority of output geography areas will remain within threshold by 2011. The fact that population change tends to be strongly geographically clustered does mean though that in a minority of areas the output geographies are likely to be unsuitable for the release of 2011 Census data. In these areas, maintenance procedures that split, merge or completely re-design the existing geographies will be needed. Further, as a result of known issues related to the address register database used in 2001 and due to the complex and dynamic nature of the population in some areas (such as variations in the number of armed forces being stationed in some areas e.g. Rushmoor), some areas appear to have 2001 output geographies that are unlikely to have been optimal for the representation of population, even in 2001. For example, in Manchester Unitary Authority a number of OAs had already breached the upper threshold by the time of the 2001 mid-year estimates, probably reflecting the fact that a large number of addresses were missing from the 2001 address register and were hence not used in the design of the output geographies. When corrections were made for these missing addresses, the size of the population in some areas will have increased, in some cases taking the OAs above threshold even by the time of the 2001 mid-year estimates. While these breaches arose for understandable, and often unavoidable reasons with respect to zone design, they

⁹ Ralphs, M and Mitchell, B (2006) Maintenance requirements for Super Output Area geographies: modelling changes from 2001-2006, Unpublished research report. Methodology Directorate, Office for National Statistics.

do now present challenges for the maintenance of the geographies for 2011: should they be left as they are, maintained (that is, split or merged), or completely re-designed?

V. Conclusions

21. This article has explored the magnitude and geographical distribution of population change since the 2001 Census in the context of maintenance of the 2001 Census output geographies. Using mid-year estimates, it concludes that virtually all output geography areas had not breached upper or lower thresholds by 2005, and are unlikely to do so by 2011. Nonetheless, because population change is usually strongly geographically clustered, in some areas there have already been significant breaches of population thresholds; the output geographies in these areas and others are therefore likely to need maintenance in order to be suitable for the release of 2011 Census data. The on-going ESRC-funded Census2011Geog project will develop prototype software for carrying out the automated maintenance procedures and will also evaluate the usefulness of different building blocks and maintenance methods. ONS will then need to evaluate these findings, make key policy decisions and then implement the procedures following the collection and collation of the 2011 Census data.

Key Findings

- The vast majority of Output Areas, Lower Layer and Middle Layer Super Output Areas had not breached specified population thresholds by 2005, and seem unlikely to do so by the 2011 Census.
- Population change is strongly geographically clustered so in a minority of areas the 2001 output geographies will not be appropriate for the release of 2011 Census data.
- Automated maintenance procedures that split, merge or re-design the 2001 output geographies are being developed by the ESRC-funded Census2011Geog project in collaboration with ONS.

VI. Acknowledgements and copyright

21. A full version of this paper was previously published as Cockings, S., Harfoot, A., Hornby, D. (2009). Towards 2011 output geographies: Exploring the need for, and challenges involved in, maintenance of the 2001 output geographies, *Population Trends*, 138, 38-49 (© Crown copyright 2009). The research reported here is supported by Economic and Social Research Council Award RES-348-25-0019. It uses ONS mid-year population estimate data at OA, LSOA, MSOA levels.

Table 2
Number of OAs, LSOAs and MSOAs breaching population thresholds in mid-year estimates for 2001 and 2005 in England and Wales

Output Areas (OA)

(a) Counts

	<i>2005 Below</i>	<i>2005 Within</i>	<i>2005 Above</i>	<i>2001 Totals</i>
2001 Below	221	228	1	450
2001 Within	147	173,553	682	174,382
2001 Above	0	78	506	584
2005 Totals	368	173,859	1,189	175,416

(b) Per cent (of total)

	<i>2005 Below</i>	<i>2005 Within</i>	<i>2005 Above</i>	<i>2001 Totals</i>
2001 Below	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.26
2001 Within	0.08	98.94	0.39	99.41
2001 Above	0.00	0.04	0.29	0.33
2005 Totals	0.21	99.11	0.68	100.00

Lower Level Super Output Areas (LSOA)

(c) Counts

	<i>2005 Below</i>	<i>2005 Within</i>	<i>2005 Above</i>	<i>2001 Totals</i>
2001 Below	6	8	0	14
2001 Within	34	34,242	58	34,334
2001 Above	0	3	27	30
2005 Totals	40	34,253	85	34,378

(d) Per cent (of total)

	<i>2005 Below</i>	<i>2005 Within</i>	<i>2005 Above</i>	<i>2001 Totals</i>
2001 Below	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.04
2001 Within	0.10	99.60	0.17	99.87
2001 Above	0.00	0.01	0.08	0.09
2005 Totals	0.12	99.63	0.25	100.00

Middle Level Super Output Areas (MSOA)

(e) Counts

	<i>2005 Below</i>	<i>2005 Within</i>	<i>2005 Above</i>	<i>2001 Totals</i>
2001 Below	3	4	0	7
2001 Within	8	7,178	0	7,186
2001 Above	0	0	1	1
2005 Totals	11	7,182	1	7,194

(f) Per cent (of total)

	<i>2005 Below</i>	<i>2005 Within</i>	<i>2005 Above</i>	<i>2001 Totals</i>
2001 Below	0.04	0.06	0.00	0.10
2001 Within	0.11	99.78	0.00	99.89
2001 Above	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
2005 Totals	0.15	99.84	0.01	100.00

Table 3
Threshold breaches for OAs, LSOAs and MSOAs over time, 2001-2005 mid-year estimates, England and Wales

Census Output Areas (OA)

(a) Counts

<i>Year</i>	<i>Zero people</i>	<i>Below threshold</i>	<i>Within threshold</i>	<i>Above threshold</i>
2001	6	444	174,382	584
2002	8	307	174,465	636
2003	8	323	174,284	801
2004	4	339	174,055	1,018
2005	3	365	173,859	1,189

(b) Per cent (of total)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Zero people</i>	<i>Below threshold</i>	<i>Within threshold</i>	<i>Above threshold</i>
2001	<0.01	0.25	99.41	0.33
2002	<0.01	0.18	99.46	0.36
2003	<0.01	0.18	99.36	0.46
2004	<0.01	0.19	99.22	0.58
2005	<0.01	0.21	99.11	0.68

Lower Level Super Output Areas (LSOA)

(c) Counts

<i>Year</i>	<i>Zero people</i>	<i>Below threshold</i>	<i>Within threshold</i>	<i>Above threshold</i>
2001	0	14	34,334	30
2002	0	27	34,319	32
2003	0	25	34,307	46
2004	0	34	34,282	62
2005	0	40	34,253	85

(d) Per cent (of total)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Zero people</i>	<i>Below threshold</i>	<i>Within threshold</i>	<i>Above threshold</i>
2001	0.00	0.04	99.87	0.09
2002	0.00	0.08	99.83	0.09
2003	0.00	0.07	99.79	0.13
2004	0.00	0.10	99.72	0.18
2005	0.00	0.12	99.64	0.25

Middle Level Super Output Areas (MSOA)

(e) Counts

<i>Year</i>	<i>Zero people</i>	<i>Below threshold</i>	<i>Within threshold</i>	<i>Above threshold</i>
2001	0	7	7,186	1
2002	0	8	7,185	1
2003	0	10	7,183	1
2004	0	12	7,181	1
2005	0	11	7,182	1

(f) Per cent (of total)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Zero people</i>	<i>Below threshold</i>	<i>Within threshold</i>	<i>Above threshold</i>
2001	0.00	0.10	99.89	0.01
2002	0.00	0.11	99.88	0.01
2003	0.00	0.14	99.85	0.01
2004	0.00	0.17	99.82	0.01
2005	0.00	0.15	99.83	0.01

Table 4
Percentage of OAs, LSOAs and MSOAs near to thresholds, 2001-2005 mid-year estimates, England and Wales

(a) Census Output Areas (OA) (n = 175,416)

Year	Below threshold			Around threshold			Above threshold		
	More than 10% below lower threshold	Between 5% to 10% below lower threshold	Less than 5% below lower threshold	Less than 5% above lower threshold	More than 5% above lower threshold and more than 5% below upper threshold	Less than 5% below upper threshold	Less than 5% above upper threshold	Between 5% to 10% above upper threshold	More than 10% above upper threshold
2001	0.12	0.05	0.08	0.09	99.24	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.23
2002	0.10	0.03	0.05	0.08	99.29	0.09	0.06	0.05	0.26
2003	0.11	0.04	0.04	0.08	99.16	0.11	0.07	0.06	0.32
2004	0.12	0.03	0.05	0.08	99.02	0.13	0.10	0.07	0.41
2005	0.12	0.03	0.05	0.08	98.87	0.16	0.10	0.08	0.49

(b) Lower Level Super Output Areas (LSOA) (n = 34,378)

Year	Below threshold			Around threshold			Above threshold		
	More than 10% below lower threshold	Between 5% to 10% below lower threshold	Less than 5% below lower threshold	Less than 5% above lower threshold	More than 5% above lower threshold and more than 5% below upper threshold	Less than 5% below upper threshold	Less than 5% above upper threshold	Between 5% to 10% above upper threshold	More than 10% above upper threshold
2001	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.45	99.39	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.05
2002	0.00	0.01	0.07	0.38	99.41	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.06
2003	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.39	99.35	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.07
2004	0.02	0.01	0.07	0.34	99.32	0.07	0.04	0.03	0.11
2005	0.02	0.02	0.08	0.32	99.23	0.09	0.06	0.04	0.15

(c) Middle Level Super Output Areas (MSOA) (n = 7,194)

Year	Below threshold			Around threshold			Above threshold		
	More than 10% below lower threshold	Between 5% to 10% below lower threshold	Less than 5% below lower threshold	Less than 5% above lower threshold	More than 5% above lower threshold and more than 5% below upper threshold	Less than 5% below upper threshold	Less than 5% above upper threshold	Between 5% to 10% above upper threshold	More than 10% above upper threshold
2001	0.01	0.01	0.07	1.96	97.93	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
2002	0.01	0.01	0.08	1.65	98.22	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
2003	0.01	0.00	0.13	1.49	98.35	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
2004	0.01	0.00	0.15	1.38	98.40	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.00
2005	0.01	0.01	0.13	1.26	98.53	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.01

