



Leading education
and social research
Institute of Education
University of London

British Cohort Study 1970

Revised Region Variables

Maggie Hancock, Jon Johnson and
Peter Shepherd

Revised Region Variables (Second Edition)

February 2013



Centre for Longitudinal Studies

Following lives from birth through the adult years
www.cls.ioe.ac.uk

CLS is an ESRC Resource Centre based at the Institute of Education, London



First published in 2013 by the
Centre for Longitudinal Studies
Institute of Education, University of London
20 Bedford Way
London WC1H 0AL
www.cls.ioe.ac.uk
© Centre for Longitudinal Studies
ISBN XXXX

The Centre for Longitudinal Studies (CLS) is an ESRC Resource Centre based at the Institution of Education. It provides support and facilities for those using the three internationally-renowned birth cohort studies: the National Child Development Study (1958), the 1970 British Cohort Study and the Millennium Cohort Study (2000). CLS conducts research using the birth cohort study data, with a special interest in family life and parenting, family economics, youth life course transitions and basic skills. The views expressed in this work are those of the author(s) (amend as necessary) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Economic and Social Research Council. All errors and omissions remain those of the author(s).

This document is available in alternative formats.
Please contact the Centre for Longitudinal Studies.
tel: +44 (0)20 7612 6875
email: clsfeedback@ioe.ac.uk

Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Country of interview	3
Region at Birth Survey and Age 5 and 10 Follow-ups.....	3
Age 16, 26 and 30 Follow-ups	3
Government Office Regions (GORs)	3
APPENDIX 1: Definition of BCS70 regions (SSRs and GORs).....	5
APPENDIX 2: Frequency counts of BCS70 Standard Statistical Region variables	11

Introduction

This User Guide accompanies the deposits, at the UK Data Archive, of derived variables for each sweep of the 1970 British Cohort Study (BCS70). These derived variable datasets are to found under the study number for each of the sweeps and include variables for country of interview, region and government office regions.

The country of interview variables are as follows:

bd1cntry	Country of interview 1970	-	Survey at birth
bd2cntry	Country of interview 1975	-	Survey at 5 years
bd3cntry	Country of interview 1980	-	Survey at 10 years
bd4cntry	Country of interview 1986	-	Survey at 16 years
bd5cntry	Country of interview 1996	-	Survey at 26 years
bd6cntry	Country of interview 2000	-	Survey at 30 years
bd7cntry	Country of interview 2004	-	Survey at 34 years
bd8cntry	Country of interview 2008	-	Survey at 38 years

The revised region variables are as follows

bd1regn	Standard Region of Residence 1970	-	Survey at birth
bd2regn	Standard Region of Residence 1975	-	Survey at 5 years
bd3regn	Standard Region of Residence 1980	-	Survey at 10 years
bd4regn	Standard Region of Residence 1986	-	Survey at 16 years
bd5regn	Standard Region of Residence 1996	-	Survey at 26 years
bd6regn	Standard Region of Residence 2000	-	Survey at 30 years
bd7regn	Standard Region of Residence 2004	-	Survey at 34 years
bd8regn	Standard Region of Residence 2008	-	Survey at 38 years

The government office region (GOR) variables are as follows:

bd4gor	Government Office Region of residence1986	-	Survey at 16 years
bd5gor	Government Office Region of residence1996	-	Survey at 26 years
bd6gor	Government Office Region of residence2000	-	Survey at 30 years
bd7gor	Government Office Region of residence2004	-	Survey at 34 years
bd8gor	Government Office Region of residence2008	-	Survey at 38 years

It should be noted that the conventional categorisation until 1996 was the Standard Statistical Region (SSR), but this was largely superseded by the Government Office Region (GOR). See Appendix 1 for maps and definitions.

The principal BCS70 geographical information available from the Data Archive before this deposit was as follows:

Bcs70 Revised Region Variables

Sweep	Variable name	Description of data included in the full BCS70 dataset:
<i>Birth Survey (1970)</i>	A004b	Standard Statistical Region of residence of mother (with London separated from South East, and North & South Wales distinguished)
<i>Age 5 Survey (1975)</i>	D005b	Standard Statistical Region
<i>Age 10 Survey (1980)</i>	J006a	Standard Statistical Region
<i>Age 34 Survey (2004)</i>	B7region B7gor	Standard Statistical Region Government Office Region (GOR)
<i>Age 38 Survey (2012)</i>	B8region B8gor	Standard Statistical Region Government Office Region (GOR)

Country of interview

The Country of Interview variables are taken from the country that the interview takes place in (England, Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland).

Region at birth survey and age 5 and 10 follow-ups

The Region variables for these first three surveys were not derived by the Centre for Longitudinal Studies. The variables recording Standard Region were inherited from the University of Bristol when the survey (which had been known at different points in time as the British Births Survey, the Child Health and Education Survey, and 'Youthscan') moved to the City University in London in the early 1990s and became known as BCS70.

CLS has no information about how these three variables (a004b, d005b and j006a) were derived, but it has been possible to perform accurate checks on how longitudinally consistent they are, i.e. how well at each successive sweep these region codes map to the following sweep. At age 5, a variable e249 tells us how many moves the household has made since the birth survey: by looking at just the 5,465 cohort members who had not moved house, and tabulating Region at 1970 by Region 1975, we were able to verify that everyone except a tiny handful (1.6%) appeared in exactly the same region.

Similarly, at age 10 we have a variable a10.2 (number of years lived at present address), which enabled us to select those 3,285 members who had not moved between 1975 and 1980. Only 0.7% of these cases failed to map to the same region.

It is possible that the region variables at the age 5 and 10 surveys took into account the address of the school attended by the study child. In that case the small discrepancies described above are likely to be explained by a tiny number of families whose child attended a school just over the border in a different statistical region. Another explanatory factor could be slight alterations in the local authority boundaries which make up the respective regions.

In this deposit of derived variables, the variables a004b and d005b have been re-labelled as bd1reg and bd2reg, with their coding labels adjusted to agree with those for the ages 16-30 sweeps. For the age 10 sweep, the values of the local education authority variable lea10 were aggregated to derive a new variable bd3reg, and this supersedes the old variable j006a (see Appendix 2).

Region at age 16, 26 and 30 follow-ups

Standard Statistical Region at ages 16, 26, 30, 34 and 38 was derived from the geo-coding of the cohort member's address. Where there is no geo-coded value for the cohort member's address, the standard region variable is derived from the local authority variable as coded by the interviewer.

Government Office Regions (GORs)

Government 'Offices for the Regions' were established across England in 1994. Like the Standard Statistical Regions, these areas were built up of complete counties/unitary authorities, but the categorisation was different: the North West region now absorbed the county of Cumbria, and East Anglia was combined with Bedfordshire, Essex and Herts to form the 'East' region. London was given

Bcs70 Revised Region Variables

a separate identity from the rest of the South East. See Appendix 4 for the SPSS syntax deriving the GOR categories from SSRs and counties.

These Government Office Regions later became the primary classification for the presentation of regional statistics. Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland are not subdivided into GORs but are listed with them as regions in UK-wide statistical comparisons.

Although these government offices were abolished in 2011, GORs continue to be widely used for statistical purposes (see http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Government_Office_Regions).

Queries

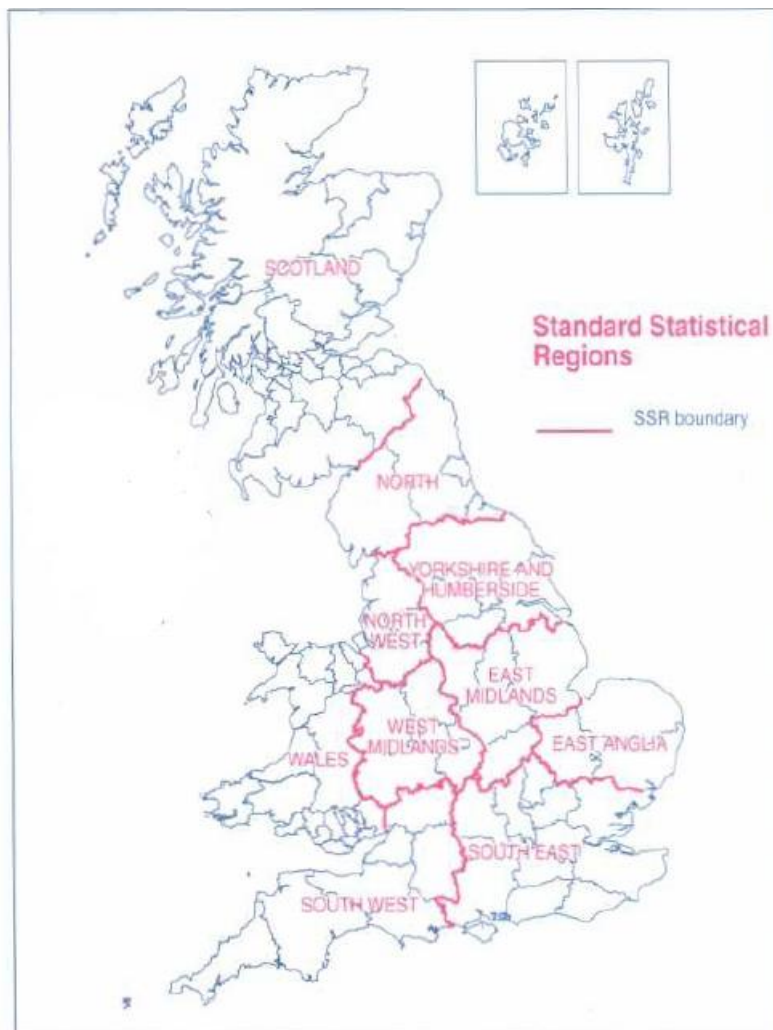
Please address queries about these region derivations or any other aspect of BS70 to:
clsfeedback@ioe.ac.uk.

APPENDIX 1: Definition of BCS70 regions (SSRs and GORs)

Standard Statistical Regions (SSRs)

From the 1970 commencement of the study until 1996, these were the primary classification for English regional statistics. Although based on whole administrative units, such as counties and unitary authorities, they did not themselves have any administrative function.

An outline map of the various BCS70 regions is shown below, followed by a list of counties/administrative authorities included in each region.



**Counties/Administrative
Authorities included in the
Standard Statistical Regions**

Bcs70 Revised Region Variables

County code	County Label	SSR label and code
1	Bedfordshire	S.East (5)
2	Berkshire	S.East (5)
3	Buckinghamshire	S.East (5)
4	East Sussex	S.East (5)
5	Essex	S.East (5)
6	Hampshire	S.East (5)
7	Hertfordshire	S.East (5)
8	Isle of Wight	S.East (5)
9	Kent	S.East (5)
10	Oxfordshire	S.East (5)
11	Surrey	S.East (5)
12	West Sussex	S.East (5)
13	Cambridgeshire	E.Anglia (4)
14	Norfolk	E.Anglia (4)
15	Suffolk	E.Anglia (4)
16	Greater London	S.East (5)
17	Avon	S.West (6)
18	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	S.West (6)
19	Devon	S.West (6)
20	Dorset	S.West (6)
21	Gloucestershire	S.West (6)
22	Somerset	S.West (6)
23	Wiltshire	S.West (6)
24	Hereford and Worcester	W.Midlands (7)
25	Shropshire	W.Midlands (7)
26	Staffordshire	W.Midlands (7)
27	Warwickshire	W.Midlands (7)
28	West Midlands	W.Midlands (7)
29	Derbyshire	E.Midlands (3)
30	Leicestershire	E.Midlands (3)
31	Lincolnshire	E.Midlands (3)
32	Northamptonshire	E.Midlands (3)
33	Nottinghamshire	E.Midlands (3)
34	Humberside	Yorks/Humberside (2)
35	North Yorkshire	Yorks/Humberside (2)
36	South Yorkshire	Yorks/Humberside (2)
37	West Yorkshire	Yorks/Humberside (2)
38	Cheshire	N.West (8)
39	Greater Manchester	N.West (8)
40	Lancashire	N.West (8)
41	Merseyside	N.West (8)
42	Cumbria	North (1)
43	Cleveland	North (1)
44	Durham	North (1)
45	Northumberland	North (1)
46	Tyne and Wear	North (1)
47	Clwyd	Wales (9)
48	Dyfed	Wales (9)
49	Gwent	Wales (9)

Bcs70 Revised Region Variables

50	Gwynedd	Wales (9)
51	Mid Glamorgan	Wales (9)
52	Powys	Wales (9)
53	South Glamorgan	Wales (9)
54	West Glamorgan	Wales (9)
55	Borders region	Scotland (10)
56	Central region	Scotland (10)
57	Dumfries and Galloway region	Scotland (10)
58	Fife region	Scotland (10)
59	Grampian region	Scotland (10)
60	Highland region	Scotland (10)
61	Lothian region	Scotland (10)
62	Strathclyde region	Scotland (10)
63	Tayside region	Scotland (10)
64	Scottish Islands	Scotland (10)
65	Northern Ireland	N.Ireland (11)

Although the 65 codes for the counties/administrative authorities are identical at each time point in the series of BCS70 sweeps, it should be noted that minor boundary changes during the period 1986-2000 may have resulted in postcodes near county boundaries being mapped into differing counties, which in turn might have altered the region of a very small number of cohort members.

The major reorganisation of the administrative functions of the counties which occurred in 1996 (see http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_counties), resulted in the abolition of various administrative areas such as Avon and the 'Shire Counties' of Bedfordshire and Berkshire. However, these changes in administrative function did not have the same effect on the way the counties were referred to for statistical purposes.

See also: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Historical_and_alternative_regions_of_England

Government Office Regions (GORs)

Government Offices for the Regions were established across England in 1994. From 1996 the regions covered, known as Government Office Regions, became the primary classification for the presentation of regional statistics.

GORs are built up of complete counties/unitary authorities, so although they are subject to change, they always reflect administrative boundaries as at the end of the previous year. Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland are not subdivided into GORs but are listed with them as regions in UK-wide statistical comparisons



Most GORs have the same names and boundaries as the older SSRs, but there are the following differences:

- The North East GOR consists of the North SSR without the county of Cumbria (which became part of the North West GOR).
- London is separated out from the South East SSR, to form a GOR in its own right,
- The East of England GOR consists of the East Anglia SSR with the addition of Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough
- The Yorkshire and The Humber GOR covers the same area as the Yorkshire and Humberside SSR

See http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Government_office_region for more information.

Individual local authorities included in the Standard Statistical Regions

Scotland: Aberdeen City, Aberdeenshire, Angus, Argyll and Bute, Scottish Borders, The, Clackmannanshire, West Dunbartonshire, Dumfries and Galloway, Dundee City, East Ayrshire, East Dunbartonshire, East Lothian, East Renfrewshire, City of Edinburgh, Falkirk, Fife, Glasgow City, Highland, Inverclyde, Midlothian, Moray, North Ayrshire, North Lanarkshire, Orkney Islands, Perth and Kinross, Renfrewshire, Shetland Islands, South Ayrshire, South Lanarkshire, Stirling, West Lothian, Eilean Siar, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Bcs70 Revised Region Variables

Individual local authorities included in the Government Office Regions

North East: Gateshead, Newcastle upon Tyne, North Tyneside, South Tyneside, Sunderland, Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Redcar and Cleveland, Stockton-on-Tees, Darlington, Chester-le-Street, Derwentside, Durham, Easington, Sedgfield, Teesdale, Wear Valley, Alnwick, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Blyth Valley, Castle Morpeth, Tynedale, Wansbeck.

North West: Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Stockport, Tameside, Trafford, Wigan, Knowsley, Liverpool, St. Helens, Sefton, Wirral, Halton, Warrington, Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool, Chester, Congleton, Crewe and Nantwich, Ellesmere Port and Neston, Macclesfield, Vale Royal, Allerdale, Barrow-in-Furness, Carlisle, Copeland, Eden, South Lakeland, Burnley, Chorley, Fylde, Hyndburn, Lancaster, Pendle, Preston, Ribble Valley, Rossendale, South Ribble, West Lancashire, Wyre, ISLE OF MAN,.

Yorkshire and the Humber: Barnsley, Doncaster, Rotherham, Sheffield, Bradford, Calderdale, Kirklees, Leeds, Wakefield, Kingston upon Hull, City of, East Riding of Yorkshire, North East Lincolnshire, North Lincolnshire, York, Craven, Hambleton, Harrogate, Richmondshire, Ryedale, Scarborough, Selby.

East Midlands: Derby, Leicester, Rutland, Nottingham, Amber Valley, Bolsover, Chesterfield, Derbyshire Dales, Erewash, High Peak, North East Derbyshire, South Derbyshire, Blaby, Charnwood, Harborough, Hinckley and Bosworth, Melton, North West Leicestershire, Oadby and Wigston, Boston, East Lindsey, Lincoln, North Kesteven, South Holland, South Kesteven, West Lindsey, Corby, Daventry, East Northamptonshire, Kettering, Northampton, South Northamptonshire, Wellingborough, Ashfield, Bassetlaw, Broxtowe, Gedling, Mansfield, Newark and Sherwood, Rushcliffe.

West Midlands: Birmingham, Coventry, Dudley, Sandwell, Solihull, Walsall, Wolverhampton, County of Herefordshire, Telford and Wrekin, Stoke-on-Trent, Bridgnorth, North Shropshire, Oswestry, Shrewsbury and Atcham, South Shropshire, Cannock Chase, East Staffordshire, Lichfield, Newcastle-under-Lyme, South Staffordshire, Stafford, Staffordshire Moorlands, Tamworth, North Warwickshire, Nuneaton and Bedworth, Rugby, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwick, Bromsgrove, Malvern Hills, Redditch, Worcester, Wychavon, Wyre Forest.

East of England: Peterborough, Luton, Southend-on-Sea, Thurrock, Cambridge, East Cambridgeshire, Fenland, Huntingdonshire, South Cambridgeshire, Basildon, Braintree, Brentwood, Castle Point, Chelmsford, Colchester, Epping Forest, Harlow, Maldon, Rochford, Tendring, Uttlesford, Broxbourne, Dacorum, East Hertfordshire, Hertsmere, North Hertfordshire, St. Albans, Stevenage, Three Rivers, Watford, Welwyn Hatfield, Breckland, Broadland, Great Yarmouth, King's Lynn and West Norfolk, North Norfolk, Norwich, South Norfolk, Babergh, Forest Heath, Ipswich, Mid Suffolk, St. Edmundsbury, Suffolk Coastal, Waveney.

London: City of London, Barking and Dagenham, Barnet, Bexley, Brent, Bromley, Camden, Croydon, Ealing, Enfield, Greenwich, Hackney, Hammersmith and Fulham, Haringey, Harrow, Havering, Hillingdon, AT Hounslow, Islington, Kensington and Chelsea, Kingston upon Thames, Lambeth, Lewisham, Merton, Newham, Redbridge, Richmond upon Thames, Southwark, Sutton, Tower Hamlets, Waltham Forest, Wandsworth, Westminster.

South East: Medway, Bracknell Forest, West Berkshire, Reading, Slough, Windsor and Maidenhead, Wokingham, Milton Keynes, Brighton and Hove, Portsmouth, Southampton, Isle of Wight, Aylesbury Vale, Chiltern, South Bucks, Wycombe, Eastbourne, Hastings, Lewes, Rother, Wealden, Basingstoke and Deane, East Hampshire, Eastleigh, Fareham, Gosport, Hart, Havant, New Forest, Rushmoor, Test Valley, Winchester, Ashford, Canterbury, Dartford, Dover, Gravesham, Maidstone, Sevenoaks, Shepway, Swale, Thanet, Tonbridge and Malling, Tunbridge Wells, Cherwell, Oxford, South Oxfordshire, Vale of White Horse, West Oxfordshire, Elmbridge, Epsom and Ewell, Guildford, Mole Valley, Reigate and Banstead, Runnymede, Spelthorne, Surrey Heath, Tandridge, Waverley, Woking, Adur, Arun, Chichester, Crawley, Horsham, Mid Sussex, Worthing.

South West: Bath and North East Somerset, Bristol, City of, North Somerset, South Gloucestershire, Plymouth, Torbay, Bournemouth, Poole, Swindon, Caradon, Carrick, Kerrier, North Cornwall, Penwith, Restormel, Isles of Scilly, East Devon, Exeter, Mid Devon, North Devon, South Hams, Teignbridge, Torridge, West Devon, Christchurch, East Dorset, North Dorset, Purbeck, West Dorset, Weymouth and Portland, Cheltenham, Cotswold, Forest of Dean, Gloucester, Stroud, Tewkesbury, Mendip, Sedgemoor, South Somerset, Taunton Deane, West Somerset, Kennet, North Wiltshire, Salisbury, West Wiltshire, GUERNSEY, JERSEY.

Wales: Anglesey, Isle of, Gwynedd, Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Wrexham, Powys, Ceredigion, Pembrokeshire, Carmarthenshire, Swansea, Neath Port Talbot, Bridgend, The Vale of Glamorgan, Rhondda, Cynon, Taff, Merthyr Tydfil, Caerphilly, Blaenau Gwent, Torfaen, Monmouthshire, Newport, Cardiff.

Scotland: Aberdeen City, Aberdeenshire, Angus, Argyll and Bute, Scottish Borders, The, Clackmannanshire, West Dunbartonshire, Dumfries and Galloway, Dundee City, East Ayrshire, East Dunbartonshire, East Lothian, East Renfrewshire, City of Edinburgh, Falkirk, Fife, Glasgow City, Highland, Inverclyde, Midlothian, Moray, North Ayrshire, North Lanarkshire, Orkney Islands, Perth and Kinross, Renfrewshire, Shetland Islands, South Ayrshire, South Lanarkshire, Stirling, West Lothian, Eilean Siar.

APPENDIX 2: Frequency counts of BCS70 Standard Statistical Region variables

BD1REGN 1970: Standard Region of residence

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 North	1023	5.9	5.9	5.9
	2 Yorks and Humberside	1486	8.6	8.6	14.6
	3 East Midlands	1036	6.0	6.0	20.6
	4 East Anglia	539	3.1	3.1	23.7
	5 South East	5022	29.2	29.2	53.0
	6 South West	1051	6.1	6.1	59.1
	7 West Midlands	1745	10.1	10.1	69.2
	8 North West	2170	12.6	12.6	81.8
	9 Wales	879	5.1	5.1	86.9
	10 Scotland	1617	9.4	9.4	96.3
	11 Northern Ireland	628	3.7	3.7	100.0
	Total	17196	100.0	100.0	

BD2REGN 1975: Standard Region of residence

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 North	799	6.1	6.1	6.1
	2 Yorks and Humberside	1280	9.7	9.7	15.8
	3 East Midlands	885	6.7	6.7	22.6
	4 East Anglia	495	3.8	3.8	26.3
	5 South East	3582	27.3	27.3	53.6
	6 South West	975	7.4	7.4	61.0
	7 West Midlands	1419	10.8	10.8	71.8
	8 North West	1722	13.1	13.1	84.9
	9 Wales	748	5.7	5.7	90.6
	10 Scotland	1166	8.9	8.9	99.5
	12 Overseas	64	.5	.5	100.0
	Total	13135	100.0	100.0	

Bcs70 Revised Region Variables

BD3REGN 1980: Standard Region of residence

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 North	908	6.1	6.1	6.1
	2 Yorks and Humberside	1468	9.9	9.9	16.1
	3 East Midlands	1041	7.0	7.0	23.1
	4 East Anglia	510	3.4	3.4	26.5
	5 South East	4078	27.4	27.6	54.1
	6 South West	1092	7.3	7.4	61.5
	7 West Midlands	1550	10.4	10.5	72.0
	8 North West	1867	12.6	12.6	84.6
	9 Wales	825	5.5	5.6	90.2
	10 Scotland	1455	9.8	9.8	100.0
	Total	14794	99.5	100.0	
Missing	-1 Unknown	81	.5		
Total		14875	100.0		

BD4GOR 1986: Government Office Region of residence

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 North East	656	5.6	5.7	5.7
	2 North West	1485	12.8	13.0	18.8
	3 Yorkshire and Humberside	1131	9.7	9.9	28.7
	4 East Midlands	879	7.6	7.7	36.4
	5 West Midlands	1154	9.9	10.1	46.5
	6 East of England	1148	9.9	10.1	56.5
	7 London	848	7.3	7.4	63.9
	8 South East	1443	12.4	12.6	76.6
	9 South West	921	7.9	8.1	84.6
	10 Wales	708	6.1	6.2	90.8
	11 Scotland	1045	9.0	9.2	100.0
	Total	11418	98.3	100.0	
Missing	-1 Unknown	197	1.7		
Total		11615	100.0		

Bcs70 Revised Region Variables

BD5GOR 1996: Government Office Region of residence

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 North East	401	4.5	4.8	4.8
	2 North West	1021	11.3	12.1	16.9
	3 Yorkshire and Humberside	789	8.8	9.4	26.3
	4 East Midlands	578	6.4	6.9	33.1
	5 West Midlands	772	8.6	9.2	42.3
	6 East of England	887	9.9	10.5	52.8
	7 London	923	10.3	11.0	63.8
	8 South East	1174	13.0	13.9	77.7
	9 South West	702	7.8	8.3	86.1
	10 Wales	421	4.7	5.0	91.1
	11 Scotland	750	8.3	8.9	100.0
	12 Northern Ireland	2	.0	.0	100.0
	Total	8420	93.5	100.0	
Missing	-1 Unknown	583	6.5		
Total		9003	100.0		

BD6GOR 2000: Government Office Region of residence

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 North East	537	4.8	4.8	4.8
	2 North West	1397	12.4	12.4	17.2
	3 Yorkshire and Humberside	1052	9.3	9.3	26.5
	4 East Midlands	774	6.9	6.9	33.4
	5 West Midlands	1079	9.6	9.6	43.0
	6 East of England	1126	10.0	10.0	53.0
	7 London	1212	10.8	10.8	63.7
	8 South East	1504	13.4	13.4	77.1
	9 South West	914	8.1	8.1	85.2
	10 Wales	626	5.6	5.6	90.8
	11 Scotland	1040	9.2	9.2	100.0
	Total	11261	100.0	100.0	

Bcs70 Revised Region Variables

BD7GOR 2004: Government Office Region of residence

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 North East	438	4.5	4.5	4.5
	2 North West	1121	11.6	11.6	16.1
	3 Yorkshire and Humberside	898	9.3	9.3	25.4
	4 East Midlands	720	7.4	7.5	32.9
	5 West Midlands	911	9.4	9.4	42.3
	6 East of England	984	10.2	10.2	52.5
	7 London	948	9.8	9.8	62.3
	8 South East	1408	14.6	14.6	76.9
	9 South West	831	8.6	8.6	85.5
	10 Wales	509	5.3	5.3	90.8
	11 Scotland	893	9.2	9.2	100.0
	Total	9661	100.0	100.0	
Missing	-1 Unknown	4	.0		
Total		9665	100.0		

BD8GOR 2008: Government Office Region of residence

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 North East	388	4.4	4.4	4.4
	2 North West	1042	11.7	11.7	16.1
	3 Yorkshire and Humberberside	805	9.1	9.1	25.2
	4 East Midlands	643	7.2	7.2	32.4
	5 West Midlands	811	9.1	9.1	41.6
	6 East of England	935	10.5	10.5	52.1
	7 London	805	9.1	9.1	61.2
	8 South East	1344	15.1	15.1	76.3
	9 South West	815	9.2	9.2	85.5
	10 Wales	457	5.1	5.1	90.7
	11 Scotland	827	9.3	9.3	100.0
	12 Northern Ireland	2	.0	.0	100.0
	Total	8874	100.0	100.0	

Centre for Longitudinal Studies
Institute of Education
20 Bedford Way
London WC1H 0AL
Tel: 020 7612 6860
Fax: 020 7612 6880
Email: clsfeedback@ioe.ac.uk
Web: www.cls.ioe.ac.uk