

Radial plots for the 2011 Area Classification for Super Output Areas

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Office for National Statistics

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Contents

Introduction	3
Radial plot legend summary	4
List of 60 final 2011 Census statistics.....	5
Census statistics glossary	7
Radial plot naming convention	7
Radial Plots for supergroups and groups.....	8
1 Cosmopolitan student neighbourhoods.....	8
2 Countryside living	11
3 Ethnically diverse professionals	15
4 Hard-pressed communities	20
5 Industrious communities.....	25
6 Inner city cosmopolitan.....	31
7 Multicultural living	33
8 Suburban living	36

Radial plots for the 2011 Area Classification for Super Output Areas

Introduction

This paper displays radial plots for the 60 Census statistics used to derive the 2011 area classification for Super Output Areas (SOAs). The classification places each of the 42,619 UK SOAs into clusters with other SOAs that are most similar in terms of census statistics. This enables similar SOAs to be classified according to their particular combination of characteristics. For more information about the methodology used to produce the classification, and an explanation about the terms standardised and transformed referred to below, please see the Methodology note.

Radial plots are presented for each of the 8 supergroups and 24 groups that comprise the classification. Each data point on a radial plot displays the value for each one of the 60 standardised and transformed 2011 Census statistics used. Therefore, data points with positive values represent statistics that have a higher value than the standardised UK mean or the standardised parent cluster mean. A parent cluster refers to the supergroup in which a given group belongs. For example, the parent cluster for the group 2a – Ageing rural neighbourhoods is the supergroup 2 – Countryside living. Data points with negative values represent statistics that have a lower value than the standardised UK mean or the standardised parent cluster mean.

On the radial plots, for supergroups a yellow circle represents the standardised UK mean, and for groups it represents the standardised parent cluster mean – zero in all cases. This circle around the radial is at a constant distance from the centre. Therefore, data points that appear on the outside of the yellow circle represent statistics that have a higher value than the standardised UK mean or the standardised parent cluster mean, while data points that appear on the inside of the yellow circle represent statistics that have a lower value than the standardised UK mean or the standardised parent cluster mean.

In addition to the data points, each of the radial plots shows a brief description for the 60 final 2011 Census statistics grouped into five different census domains. A full description of these census statistics is shown on pages 5 and 6 with further detail about some of these statistics in the glossary on page 7.

For supergroups, the blue line on radial plots represents the difference between the values of standardised 2011 Census statistics for SOAs and the value for the standardised UK mean (which includes all 42,619 SOAs).

For radial plots showing groups, there are two lines in addition to the yellow circle:

1. The green line represents the difference between the standardised values of 2011 Census statistics for SOAs within a given group and the value of the standardised parent cluster mean (for groups, the parent cluster is the supergroup to which it belongs). Data points on the green line that appear on the outside of the yellow circle represent statistics where the standardised value for the given group is higher than the standardised mean for the supergroup to which it belongs. Data points that appear on



the inside of the yellow circle represent standardised values that are lower than the parent group standardised mean.

2. The blue line on each radial plot for groups represents the difference between the standardised values of census statistics for the group and the standardised UK mean for each statistic. Again, data points outside the yellow circle indicate a higher standardised value than the UK mean and data points inside the yellow circle indicate a lower value.




Radial plot legend summary

Radial plot legend summary

Supergroups

-  standardised UK mean
-  difference between standardised supergroup mean and standardised UK mean

Groups

-  standardised supergroup (parent cluster) mean
-  difference between standardised group mean and standardised supergroup (parent cluster) mean
-  difference between standardised group mean and standardised UK mean

List of 60 final 2011 Census statistics

Number	Description	Domain
1	% Persons living in a communal establishment	Demographic structure
2	Number of persons per hectare	
3	% Persons aged 0 to 4	
4	% Persons aged 5 to 14	
5	% Persons aged 25 to 44	
6	% Persons aged 45 to 64	
7	% Persons aged 65 to 89	
8	% Persons aged 90 and over	
9	% Persons aged over 16 who are single	
10	% Persons aged over 16 who are married or in a registered same-sex civil partnership	
11	% Persons aged over 16 who are divorced or separated	
12	% Persons who are white	
13	% Persons who have mixed ethnicity or are from multiple ethnic groups	
14	% Persons who are Asian/Asian British: Indian	
15	% Persons who are Asian/Asian British: Pakistani	
16	% Persons who are Asian/Asian British: Bangladeshi	
17	% Persons who are Asian/Asian British: Chinese and Other	
18	% Persons who are Black/African/Caribbean/Black British	
19	% Persons who are Arab or from other ethnic groups	
20	% Persons whose country of birth is the UK or Ireland	
21	% Persons whose country of birth is in the old EU (pre-2004 accession countries)	
22	% Persons whose country of birth is in the new EU (post 2004 accession countries)	
23	% Persons whose main language is not English and they cannot speak English well or at all	
24	% Households with no children	Household composition
25	% Households with non-dependent children	
26	% Households with full-time students	Housing
27	% Households who live in a detached house or bungalow	
28	% Households who live in a semi-detached house or bungalow	
29	% Households who live in a terrace or end-terrace house	
30	% Households who live in a flat	
31	% Households who own or have shared ownership of property	
32	% Households who are private renting	
33	% Households who are social renting	
34	% Households who have one fewer or less rooms than required	

Number	Description	Domain	
35	Individuals day-to-day activities limited a lot or a little (Standardised Illness Ratio)	Socio-Economic	
36	% Persons providing unpaid care		
37	% Persons aged over 16 whose highest level of qualification is Level 1, Level 2 or Apprenticeship		
38	% Persons aged over 16 whose highest level of qualification is Level 3 qualifications		
39	% Persons aged over 16 whose highest level of qualification is Level 4 qualifications and above		
40	% Persons aged over 16 who are schoolchildren or full-time students		
41	% Households with two or more cars or vans		
42	% Persons aged between 16 and 74 who use public transport to get to work		
43	% Persons aged between 16 and 74 who use private transport to get to work		
44	% Persons aged between 16 and 74 who walk, cycle or use an alternative method to get to work		
45	% Persons aged between 16 and 74 who are unemployed		Employment
46	% Employed persons aged between 16 and 74 who work part-time		
47	% Employed persons aged between 16 and 74 who work full-time		
48	% Employed persons aged between 16 and 74 who work in the agriculture, forestry or fishing industries		
49	% Employed persons aged between 16 and 74 who work in the mining, quarrying or construction industries		
50	% Employed persons aged between 16 and 74 who work in the manufacturing industry		
51	% Employed persons aged between 16 and 74 who work in the energy, water or air conditioning supply industries		
52	% Employed persons aged between 16 and 74 who work in the wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles industries		
53	% Employed persons aged between 16 and 74 who work in the transport or storage industries		
54	% Employed persons aged between 16 and 74 who work in the accommodation or food service activities industries		
55	% Employed persons aged between 16 and 74 who work in the information and communication or professional, scientific and technical activities industries		
56	% Employed persons aged between 16 and 74 who work in the financial, insurance or real estate industries		
57	% Employed persons aged between 16 and 74 who work in the administrative or support service activities industries		
58	% Employed persons aged between 16 and 74 who work in the in public administration or defence; compulsory social security industries		
59	% Employed persons aged between 16 and 74 who work in the education sector		
60	% Employed persons aged between 16 and 74 who work in the human health and social work activities industries		

Census statistics glossary

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 2 countries who joined in 2007 – Bulgaria and Romania.

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

- 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

Qualifications – refers to different past and present qualification:

- level 1, examples include GCSEs (grades D-G) and diplomas (City & Guilds, BTEC)
- level 2, examples include GCSEs (grades A*-C) and O Levels (grades A-C)
- level 3, examples include A Levels (grades A-E) and AS Levels
- level 4 and above, examples include Higher National Certificates (HNCs) and degrees

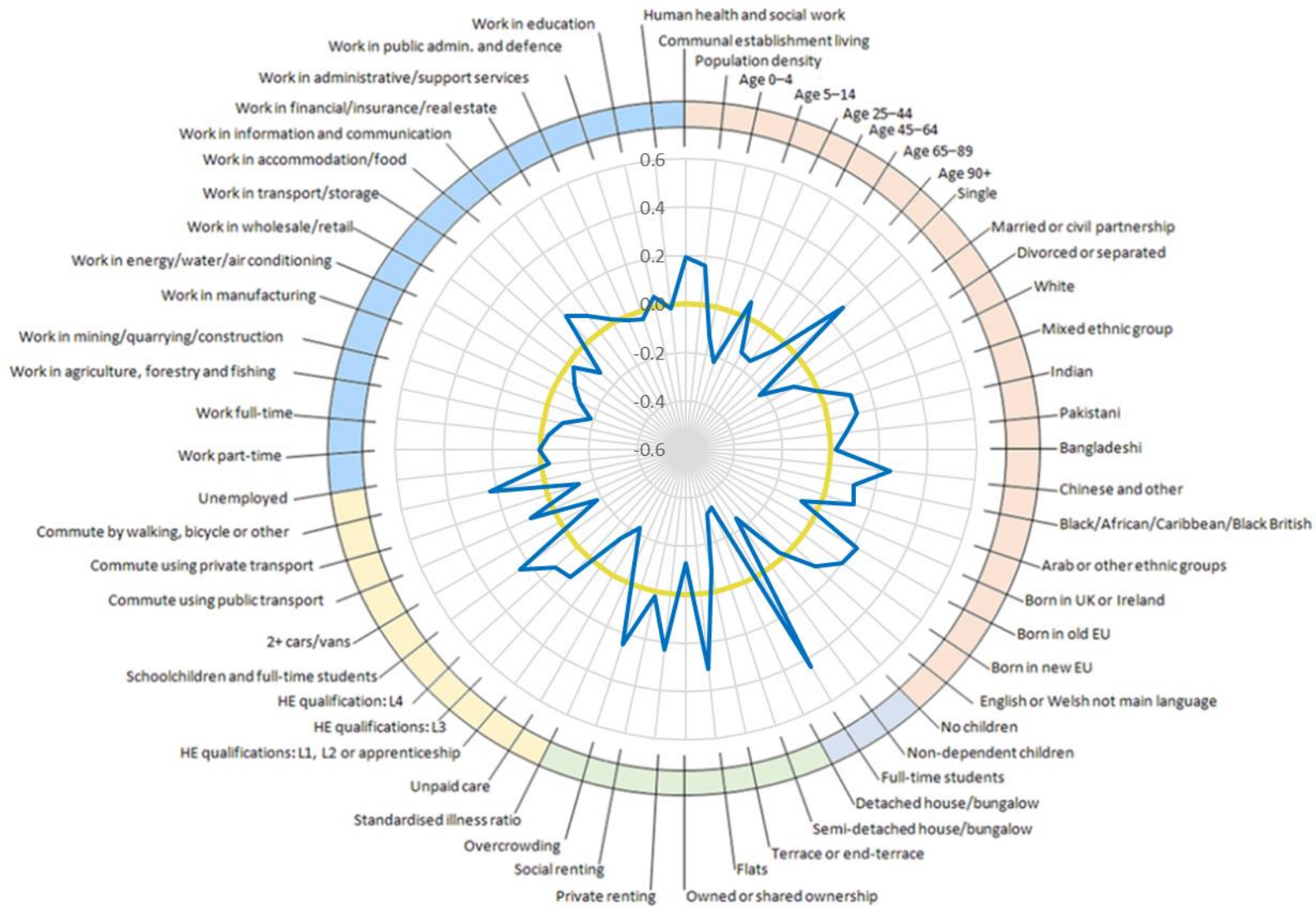
Radial plot naming convention

For each radial plot, there may be:

- one cluster name (with code) – indicating the radial plot is for a supergroup
- two cluster names (with codes) – indicating the group name in bold, and the parent supergroup

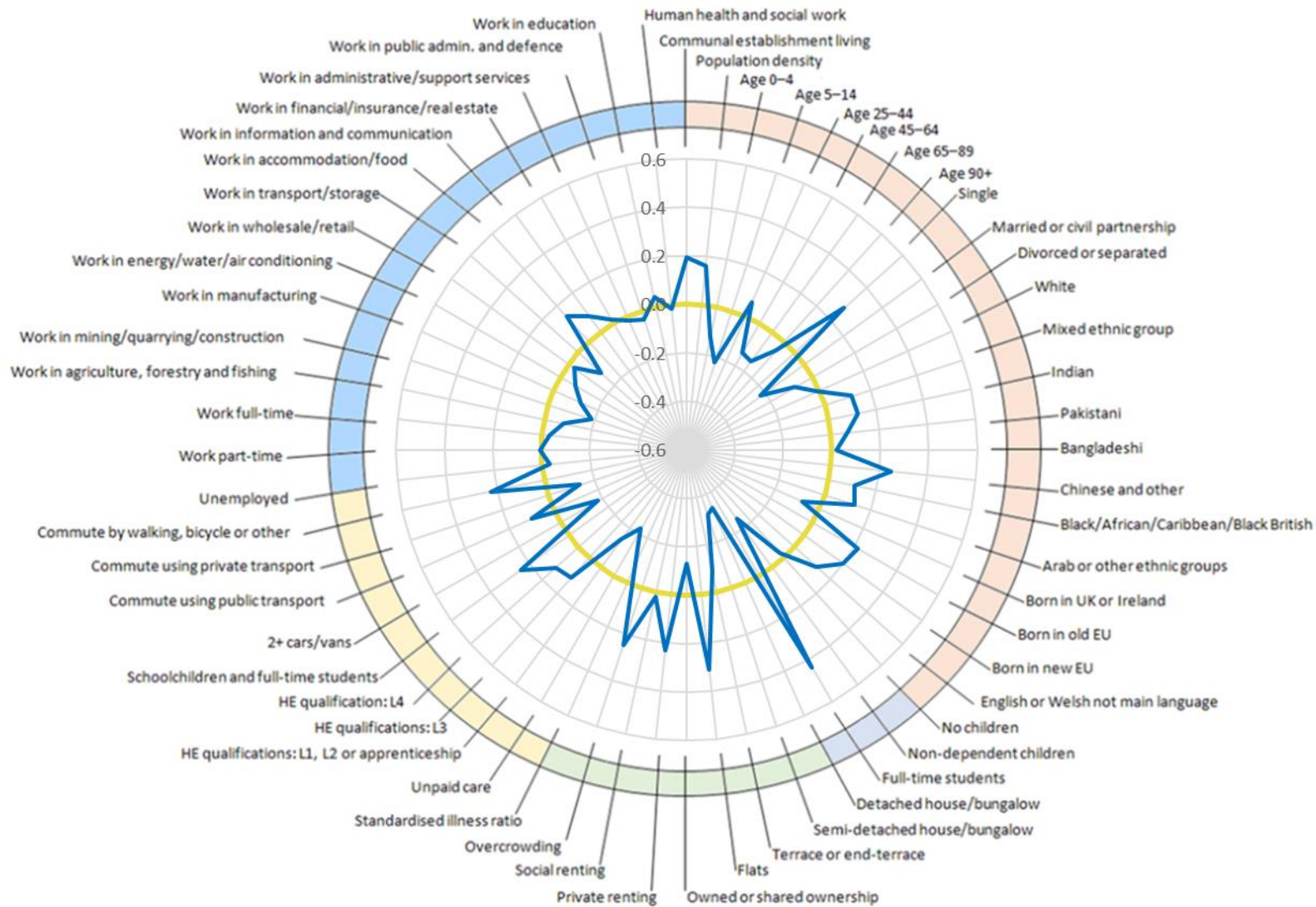
Radial Plots for supergroups and groups

1 Cosmopolitan student neighbourhoods



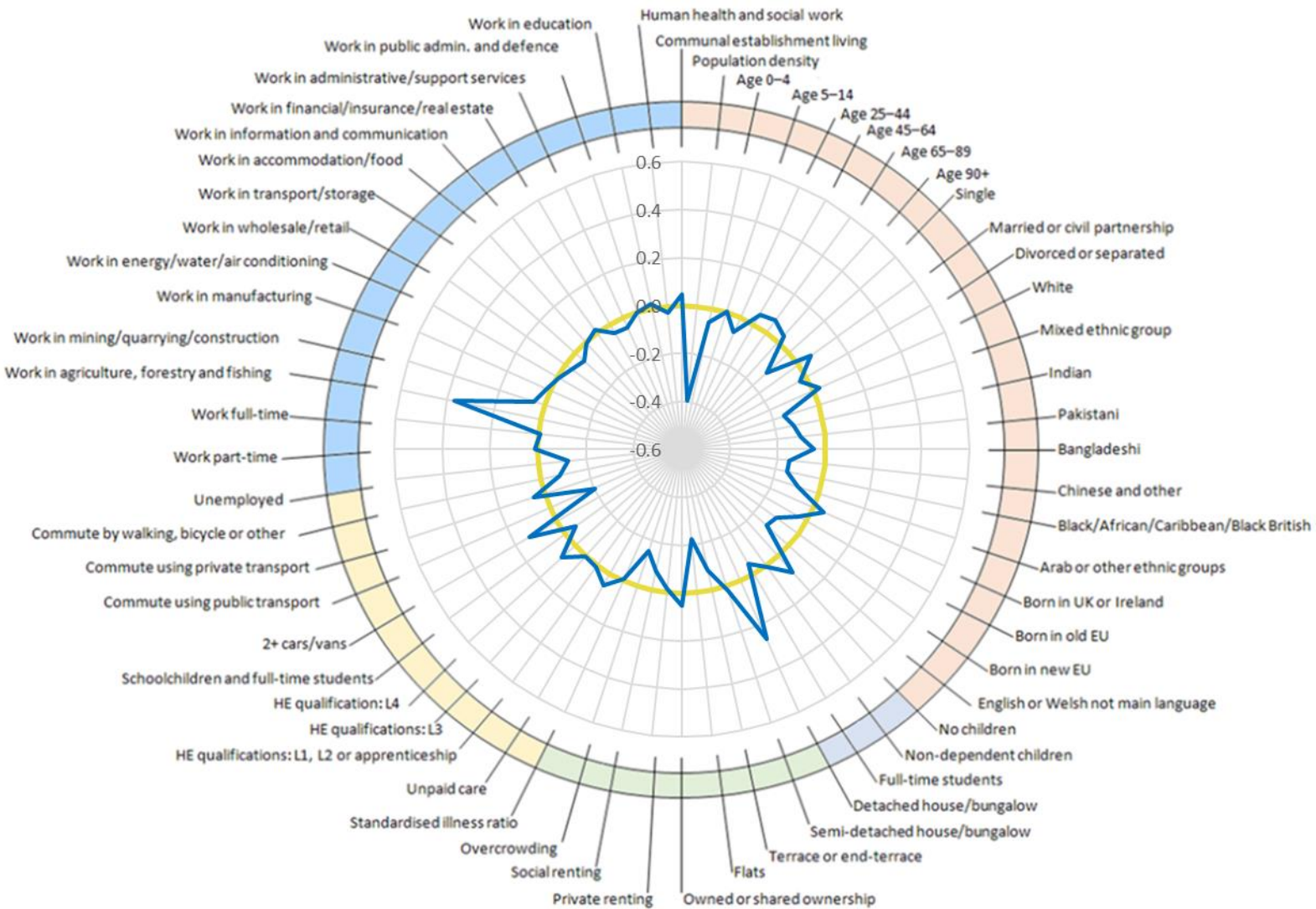
1 Cosmopolitan student neighbourhoods

1a Cosmopolitan student neighbourhoods



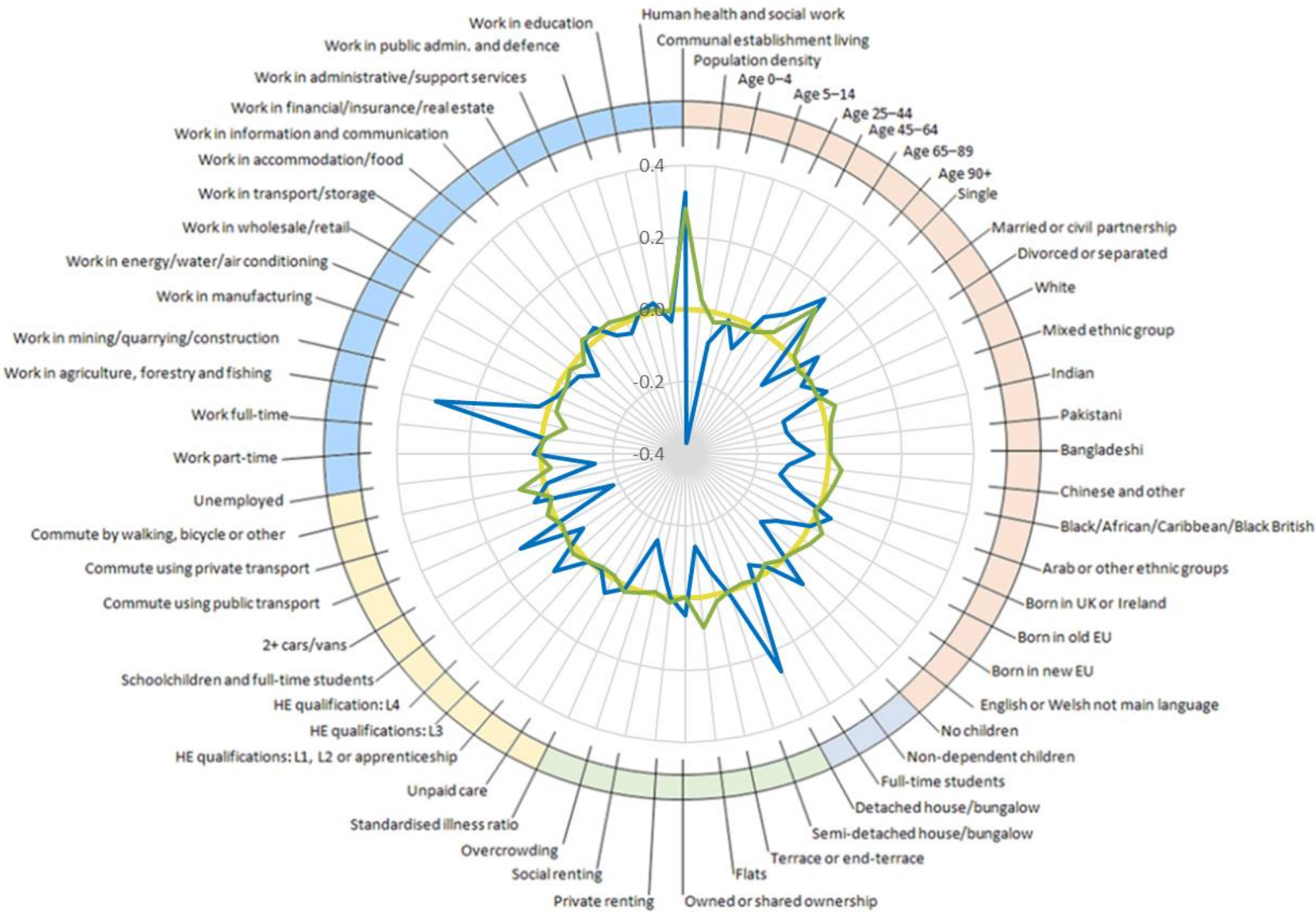
This group is the same as the parent supergroup

2 Countryside living



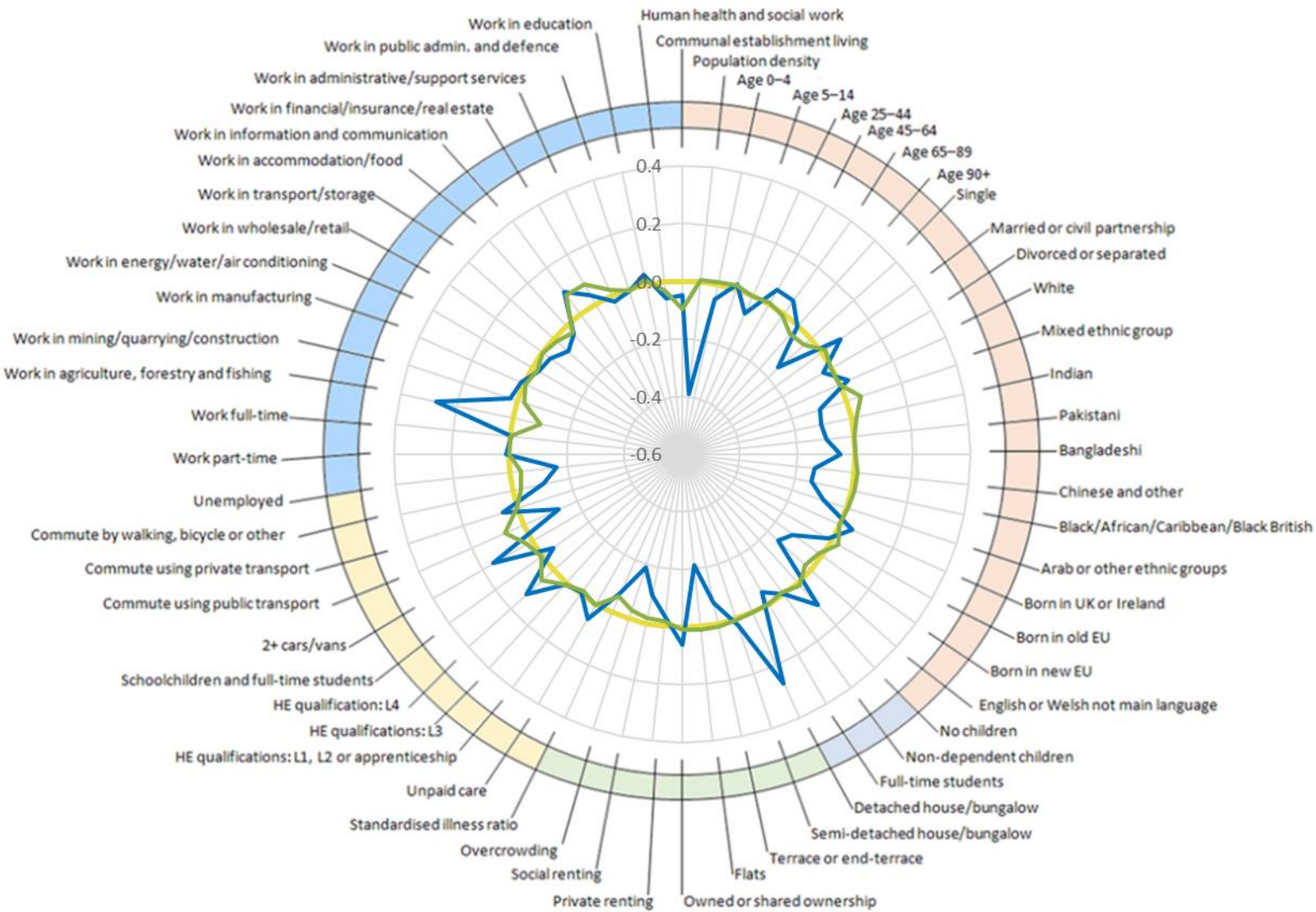
2 Countryside living

2a Ageing rural neighbourhoods

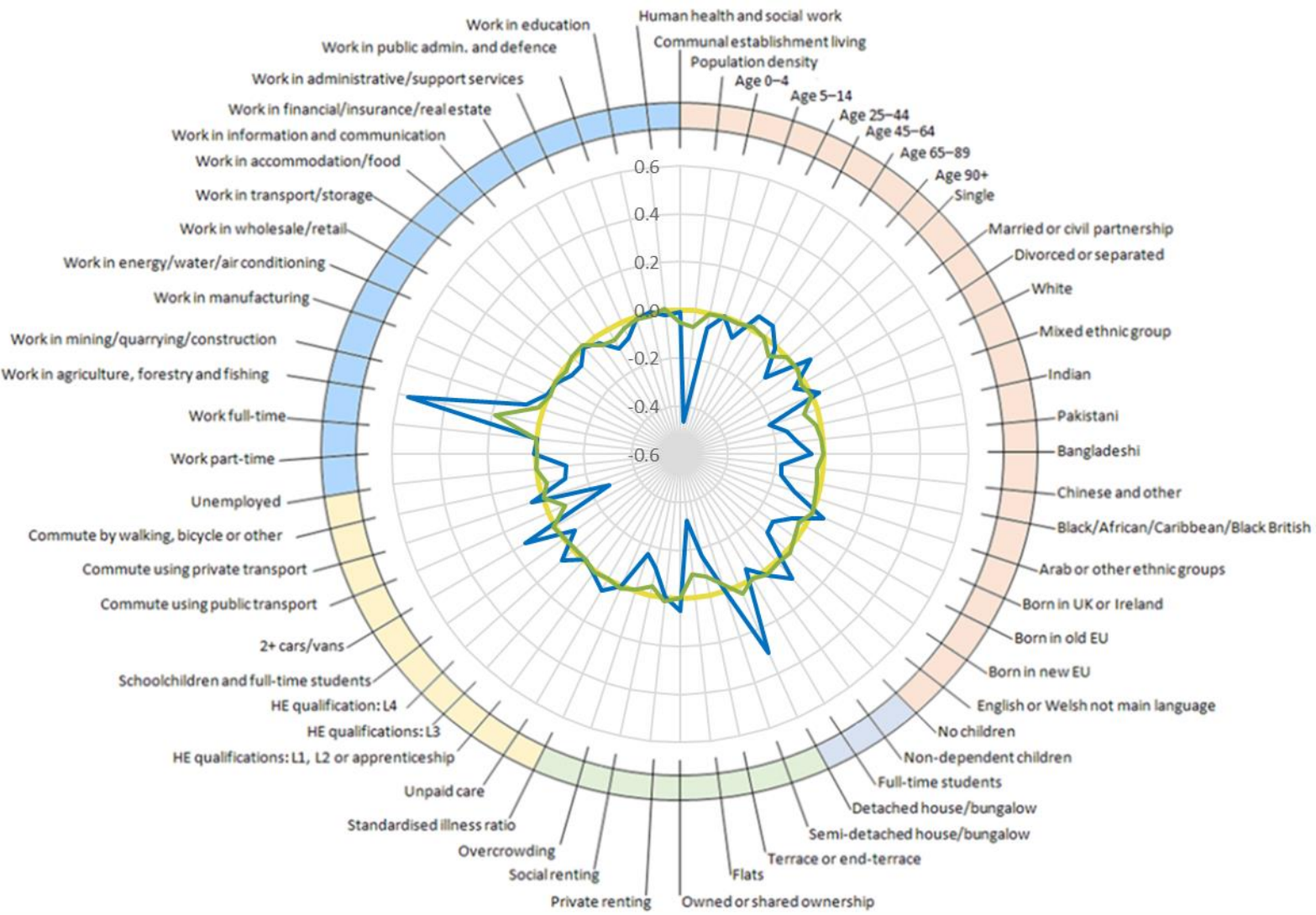


2 Countryside living

2b Prospering countryside life

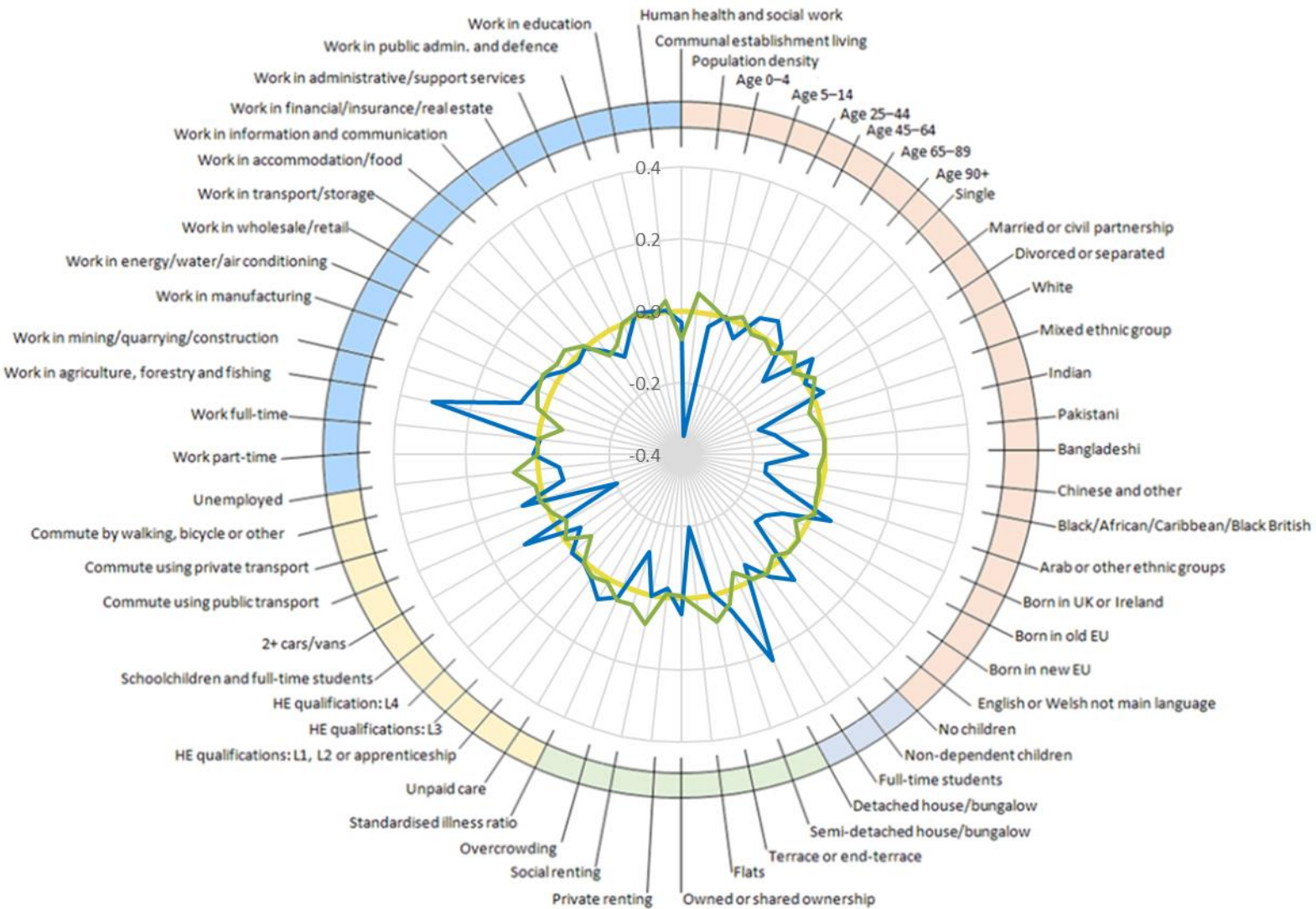


2 Countryside living
 2c Remoter communities

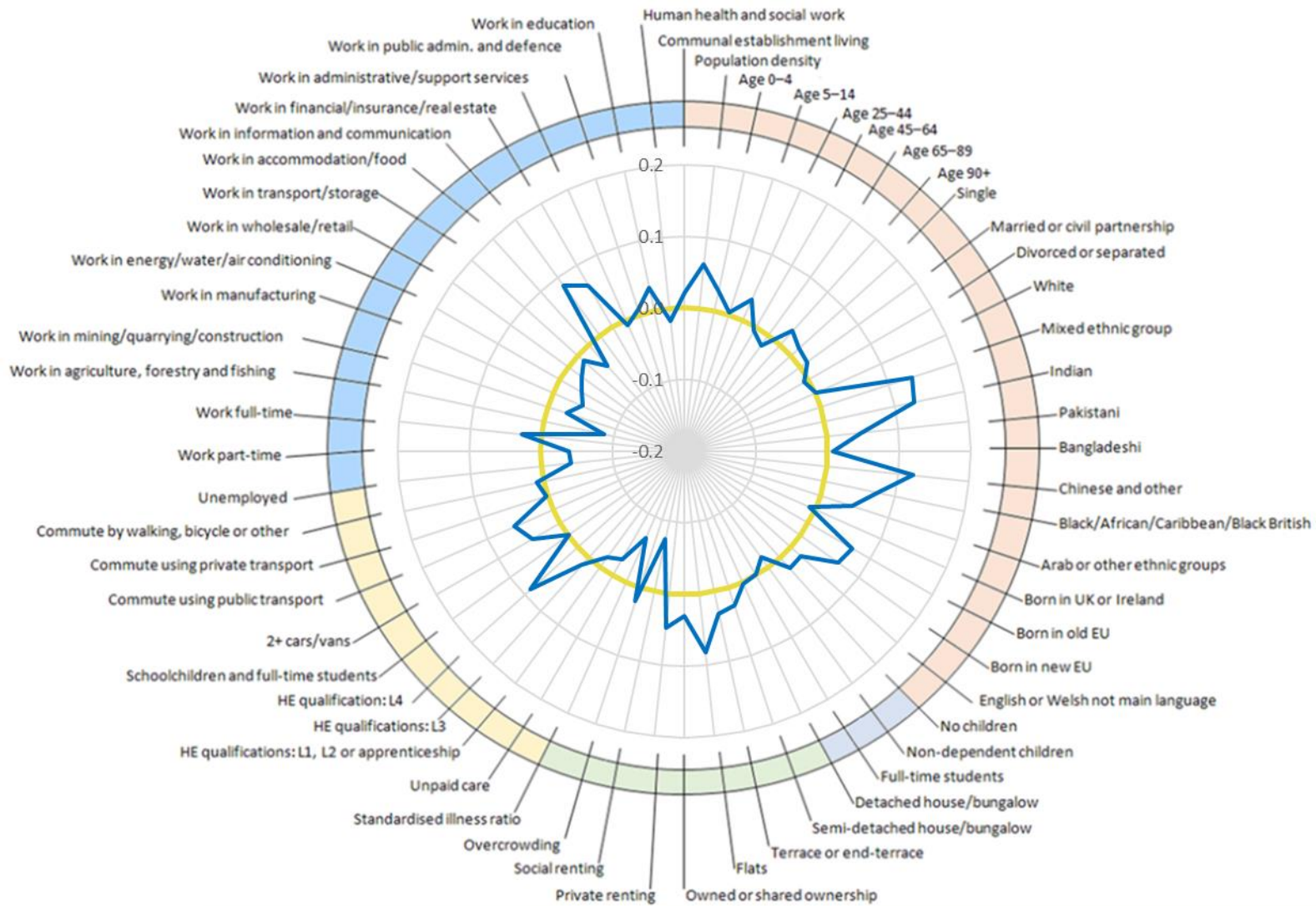


2 Countryside living

2d Rural traits

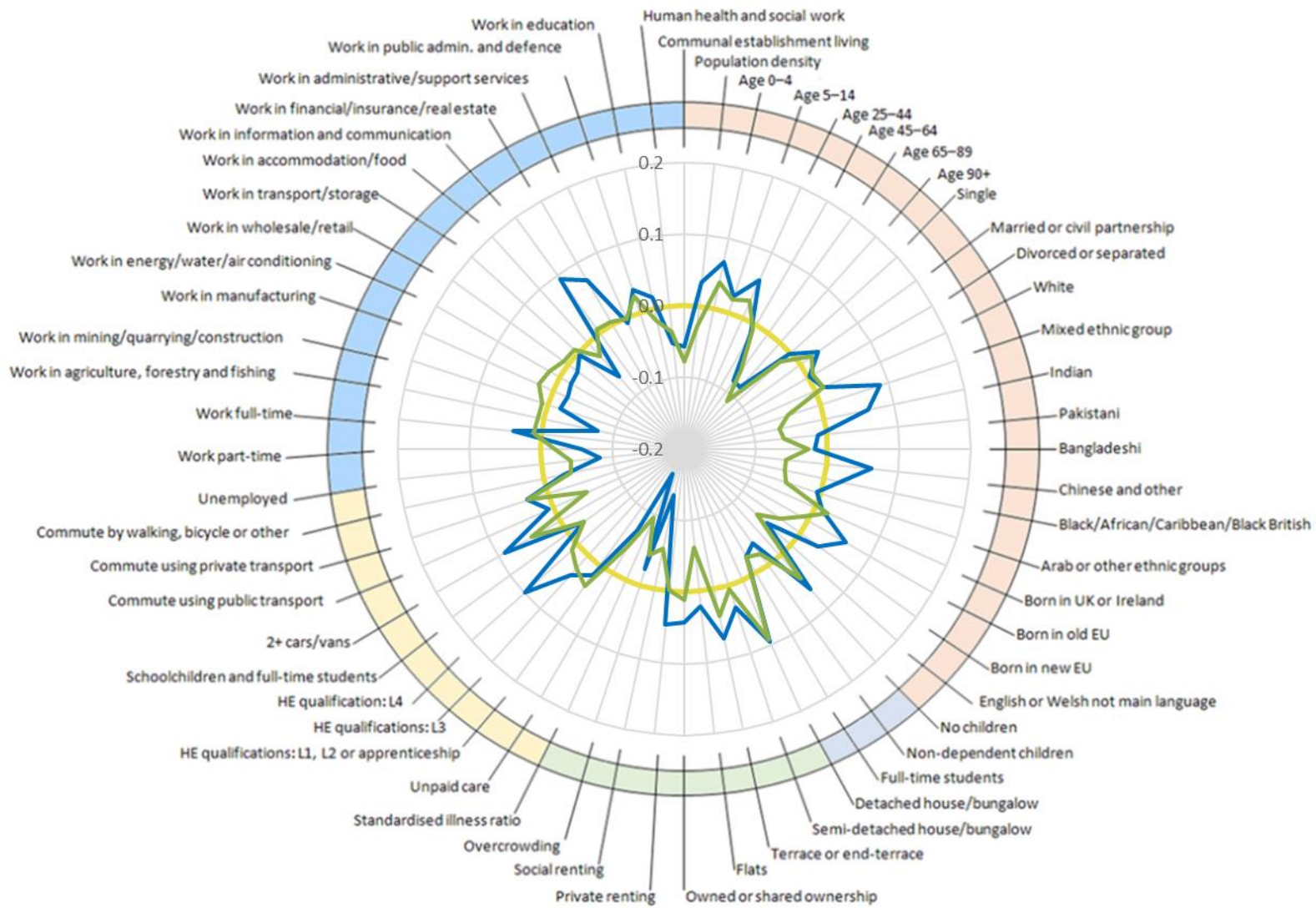


3 Ethnically diverse professionals



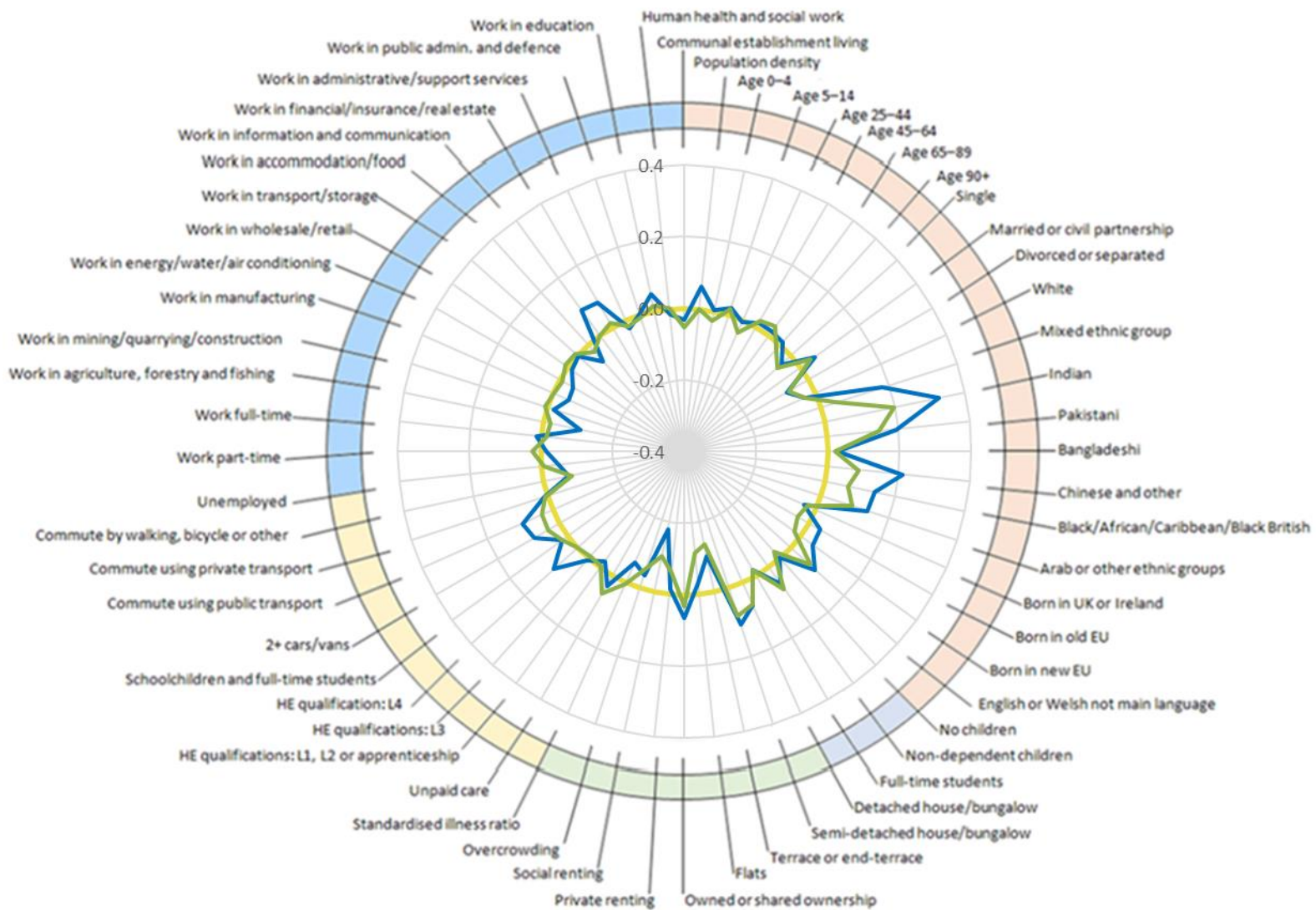
3 Ethnically diverse professionals

3a Achieving neighbourhoods

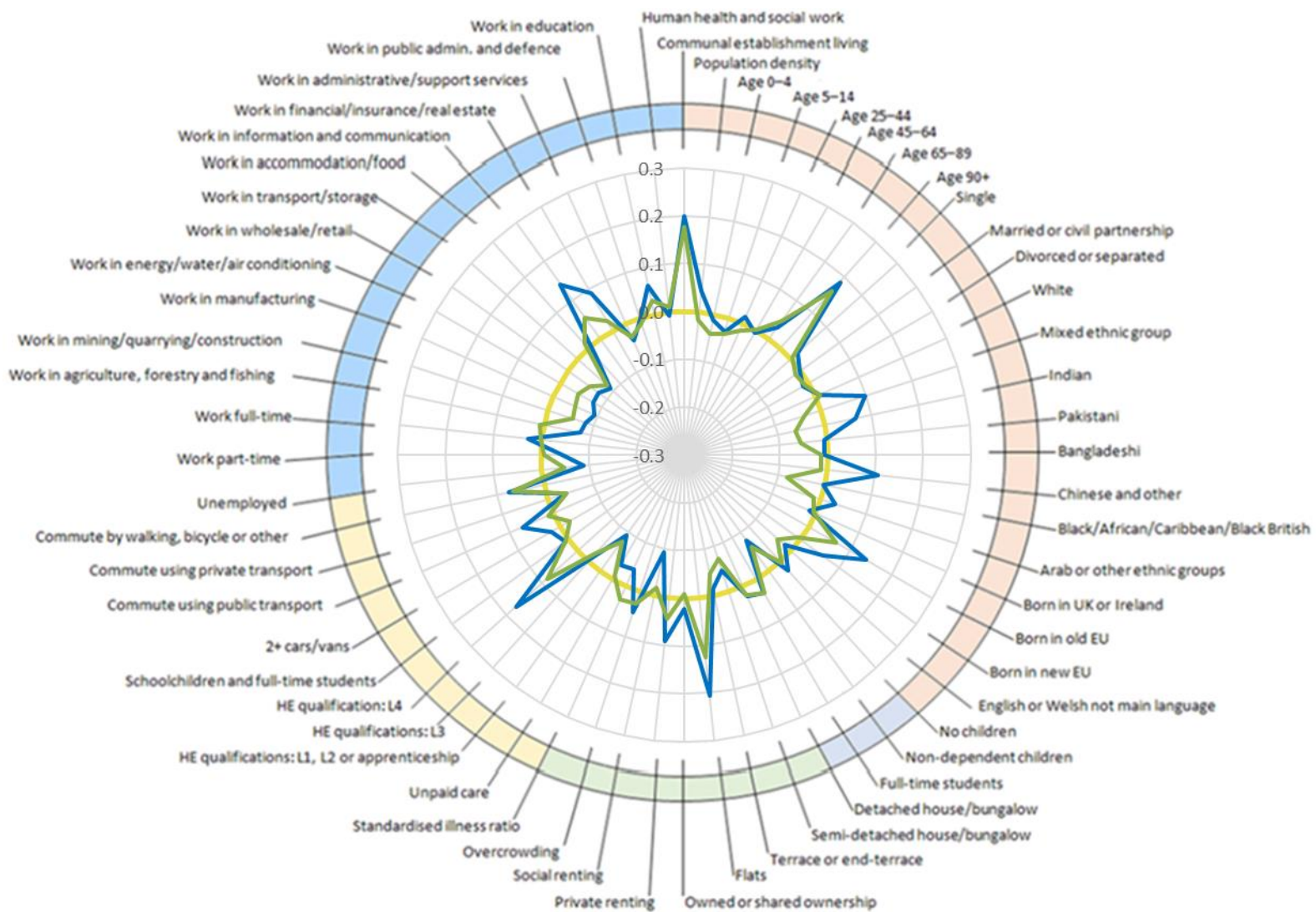


3 Ethnically diverse professionals

3b Asian traits

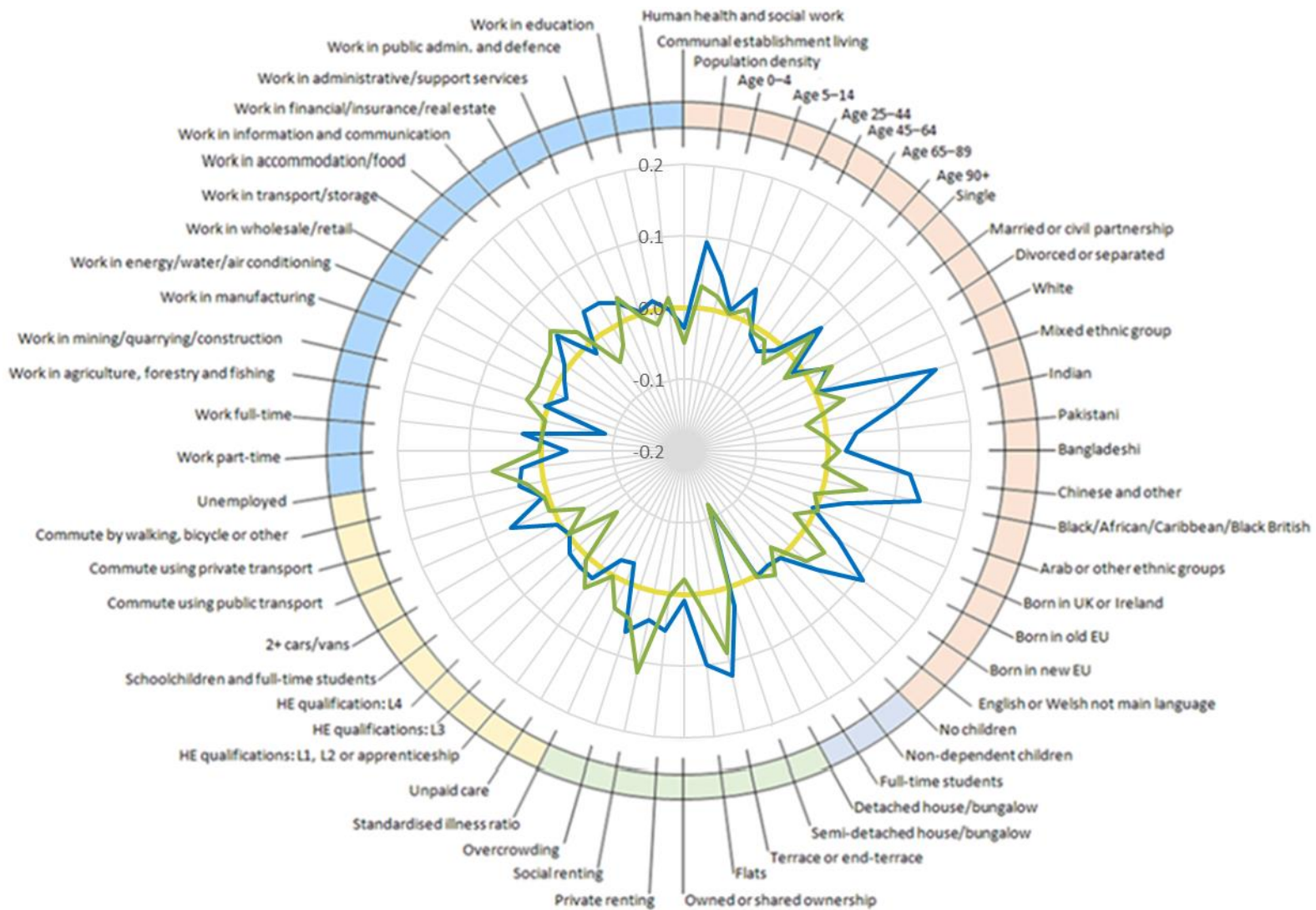


3 Ethnically diverse professionals
3c Highly qualified professionals

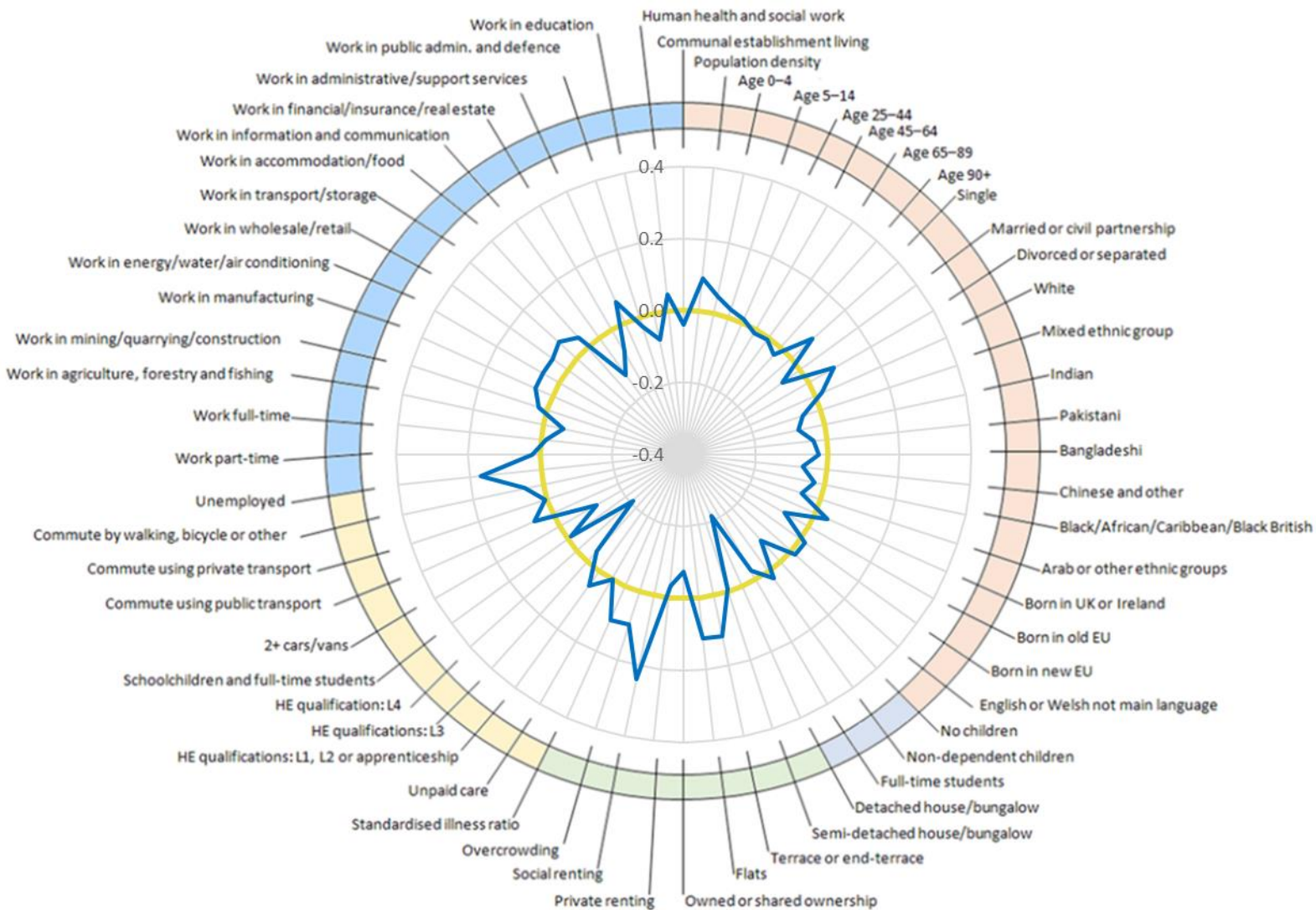


3 Ethnically diverse professionals

3d Households in terraces and flats

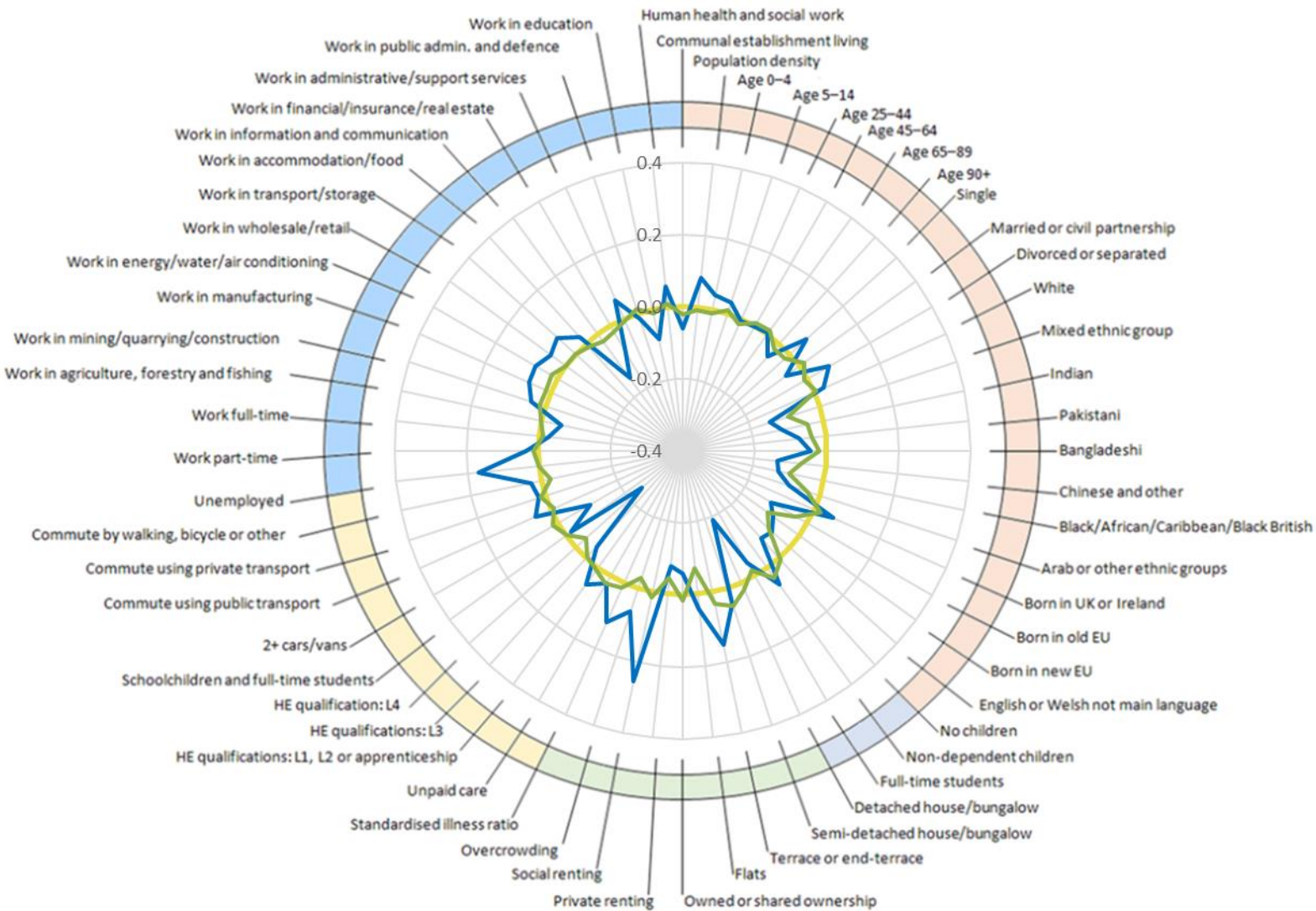


4 Hard-pressed communities



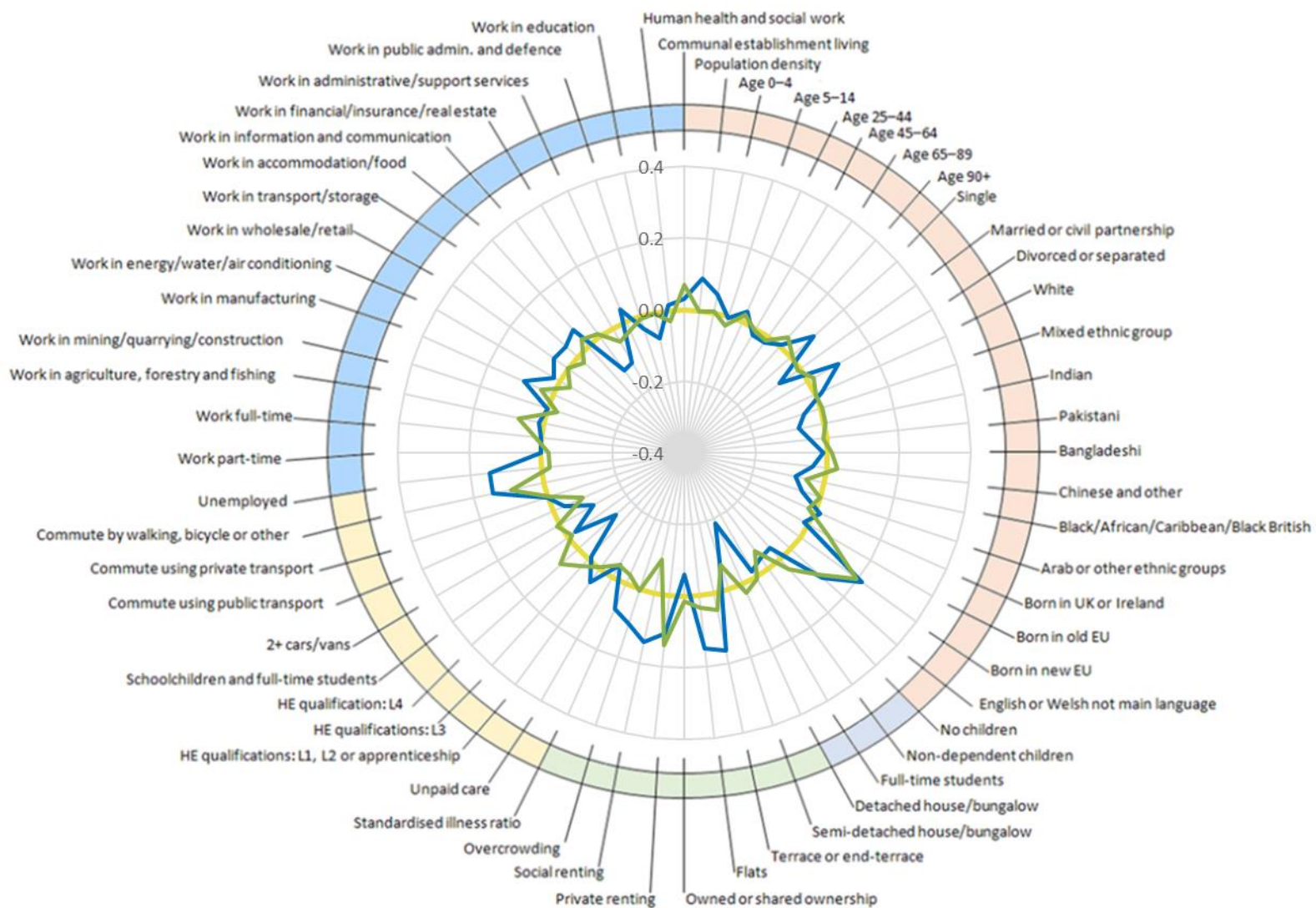
4 Hard-pressed communities

4a Challenged white communities

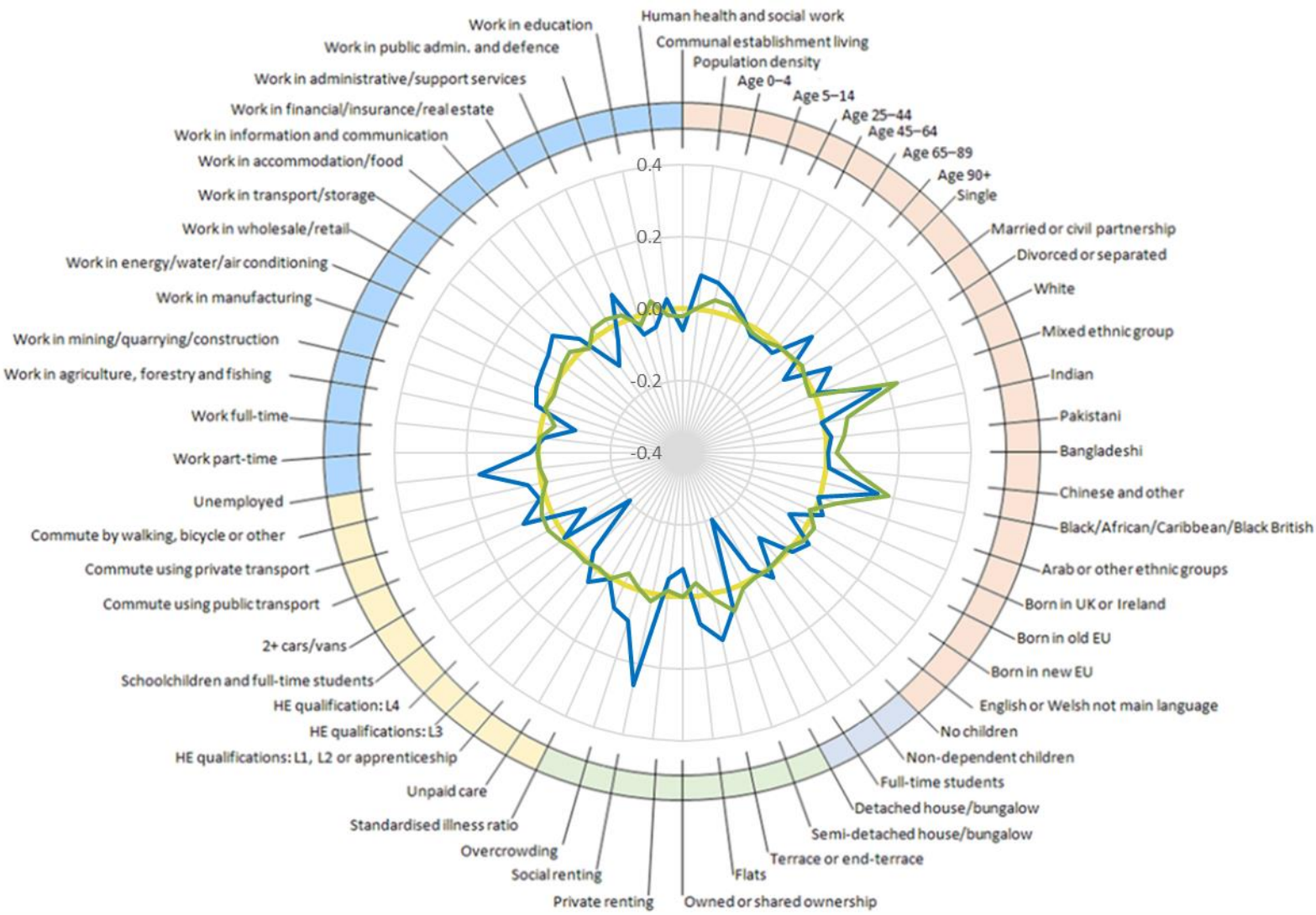


4 Hard-pressed communities

4b Constrained renters

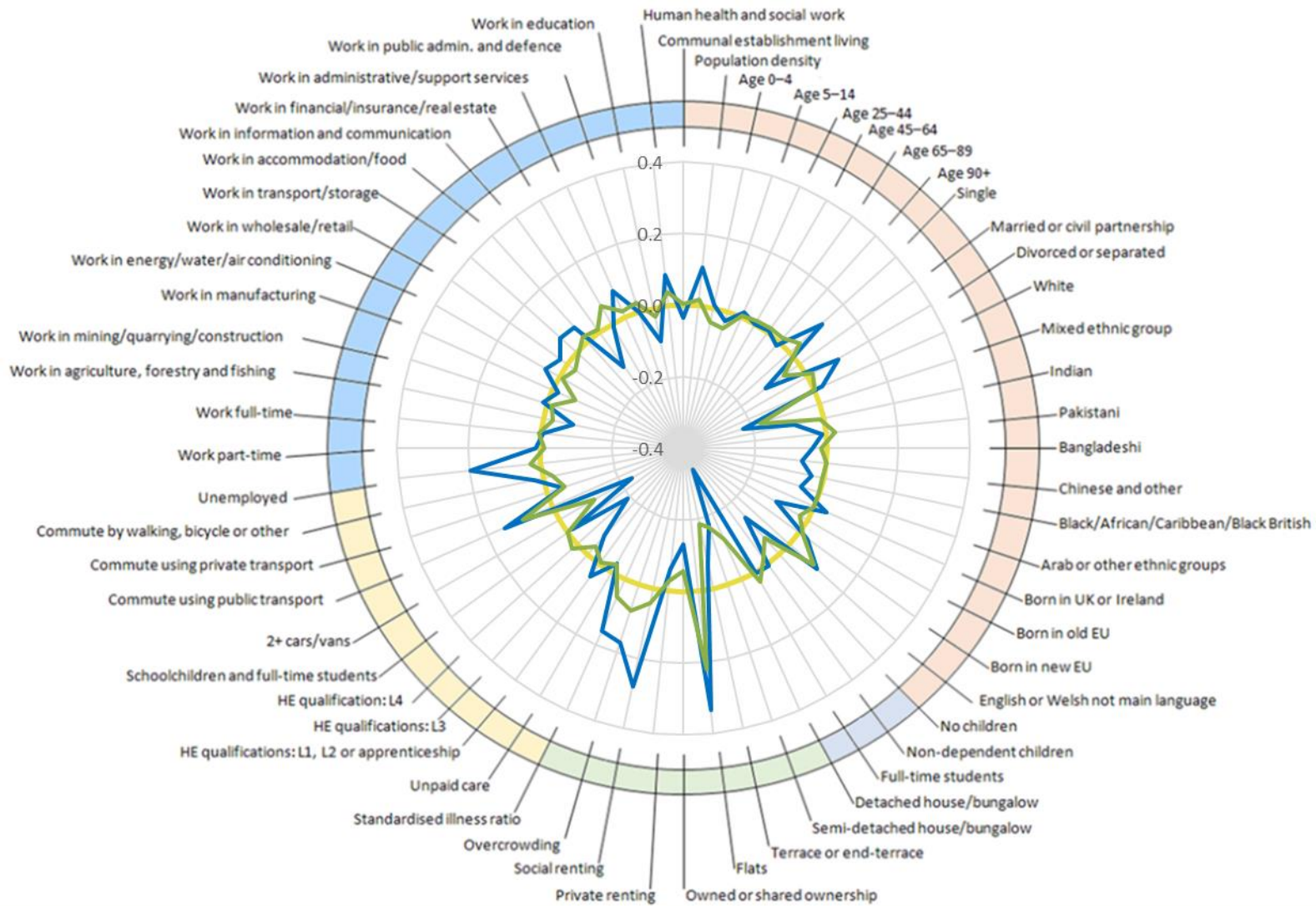


4 Hard-pressed communities
4c Hampered neighbourhoods

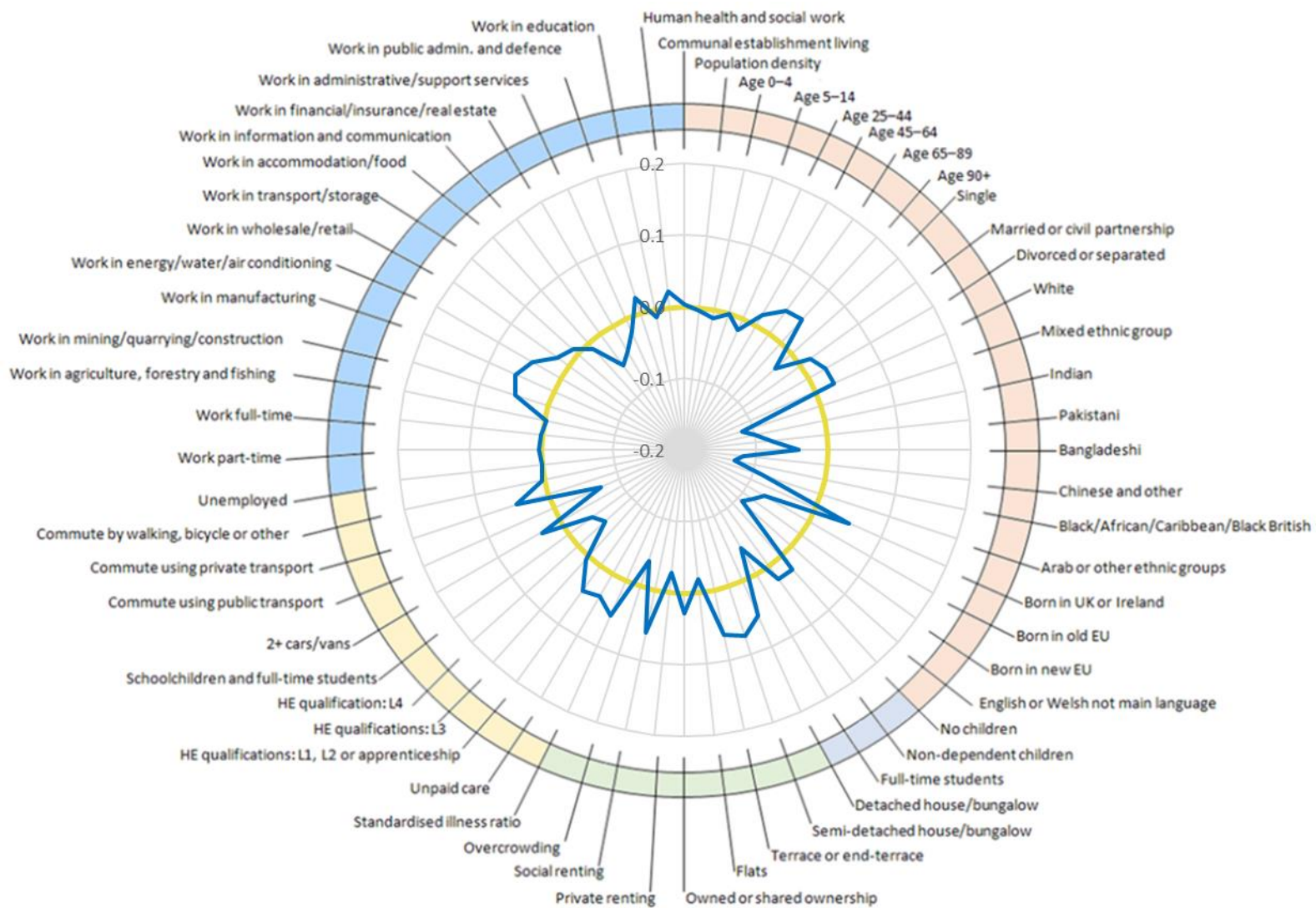


4 Hard-pressed communities

4d Hard-pressed flat dwellers

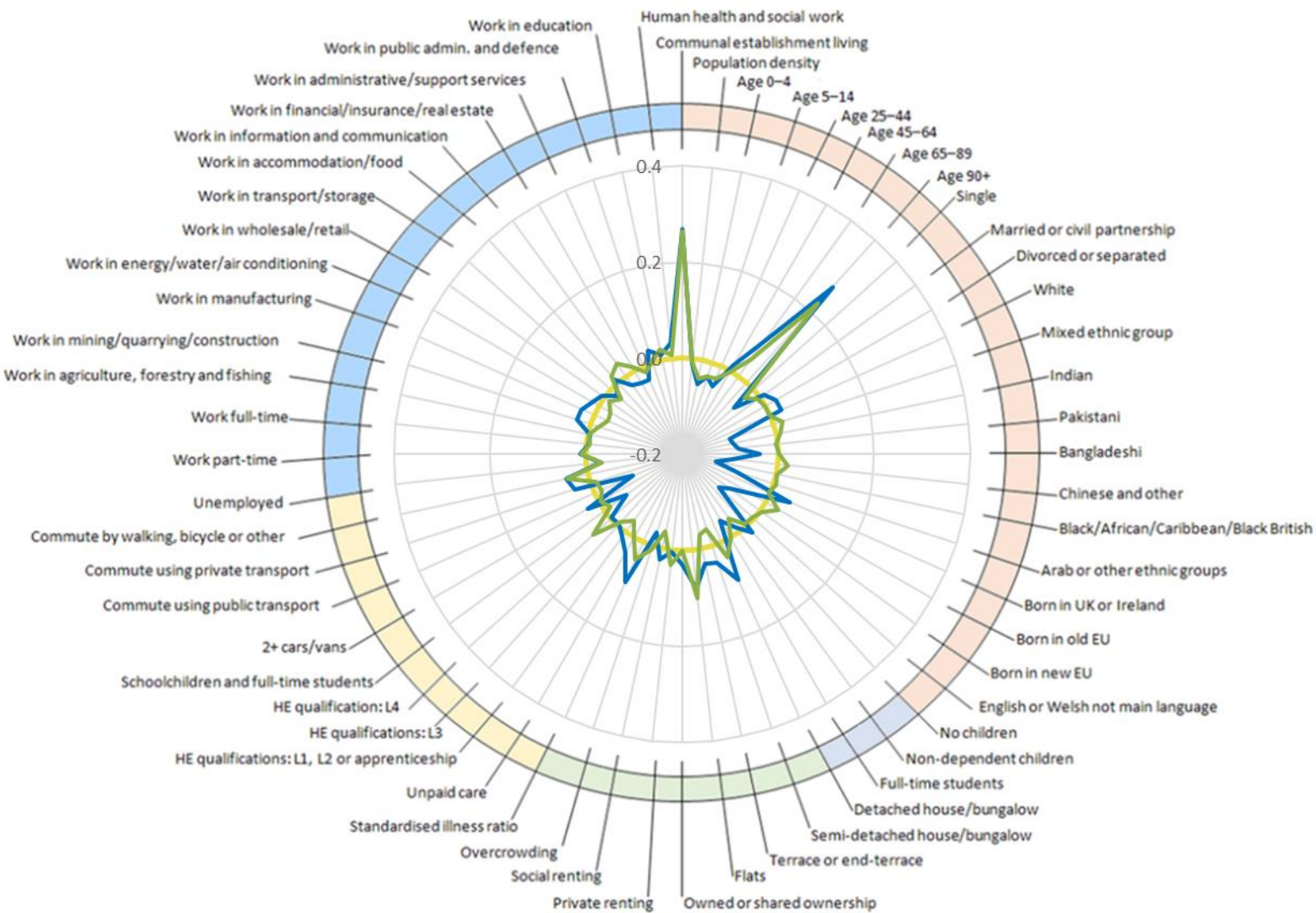


5 Industrious communities



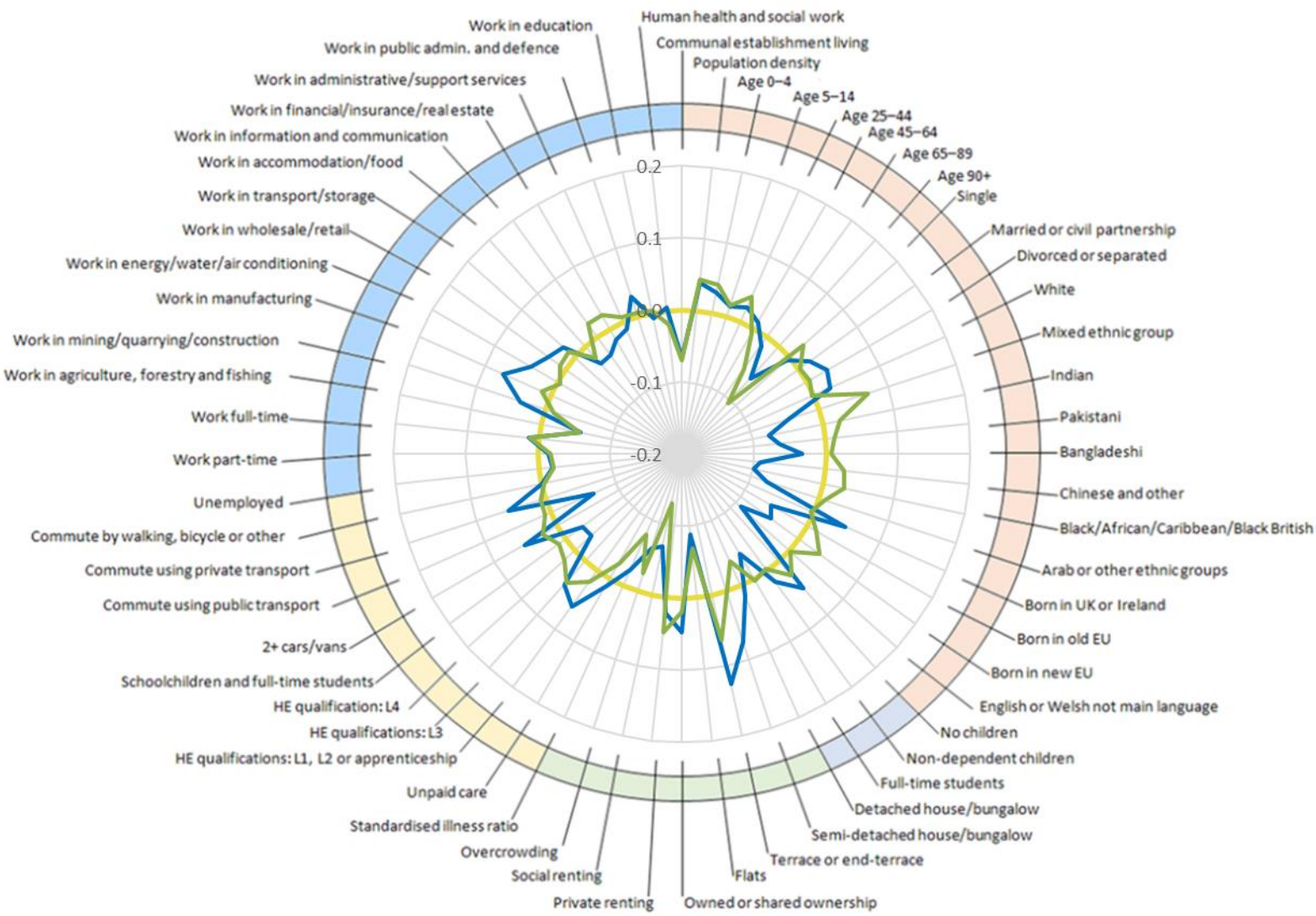
5 Industrious communities

5a Ageing urban communities



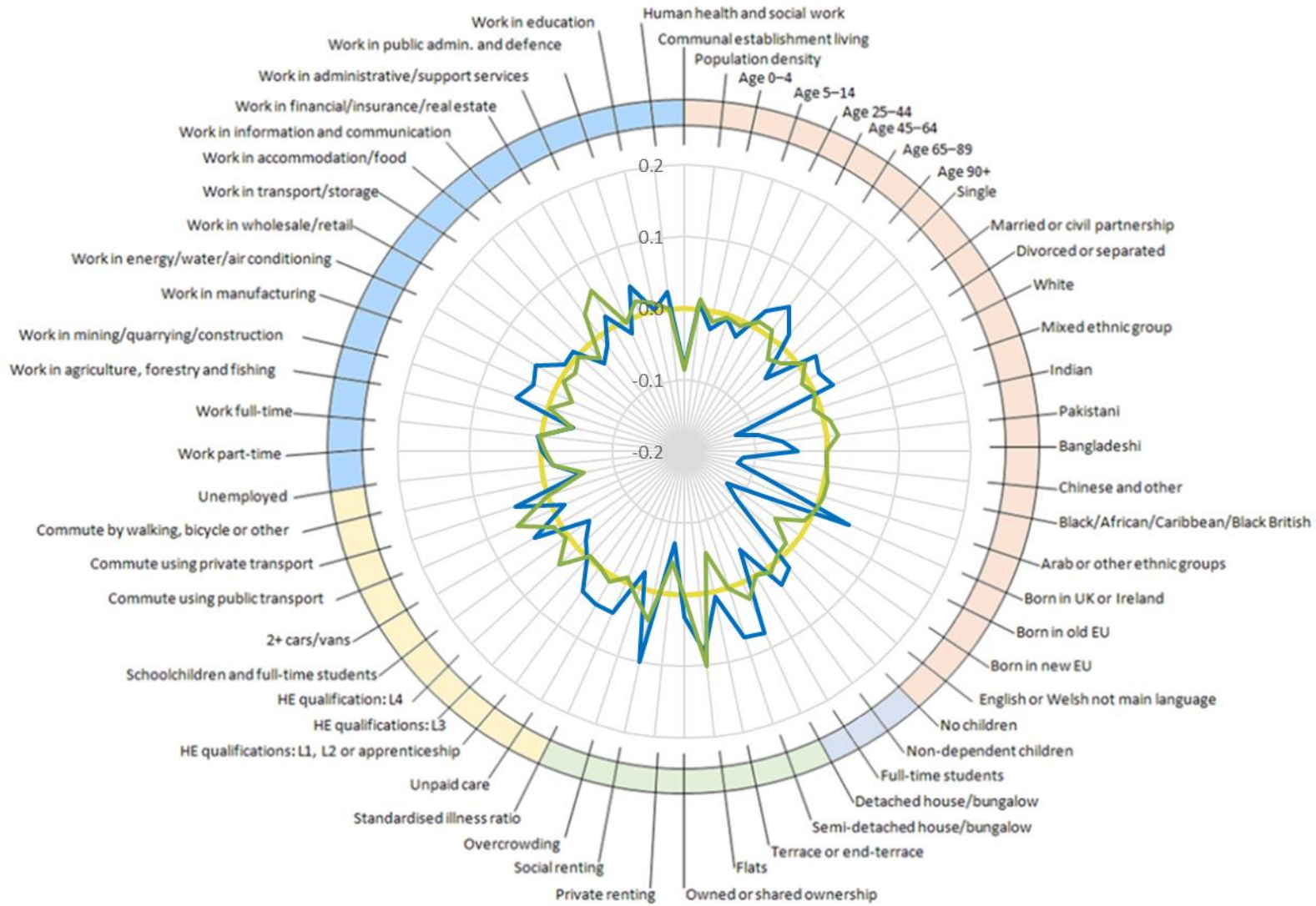
5 Industrious communities

5b Aspiring urban households



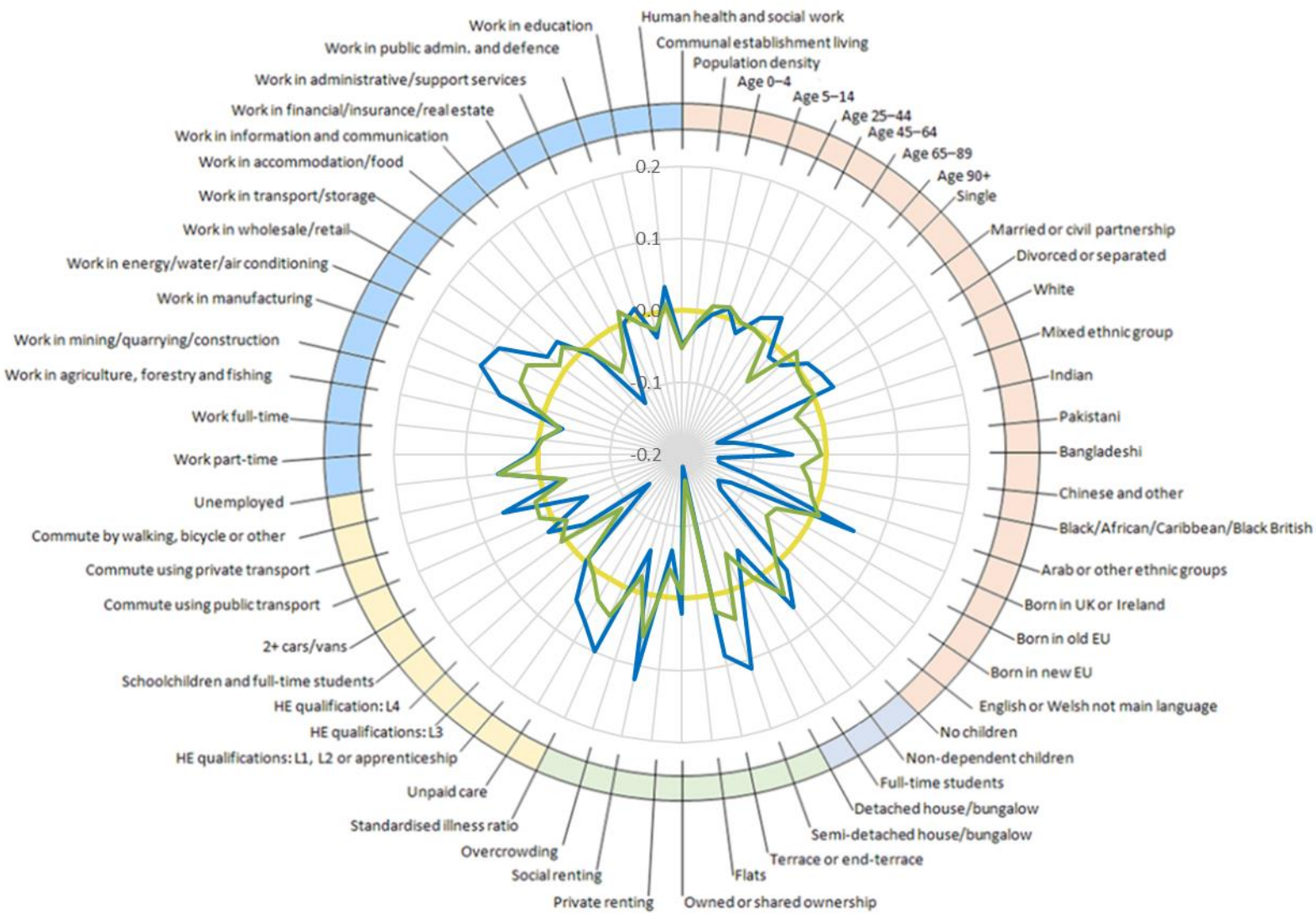
5 Industrious communities

5c Comfortable neighbourhoods

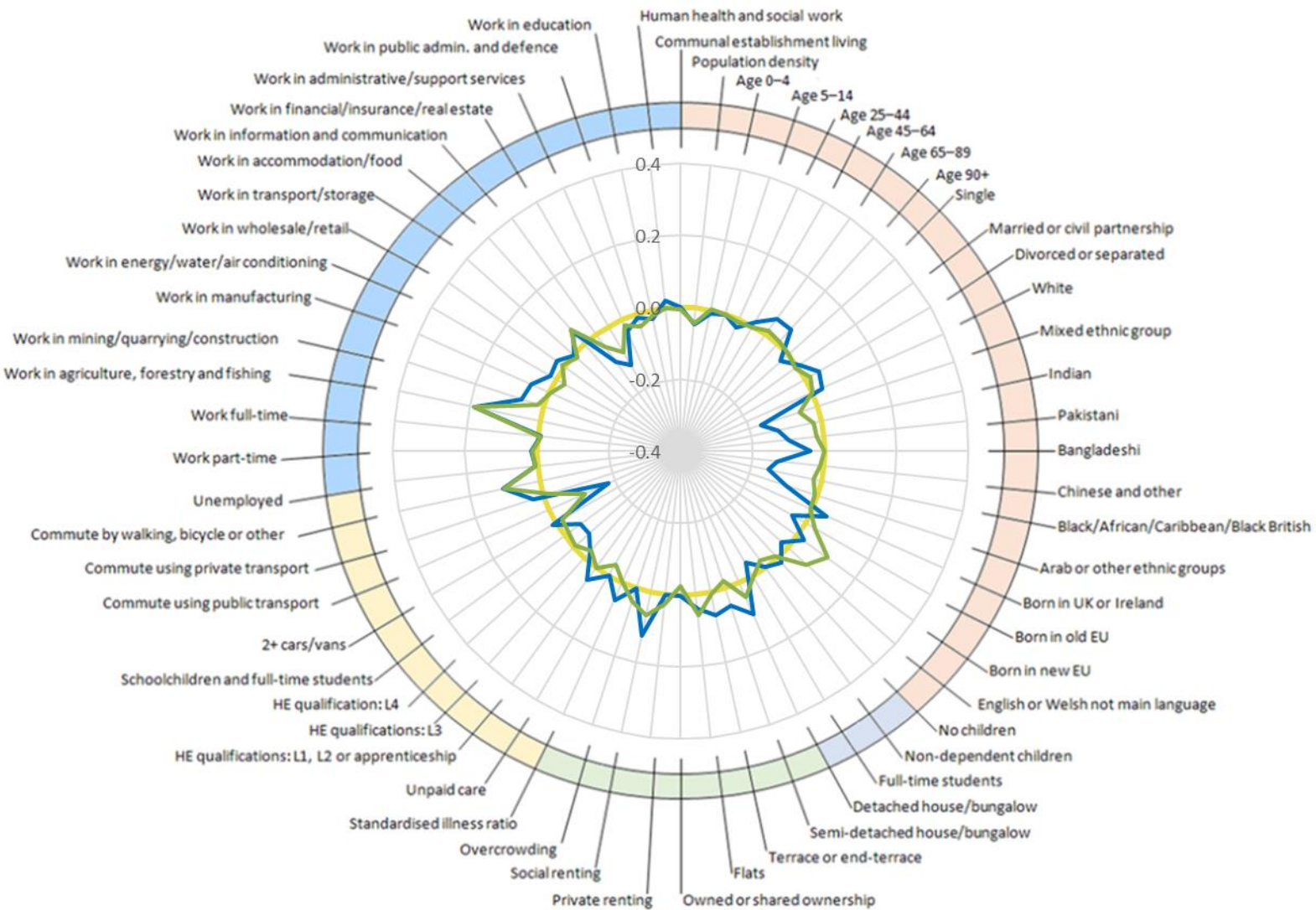


5 Industrious communities

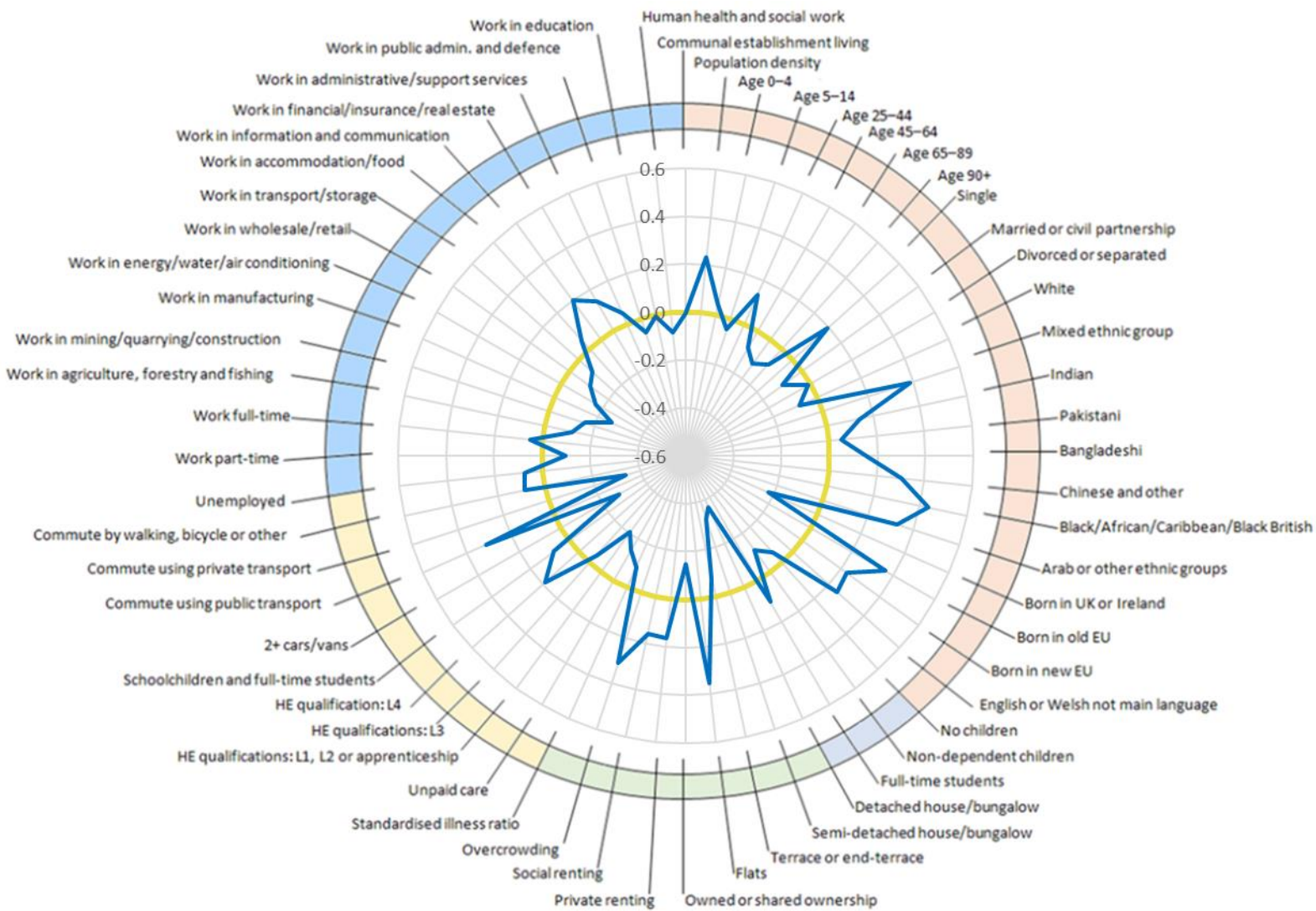
5d Endeavouring social renters



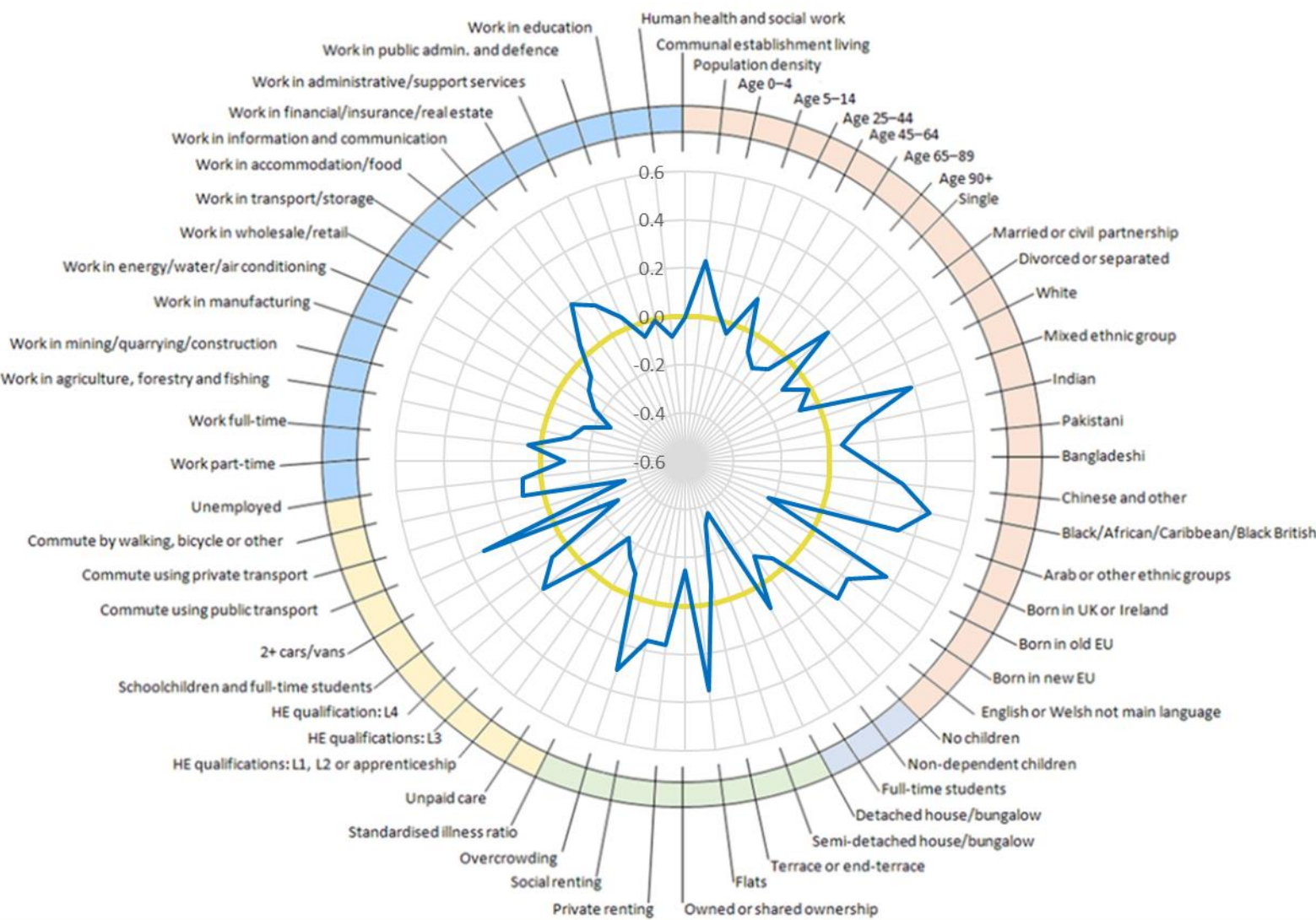
5 Industrious communities
5e Primary sector workers



6 Inner city cosmopolitan

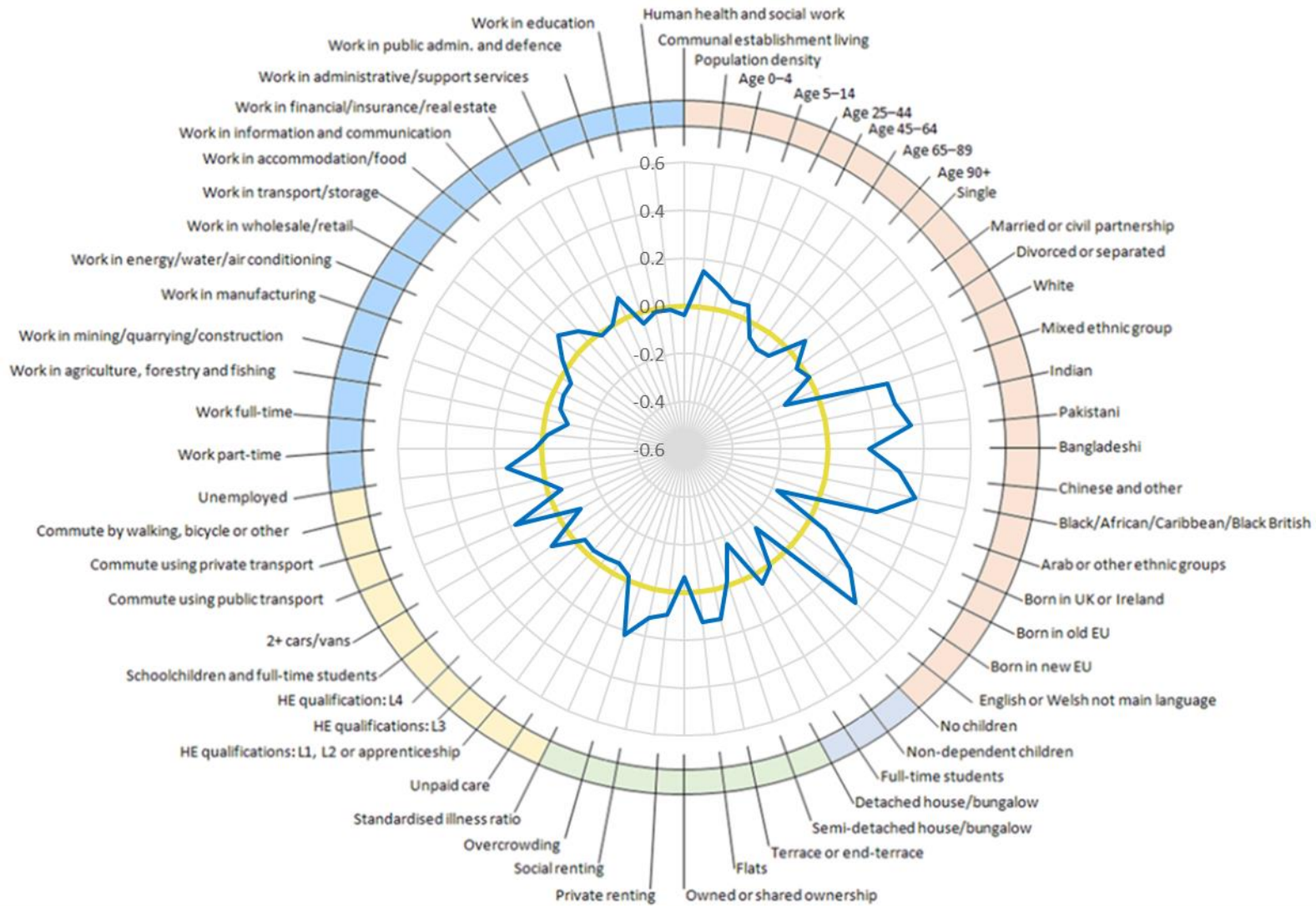


6 Inner city cosmopolitan
 6a Inner city cosmopolitan

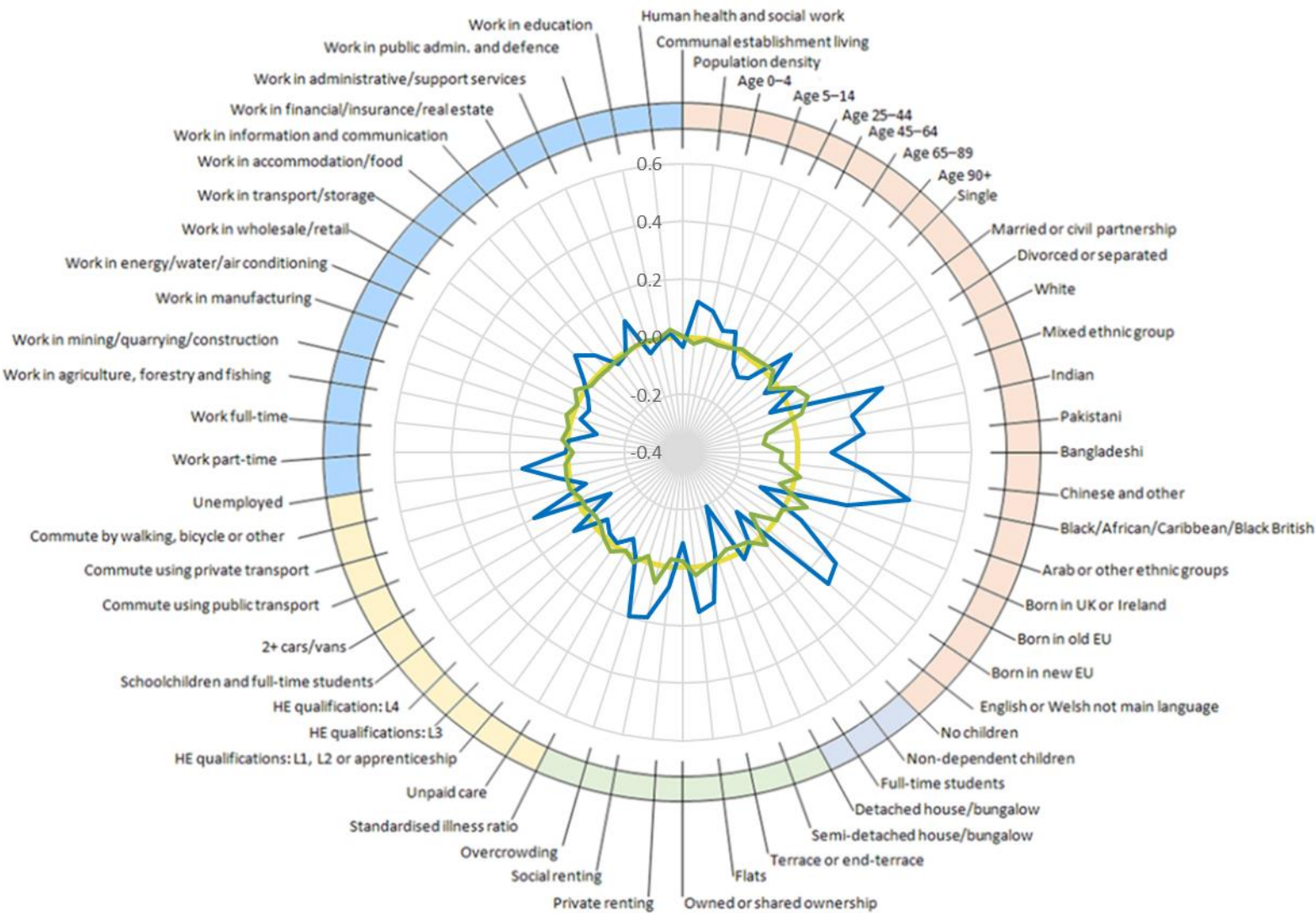


This group is the same as the parent supergroup

7 Multicultural living

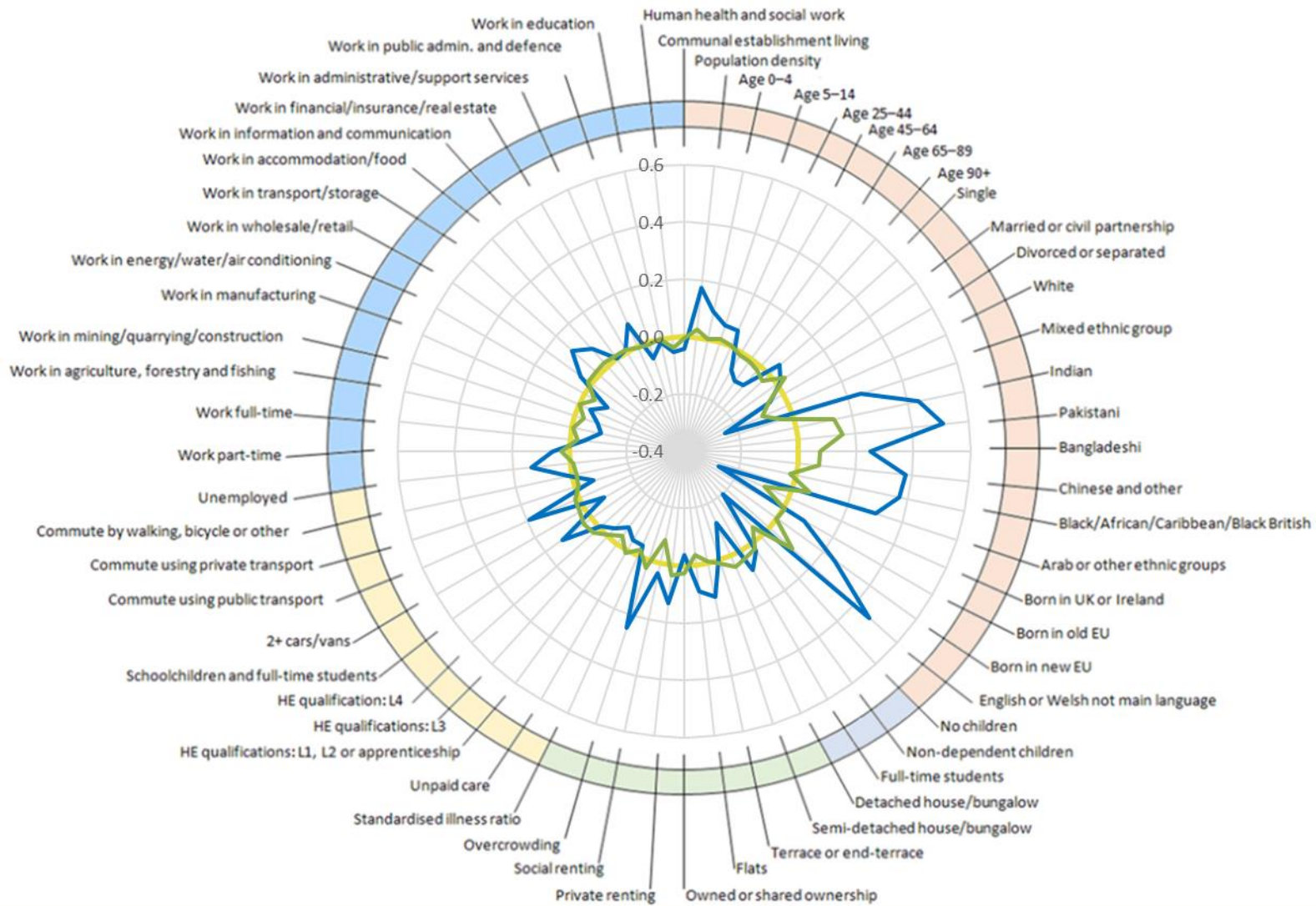


7 Multicultural living
 7a Urban cultural mix

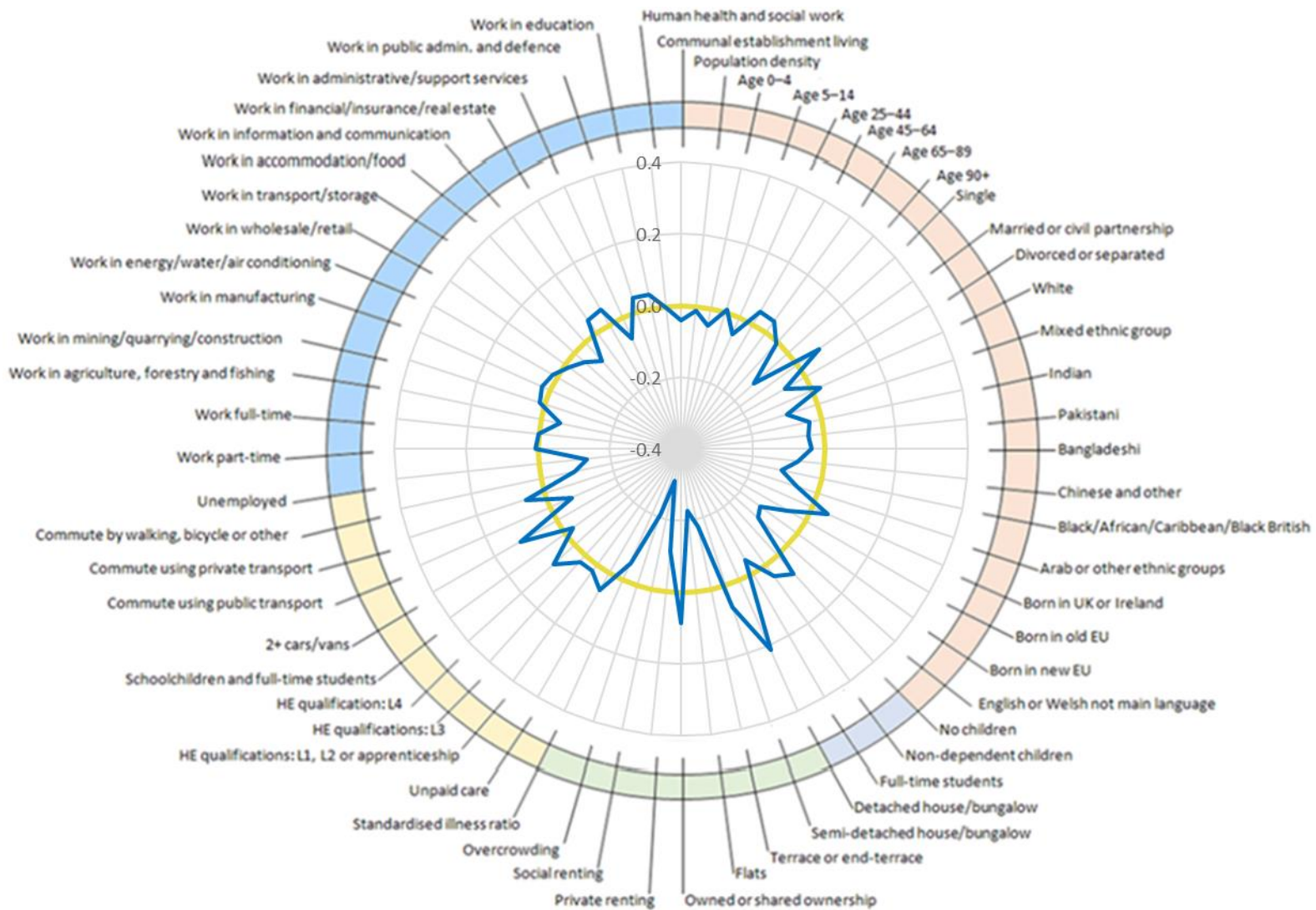


7 Multicultural living

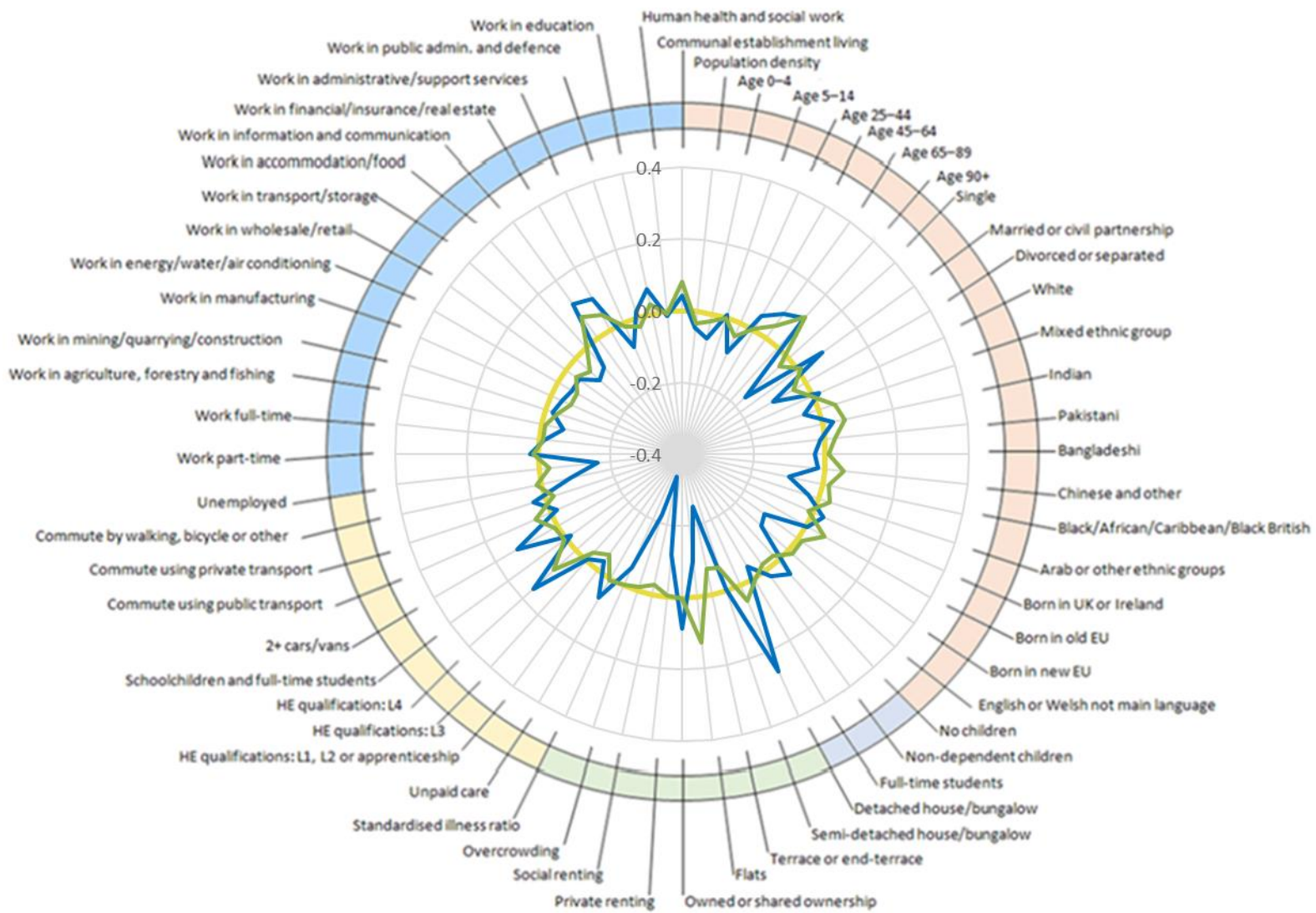
7b Young ethnic communities



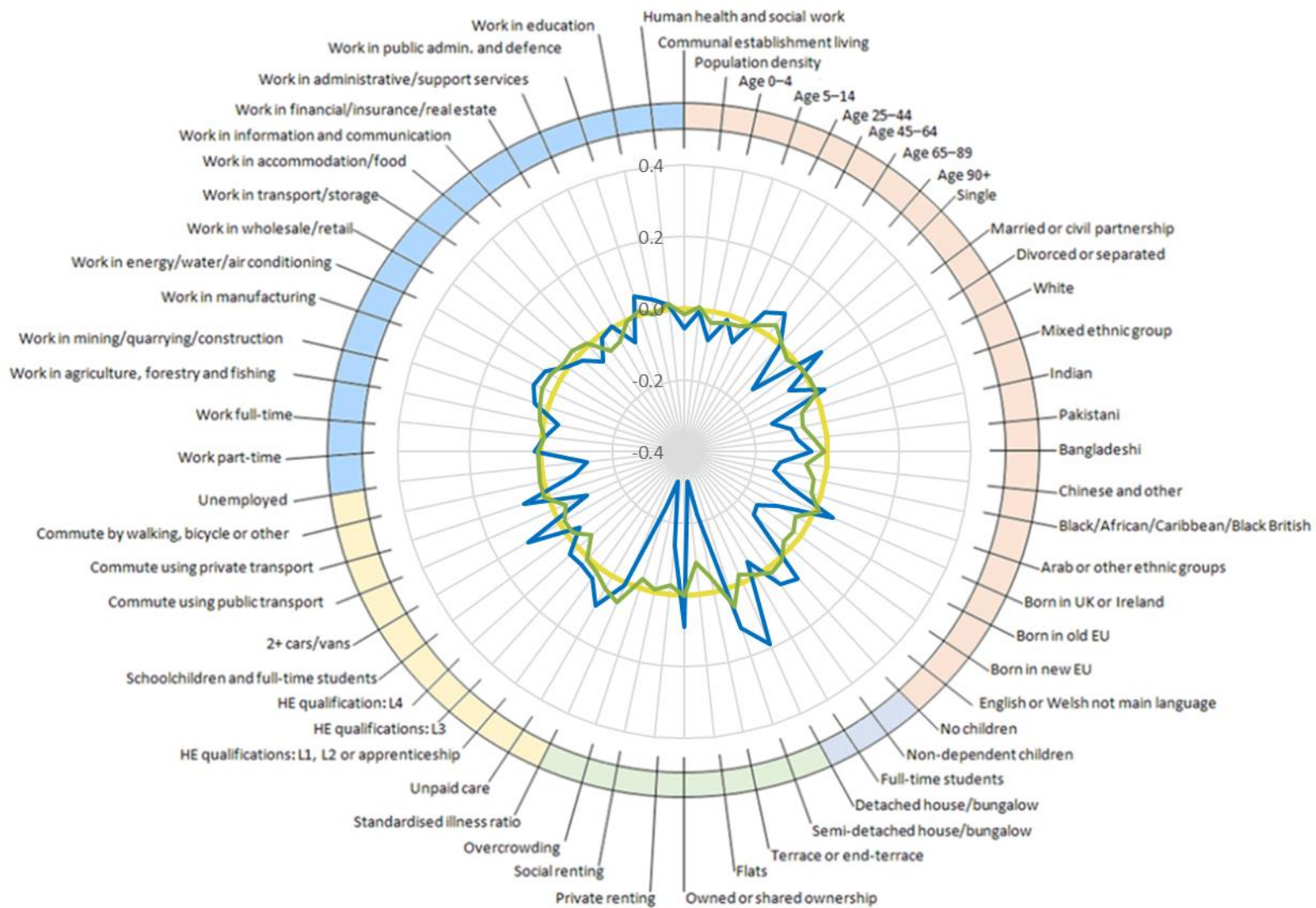
8 Suburban living



8 Suburban living
8a Affluent communities



8 Suburban living
8b Ageing suburbanites



8 Suburban living

8c Comfortable suburbia

