

Briefing 23/6/2011

The British Smoking Bans

Stubbing out the urban pubs

| | |
|--|------------------------------|
| INTRODUCTION | 3 |
| BACKGROUND | 3 |
| IMPACT ON PUB NUMBERS | 3 |
| SOURCES | 5 |
| METHODOLOGY | 5 |
| RESULTS OVERVIEW | 6 |
| NATIONAL RESULTS BY PARLIAMENTARY PARTY | 7 |
| SCOTLAND | 8 |
| WALES | ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED. |
| DISCUSSION | ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED. |
| CONCLUSION | 10 |
| MAPS | ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED. |
| PUB CLOSURES GREAT BRITAIN 2006/7-10 BY CONSTITUENCY | 11 |
| PUB CLOSURES CENTRAL LONDON, W MIDLANDS AND LEEDS/MANCHESTER 2007-10 BY CONSTITUENCY | 12 |
| PUB CLOSURES SCOTLAND 2006-10 BY CONSTITUENCY | 13 |
| PUB CLOSURES GLASGOW AND EDINBURGH 2006-10 BY CONSTITUENCY | 14 |
| PUB CLOSURES WALES 2007-10 BY CONSTITUENCY | 15 |
| RESULTS BY WESTMINSTER CONSTITUENCY | 16 |
| ENGLAND | 16 |
| SCOTLAND | 17 |
| WALES | 18 |
| ACORN CLASSIFICATIONS | 19 |
| REFERENCE SOURCES | 21 |
| FIGURE 1 SMOKING-BAN RELATED PUB DECLINES (CR CONSULTING 2010) | 3 |
| FIGURE 2 UK PUB ESTATE (GUARDIAN/BBPA) | 4 |
| FIGURE 3 CHANGES IN UK PUB ESTATE 1990-2010 (GUARDIAN/BBPA) | 4 |
| FIGURE 4 PUB LOSSES/CONSTITUENCY BY PARTY (GB) | 7 |
| FIGURE 5 PUB LOSSES/CONSTITUENCY BY PARTY (SCOTLAND) | 8 |
| FIGURE 6 PUB LOSSES/CONSTITUENCY BY PARTY (WALES) | 9 |

Introduction

This study analyses the level of pub closures in Britain by political constituency (2010 Election) and by socio-economic group following the smoking bans of 2006-7.

Background

Between 2004 and 2007 all of the four United Kingdom legislatures, and that of the Republic of Ireland, voted to introduce a ban on smoking in most enclosed public places and workplaces.

The bans came after considerable and vigorous debate centred around the risks of exposure to environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) and on the likely impact of a ban on the hospitality industry and particularly Britain's pubs.

Studies were cited that demonstrated that a smoking ban would be good for the hospitality business overall, and on the other side that it would drive away customers.

Since the bans were introduced there has been a marked decline in the numbers of pubs in the various countries. The most widely reported measure originates from an authoritative database managed by CGA Strategy, a specialist consultancy, and regularly reported by the British Beer and Pub Association (BBPA).

The decline has variously been blamed on changing tastes, the economic recession, the high charges levied by some multiple pub landlords on their pub tenants and leaseholders, aggressive supermarket alcohol pricing and rising beer duty and red tape.

In popular mythology this decline of the pub has centred on picturesque village pubs.

Impact on pub numbers

A previous CR Consulting study established the very close relationship between the sharp increase in the rate of decline of pubs and the dates of the various national smoking bans. After four years of the smoking ban Scotland and the Irish Republic had lost 11.1% and 11% of their pubs respectively. After three years the later bans in England and Wales losses were 7.6% and 7.3% respectively, almost exactly tracking the Scottish and Irish rates of decline despite the different start dates of the bans.

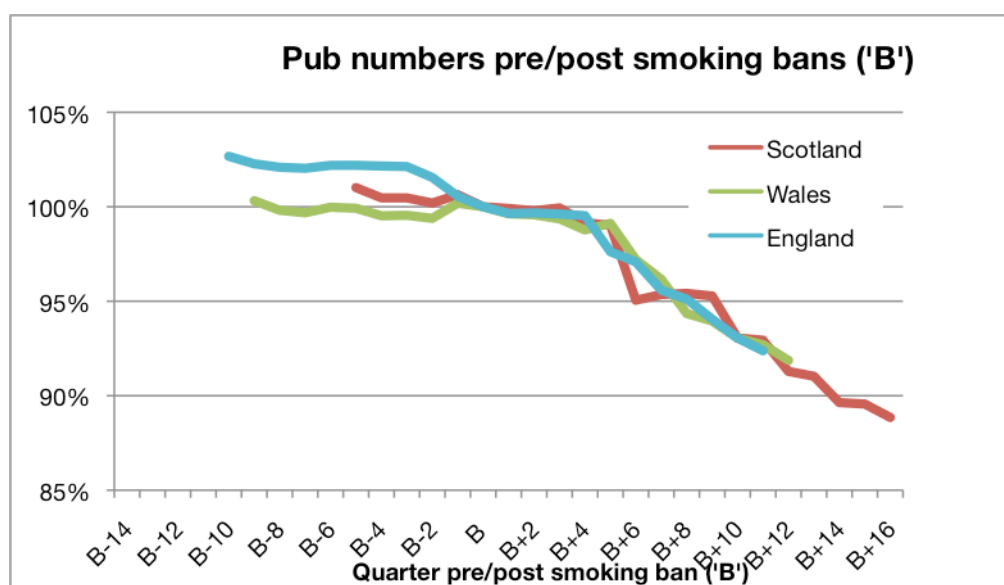


Figure 1 Smoking-ban related pub declines (CR Consulting 2010)

It has been argued that this is just a continuation of a longer term decline - however the rate of decline sharply accelerated following the bans as shown in the pub numbers data (see Figure 2) which combines industry BBPA estimates with the later CGA data. The long-term closure rate was 0.6% (1990-2006); the rate since the bans (Scotland 2006, England/Wales 2007) had accelerated to 2.7% over four times the long term decline rate. Comparable data for Northern Ireland are not available.

On average more than a thousand more pubs closed each year after the start of the bans than before.

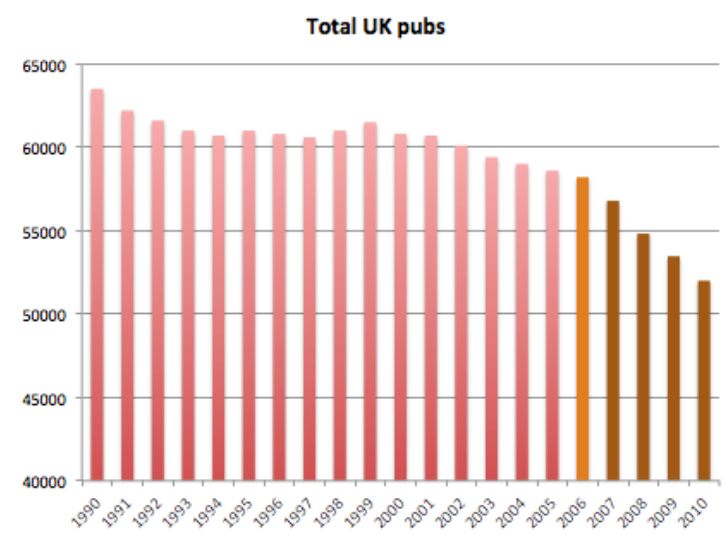


Figure 2 UK pub estate (Guardian/BBPA)

| Years | Average annual change in UK pub numbers | |
|-----------|---|--|
| 1990-4 | -1.10% | |
| 1994-8 | -0.10% | |
| 1998-2002 | -0.40% | |
| 2002-6 | -0.80% | |
| 2006-10 | -2.70% | |

| | Average trend | Pubs closed/year |
|--------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Pre-ban 1990-2006 | -0.60% | 331 |
| Post-ban (2006-10) | -2.70% | 1550 |

Figure 3 Changes in UK pub estate 1990-2010 (Guardian/BBPA)

Sources

This study is based on the same core data source - the CGA Strategy database. This is a collation of industry commercial databases and notes the number of premises trading as pubs in England, Scotland and Wales. To a certain extent the definition of 'pub' is subjective due to the changes brought in by the Licensing Act 2004, which simplified the licensing rules. The database is in wide-scale commercial use throughout the British licensed trade (England, Scotland, Wales).

The Northern Irish data have not been included due to changes made in their reporting over the period, making accurate comparison impossible.

Methodology

The CGA database was interrogated at the time of each smoking ban (Scotland, March 2006; Wales, April 2007; England, July 2007) and again in the final quarter of 2010. The files were compared and locations that contained a pub before the smoking ban - but did not in Q4 2010; and were noted by the Local Authority ward in which they were sited. Each ward has around 5,500 inhabitants.

Groups of wards also make up parliamentary constituencies. In some cases the wards are divided between constituencies. The Ward records have been allocated to the constituencies that contain all, or most, of the area of the ward to show the intensity of closures by constituency.

The size of parliamentary constituency measured by their electorate famously varies from 21,884 (Na h-Eileanan an Iar) to 103,480 (Isle of Wight) – these are, however, extremes. All but 11 English, and all but four Scottish, constituencies are between 60,000 and 80,000; and all but seven Welsh constituencies are between 50,000 and 70,000. Apart from the extremes they are thus broadly comparable. The smallest Scottish and Welsh constituencies are situated in relatively sparsely populated areas, highlands and islands. In England they are more mixed.

Each ward was matched with an ACORN profile that represented the predominant social group in the area. ACORN is a very widely used and long-established marketing segmentation tool.

ACORN provides an analysis of the predominant socio-demographics of the ward. These range from fairly general (6 Categories), to the more specific (18 Groups), to the highly detailed (57 Types) – each Ward represents a Type, and the Type is part of a wider Group and the Group part of wide Category. These are set out in the Appendix with detailed descriptions available online at downloads.postcodeanywhere.co.uk/pdf/acorn_user_guide.pdf.

Each pub was allocated the predominant ACORN Category, Group and Type for the ward within which it was situated, on the assumption that people living close to the pub would be the most likely to visit it. There are obvious exceptions for some city centre pubs, which may rely on commuting customers and, to some extent, rural destination pubs.

Across Britain 6,112 locations were identified that had been occupied by pubs before the smoking bans, but were no longer trading as pubs by the last quarter of 2010.

9,141 wards were also identified. The average population per Ward for each ACORN Type was identified and an average number of pub closures per 100,000 population. The results for Types, Groups and Categories were indexed against the national average with numbers over 100 indicating a higher than average closure rate, and numbers below than 100 a lower rate. This index has been termed the 'closure intensity'.

This report presents a British overview and then further reports for Scotland and Wales. A separate English report has not been presented as this is not significantly different from the British data.

Results Overview

Pub closure rates are generally much higher in the cities than in the surrounding countryside and smaller towns. Of the ten hardest hit constituencies in England three are in central London, one each in central Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool and Leeds and the others in Bradford, Bristol and Nottingham.

Closure rates were lowest in rural areas and smaller towns. Of the 42 English constituencies that lost no pubs at all only three were in the suburbs of the major cities and none at all from their inner city hearts.

The top two constituencies for pub closures in Scotland are Glasgow Central and Edinburgh North and Leith. Every Scottish constituency has lost at least one pub since the start of the smoking ban.

The top three constituencies for losses in Wales are Cardiff Central, Swansea West and Clwyd South, every Welsh constituency lost at least two pubs.

On average across Britain 0.67 pubs have closed in each ward.

When the ACORN analysis is applied, the range of losses is very considerable from an average of 0.23 pubs/ward for 'Well-off managers, detached houses' to 5.65 pubs/ward for 'young educated workers, flats'. In other words wards with predominantly young people are over twenty times as likely to have lost a pub locally.

Across Britain the groups most likely to have lost a pub are the typical inner city residents:

| ACORN Type | ACORN Type No. | Pubs | Wards | No. Pubs/ward | Index |
|---|----------------|------|-------|---------------|------------|
| Young educated workers, flats | 17 | 147 | 26 | 5.7 | 847 |
| Low income Asian families | 38 | 192 | 70 | 2.7 | 411 |
| Crowded Asian terraces | 37 | 71 | 26 | 2.7 | 409 |
| Singles and single parents, high-rise estates | 54 | 57 | 21 | 2.7 | 407 |
| Prosperous young professionals, flats | 16 | 162 | 61 | 2.7 | 398 |
| Suburban privately renting professionals | 19 | 318 | 125 | 2.5 | 381 |
| Multi-ethnic purpose built estates | 55 | 97 | 41 | 2.4 | 355 |
| Low income singles, small rented flats | 22 | 119 | 58 | 2.1 | 308 |
| Single parents and pensioners, council terraces | 51 | 143 | 71 | 2.0 | 302 |
| Multi-ethnic crowded flats | 56 | 82 | 43 | 1.9 | 286 |

Those least likely to have lost a pub are the prosperous and well-established groups:

| ACORN Type | ACORN Type No. | Pubs | Wards | No. Pubs/ward | Index |
|--|----------------|------|-------|---------------|-----------|
| Villages with wealthy commuters | 3 | 171 | 428 | 0.4 | 60 |
| Mature couples, smaller detached homes | 8 | 160 | 404 | 0.4 | 59 |
| Wealthy mature professionals, large houses | 1 | 140 | 398 | 0.4 | 53 |
| Young couples, flats and terraces | 24 | 9 | 26 | 0.4 | 52 |
| Wealthy working families with mortgages | 2 | 102 | 307 | 0.3 | 50 |
| Mature families in suburban semis | 29 | 85 | 283 | 0.3 | 45 |
| Well-off managers, larger houses | 4 | 95 | 345 | 0.3 | 41 |
| Skilled workers, semis and terraces | 41 | 38 | 139 | 0.3 | 41 |
| Well-off managers, detached houses | 11 | 85 | 324 | 0.3 | 39 |

| | | | | | |
|--|----|---|---|------|---|
| Large families and houses in rural areas | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 |
|--|----|---|---|------|---|

ACORN Types are broadly numbered by their prosperity 1-57. Four of the least prosperous ten Types also appear in the top ten for pub losses. Four of the most prosperous ten Types appear in the ten with the lowest level of pub losses.

Pub losses seem to have been disproportionately concentrated amongst the inner cities and especially amongst relatively disadvantaged groups. The obvious exception to this is the most affected group of all 'Young educated workers, flats' (Type 17) more than eight times as likely as the average to have lost a local pub. As the ACORN Guide notes 'They are busy people and enjoy socialising in bars, restaurants and coffee shops on a regular basis'. However, they live in close proximity to some of the most disadvantaged communities noted above.

National Results by Parliamentary Party

The level of closures correlates with the dates of the smoking bans; with the first country to implement an indoor smoking ban – Scotland – losing an average of 11.2 pubs per constituency; and the last (England) losing an average of 9.0 between the date of the ban and the end of 2010.

The Scottish National Party (SNP) has lost significantly more pubs per constituency (13.5) overall than any other party (apart from the Greens' sole seat in Brighton Pavilion), and the Conservatives have lost significantly fewer (7.7).

Analysed by party and by country the Liberal-Democrat constituencies in Wales have been the hardest hit on average with 16.7 closures/constituency. The Scottish Conservatives have the fewest closures with just 6.0 (albeit from their single constituency). In England Labour constituencies have lost the most (10.9).

In all three countries the Conservative constituencies have averaged the lowest levels of closures.

| | All | Con | Lab | LibDem | Green | SNP | PC |
|----------|------|-----|------|--------|-------|------|------|
| England | 9.0 | 7.6 | 10.9 | 9.9 | 22.0 | | |
| Scotland | 10.8 | 6.0 | 11.2 | 8.4 | | 13.5 | |
| Wales | 9.6 | 8.4 | 9.0 | 16.7 | | | 10.7 |
| All | 9.2 | 7.7 | 10.8 | 10.0 | | 13.5 | 10.7 |

Figure 4 Pub losses/constituency by party (GB)

Scotland

The overall level of closures since the smoking ban (11% to the third quarter of 2010) is higher than in both England and Wales.

By far the highest rate of closure is in Glasgow Central constituency (56 pubs) – the entertainment centre of Scotland's largest city. Edinburgh North and Leith is second with 34.

Unlike Britain as a whole, relatively rural areas have also lost many pubs – the average losses for the 19 Burgh constituencies (11.8) is only slightly higher than for the 30 County constituencies (10.4).

Politically the SNP have the highest closure rate per constituency (13.5) and the Conservatives the lowest (6.0), in their sole Scottish constituency.

| Scotland | Constituencies | Pubs | Average |
|----------|----------------|------|---------|
| Con | 1 | 6 | 6.0 |
| Lab | 41 | 460 | 11.2 |
| LD | 11 | 92 | 8.4 |
| SNP | 6 | 81 | 13.5 |
| | 59 | 639 | 10.8 |

Figure 5 Pub losses/constituency by party (Scotland)

In ACORN terms there are fewer ward Types in Scotland, so wards are only allocated to 37 Types (rather than 57 as in Britain overall). Thus whilst six of ten top ten ACORN types are the same for Britain and Scotland, the other four British Types all reflect predominantly Asian or ethnically mixed wards (Types 37, 38, 55, 56) which do not predominate in any Scottish wards. They are replaced in the top ten by predominantly older or elderly groups in Scotland (Types 5,7,36,50).

It should be noted that the results for Types 19, 50 and 51 are based on the results from a single ward and therefore may be unreliable. Taking the three Types in the list which predominate in more than ten wards (17, 22 and 54) a similar picture emerges as in Britain overall with areas occupied by reasonably affluent young workers and financially-stressed groups suffering the highest rates of closures.

Thus the pattern in Scotland is of pubs closing in areas of relatively affluent young people and, to a lesser extent in areas where elderly people predominate. All family Types (with the exception of single parent families) are less likely than average to have a pub close in their locality and the wealthy are almost unaffected.

| ACORN Type | ACORN Type No. | Pubs | Wards | No. Pubs/ward | Index |
|---|----------------|------|-------|---------------|------------|
| Young educated workers, flats | 17 | 121 | 16 | 7.6 | 429 |
| Prosperous young professionals, flats | 16 | 21 | 3 | 7.0 | 397 |
| Suburban privately renting professionals | 19 | 5 | 1 | 5.0 | 284 |
| Single elderly people, council flats | 50 | 5 | 1 | 5.0 | 284 |
| Low income singles, small rented flats | 22 | 44 | 12 | 3.7 | 208 |
| Older affluent professionals | 5 | 14 | 4 | 3.5 | 199 |
| Older people, flats | 36 | 10 | 3 | 3.3 | 189 |
| Single parents and pensioners, council terraces | 51 | 3 | 1 | 3.0 | 170 |
| Singles and single parents, high-rise estates | 54 | 37 | 16 | 2.3 | 131 |
| Old people, detached homes | 7 | 6 | 3 | 2.0 | 114 |
| | | | | | |
| Well-off managers, detached houses | 11 | 1 | 3 | 0.3 | 19 |
| Older families, prosperous suburbs | 9 | 1 | 5 | 0.2 | 11 |

Wales

The level of pub closures in Wales from the smoking ban to the third quarter of 2010 was 7.3% - almost exactly the same as England and on the same trajectory as Scotland.

As in the rest of Britain constituencies in the centre of the major cities have been hardest hit. Cardiff Central lost 21 pubs with Swansea West on 20, with the difference that the rural (and largely Methodist) seat of Clwyd South has also lost 20 pubs. However busy city constituencies also have some of the fewest losses – Cardiff North and Newport East have each lost just three pubs.

Politically the Welsh Liberal Democrats have the highest closure rate per constituency (16.7) with their three seats of Cardiff Central, Brecon and Radnorshire, and Ceredigion all in the top third. The Conservatives have the lowest closure rate (8.4) as in the other British countries.

| Wales | Constituencies | Pubs | Average |
|-------|----------------|------|---------|
| Con | 8 | 67 | 8.4 |
| Lab | 25 | 226 | 9.0 |
| LD | 3 | 50 | 16.7 |
| PC | 3 | 32 | 10.7 |
| | 39 | 375 | 9.6 |

Figure 6 Pub losses/constituency by party (Wales)

As for both Scotland and Britain as a whole, pubs around the young professionals (Type 19) are closing at an alarmingly high rate. The data suggest a rate of more than 13 times the average – although the number of wards for this Type is small (2) and so should be treated with a little caution. The more numerous hard-hit wards comprise largely traditional terraced houses, with more than double the national average of closures.

At the other end of the scale are the relatively wealthy who have been almost unaffected by the pub closures.

| Wales | Type | Pubs | Wards | Pubs/ Ward | Index |
|---|------|------|-------|------------|-------|
| Suburban privately renting professionals | 19 | 11 | 2 | 5.5 | 1350 |
| Student terraces | 23 | 18 | 4 | 4.5 | 1104 |
| Elderly singles, purpose built flats | 35 | 2 | 1 | 2.0 | 491 |
| Low income Asian families | 38 | 2 | 1 | 2.0 | 491 |
| White-collar singles/sharers, terraces | 25 | 24 | 17 | 1.4 | 346 |
| Older people, rented terraces | 43 | 21 | 18 | 1.2 | 286 |
| Older professionals in suburban houses and apartments | 14 | 1 | 1 | 1.0 | 245 |
| Young couples, flats and terraces | 24 | 1 | 1 | 1.0 | 245 |
| Older people, flats | 36 | 4 | 4 | 1.0 | 245 |
| Skilled older families, terraces | 39 | 12 | 12 | 1.0 | 245 |
| | | | | | |
| Wealthy working families with mortgages | 2 | 2 | 23 | 0.1 | 21 |
| Well-off managers, detached houses | 11 | 2 | 31 | 0.1 | 16 |

Discussion

The data show a consistent picture across Britain – albeit with some variations which reflect the different socio-demographics of the three British countries - of a high rate of closures in city centres among relatively prosperous young people and their far more numerous economically-stressed neighbours; with limited impact on the much-loved country and suburban pub. The most prosperous suburban and rural inhabitants have been relatively unaffected by the decline.

There are two aspects that may explain this very mixed picture: the socio-economics of potential pub-goers and the locations.

Socio-demographics

The most affected groups tend to be younger and poorer than the average. This tends to reflect the demographics and attitudes of smokers:

- In 2008 30% of 20-24 year olds were smokers, the highest rate of any group and compared to just 13% of 60+ year oldsⁱⁱ
- In 2008/9 the prevalence of smoking among routine and manual occupations was 30%, compared to just 15% in managerial and professional occupationsⁱⁱⁱ.

The pubs most likely to close are thus located in the areas where people are most likely to smoke – and the pubs that are least likely to close are located where potential customers are older and much wealthier and so much less likely to smoke.

- Smokers were also less likely to visit pubs than before the ban – 25% of current smokers in 2008/9 claiming that they used to visit pubs ‘more often than nowadays’ and just 11% saying that they visited ‘less often than nowadays’.
- Changes in pub visits may understate the impact, a licensed trade survey in late 2007 found that 73% of licensees saw smokers spending less time when they did turn up^v

Location

Pubs in city centres are usually far more constrained for space than rural and suburban pubs, which may have two effects on their ability to compete effectively in a post smoking ban world.

Firstly, many are likely to have been unable to set up a viable smoking area. In many cases this will have been due to a lack of space on the premises and on the pavement outside. In other cases the policy of the Local Authority may have been to discourage or prevent pubs extending seating onto the pavement. For some pubs even a delay in being given permission may have caused an irrevocable loss of business and so viability.

Secondly, the small urban ‘wet-led’ pub will often lack the facilities to develop a substantial food business, which has been the salvation of many a suburban or country pub – making it increasingly vulnerable to rising beer prices and especially the price differential with local supermarkets.

It is also striking that a high proportion of the ACORN ward Types with the highest closure rates are in ethnically mixed areas – and especially Asian areas where drinking levels may be lower. This suggests a picture of urban pubs that were barely viable before the ban relying on a few relatively poor locals, with probably a high proportion of smokers among them, losing a portion of their core trade and being unable to replace them locally and so closing up.

Conclusion

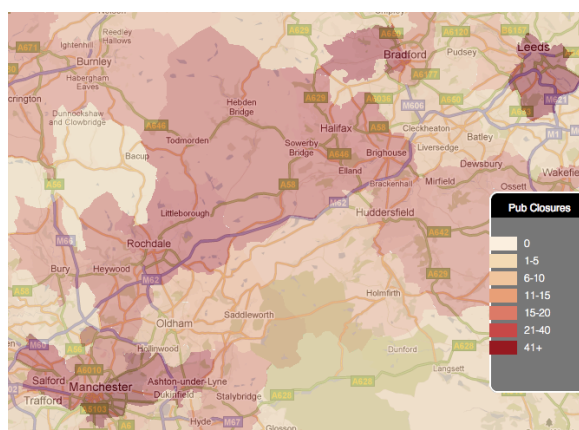
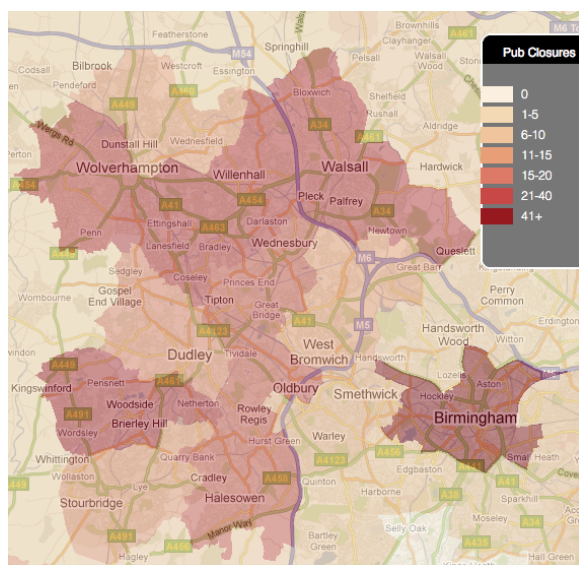
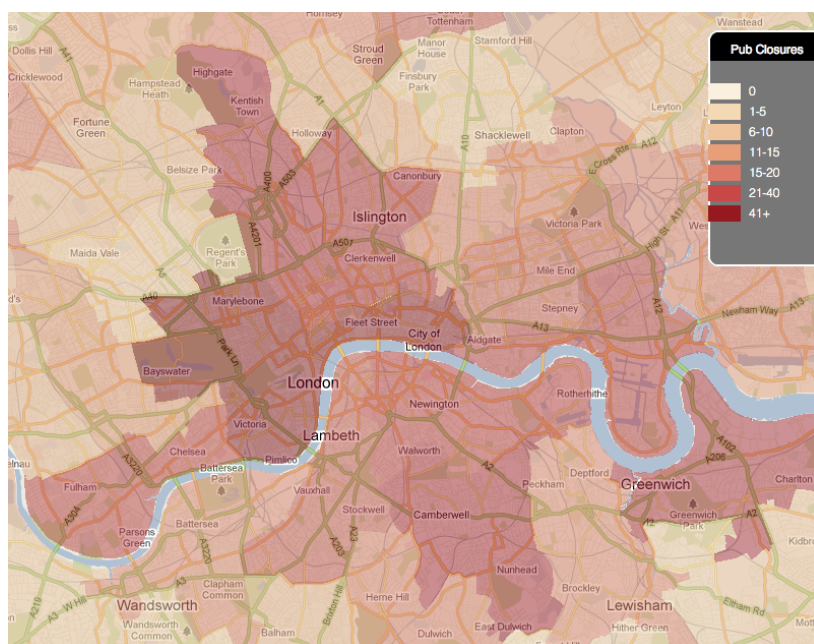
The data indicate that contrary to popular perception the rate of pub closures in prosperous country villages is small in comparison to the very high rate of closures of pubs in the inner cities and large towns across Great Britain.

These closures are associated with predominantly young and often relatively underprivileged neighbourhoods, with older and richer areas suffering from few, if any, pub losses. This fits closely the profile of smokers who tend to be younger and less financially secure than average.

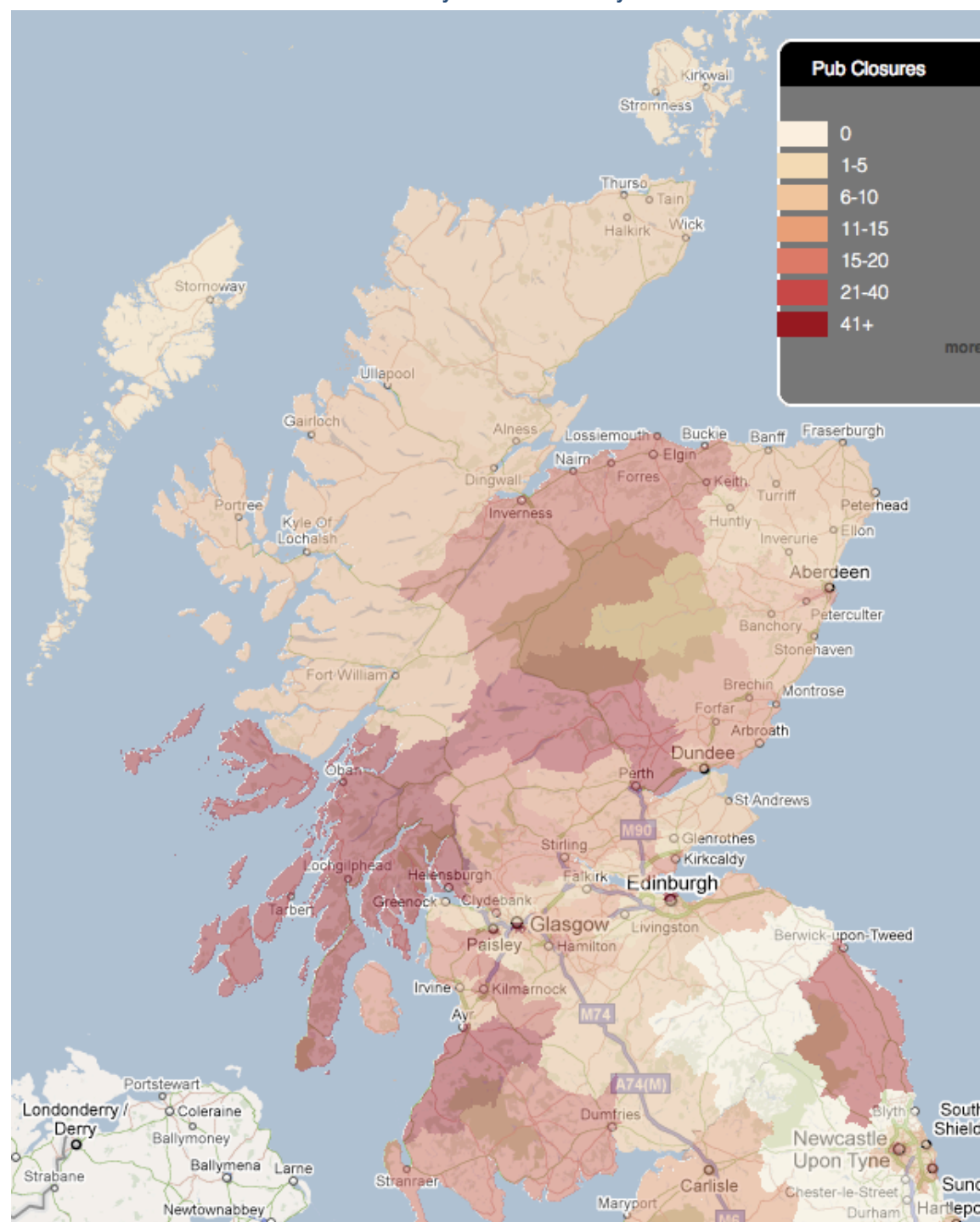
This evidence supports the proposition that the accelerated rate of pub closures between 2006/7 and 2010 is closely associated with the smoking bans.

Paradoxically the constituencies that have been hardest hit are those of the parties that most strongly supported the smoking ban (Labour, Liberal Democrats and Nationalists) and those least affected are those belonging to the party least associated with the smoking ban – the Conservatives.

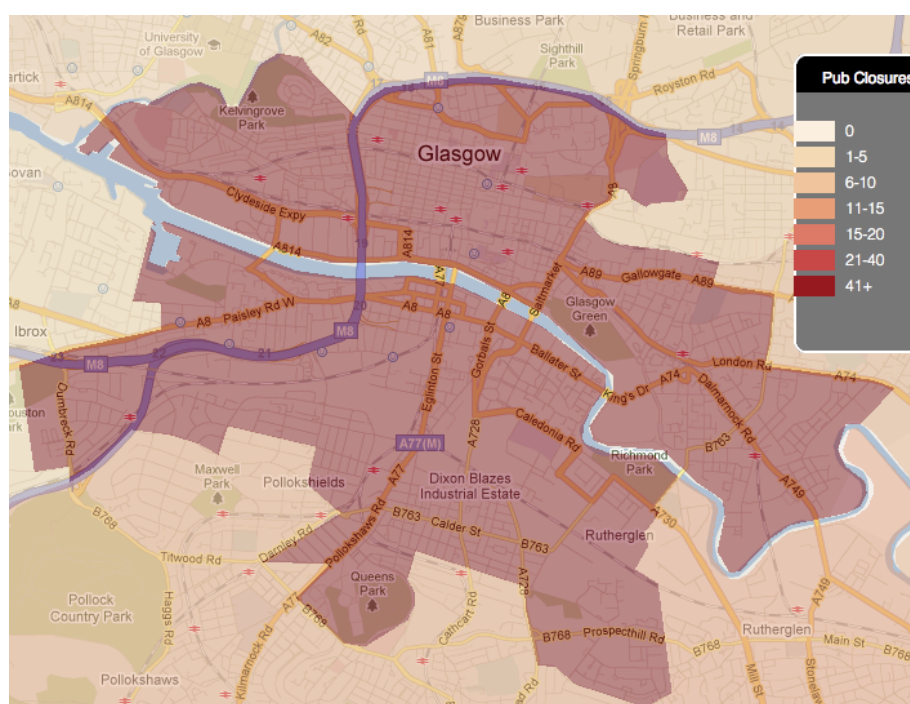
Pub Closures Central London, W Midlands and Leeds/Manchester 2007-10 by Constituency



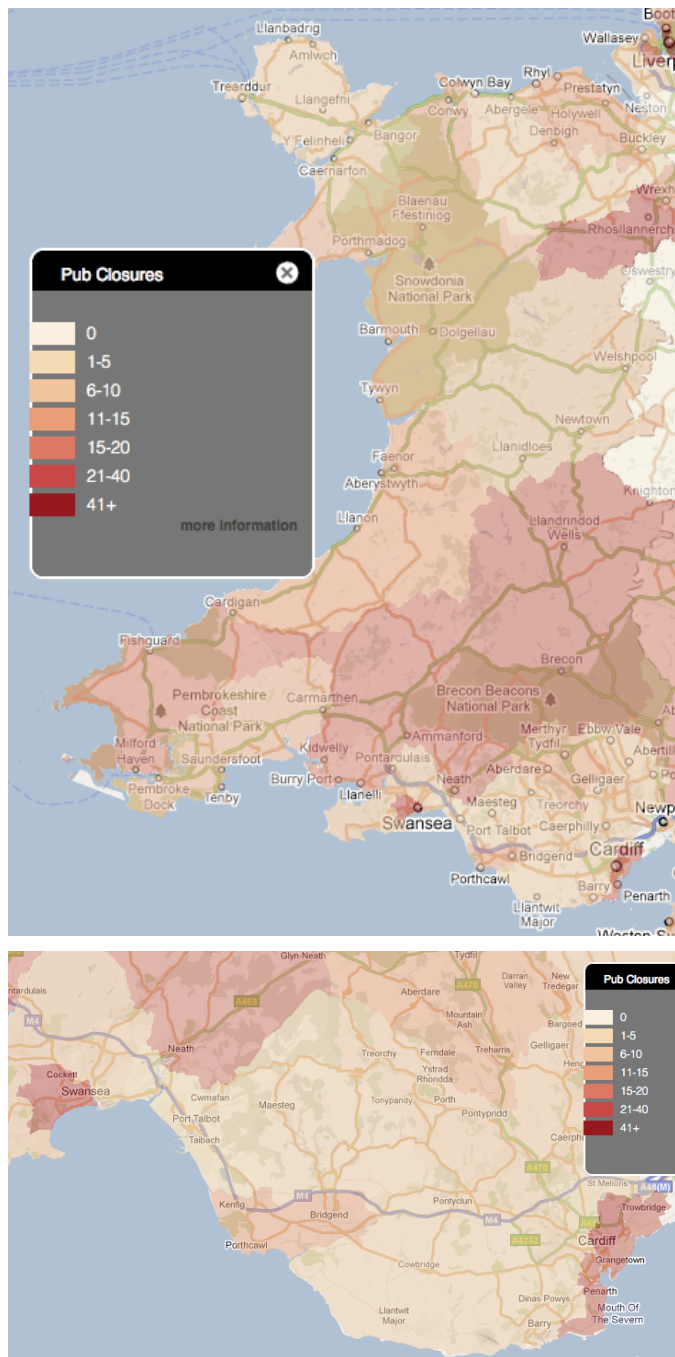
Pub Closures Scotland 2006-10 by Constituency



Pub Closures Glasgow and Edinburgh 2006-10 by Constituency



Pub Closures Wales 2007-10 by Constituency



Results by Westminster Constituency

Top 40 England constituency pub closures 2007-10

| Constituency | Party | Pubs |
|----------------------------------|-------|------|
| Cities of London and Westminster | Con | 99 |
| Birmingham, Ladywood | Lab | 56 |
| Manchester Central | Lab | 49 |
| Liverpool, Riverside | Lab | 45 |
| Bristol West | LD | 39 |
| Leeds Central | Lab | 38 |
| Nottingham South | Lab | 31 |
| Bradford West | Lab | 30 |
| Camberwell and Peckham | Lab | 29 |
| Holborn and St Pancras | Lab | 29 |
| Stoke-on-Trent Central | Lab | 29 |
| Dudley South | Con | 28 |
| Ashton-under-Lyne | Lab | 27 |
| Islington South and Finsbury | Lab | 27 |
| Liverpool, Wavertree | Lab | 27 |
| Greenwich and Woolwich | Lab | 26 |
| Wolverhampton South East | Lab | 25 |
| Plymouth, Sutton and Devonport | Con | 24 |
| Rochdale | Lab | 24 |
| Salford and Eccles | Lab | 24 |
| Walsall South | Lab | 24 |
| Coventry South | Lab | 23 |
| Poplar and Limehouse | Lab | 23 |
| Brighton, Kemptown | Con | 22 |
| Great Yarmouth | Con | 22 |
| Brighton, Pavilion | Green | 22 |
| Blackburn | Lab | 22 |
| Leicester South | Lab | 22 |
| Nottingham East | Lab | 22 |
| Walsall North | Lab | 22 |
| Bermondsey and Old Southwark | LD | 22 |
| Berwick-upon-Tweed | LD | 22 |
| Chelsea and Fulham | Con | 21 |
| Newark | Con | 21 |
| Wolverhampton South West | Con | 21 |
| Halifax | Lab | 21 |
| Southampton, Test | Lab | 21 |
| Cheltenham | LD | 21 |
| Norwich South | LD | 21 |
| Calder Valley | Con | 20 |

Zero pub closures 2007-10

| Constituency | Party | Pubs |
|---------------------------|-------|------|
| Bedford | Con | 0 |
| Camborne and Redruth | Con | 0 |
| City of Chester | Con | 0 |
| Congleton | Con | 0 |
| Crewe and Nantwich | Con | 0 |
| Devizes | Con | 0 |
| Eddisbury | Con | 0 |
| Fareham | Con | 0 |
| Harlow | Con | 0 |
| Hexham | Con | 0 |
| Isle of Wight | Con | 0 |
| Ludlow | Con | 0 |
| Macclesfield | Con | 0 |
| Mid Bedfordshire | Con | 0 |
| North East Bedfordshire | Con | 0 |
| North Shropshire | Con | 0 |
| North Wiltshire | Con | 0 |
| Old Bexley and Sidcup | Con | 0 |
| Orpington | Con | 0 |
| Salisbury | Con | 0 |
| Shrewsbury and Atcham | Con | 0 |
| South East Cornwall | Con | 0 |
| South West Bedfordshire | Con | 0 |
| South West Wiltshire | Con | 0 |
| Tatton | Con | 0 |
| Truro and Falmouth | Con | 0 |
| Birmingham, Selly Oak | Lab | 0 |
| Bishop Auckland | Lab | 0 |
| Blyth Valley | Lab | 0 |
| City of Durham | Lab | 0 |
| Easington | Lab | 0 |
| Ellesmere Port and Neston | Lab | 0 |
| North Durham | Lab | 0 |
| North West Durham | Lab | 0 |
| Sedgefield | Lab | 0 |
| Wansbeck | Lab | 0 |
| Carshalton and Wallington | LD | 0 |
| Chippenham | LD | 0 |
| North Cornwall | LD | 0 |
| St Austell and Newquay | LD | 0 |
| St Ives | LD | 0 |

England

Scotland

Scotland constituency pub closures 2006-10

| Constituency | Party | Pubs | Constituency | Party | Pubs |
|---|-------|------|---|-------|------|
| Glasgow Central | Lab | 56 | Banff and Buchan | SNP | 8 |
| Edinburgh North and Leith | Lab | 34 | Central Ayrshire | Lab | 8 |
| Argyll and Bute | LD | 32 | East Kilbride, Strathaven and Lesmahago | Lab | 8 |
| Ayr, Carrick and Cumnock | Lab | 31 | Edinburgh East | Lab | 8 |
| Perth and North Perthshire | SNP | 27 | Glasgow East | Lab | 8 |
| Inverness, Nairn, Badenoch and Strathsp | LD | 18 | Ross, Skye and Lochaber | LD | 8 |
| Kilmarnock and Loudoun | Lab | 18 | Caithness, Sutherland and Easter Ross | LD | 7 |
| Moray | SNP | 18 | Cumbernauld, Kilsyth and Kirkintilloch | Lab | 7 |
| Paisley and Renfrewshire South | Lab | 18 | Midlothian | Lab | 7 |
| Dumfries and Galloway | Lab | 17 | North East Fife | LD | 7 |
| Motherwell and Wishaw | Lab | 16 | Dumfriesshire, Clydesdale and Tweeddale | Con | 6 |
| Aberdeen South | Lab | 15 | Dunfermline and West Fife | Lab | 6 |
| West Dunbartonshire | Lab | 15 | Gordon | LD | 6 |
| Dundee East | SNP | 14 | Inverclyde | Lab | 6 |
| Kirkcaldy and Cowdenbeath | Lab | 14 | Glasgow North East | Lab | 5 |
| North Ayrshire and Arran | Lab | 14 | East Renfrewshire | Lab | 4 |
| Stirling | Lab | 14 | Edinburgh South | Lab | 4 |
| Angus | SNP | 13 | Falkirk | Lab | 4 |
| Ochil and South Perthshire | Lab | 12 | Glasgow North West | Lab | 4 |
| Airdrie and Shotts | Lab | 11 | Glenrothes | Lab | 3 |
| Coatbridge, Chryston and Bellshill | Lab | 11 | Livingston | Lab | 3 |
| Dundee West | Lab | 10 | Paisley and Renfrewshire North | Lab | 3 |
| East Lothian | Lab | 10 | Edinburgh West | LD | 2 |
| Linlithgow and East Falkirk | Lab | 10 | Glasgow North | Lab | 2 |
| Rutherglen and Hamilton West | Lab | 10 | Orkney and Shetland | LD | 2 |
| Glasgow South | Lab | 9 | East Dunbartonshire | LD | 1 |
| Lanark and Hamilton East | Lab | 9 | Glasgow South West | Lab | 1 |
| West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine | LD | 9 | Na h-Eileanan an Iar | SNP | 1 |
| Aberdeen North | Lab | 8 | Berwickshire, Roxburgh and Selkirk | LD | 0 |

Wales

Wales constituency pub closures 2007-10

| Constituency | Party | Pubs |
|---|-------|------|
| Cardiff Central | LD | 21 |
| Clwyd South | Lab | 20 |
| Swansea West | Lab | 20 |
| Brecon and Radnorshire | LD | 18 |
| Cardiff South and Penarth | Lab | 18 |
| Carmarthen East and Dinefwr | PC | 17 |
| Neath | Lab | 16 |
| Preseli Pembrokeshire | Con | 15 |
| Llanelli | Lab | 14 |
| Monmouth | Con | 14 |
| Wrexham | Lab | 12 |
| Ceredigion | LD | 11 |
| Cynon Valley | Lab | 11 |
| Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney | Lab | 11 |
| Aberconwy | Con | 10 |
| Bridgend | Lab | 10 |
| Delyn | Lab | 10 |
| Vale of Clwyd | Lab | 10 |
| Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire | Con | 9 |
| Dwyfor Meirionnydd | PC | 9 |
| Gower | Lab | 7 |
| Islwyn | Lab | 7 |
| Montgomeryshire | Con | 7 |
| Arfon | PC | 6 |
| Blaenau Gwent | Lab | 6 |
| Caerphilly | Lab | 6 |
| Cardiff West | Lab | 6 |
| Pontypridd | Lab | 6 |
| Rhondda | Lab | 6 |
| Swansea East | Lab | 6 |
| Torfaen | Lab | 6 |
| Clwyd West | Con | 5 |
| Ogmore | Lab | 5 |
| Ynys Mon | Lab | 5 |
| Vale of Glamorgan | Con | 4 |
| Aberavon | Lab | 3 |
| Cardiff North | Con | 3 |
| Newport East | Lab | 3 |
| Alyn and Deeside | Lab | 2 |

ACORN Classifications

| Category | Group | Type |
|-------------------|--------------------------|--|
| Wealthy Achievers | Wealthy Executives | 01 - Affluent mature professionals, large houses |
| | | 02 - Affluent working families with mortgages |
| | | 03 - Villages with wealthy commuters |
| | | 04 - Well-off managers, larger houses |
| | | 05 - Older affluent professionals |
| | Affluent Greys | 06 - Farming communities |
| | | 07 - Old people, detached houses |
| | | 08 - Mature couples, smaller detached houses |
| | | 09 - Larger families, prosperous suburbs |
| | Flourishing Families | 10 - Well-off working families with mortgages |
| | | 11 - Well-off managers, detached houses |
| | | 12 - Large families & houses in rural areas |
| Urban Prosperity | Prosperous Professionals | 13 - Well-off professionals, larger houses and converted flats |
| | | 14 - Older Professionals in detached houses and apartments |
| | | 15 - Affluent urban professionals, flats |
| | | 16 - Prosperous young professionals, flats |
| | Educated Urbanites | 17 - Young educated workers, flats |
| | | 18 - Multi-ethnic young, converted flats |
| | | 19 - Suburban privately renting professionals |
| | | 20 - Student flats and cosmopolitan sharers |
| | Aspiring Singles | 21 - Singles & sharers, multi-ethnic areas |
| | | 22 - Low income singles, small rented flats |
| | | 23 - Student Terraces |
| Comfortably Off | Starting Out | 24 - Young couples, flats and terraces |
| | | 25 - White collar singles/sharers, terraces |
| | | 26 - Younger white-collar couples with mortgages |
| | | 27 - Middle income, home owning areas |
| | Secure Families | 28 - Working families with mortgages |
| | | 29 - Mature families in suburban semis |
| | | 30 - Established home owning workers |
| | Settled Suburbia | 31 - Home owning Asian family areas |
| | | 32 - Retired home owners |
| | | 33 - Middle income, older couples |

| | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|--|
| Moderate Means | Prudent Pensioners | 34 - Lower income people, semis |
| | | 35 - Elderly singles, purpose built flats |
| | | 36 - Older people, flats |
| | Asian Communities | 37 - Crowded Asian terraces |
| | | 38 - Low income Asian families |
| | Post Industrial Families | 39 - Skilled older family terraces |
| | | 40 - Young family workers |
| | | 41 - Skilled workers, semis and terraces |
| | Blue Collar Roots | 42 - Home owning, terraces |
| | | 43 - Older rented terraces |
| Hard Pressed | Struggling Families | 44 - Low income larger families, semis |
| | | 45 - Older people, low income, small semis |
| | | 46 - Low income, routine jobs, unemployment |
| | | 47 - Low rise terraced estates of poorly-off workers |
| | | 48 - Low incomes, high unemployment, single parents |
| | Burdened Singles | 49 - Large families, many children, poorly educated |
| | | 50 - Council flats, single elderly people |
| | | 51 - Council terraces, unemployment, many singles |
| | | 52 - Council flats, single parents, unemployment |
| | | 53 - Old people in high rise flats |
| | High Rise Hardship | 54 - Singles & single parents, high rise estates |
| | | 55 - Multi-ethnic purpose built estates |
| | Inner City Adversity | 56 - Multi-ethnic, crowded flats |

For more detailed profiles see the ACORN User's Guide
downloads.postcodeanywhere.co.uk/pdf/acorn_user_guide.pdf

Reference Sources

i Guardian, April 12 2010, Datablog Where have all the pubs gone? Accessed at www.guardian.co.uk/news/datablog/2010/apr/12/general-election-labour-manifesto-pub-closures accessed 20 January 2011

ii Cancer Research UK, 2011, Smoking Statistics – Fig 6.1 Prevalence of cigarette smoking by age, persons aged 16 and over, Great Britain accessed 20 January 2011

<http://info.cancerresearchuk.org/cancerstats/types/lung/smoking/#age>

iii Office for National Statistics, Smoking-Related Behaviour and Attitudes 2008/9, Table 2.2 Prevalence of cigarette smoking: by sex and socio-economic classification, 2001-2008/09

iv Office for National Statistics, Smoking-Related Behaviour and Attitudes 2008/9, Table 7.14 Changes in visiting pubs since smoking restrictions introduced: by smoking status, 2008/09

v British Institute of Innkeeping/Federation of Licensed Victuallers' Associations, 2007, *What was the impact of the English smoking ban on individual licensees?*