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Preface

Human Cartography and Social Geography

How many people live in your street? Fifty? One hundred? One thousand? What do those people do? How many of them are ill? How many children are there? Most of us could not answer these questions with any certainty, even about our nearest neighbours. If we were then asked how our lives and our communities compare with others, it may be even more difficult to answer with confidence. Are people in your street better off or worse off than average? Do many people of your age live where you live? Suppose you were asked how your neighbourhood has changed over recent years, would you be able to describe the changes and would you be able to say whether that change was unusual? Are more people in work? How do the changes that have occurred where you live compare with what has happened in other parts of this country? Who is losing? Who is gaining? How is the country changing? This atlas seeks to provide the answers to some of these questions by presenting a series of maps of the population of Britain drawn specifically to allow the geography of many aspects of the population to be studied in detail.

Human Cartography is a relatively new area of research which is concerned with mapping information about people (Szegö 1987, 1994, Öberg and Springfeldt 1991). It is difficult to compare the fortunes of millions of people individually. By comparing the experiences of people living in different neighbourhoods a picture of the population can be drawn in which everybody has a place and in which all places can be compared with each other. Where you live can affect what happens to you. Thus part of the study of society includes seeing how and where places differ, seeing society through the geographical patterns which social differences create.

Imagine that in your town or village a symbol were painted on every roof top showing the ages, occupations, wealth and political opinions of the people who lived in each home, and that you were given a detailed aerial photograph of the area. It would not take long to see where the most and least affluent areas are and what the people living there tended to do and how they vote. You may even be surprised by what you see. If, however, you were interested in the whole country, rather than just part of a town, this method would no longer work. The roof top signs would not be distinguishable, even on high resolution satellite pictures, and a collage of aerial photographs would cover many acres. You could get no overall impression. To be able to compare the population of a whole country a more subtle picture needs to be created, a picture which is not necessarily directly related to the physical geography of the country, but a picture which still shows the relationships between different people living in different places.

The publication of atlases mapping the social structure of Britain is becoming more

frequent (Fielding 1993, Gordon & Forrest 1994, 1995). This is partly due to the increased availability of social data and the plethora of computer mapping programs which are now on the market (Beniger & Robyn 1978, Goodchild 1988). Most important in driving this trend, however, has been the growing awareness of the importance of human geography in understanding the working of society (Johnston 1986, Cliff & Haggett 1988). Initially this has resulted in an increase in the use of regional statistics and of mapping county or local authority district level averages. However, human geographers now see quite local differences as equally important for understanding the structure of society. The growing recognition of local patterns has resulted in social atlases being produced for small areas in different parts of the country (Dewdney & Rhind 1975, Bolsdon et al. 1994). This atlas is the first to put local differences in the context of the whole country, showing simultaneously both local and national patterns. This is done using equal population cartograms. These allow statistics for over ten thousand places to be viewed simultaneously, using an equitable method. The cartograms are scaled by the number of people living in each area, not the amount of land and therefore everyone is given equal prominence.

What is an Equal Population Cartogram?

A cartogram is a map or diagram showing geographical statistical information. More specifically, the word cartogram has been defined as a “combination map and graph” (Wilkie 1976: 1). In fact, ordinary maps are equal land area cartograms, equal areas of space being allocated on the map sheet to equal areas of land. Most of the cartograms in this atlas are equal population cartograms. These cartograms allocate equal areas of the map to equal numbers of people.

Imagine again attempting to view the spatial social structure of a country, but now you have some power and are not a passive spectator. Every person in Britain is sent to a small flat island three or four miles across providing standing room only. Each household is asked to keep together and to try to keep as near to its neighbours as possible, while allowing everyone equal room. A certain amount of pushing and shoving would be inevitable, but this simple rule would result in wards, towns, cities and regions remaining intact. If every person were then given coloured placards to hold overhead in reply to a question then a bird's eye view would show a population cartogram of the answer to that question. Obviously this could not actually be done, but a computer can simulate it. The cartograms in this atlas are just such a simulation. The rules which were used by the computer program which created the cartograms are as follows. First each ward (some cartograms use districts, some parliamentary constituencies) is represented by a circle, with the circle's area proportional to the population of that ward. Initially many of the circles overlap. The computer program moves each ward so that none overlap, but as

many are kept near to their geographical neighbours as possible. In fact most neighbouring pairs of wards remain adjacent. The wards are also constrained to keep as near to their original positions as possible so that the north/south and east/west orientation of places is roughly correct. However the coastline is allowed to be elastic so that Scotland, which is relatively underpopulated, can shrink (so as to preserve the Scottish border). Geographical patterns can then be drawn on these cartograms showing the detail within, rather than between, district or county administrative boundaries.

Conventions Used in the Maps

A similar format is used in most of the maps in this atlas. The maps on page 11 can be taken as an example. On the left is a traditional equal land area map. The title of the map shows the subject and year. The year refers to the census or other data source used. The subtitle gives the type of statistic being mapped, here a proportion (average), and the group it refers to, in this case ward populations. The title to the key defines the statistic, in this case the “% of residents imputed”. The text on the facing page 10 explains what is meant by “imputed” and provides a brief discussion of what the map contains. The keys are drawn as bar graphs which show what proportion of the map is shaded each colour. The actual percentages appear at the end of each bar and underneath the chart is stated what these figures refer to, in this case “% of the land area of Britain”. Beneath that the scale is then given for an area of the map equal to a thousand square kilometres. County boundaries are drawn on the map to help in locating particular areas.

The equal population cartogram on the right of page 11 uses the same format for its key. It shows the same statistics and uses the same divisions. However, the percentages at the ends of the bar graphs refer to something very different and hence the bars in the key are of different lengths. On this cartogram it is the percentage of all residents in Britain who live in wards in each category, abbreviated on the key to “% of all residents in Britain”. Beneath that the scale is then given for an area on the cartogram equal to a quarter of a million people. Thus the cartograms are quite literally drawn on a human scale. Because of this, the cartograms may appear to be a strange shape. London and the other metropolitan areas are huge (they contain many people), rural areas shrink and thinly populated highland areas appear as scattered dots. To help in learning this new geography county boundaries are also shown on each cartogram (see page 5 for maps of these). A set of index maps have also been provided at the end of this preface giving, for those who want it, the ward name, population, local authority district and parliamentary constituency for every circle on the cartograms.

The maps and cartograms usually show a single statistic in great detail. The unfamiliarity of the mapping technique, and the wealth of detail shown, results in an image which requires some experience to read. To acquire that experience the reader

should first concentrate on subjects he or she is familiar with, which should then make this new format easier to understand.

The graphs accompanying the text usually show the relationship between two or more statistics, often at the national scale and using more traditional techniques. They may often appear complex because of the number of variables being compared. For instance Figure 1.10, which is drawn opposite the map and cartogram of imputation, shows the relationship between age, sex and geography as regards estimates of under-enumeration (a term explained in the text by the figure). Over 250 individual statistics are shown in this figure, arranged so that each can be compared with every other.

To make reading the graphs less difficult they also follow conventions similar to those used to draw the maps. The title, which is explained in the accompanying text, usually gives the overall areal unit used (e.g. “Britain” as, unlike a map, it is not obvious) as well as the subject and date. For graphs the title of the vertical axis is shown across the top of the graph and the title of the horizontal axis is given at the bottom. Once again “% of all residents in Britain” is often used as an abbreviation for “% of all residents in Britain who live in wards (or other areas) which fall into a particular category”. Having learnt how to read the labelling of the maps and figures in this atlas the unfamiliar reader needs next to know how to appreciate what these pictures show.

Seeing Patterns and Change

Statistical methods and computer programs cannot identify unspecified patterns, they cannot interpret pictures. In contrast the human eye and brain excel in their ability to see patterns, and the more detailed a picture is, the more visible is the pattern (Tufte 1990). For instance, it is difficult to identify a face on a very low resolution photograph. As the resolution is increased the features of the face become more focused until it can be recognised. For similar reasons most of the maps and cartograms in this atlas are drawn at high resolution. If ten random numbers are selected and used to shade a map of the ten standard regions of Britain, there will often appear to be a geographical pattern to the map. However, if ten thousand random numbers are selected and used to shade a ward cartogram it is immediately apparent that there is no pattern in that map. Thus if some discernible pattern is seen on a ward cartogram, it is very unlikely to have arisen out of chance, and there is almost certainly an explanation for it and a process behind it. Many of the maps initially produced for this atlas showed no clear patterns. However, choice of an appropriate statistic and shading groups can greatly alter the clarity with which patterns are seen. Other maps initially showed patterns that were mainly a reflection of other statistics, such as crude mortality rates reflecting the distribution of pensioners. In these cases alternative statistics often had to be used which were independent of unwanted patterns such as underlying demography. Once two geographical distributions

appeared to have a pattern in common, a scatterplot could be drawn to reveal the degree and nature of correlation (see Figure 1.9 for an example). Picture form is almost always the best way of presenting patterns.

Discovering patterns of change is often as interesting as uncovering the structure to the *status quo*. How is Britain changing? A series of maps or cartograms can be used to show change, but their comparison is difficult even when they are drawn side by side. It is often preferable to show change on a single map. Many of the basic statistics in this atlas are given as a percentage and then the changes in that percentage are mapped. The simple difference between two percentages is almost always used rather than a percentage of a percentage. For example, if the value of a statistic in one area increases from 1% to 2%, and another from 50% to 60%; these rises are shown as 1% and 10% respectively (not as 100% and 20% rises). This method diminishes the local impact of changes but allows better nationwide comparisons to be made.

How the Atlas was Produced

In 1989 the author created a computer-generated cartogram of British counties for a student dissertation. Many types of cartograms were developed in his subsequent PhD thesis on visualising spatial social structure (Dorling 1991) and some of the techniques developed there are used here. Work specifically on this atlas started in the summer of 1992 following the first releases of the new census data and the culmination of other research which involved the collection of large amounts of housing and voting data. In the end, however, the most time consuming aspect to drawing this atlas was still taken up by collecting more data to include. Few researchers realise just how much local information is available on Britain because of the difficulty of collecting it: “hardly any figures are available at a lower geographical scale than that of the local district or borough council” (Willmott 1994: 1). There are, in fact, thousands of figures available at detailed geographical scales. However, making these figures comparable, checking them, and then mapping what they show could not be done with commercial computer mapping software. Numerous short programs were written to transform, store, compress and retrieve the censuses and other data used here, to create and draw the maps, cartograms and other illustrations shown, and to calculate and check the statistics quoted. Files were produced to be compatible with the standard drawing program of an Acorn Archimedes computer which is used in many schools and which was used to produce all of this atlas. Numerous maps were created and viewed on screen, but only those which showed a pattern of interest were chosen. The text was then read by colleagues familiar with the various fields covered (see below). The information has been divided by subject and this structure reveals some of the areas of life in Britain about which detailed spatial information was available. Population, demography, economics, housing, health, society

and politics also reflect different areas of academic interest. Each chapter is relatively self-contained and the references are listed at the end of each. The final postscript files were also optimised to be as compact as possible. These still large files were then sent to the publishers to be printed at the high resolution necessary for all the detail to be visible. Throughout this process Wiley staff gave a great deal of advice and undertook numerous checks for quality, before proof-reading and printing the atlas.

Acknowledgements and Sources

The length of the following list is testimony to the debt of gratitude I owe to all those who helped me to write and draw this atlas, provided information for it and funded it. Most importantly the Economic and Social Research Council and the Joint Information Systems Committee purchased access to the census statistics and boundary data on behalf of the academic community. This information was prepared by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys and is Crown Copyright. Members of this office have been most helpful providing the author with data and advice.

Most maps are based on data from the census *Small Area Statistics*, while most tables and graphs use the census *Local Base Statistics*. The referencing style of the latest *Social Trends* is followed here. Sources are only given when the data used is not census area statistics, and these are often given briefly in the text and in full in the references at the end of each chapter. Other census statistics are also used for Figures 1.14, 2.20, 4.20, 6.1, 6.2, 6.13, 6.15, 6.16 and 6.21 which are based on an analysis of the 1991 census *Sample of Anonymised Records*. *Mid Year Estimates* are used on pages 16, 17, 20 and 21 and in Figures 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.27 and 2.29. The data for these was also provided by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys and was derived from estimates made by Helen Mounsey. The census data has been extensively analysed to create new datasets. David Atkins, Martin Charlton and David Choi helped correct the geography of the 1991 census enumeration district centroids shown on page 3, and link these to 1981 wards.

Other official statistics used in this atlas include data from the publications *Regional Trends* and *Social Trends*, which were sources for Figures 6.11, 6.30, 6.34, 6.35 6.36 and 6.37. The historical *Birth, Marriage and Mortality Statistical Series* were used for Figures 2.1, 2.2, 2.12, 2.13, 5.13, 5.17 and 5.21. More historical information is included in Figures 5.31 and 5.32 which incorporate information from past *Registrar General's Decennial Supplements and Statistical Reviews*. The *Labour Force Survey* was used in Figure 2.18. The *General Household Survey* and the *Housing and Construction Statistics* series were used in Figures 4.3 and 4.5. The homelessness figures shown on page 131 were derived from the *Local Housing Statistics* and the *Scottish Office Series*. Figures from the *Employment Gazette* were used in Figures 3.6 and 3.9 and data from the *National On-line Manpower Information System* were used for Figures 3.22, 3.23, 3.24,

3.25 3.26, 3.30 and 3.31 and the maps shown on pages 91 and 97.

Many other data sources have been drawn on for this atlas and many individuals have been very helpful to the author in accessing this information. Steve Carver provided the information on land-use shown on page 6. The Nationwide Building Society, via Tony Champion, provided the information on mortgages which was used to estimate house prices and equity levels in Figures 4.24, 4.25, 4.26, 4.27, 4.28, 6.28, 6.29 and 6.38 and in the maps on pages 125, 127, 129, 199, 205 and 207. Staff from the Office of Censuses and Population Survey's Medical Section and Brian Jarman, Madhavi Bajekal and Pat Davis of St. Mary's Hospital Medical School helped provide access to the mortality data used to produce most of the figures and maps in Chapter 5. The Department for Education and the Welsh Office were very helpful in providing the school exam results data used for Figure 6.12 and the maps on page 181. Stan Openshaw provided the information on share ownership used in Figure 6.31 and the maps on pages 201 and 203. Michael Thrasher provided the local government elections results used in Chapter 7. Steve Simpson allowed early access to the estimates being made of the locations of the missing million used on page 217. The general election data used in Chapter 7 was combined by James Cornford, Bruce Tether and the author from various sources and is deposited at the ESRC Data Archive at the University of Essex, along with the re-aggregated (to 1981 ward areas) 1991 census data which has been used here. Other sources are individually referenced in the text.

It has taken three years to complete this atlas and funding for the project has come from many sources. The work began under a Joseph Rowntree Foundation fellowship (to research housing) and has been completed while the author was funded by the British Academy to study the social transformation of Britain. The Economic and Social Research Council also provided financial support for this project through a grant to study social polarisation (H507255135), as, indirectly, did the Henley Centre and several other organisations interested in social change in Britain. Work requested by the Lord Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury in 1994 helped finance some of the computer equipment used to print this atlas. Thanks are also due to Norwich Computer Services for their continued support of this equipment, and to the production team at John Wiley & Sons for their patience in handling this complex project and in particular to Iain Stevenson for supporting it. I would also like to thank some of the people who read through and criticised earlier drafts of this atlas, in particular Ile Ashcroft, Tony Champion, James Cornford, Bronwen and David Dorling, Jenny Grundy, Stacy Hewitt, Ann Rooke and Rachel Woodward.

Most research is done by one person usually sitting alone at a desk or in front of a computer screen, and profound decisions about what to map, how when and in what way can depend as much on deciding when it is time to call it a day as on any grand theory.

My last words of thanks go to Anna Macdonald for understanding why I was always late drawing "one last map" and for encouraging me not to give it up.

With luck you will find something in this atlas of interest. In the end it is only possible to draw these pictures because most people diligently fill in census forms, voting slips, birth certificates, mortgage applications, unemployment cards and all the other paper work which is used to organise British society. Hopefully some of that information is being returned in these pages.

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Index Maps

The impact of cartograms based on the statistics for over 10 000 wards can be lost when the image is seen to occupy only half a page in this atlas. An advantage of high quality printing is the quantity of detail which can be seen on paper compared with any computer screen. A disadvantage is that it is not possible to zoom down on a particular area. The following pages of maps allow the reader to do the next best thing and identify individual wards. Each ward has a code in it. The number identifies the ward name in the relevant county list on the facing page. The capital letter in the code gives the ward's district and the lower case letter gives the ward's constituency. The names corresponding to these codes are given in a list like that printed directly below.

Although many ward names are unique, some such as "Central" and "North", are not. However, identifying the district from the capital letter in the ward circle makes the names more meaningful. Following the ward name in the lists is the 1991 resident population. This is for the 1981 ward geographical area. The cartograms use 1981 frozen ward boundaries for the

reasons given on page 1. The ward names in the list are 1991 names. When only a proportion of a current ward's population is within the 1981 ward boundary, that proportion is given. When the 1981 ward has been split, more than one name is given in a short list. If a 1991 name appears to be unlisted in a particular county, it is because it appears in one of those short lists, usually before its alphabetical position in the full list. A few wards are also now in different districts or constituencies due to boundary changes that occurred in the 1980s. These are listed opposite the South West Region ward list to which most of the changes apply.

Scottish data is based on part-postcode-sectors, not wards. The postcode sectors have been allocated ward names to help location. The actual postcode of each sector is given after the population in the Scottish lists. For purposes of comparison cross area aggregation was used to assign local election data for Scotland from wards to part-postcode-sectors.

South East Region (part)

East Sussex

DISTRICTS

- A Brighton
- B Eastbourne
- C Hastings
- D Hove
- E Lewes
- F Rother
- G Wealden

CONSTITUENCIES

- a Bexhill and Battle
- b Brighton Kempston
- c Brighton Pavilion
- d Eastbourne
- e Hastings and Rye
- f Hove
- g Lewes
- h Wealden

Essex

DISTRICTS

- A Basildon
- B Braintree
- C Brentwood
- D Castle Point
- E Chelmsford
- F Colchester
- G Epping Forest
- H Harlow
- I Malden
- J Rochford
- K Southend-on-Sea
- L Tendring
- M Thurrock
- N Uttlesford

CONSTITUENCIES

- a Basildon
- b Billericay
- c Braintree
- d Brentwood and Ongar
- e Castle Point
- f Chelmsford
- g Epping Forest
- h Harlow
- i Havering
- j North Colchester
- k Rochford
- l Saffron Walden
- m South Colchester and Malden
- n Southend East
- o Southend West
- p Thurrock

Greater London

DISTRICTS

- A Barking and Dagenham
- B Barnet
- C Beckley
- D Brent
- E Bromley
- F Camden
- G City of London
- H Croydon

CONSTITUENCIES

- a Ealing
- b Ealing Southgate
- c Erith and Crayford
- d Feltham and Heston
- e Finchley
- f Fulham
- g Greenwich
- h Hackney North and Stoke Newington
- i Hackney South and Shoreditch

CONSTITUENCIES

- a Barking
- b Battersea
- c Beckenham
- d Bethnal Green and St. Pancras
- e Bexley Heath
- f Bow and Poplar
- g Brent East
- h Brent North
- i Brent South
- j Brentford and Islington
- k Carshalton and Wallington
- l Chelsea
- m Chingford
- n Chipping Barnet
- o Chislehurst
- p Croydon Central

Kent

DISTRICTS

- A Ashford
- B Canterbury
- C Dartford
- D Dover
- E Gillingham
- F Gravesend
- G Maidstone
- H Rochester upon Medway
- I Sevenoaks
- J Shepway
- K Swale
- L Thanet
- M Tonbridge and Malling
- N Tunbridge Wells

CONSTITUENCIES

- a Ashford
- b Canterbury
- c Dartford
- d Dover
- e Faversham
- f Folkestone and Hythe
- g Gillingham
- h Gravesend
- i Maidstone
- j Medway
- k Mid Kent
- l North Thanet
- m Sevenoaks
- n South Thanet
- o Tonbridge and Malling
- p Tunbridge Wells

Surrey

DISTRICTS

- A Elmbridge
- B Epsom and Ewell
- C Guildford
- D Mole Valley
- E Reigate and Banstead
- F Runnymede
- G Spelthorne
- H Surrey Heath
- I Tandridge
- J Waverley
- K Woking

CONSTITUENCIES

- a Chertsey and Walton
- b East Surrey
- c Epsom and Ewell
- d Esher
- e Guildford
- f Mole Valley
- g North West Surrey
- h Reigate
- i South West Surrey
- j Spelthorne
- k Woking

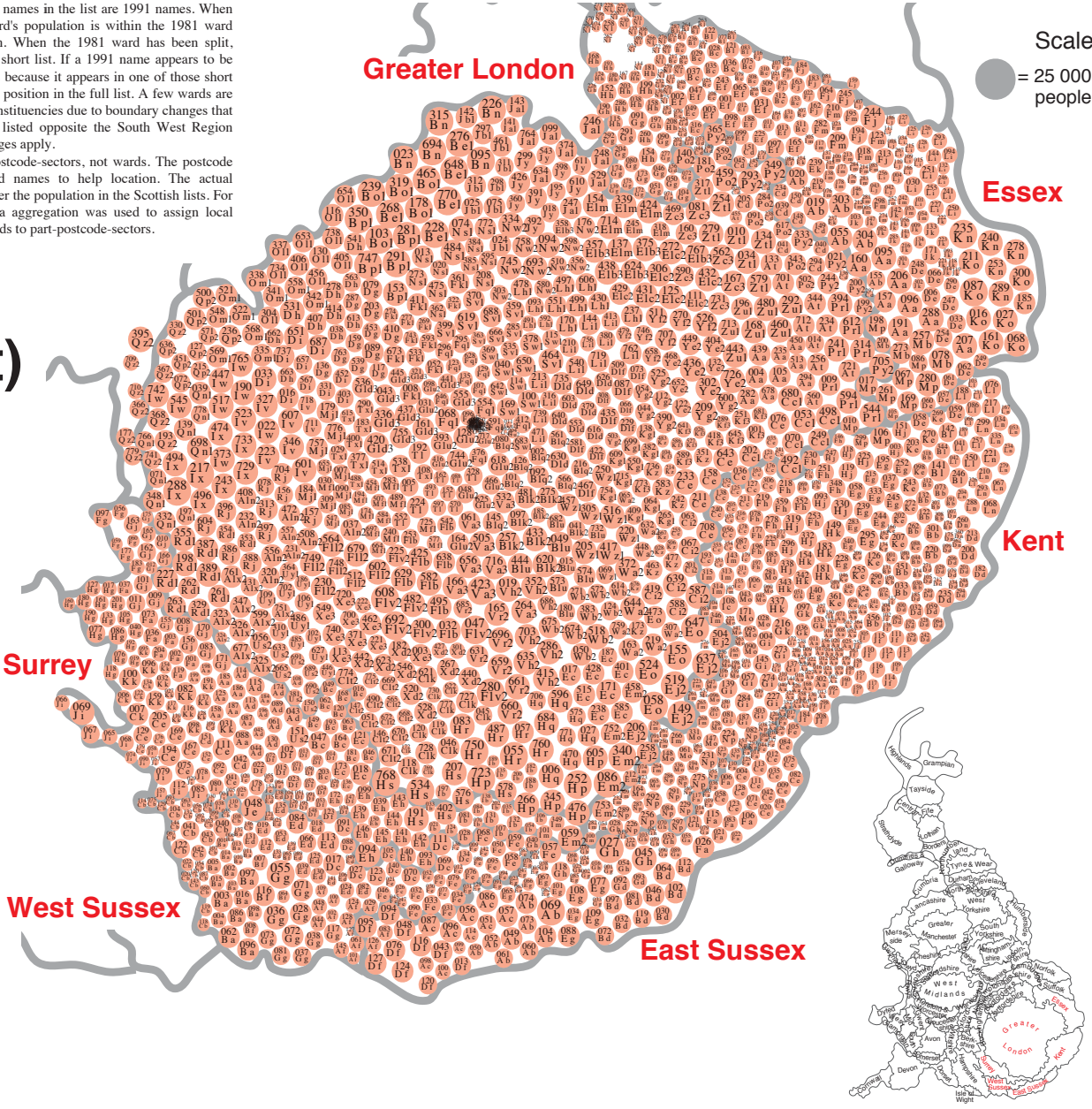
West Sussex

DISTRICTS

- A Arundel
- B Chichester
- C Crawley
- D Horsham
- E Mid Sussex
- F Worthing

CONSTITUENCIES

- a Arundel
- b Chichester
- c Crawley
- d Horsham
- e Mid Sussex
- f Shoreham
- g Worthing



Scale
= 25 000
people

By County *Format:* Ward-number District-code Constituency-code Ward-name(s) : Population

East Sussex

[illegible]

Essex
001 E f All Saints 82

002	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	
002	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00
002	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00
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002	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00
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Greater London

[illegible]

an'sc: 5960
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[illegible]

West Sussex

[illegible]

South West Region and part of South East Region

Avon

DISTRICTS

- A Bath
- B Bristol
- C Kingswood
- D Northavon
- E Wansdyke
- F Woodspring

CONSTITUENCIES

- a Bath
- b Bristol East
- c Bristol North West
- d Bristol South
- e Bristol West
- f Kingswood
- g Northavon
- h Wansdyke
- i Weston-Super-Mare
- j Woodspring

Berkshire

DISTRICTS

- A Bracknell Forest
- B Newbury
- C Reading
- D Slough
- E Windsor and Maidenhead
- F Wokingham

CONSTITUENCIES

- a East Berkshire
- b Newbury
- c Reading East
- d Reading West
- e Slough
- f Windsor and Maidenhead
- g Wokingham

Buckinghamshire

DISTRICTS

- A Aylesbury Vale
- B Chiltern
- C Milton Keynes
- D South Bucks
- E Wycombe

CONSTITUENCIES

- a Aylesbury
- b Beaconsfield
- c Buckingham
- d Chesham and Amersham
- e Milton Keynes
- f Wycombe

Cornwall

DISTRICTS

- A Caradon
- B Carrick
- C Isles of Scilly
- D Kerrier
- E North Cornwall
- F Penwith
- G Restormel

CONSTITUENCIES

- a Falmouth and Camborne
- b North Cornwall
- c South East Cornwall
- d St. Ives
- e Truro

Devon

DISTRICTS

- A East Devon
- B Exeter
- C Mid Devon
- D North Devon
- E Plymouth
- F South Hams
- G Teignbridge
- H Torbay
- I Torridge
- J West Devon

CONSTITUENCIES

- a Exeter
- b Honiton
- c North Devon
- d Plymouth Devonport
- e Plymouth Drake
- f Plymouth Sutton
- g South Hams
- h Teignbridge
- i Torbay
- j Torridge and West Devon

Dorset

DISTRICTS

- A Bournemouth
- B Christchurch
- C East Dorset (was Wimborne)
- D North Dorset
- E Poole
- F Purbeck
- G West Dorset
- H Weymouth and Portland

CONSTITUENCIES

- a Bournemouth East
- b Bournemouth West
- c Christchurch
- d North Dorset
- e Poole
- f South Dorset
- g West Dorset

Gloucestershire

DISTRICTS

- A Cheltenham
- B Cotswold
- C Forest of Dean
- D Gloucester
- E Stroud
- F Tewkesbury
- G Restormel

CONSTITUENCIES

- a Cheltenham
- b Cirencester and Tewkesbury
- c Gloucester
- d Stroud
- e West Gloucestershire

Hampshire

DISTRICTS

- A Basingstoke and Deane
- B East Hampshire
- C Eastleigh
- D Fareham
- E Gosport
- F Hart
- G Havant
- H New Forest
- I Portsmouth
- J Rushmore
- K Southampton
- L Test Valley
- M Winchester

CONSTITUENCIES

- a Aldershot
- b Basingstoke
- c East Hampshire
- d Eastleigh
- e Fareham
- f Gosport
- g Havant
- h New Forest
- i North West Hampshire
- j Portsmouth North
- k Portsmouth South
- l Romsey and Waterside
- m Southampton Ichen
- n Southampton Test
- o Winchester

Isle of Wight

DISTRICTS

- A Medina
- B South Wight

CONSTITUENCIES

- a Isle of Wight

Oxfordshire

DISTRICTS

- A Cherwell
- B Oxford
- C South Oxfordshire
- D Vale of White Horse
- E West Oxfordshire

CONSTITUENCIES

- a Banbury
- b Henley
- c Oxford East
- d Oxford West and Abingdon
- e Wantage
- f Witney

Somerset

DISTRICTS

- A Mendip
- B Sedgemoor
- C South Somerset (was Yeovil)
- D Taunton Deane
- E West Somerset

CONSTITUENCIES

- a Bridgwater
- b Somerset and Frome
- c Taunton
- d Wells
- e Yeovil

Wiltshire

DISTRICTS

- A Kennet
- B North Wiltshire
- C Salisbury
- D Thamesdown
- E West Wiltshire

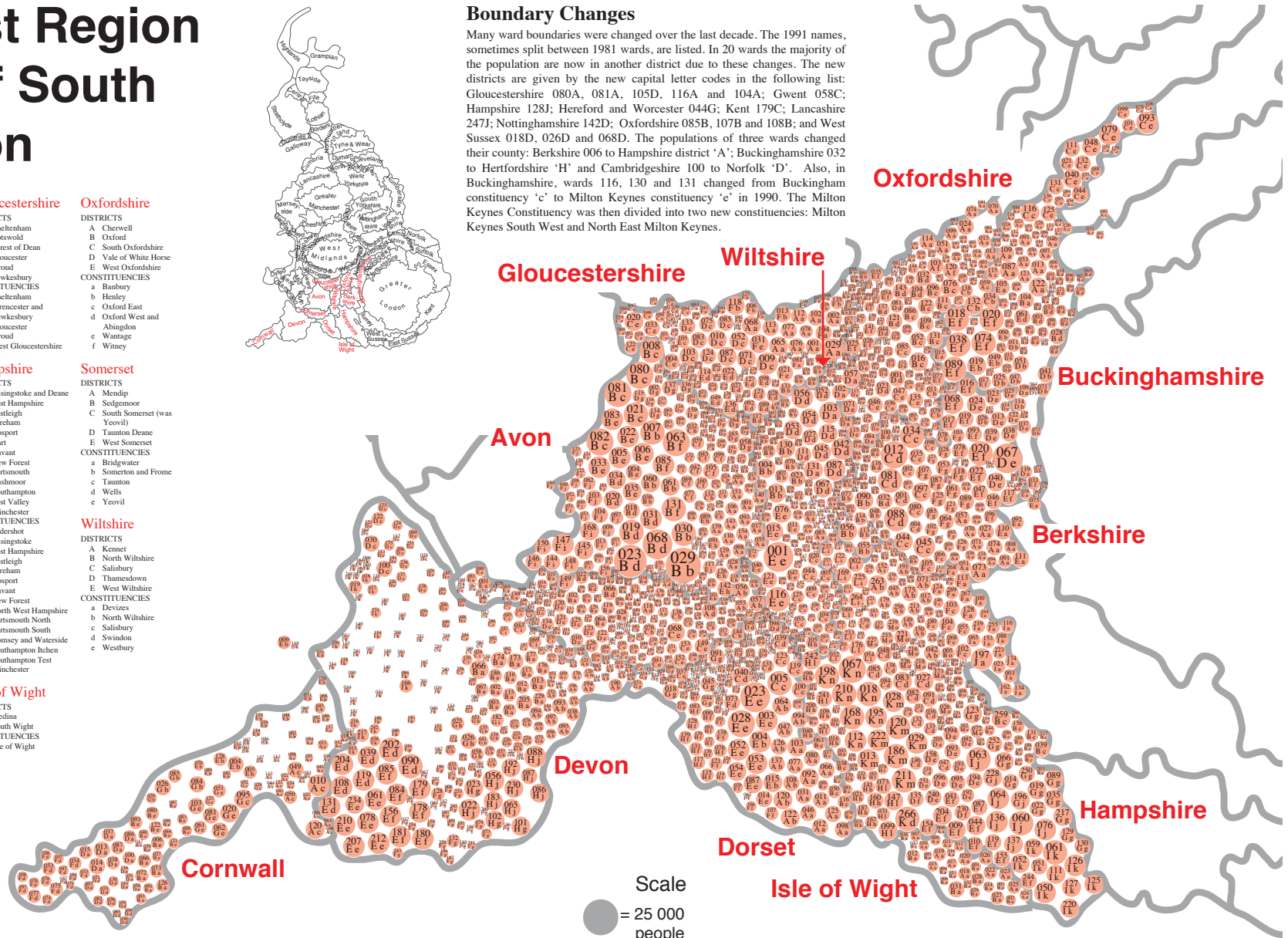
CONSTITUENCIES

- a Devizes
- b North Wiltshire
- c Salisbury
- d Swindon
- e Westbury



Boundary Changes

Many ward boundaries were changed over the last decade. The 1991 names, sometimes split between 1981 wards, are listed. In 20 wards the majority of the population are now in another district due to these changes. The new districts are given by the new capital letter codes in the following list: Gloucestershire 080A, 081A, 105D, 116A and 104A; Gwent 058C; Hampshire 128J; Hereford and Worcester 044G; Kent 179C; Lancashire 247J; Nottinghamshire 142D; Oxfordshire 085B, 107B and 108B; and West Sussex 018D, 026D and 068D. The populations of three wards changed their county: Berkshire 006 to Hampshire district 'A'; Buckinghamshire 032 to Hertfordshire 'H' and Cambridgeshire 100 to Norfolk 'D'. Also, in Buckinghamshire, wards 116, 130 and 131 changed from Buckingham constituency 'c' to Milton Keynes constituency 'e' in 1990. The Milton Keynes Constituency was then divided into two new constituencies: Milton Keynes South West and North East Milton Keynes.



Scale
● = 25 000
people

South West Region and part of South East Region Ward List

By County *Format:* Ward-number District-code Constituency-code Ward-name(s) : Population

[illegible]

East Anglia Region, East Midlands Region, Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire

Bedfordshire

DISTRICTS
A Luton
B Mid Bedfordshire
C North Bedfordshire
D South Bedfordshire
CONSTITUENCIES
a Luton South
b Mid Bedfordshire
c North Bedfordshire
d North Luton
e South West Bedfordshire

Cambridgeshire

DISTRICTS
A Cambridge
B East Cambridgeshire
C Fenland
D Huntingdonshire
E Peterborough
F South Cambridgeshire
CONSTITUENCIES
a Cambridge
b Huntingdon
c North East Cambridgeshire
d Peterborough
e South East Cambridgeshire
f South West Cambridgeshire

Derbyshire

DISTRICTS
A Amber Valley
B Bolsover
C Chesterfield
D Derby
E Derbyshire Dales (was West Derbyshire)
F Erewash
G High Peak
H North East Derbyshire
I South Derbyshire
CONSTITUENCIES
a Amber Valley
b Bolsover
c Chesterfield
d Derby North
e Derby South
f Erewash
g High Peak
h North East Derbyshire
i South Derbyshire
j West Derbyshire

Hertfordshire

DISTRICTS
A Broxbourne
B Dacorum
C East Hertfordshire
D Hertsmere
E North Hertfordshire
F St Albans
G Stevenage
H Three Rivers
I Watford
J Welwyn Hatfield
CONSTITUENCIES
a Broxbourne
b Hertford and Stortford
c Hertsmere
d North Hertfordshire
e South West Hertfordshire
f St Albans
g Stevenage
h Watford
i Welwyn Hatfield
j West Hertfordshire

Leicestershire

DISTRICTS
A Blaby
B Charnwood
C Harborough
D Hinckley and Bosworth
E Leicester
F Melton
G North West Leicestershire
H Oadby and Wigston
CONSTITUENCIES
a Blaby
b Bosworth
c Harborough
d Leicester East
e Leicester South
f Leicester West
g Loughborough
h North West Leicestershire
i Rutland and Melton

Lincolnshire

DISTRICTS
A Boston
B East Lindsey
C Lincoln
D North Kesteven
E South Holland
F South Kesteven
G West Lindsey
CONSTITUENCIES
a East Lindsey
b Gainsborough and Horncastle
c Grantham
d Holland with Boston
e Lincoln
f Stamford and Spalding

Norfolk

DISTRICTS
A Breckland
B Broadland
C Great Yarmouth
D King's Lynn and West Norfolk (was West Norfolk)
E North Norfolk
F Norwich
G South Norfolk
CONSTITUENCIES
a Great Yarmouth
b Mid Norfolk
c North Norfolk
d North West Norfolk
e Norwich North
f Norwich South
g South Norfolk
h South West Norfolk

Northamptonshire

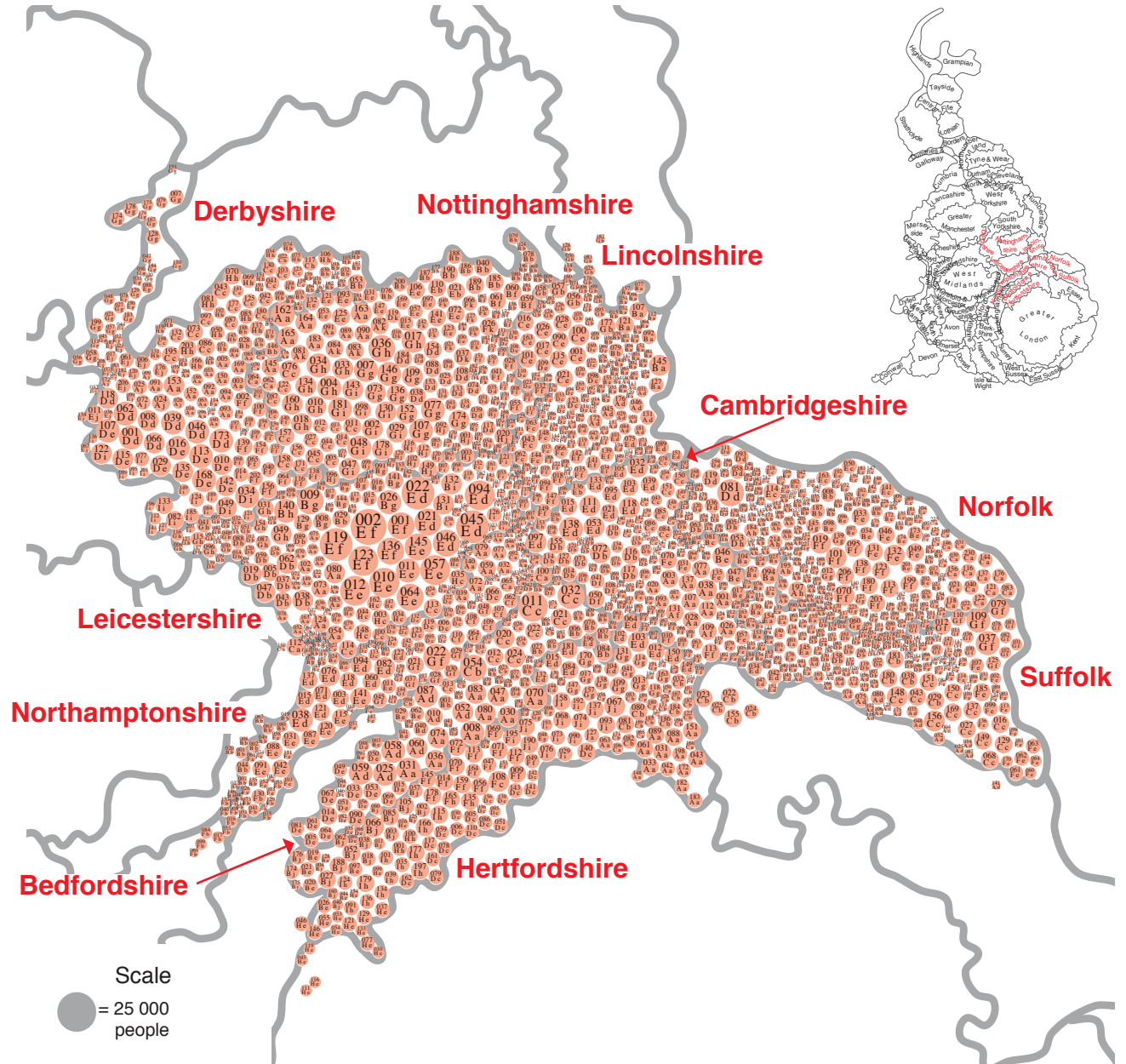
DISTRICTS
A Corby
B Daventry
C East Northamptonshire
D Kettering
E Northampton
F South Northamptonshire
G Wellingborough
CONSTITUENCIES
a Corby
b Daventry
c Kettering
d Northampton North
e Northampton South
f Wellingborough

Nottinghamshire

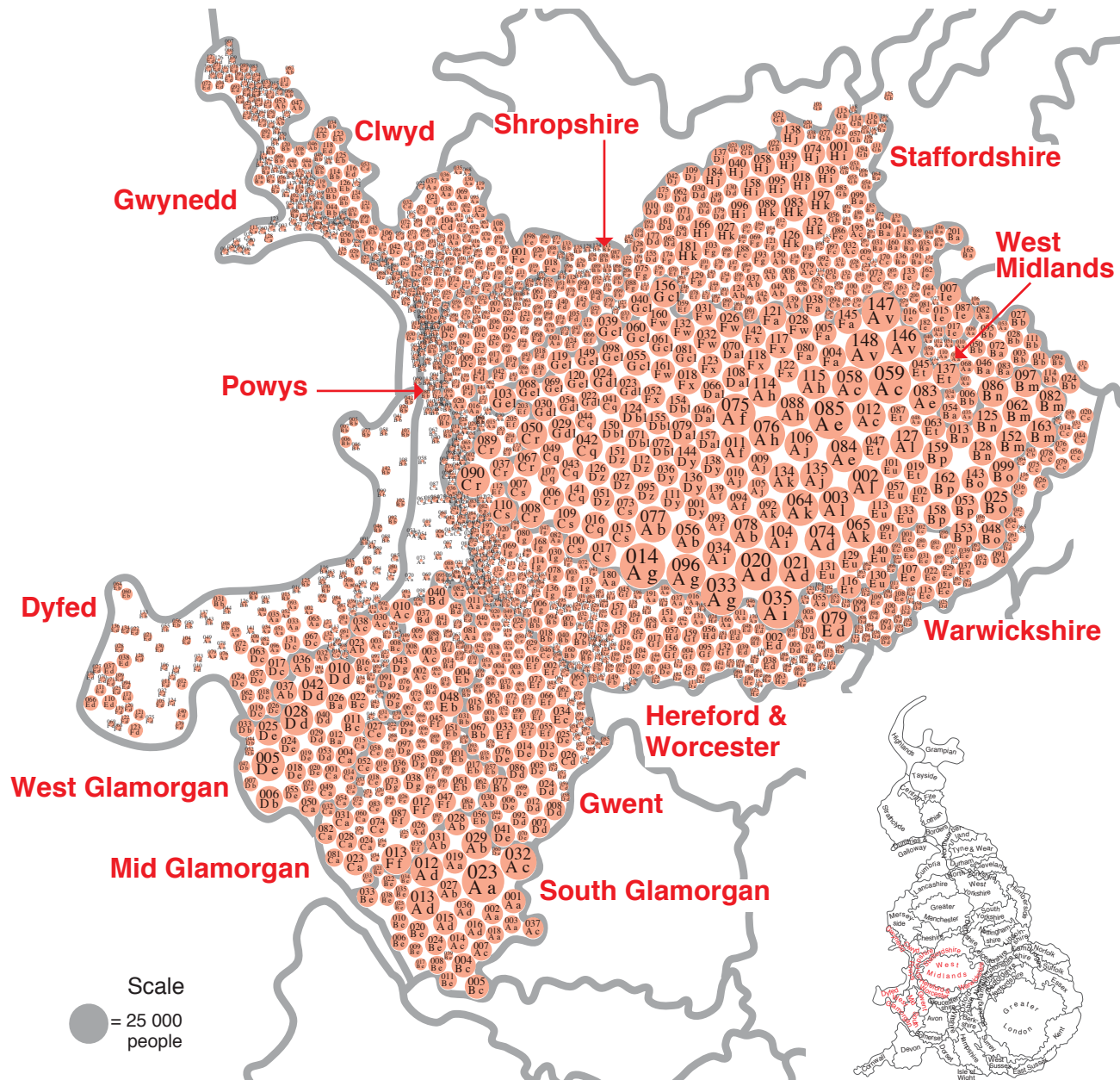
DISTRICTS
A Ashfield
B Bassetlaw
C Broxtowe
D Gedling
E Mansfield
F Newark and Sherwood
G Nottingham
H Rushcliffe
CONSTITUENCIES
a Ashfield
b Bassetlaw
c Broxtowe
d Gedling
e Mansfield
f Newark
g Nottingham East
h Nottingham North
i Nottingham South
j Rushcliffe
k Sherwood

Suffolk

DISTRICTS
A Babergh
B Forest Heath
C Ipswich
D Mid Suffolk
E St Edmundsbury
F Suffolk Coastal
G Waveney
CONSTITUENCIES
a Bury St Edmunds
b Central Suffolk
c Ipswich
d South Suffolk
e Suffolk Coastal
f Waveney



Clwyd	Hereford and Worcester	South Glamorgan	West Midlands
DISTRICTS	DISTRICTS	DISTRICTS	DISTRICTS
a Alyn and Deeside	a Bromsgrove	a Cardiff	a Birmingham
b Colwyn	b Hereford	b Vale of Glamorgan	b Coventry
c Delyn	c Leominster	CONSTITUENCIES	c Dudley
d Glyndwr	d Malvern Hills	a Cardiff Central	d Sandwell
E Rhuddlan	E Redditch	e Cardiff North	E Solihull
F Wrexham Maelor	F South Herefordshire	e Cardiff South and Penarth	F Walsall
CONSTITUENCIES	G Worcester	d Cardiff West	G Wolverhampton
a Alyn and Deeside	H Wychavon	e Vale of Glamorgan	a Aldridge - Brownhills
b Clwyd North West	I Wyre Forest		b Birmingham Edgbaston
c Clwyd South West	CONSTITUENCIES	Staffordshire	c Birmingham Erdington
d Delyn	a Bromsgrove	DISTRICTS	d Birmingham Hall Green
e Wrexham	b Hereford	a Cannock Chase	e Birmingham Hodge Hill
DISTRICTS	c Leominster	b East Staffordshire	f Birmingham Ladywood
a Carmarthen	d Mid Worcestershire	c Lichfield	g Birmingham Northfield
b Ceredigion	e South Worcestershire	d Newcastle-under-Lyme	h Birmingham Perry Barr
c Dinefwr	f Worcester	E South Staffordshire	i Birmingham Selly Oak
d Llanelli	g Wyre Forest	F Stafford	j Birmingham Small Heath
E Preseli Pembrokeshire		G Staffordshire Moorlands	k Birmingham Sparkbrook
F South Pembrokeshire	Mid Glamorgan	H Stoke-on-Trent	l Birmingham Yardley
CONSTITUENCIES	DISTRICTS	I Tamworth	m Coventry North East
a Carmarthen	a Cynon Valley	CONSTITUENCIES	n Coventry North West
b Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire North	b Merthyr Tydfil	a Burton	n Coventry South East
c Llanelli	c Ogwr	b Cannock and Burntwood	p Coventry South West
d Pembrokeshire	d Rhondda	c Mid Staffordshire	q Dudley East
	E Rhymney Valley	d Newcastle-under-Lyme	r Dudley West
	F Taff-Ely	e South East Staffordshire	s Halesowen and Stourbridge
	CONSTITUENCIES	f South Staffordshire	t Meriden
	a Bridgend	g Stafford	u Solihull
	b Caerphilly	h Staffordshire Moorlands	v Sutton Coldfield
	c Cynon Valley	i Stoke-on-Trent Central	w Walsall North
	d Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	j Stoke-on-Trent North	x Walsall South
	e Ogmore	k Stoke-on-Trent South	y Warley East
	f Pontypridd		z Warley West
	g Rhondda	Warwickshire	a1 West Bromwich East
CONSTITUENCIES		DISTRICTS	b1 West Bromwich West
a Blaenau Gwent		a North Warwickshire	c1 Wolverhampton North East
b Islwyn	Powys	b Nuneaton and Bedworth	d1 Wolverhampton South East
c Monmouth	DISTRICTS	c Rugby	e1 Wolverhampton South West
d Newport East	a Brecknock	d Stratford-on-Avon	
E Torfaen	b Montgomeryshire	E Warwick	
CONSTITUENCIES	c Radnor	CONSTITUENCIES	
a Blaenau Gwent	CONSTITUENCIES	a North Warwickshire	
b Islwyn	a Brecon and Radnor	b Nuneaton	
c Monmouth	b Montgomery	c Rugby and Kenilworth	
d Newport West		d Stratford-on-Avon	
f Torfaen		e Warwick and Leamington	
Gwynedd			
DISTRICTS			
a Abercromby			
b Arfon			
c Dwyfwr			
d Meirionnydd			
E Ynys Môn-Isle of Anglesey			
CONSTITUENCIES			
a Caernarfon			
b Conwy			
c Meirionnydd nant			
d Conwy			
e Ynys Môn			



Cheshire

DISTRICTS
 A Chester
 B Congleton
 C Crewe and Nantwich
 D Ellesmere Port and Neston
 E Halton
 F Macclesfield
 G Vale Royal
 H Warrington

CONSTITUENCIES

a City of Chester
 b Congleton
 c Crewe and Nantwich
 d Eddisbury
 e Ellesmere Port and Neston
 f Halton
 g Macclesfield
 h Tatton
 i Warrington North
 j Warrington South

Cumbria

DISTRICTS
 A Allerdale
 B Barrow-in-Furness
 C Carlisle
 D Copeland
 E Eden
 F South Lakeland

CONSTITUENCIES

a Barrow and Furness
 b Carlisle
 c Copeland
 d Penrith and the Borders
 e Westmorland and Lonsdale
 f Workington

Greater Manchester

DISTRICTS
 A Bolton
 B Bury
 C Manchester
 D Oldham
 E Rochdale
 F Salford
 G Stockport
 H Tameside
 I Trafford
 J Wigan

CONSTITUENCIES

a Altrincham and Sale
 b Ashton-under-Lyne
 c Bolton North East
 d Bolton South East

e Bolton West
 f Bury North
 g Bury South
 h Cheadle
 i Davyhulme
 j Denton and Reddish
 k Eccles
 l Hazel Grove
 m Heywood and Middleton
 n Leigh
 o Littleborough and Saddleworth
 p Makerfield
 q Knowsley Blackley
 r Manchester Central
 s Manchester Gorton
 t Manchester Withington
 u Manchester Withenshaw
 v Oldham Central and Royton
 w Oldham West
 x Rochdale
 y Salford East
 z Stalybridge and Hyde
 a1 Stockport
 b1 Stretford
 c1 Wigan
 d1 Worsley

Humberside

DISTRICTS
 A Boothferry
 B Cleethorpes
 C East Yorkshire
 D East Yorkshire Borough of Beverley (was Beverley)
 E Grimsby
 F Great Grimsby
 G Holderness
 H Kingston upon Hull
 I Scunthorpe

CONSTITUENCIES

a Beverley
 b Booth Ferry
 c Bridlington
 d Brigg and Cleethorpes
 e Grimsby and Scunthorpe
 f Great Grimsby
 g Kingston-upon-Hull East
 h Kingston-upon-Hull North
 i Kingston-upon-Hull West

Lancashire

DISTRICTS
 A Blackburn
 B Blackpool
 C Burnley
 D Chorley
 E Pylde
 F Hyndburn
 G Lancaster
 H Pendle
 I Preston
 J Ribbles Valley
 K Rossendale
 L South Ribble
 M West Lancashire
 N Wyre

CONSTITUENCIES

a Blackburn
 b Blackpool North
 c Blackpool South
 d Burnley
 e Chorley
 f Pylde
 g Hyndburn
 h Lancaster
 i Morecambe and Lunesdale
 j Pendle
 k Preston
 l Ribbles Valley
 m Rossendale and Darwen
 n South Ribble
 o West Lancashire
 p Wyre

Merseyside

DISTRICTS
 A Knowsley
 B Liverpool
 C Sefton
 D St. Helens
 E Wirral

CONSTITUENCIES

a Birkenhead
 b Bootle
 c Crosby
 d Knowsley North
 e Knowsley South
 f Liverpool Broadgreen
 g Liverpool Garston
 h Liverpool Mossley Hill
 i Liverpool Riverside
 j Liverpool Walton
 k Liverpool West Derby
 l Southport
 m St. Helens North
 n St. Helens South
 o Wallasey
 p Wirral South
 q Wirral West

Yorkshire & Humberside, North West Region and Cumbria

North Yorkshire**DISTRICTS**

A Craven
 B Hambleton
 C Harrogate
 D Richmondshire
 E Ryedale
 F Scarborough
 G Selby
 H York

CONSTITUENCIES

a Harrogate
 b Richmond
 c Ryedale
 d Scarborough
 e Selby
 f Skipton and Ripon
 g York

West Yorkshire**DISTRICTS**

A Bradford
 B Calderdale
 C Kirkstall
 D Leeds
 E Wakefield
 F Batley and Spen
 G Bradford North
 H Bradford South
 I Calder Valley
 J Colne Valley
 K Dewsbury
 L Elmer
 M Halifax
 N Hemsforth
 O Huddersfield
 P Keighley
 Q Leeds Central
 R Leeds East
 S Leeds North East
 T Leeds North West
 U Leeds West
 V Morley and Leeds South
 W Normanton
 X Pontefract and Castleford
 Y Pudsey
 Z Shipley
 AA Wakefield

South Yorkshire**DISTRICTS**

A Barnsley
 B Doncaster
 C Rotherham
 D Sheffield
 E Leeds South

CONSTITUENCIES

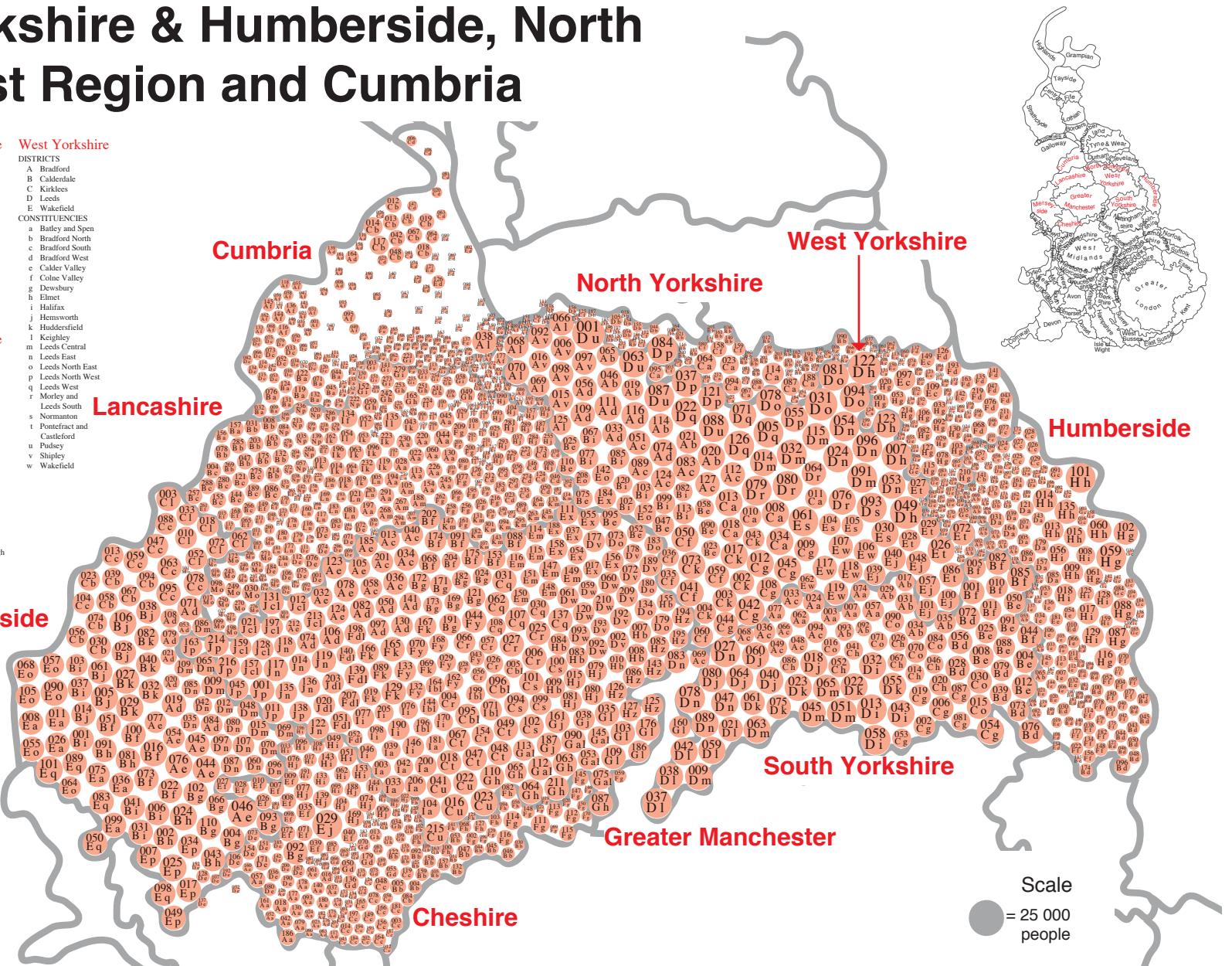
a Barnsley Central
 b Barnsley East
 c Barnsley West and Penistone
 d Don Valley
 e Doncaster Central
 f Doncaster North
 g Rother Valley
 h Rotherham
 i Sheffield Attercliffe
 j Sheffield Brightside
 k Sheffield Central
 l Sheffield Hallam
 m Sheffield Heeley
 n Sheffield Hillsborough
 o Wentworth

Merseyside**DISTRICTS**

A Knowsley
 B Liverpool
 C Sefton
 D St. Helens
 E Wirral

CONSTITUENCIES

a Birkenhead
 b Bootle
 c Crosby
 d Knowsley North
 e Knowsley South
 f Liverpool Broadgreen
 g Liverpool Garston
 h Liverpool Mossley Hill
 i Liverpool Riverside
 j Liverpool Walton
 k Liverpool West Derby
 l Southport
 m St. Helens North
 n St. Helens South
 o Wallasey
 p Wirral South
 q Wirral West



Scale
 = 25 000
 people

By County *Format:* Ward-number District-code Constituency-code Ward-name(s) : Population

[illegible]

Scotland and part of Northern Region

Borders

DISTRICTS
A Berwickshire
B Ettrick and Lauderdale
C Roxburgh
D Tweeddale
CONSTITUENCIES
a Roxburgh and Berwickshire
b Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale

Central

DISTRICTS
A Clackmannan
B Falkirk
C Stirling
CONSTITUENCIES
a Clackmannan
b Falkirk East
c Falkirk West
d Stirling

Cleveland

DISTRICTS
A Hartlepool
B Langbaurgh-on-Tees
C Middlesbrough
D Stockton-on-Tees
CONSTITUENCIES
a Hartlepool
b Langbaurgh
c Middlesbrough
d Redcar
e Stockton North
f Stockton South

Dumfries and Galloway

DISTRICTS
A Annandale and Eskdale
B Nithsdale
C Stewartry
D Wigtown
CONSTITUENCIES
a Dumfries
b Galloway and Upper Nithsdale

Durham

DISTRICTS
A Chester-le-Street
B Darlington
C Derwentside
D Durham
E Easington
F Sedgfield
G Teesdale
H Wear Valley
CONSTITUENCIES
a Bishop Auckland
b City of Durham
c Darlington
d Easington
e North Durham
f North West Durham
g Sedgfield

Fife

DISTRICTS
A Dunfermline
B Kirkcaldy
C North East Fife
CONSTITUENCIES
a Central Fife
b Dunfermline East
c Dunfermline West
d Kirkcaldy
e North East Fife

Grampian

DISTRICTS
A Aberdeen City
B Banff and Buchan
C Gordon
D Kincardine and Deeside
CONSTITUENCIES
a Aberdeen North
b Aberdeen South
c Banff and Buchan
d Gordon
e Kincardine and Deeside
f Moray

Highland

DISTRICTS
A Badenoch and Strathspey
B Caithness
C Inverness
D Lochaber
E Nairn
F Ross and Cromarty
G Skye and Lochalsh
H Sutherland
CONSTITUENCIES
a Caithness and Sutherland
b Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber
c Ross, Cromarty and Skye

Islands

DISTRICTS
A Orkney Islands
B Shetland Islands
C Western Isles Islands
CONSTITUENCIES
a Orkney and Shetland
b Western Isles

Lothian

DISTRICTS
A East Lothian
B Edinburgh City
C Midlothian
D West Lothian
CONSTITUENCIES
a East Lothian
b Edinburgh Central
c Edinburgh East
d Edinburgh Leith
e Edinburgh Pentlands
f Edinburgh South
g Edinburgh West
h Linlithgow
i Livingston
j Midlothian

Northumberland

DISTRICTS
A Alnwick
B Berwick-upon-Tweed
C Blyth Valley
D Castle Morpeth
E Tyndale
F Wansbeck
CONSTITUENCIES
a Berwick-upon-Tweed
b Blyth Valley
c Hexham
d Wansbeck

Strathclyde

DISTRICTS
A Argyll and Bute
B Bearsden and Milngavie
C Clydebank
D Clydesdale (was Lanark)
E Cumbernauld and Kilsyth
F Cumock and Doon Valley
G Cunningham
H Dumbarton
I East Kilbride
J Eastwood
K Glasgow City
L Hamilton
M Inverclyde
N Kilmaronock and Loudoun
O Kyle and Carrick
P Monklands
Q Motherwell
R Renfrew
S Strathkelvin
CONSTITUENCIES
a Argyll and Bute
b Ayr
c Carrick, Cumock and Doon Valley
d Clydebank and Milngavie
e Clydesdale
f Cumbernauld and Kilsyth
g Cunningham North
h Cunningham South
i Dumbarton
j East Kilbride
k Eastwood
l Glasgow Cathcart
m Glasgow Central
n Glasgow Garscadden
o Glasgow Govan
p Glasgow Hillhead
q Glasgow Maryhill
r Glasgow Pollock
s Glasgow Provan
t Glasgow Rutherglen
u Glasgow Shettleston
v Glasgow Springburn
w Greenock and Port Glasgow
x Hamilton
y Kilmaronock and Loudoun
z Monklands East
aa Monklands West
bb Motherwell North
cc Motherwell South
dd Paisley North
ee Paisley South
ff Renfrew West and Inverclyde
gg Strathkelvin and Bearsden

Tayside

DISTRICTS
A Angus
B Dundee City
C Perth and Kinross
CONSTITUENCIES
a Angus East
b Dundee East
c Dundee West
d North Tayside
e Perth and Kinross

Tyne and Wear

DISTRICTS
A Gateshead
B Newcastle upon Tyne
C North Tyneside
D South Tyneside
E Sunderland
CONSTITUENCIES
a Blaydon
b Gateshead East
c Houghton and Washington
d Jarrow
e Newcastle-upon-Tyne Central
f Newcastle-upon-Tyne East
g Newcastle-upon-Tyne North
h South Shields
i Sunderland North
j Sunderland South
k Tyne Bridge
l Tynemouth
m Wallsend

Scotland and part of Northern Region

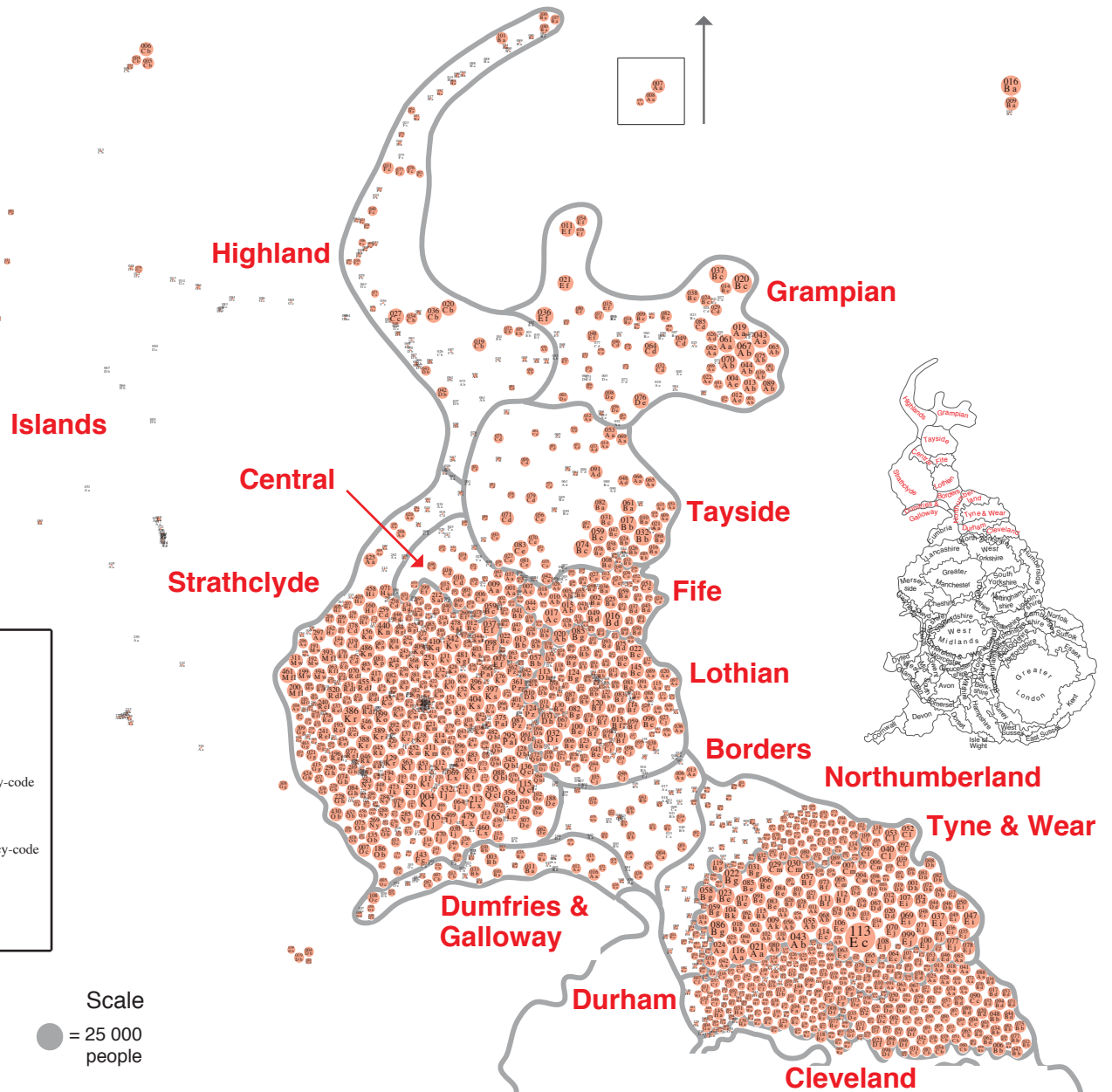
For Ward List Opposite:

By County *Format for English areas:*
Ward-number District-code Constituency-code
Ward-name(s) : Population

By Region *Format for Scottish areas:*
Sector-number District-code Constituency-code
(allocated) Ward-names : Population,
Postcode-sector (pt = part)

Scale

● = 25 000 people



British Local Authority Districts

Format:

County-name	(Region-code)	County-population
County-number	District-code	District-name
	(District-type-code)	District Population

Avon (SW) 932674

- 01 A Bath (vi) 78689
- 01 B Bristol (vi) 776444
- 01 C Kingswood (vi) 89717
- 02 D Northavon (vi) 130647
- 01 E Wootton Bassett (vi) 80003
- 01 F Wootton Bassett (vi) 177472

Bedfordshire (SE) 524105

- 02 A Luton (vi) 171671
- 02 B Mid Bedfordshire (vi) 109801
- 02 C North Bedfordshire (vi) 123892
- 02 D South Bedfordshire (vi) 109841

Berkshire (SE) 735326

- 01 A Bracknell Forest (vi) 99499
- 01 B Newbury (vi) 137780
- 01 C Reading (vi) 128877
- 01 D Slough (vi) 101066
- 01 E Windsor & Maidenhead (vi) 132465
- 01 F Wokingham (vi) 139189

Borders (SC) 103081

- 04 A Berwickshire (vi) 19174
- 04 B Etnick & Lauderdale (vi) 34038
- 04 C Roxburgh (vi) 25346
- 04 D Tweeddale (vi) 15323

Buckinghamshire (SE) 634407

- 05 A Aylesbury Vale (vi) 145931
- 05 B Chiltern (vi) 89838
- 05 C Milton Keynes (vi) 176330
- 05 D Bucks (vi) 62482
- 05 E Wycombe (vi) 157906

Cambridgeshire (EA) 647809

- 06 A Cambridge (vi) 91933
- 06 B East Cambridgeshire (vi) 60416
- 06 C Fenland (vi) 75767
- 06 D Huntingdonshire (vi) 144075
- 06 E Peterborough (vi) 153166
- 06 F South Cambridgeshire (vi) 121732

Central (SC) 267492

- 07 A Clackmannan (vi) 47679
- 07 B Falkirk (vi) 140980
- 07 C Stirling (vi) 78833

Cheshire (NW) 956616

- 08 A Chester (vi) 115458
- 08 B Congleton (vi) 84525
- 08 C Crewe & Nantwich (vi) 103164
- 08 D Ellesmere Port & Neston (vi) 80873
- 08 E Halton (vi) 123716
- 08 F Macclesfield (vi) 151590
- 08 G Vale Royal (vi) 114405
- 08 H Warrington (vi) 132685

Cleveland (NW) 552620

- 09 A Hartlepool (vi) 90404
- 09 B Hartlepool-on-Tees (vi) 145108
- 09 C Middlesbrough (vi) 149486
- 09 D Stockton-on-Tees (vi) 173912

Clwyd (WA) 480490

- 10 A Alyn & Deeside (vi) 73494
- 10 B Colwyn (vi) 15070
- 10 C Deby (vi) 67849
- 10 D Glynor (vi) 14370
- 10 E Rhuddlan (vi) 54555
- 10 F Wrexham Mador (vi) 115251

Cornwall (SW) 468425

- 11 A Caradon (vi) 76516
- 11 B Carrick (vi) 82707
- 11 C Isles of Scilly (vi) 2048
- 11 D Kempton (vi) 87566
- 11 E North Cornwall (vi) 73800
- 11 F Penwith (vi) 95247
- 11 G Restormel (vi) 86519

Cumbria (NW) 483163

- 12 A Allerdale (vi) 95701
- 12 B Barrow-in-Furness (vi) 73322
- 12 C Carlisle (vi) 105062
- 12 D Copeland (vi) 71294
- 12 E Eden (vi) 45581
- 12 F South Lakeland (vi) 96987

Derbyshire (EM) 928636

- 13 A Amber Valley (vi) 113014
- 13 B Chesterfield (vi) 95885
- 13 C Derby (vi) 215802
- 13 D Derbyshire Dales (was West Derbyshire) (vi) 67562
- 13 E Erewash (vi) 104084
- 13 F High Peak (vi) 80902
- 13 G North East Derbyshire (vi) 101088
- 13 H South Derbyshire (vi) 71772

Devon (SW) 100950

- 14 A East Devon (vi) 115873
- 14 B Exeter (vi) 98125
- 14 C Mid Devon (vi) 64258
- 14 D North Devon (vi) 84800
- 14 E Plymouth (vi) 243355
- 14 F South Hams (vi) 77565
- 14 G Teignbridge (vi) 108213
- 14 H Torbay (vi) 119670
- 14 I Torridge (vi) 52129
- 14 J West Devon (vi) 43895

Dorset (SW) 645166

- 15 A Bournemouth (vi) 151302
- 15 B Dorchester (vi) 80865
- 15 C East Dorset (was Wimborne) (vi) 79068
- 15 D North Dorset (vi) 52110
- 15 E Poole (vi) 133048
- 15 F Purbeck (vi) 42445
- 15 G West Dorset (vi) 85463
- 15 H Weymouth & Portland (vi) 61233

Dumfries & Galloway (SC) 147805

- 16 A Annan & Eskdale (vi) 37087
- 16 B Nithdale (vi) 57012
- 16 C Dumfries (vi) 234229
- 16 D Wigton (vi) 30077

Durham (NO) 393430

- 17 A Chester-le-Street (vi) 23224
- 17 B Darlington (vi) 89806
- 17 C Derwentside (vi) 86046
- 17 D Gateshead (vi) 101866
- 17 E Houghton (vi) 97821
- 17 F Sedgefield (vi) 96530
- 17 G Tyneside (vi) 24068
- 17 H Wear Valley (vi) 62746

Dyfed (WA) 34343

- 18 A Carmarthen (vi) 55119
- 18 B Cardigan (vi) 64094
- 18 C Chaeffwril (vi) 38026
- 18 D Llanelli (vi) 75219
- 18 E Pwllheli Pembrokeshire (vi) 70157
- 18 F South Pembrokeshire (vi) 41886

East Sussex (SE) 694447

- 19 A Brighton (vi) 143582
- 19 B Brighton (vi) 151736
- 19 C Bexhill (vi) 119160
- 19 D Broomfield (vi) 76097
- 19 E Chichester (vi) 78408
- 19 F Chichester (vi) 85948
- 19 G Chichester (vi) 152418
- 19 H Colchester (vi) 142807
- 19 I Epping Forest (vi) 116027
- 19 J Havering (vi) 74629
- 19 K Malden (vi) 52547
- 19 L Romford (vi) 75595
- 19 M South Essex (vi) 158517
- 19 N Thurrock (vi) 125513
- 19 O Thurrock (vi) 127795
- 19 P Unstated (vi) 65432

Essex (SE) 1258577

- 20 A Basildon (vi) 161736
- 20 B Braintree (vi) 119160
- 20 C Brentwood (vi) 76097
- 20 D Chelmsford (vi) 125513
- 20 E Chelmsford (vi) 125513
- 20 F Chelmsford (vi) 125513
- 20 G Chelmsford (vi) 125513
- 20 H Chelmsford (vi) 125513
- 20 I Chelmsford (vi) 125513
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- 20 Y Chelmsford (vi) 125513
- 20 Z Chelmsford (vi) 125513

Fife (SC) 341199

- 21 A Dundee (vi) 127258
- 21 B Kirkcaldy (vi) 147053
- 21 C North Fife (vi) 66088

Gloucestershire (SW) 528370

- 22 A Cheltenham (vi) 66482
- 22 B Cotswold (vi) 73370
- 22 C Forest of Dean (vi) 75351
- 22 D Gloucester (vi) 84256
- 22 E Stroud (vi) 110972
- 22 F Tewkesbury (vi) 87937

Grampian (SC) 903888

- 23 A Aberdeen City (vi) 204885
- 23 B Banff & Buchan (vi) 85303
- 23 C Gordon (vi) 76642
- 23 D Marischal & Deeside (vi) 53442
- 23 E Mony (vi) 83646

Greater London (SE) 6679699

- 24 A Barking & Dagenham (vi) 143680
- 24 B Barnet (vi) 205564
- 24 C Bexley (vi) 215415
- 24 D Brent (vi) 243025
- 24 E Bromley (vi) 290609
- 24 F Camden (vi) 170444
- 24 G City of London (vi) 41442
- 24 H Croydon (vi) 311510
- 24 I Ealing (vi) 275257
- 24 J Enfield (vi) 257417
- 24 K Greenwich (vi) 207800
- 24 L Hackney (vi) 181248
- 24 M Hammersmith & Fulham (vi) 148502
- 24 N Haringey (vi) 202204
- 24 O Harrow (vi) 200100
- 24 P Havering (vi) 225962
- 24 Q Hillingdon (vi) 216102
- 24 R Hounslow (vi) 204397
- 24 S Islington (vi) 164686
- 24 T Kensington & Chelsea (vi) 138394
- 24 U Kingston upon Thames (vi) 132996
- 24 V Lambeth (vi) 248434
- 24 W Lewisham (vi) 220981
- 24 X Merton (vi) 168470
- 24 Y Newham (vi) 212170
- 24 Z Redbridge (vi) 226218
- 24 A Richmond upon Thames (vi) 160732
- 24 B Ruislip (vi) 215415
- 24 C Sutton (vi) 168880
- 24 D Tower Hamlets (vi) 161064
- 24 E Waltham Forest (vi) 122013
- 24 F Wandsworth (vi) 252425
- 24 G Westminster, City of London (vi) 174844

Hampshire (SW) 1540467

- 25 A Basingstoke & Deane (vi) 143710
- 25 B East Hampshire (vi) 103440
- 25 C Eastleigh (vi) 105999
- 25 D Fareham (vi) 95902
- 25 E Gosport (vi) 75061
- 25 F Havant (vi) 87764
- 25 G Hursley (vi) 119697
- 25 H New Forest (vi) 160456
- 25 I Portsmouth (vi) 174679
- 25 J Rushmore (vi) 75663
- 25 K Southampton (vi) 196855
- 25 L Test Valley (vi) 101428
- 25 M Winchester (vi) 96366
- 25 N West Hampshire (vi) 116026
- 25 O Wokingham (vi) 87566
- 25 P Wokingham (vi) 87566
- 25 Q Wokingham (vi) 87566
- 25 R Wokingham (vi) 87566
- 25 S Wokingham (vi) 87566
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- 25 W Wokingham (vi) 87566
- 25 X Wokingham (vi) 87566
- 25 Y Wokingham (vi) 87566
- 25 Z Wokingham (vi) 87566

Hereford & Worcester (EM) 676427

- 26 A Bromsgrove (vi) 91544
- 26 B Hereford (vi) 50224
- 26 C Leominster (vi) 39913
- 26 D Malvern Hills (vi) 80902
- 26 E Eddisbury (vi) 70106
- 26 F South Herefordshire (vi) 31763
- 26 G Worcester (vi) 80784
- 26 H Wyke (vi) 102687
- 26 I Wyke (vi) 94814

Hertfordshire (SE) 973286

- 27 A Broxbourne (vi) 81449
- 27 B Hemel Hempstead (vi) 132240
- 27 C East Hertfordshire (vi) 116266
- 27 D Hertsmere (vi) 87590
- 27 E North Hertfordshire (vi) 111371
- 27 F St Albans (vi) 132020
- 27 G Stevenage (vi) 74699
- 27 H Three Rivers (vi) 78457
- 27 I Watlington (vi) 74566
- 27 J Welwyn Hatfield (vi) 92366
- 27 K Welwyn Hatfield (vi) 92366
- 27 L Welwyn Hatfield (vi) 92366
- 27 M Welwyn Hatfield (vi) 92366
- 27 N Welwyn Hatfield (vi) 92366
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- 27 Y Welwyn Hatfield (vi) 92366
- 27 Z Welwyn Hatfield (vi) 92366

Hertfordshire (SE) 973286

- 28 A Broxbourne (vi) 81449
- 28 B Hemel Hempstead (vi) 132240
- 28 C East Hertfordshire (vi) 116266
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- 28 E North Hertfordshire (vi) 111371
- 28 F St Albans (vi) 132020
- 28 G Stevenage (vi) 74699
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- 28 W Welwyn Hatfield (vi) 92366
- 28 X Welwyn Hatfield (vi) 92366
- 28 Y Welwyn Hatfield (vi) 92366
- 28 Z Welwyn Hatfield (vi) 92366

Islands (SC) 71734

- 29 A Orkney Islands (vi) 19612
- 29 B Shetland Islands (vi) 22522
- 29 C Western Isles Islands (vi) 29600

Isle of Wight (SE) 124577

- 30 A Medina (vi) 1104
- 30 B South Wight (vi) 53473

Kent (SE) 1508873

- 31 A Ashford (vi) 92331
- 31 B Canterbury (vi) 124435
- 31 C Dartford (vi) 92331
- 31 D Dover (vi) 102714
- 31 E Gillingham (vi) 95358
- 31 F Gravesham (vi) 92334
- 31 G Maidstone (vi) 136209
- 31 H Rochester upon Medway (vi) 144857
- 31 I Sevenoaks (vi) 111066
- 31 J Sheppey (vi) 91486
- 31 K Swale (vi) 115766
- 31 L Thanet (vi) 123664
- 31 M Tonbridge & Malling (vi) 101763
- 31 N Tunbridge Wells (vi) 99538

Lancashire (NW) 193398

- 32 A Blackburn (vi) 136612
- 32 B Blackpool (vi) 146069
- 32 C Burnley (vi) 92415
- 32 D Chorley (vi) 96306
- 32 E Fylde (vi) 70999
- 32 F Hyndburn (vi) 78300
- 32 G Lancaster (vi) 123850
- 32 H Pendle (vi) 85111
- 32 I Preston (vi) 120862
- 32 J Ribblesdale (vi) 50482
- 32 K Rossendale (vi) 69643
- 32 L South Ribble (vi) 102139
- 32 M West Lancashire (vi) 107978
- 32 N Wye (vi) 101118

Leicestershire (EM) 867521

- 33 A Blaby (vi) 82700
- 33 B Charnold (vi) 141806
- 33 C Harborough (vi) 67607
- 33 D Hinckley & Bosworth (vi) 96201
- 33 E Leicester (vi) 270493
- 33 F Melton (vi) 43112
- 33 G North West Leicestershire (vi) 80566
- 33 H Oadby & Wigston (vi) 51547
- 33 I Rutland (vi) 31489

Lincolnshire (EM) 581536

- 34 A Boston (vi) 53225
- 34 B East Lindsey (vi) 116957
- 34 C Lincoln (vi) 11897
- 34 D North Kesteven (vi) 79942
- 34 E South Holland (vi) 67607
- 34 F South Lincolnshire (vi) 108945
- 34 G West Lincolnshire (vi) 76218

Lothian (SC) 726010

- 35 A East Lothian (vi) 84184
- 35 B Edinburgh City (vi) 418914
- 35 C Midlothian (vi) 78457
- 35 D West Lothian (vi) 144137

Merseyside (NW) 1043642

- 36 A Knowsley (vi) 152991
- 36 B Liverpool (vi) 452450
- 36 C Sefton (vi) 289538
- 36 D St Helens (vi) 178764
- 36 E Wirral (vi) 336767

Mid Glamorgan (WA) 53410

- 37 A Cynon Valley (vi) 65171
- 37 B Merthyr Tydfil (vi) 59317
- 37 C Rhondda (vi) 78454
- 37 D Rhymney Valley (vi) 103400
- 37 E Taff Ely (vi) 95427

Norfolk (EA) 744272

- 42 A Breckland (vi) 107167
- 42 B Broadland (vi) 106292
- 42 C Great Yarmouth (vi) 87719
- 42 D King's Lynn & West Norfolk (was West Norfolk) (vi) 129118
- 42 E North Norfolk (vi) 86461
- 42 F Norwich (vi) 120895
- 42 G South Norfolk (vi) 102612

North Yorkshire (VI) 702161

- 43 A Airedale (vi) 64158
- 43 B Chatterbox (vi) 106066
- 43 C East Yorkshire (vi) 84072
- 43 D East Yorkshire Borough of Beverley (was Beverley) (vi) 116099
- 43 E Glaisford (vi) 71771
- 43 F Great Grimby (vi) 90517
- 43 G Holderness (vi) 51000
- 43 H Kingston upon Hull (vi) 254113
- 43 I Knaresborough (vi) 61580
- 43 J Scarborough (vi) 61580

Northamptonshire (EM) 578087

- 44 A Corby (vi) 53044
- 44 B Daventry (vi) 62886
- 44 C East Northamptonshire (vi) 67686
- 44 D Kettering (vi) 76150
- 44 E Northampton (vi) 180567
- 44 F South Northamptonshire (vi) 70685
- 44 G Wellingborough (vi) 67789

Northumberland (NO) 304084

- 45 A Alnwick (vi) 30081
- 45 B Berwick-upon-Tweed (vi) 26731
- 45 C Blyth Valley (vi) 79594
- 45 D Castle Morpeth (vi) 50299
- 45 E Tynehead (vi) 57275
- 45 F Widdow (vi) 60724
- 45 G Woking (vi) 86765

Nottinghamshire (EM) 993872

- 46 A Ashfield (vi) 106364
- 46 B Basildon (vi) 103799
- 46 C Broxtowe (vi) 107137
- 46 D Gedling (vi) 106090
- 46 E Mansfield (vi) 100386
- 46 F Newark & Sherwood (vi) 106417
- 46 G Nottingham (vi) 265522
- 46 H Ruddcliffe (vi) 97567

Oxfordshire (SE) 547584

- 47 A Cherwell (vi) 117840
- 47 B Oxford (vi) 96853
- 47 C South Oxfordshire (vi) 122718
- 47 D Vale of White Horse (vi) 109922
- 47 E West Oxfordshire (vi) 90251

Powys (WA) 117467

- 48 A Brecknock (vi) 41145
- 48 B Montgomeryshire (vi) 52692
- 48 C Radnor (vi) 23630

Shropshire (NW) 406387

- 49 A Bridgnorth (vi) 50511
- 49 B North Shropshire (vi) 52873
- 49 C Oswestry (vi) 33508
- 49 D Shrewsbury & Anson (vi) 91749
- 49 E South Shropshire (vi) 88230
- 49 F The Wrekin (vi) 139516

Somerset (SW) 490368

- 50 A Mendips (vi) 5903
- 50

British Parliamentary Constituencies

Format:
County-name
County-number Constituency-code
Constituency-name : 1992 Electorate

Avon

01 a Bath: 6369
 02 a Bristol East: 42577
 01 a Bristol North West: 72726
 01 a Bristol South: 64309
 01 a Bristol West: 70579
 01 a Kingswood: 71727
 01 a Northleam: 83896
 01 a Wansley: 71756
 01 a Weston-Super-Mare: 78839
 01 a Woodspury: 77354

Bedfordshire

02 a Luton South: 73016
 02 a Mid Bedfordshire: 81864
 02 a North Bedfordshire: 73789
 02 a North Leam: 76857
 02 a South West Bedfordshire: 79662

Berkshire

01 a East Berkshire: 90365
 03 a Newbury: 80522
 01 a Reading East: 72151
 03 a Reading West: 67937
 03 a Slough: 73889
 03 a Windsor and Maidenhead: 77327
 03 a Wokingham: 85914

Borders

04 a Roxburgh and Berwickshire: 41485
 04 b Tweeddale, Etnick and Lauderdale: 39493

Buckinghamshire

05 a Aylesbury: 79208
 05 a Beaconsfield: 62408
 05 a Buckingham (boundary altered slightly in 1990 on 6/6): 50683
 05 a Chesham and Amersham: 69895
 05 a Milton Keynes (split into Milton Keynes South West and North East Milton Keynes on 10 July 1990 under statutory instrument no.1307: 129170
 05 a Wycombe: 72560

Cambridgeshire

06 a Cambridge: 69022
 06 a Huntingdon: 92913
 06 a North East Cambridgeshire: 79935
 06 a Peterborough: 87638
 06 a South East Cambridgeshire: 78600
 06 a South West Cambridgeshire: 84418

Central

07 a Chesham: 48963
 07 b Farnham: 51918
 07 c Farnham: 50126
 07 d Stirling: 52366

Cheshire

08 a City of Chester: 63370
 08 a Congleton: 70477
 08 a Crewe and Nantwich: 74999
 08 a Eddisbury: 75089
 08 a Eddisbury Part and Neston: 76152
 08 a Halton: 74906
 08 a Macclesfield: 76548
 08 a Tatton: 71085
 08 a Warrington North: 78548
 08 a Warrington South: 77994

Cleveland

09 a Hartlepool: 66739
 09 a Middlesbrough: 79566
 09 a Redcar: 62894
 09 a Stockton North: 69451
 09 a Stockton South: 73959

Clywd

10 a Alyn and Deeside: 60477
 10 a Croydon North: 67551
 10 a Croydon South: 66007
 10 a Delyn: 66591
 10 a Wrexham: 67329

Corrnall

11 a Falmouth and Camborne: 70192
 11 a North Cornwall: 76844
 11 a St. Ives: 71152
 11 a Truro: 75101

Fife

21 a Central Fife: 56152
 21 b Dunfermline East: 50179
 21 c Dunfermline West: 50048
 21 d Kirkcaldy: 51762
 21 e North Fife: 53747

Gloucestershire

22 a Cheltenham: 79808
 22 b Gloucester and Tewkesbury: 85299
 22 c Gloucester: 80578
 22 d Stroud: 82553
 22 e West Gloucestershire: 80007

Grampian

23 a Aberdeen North: 60217
 23 b Aberdeen South: 58881
 23 c Banff and Buchan: 64873
 23 d Banffshire: 66693
 23 e Clackmannan: 71783
 23 f Derby North: 73176
 23 g Derby South: 66328
 23 h Erewash: 79627
 23 i High Peak: 70793

Greater London

24 a Barking: 50454
 24 b Barking: 68218
 24 c Barking: 59440
 24 d Barking Green and Slapton: 55675
 24 e Beckley Heath: 57884
 24 f Brent and Pinner: 56685
 24 g Brent East: 53314
 24 h Brent North: 58917
 24 i Brent South: 53019
 24 j Brentford and Isleworth: 70880
 24 k Brentford and Uxbridge: 65779
 24 l Brentford and Uxbridge: 65779
 24 m Brentford and Uxbridge: 65779
 24 n Brentford and Uxbridge: 65779
 24 o Brentford and Uxbridge: 65779
 24 p Brentford and Uxbridge: 65779
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 24 s Brentford and Uxbridge: 65779
 24 t Brentford and Uxbridge: 65779
 24 u Brentford and Uxbridge: 65779
 24 v Brentford and Uxbridge: 65779
 24 w Brentford and Uxbridge: 65779
 24 x Brentford and Uxbridge: 65779
 24 y Brentford and Uxbridge: 65779
 24 z Brentford and Uxbridge: 65779

Derbyshire

12 a Amber Valley: 70155
 12 b Amber Valley: 70155
 12 c Amber Valley: 70155
 12 d Amber Valley: 70155
 12 e Amber Valley: 70155
 12 f Amber Valley: 70155
 12 g Amber Valley: 70155
 12 h Amber Valley: 70155
 12 i Amber Valley: 70155
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 12 s Amber Valley: 70155
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 12 u Amber Valley: 70155
 12 v Amber Valley: 70155
 12 w Amber Valley: 70155
 12 x Amber Valley: 70155
 12 y Amber Valley: 70155
 12 z Amber Valley: 70155

Devon

14 a Exeter: 76723
 14 b Exeter: 76723
 14 c Exeter: 76723
 14 d Exeter: 76723
 14 e Exeter: 76723
 14 f Exeter: 76723
 14 g Exeter: 76723
 14 h Exeter: 76723
 14 i Exeter: 76723
 14 j Exeter: 76723
 14 k Exeter: 76723
 14 l Exeter: 76723
 14 m Exeter: 76723
 14 n Exeter: 76723
 14 o Exeter: 76723
 14 p Exeter: 76723
 14 q Exeter: 76723
 14 r Exeter: 76723
 14 s Exeter: 76723
 14 t Exeter: 76723
 14 u Exeter: 76723
 14 v Exeter: 76723
 14 w Exeter: 76723
 14 x Exeter: 76723
 14 y Exeter: 76723
 14 z Exeter: 76723

Dumfries and Galloway

16 a Dumfries: 61445
 16 b Dumfries and Galloway: 5474

Durham

17 a Bishop Auckland: 72572
 17 b City of Durham: 68165
 17 c Darlington: 66094
 17 d Darlington: 66094
 17 e Darlington: 66094
 17 f Darlington: 66094
 17 g Darlington: 66094
 17 h Darlington: 66094
 17 i Darlington: 66094
 17 j Darlington: 66094
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 17 u Darlington: 66094
 17 v Darlington: 66094
 17 w Darlington: 66094
 17 x Darlington: 66094
 17 y Darlington: 66094
 17 z Darlington: 66094

Dyfed

18 a Carmarthen: 68887
 18 b Carmarthen and Pembroke: 66180
 18 c Carmarthen: 68887
 18 d Carmarthen: 68887
 18 e Carmarthen: 68887
 18 f Carmarthen: 68887
 18 g Carmarthen: 68887
 18 h Carmarthen: 68887
 18 i Carmarthen: 68887
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 18 s Carmarthen: 68887
 18 t Carmarthen: 68887
 18 u Carmarthen: 68887
 18 v Carmarthen: 68887
 18 w Carmarthen: 68887
 18 x Carmarthen: 68887
 18 y Carmarthen: 68887
 18 z Carmarthen: 68887

East Sussex

19 a Bexhill and Rye: 65830
 19 b Brighton Kensington: 75466
 19 c Brighton Pavilion: 57616
 19 d Brighton: 76152
 19 e Hastings and Rye: 71838
 19 f Hastings: 71838
 19 g Hastings: 71838
 19 h Hastings: 71838
 19 i Hastings: 71838
 19 j Hastings: 71838
 19 k Hastings: 71838
 19 l Hastings: 71838
 19 m Hastings: 71838
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 19 o Hastings: 71838
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 19 r Hastings: 71838
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 19 t Hastings: 71838
 19 u Hastings: 71838
 19 v Hastings: 71838
 19 w Hastings: 71838
 19 x Hastings: 71838
 19 y Hastings: 71838
 19 z Hastings: 71838

Essex

20 a Basildon: 67585
 20 b Basildon: 67585
 20 c Basildon: 67585
 20 d Basildon: 67585
 20 e Basildon: 67585
 20 f Basildon: 67585
 20 g Basildon: 67585
 20 h Basildon: 67585
 20 i Basildon: 67585
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 20 r Basildon: 67585
 20 s Basildon: 67585
 20 t Basildon: 67585
 20 u Basildon: 67585
 20 v Basildon: 67585
 20 w Basildon: 67585
 20 x Basildon: 67585
 20 y Basildon: 67585
 20 z Basildon: 67585

Fife

21 a Central Fife: 56152
 21 b Dunfermline East: 50179
 21 c Dunfermline West: 50048
 21 d Kirkcaldy: 51762
 21 e North Fife: 53747

Greater Manchester

25 a Altrincham and Sale: 65807
 25 b Ashton-under-Lyne: 58701
 25 c Bolton North East: 58659
 25 d Bolton South East: 65800
 25 e Bolton West: 71344
 25 f Bolton: 69529
 25 g Bury South: 65793
 25 h Cheshire: 66131
 25 i Cheshire: 66131
 25 j Cheshire: 66131
 25 k Cheshire: 66131
 25 l Cheshire: 66131
 25 m Cheshire: 66131
 25 n Cheshire: 66131
 25 o Cheshire: 66131
 25 p Cheshire: 66131
 25 q Cheshire: 66131
 25 r Cheshire: 66131
 25 s Cheshire: 66131
 25 t Cheshire: 66131
 25 u Cheshire: 66131
 25 v Cheshire: 66131
 25 w Cheshire: 66131
 25 x Cheshire: 66131
 25 y Cheshire: 66131
 25 z Cheshire: 66131

Kent

26 a Ashford: 71767
 26 b Canterbury: 75181
 26 c Dartford: 72366
 26 d Dover: 68862
 26 e Dover: 68862
 26 f Dover: 68862
 26 g Dover: 68862
 26 h Dover: 68862
 26 i Dover: 68862
 26 j Dover: 68862
 26 k Dover: 68862
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 26 s Dover: 68862
 26 t Dover: 68862
 26 u Dover: 68862
 26 v Dover: 68862
 26 w Dover: 68862
 26 x Dover: 68862
 26 y Dover: 68862
 26 z Dover: 68862

Lancashire

27 a Blackburn: 73251
 27 b Blackpool North: 58087
 27 c Blackpool South: 58081
 27 d Blackpool: 58081
 27 e Blackpool: 58081
 27 f Blackpool: 58081
 27 g Blackpool: 58081
 27 h Blackpool: 58081
 27 i Blackpool: 58081
 27 j Blackpool: 58081
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 27 t Blackpool: 58081
 27 u Blackpool: 58081
 27 v Blackpool: 58081
 27 w Blackpool: 58081
 27 x Blackpool: 58081
 27 y Blackpool: 58081
 27 z Blackpool: 58081

Leicestershire

28 a Leicester: 46688
 28 b Leicester: 46688
 28 c Leicester: 46688
 28 d Leicester: 46688
 28 e Leicester: 46688
 28 f Leicester: 46688
 28 g Leicester: 46688
 28 h Leicester: 46688
 28 i Leicester: 46688
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 28 s Leicester: 46688
 28 t Leicester: 46688
 28 u Leicester: 46688
 28 v Leicester: 46688
 28 w Leicester: 46688
 28 x Leicester: 46688
 28 y Leicester: 46688
 28 z Leicester: 46688

Lincolnshire

29 a Lincoln: 80026
 29 b Lincoln: 80026
 29 c Lincoln: 80026
 29 d Lincoln: 80026
 29 e Lincoln: 80026
 29 f Lincoln: 80026
 29 g Lincoln: 80026
 29 h Lincoln: 80026
 29 i Lincoln: 80026
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 29 t Lincoln: 80026
 29 u Lincoln: 80026
 29 v Lincoln: 80026
 29 w Lincoln: 80026
 29 x Lincoln: 80026
 29 y Lincoln: 80026
 29 z Lincoln: 80026

Lothian

30 a Edinburgh: 66669
 30 b Edinburgh: 66669
 30 c Edinburgh: 66669
 30 d Edinburgh: 66669
 30 e Edinburgh: 66669
 30 f Edinburgh: 66669
 30 g Edinburgh: 66669
 30 h Edinburgh: 66669
 30 i Edinburgh: 66669
 30 j Edinburgh: 66669
 30 k Edinburgh: 66669
 30 l Edinburgh: 66669
 30 m Edinburgh: 66669
 30 n Edinburgh: 66669
 30 o Edinburgh: 66669
 30 p Edinburgh: 66669
 30 q Edinburgh: 66669
 30 r Edinburgh: 66669
 30 s Edinburgh: 66669
 30 t Edinburgh: 66669
 30 u Edinburgh: 66669
 30 v Edinburgh: 66669
 30 w Edinburgh: 66669
 30 x Edinburgh: 66669
 30 y Edinburgh: 66669
 30 z Edinburgh: 66669

Merseyside

31 a Liverpool: 72116
 31 b Liverpool: 72116
 31 c Liverpool: 72116
 31 d Liverpool: 72116
 31 e Liverpool: 72116
 31 f Liverpool: 72116
 31 g Liverpool: 72116
 31 h Liverpool: 72116
 31 i Liverpool: 72116
 31 j Liverpool: 72116
 31 k Liverpool: 72116
 31 l Liverpool: 72116
 31 m Liverpool: 72116
 31 n Liverpool: 72116
 31 o Liverpool: 72116
 31 p Liverpool: 72116
 31 q Liverpool: 72116
 31 r Liverpool: 72116
 31 s Liverpool: 72116
 31 t Liverpool: 72116
 31 u Liverpool: 72116
 31 v Liverpool: 72116
 31 w Liverpool: 72116
 31 x Liverpool: 72116
 31 y Liverpool: 72116
 31 z Liverpool: 72116

North Yorkshire

32 a Harrogate: 69676
 32 b Harrogate: 69676
 32 c Harrogate: 69676
 32 d Harrogate: 69676
 32 e Harrogate: 69676
 32 f Harrogate: 69676
 32 g Harrogate: 69676
 32 h Harrogate: 69676
 32 i Harrogate: 69676
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 32 t Harrogate: 69676
 32 u Harrogate: 69676
 32 v Harrogate: 69676
 32 w Harrogate: 69676
 32 x Harrogate: 69676
 32 y Harrogate: 69676
 32 z Harrogate: 69676

Nottinghamshire

33 a Nottingham: 66669
 33 b Nottingham: 66669
 33 c Nottingham: 66669
 33 d Nottingham: 66669
 33 e Nottingham: 66669
 33 f Nottingham: 66669
 33 g Nottingham: 66669
 33 h Nottingham: 66669
 33 i Nottingham: 66669
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 33 k Nottingham: 66669
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 33 m Nottingham: 66669
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 33 t Nottingham: 66669
 33 u Nottingham: 66669
 33 v Nottingham: 66669
 33 w Nottingham: 66669
 33 x Nottingham: 66669
 33 y Nottingham: 66669
 33 z Nottingham: 66669

Oxfordshire

34 a Oxford: 66669
 34 b Oxford: 66669
 34 c Oxford: 66669
 34 d Oxford: 66669
 34 e Oxford: 66669
 34 f Oxford: 66669
 34 g Oxford: 66669
 34 h Oxford: 66669
 34 i Oxford: 66669
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 34 k Oxford: 66669
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 34 m Oxford: 66669
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 34 o Oxford: 66669
 34 p Oxford: 66669
 34 q Oxford: 66669
 34 r Oxford: 66669
 34 s Oxford: 66669
 34 t Oxford: 66669
 34 u Oxford: 66669
 34 v Oxford: 66669
 34 w Oxford: 66669
 34 x Oxford: 66669
 34 y Oxford: 66669
 34 z Oxford: 66669

Perth and Kinross

35 a Perth: 66669
 35 b Perth: 66669
 35 c Perth: 66669
 35 d Perth: 66669
 35 e Perth: 66669
 35 f Perth: 66669
 35 g Perth: 66669
 35 h Perth: 66669
 35 i Perth: 66669
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 35 q Perth: 66669
 35 r Perth: 66669
 35 s Perth: 66669
 35 t Perth: 66669
 35 u Perth: 66669
 35 v Perth: 66669
 35 w Perth: 66669
 35 x Perth: 66669
 35 y Perth: 66669
 35 z Perth: 66669

Shropshire

36 a Shrewsbury: 66669
 36 b Shrewsbury: 66669
 36 c

Looking at the Maps in the Atlas

Why the Maps Look Strange

Opposite are two pictures; Colour Print A looks familiar while Colour Print B looks strange. They both show the relationship between people and land. Colour Print A is a ward land map; a ward land map with all ward boundaries drawn and a county key is shown on page 5. On Colour Print A only the county boundaries are shown, with each ward area shaded to show its density of population. Wards are the smallest administrative areas used to elect politicians in Britain. There are ten thousand of them and an average ward now contains over 5000 people. Wards vary greatly in land area. This atlas uses boundaries which were in place in 1981, but statistics taken from different times.

The population density of a ward is the number of people living in that ward divided by its land area. The key shows that in Britain this ranges from under 1 to over 10 000 people per square kilometre. It is easy to see on the map the areas where the density of population is low, but there is a problem with areas of high density. The wards are often too small to see on a map of this size. This is a problem if it is people which are of interest because a great many people live in those wards. Half the people of Britain live on only 3% of the land shown in Colour Print A.

Colour Print B is a ward population cartogram where each ward is shown as a circle of size in proportion to its population. The cartogram would be of little use if most of these circles overlapped, so in making the cartogram a map is first drawn with circles so small that none overlap and all these circles are placed at the centres of wards on a land map. The circles are then allowed to expand slowly, and if they touch they push each other out of the way. The shape of the map becomes distorted, but it is still possible to draw county boundaries, districts, towns and villages upon it. On Colour Print B the county boundaries are again drawn and there is a key to these boundaries on page 5.

On Colour Print B each ward is shaded to show the density of population, as in Colour Print A. It uses the same key with the same colours. The separate coloured bars on the key are drawn differing lengths to show what proportion of each picture is shaded each colour — the percentage is given at the end of each bar. Colour Print A shows that most of the country has few people living in it. Colour Print B shows that most of the people live in places where many other people live. Both of these facts are true, but the first focuses on the land and the second focuses on the people. This atlas is concerned with people and so cartograms are used throughout. This is because population cartograms give prominence to people depending not on how much land they occupy, but on their numbers. Each of the eight colour prints which follow refers to the page on which it is described. All the other maps and cartograms in this atlas are described in the text on the page facing them.

Other Cartograms in the Atlas

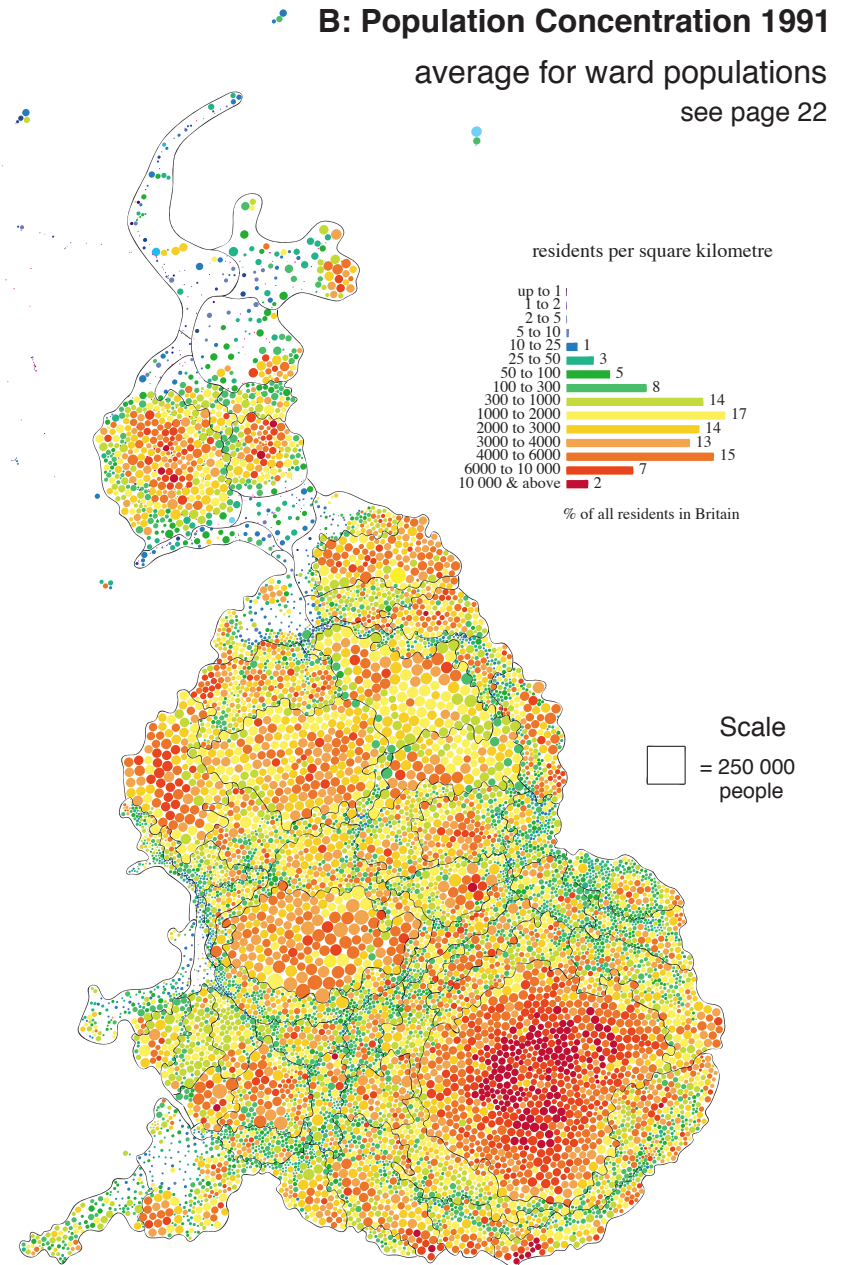
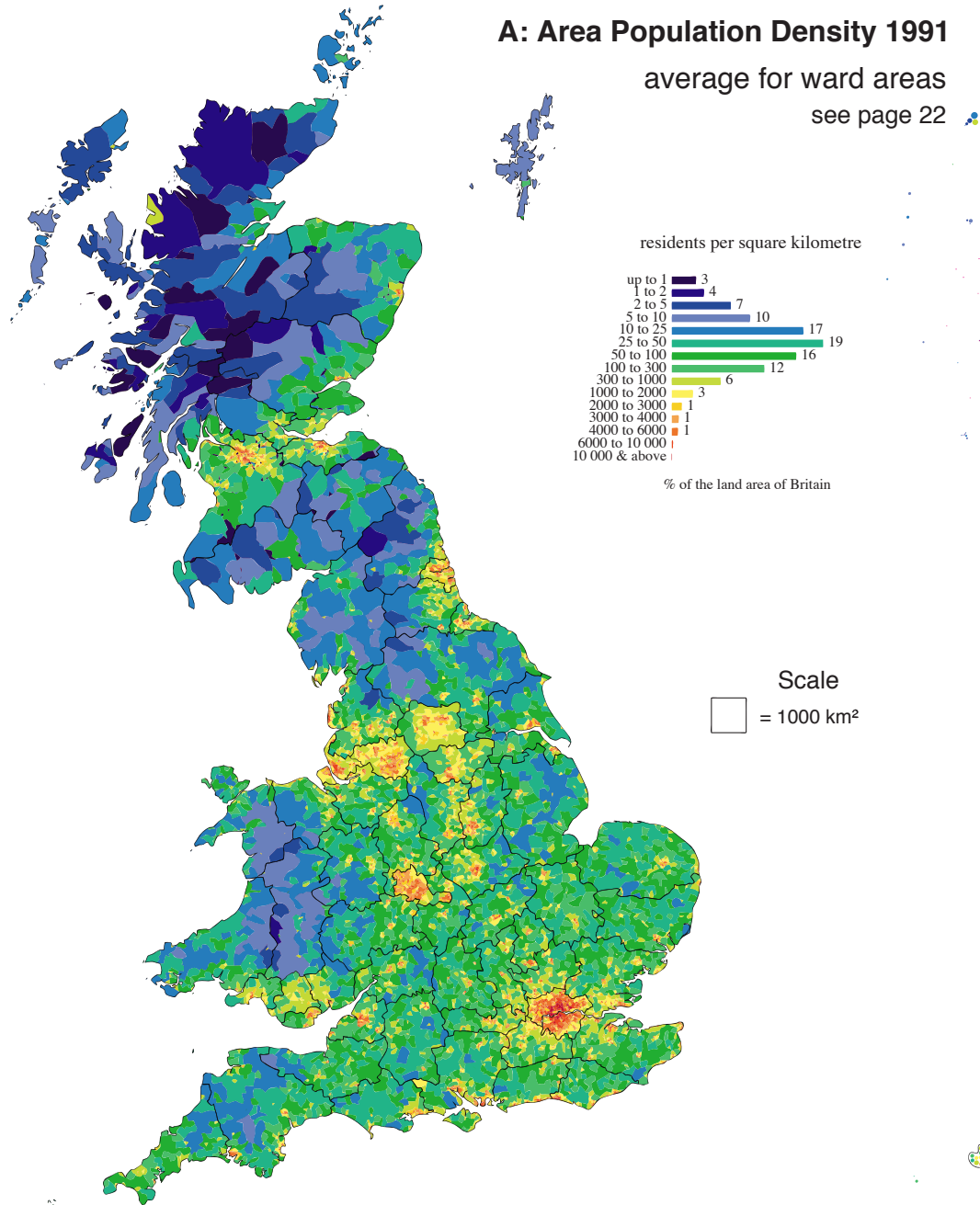
On page xxx is a population cartogram of the 459 1981 British local authority districts. It is possible to identify each one because each has a number giving its county and a capital letter code showing which district it is (within that county on the accompanying list). Districts vary greatly in population. Like the ward cartograms in this atlas, every area is proportional to the size of its population. The district cartogram is used repeatedly in the atlas, partly because many of these cartograms can be placed on one page. For instance, it is used to show where people born in different parts of the world live in Britain on page 55 by drawing a cartogram for each group and to show how levels of unemployment changed over sixteen years using fifteen cartograms on page 97.

Opposite the key to the district cartogram is a key to the 633 1983 British parliamentary constituencies (and the 17 constituencies in Northern Ireland). On each constituency is a number giving the county and a lower-case letter code used to identify the constituency on the accompanying list. The constituency cartogram is used to show general election statistics. Hexagons are used in place of circles to make these cartograms stand out as they are based on the number of people registered to vote in each area rather than on the number of people living there. The constituency level results of the last eleven general elections are shown on page 229 and illustrate how much detail can be included when using small cartograms of these relatively large areas.

Finding an Area on the Ward Cartogram

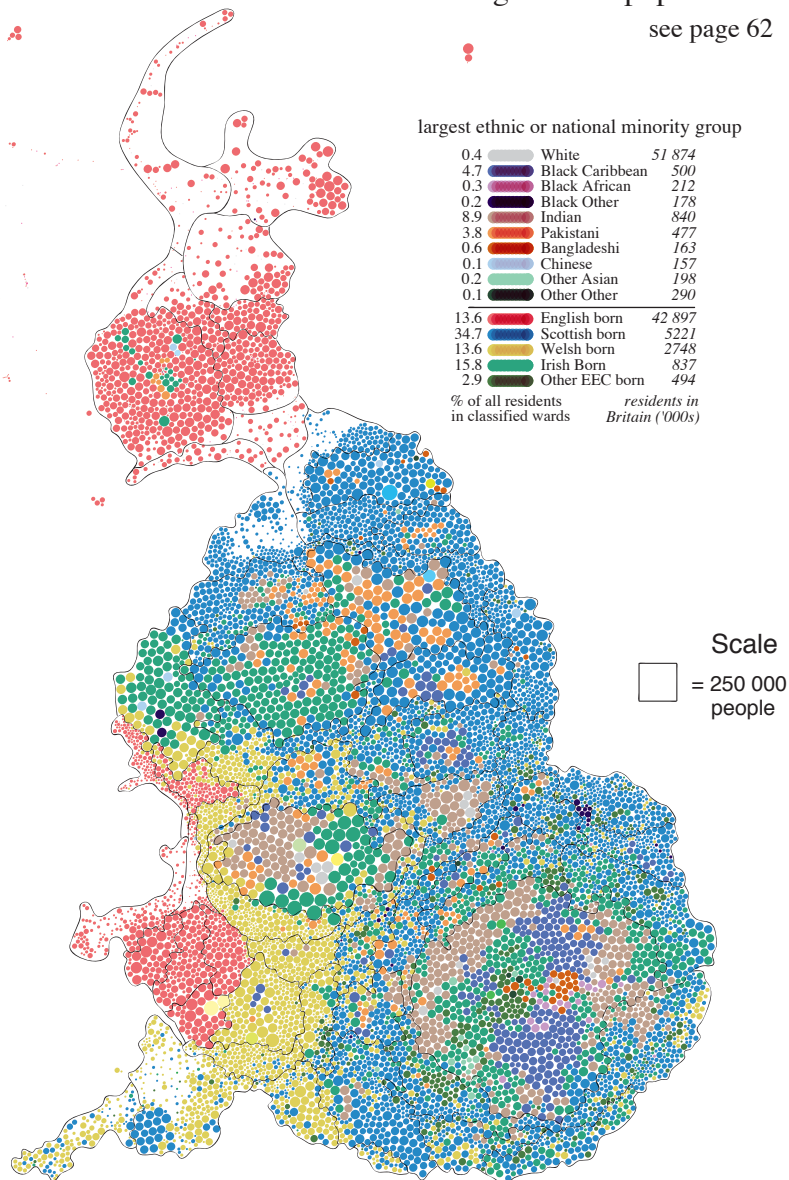
The index map which includes the county of interest has first to be located from the six subdivisions of the country shown on the previous pages. In each ward circle a capital letter identifies its district, a lower case letter identifies its constituency and a number identifies its name on the list opposite for its county. To locate a named ward, find its name on the ward list for the county and read its full code. The capital letter district and lower-case constituency codes can be used to find districts and constituencies as well as to home in on the part of the county containing the ward, before identifying its particular numbered circle. Parts of the population of some new wards have been assigned to two or three different 1981 wards on these cartograms, but the ward indexes list all the parts (and details of the wards which changed district in the 1980s are given on page xx).

Although it is possible to use cartograms to identify individual statistics, they are not designed for that. Instead they provide a visual overview of a detailed spatial distribution. For example, Colour Print A shows that most of the country is countryside, but Colour Print B shows that the experience of most people is not to be living in the countryside. This atlas is about people's lives viewed from a human perspective.



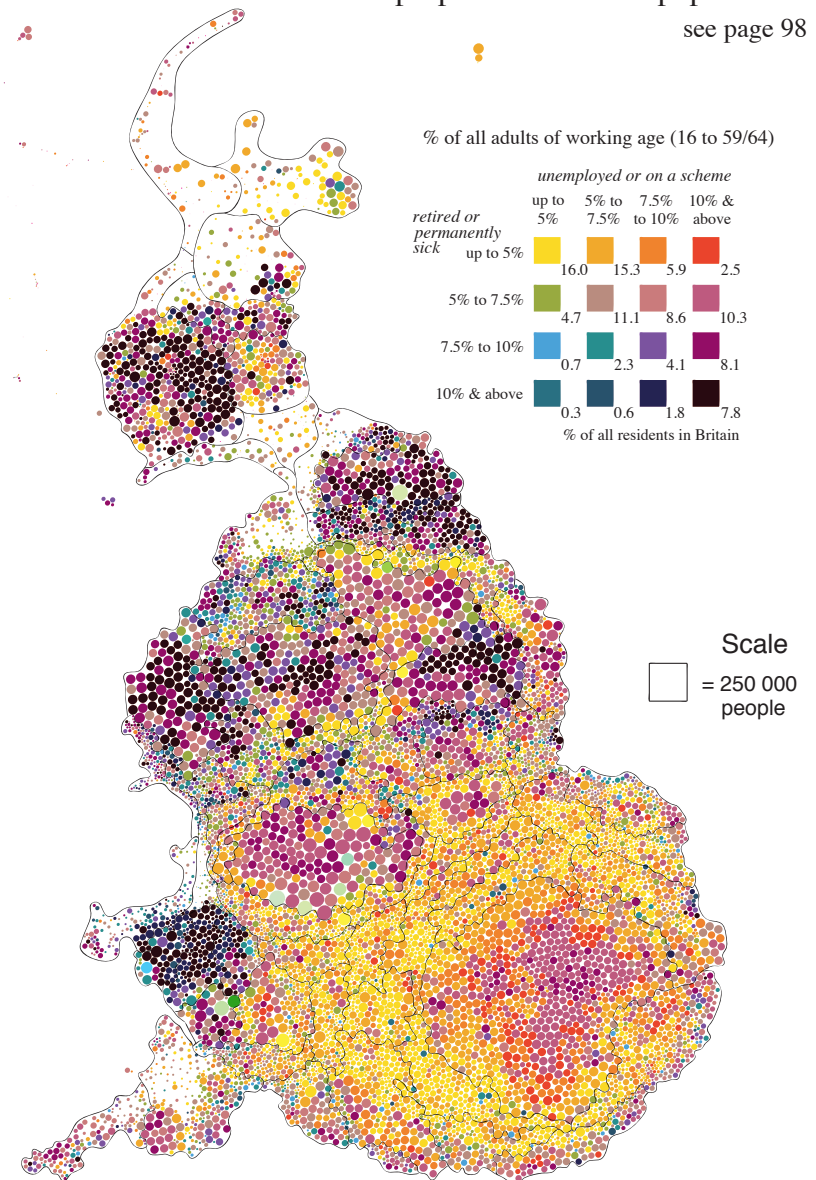
C: Minorities 1991

second largest ward populations
see page 62



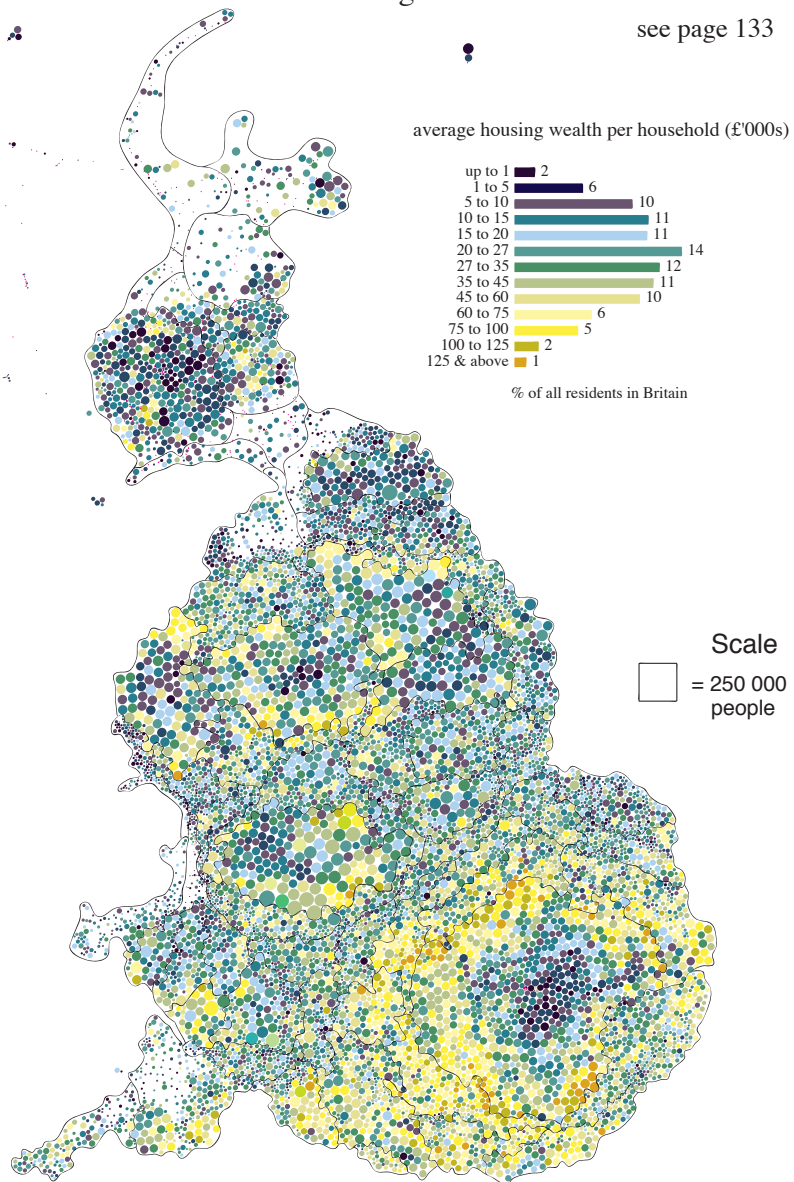
D: Not Working 1991

proportions of ward populations
see page 98



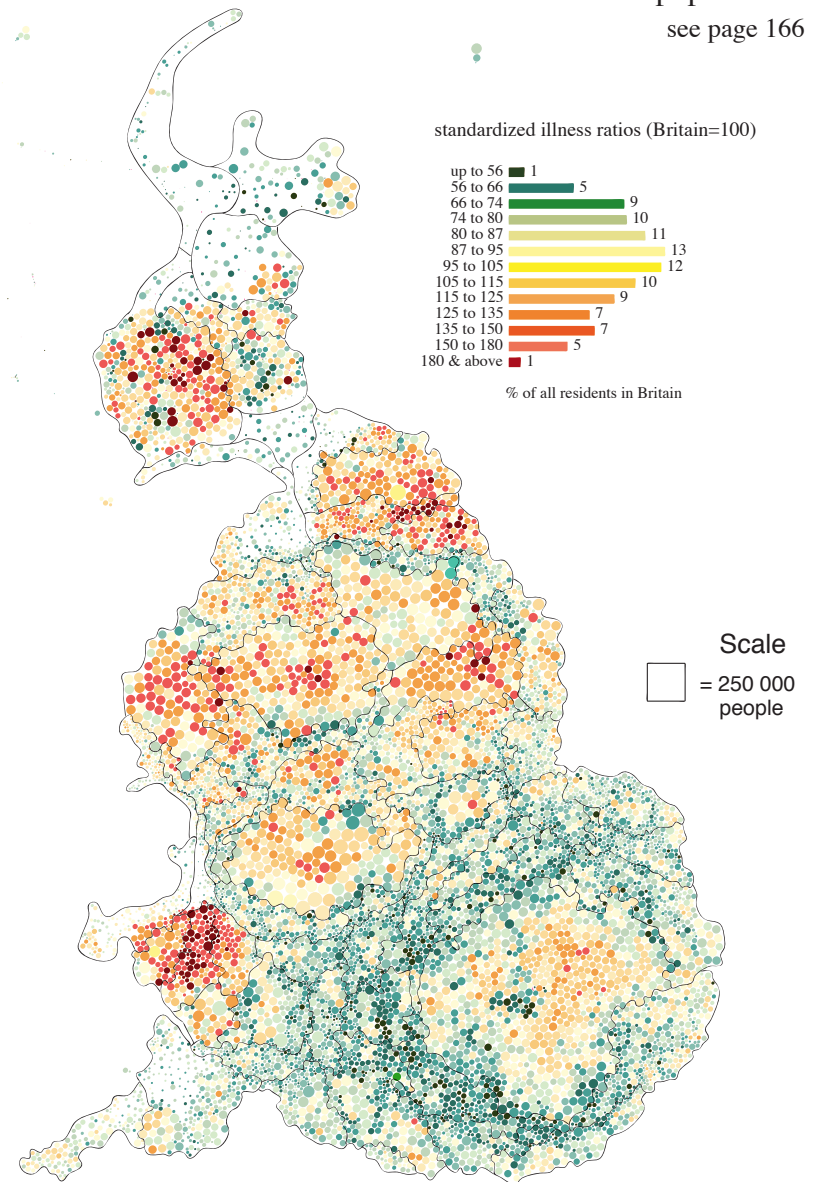
E: Housing Wealth 1991

averaged over all ward households
see page 133

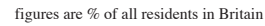


F: Relative Health 1991

illness rates of ward populations
see page 166

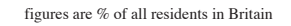


over and under-representation of social groups
above national average proportions in categories nearest to labels



 = 250 000 people

mix of votes between the three main parties
the vote for each party decreases with distance from its corner



 = 250 000 people

