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Local Authority Districts

Pen portraits for the 2011 area classification for local authorities

Introduction

The following pen portraits describe the clusters that make up the 2011 area classification for local authorities, providing an informal view of the characteristics of each cluster. The classification is a hierarchical classification, consisting of three tiers of supergroups, groups and subgroups for the 391 lower tier local authorities in England (326), Wales (22), Scotland (32) and Northern Ireland (11).

The labels used for the supergroups, groups and subgroups and the descriptions of them are intended to be illustrative of the characteristics of areas in terms of their demographic structure, household composition, housing, socio-economic characteristics and employment patterns. In reality, within each local authority there will be variability with these characteristics.

These pen portraits complement the separately published radial plots that display the 59 2011 Census statistics used to derive the classification. Radial plots are presented for each of the supergroups, groups and subgroups that comprise the classification; each data point on a radial plot displays the value for each of the standardised and transformed 2011 Census variables used.

Also published are maps, which allow for the identification of the geographical coverage of the local authorities that comprise individual supergroups, groups and subgroups.

Supergroups

There are eight supergroups forming the top tier of the hierarchy, denoted by a number (n) before their name in the following descriptions. These provide the most generic descriptions of the population in the UK. Descriptions for supergroups that discuss the average are referring to the “average” characteristics for the UK. If not explicitly stated, comparisons (for example, higher or lower) are made with the UK as a whole.

Groups

The middle tier is the group level, of which there are 16, each denoted by a number and letter (nx) in the descriptions. These provide a further description of an area's characteristics, in addition to, and comparison with the parent supergroup characteristics.

As the classification is a top-down classification, any group that starts with the same n as a supergroup will have been derived from that supergroup only. The supergroups produce one to three groups each. Descriptions for groups that refer to the average are referring to the "average" of the parent supergroup and not the national average. If not explicitly stated, comparisons (for example, higher or lower) are made with the parent supergroup.

Subgroups

The bottom tier of the 2011 OAC hierarchy is the subgroups. There are 24 of these groups each denoted by a number, letter and number (nxn). These descriptions supplement both the parent supergroup and parent group characteristics, and comparisons are made with the parent group.

Any subgroup starting with the same nx as a group means it will have been derived from that group only. The groups produce one to three subgroups each. Descriptions for subgroups that refer to the average are referring to the average of the parent group and not the supergroup or national "average". If not explicitly stated, comparisons (for example, higher or lower) are made with the parent group.

Names and descriptions

The names and descriptions for the 8 supergroups, 16 groups and 24 subgroups with the classification are meant to provide greater insight than just examining the statistical outputs of cluster analysis alone. While they may not necessarily reflect the characteristics of the entire population, they are likely to represent the general characteristics of the local authorities assigned to specific clusters. These names and descriptions are colour coded to reflect whether they refer to supergroups, groups or subgroups.

Glossary

With the pen portraits descriptions, there are a number of phrases and terms used that require a fuller description.

Old EU countries – refers to the 15 pre-2004 accession countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Irish Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the UK.

New EU countries – refers to the 10 accession countries who joined the EU in 2004: Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia, and the two countries who joined in 2007 – Bulgaria and Romania.

Industries – based on aggregations of industries from the Standard Industrial Classification 2007 (SIC 2007), include:

- agriculture, forestry and fishing
- mining, quarrying or construction industries
- manufacturing industry
- energy, water or air conditioning supply industries
- wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles industries
- transport or storage industries
- accommodation or food service activities industries
- information and communication or professional, scientific and technical activities industries
- financial, insurance or real estate industries
- administrative or support service activities industries
- public administration or defence; compulsory social security industries

For ease of readability, the supergroup, group and subgroup descriptions frequently abbreviate the previously mentioned descriptions, for example, referring to financial-related industries, rather than using the full description.

Overcrowding – as measured by the percentage of households who have one fewer or less rooms than required.

Qualifications – refers to different past and present qualifications, including:

- level 1, examples include GCSEs (grades D to G) and diplomas (City and Guilds, BTEC)
 - level 2, examples include GCSEs (grades A* to C) and O Levels (grades A to C)
 - level 3, examples include A Levels (grades A to E) and AS Levels
 - level 4 and above, examples include Higher National Certificates (HNCs) and degrees
- UK Population – 2011 Census usually resident population (UK total equals 63,182,178).

Population density – persons per hectare, derived from 2011 Census area and population figures; UK population density equals 2.6 persons per hectare.

Median age – derived from 2011 Census (UK median age equals 39).

The superscript (r) indicates that these are the corrected and revised supergroup, group and subgroup codes, and is used to distinguish them from the codes used with the original classification.

Supergroup, group and subgroup descriptions

1^r – Affluent England

51 local authorities – 10.3% of UK population, population density 3.7, median age 41

The population of this supergroup typically live largely in counties in England near to and around London – Buckinghamshire, Hampshire, Hertfordshire, Kent, Oxfordshire and Surrey.

Residents are much more likely to live in detached housing and to own their own property. The supergroup has an above average ethnic mix and below average number of UK and Irish born residents. Residents are far more likely to be represented in the 5 to 14 years age group than nationally. Rates of divorce or separation are lower than nationally and the proportion of persons aged over 16 with higher qualifications is above the national average.

Unemployment rates are noticeably below the national average and for employed residents, they are more likely to work in the information and communication industries than nationally, more likely to work full-time, and are more likely to travel to work using public transport, though household owning two or more cars is also more prevalent than nationally.

1a^r – Rural-urban fringe

18 local authorities – 3.5% of UK population, population density 8.8, median age 40

The population density for areas covered by this group is noticeably higher than for the parent supergroup. Compared with the supergroup, a higher proportion of residents have an ethnic background and were born in other EU countries. Residents are more likely to live in flats and to live in overcrowding conditions. Workers are more likely to work full-time and to be employed in the transport and storage industry.

1a1^r – Rural-urban fringe

18 local authorities – 3.5% of UK population, population density 8.8, median age 40

The subgroup and parent group are the same in terms of local authority representation. The description for the rural-urban fringe group previously mentioned therefore also applies for the subgroup (which bears the same name as the parent group).

1b^r – Thriving rural

33 local authorities – 6.8% of UK population, population density 2.8, median age 42

Compared with the supergroup, this group has a higher proportion of residents who are married and UK born. There is a higher proportion of households living in detached properties. Residents

are more likely to have lower qualifications, households more likely to have access to two or more cars, and workers are more likely to use private transport to get to work and to be employed in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industries.

1b1^r – Affluent rural

12 local authorities – 2.2% of UK population, population density 2.5, median age 42

This subgroup has a higher proportion of residents in the older age groups (45 to 64, 65 to 89 and 90 and over) than the parent group. Residents are more likely to be married and to be born in the old EU. Households are more likely to live in a detached property or bungalow and to own or share their property. Residents generally have higher qualification levels than the group as a whole and a higher proportion of households own two or more cars. Workers are more likely to work part-time and to work in the information and communication industry, and in education.

1b2^r – Rural growth areas

21 local authorities – 4.6% of UK population, population density 3.1, median age 41

The subgroup has a higher proportion of persons aged 25 to 44 than the parent group and a higher proportion of adults divorced or separated. Households are more likely to live in terrace or end-terrace properties and flats, and to live in social rented accommodation. Adults typically have lower qualifications than for the parent group as a whole. Unemployment is more prevalent with this subgroup and workers are more likely to be employed in the transport and storage industry and the wholesale and retail industry.

2^r – Business, education and heritage centres

35 local authorities – 14.4% of UK population, population density 17.4, median age 35

The population of this supergroup live within larger cities throughout the UK, with either country and/or regional importance. Residents are more likely to live in either flats or terraces and to privately rent their home. The supergroup has an above average ethnic mix, with an above average proportion of residents born in other EU countries. A result of this is that households are less likely to speak English or Welsh as their main language.

Those in employment are more likely to be working in the accommodation and food service activity and education sector, and to use public transport to travel to work. Compared with the UK, educational qualifications are higher, though unemployment is marginally higher.

2a^r – Larger towns and cities

28 local authorities – 11.7% of UK population, population density 15.4, median age 36

The age structure is slightly older than the parent supergroup and residents are more likely to have been born in the UK or Ireland, and to be White. Residents are more likely to own their property or have shared ownership. Adults generally have lower qualifications, with households more likely to have access to two or more cars and to commute to work using private transport. A higher proportion of workers are employed in the wholesale and retail industry, and the public administration and defence industry.

2a1^r – Larger towns and cities

28 local authorities – 11.7% of UK population, population density 15.4, median age 36

The subgroup and parent group are the same in terms of local authority representation. The description for the larger towns and cities group previously mentioned therefore also applies for the subgroup (which bears the same name as the parent group).

2b^r – University towns and cities

7 local authorities – 2.6% of UK population, population density 38.3, median age 32

This group is confined to England only and comprises just seven local authorities. Compared with the parent supergroup, there is a higher proportion of residents aged 25 to 44 and a higher representation of ethnic minority groups and residents foreign born. Residents are more likely to live in flats and to rent their accommodation, either through social renting or privately. Workers are more likely to work full time and to use public transport to commute to work. There is a higher proportion of students and workers are more likely to be employed in the information and communication industry and to work in education.

3^r – Countryside living

83 local authorities – 15.2% of UK population, population density 0.7, median age 46

The population for this supergroup are characterised by living in rural areas with a low population density and a much higher median age (46) compared with the UK as a whole (39).

Residents are more likely to own their own home and to live in a detached property.

Unemployment and qualification levels are both below the national average. Households are more likely to own two or more vehicles and to use private transport to travel to work. Part-time working is also more prevalent than generally in the UK.

Workers are far more likely to be employed in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry, and the accommodation and food industries than workers in the UK generally.

3a^r – English and Welsh countryside

48 local authorities – 8.6% of UK population, population density 0.9, median age 45

Compared to the parent supergroup, this group has a higher proportion of children aged 5 to 14 and adults are more likely to be married and to have no children. Households are more likely to live in semi-detached properties and to own their own home (either outright or with shared ownership).

Adults are more likely to have lower qualifications and households are more likely to own two or more cars. Workers are more likely to work in the information and communication industry, and in education.

3a1^r – Older farming communities

22 local authorities – 2.9% of UK population, population density 0.9, median age 47

This subgroup is confined to local authority areas in England and Wales only. Of the 24 different subgroups, this subgroup has the joint-highest median age (47). The proportion of residents aged 45 and over is higher therefore than for the parent group. Residents are more likely to live in a flat and to own their own property – either outright or through shared ownership.

Qualification levels are generally higher. Workers are more likely to work part-time and to be employed in the accommodation and food industry and to work in education.

3a2^r – Sparse English and Welsh countryside

26 local authorities – 5.8% of UK population, population density 0.9, median age 45

In comparison with the parent group, this subgroup has a higher proportion of children who are aged 0 to 15 and a higher proportion of residents born in the new EU. Households are more likely to live in a semi-detached house or bungalow and to live in social rented accommodation. Residents generally have lower levels of qualifications than the parent group and adults are more likely to be unemployed. For those in employment, they are more likely to work full-time. There is a higher representation of workers in the public administration and defence industry.

3b^r – Remoter coastal living

24 local authorities – 4.7% of UK population, population density 1.9, median age 47

This group is characterised as having the highest median age (47) of all the 16 groups. Compared with the parent supergroup, adults are more likely to be divorced or separated. Residents are more likely to live in flats and to live in privately rented accommodation. Workers are more likely to work part-time and to be employed in the administrative/support services industry and the accommodation and food industry.

3b1^r – Ageing coastal living

18 local authorities – 3.7% of UK population, population density 1.6, median age 47

This subgroup is confined to just six local authority areas in England on the East and South coast. Of the 24 different subgroups, this subgroup has the joint-highest median age (47).

Residents are more likely to live in a detached house or bungalow and to own their own home; either owned outright or through shared ownership. Adults are more likely to have higher-level qualifications and households are more likely to have two or more cars. Workers are more likely to be employed in the agriculture, quarrying and construction industries.

3b2^r – Seaside living

6 local authorities – 1.0% of UK population, population density 6.1, median age 44

Compared with the parent group, with this subgroup there is a higher prevalence of people aged 0 to 14 years, of single persons, and adults who have divorced or separated. Amongst ethnic groups there is a higher prevalence of the “Chinese and other” ethnic group and a higher prevalence of residents born in other EU countries.

Residents are more likely to live in a terrace or end-terrace property and flats, and to privately rent. Adults are more likely to have lower qualification levels, to use public transport to commute to work and to be unemployed. Workers are more likely to be employed in the transport and storage industry.

3c^r – Scottish countryside

11 local authorities – 1.9% of UK population, population density 0.2, median age 45

This group comprises 11 rural Scottish local authorities that are sparsely populated. With this group there is a higher proportion of residents aged 25 to 44 than with the parent supergroup and adults are more likely to be single. Residents are more likely to live in flats and to be social renting. Adults are more likely to have lower qualifications, whilst a higher proportion of workers use private transport for commuting to work and work full time. Workers are also more likely to work in the transport and storage industry.

3c1^r – Scottish countryside

11 local authorities – 1.9% of UK population, population density 0.2, median age 45

The parent group and subgroup are the same in terms of local authority representation. The description for the Scottish countryside group previously mentioned therefore also applies for the subgroup (which bears the same name).

4^r – Ethnically diverse metropolitan living

19 local authorities – 9.4% of UK population, population density 46.5, median age 33

The population of this supergroup tend to be live in Inner and Outer London Boroughs. Areas outside London covered by this supergroup include Birmingham, Leicester, Luton and Slough.

The major characteristic of these areas is that they have a high proportion of residents from non-White ethnic groups. Population density is high, as is overcrowding (households who have on average fewer or less rooms than required), and there is a relatively young population age structure. Households are more likely to reside in terrace housing or flats, either socially rented or privately rented, than households generally. Unemployment is higher than recorded nationally. Compared to the UK as a whole, workers in the administrative and support services industry are most over-represented and workers are more likely to use public transport to get to work.

4a^r – Ethnically diverse metropolitan living

19 local authorities – 9.4% of UK population, population density 46.5, median age 33

The group and parent supergroup are the same in terms of local authority representation. The description for the ethnically diverse city living supergroup previously mentioned therefore also applies for the group (which bears the same name).

4a1^r – Ethnically diverse metropolitan living

19 local authorities – 9.4% of UK population, population density 46.5, median age 33

The supergroup, parent group and subgroup are the same in terms of local authority representation. The description for the ethnically diverse city living supergroup previously mentioned therefore also applies for the subgroup (which bears the same name as the supergroup and parent group).

5^r – London cosmopolitan

12 local authorities – 4.2% of UK population, population density 106.8, median age 32

The population of this group is located within 12 Inner London boroughs. The areas of London covered by this supergroup are characterised by a very high population density and a relatively low median age (32).

All non-White ethnic groups have a higher representation than the UK as a whole, especially people of Black or Arab ethnicity, with an above average proportion of residents born in other EU countries. Residents are more likely to live in flats and are more likely to rent. A higher proportion

of people use public transport to get to work, with lower car ownership, and higher unemployment. Those in employment are more likely to work in the information and communication, and the financial, insurance, and real estate industries.

5a^r – London cosmopolitan

12 local authorities – 4.2% of UK population, population density 106.8, median age 32

The group and parent supergroup are the same in terms of local authority representation. The description for the London cosmopolitan supergroup previously mentioned therefore also applies for the group (which bears the same name).

5a1^r – London cosmopolitan

12 local authorities – 4.2% of UK population, population density 106.8, median age 32

The supergroup, parent group and subgroup are the same in terms of local authority representation. The description for the London cosmopolitan supergroup previously mentioned therefore also applies for the subgroup (which bears the same name).

6^r – Services and industrial legacy

57 local authorities – 15.3% of UK population, population density 4.7, median age 41

The population of this group is predominately in the Central Belt in Scotland, northern England and South Wales – all traditional mining areas.

There is a much lower representation of ethnic minority groups than for the UK as a whole and a higher than average proportion of residents born in the UK and Ireland. Rates of divorce and separation are above the national rate. Households are more likely to have children and are more likely to live in semi-detached or terraced properties and to socially rent.

There is a smaller proportion of people with higher-level qualifications, with rates of unemployment above the national level. Those in employment are more likely to be employed in the energy, water and air conditioning industries, manufacturing industries, and the mining, quarrying and construction industries. Workers are more likely to use private transport to travel to work than nationally.

6a^r – Services, manufacturing and mining legacy

44 local authorities – 11.8% of UK population, population density 6.0, median age 41

This group largely covers parts of northern England and South Wales. The population density is higher than for the parent supergroup and there is a higher representation of persons of mixed

ethnic group. Residents are more likely to live in a semi-detached property and to live in privately rented accommodation. Workers are more likely to work part-time and compared with the supergroup, there is a higher prevalence of workers in the manufacturing, and wholesale and retail industries.

6a1^r – Manufacturing legacy

20 local authorities – 5.4% of UK population, population density 7.3, median age 41

This subgroup has a slightly older age structure compared with the parent group and its two other subgroups. There is a higher proportion of residents of mixed ethnic group, Indian, Pakistani or Bangladeshi ethnic group and Chinese and other ethnic group. Residents are more likely to live in flats and to be privately renting. Adults are more likely to have higher level qualifications, whilst workers are more likely to use public transport to commute to work and be employed in the public administration and defence industry, and the accommodation and food industry.

6a2^r – Mining legacy

15 local authorities – 3.7% of UK population, population density 3.6, median age 41

The age structure is very similar to the parent group. For households there is a higher prevalence of living in terrace or end-terrace properties. For adults, there is higher unemployment than for the supergroup as a whole and a higher proportion of workers in the energy, water and air conditioning industry.

6a3^r – Service economy

9 local authorities – 2.7% of UK population, population density 13.8, median age 42

This subgroup covers just 9 local authority areas in England and Wales. The age structure for this subgroup is also very similar to the parent group. Adults have a higher prevalence of being married or in a civil partnership. There is also a higher prevalence of people in the mixed ethnic group and Indian, Pakistani or Bangladeshi ethnic group, and a higher prevalence of people born in the EU. Households are more likely to live in detached or semi-detached properties. Adults generally have a lower level of qualifications. Workers are more likely to commute by private transport and to be employed in the wholesale and retail, and transport and storage industries.

6b^r – Scottish industrial legacy

13 local authorities – 3.5% of UK population, population density 2.7, median age 42

This group covers 13 local authorities within the Central Belt in Scotland. Compared with the supergroup, there is a higher proportion of people aged 45 to 64 and residents are more likely to live in flats and in social rented accommodation. Workers are more likely to commute to work using private transport, to work full-time, and to be employed in the financial, insurance and real estate industry.

6b1^r – Scottish industrial legacy

13 local authorities – 3.5% of UK population, population density 2.7, median age 42

The subgroup and parent group are the same in terms of local authority representation. The description for the Scottish industrial legacy group previously mentioned therefore also applies for the subgroup (which bears the same name as the parent group).

7^r – Town and country living

79 local authorities – 16.1% of UK population, population density 2.0, median age 42

This supergroup is represented within all countries of the UK and English regions with the exception of the North East and London region. The population density (at 2.0 persons per hectare) is below the UK as a whole (at 2.6 persons per hectare).

There is a low proportion of persons by minority ethnic group and a relatively high proportion of residents were born in the UK or Ireland. Compared with the UK as a whole, the population is more likely to be aged 45 and over, and with a higher median age (42).

Residents are more likely to live in detached or semi-detached properties, to own their home, and to use private transport for travel to work, with higher car ownership. Residents also have higher levels of educational attainment. People are more likely to work in manufacturing industries.

7a^r – Country living

41 local authorities – 7.9% of UK population, population density 1.5, median age 43

This group has a similar age structure to the parent supergroup, though there is a higher prevalence of adults who are divorced or separated and adults with no children. Adults also generally have lower-level qualifications than the supergroup as a whole. Workers are more likely to be employed in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry, and the manufacturing industry.

7a1^r – Country living

41 local authorities – 7.9% of UK population, population density 1.5, median age 43

The subgroup and parent group are the same in terms of local authority representation. The description for the country living group previously mentioned therefore also applies for the subgroup (which bears the same name as the parent group).

7b^r – Northern Ireland countryside

8 local authorities – 1.9% of UK population, population density 1.0, median age 38

This group covers eight local authorities in Northern Ireland. This group has a lower median age than for the supergroup as a whole, with a higher proportion of children aged 0 to 14. Residents are more likely to have been born in new EU countries. Households are more likely to be living in privately rented accommodation, whilst workers are more likely to commute to work using private transport and to work in the wholesale and retail industry. Unemployment is also more prevalent than for the supergroup as a whole.

7b1^r – Northern Ireland countryside

8 local authorities – 1.9% of UK population, population density 1.0, median age 38

The subgroup and parent group are the same in terms of local authority representation. The description for the Northern Ireland countryside group previously mentioned therefore also applies for the subgroup (which bears the same name as the parent group).

7c^r – Town living

30 local authorities – 6.3% of UK population, population density 5.4, median age 43

Local authority areas from all UK countries are represented with this group. This group has a noticeably higher population density (5.4 persons per hectare) than for the supergroup (2.0 persons per hectare). There is also a higher representation amongst older age groups (65 to 89, and 90 and over). There is also a high representation amongst minority ethnic groups. Residents are more likely to live in flats and to own their property. Qualification levels are generally higher than for the supergroup as a whole, workers are more likely to use public transport to commute to work, and to be employed in the financial-related industries.

7c1^r – Prosperous semi-rural

7 local authorities – 1.1% of UK population, population density 4.6, median age 45

This subgroup covers just seven local authority areas in England and Scotland. Compared with the parent group, there is a higher prevalence of people aged 45 to 64 and 65 to 89 and a high

prevalence of people born in the UK or Ireland. Residents are more likely to live in a detached property and to be social renting. Workers are more likely to commute to work by public transport and to be employed in the mining, quarrying and construction industry, and financial-related industries.

7c2^r – Prosperous towns

23 local authorities – 5.3% of UK population, population density 5.6, median age 42

Compared with the parent group within this subgroup, there is a higher representation of children aged 0 to 14 and persons aged 25 to 44. Residents are more likely to live in a terrace or end-terrace property and to be privately renting. For workers, employment by different industries is broadly similar to the parent group.

8^r – Urban settlements

55 local authorities – 15.0% of UK population, population density 12.6, median age 38

The population of this supergroup are confined to the nine English regions and Wales (Newport) only. The areas are characterised by a slightly younger age structure than nationally, with higher proportions of all groups aged 45 and under (covering the age groups 0 to 4, 5 to 14, and 25 to 44).

Ethnic groups are over-represented compared to the national picture and households are more likely to live in semi-detached or terraced housing. Adults generally have lower qualifications than nationally and are more likely to be unemployed. Residents who are employed are more likely to work in the wholesale and retail, transport and storage, and administrative and support services industries. Workers are more likely to commute using public transport and car ownership is lower than nationally.

8a^r – Manufacturing traits

32 local authorities – 9.5% of UK population, population density 13.9, median age 38

This group is confined to local authority areas in England and Wales only. Compared with the supergroup there are proportionately more people aged 65 to 89 and 90 and over. A higher proportion of residents are of the Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi ethnic group and are born in the UK or Ireland. Residents are more likely to live in a semi-detached property and to privately rent. There is a higher prevalence of part-time working and workers are more likely to be employed in the health and social work industry and manufacturing industry.

8a1^r – Industrial and multi-ethnic

16 local authorities – 6.4% of UK population, population density 18.1, median age 37

The subgroup has a higher representation than the parent group of children aged 0 to 14, and minority ethnic group representation. Residents are more likely to live in a semi-detached property and to be social renting. There is a higher unemployment rate compared with the parent group and workers are more likely to work in the accommodation and food industry, and transport and storage industry.

8a2^r – Urban living

16 local authorities – 3.1% of UK population, population density 9.4, median age 40

This subgroup has an older age structure than the other subgroup within the parent group and there is a higher proportion divorced or separated and of White ethnic group. Residents are more likely to live in a detached property, owned or with shared ownership. Households are more likely to own two or more cars, workers are more likely to use private transport to commute to work, and are more likely to work full-time.

8b^r – Suburban traits

23 local authorities – 5.5% of UK population. population density 10.8, median age 38

This group has a higher proportion of people aged 25 to 44 than the supergroup and a higher proportion have Chinese and other, or Black, African, Caribbean or Black British ethnicity. A higher proportion of residents are born in other EU countries, whilst households are more likely to live in flats, to own their own property (either outright or through shared ownership), and to own two or more vehicles. Workers are more likely to work full-time and to work in the transport and storage industry, and the administrative and support services industry.

8b1^r – City periphery

12 local authorities – 3.1% of UK population, population density 18.2, median age 39

This subgroup covers 11 local authority areas in the south of England (within the East, London and South East regions), and one in the North region (Trafford). The subgroup has a slightly older age profile than its parent group and a larger proportion were born in the UK. Residents are more likely to live in a terraced property or flats and to have lower level qualifications. Workers are more likely to use public transport to commute to work, to work part-time and to be employed in the mining, quarrying and construction industry, and the financial-related industries.

8b2^r – Expanded areas

11 local authorities – 2.4% of UK population, population density 7.2, median age 37

Compared with the parent group, there is a higher proportion of children aged 0 to 4 and adults aged 25 to 44. Adults are more likely to be divorced and there is a higher representation amongst the Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi ethnic group. Residents are also more likely to be born in other EU countries, to live in a detached property, and to be privately renting. Adults generally have a higher level of qualifications, whilst workers are more likely to work full-time and to work in the manufacturing industry, and the wholesale and retail industry.