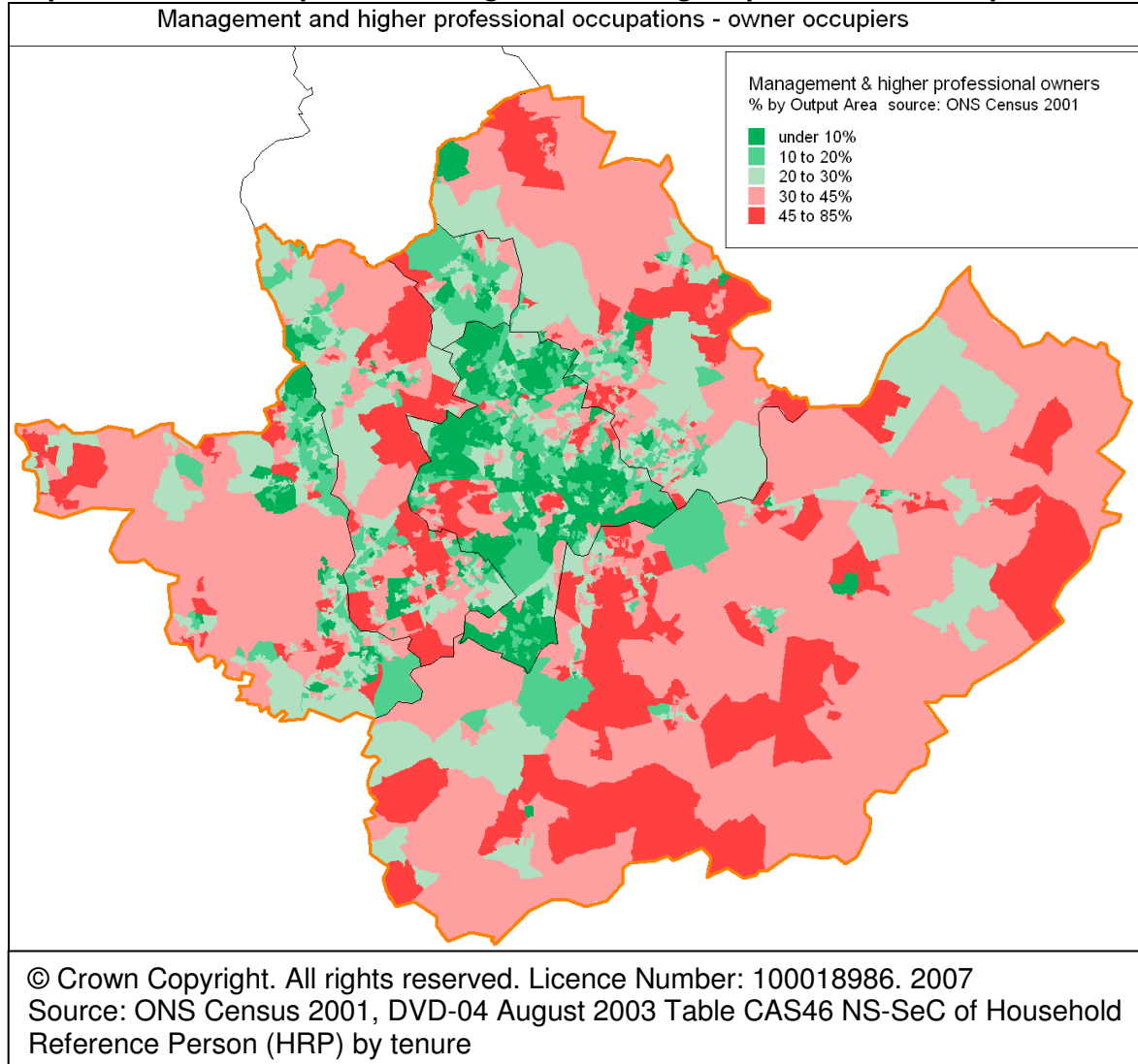


6) Pulling the evidence together

The above analysis all gives an indication of housing market patterns, but also demonstrates how univariate²⁵ data is very limited in what it can reveal about the housing market, as it shows only one dimension of what is actually a complex, inter-connected web of factors, drivers and influences. Other linked variables are required to help differentiate between young and old childless household types. This can be obtained from cross tabulated Census tables or from linked survey data.

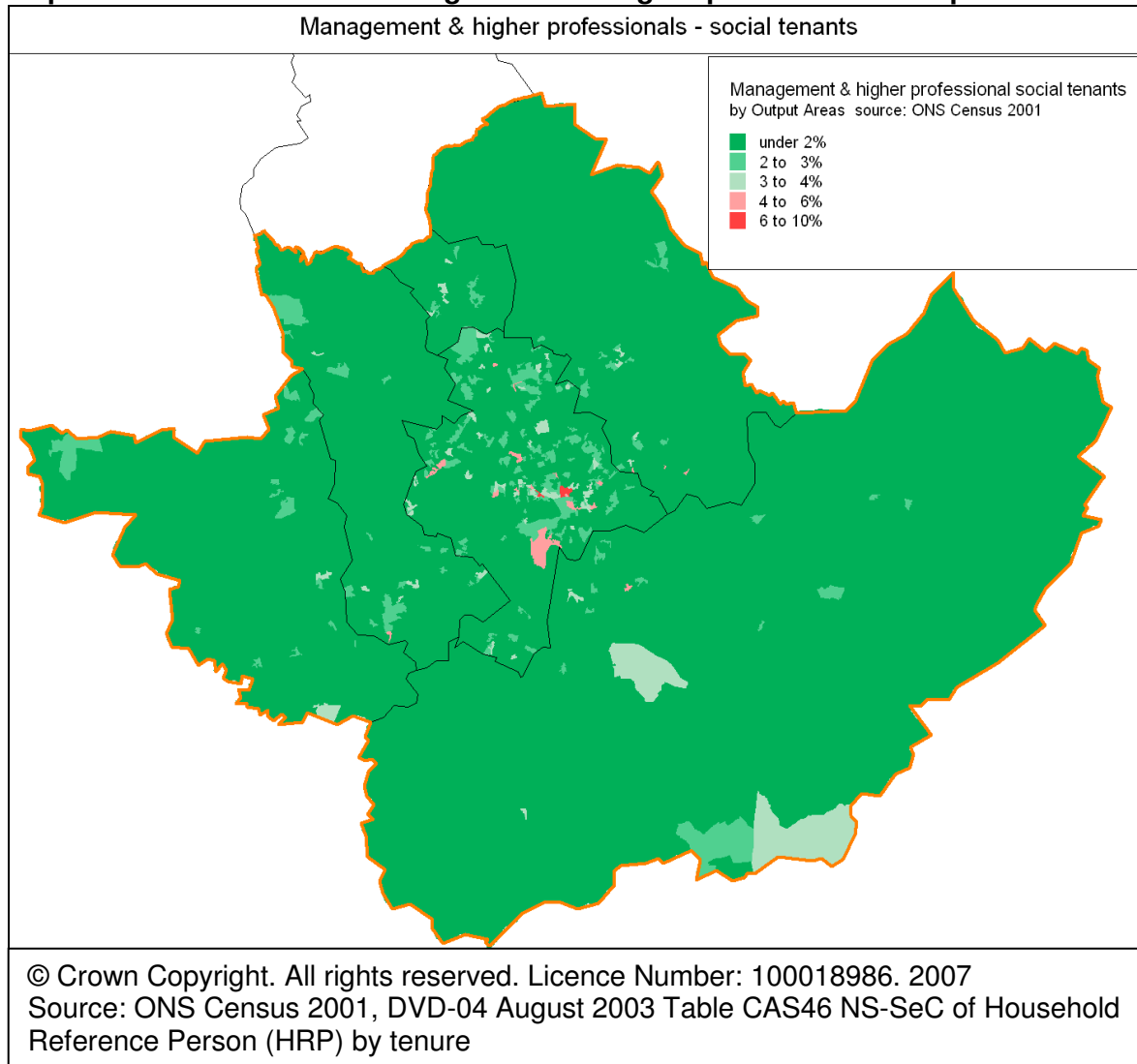
Map 106. Owner occupiers in management and higher professional occupations



²⁵ Having only one changing variable

Management and higher professional households live mainly in the suburban and rural areas, and a few specific areas within the city.

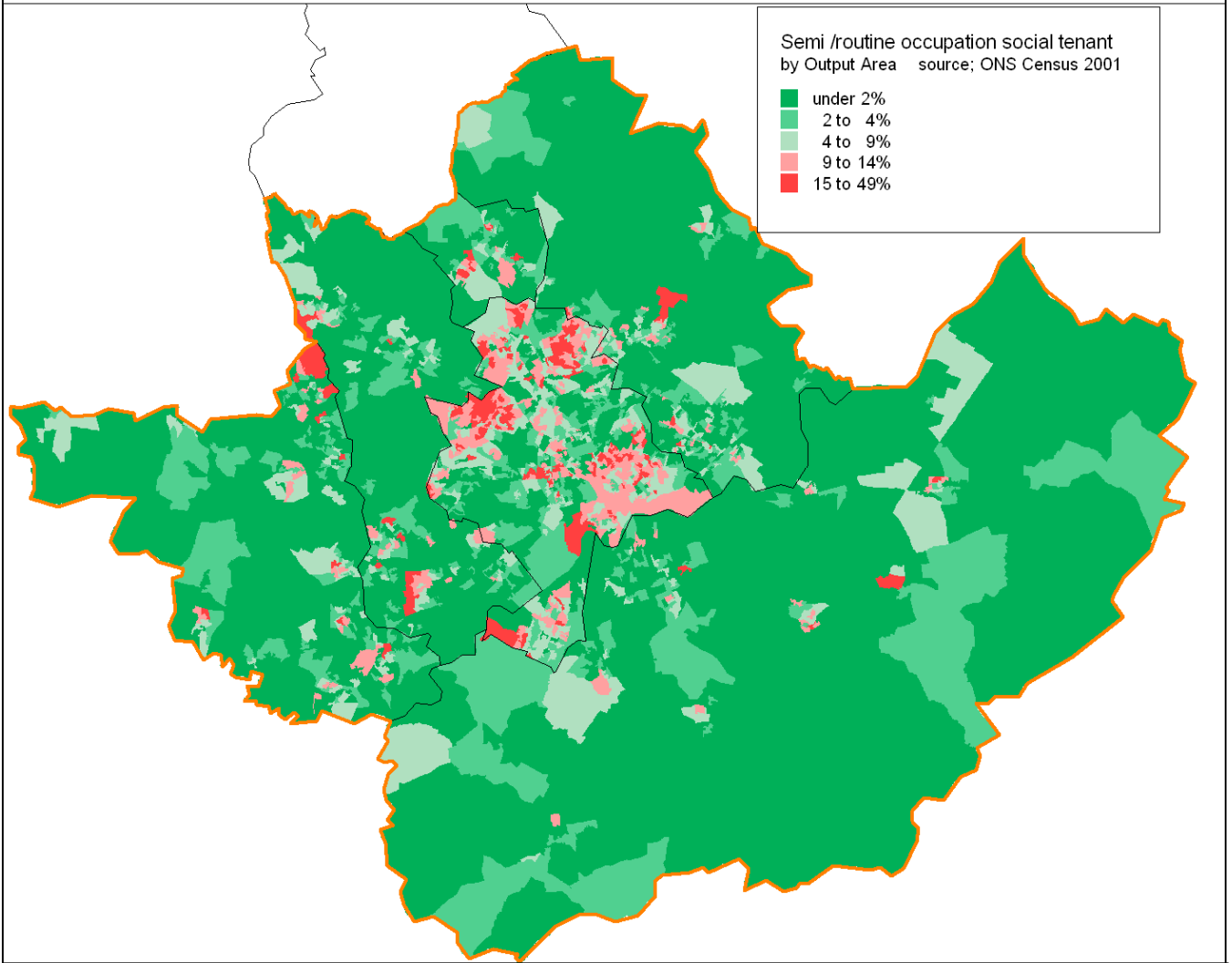
Map 107. Social tenants in management and higher professional occupations



The highest percentages of management and higher professionals in social housing are in the city centre, most of them in the Victoria Centre, where the proportion approaches 10%.

Map 108. Social tenants in semi routine and routine occupations

Semi routine & routine occupations - social tenants

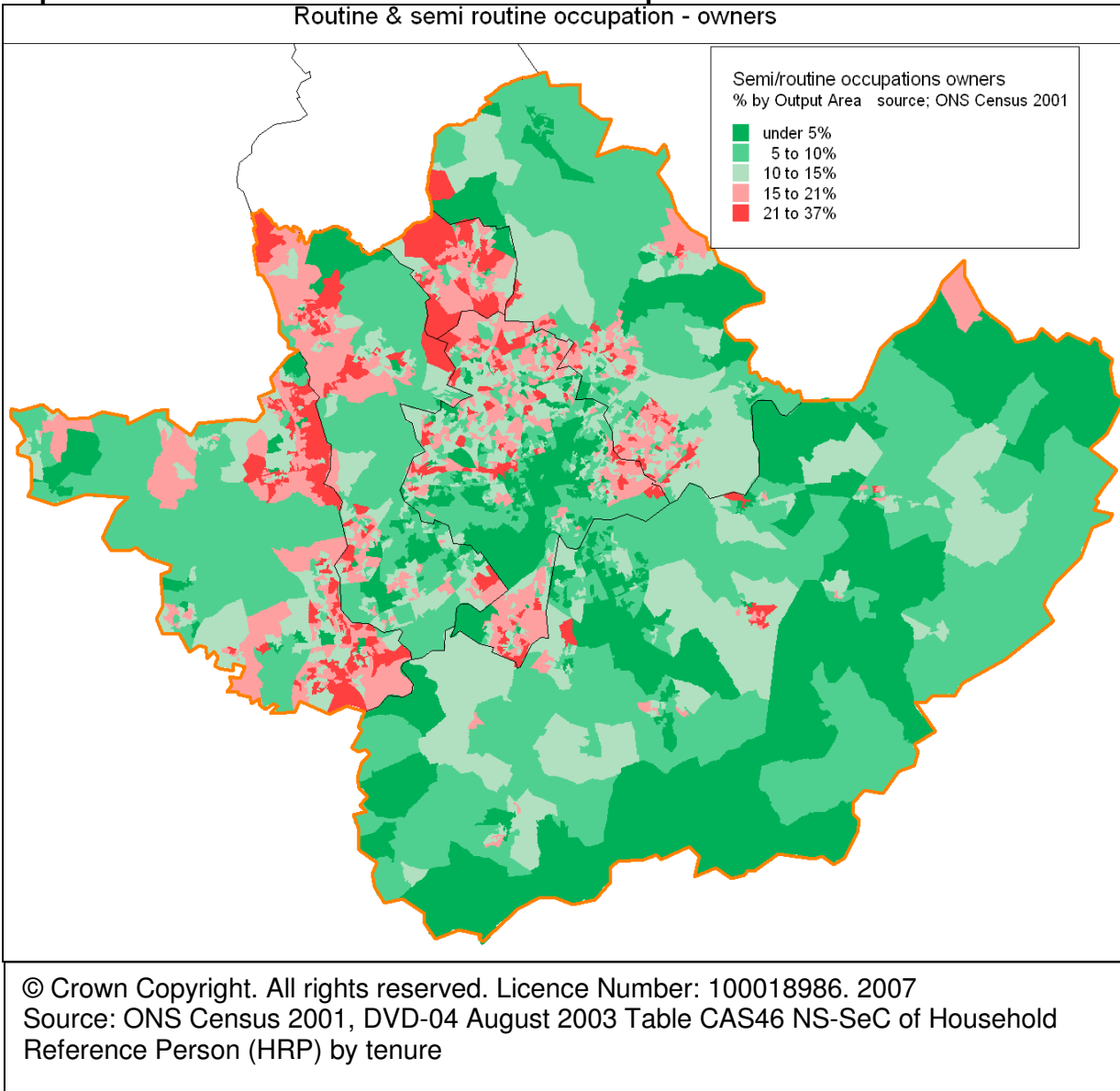


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Source: ONS Census 2001, DVD-04 August 2003 Table CAS46 NS-SeC of Household Reference Person (HRP) by tenure

Householders in routine and semi routine occupations in social housing are mainly in some, but not all, of Nottingham City council's estate areas.

Map 109. Owners in routine and semi routine occupations

Routine & semi routine occupation - owners



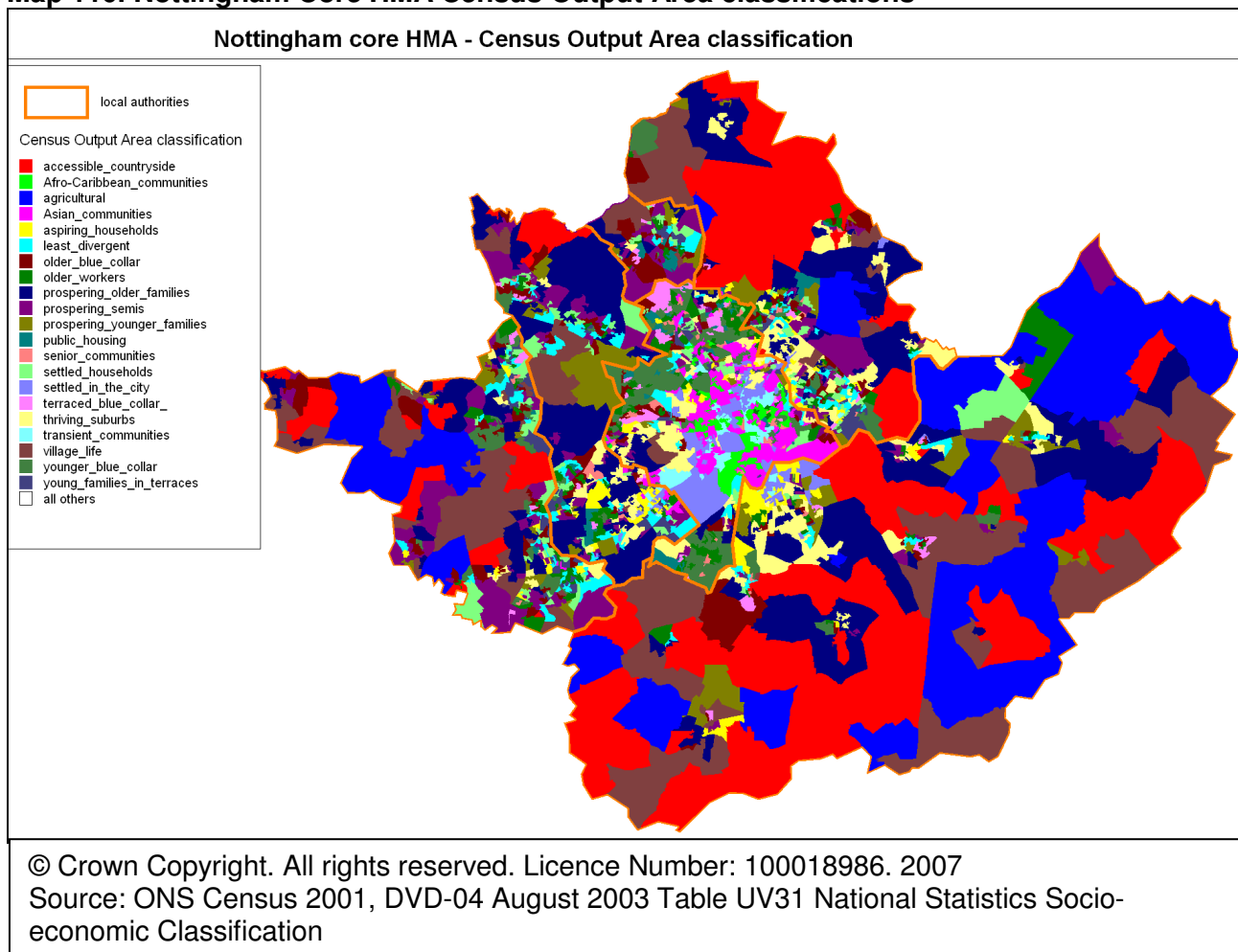
Owners in routine and semi routine occupations are mainly in areas such as Clifton, the north and west of Nottingham, Hucknall, Eastwood, Ilkeston, Langley Mill, Long Eaton, and the north of Arnold, Sneinton and Carlton.

Composite linking and presentation of data

Various attempts have been made to link and use data to help understand similarities and differences better.

The ONS Census based Output Area²⁶ classification attempts to summarise forty-one of the less covariant variables into succinct, overall descriptions. These have been given names to try to capture a more understandable, dominant factor for each Output Area. The pattern for the whole HMA is shown in the map below.

Map 110. Nottingham Core HMA Census Output Area classifications



Visualised in this way the larger rural areas tend to dominate the picture, although of course in reality most of the population lives in the central urban areas.

This more sophisticated analysis of data can form the basis for extrapolating more specific findings more widely. For example if detailed findings and policy conclusions are derived from local, qualitative research or surveys, they can be extrapolated to other areas with more confidence using these classifications than through crude, univariant factors.

²⁶ The smallest 'building blocks' of Census data.

CHAPTER 6 SUMMARY: PULLING THE EVIDENCE TOGETHER

1. Management and higher professional households live mainly in the suburban and rural areas and a few specific areas within the city.
2. The highest proportion of management and higher professionals in social housing are in the city centre, most of them in the Victoria Centre, where the proportion approaches 10%.
3. Householders in routine and semi-routine occupations in social housing are mainly in some, but not all, of Nottingham City Council's estate areas.
4. Owners in routine & semi routine occupations tend to be mainly in areas such as Clifton, the north & west of Nottingham, Hucknall, Eastwood, Ilkeston, Long Eaton, the north of Arnold, Sneinton and Carlton.
5. Linking a range of different variables rather than looking at each separately helps us to understand similarities and differences better. This can be used for extrapolating specific findings from one area to other areas with similar characteristics using a form of geo-demographics.