

Radial plots for the 2011 area classification for local authorities: version 2.1

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Office for National Statistics

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Introduction

This paper displays radial plots for the 59 Census statistics used to derive the 2011 area classification for local authorities. The classification places each of the 391 UK local authorities (lower tier authorities) into clusters with other local authorities that are most similar in terms of census statistics. This enables similar local authorities to be classified according to their particular combination of characteristics. For more information about the methodology used to produce the classification, see the Methodology article.

Radial plots are presented for each of the 8 supergroups, 16 groups and 24 subgroups that comprise the classification. Each data point on a radial plot displays the value for each one of the 59 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 a supergroup or group in which a given group or subgroup belongs. For example, the parent cluster for the group 3a – English and Welsh countryside is the supergroup 3 – Countryside living, and the parent cluster for the subgroup 3a1 – Older farming communities is the group 3a – English and Welsh countryside. 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 red circle represents the standardised UK mean, and for groups and subgroups 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 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 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 59 final 2011 Census statistics grouped into 5 different census domains. A full description of these Census statistics is shown on page 5 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 local authorities within a given supergroup and the value for the standardised UK mean (which includes all 391 local authorities).

For radial plots showing groups, there are two lines in addition to the red circle: the blue line represents the difference between the standardised values of 2011 Census statistics for local authorities 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 blue line that appear on the outside of the 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 circle represent standardised values that are lower than the parent group standardised mean. The green line on each radial plot for groups represents the difference between the standardised values of census statistics and the standardised UK mean for each statistic. Again, data points outside the circle indicate a higher standardised value than the UK mean and data points inside the circle indicate a lower value.

Radial plots for subgroups contain a blue line - which displays the difference from the standardised values of Census statistics and the standardised parent cluster mean (in this case the parent cluster is the group in which the given subgroup belongs) – and a green line, which represents the difference between the standardised values of census statistics for a given subgroup and the standardised UK mean for each statistic.




With the previous report published (July 2017, v2) for both Groups and Subgroups, the green radial lines, indicating for groups the difference between the standardised supergroup mean and the standardised UK mean, and for subgroups the difference between the standardised subgroup mean and the standardised UK mean were incorrectly shown. These green radial lines have been corrected in this version of the report.

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

Subgroups

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

List of 59 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/Pakistani/Bangladeshi	
15	% Persons who are Asian/Asian British: Chinese and Other	
16	% Persons who are Black/African/Caribbean/Black British	
17	% Persons who are Arab or are from another ethnic group	
18	% Persons whose country of birth is the UK or Ireland	
19	% Persons whose country of birth is in the old EU (pre-2004 accession countries)	
20	% Persons whose country of birth is in the new EU (post 2004 accession countries)	
21	% Persons whose main language is not English and cannot speak English well or at all	
22	% Households with no children	Household composition
23	% Households with non-dependent children	
24	% Households with full-time students	
25	% Households who live in a detached house or bungalow	Housing
26	% Households who live in a semi- detached house or bungalow	
27	% Households who live in a terrace or end-terrace house	
28	% Households who live in a flat	
29	% Households who live in a caravan or other mobile or temporary structure	
30	% Households who own or have shared ownership of property	
31	% Households who are social renting	
32	% Households who are private renting	
33	% Households who have one fewer room or less rooms than required	

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

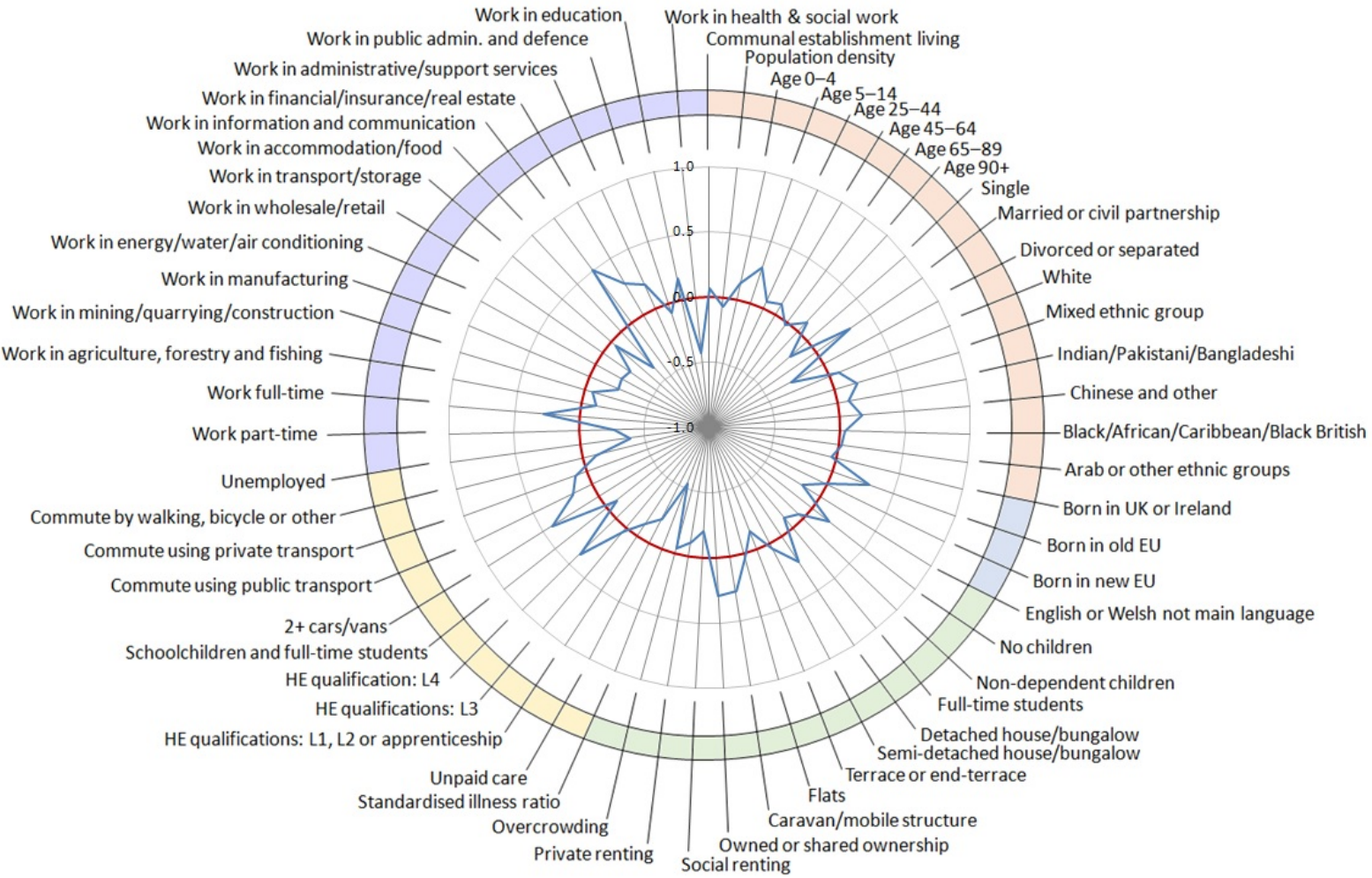
Radial plot naming convention

For each radial plot, there may be:

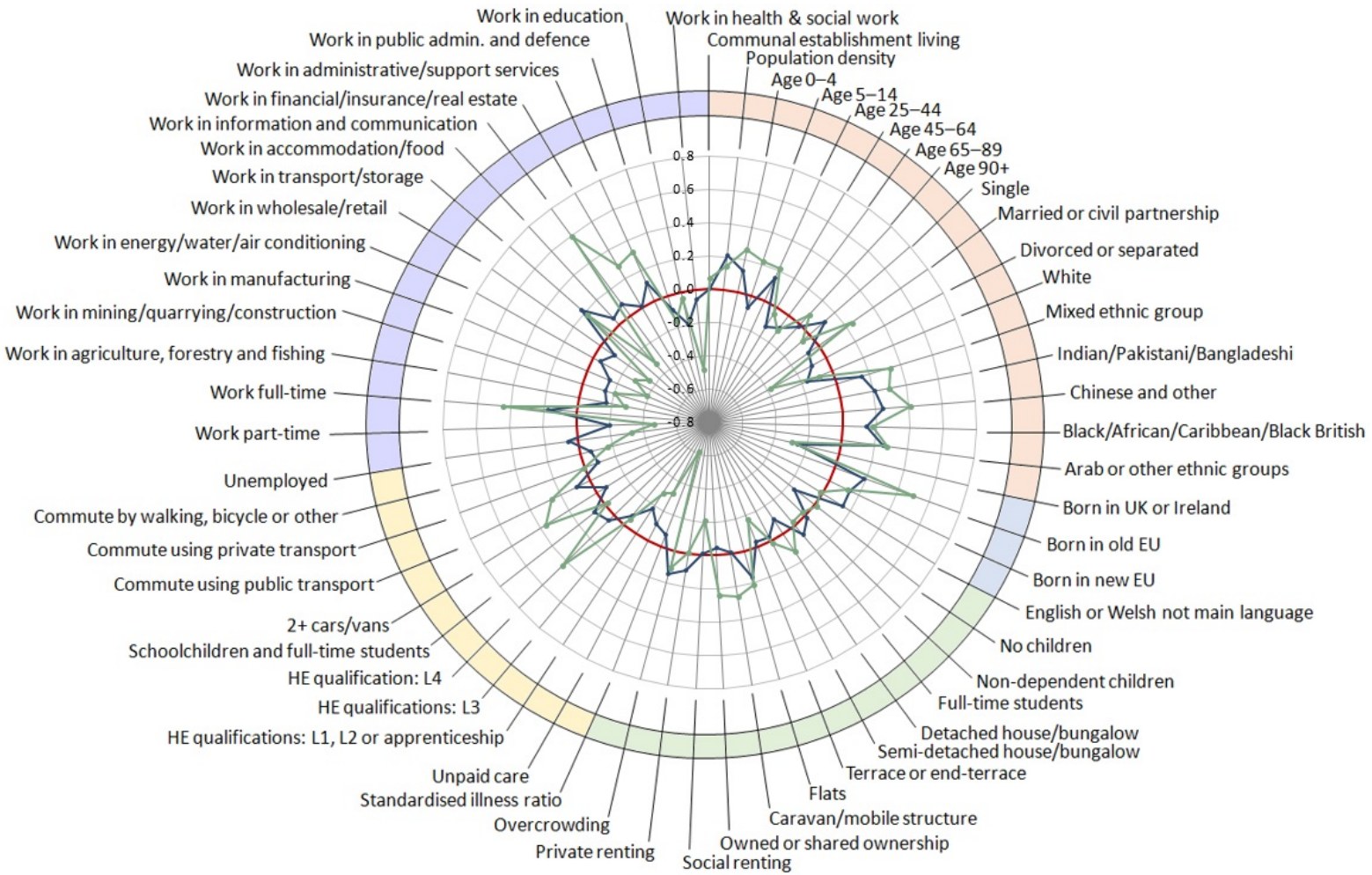
- one cluster name (with code) – indicating the radial plot is for a supergroup
- two cluster names (with codes) – indicating the group name in bold, and the parent supergroup
- three cluster names (with codes) – indicating the subgroup name in bold, and the parent supergroup and group

Radial Plots for supergroups, groups and subgroups

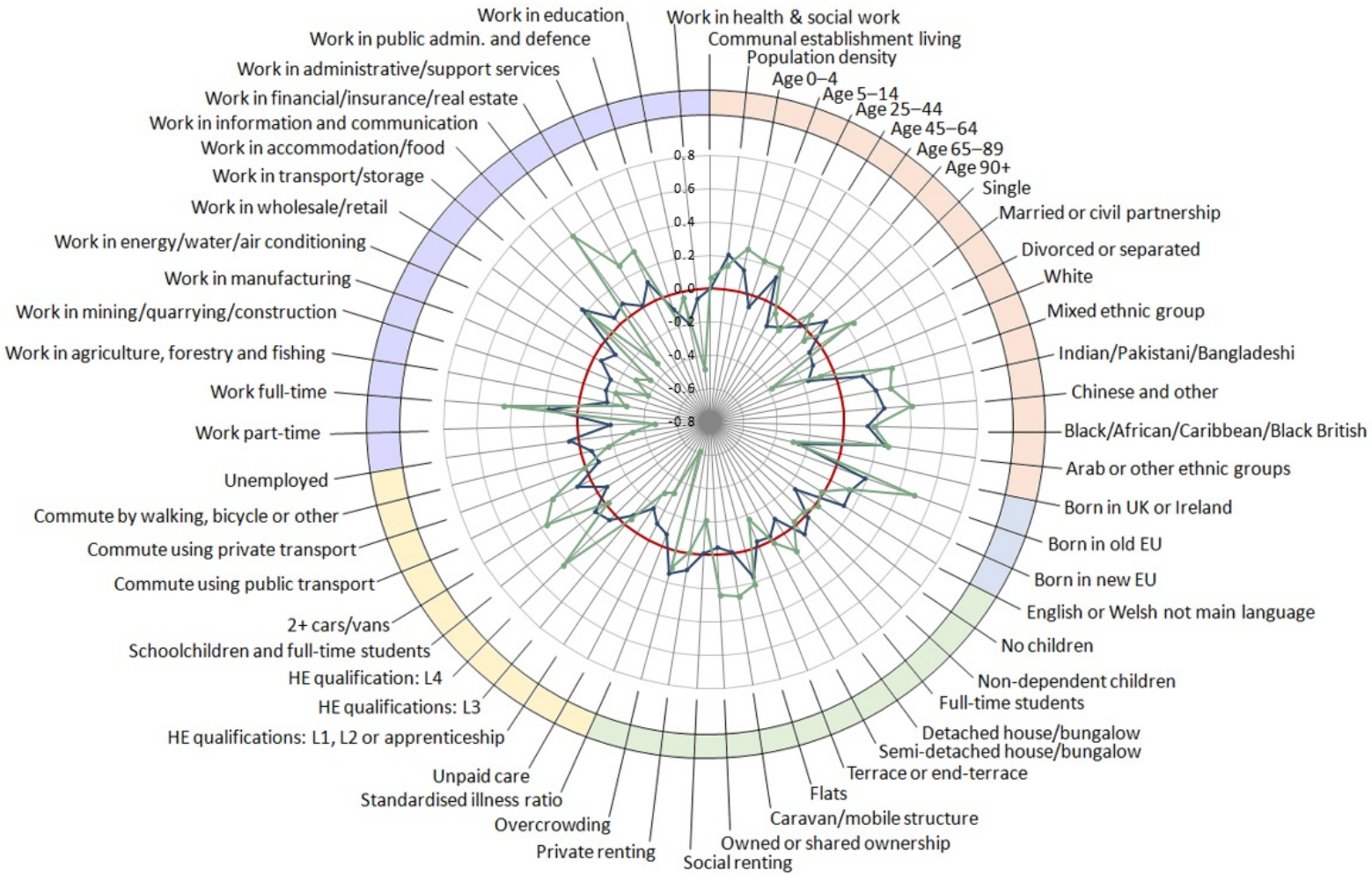
1^r Affluent England



1^r Affluent England
 1a^r Rural-urban fringe



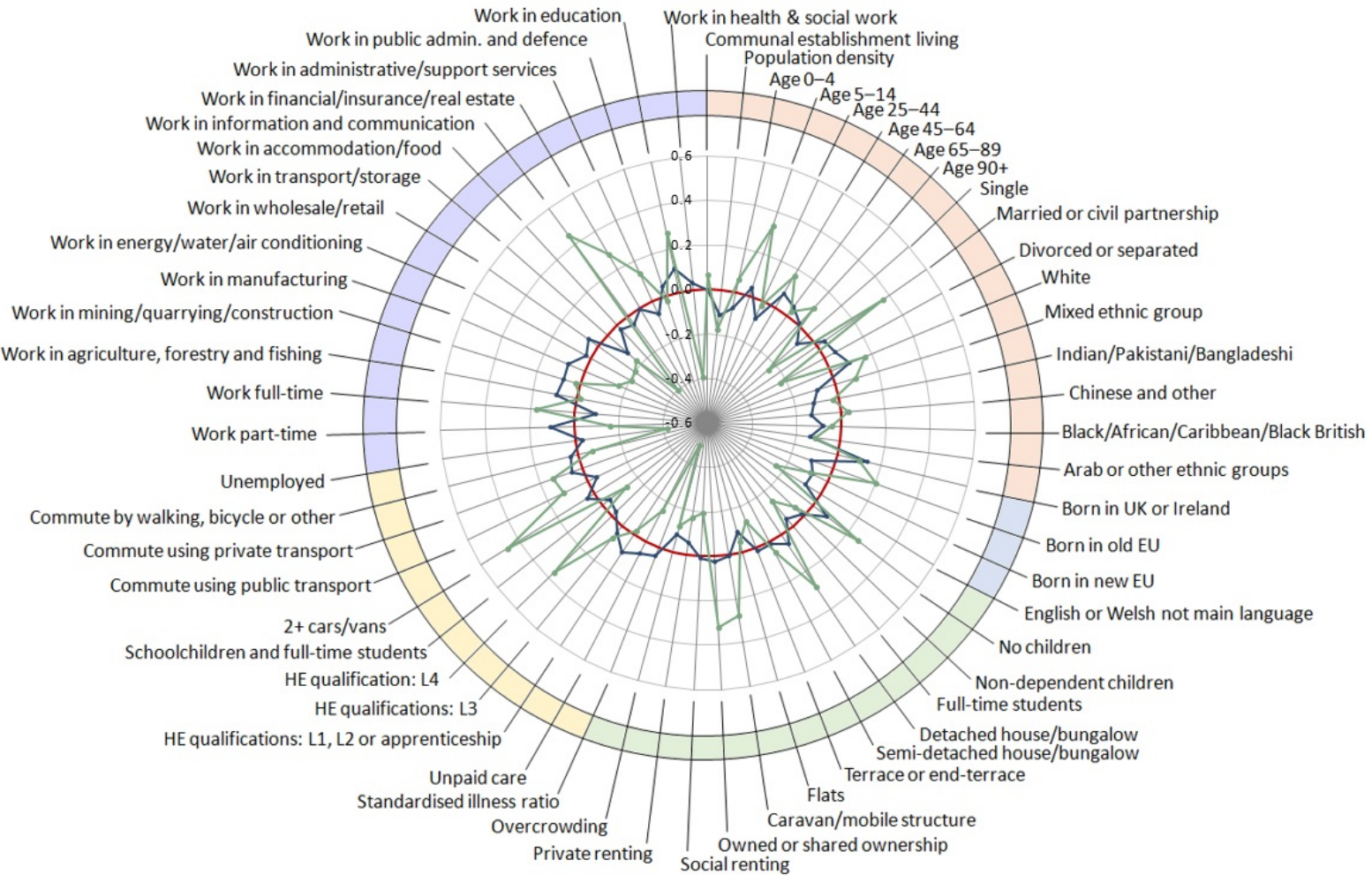
1^r Affluent England
 1a^r Rural-urban fringe
1a1^r Rural-urban fringe



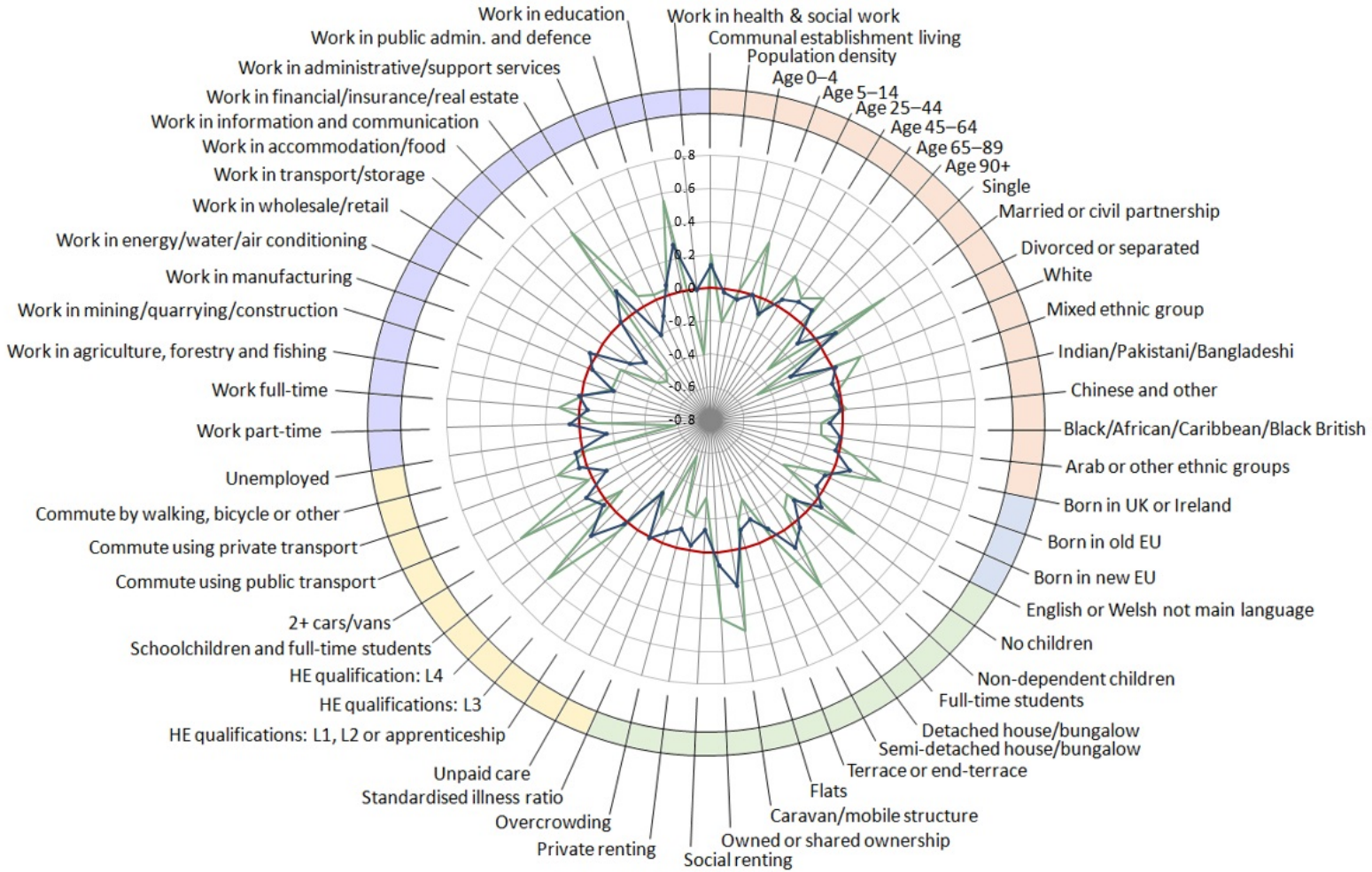
This subgroup is the same as the parent group

1^r Affluent England

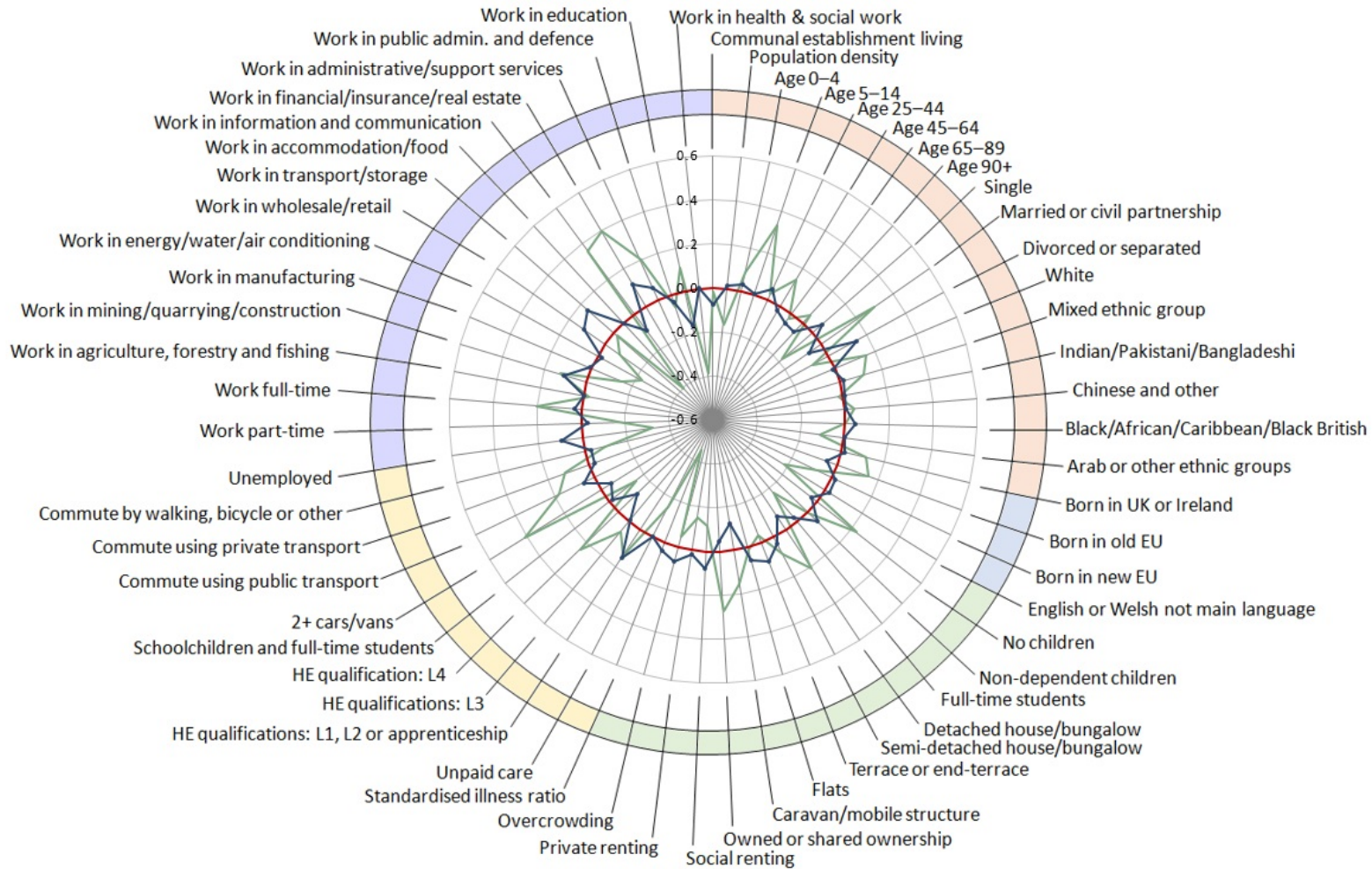
1b^r Thriving rural



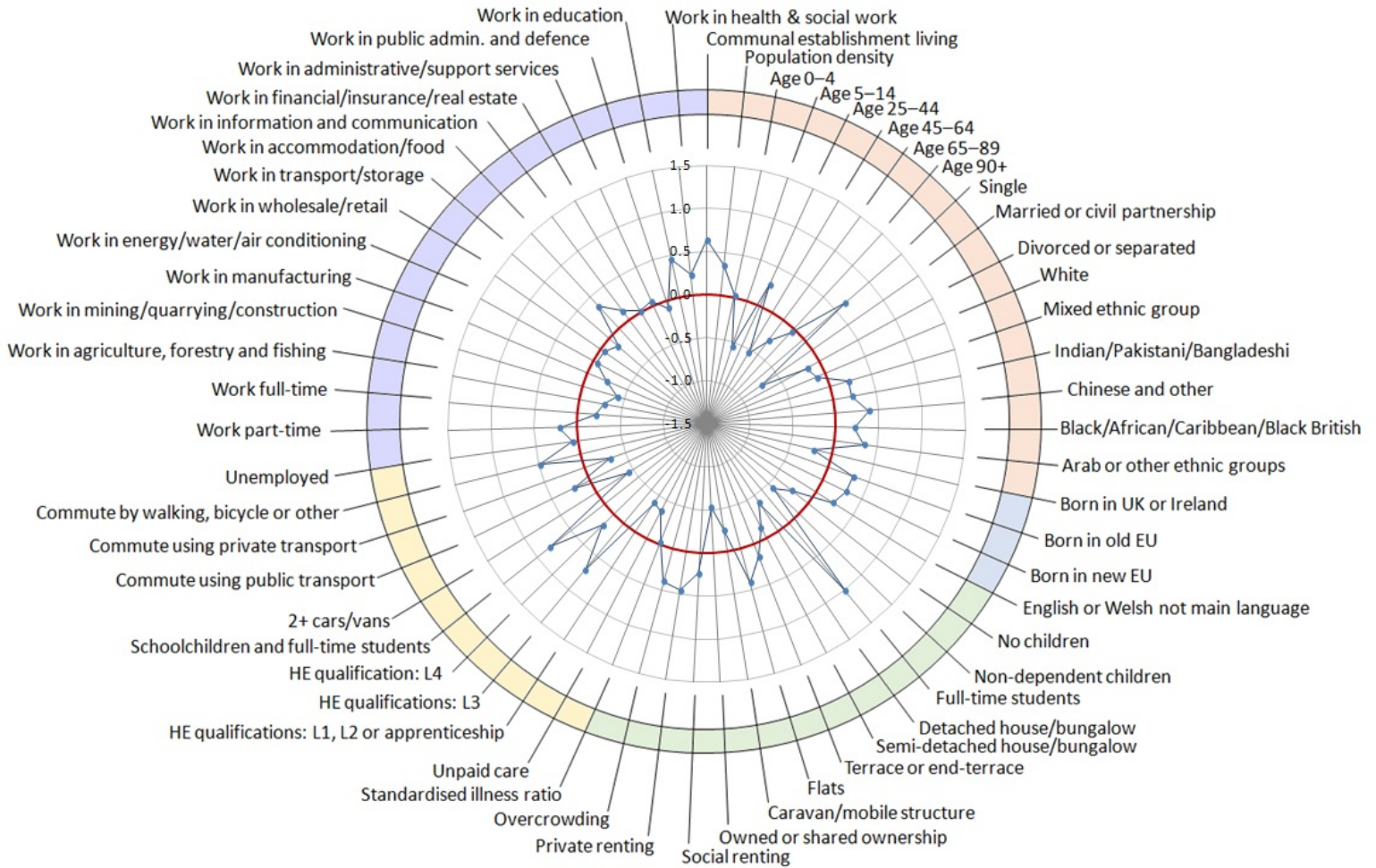
- 1^r Affluent England
- 1b^r Thriving rural
- 1b1^r Affluent rural**



- 1^r Affluent England
- 1b^r Thriving rural
- 1b2^r Rural growth areas**

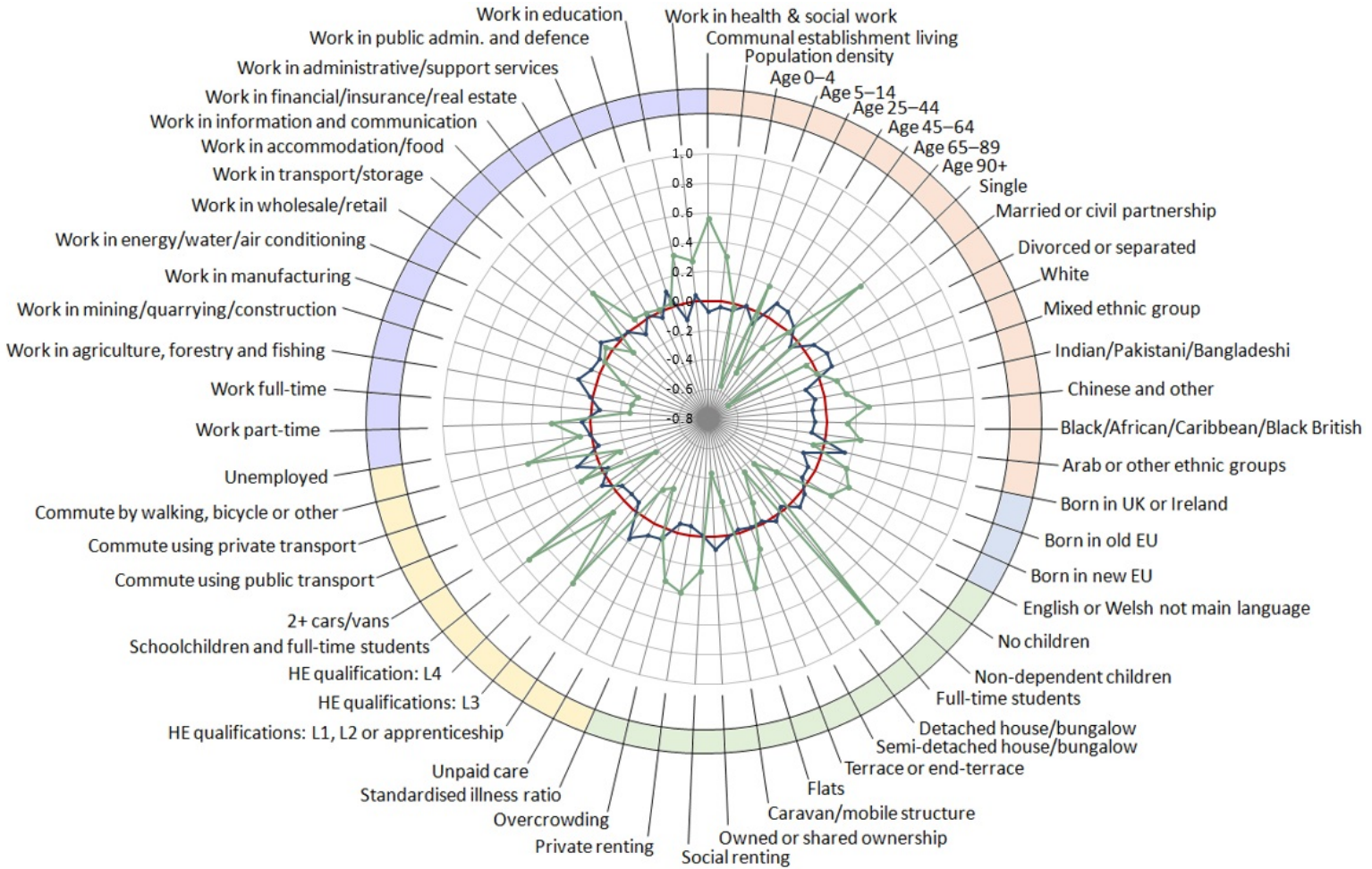


2' Business, education and heritage centres



2^r Business, education and heritage centres

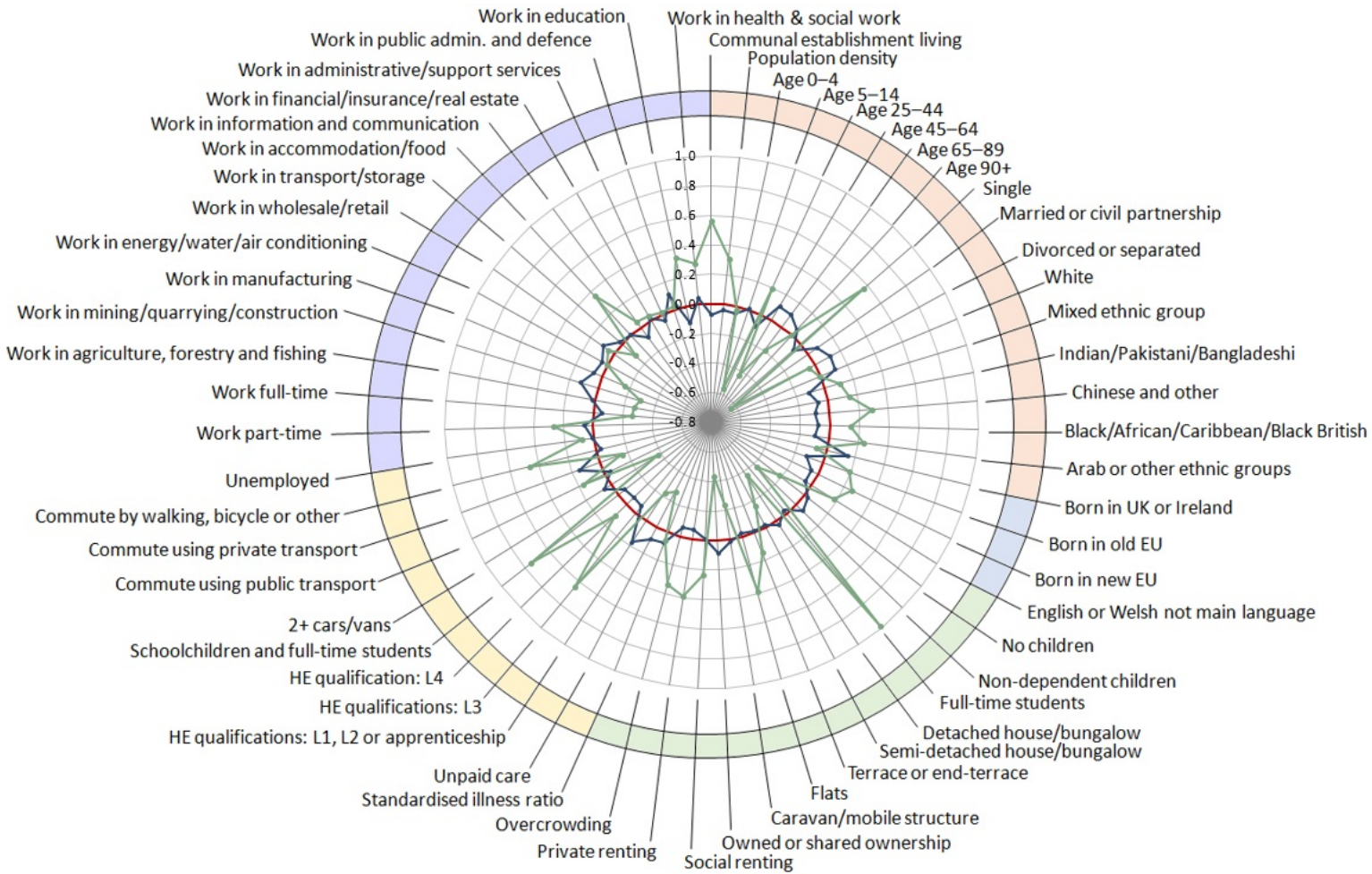
2a^r Larger towns and cities



2^r Business, education and heritage centres

2a^r Larger towns and cities

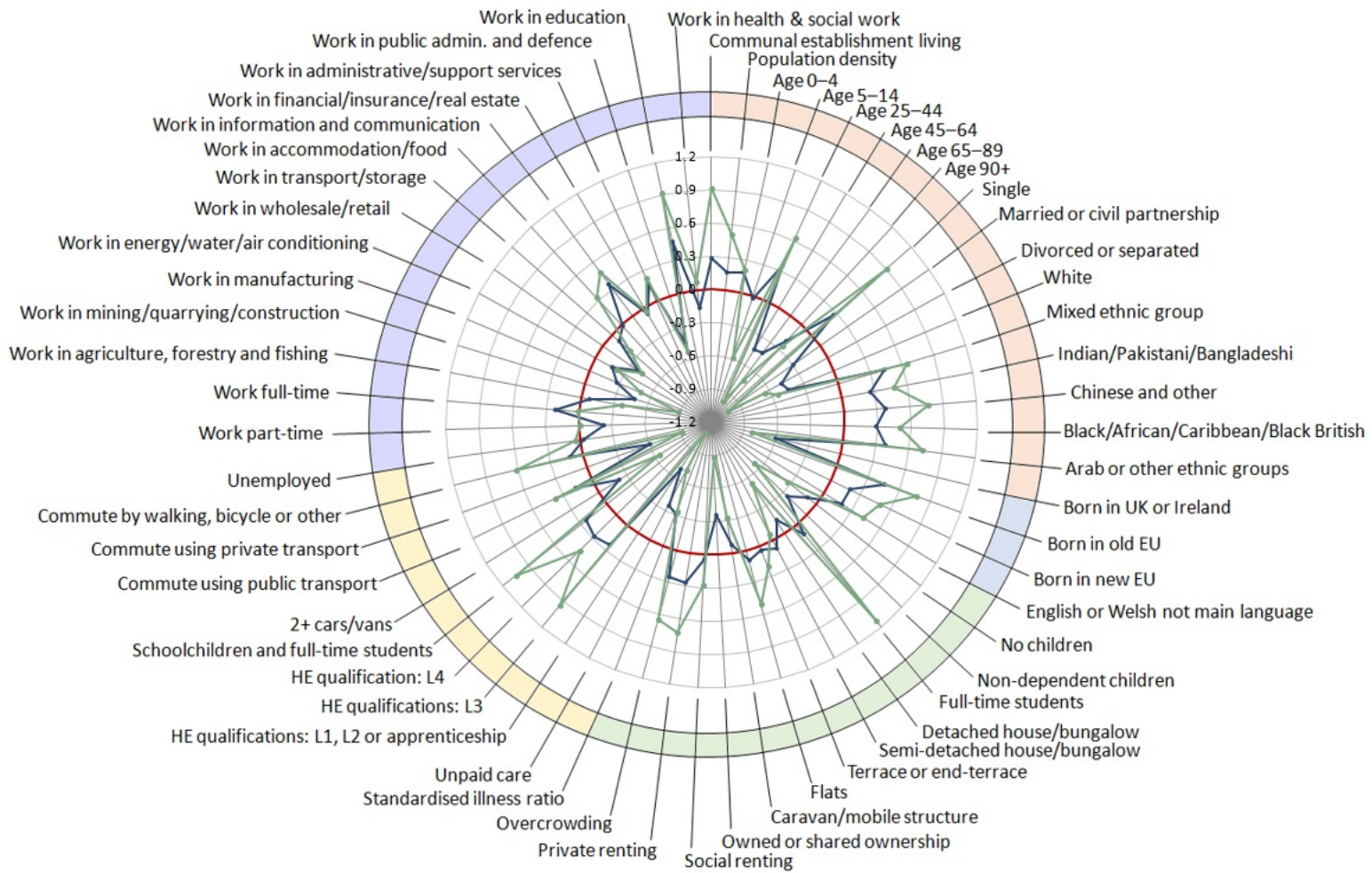
2a1^r Larger towns and cities



This subgroup is the same as the parent group

2^r Business, education and heritage centres

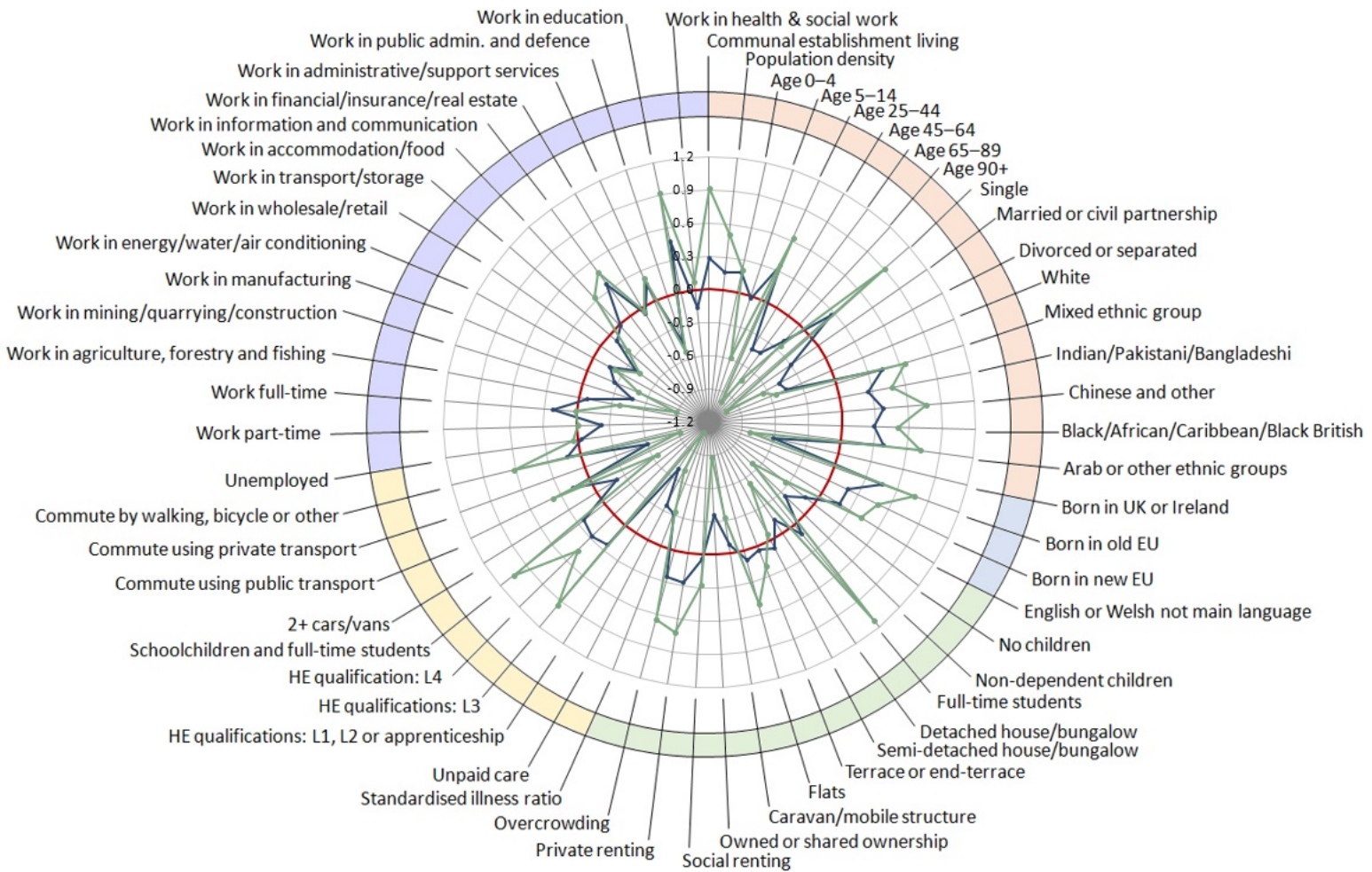
2b^r University towns and cities



2^r Business, education and heritage centres

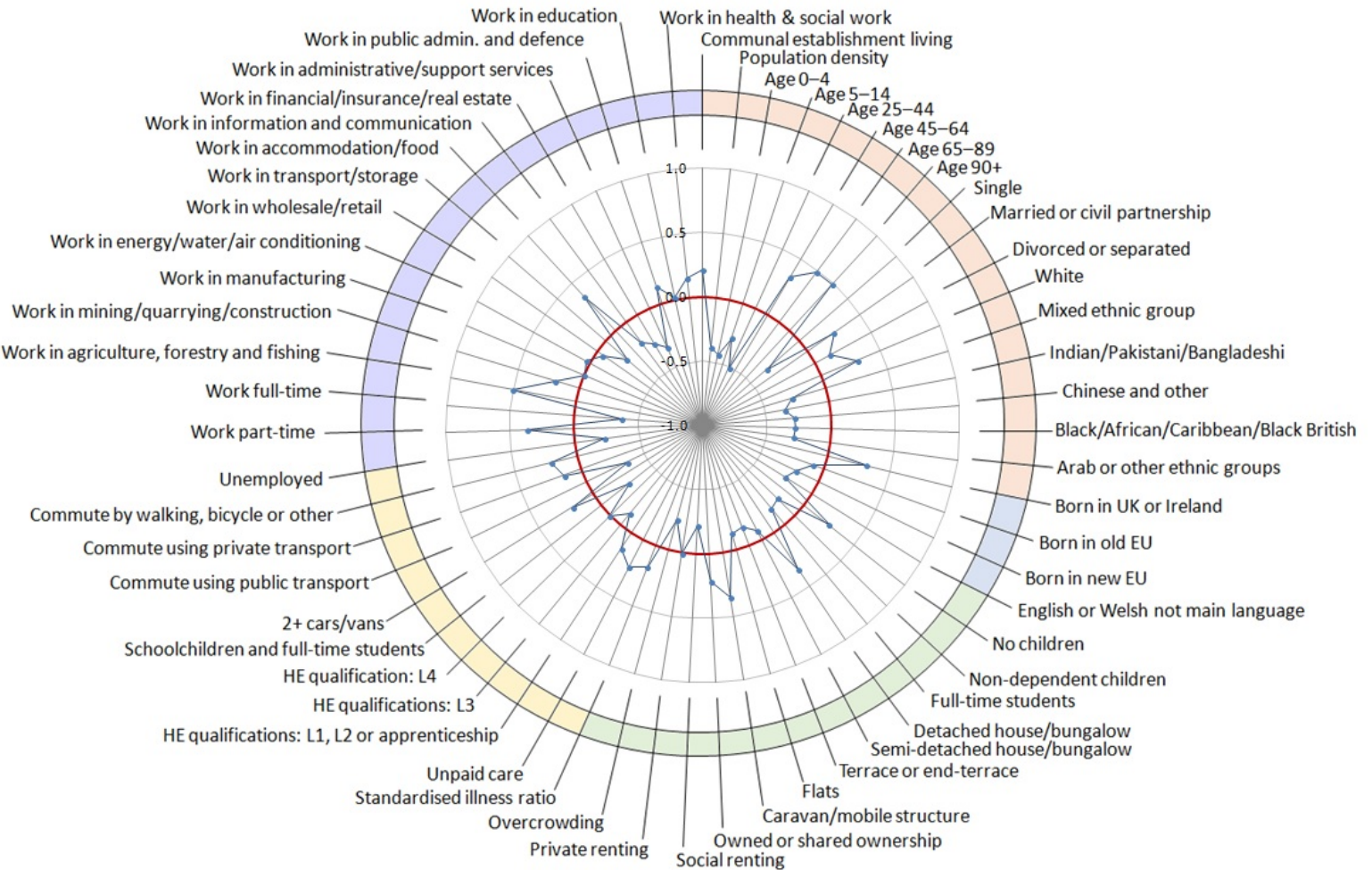
2b^r University towns and cities

2b1^r University towns and cities



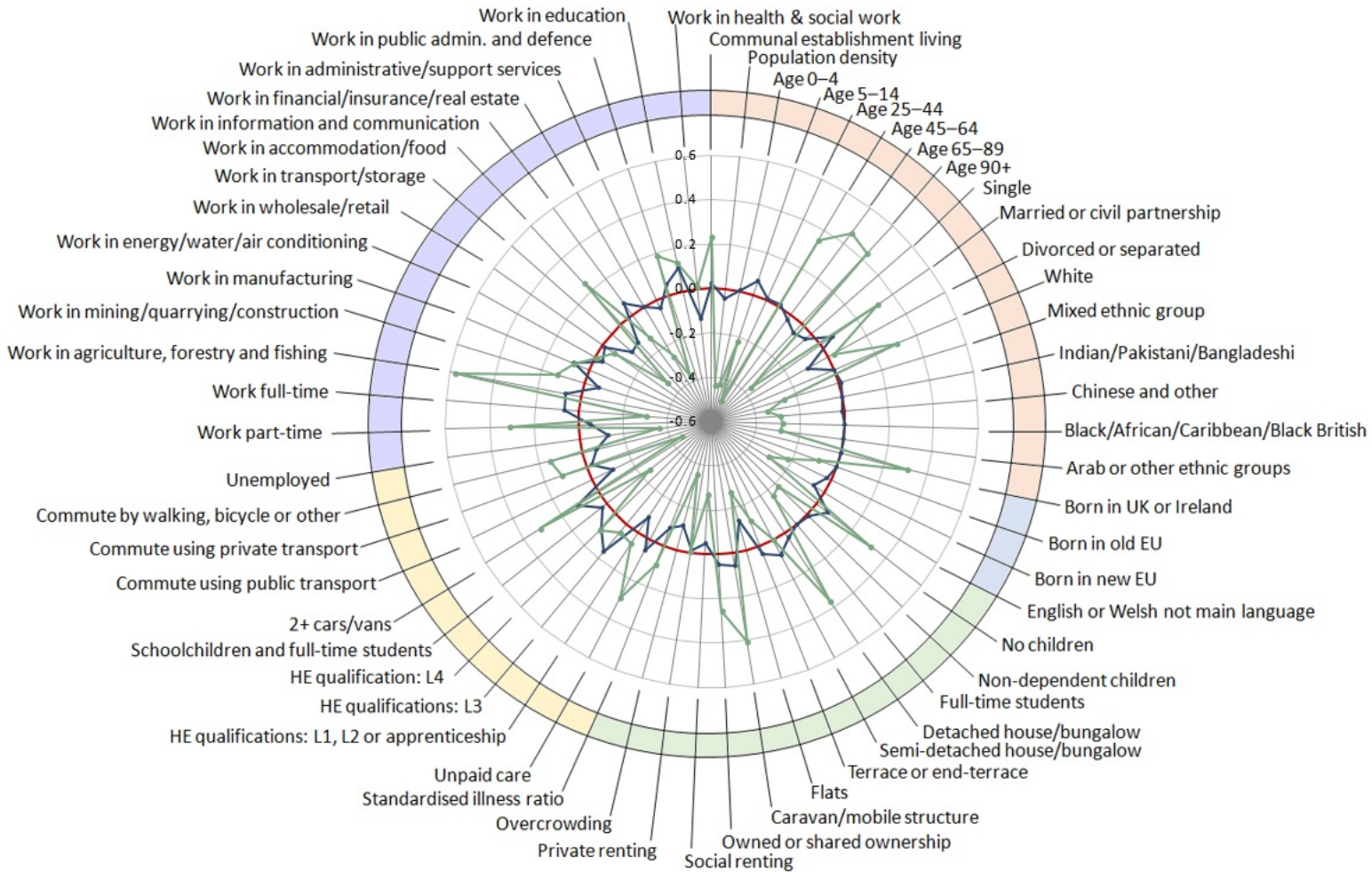
This subgroup is the same as the parent group

3' Countryside living

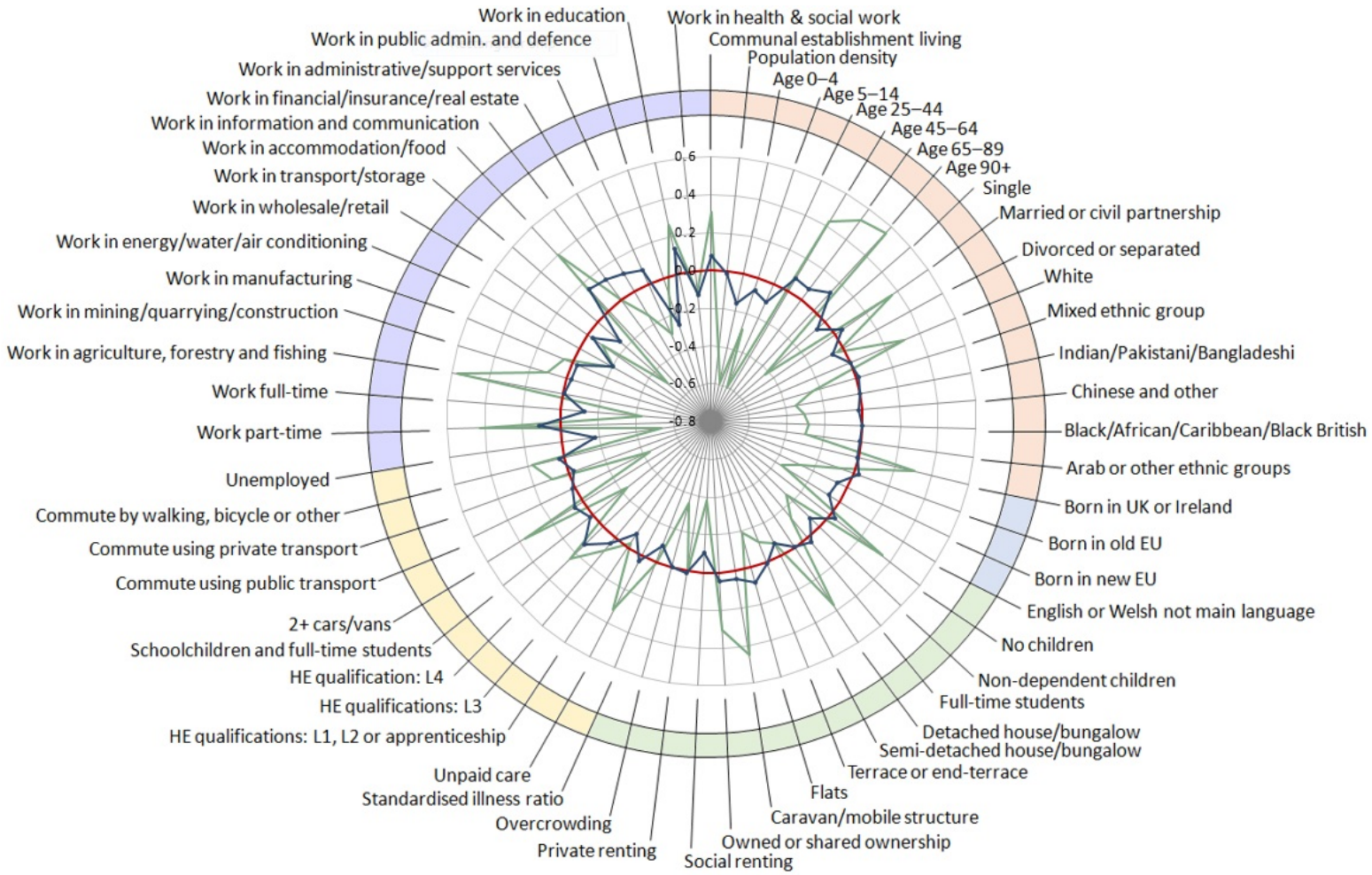


3^r Countryside living

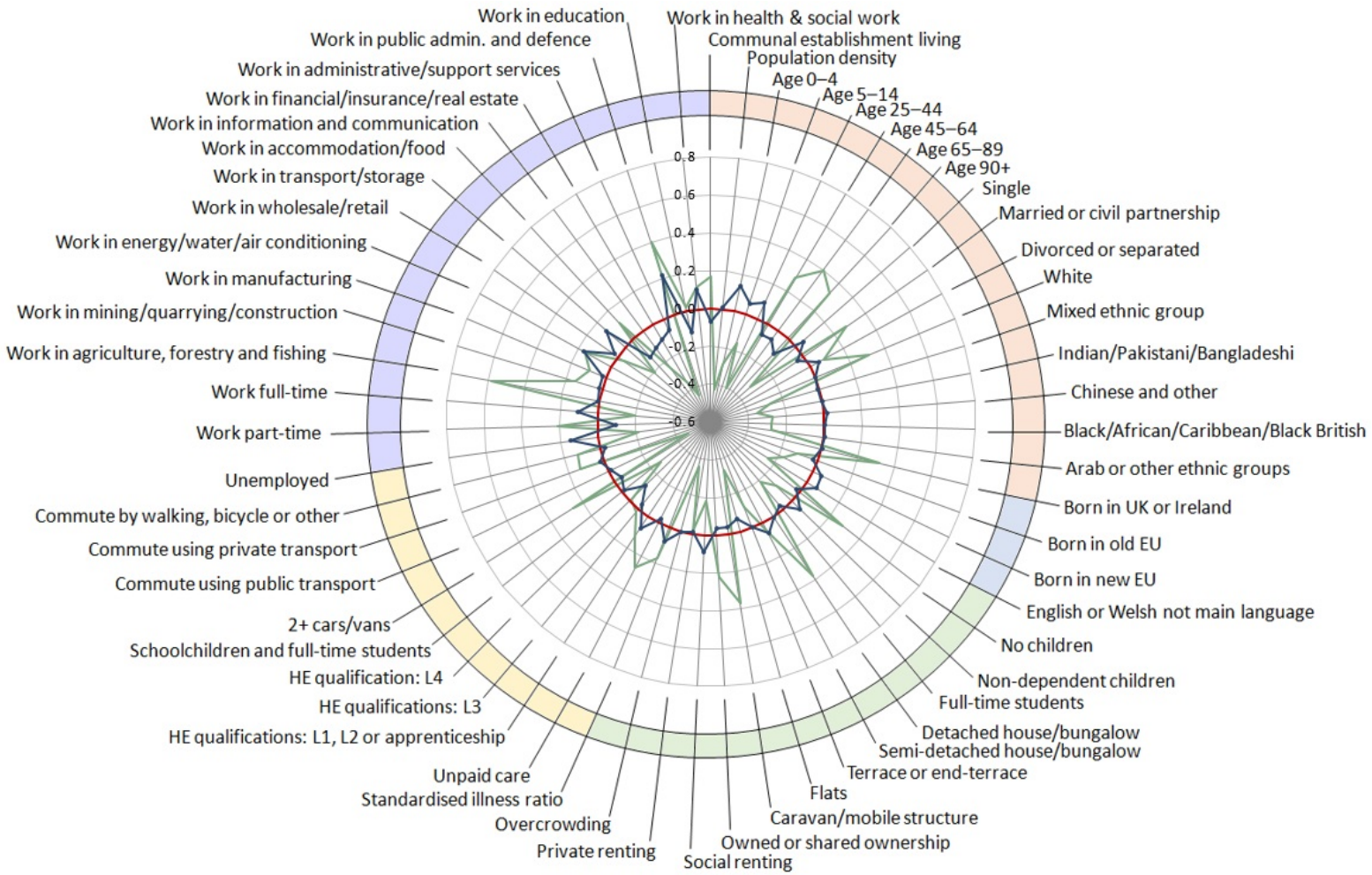
3a^r English and Welsh countryside



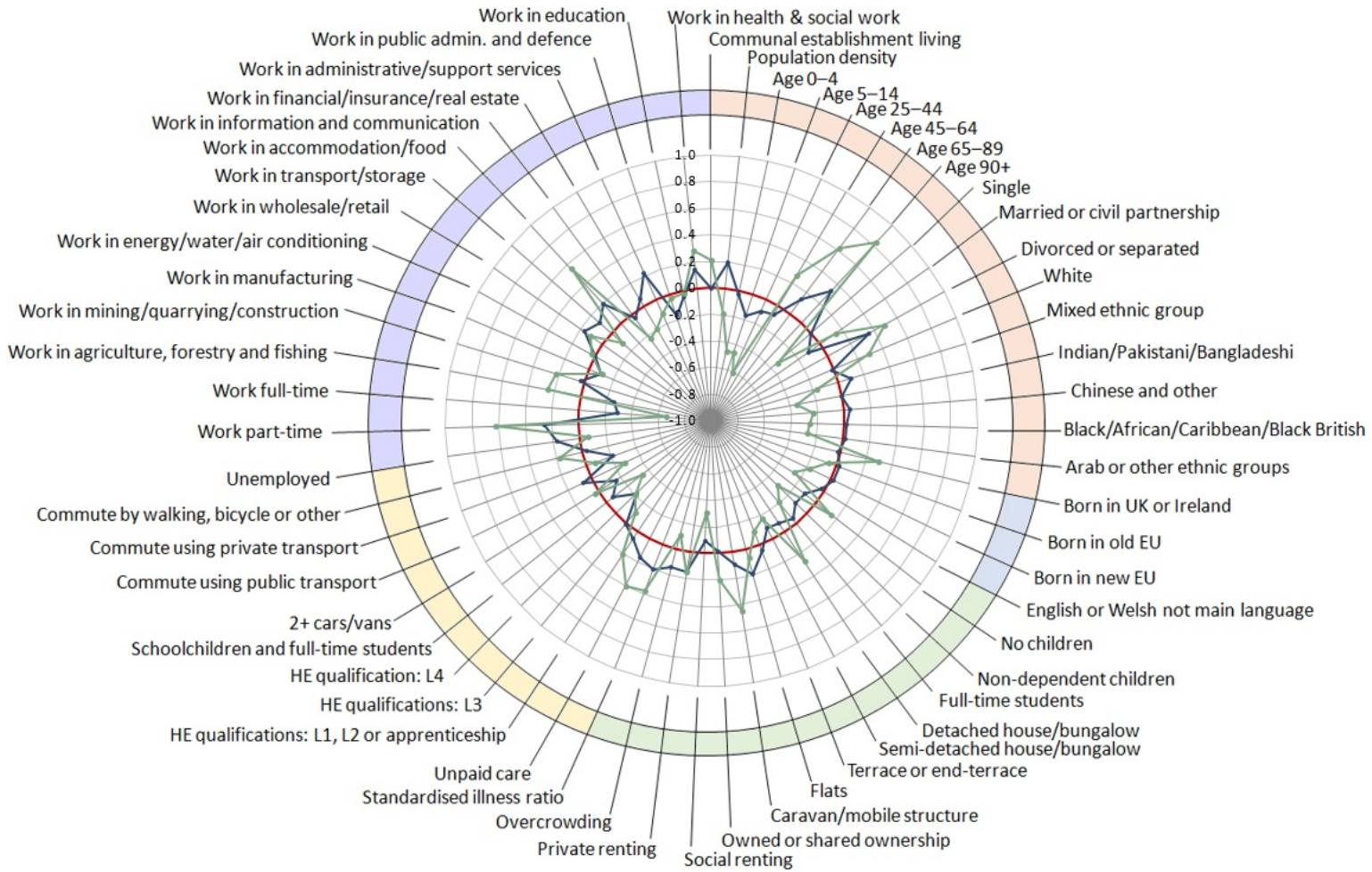
3^r Countryside living
 3a^r English and Welsh countryside
3a1^r Older farming communities



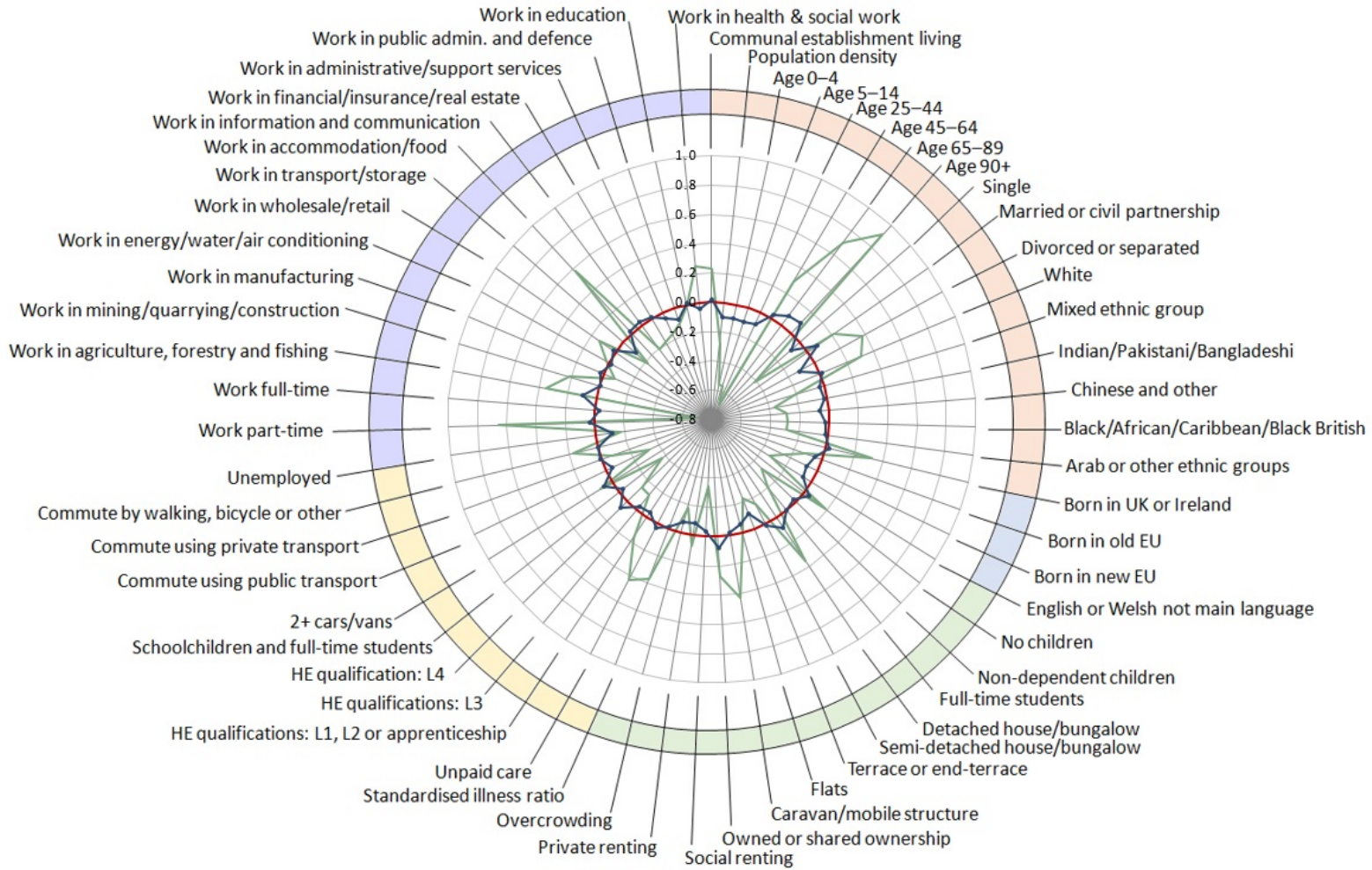
3^r Countryside living
 3a^r English and Welsh countryside
3a2^r Sparse English and Welsh countryside



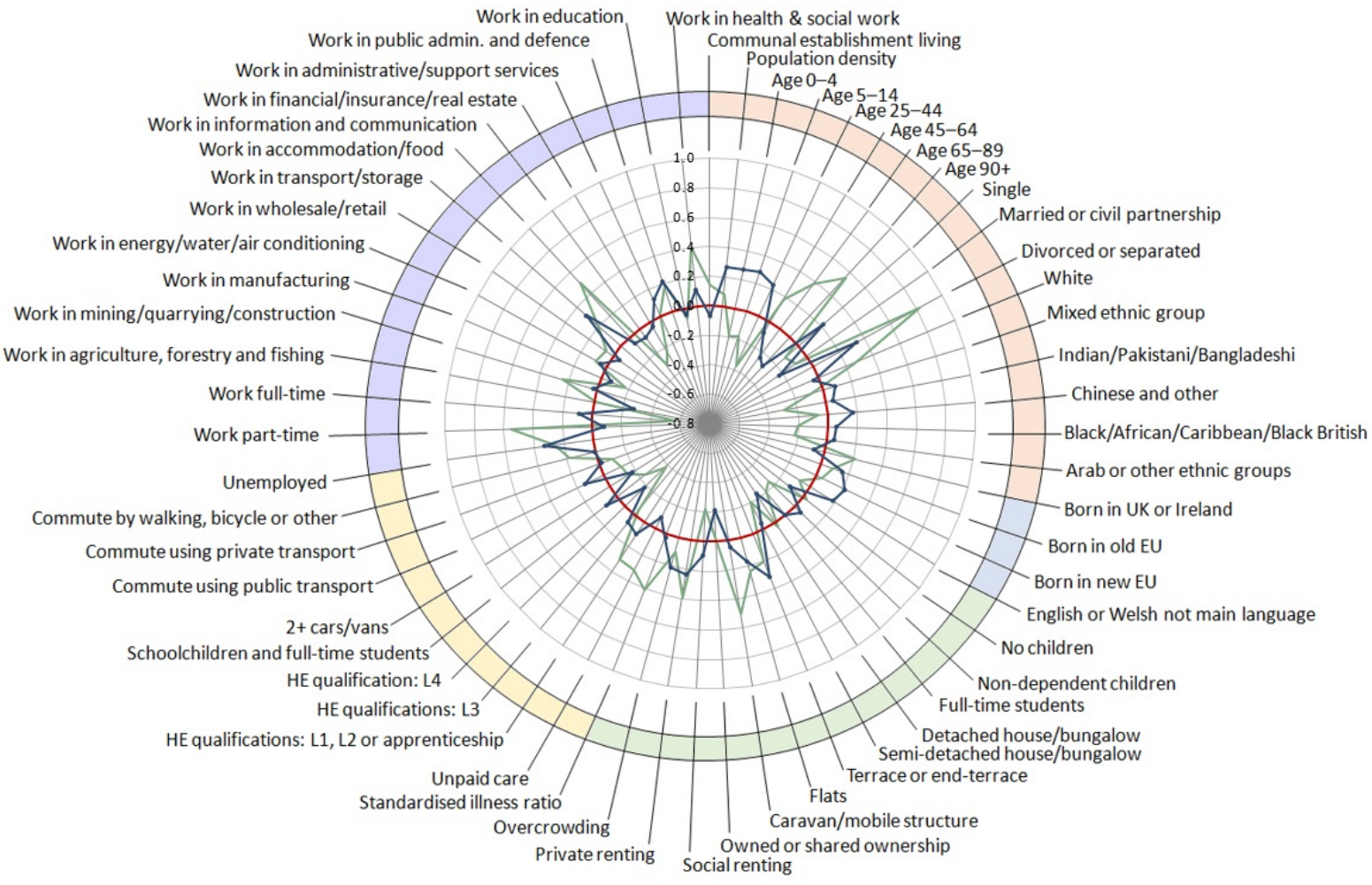
3^r Countryside living
3b^r Remoter coastal living



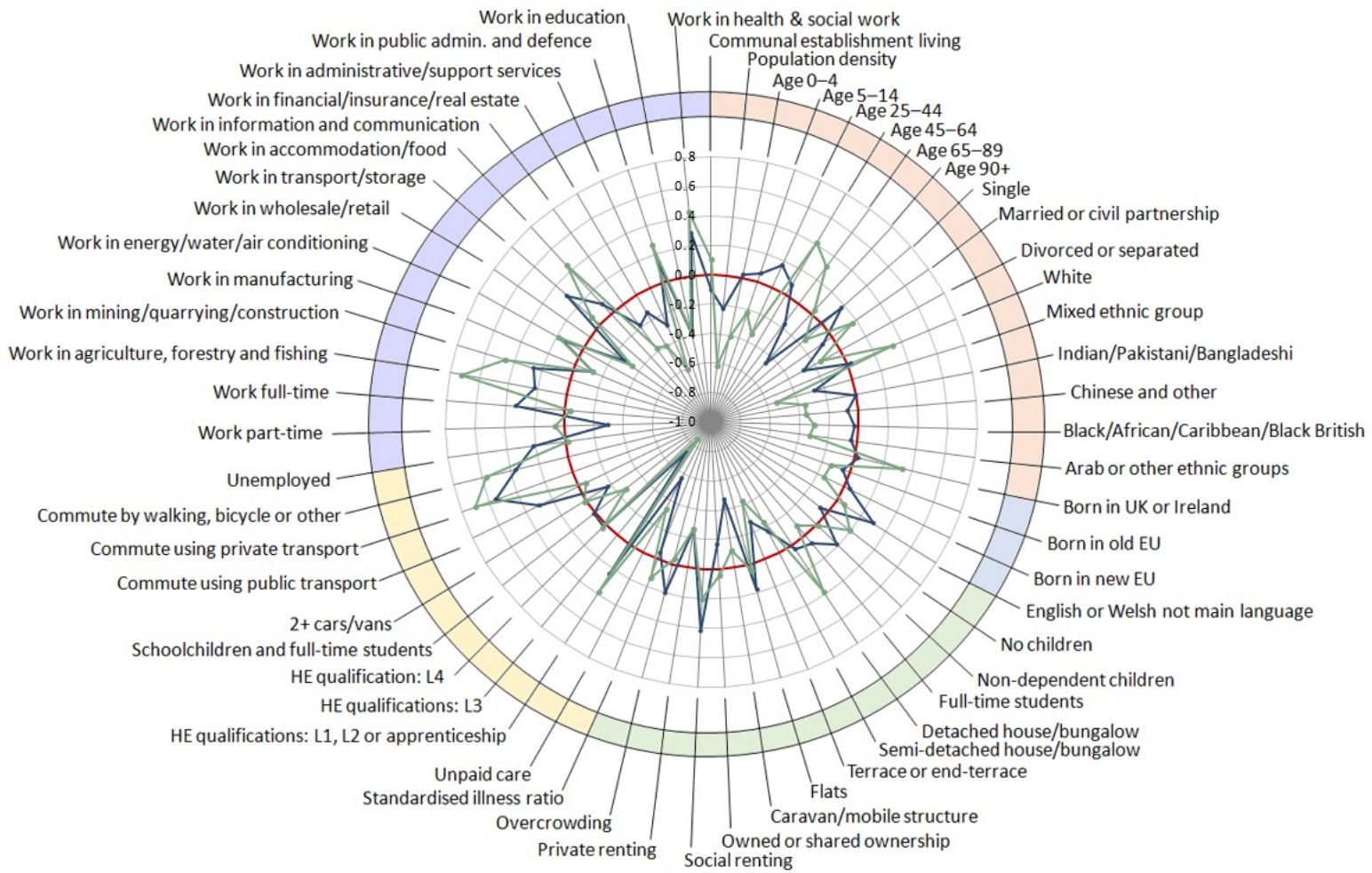
3^r Countryside living
 3b^r Remoter coastal living
3b1^r Ageing coastal living



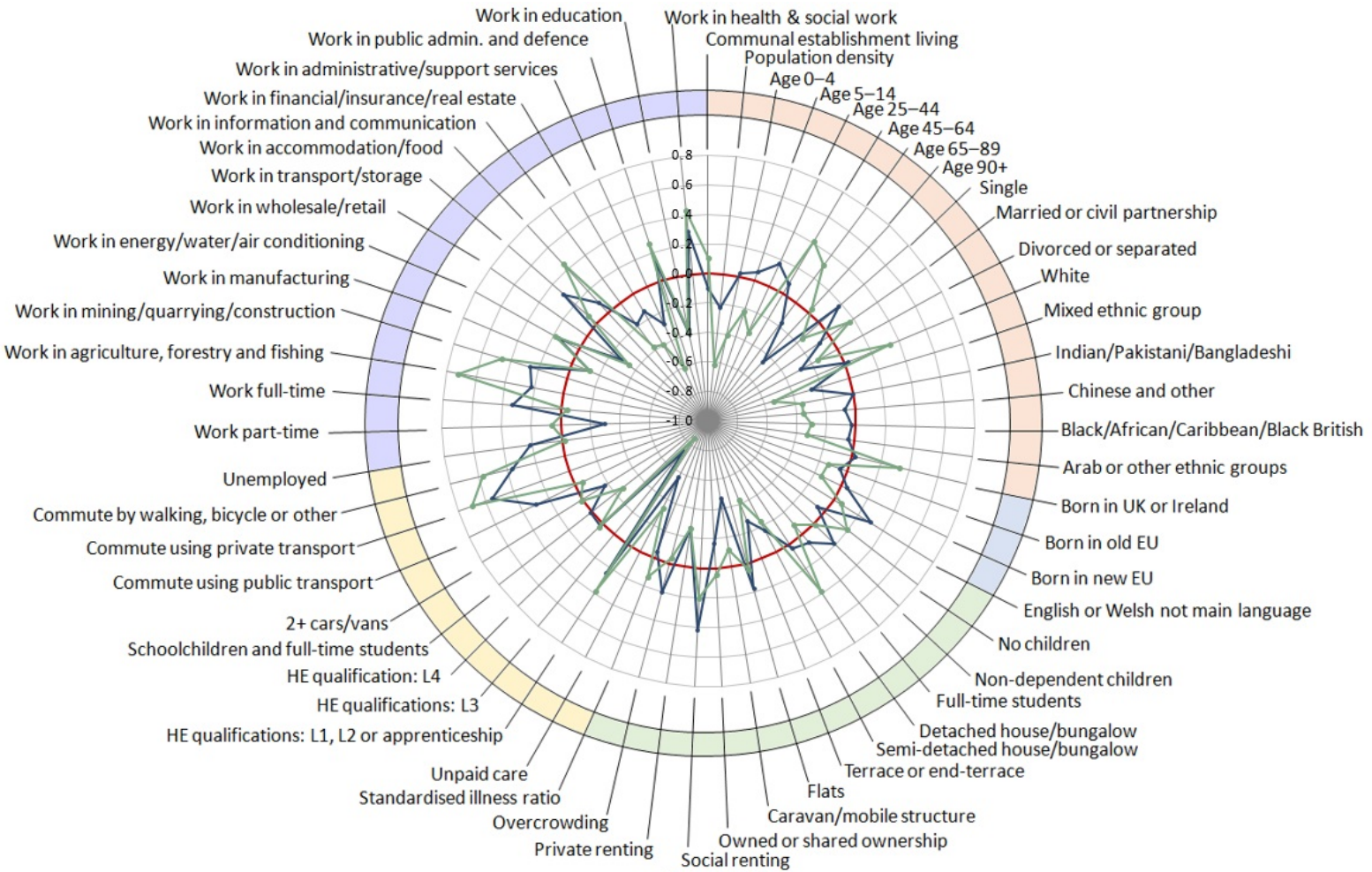
- 3^r Countryside living
- 3b^r Remoter coastal living
- 3b2^r Seaside living**



3^r Countryside living
3c^r Scottish countryside

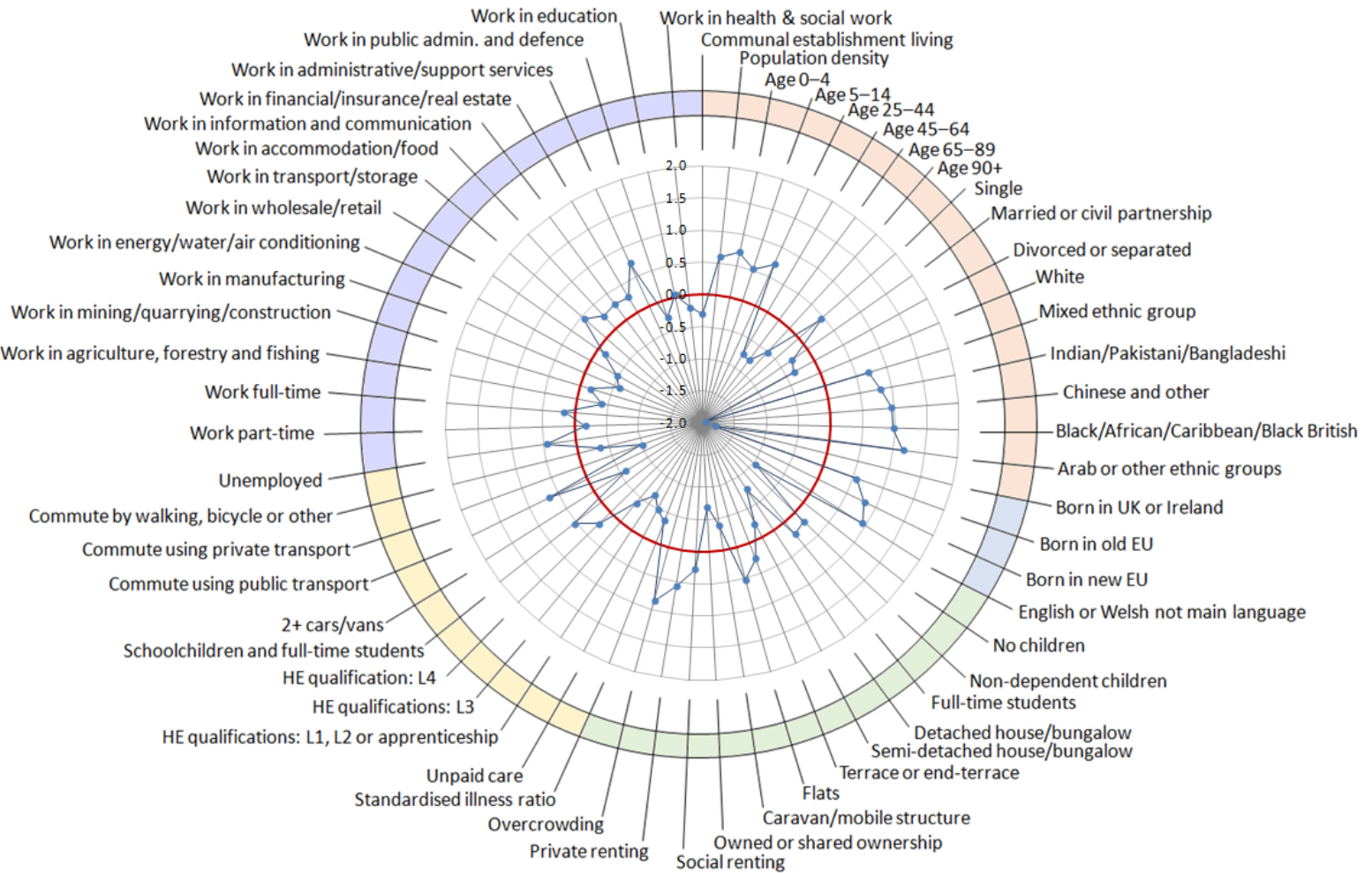


3^r Countryside living
 3c^r Scottish countryside
3c1^r Scottish countryside



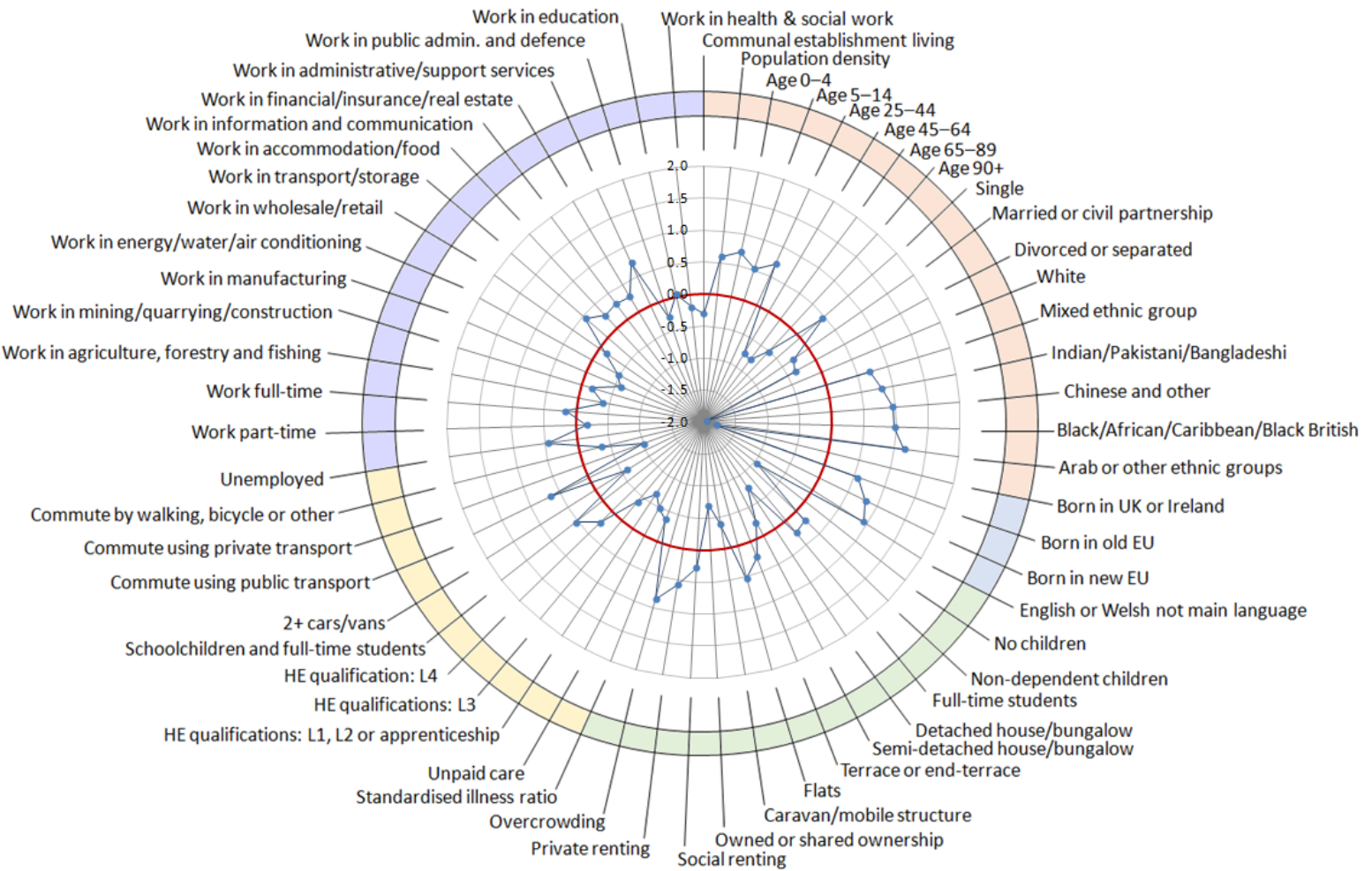
This subgroup is the same as the parent group

4^r Ethnically diverse metropolitan living



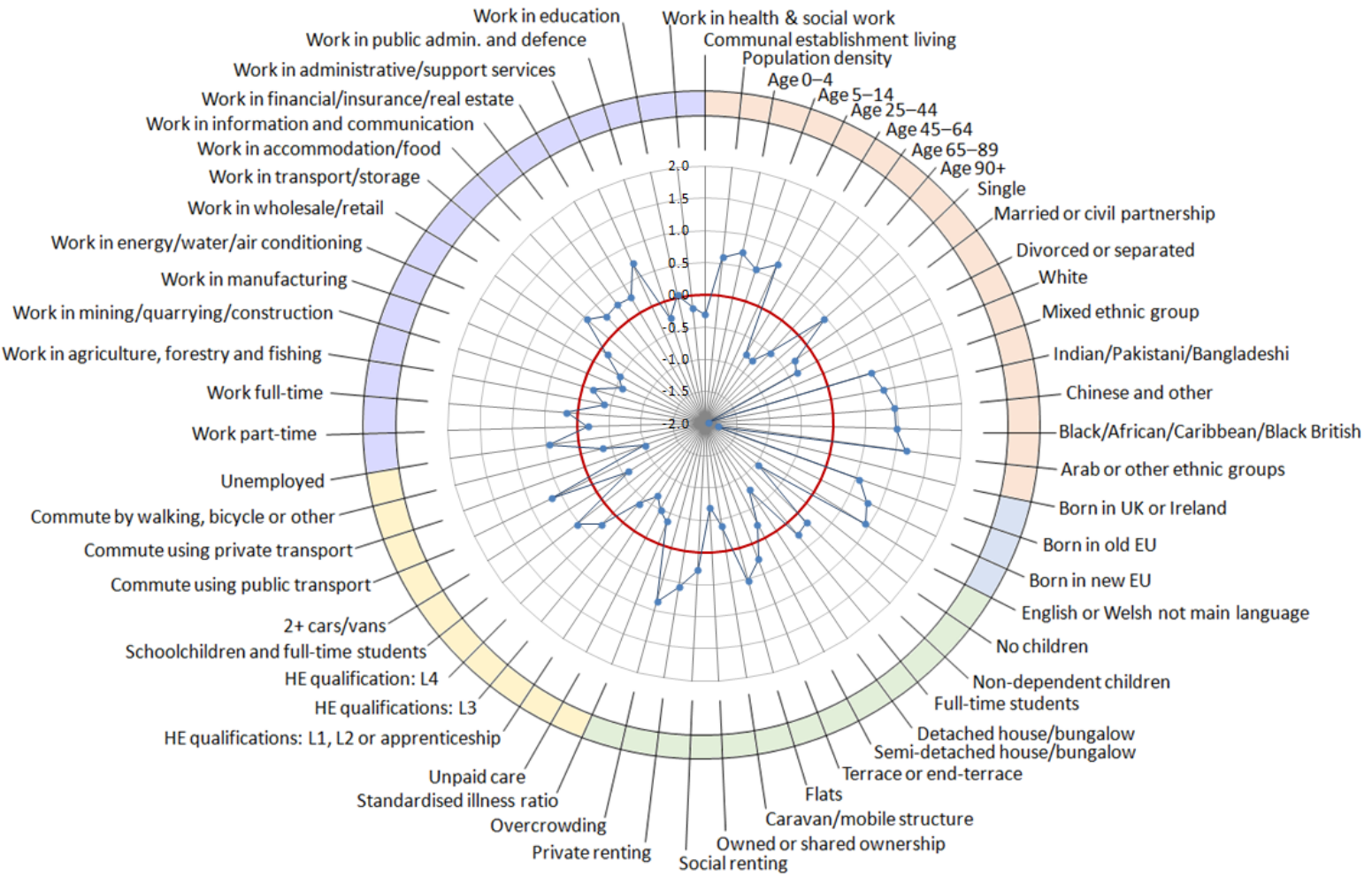
4^r Ethnically diverse metropolitan living

4a^r **Ethnically diverse metropolitan living**



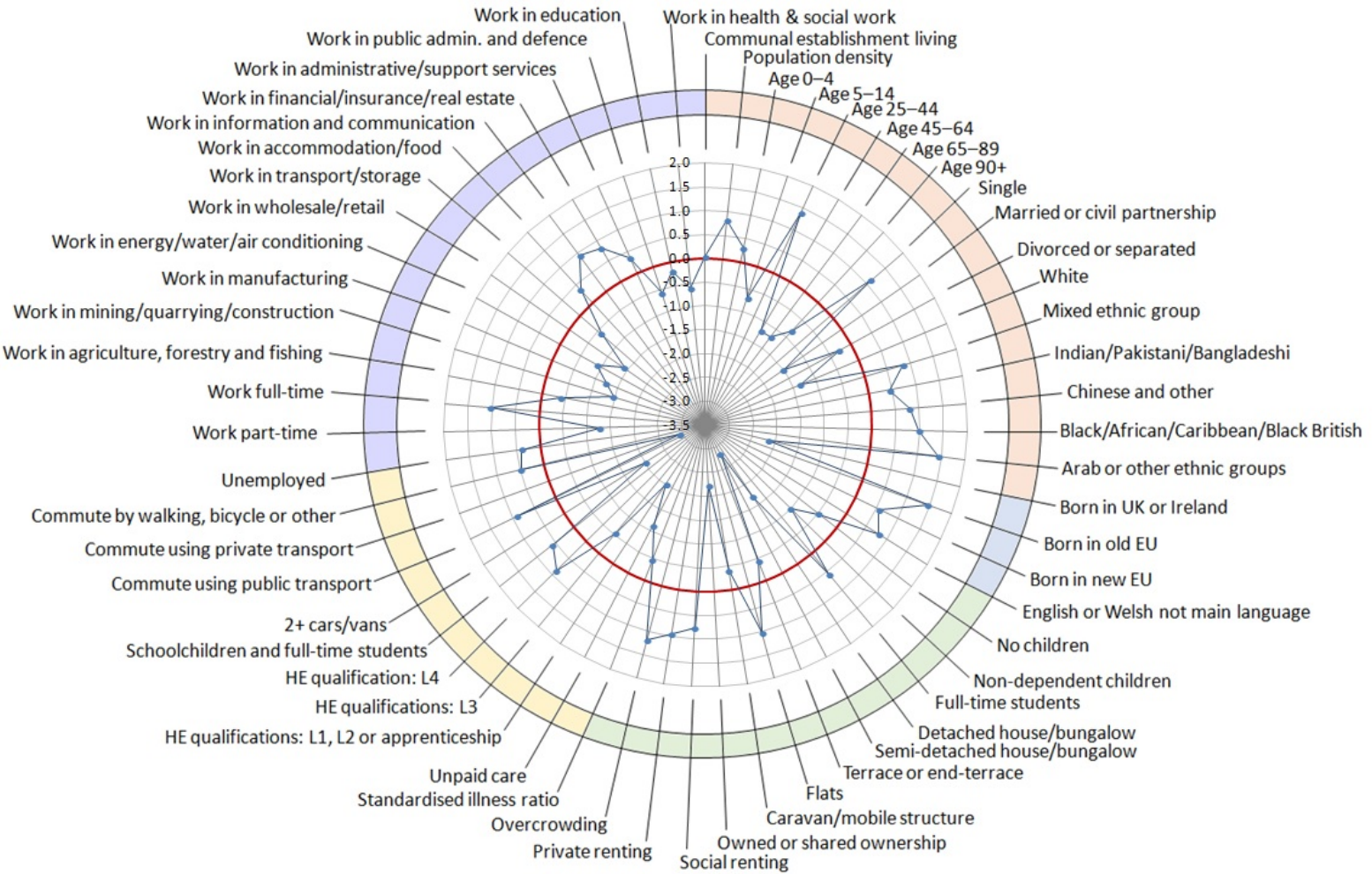
This subgroup is the same as the parent supergroup

- 4^r Ethnically diverse metropolitan living
- 4a^r Ethnically diverse metropolitan living
- 4a1^r Ethnically diverse metropolitan living**



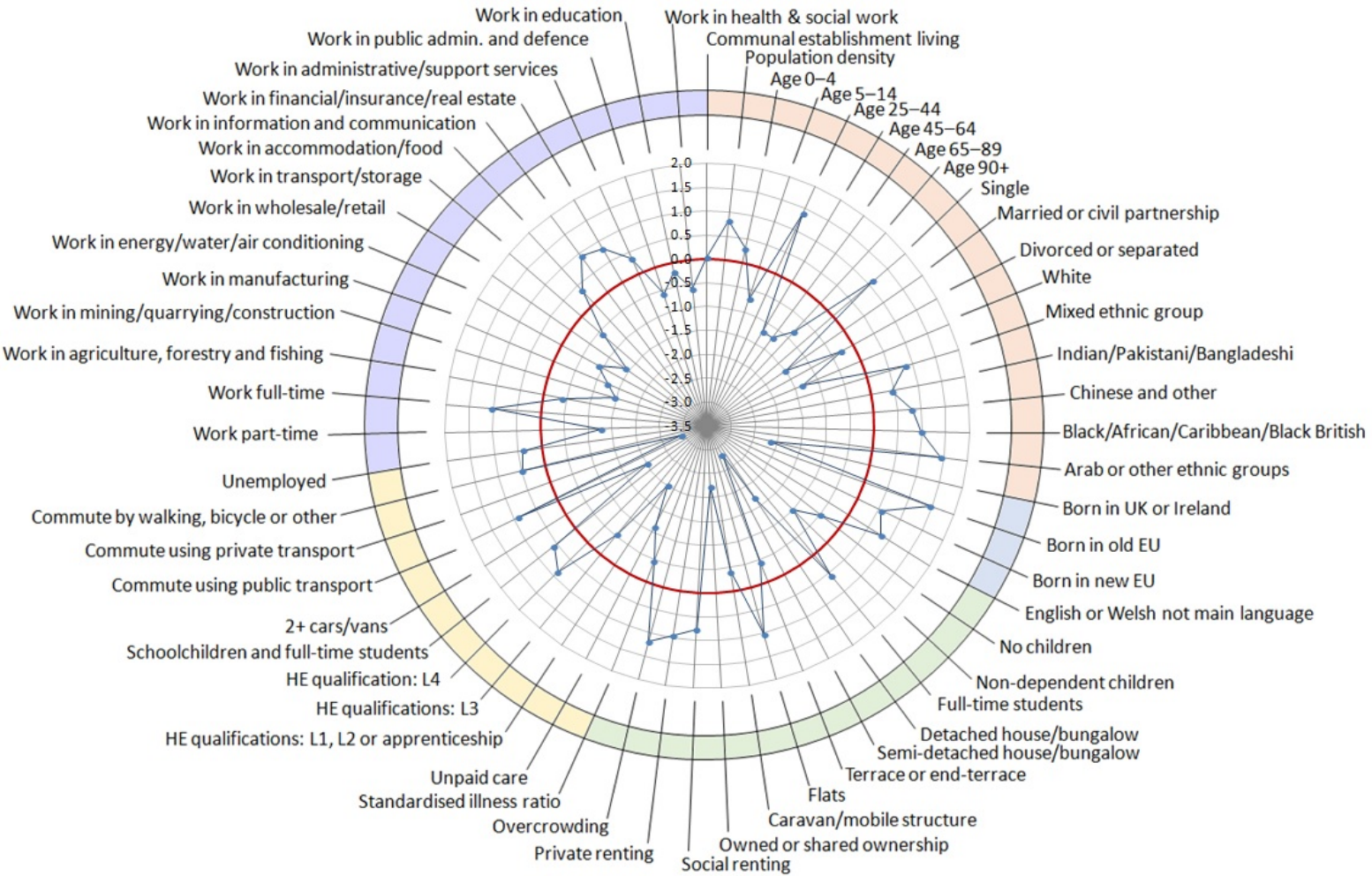
This subgroup is the same as the parent supergroup and group

5' London cosmopolitan



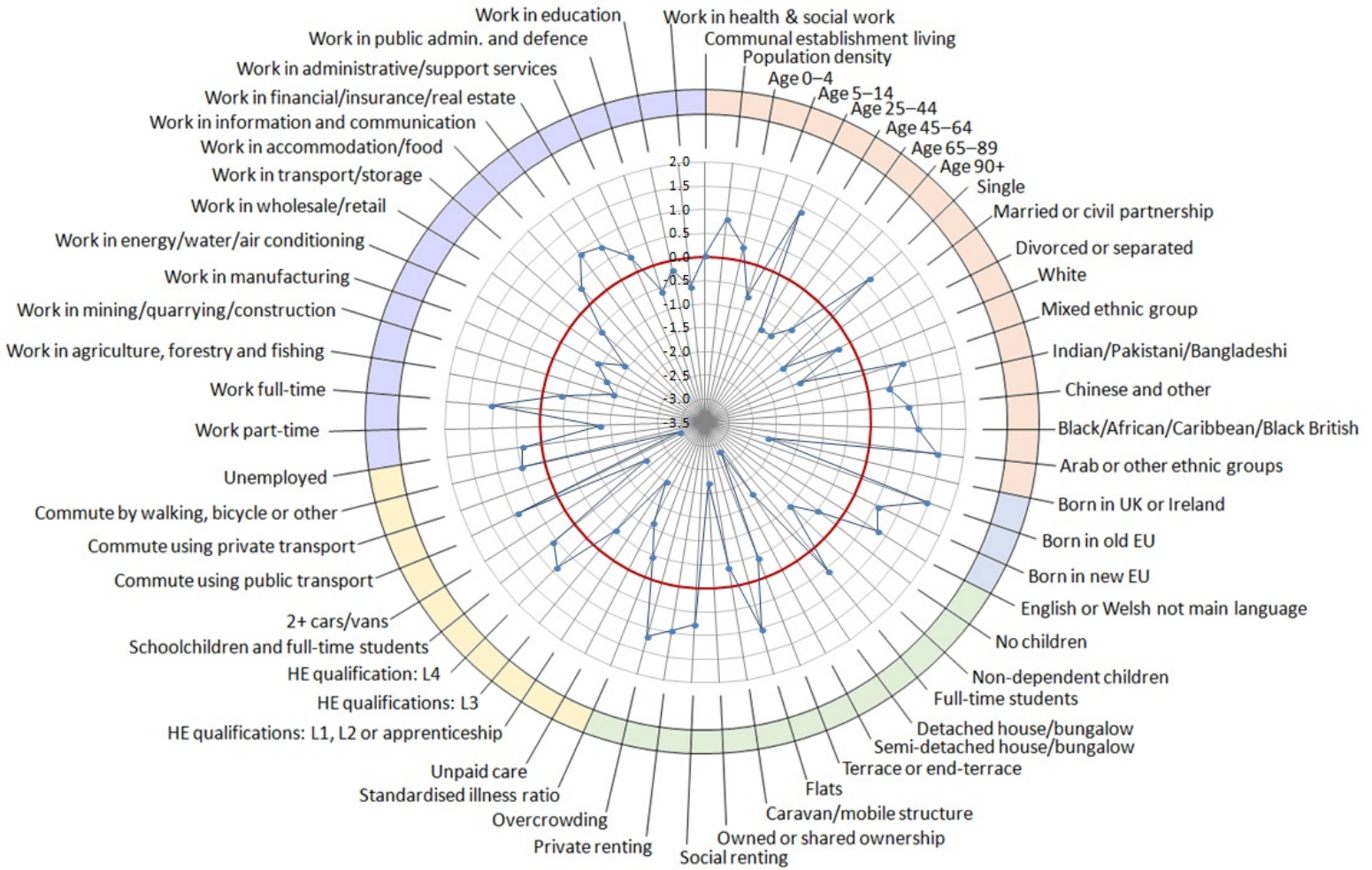
5^r London cosmopolitan

5a^r London cosmopolitan



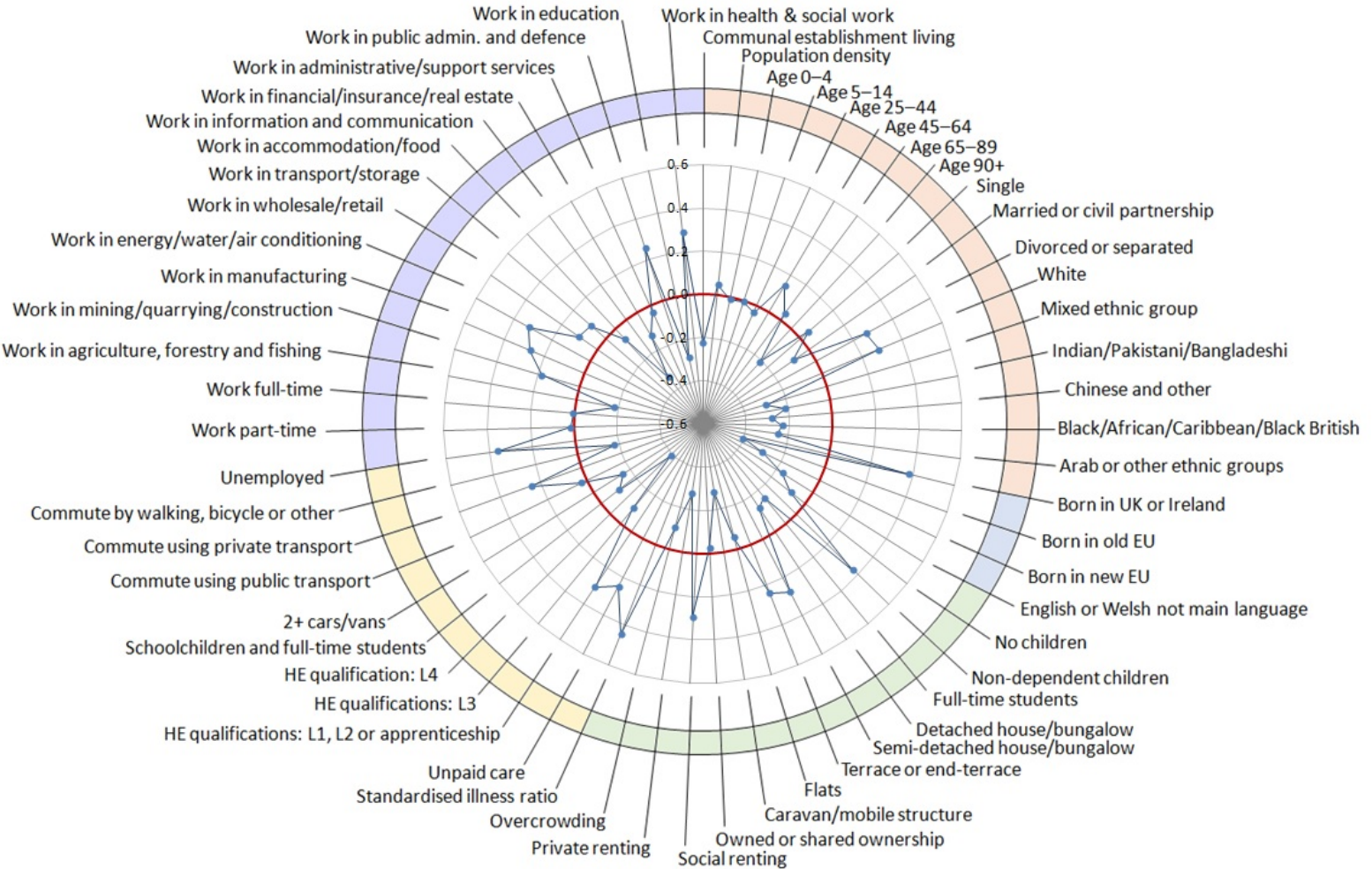
This group is the same as the parent supergroup

5^r London cosmopolitan
 5a^r London cosmopolitan
5a1^r London cosmopolitan



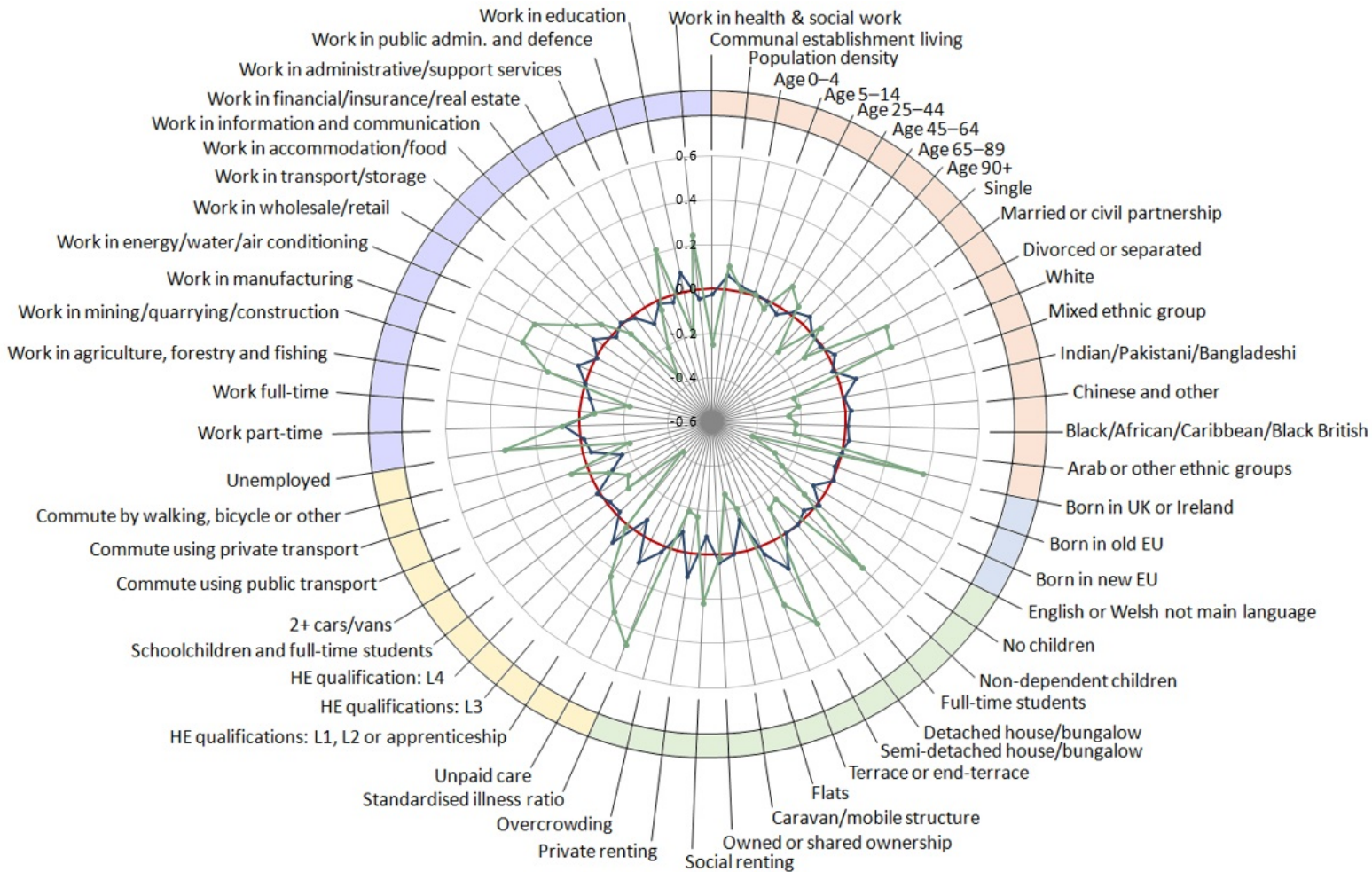
This subgroup is the same as the parent supergroup and group

6' Services and industrial legacy

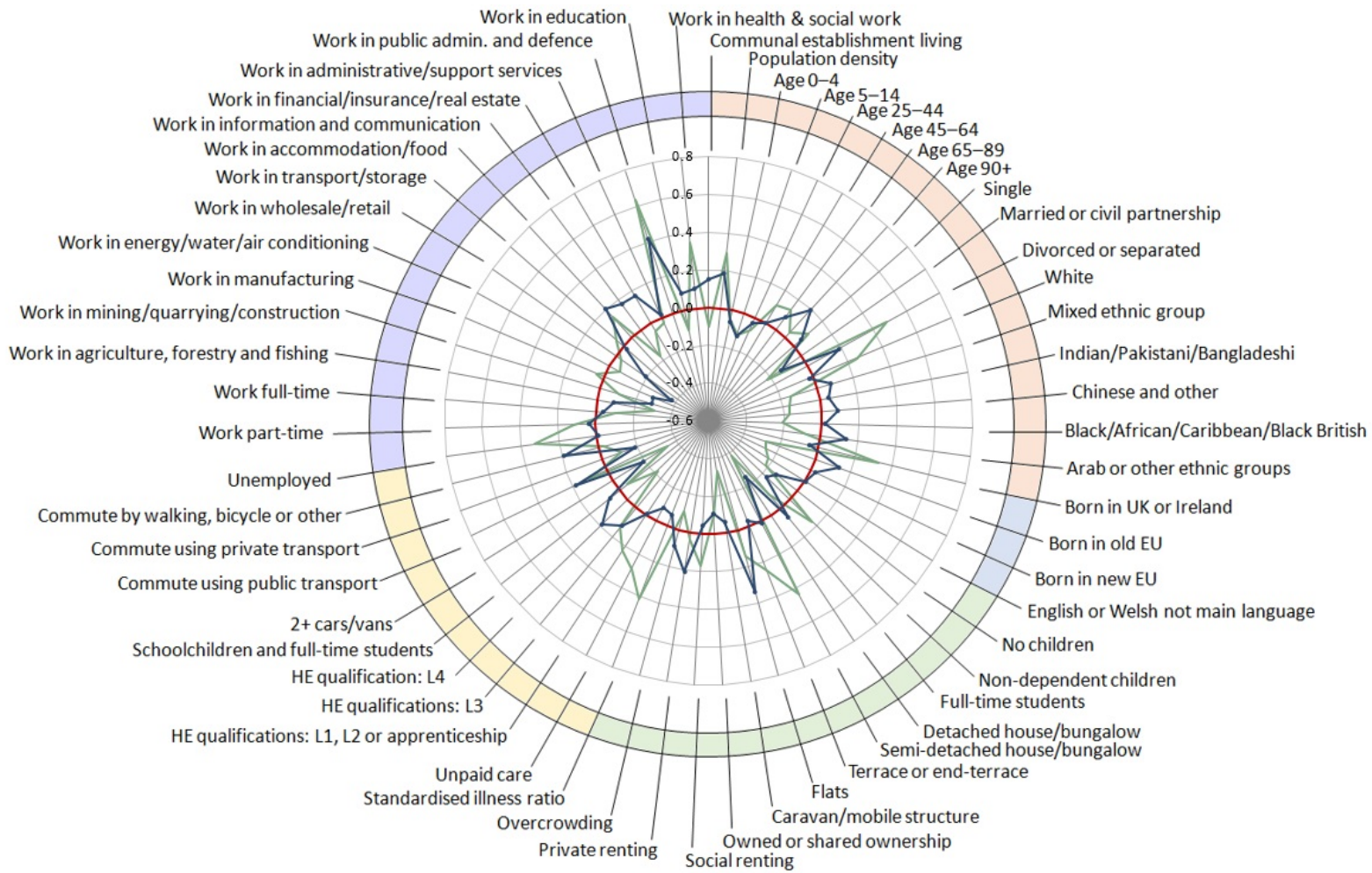


6^r Services and industrial legacy

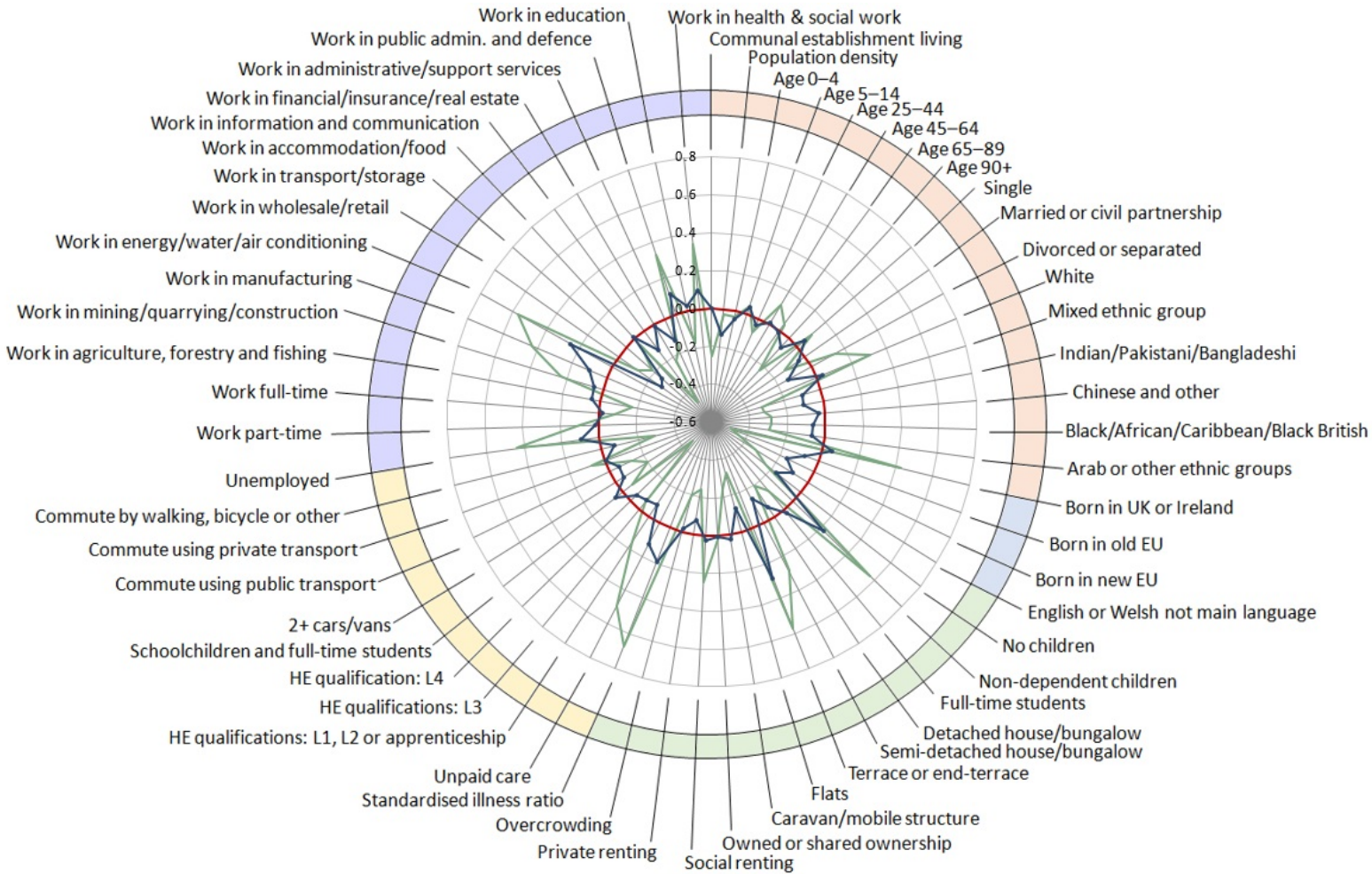
6a^r Services, manufacturing and mining legacy



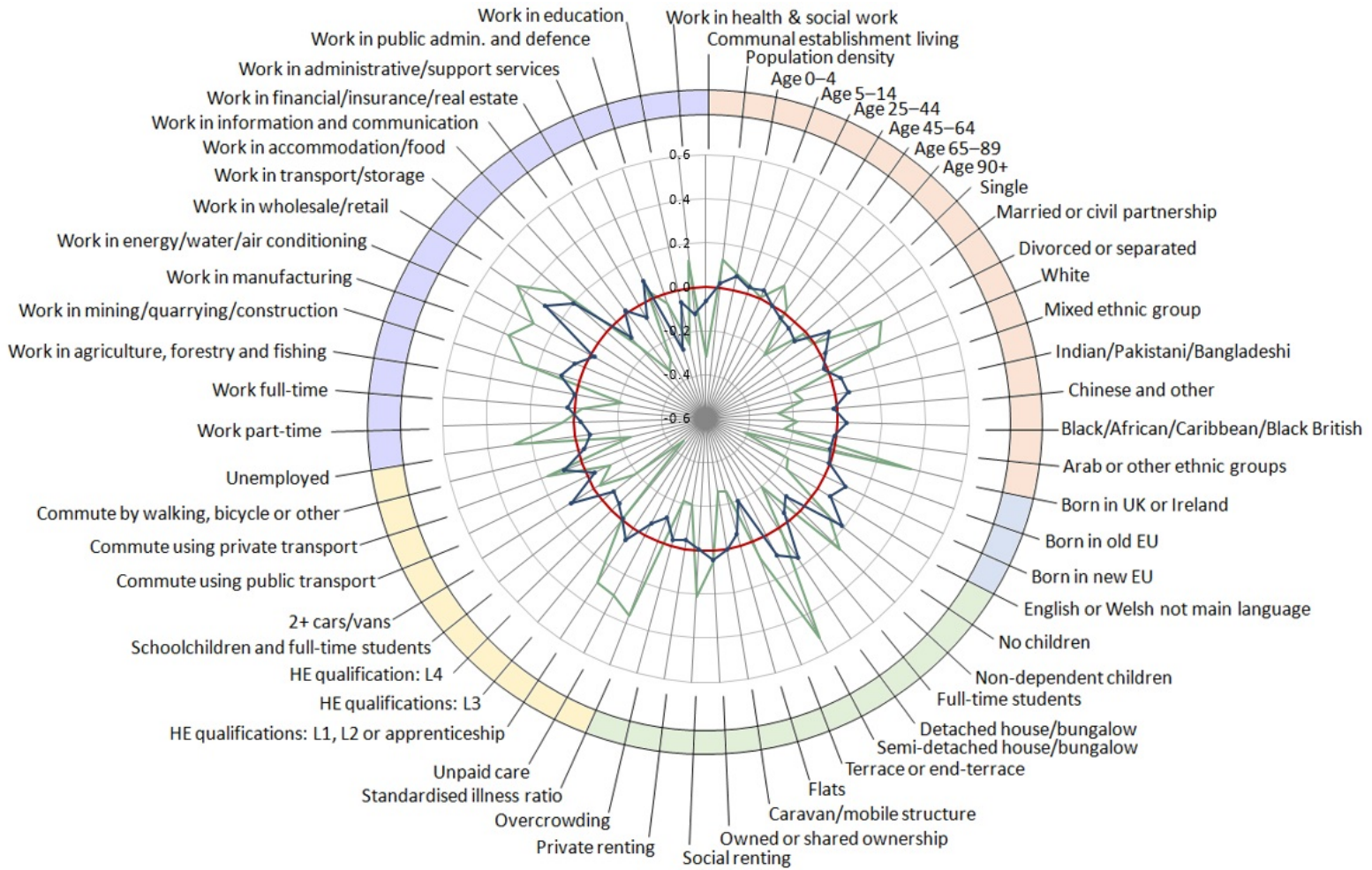
- 6^r Services and industrial legacy
- 6a^r Services, manufacturing and mining legacy
- 6a1^r Manufacturing legacy**



- 6r Services and industrial legacy
- 6a^r Services, manufacturing and mining legacy
- 6a2^r Mining legacy**

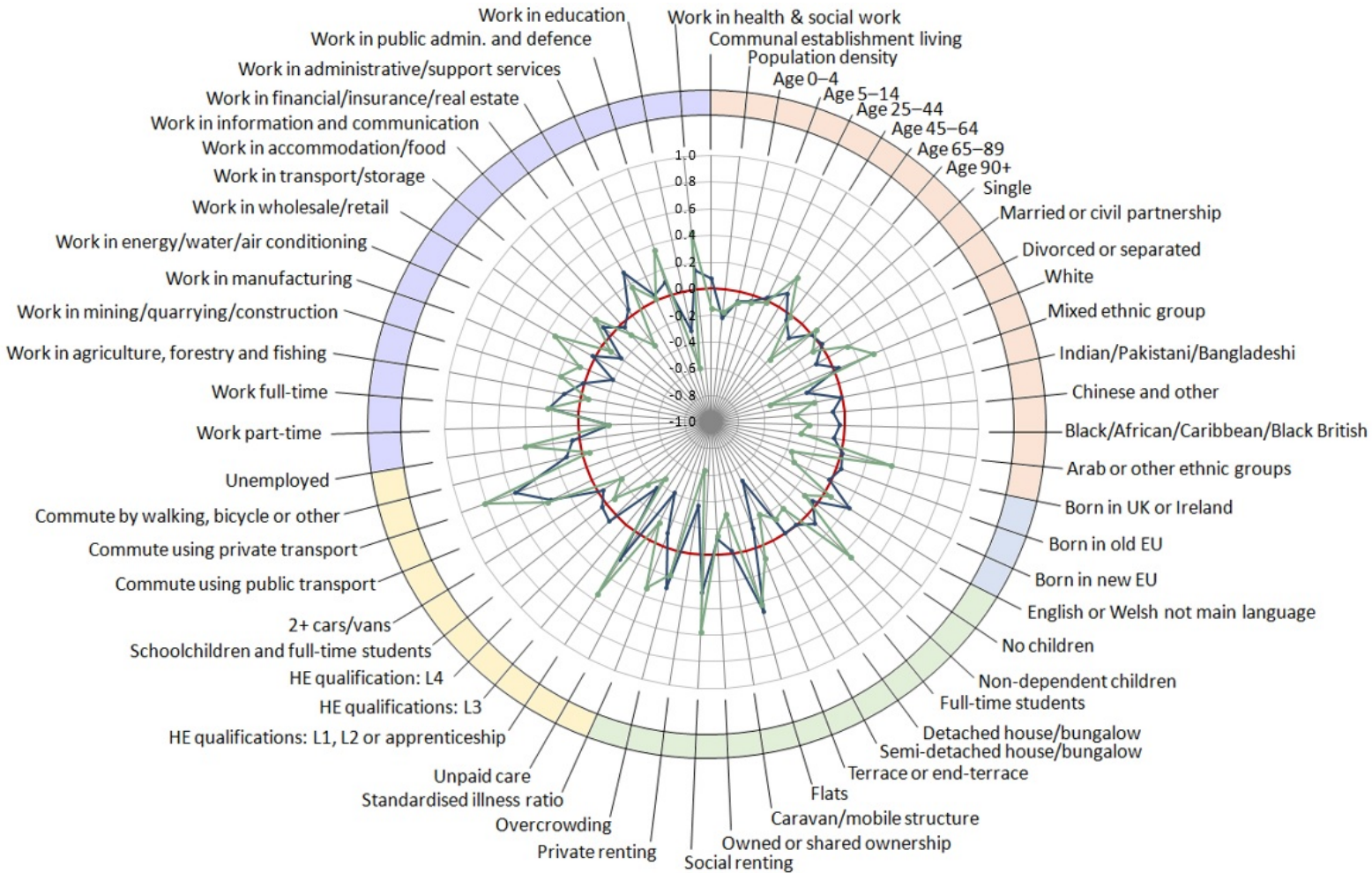


- 6^r Services and industrial legacy
- 6a^r Services, manufacturing and mining legacy
- 6a3^r Service economy**

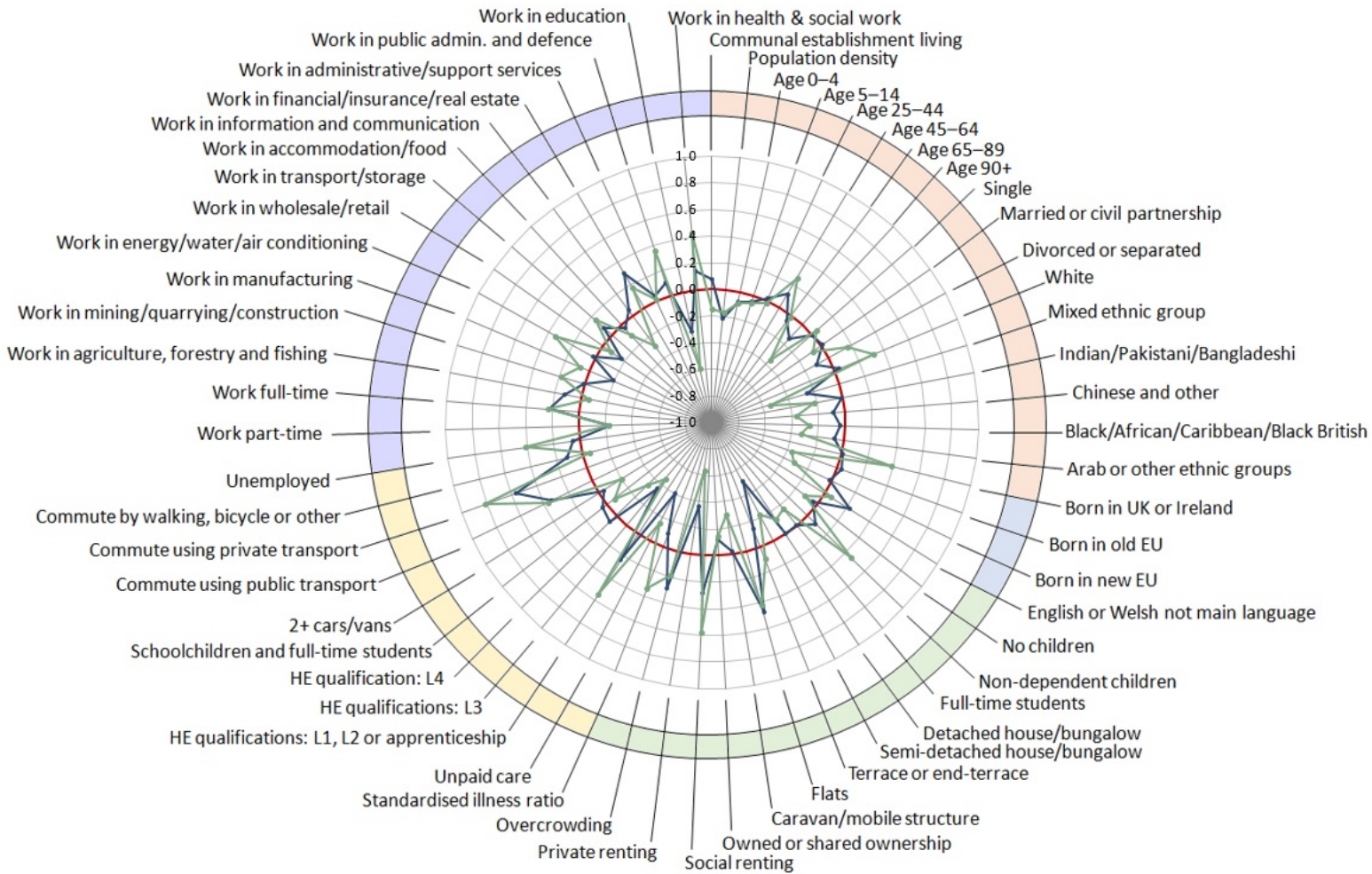


6^r Services and industrial legacy

6b^r Scottish industrial legacy

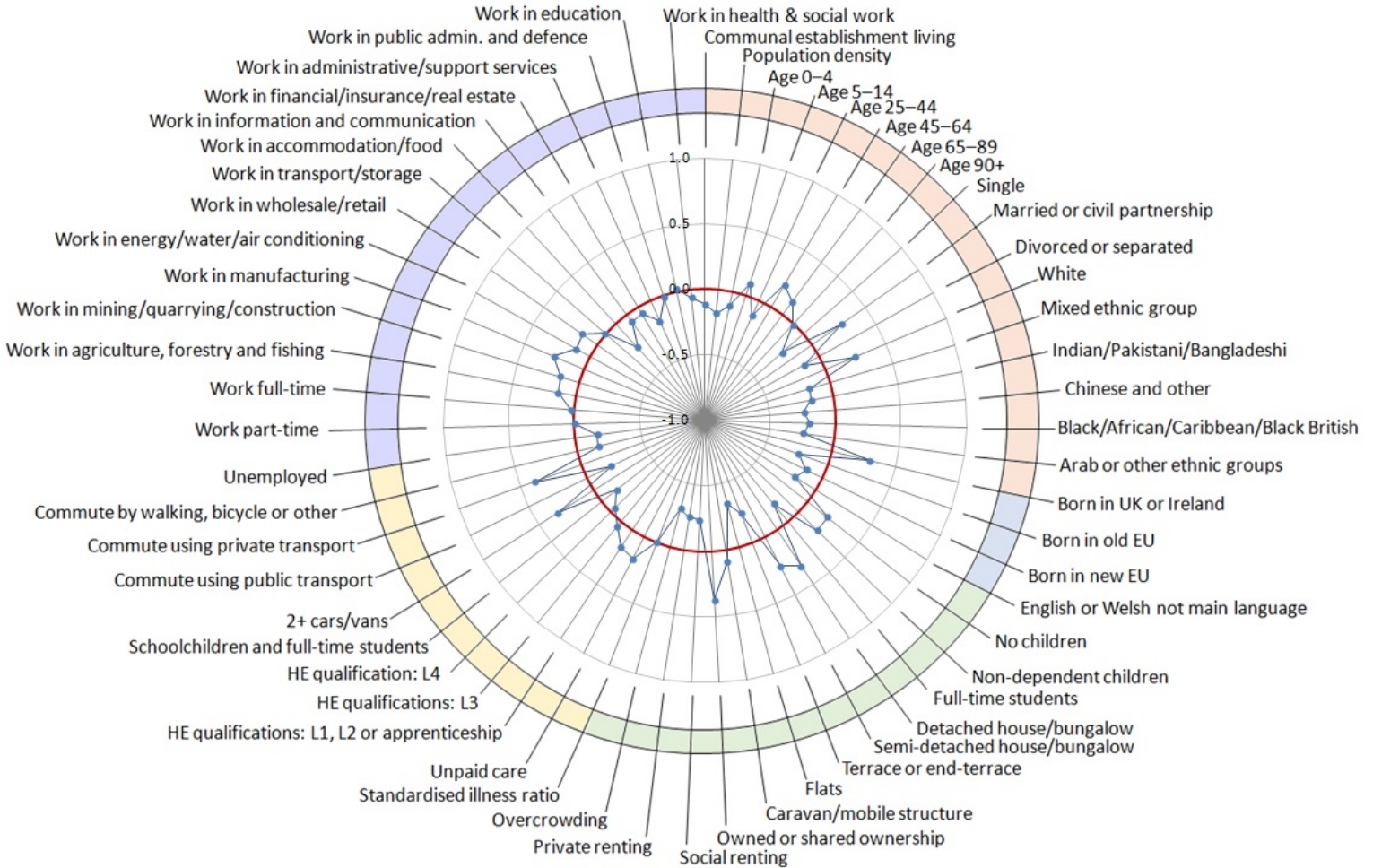


6^r Services and industrial legacy
 6b^r Scottish industrial legacy
6b1^r Scottish industrial legacy



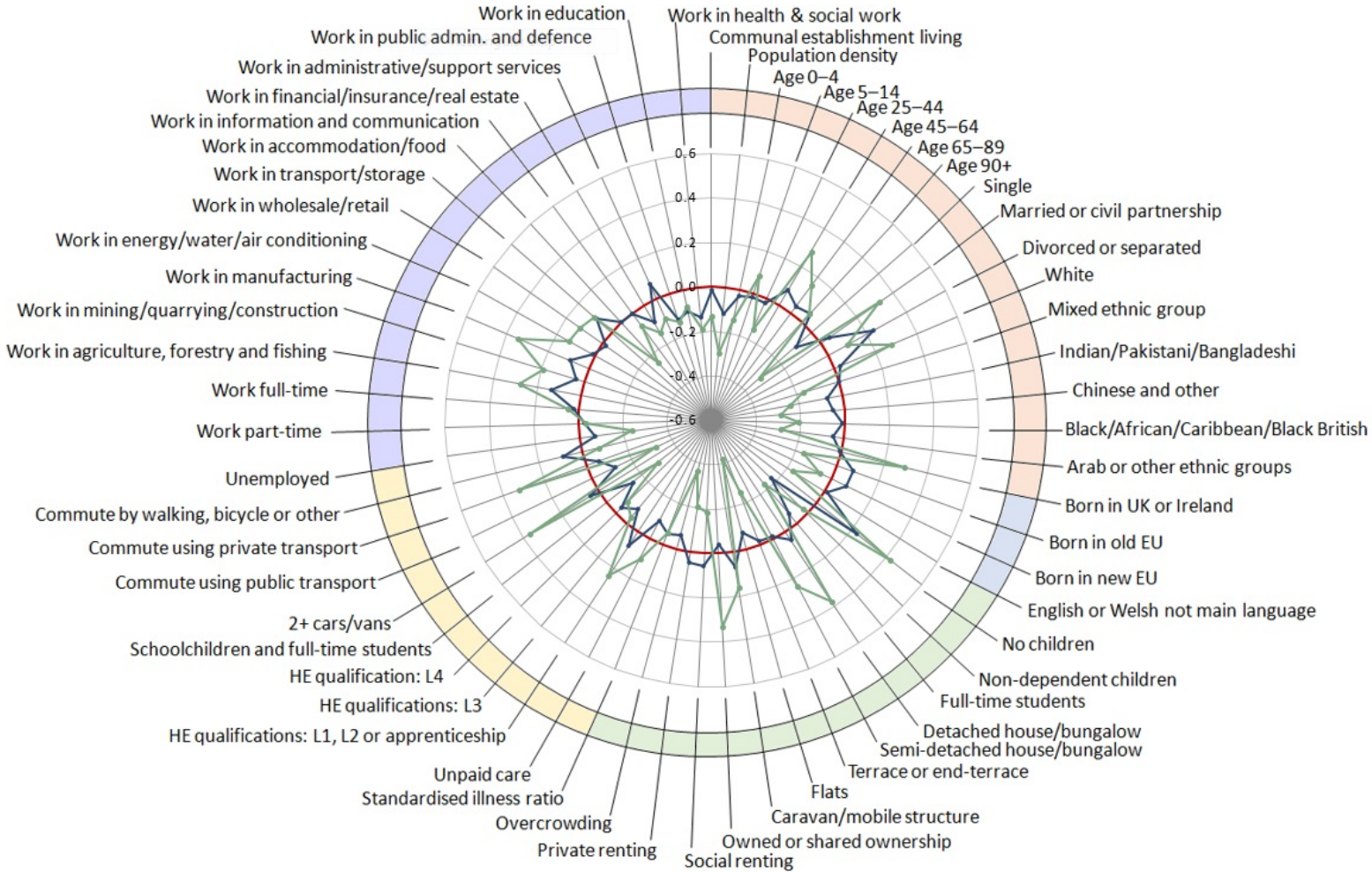
This subgroup is the same as the parent group

7' Town and country living



7^r Town and country living

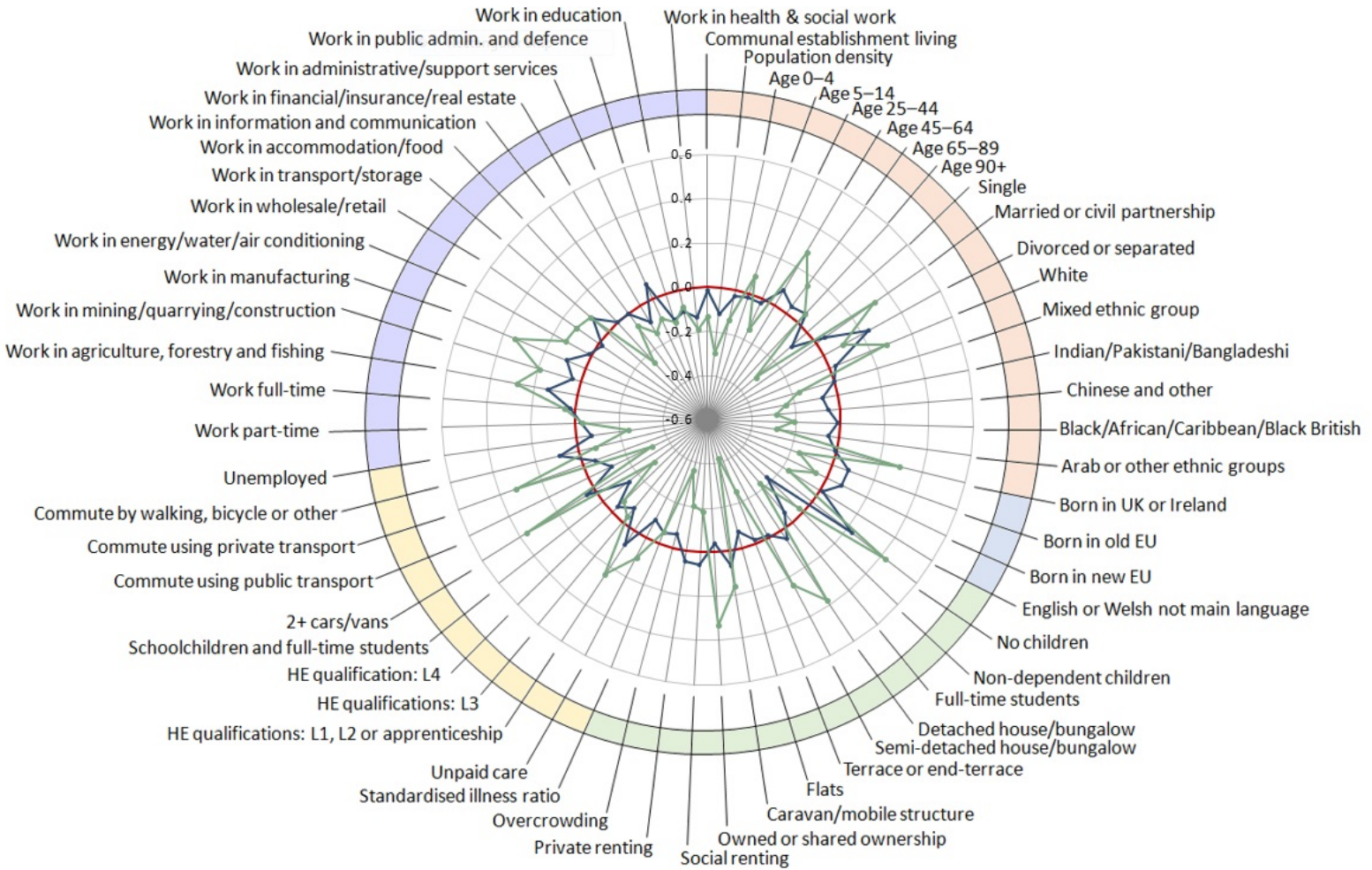
7a^r Country living



7^r Town and country living

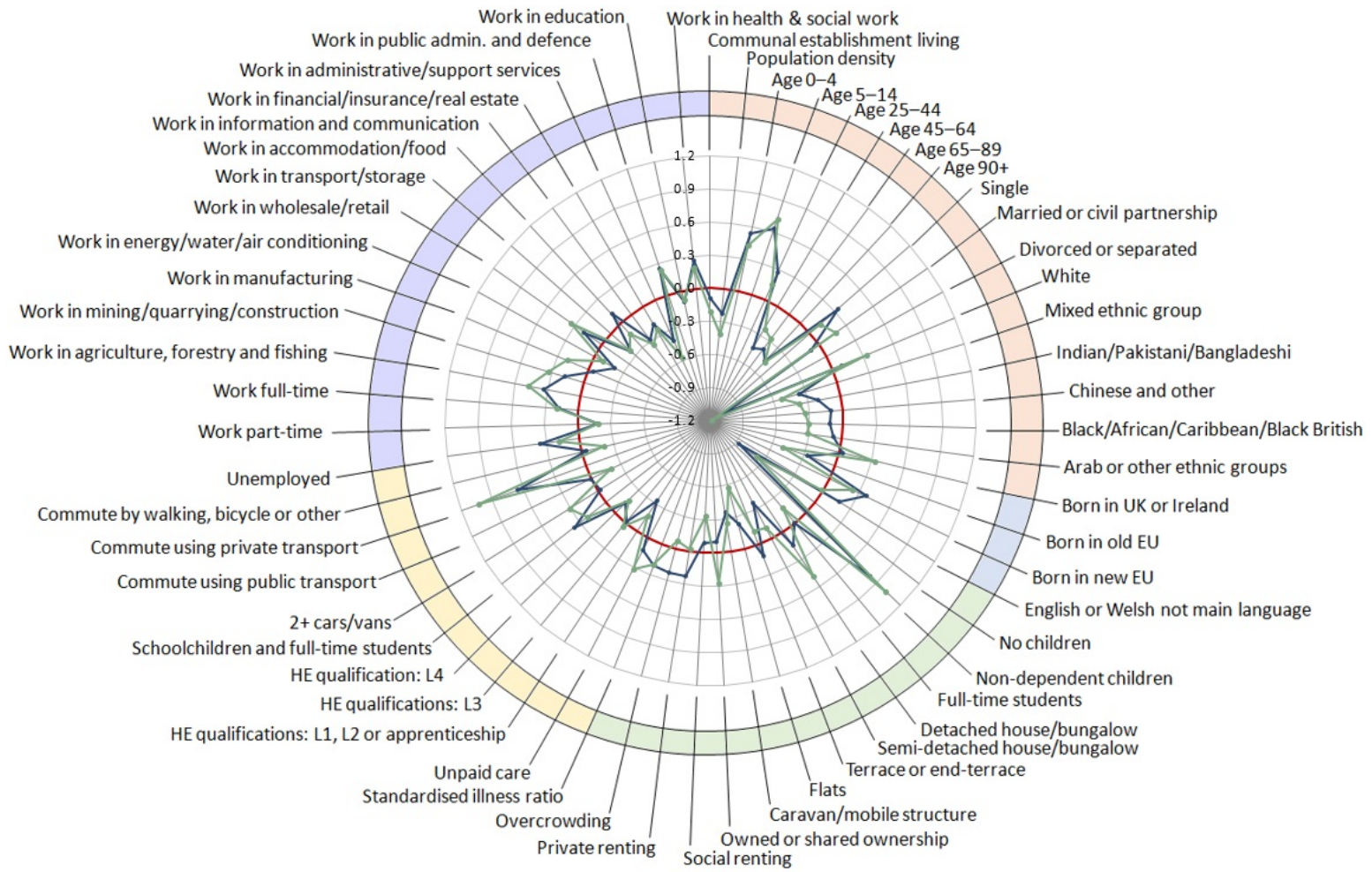
7a^r Country living

7a1^r Country living

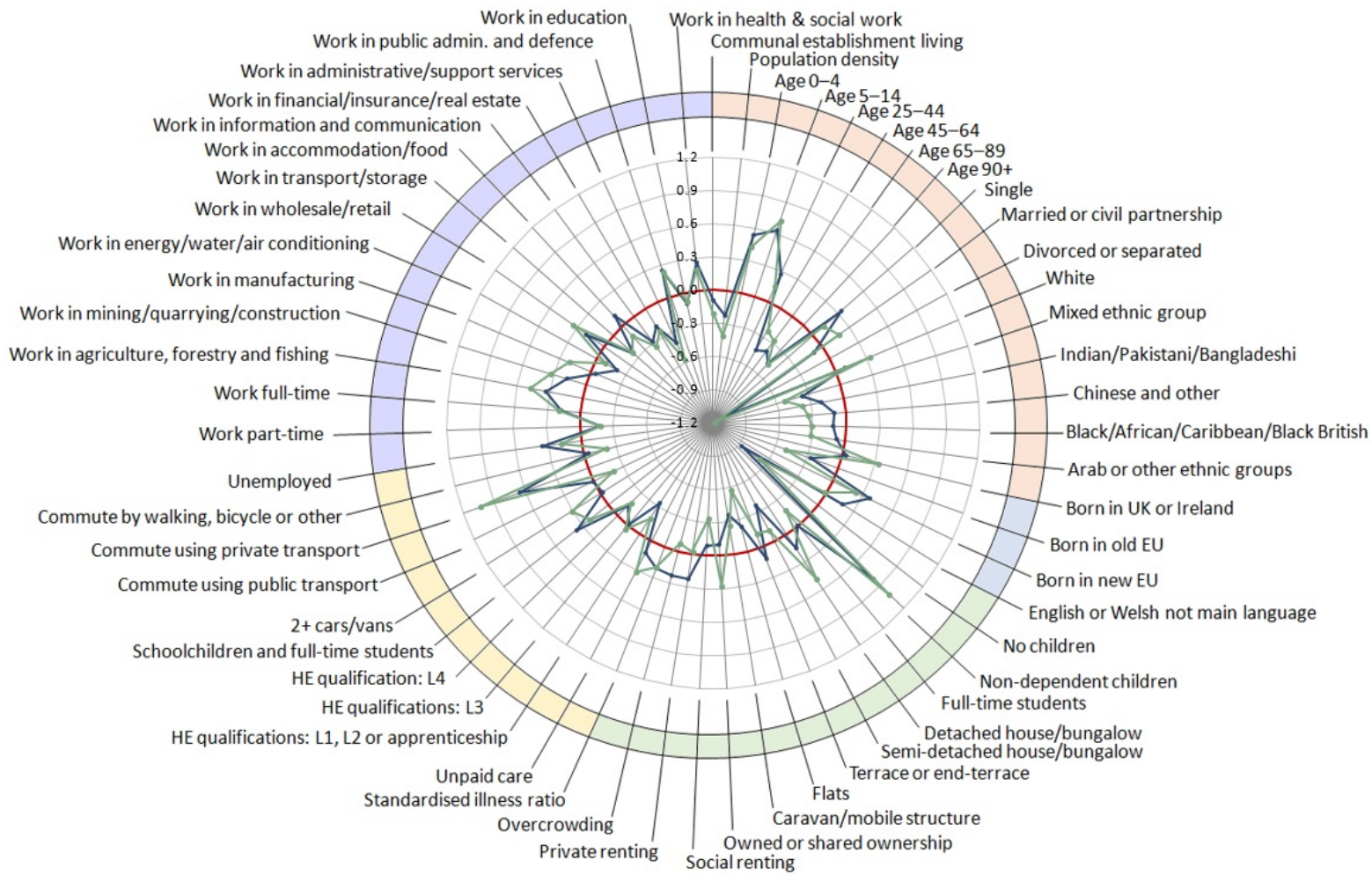


This subgroup is the same as the parent group

7^r Town and country living
7b^r Northern Ireland countryside



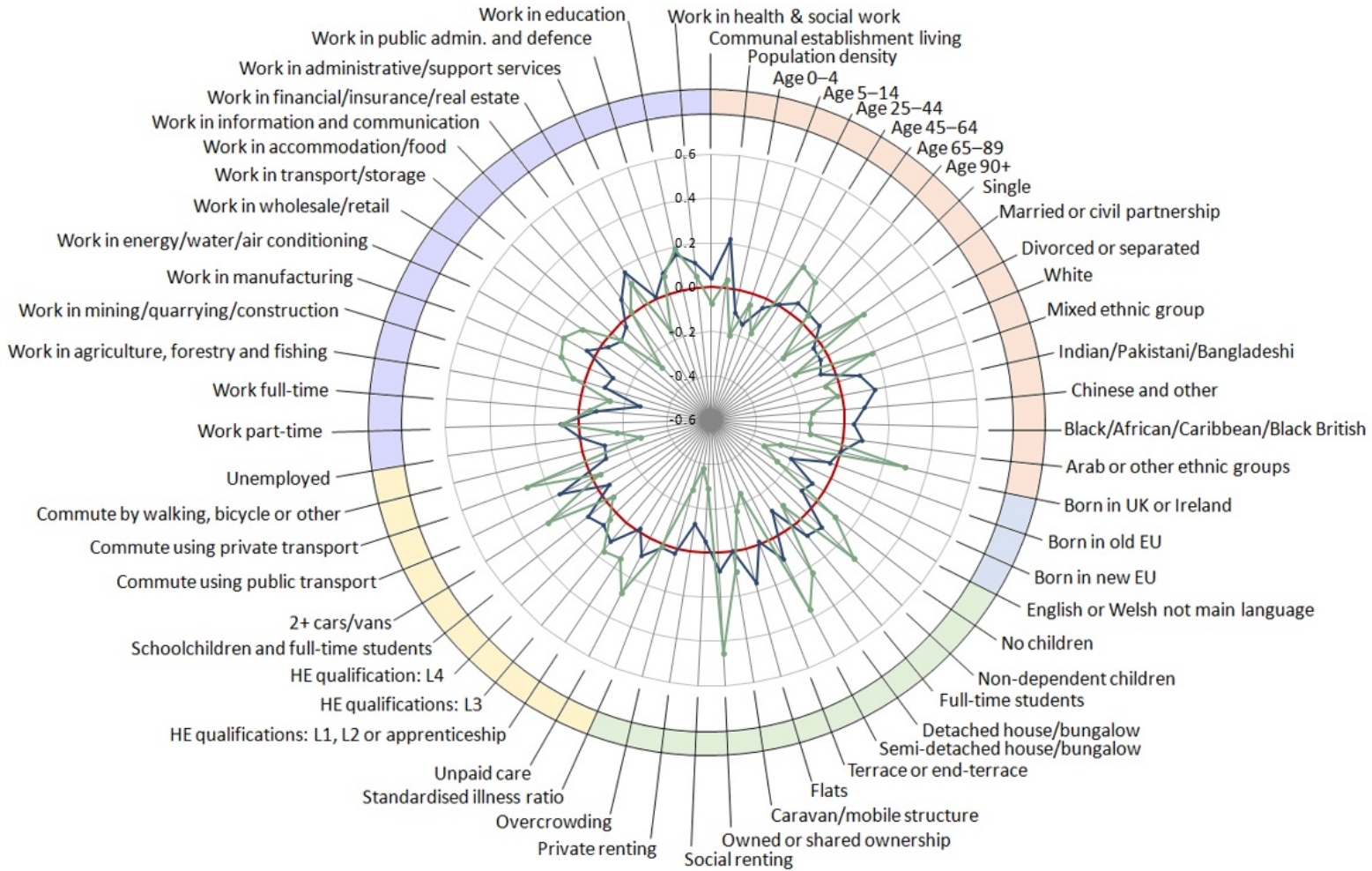
7^r Town and country living
 7b^r Northern Ireland countryside
7b1^r Northern Ireland countryside



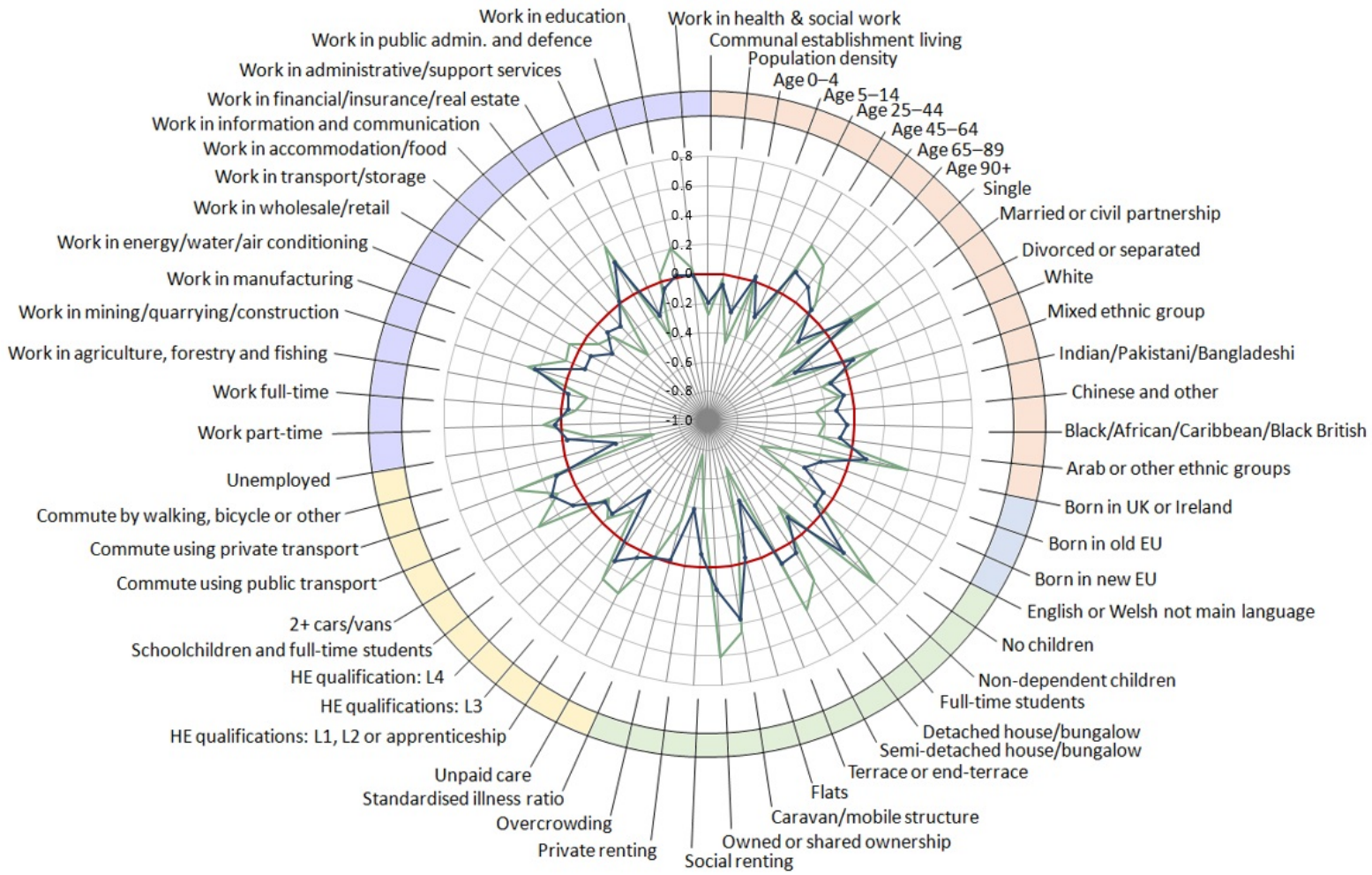
This subgroup is the same as the parent group

7^r Town and country living

7c^r **Town living**



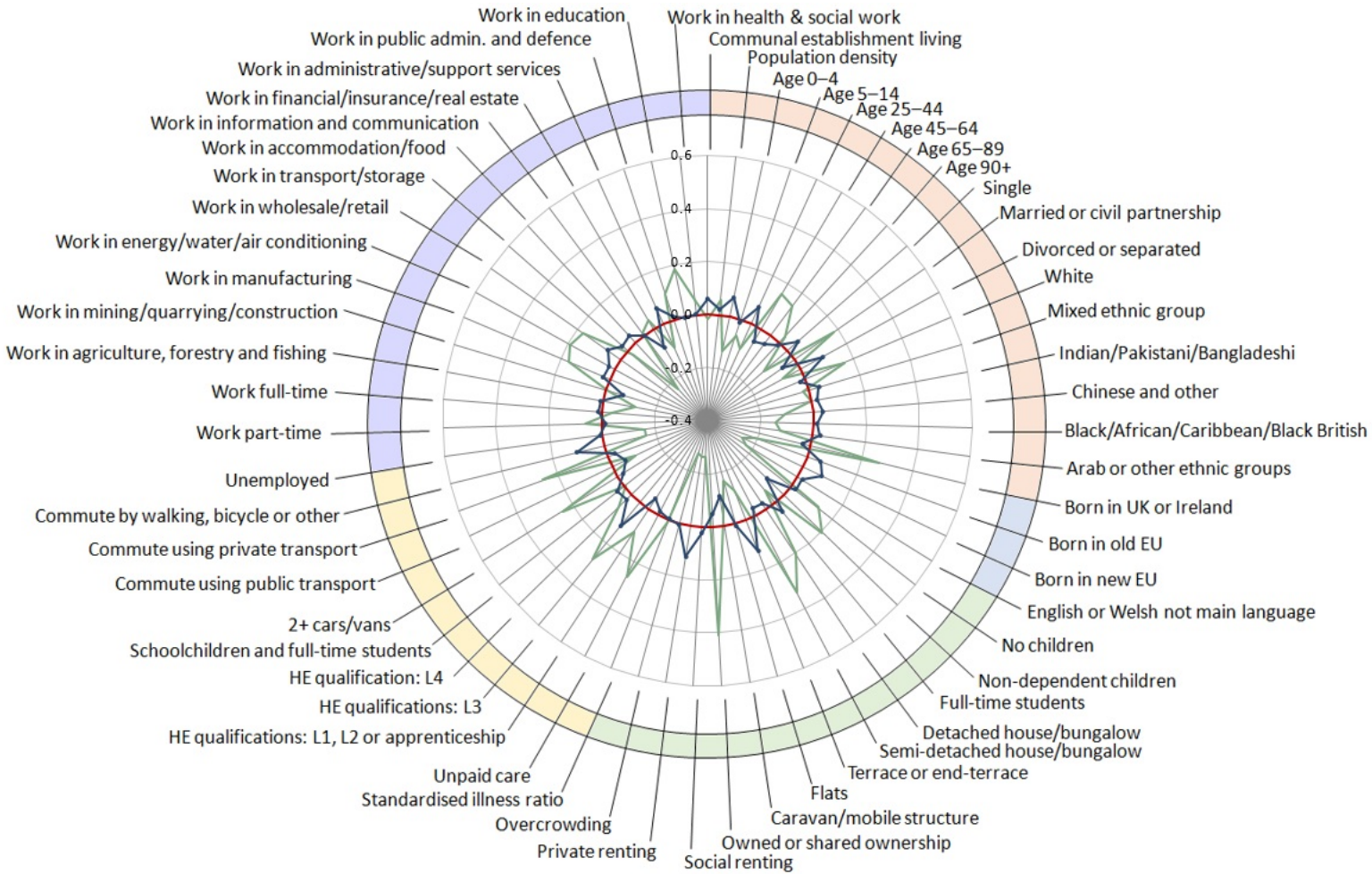
7^r Town and country living
 7c^r Town living
7c1^r Prosperous semi-rural



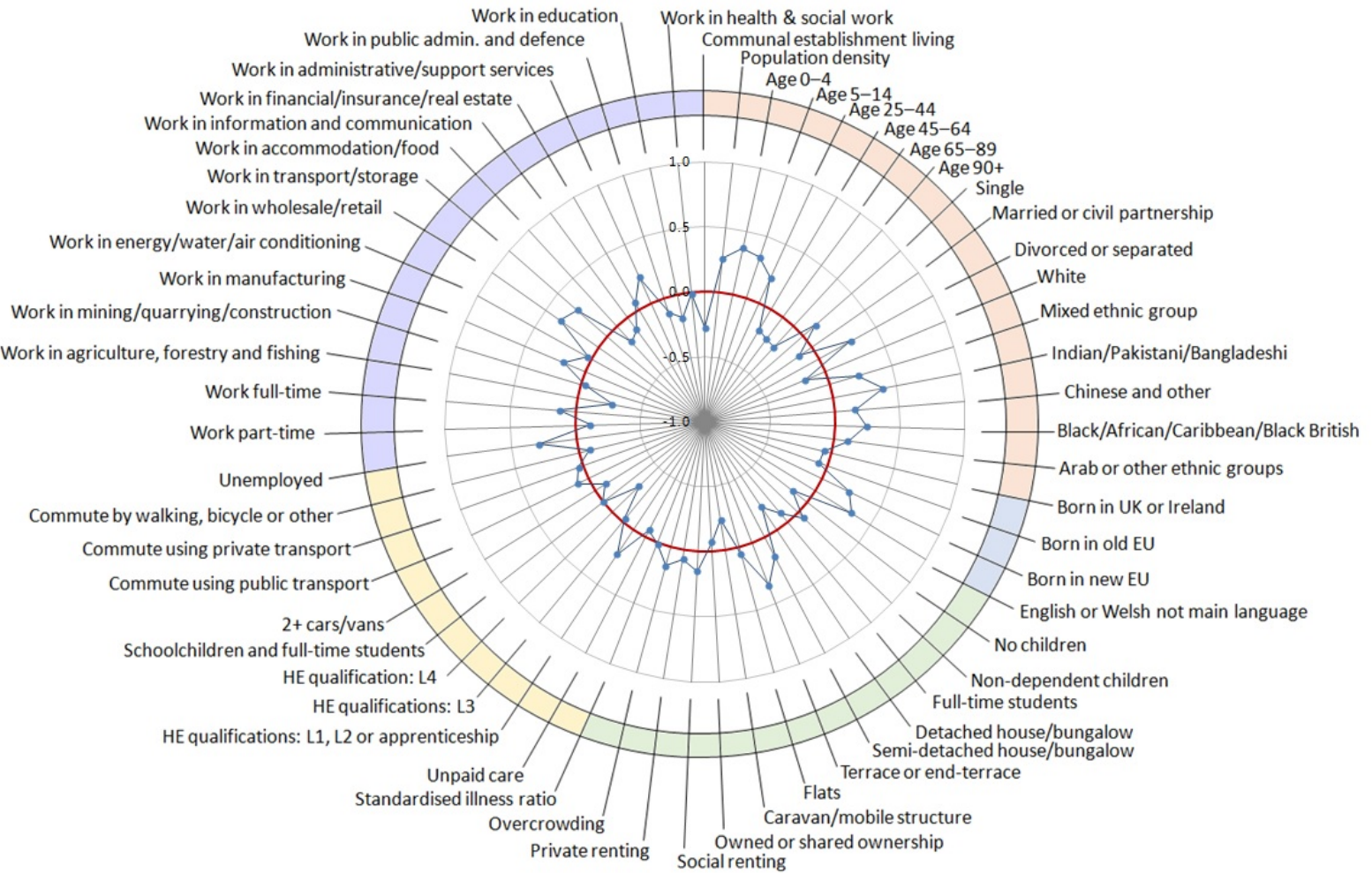
7^r Town and country living

7c^r Town living

7c2^r Prosperous towns

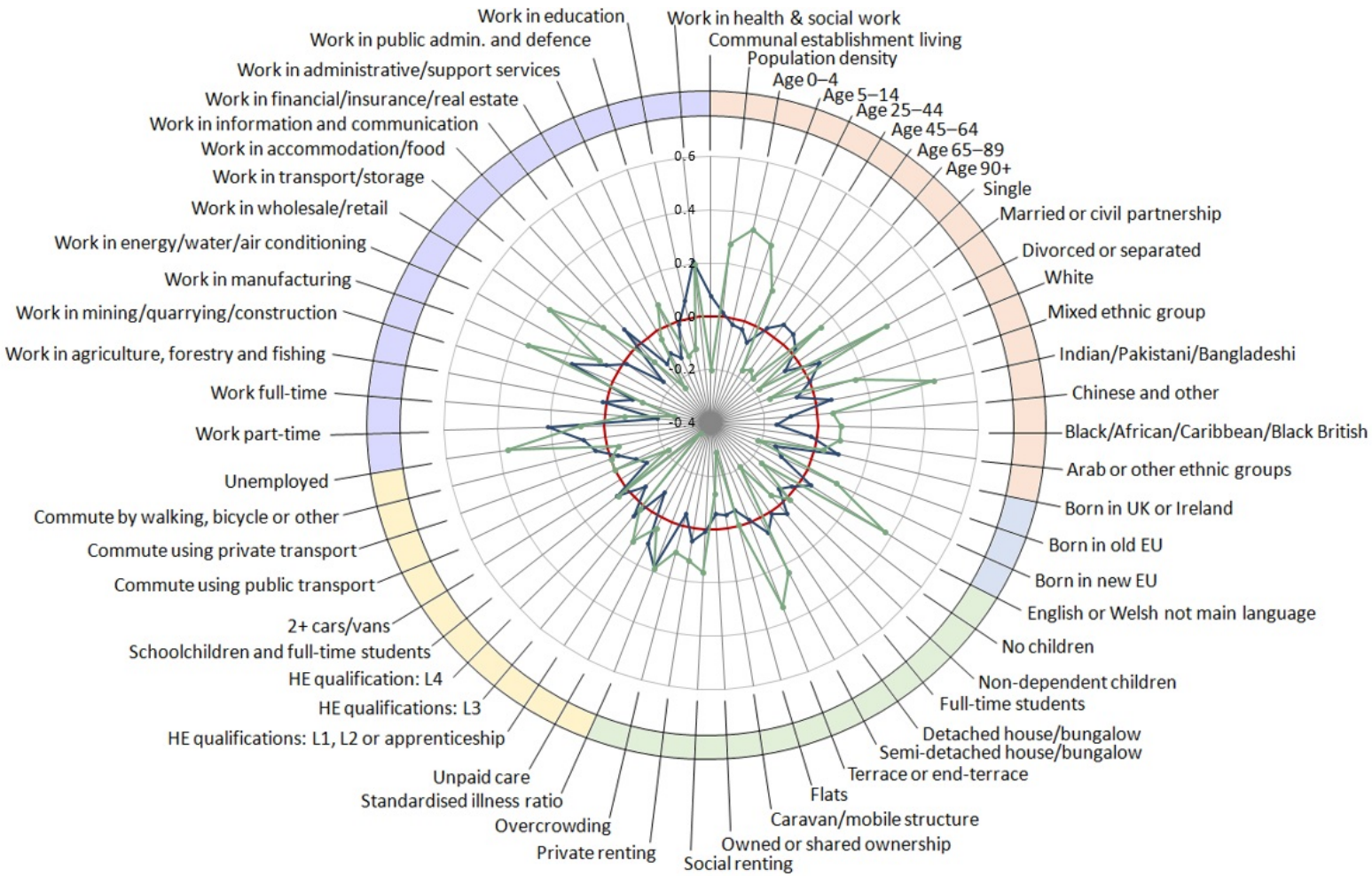


8 Urban settlements

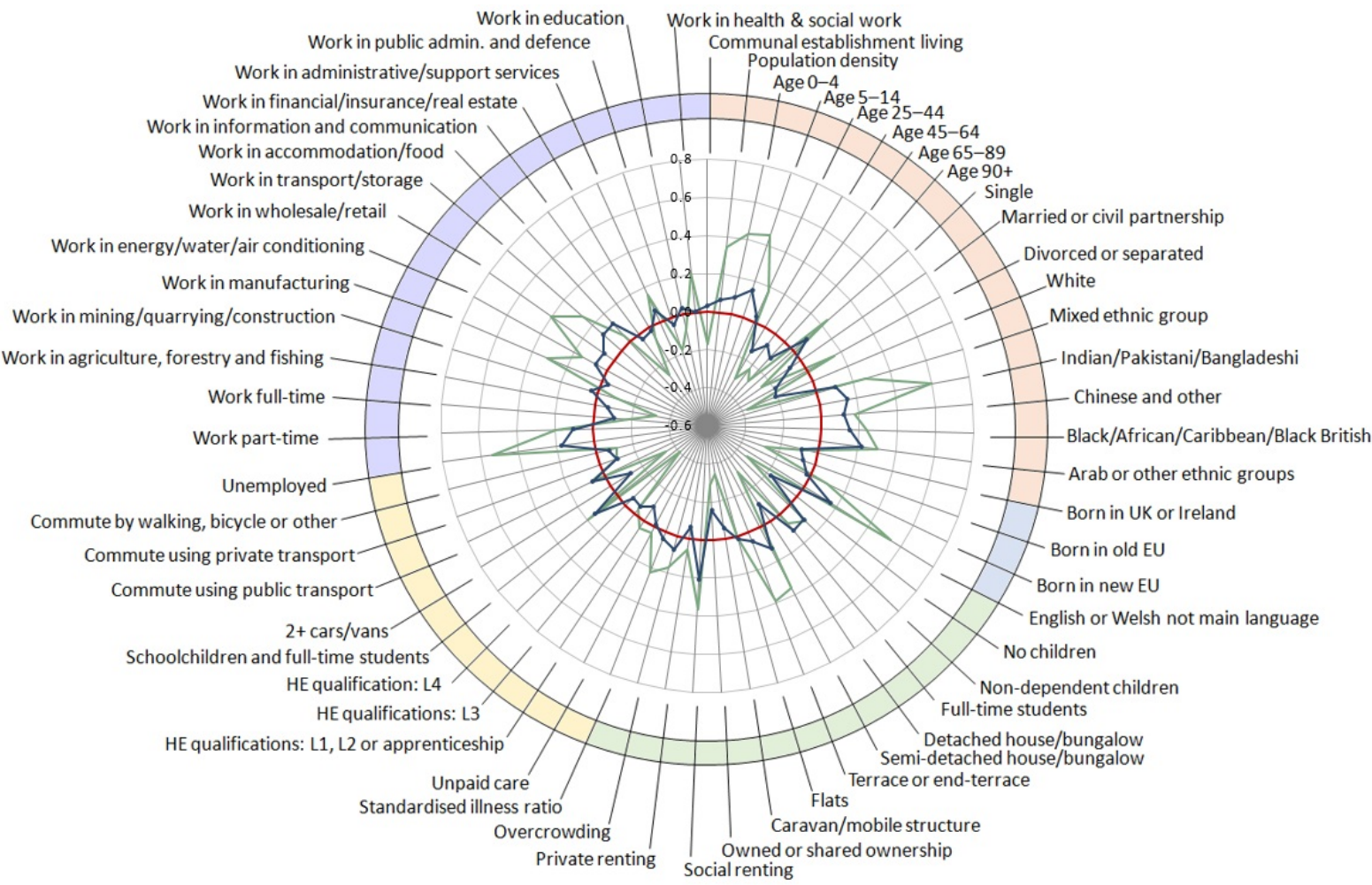


8^r Urban settlements

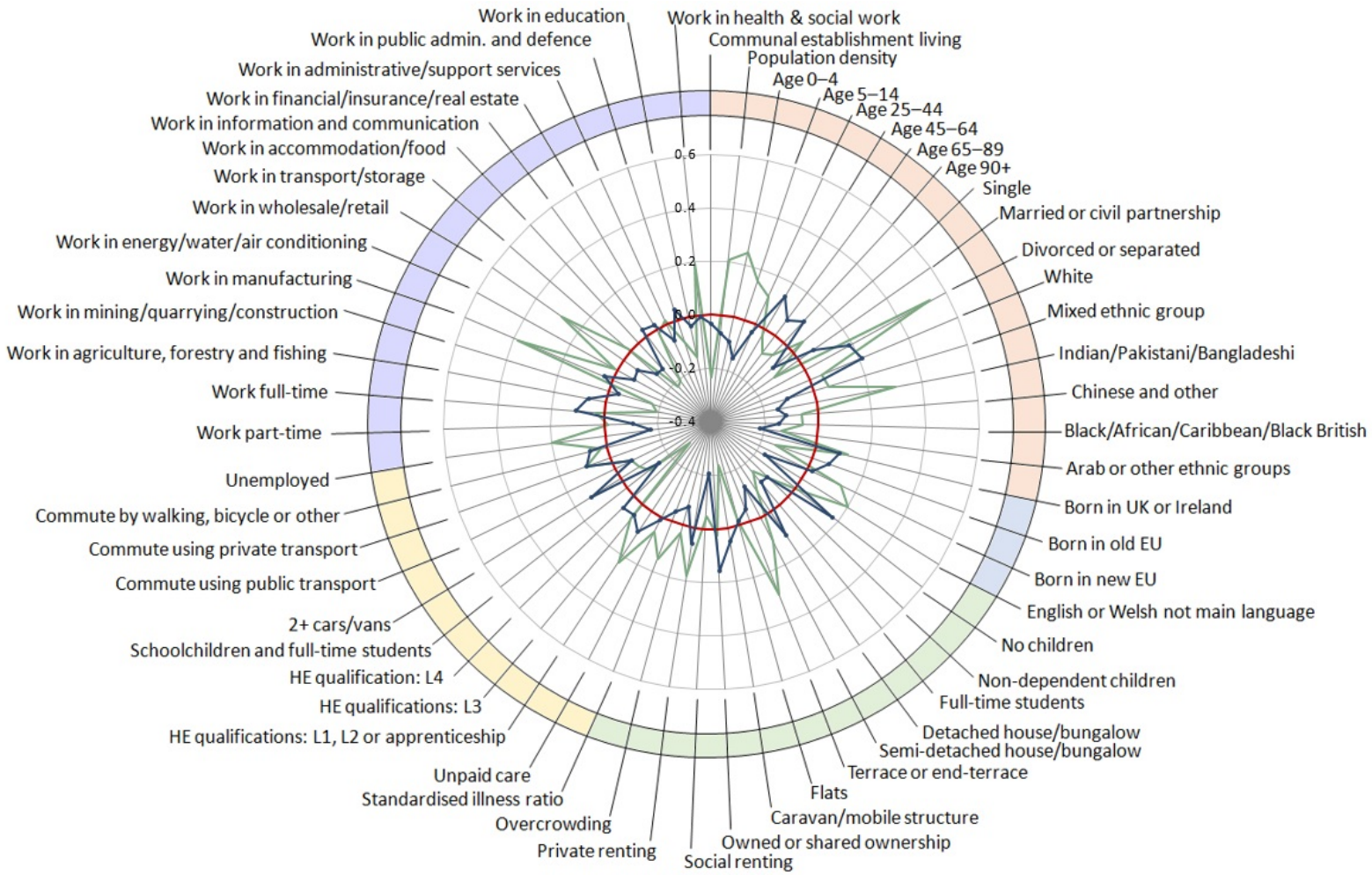
8a^r Manufacturing traits



8^r Urban settlements
 8a^r Manufacturing traits
8a1^r Industrial and multi-ethnic

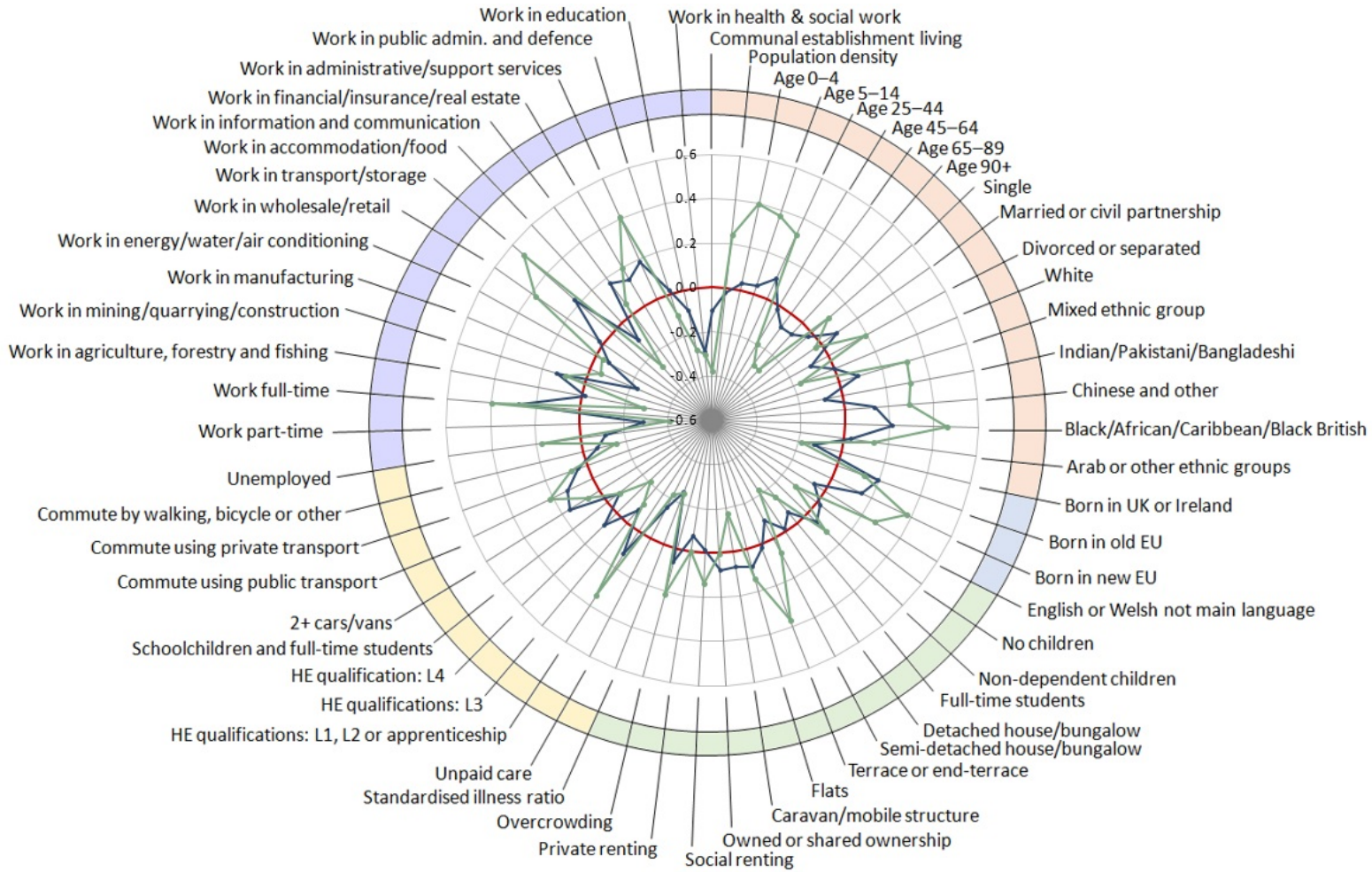


8^r Urban settlements
 8a^r Manufacturing traits
8a2^r Urban living



8^r Urban settlements

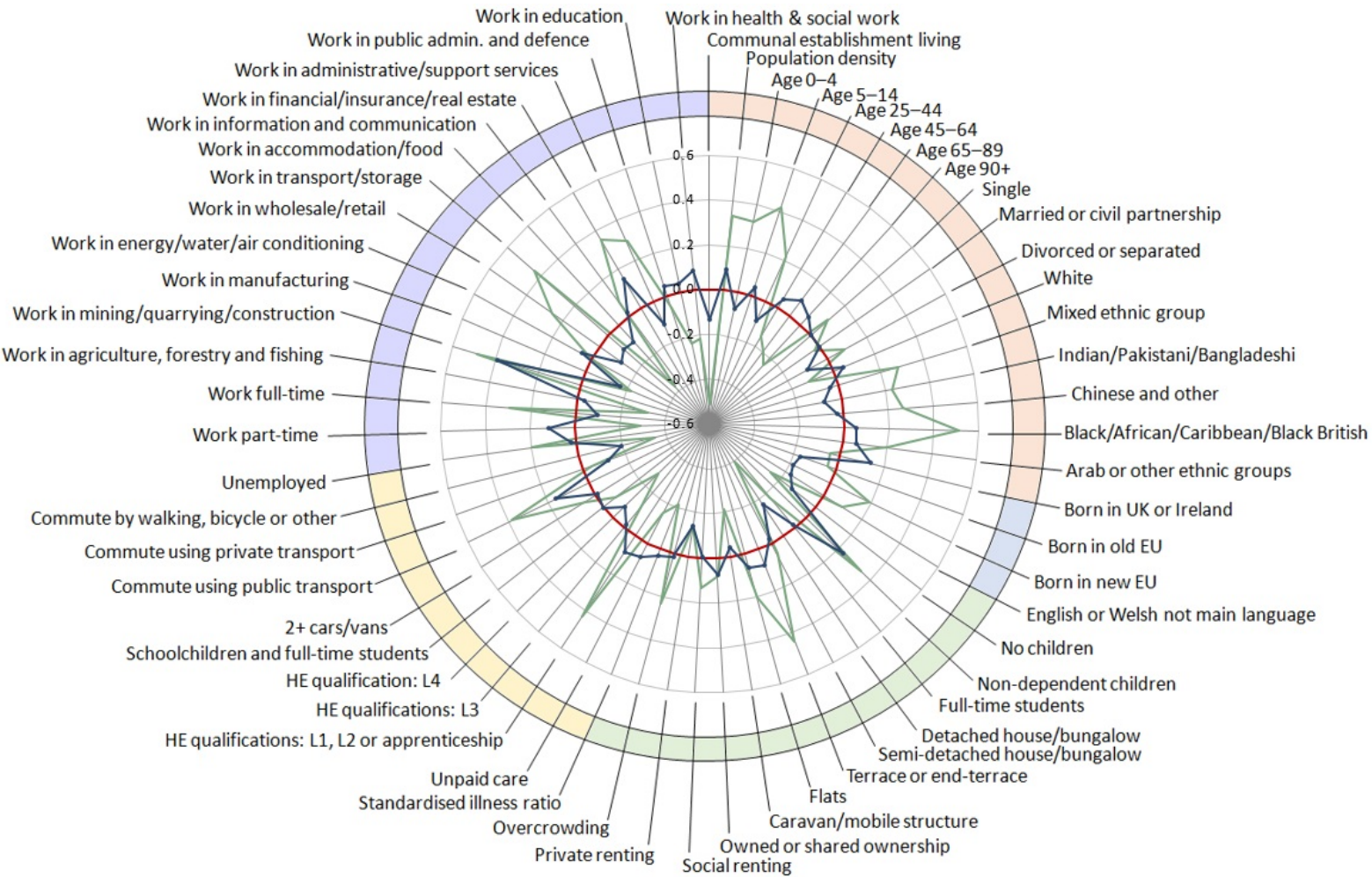
8b^r Suburban traits



8^r Urban settlements

8b^r Suburban traits

8b1^r City periphery



8^r Urban settlements

8b^r Suburban traits

8b2^r Expanded areas

