Office for National Statistics

Pen Portraits for the 2011 Area Classification for Local Authorities

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2011 Area Classification for Local Authorities: Pen Portraits

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 3 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 which display the 59 2011 Census variables 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 which comprise individual Supergroups, Groups and Subgroups.

Supergroups

There are 8 Supergroups forming the top tier of the hierarchy, denoted by a number (n) before their name in the descriptions below. 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 15, 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 1 to 3 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 29 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 1 to 3 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, 15 Groups and 29 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 as above 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 which 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 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

For ease of readability, the Supergroup, Group and Subgroup descriptions frequently abbreviate the above descriptions, for example referring to financial related industries, rather than using the full description above.

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:

- 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

UK Population – 2011 Census usually resident population (UK total = 63,182,178)
Median Age – 2011 Census (UK median age = 39)

Supergroup, Group and Subgroup descriptions

1 – English and Welsh Countryside
100 local authorities – 18.1% of UK population, median age 45

The population of this Supergroup live in rural areas within England and Wales that are far less densely populated than elsewhere in England and Wales. They tend to live in larger detached properties that they own and work in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industries. The level of unemployment in these areas is below the national average. Each household is likely to have multiple motor vehicles, and these will be the preferred method of transport to their places of work. The population tends to be older, married, though with households less likely to have any children. An above average proportion of the population in these areas provide unpaid care and an above average number of people live in communal establishments (most likely to be retirement homes). There is less ethnic integration in these areas and households tend to speak English or Welsh as their main language.

1a – Rural Coastal and Amenity
28 local authorities – 4.6% of UK population, median age 47

This Group has a higher proportion of residents aged 65 and over, and after allowing for its age Structure, has a higher proportion of residents with limited day to day activities (standardised illness ratio) than the parent Supergroup. Compared with the Supergroup, there is a higher proportion of households living in flats and terraced properties and a much lower proportion living in semi-detached properties. Households are less likely to live in social rented accommodation. There is a higher proportion of people working in the agriculture and mining related industries compared with the Supergroup.

1a1 – Rural Coastal and Amenity
28 local authorities – 4.6% of UK population, median age 47

The Subgroup and parent Group are the same in terms of local authority representation The description for the Rural Coastal and Amenity Group above therefore also applies for the Subgroup (which bears the same name as the parent Group).

1b – Rural Hinterland
40 local authorities – 8.0% of UK population, median age 45

The age structure and general characteristics are quite similar to the Supergroup. There are however, some differences with age structure, with a higher proportion of children aged 5 to 14. Compared with the parent Supergroup, there is a higher proportion of households renting privately and residents are more likely to have been born in other EU countries (both pre and post 2004 accession countries). A higher proportion work in the agriculture, information and public administration related industries than with the Supergroup.

1b1 – Traditional Rural
18 local authorities – 3.8% of UK population, median age 44

This Subgroup has a higher proportion of persons 0 to 44 than the parent Group, and a higher proportion of persons whose country of birth is in the new EU. Educational attainment is lower than the Group. Households are marginally more likely to privately rent than the parent Group. Whilst agriculture. forestry and fishing is the predominant occupation, this is similar to the Group levels.

1b2 – Prospering Rural

11 local authorities – 2.0% of UK population, median age 45

The age structure is similar to that for the parent Group, though there is a higher representation of persons aged 90 and over. When compared with the parent Group, households are more likely to own their own property, and more likely to live in a caravan. Car ownership is higher than the parent Group, and there is a higher proportion of full-time students. Most notably for this Subgroup when compared with the parent Group, there is a higher proportion of workers employed in the IT, financial, and administrative related industries.

1b3 – Remoter Rural

11 local authorities – 2.2% of UK population, median age 45

Age Groups 0 to 44 are under-represented when compared with the parent Group, and there is a smaller population density. Households are marginally more likely to live in socially rented accommodation than the parent Group and adults are more likely to be unemployed, and there is a higher representation of workers in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industries.

1c – Rural England

32 local authorities – 5.5% of UK population, median age 43

Of the 3 Groups within the Supergroup. Rural England differs the most compared with the Supergroups in its characteristics. Population density for this Group is higher than for the Supergroup, with a higher proportion of the population aged 0 to 44. Households are more likely to live in semi-detached properties and to own their own property. Households are more likely to have access to 2 or more cars and less likely to walk or cycle (or use any other alternative method of transport to work). The proportion of people working in manufacturing and transport related industries is higher than for the parent Supergroup.

1c1 – Established Rural

11 local authorities – 1.5% of UK population, median age 44

This Subgroup has a higher proportion of people aged 45 and over compared with the parent Group, it has a higher proportion of households with non-dependent children, and of persons providing unpaid care. Households are more likely to live in a caravan than with the parent Group. Part-time working is more prevalent. and those in employment are more likely to be employed in the mining and financial services related industries than with the parent Group.

1c2 – Rural Hub Towns

21 local authorities – 4.0% of UK population, median age 43

This Subgroup has a higher proportion of persons aged under 45 than the parent Group, and a higher proportion of people born in new EU countries. Compared with the parent Group. households are more likely to privately rent, and to use a bicycle or walk to work, and there is a higher proportion of workers in the wholesale and transport related industries.

2 – Scottish and Northern Irish Countryside

38 local authorities – 8.4% of UK population, median age 41

The population of this Supergroup live in rural areas within Scotland and Northern Ireland that are far less densely populated than most other parts of the UK. Residents tend to live in detached properties that they own and work in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industries. The level of unemployment in these areas is above the national average. Car ownership is slightly above the national average, and using private transport is the preferred method of transport to work. The population tends to be UK born and white, adults married, and households are more likely to have children. There is generally a low ethnic minority representation in these areas and residents tend to speak English as their main language.

2a – Rural Scotland

22 local authorities – 5.3% of UK population, median age 42

This Group is confined to Scotland only, with two-thirds of Scottish local authorities belonging to this Group. Compared with the parent Supergroup there is a higher proportion of residents aged 45 to 64, and a higher proportion of households with no children. Residents are more likely to live in a flat, and to live in socially rented accommodation. A higher proportion of the resident workers use public transport to travel to work and there is a higher prevalence of workers in the energy, accommodation or food, and administrative related industries.

2a1 – Rural Scotland

22 local authorities – 5.3% of UK population. median age 42

The Subgroup and parent Group are the same in terms of local authority representation. The description for the Rural Scotland Group above therefore also applies for the Subgroup (which bears the same name as the parent Group).

2b – Rural Northern Ireland, Remoter Scotland and Glasgow Suburbs

16 local authorities – 3.2% of UK population, median age 39

All local authorities in Northern Ireland except Belfast (10 in total), and 6 Scottish local authorities belong to this Group. The age profile of this Group shows a high proportion of children aged 0 to 14, with under representation in all other age Groups. Households are more likely to live in a detached property and to own their home. Households are more likely to have 2 or more cars. whilst workers are more likely to be employed in the education sector.

2b1 – Rural Northern Ireland

10 local authorities – 2.3% of UK population, median age 37

The population in this Subgroup has a higher proportion of people aged 0 to 44 when compared with the parent Group, with a slightly higher proportion of persons born in new EU countries. Households are also more likely to live in terraced houses and to live in privately rented accommodation and there is a higher proportion of full-time students.

2b2 – Remoter Scotland and Glasgow Suburbs

6 local authorities – 0.8% of UK population, median age 43

The population in this Subgroup has a higher proportion of people aged 45 and over when compared with the parent Group and a higher proportion of persons with Indian/Pakistani/Bangladeshi ethnicity. Households are more likely to live in a flat and more likely to live in socially rented accommodation. A higher proportion of workers are employed in transport or storage industries.

3 – London Cosmopolitan
20 local authorities – 7.7% of UK population, median age 32

The population of this Group is located within 19 of the 33 London boroughs, with all Inner London boroughs represented. The areas covered by this Supergroup are characterised by a very high population density, and a high proportion of young to middle aged adults (aged 25 to 44). All non-white ethnic groups have a higher representation than the UK average especially people of Black or Arab ethnicity, with an above average number of residents born in other EU countries. Residents are more likely to live in flats and 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 accommodation, information and communication, financial, and administrative related industries.

3a – London Cosmopolitan Suburbia
8 local authorities – 3.5% of UK population, median age 32

When compared with the parent Supergroup, this Group has a higher proportion of children aged 5 to 14, adults are more likely to be married, and residents more likely to have been born in the new EU. Households are more likely to live in semi-detached properties, and to own their own home. Households are more likely to own 2 or more cars, and to use private transport for travelling to work. Resident workers are more likely to work in the following industries: (1) mining, quarrying and construction, and (2) wholesale and retail trade.

3a1 – Cosmopolitan North London
5 local authorities – 2.3% of UK population, median age 32

This Subgroup has a higher proportion of people with Indian/Pakistani/Bangladeshi ethnicity when compared with the Group. The population is more likely to have been born in the new EU, and more likely to have a main language other than English. Households are more likely to live in privately rented accommodation. Employment by occupation is similar to that of the parent Group.

3a2 – Cosmopolitan South London
3 local authorities – 1.2% of UK population, median age 33

In comparison with the parent Group this Subgroup has a higher proportion of people who are of White ethnicity and a higher proportion born in England. Households with no children are more prevalent than with the parent Group and there is a higher representation of workers in the financial and public administration related industries.

3b – London Cosmopolitan Central
12 local authorities – 4.2% of UK population, median age 32

This Group has a higher proportion of people who belong to the White ethnic group, and residents are more likely to have been born in the old EU. Households are more likely to have no children, and there is a slightly higher proportion of full-time students, and persons with Level 4 qualifications or higher. Workers are more likely to walk or cycle to work, and to be employed in the information and communication and financial related industries.

3b1 – Cosmopolitan Inner London
8 local authorities – 3.2% of UK population, median age 31

The characteristics of this Subgroup are extremely similar to the parent Group, though there is a slightly higher proportion of residents who were born in the UK or Ireland.

3b2 – Cosmopolitan Heart of London

4 local authorities – 1.0% of UK population, median age 34

The characteristics of this Subgroup are very similar to the parent Group. However there is a higher proportion of people aged 25 to 64 than with the parent Group.

4 – Suburban Traits
39 local authorities – 12.4% of UK population, median age 36

The population of this Supergroup tend but not exclusively to be located within local authorities in the south of England, and more specifically in Outer London boroughs, and concentrated in larger urban conurbations in the transitional areas between urban centres and suburbia. Residents are more likely to live in semi-detached, terraced housing or flats that are rented – both private and social. The Group has a high ethnic mix, but a below average number of UK and Irish born residents. A result of this is that households are less likely to speak English or Welsh as their main language. Residents are likely to be below retirement age. There is likely to be an above average number of families with children who attend school or college, or who are currently too young to do so. The rates of marriage and divorce are broadly comparable with the national average. The proportion of persons aged over 16 with higher qualifications is just under the national average with the rates of unemployment being above the national average. Residents who are employed are more likely to work in the transport and administrative related industries. Public transport is the most likely method for individuals to get to and from work, since households are less likely to have multiple motor vehicles available to them.

4a – Growth Areas and Cities
29 local authorities – 8.4% of UK population, median age 37

Compared with the parent Supergroup this Group has a higher representation of persons aged 45 and over, persons with White ethnicity, and persons with a UK or Ireland country of birth. Households are more likely to have no children and to live in a detached property, and to own their own home. Households are also more likely to have 2 or more cars, and to use private transport for travel to work. Workers are more likely to work in manufacturing and energy related industries.

4a1 – City Periphery
11 local authorities – 2.9% of UK population, median age 39

With this Subgroup, when compared with the parent Group there is a higher proportion of persons aged 45 and over, and persons of Chinese ethnicity A higher proportion of persons were also born in old EU countries. Households are more likely to live in a flat and to own their own property. Educational attainment is higher than with the parent Group. Workers are more likely to use public transport to commute to work and to be employed in IT and financial related industries.

4a2 – Expanding Areas and Established Cities
18 local authorities – 5.5% of UK population median age 36

When compared with the parent Group, there is a higher proportion of children aged 0 to 14. and higher proportions of persons born in new EU countries and whose main language is not English. Households are more likely to live in socially rented accommodation and to live in terraced Housing. A larger proportion of adults are unemployed when compared with the parent Group, and for those in employment a higher proportion use private transport to commute to work.

4b – Multicultural Suburbs

10 local authorities – 4.0% of UK population, median age 34

This Group has a higher representation of persons aged 0 to 44 compared with the Supergroup, and a higher proportion of persons of non-White ethnic groups. Residents are more likely to have been born in the EU, and to have a non-English main language. Households are more likely to privately rent their home, and workers are more likely to use public transport for travelling to work. There is a higher proportion of Level 4 or higher qualifications and full-time students amongst the residents.

4b1 – Multicultural Suburbs

10 local authorities – 4.0% of UK population, median age 34

The Subgroup and parent Group are the same in terms of local authority representation. The description for the Multicultural Suburbs Group above therefore also applies for the Subgroup (which bears the same name as the parent Group).

5 – Business and Education Centres
31 local authorities – 15.4% of UK population, median age 34

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 number of residents from 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 also higher.

5a – Business and Education Centres
31 local authorities – 15.4% of UK population, median age 34

The Group and parent Supergroup are the same in terms of local authority representation. The description for the Service Centres Supergroup above therefore also applies for the Group (which bears the same name as the parent Supergroup).

5a1 – Business Centres
21 local authorities – 10.9% of UK population, median age 34

Compared with the parent Group there is a higher proportion of children aged 0 to 14. Adults are more likely to be divorced or separated and residents more likely to have been born in the UK or Ireland. Part-time working is more prevalent and adults are more likely to be unemployed than with the parent Group. Households are more likely to live in terraced housing and to have lower educational attainment.

5a2 – Education Centres
10 local authorities – 4.5% of UK population, median age 34

This Subgroup has a higher proportion of residents aged 25 to 44 than with the parent Group and residents are more likely to have been born in old EU countries compared with the parent Group. Households are more likely to live in privately rented accommodation and for residents to have higher educational attainment. More workers work full-time and people are more likely to be employed in IT related industries than with the parent Group.

6 – Coast and Heritage

27 local authorities – 5.7% of UK population, median age 42

This Supergroup includes English and Welsh local authorities associated with coastal tourism or historic city tourism. The Supergroup has a higher proportion of people aged 45 and over and adult residents are more likely to be single or divorced. Compared with nationally there is a higher representation of persons of White ethnicity and persons born in the UK or Ireland. Households are more likely to live in flats and to live in private rented accommodation. The proportion of residents with Level 3 qualifications is higher than nationally, with a higher proportion of full-time students than nationally, and unemployment slightly below national levels. Accommodation and food services, public administration and education are industries where workers are more likely to be employed.

6a – Coastal Resorts and Services

17 local authorities – 3.3% of UK population, median age 43

When compared with the parent Supergroup a higher proportion of residents are aged 45 and over, and adults are more likely to be divorced or separated. Households are more likely to live in a flat. Educational attainment is generally lower than the Supergroup, and residents are more likely to do unpaid care, and for adults 16 to 74 to be unemployed. Workers are more likely to work in the mining, transport and administration related industries.

6a1 – Resorts and Ports

10 local authorities – 2.1% of UK population, median age 42

Within this Subgroup there is a higher proportion of both younger age groups (up to and including 25 to 44) and the very elderly (aged 90 and over) when compared with the parent Group. Residents are more likely to have been born in old and new EU countries and households are more likely to live in privately rented accommodation and overcrowding is more prevalent. Compared with the parent Group, workers are more likely to be employed in the energy, transport and financial related industries.

6a2 – Coastal and Rural

7 local authorities – 1.2% of UK population, median age 44

This Subgroup has an older age structure compared with the parent Group and residents are slightly more likely to have been born in the UK or Ireland. Households are more likely to live in a semi-detached property than with the parent Group. Workers are more likely to work part-time and to walk or cycle to work. A key feature of this Subgroup is employment in accommodation and food service activities, workers are far more likely to be employed in these occupations than with the parent Group.

6b – Heritage Centres

10 local authorities – 2.4% of UK population, median age 39

There is a higher proportion of people aged 25 to 44 than with the Supergroup, and residents are more likely to live in a communal establishment. There is a higher representation of non-White ethnic groups and full-time students, and higher educational attainment. Residents are more likely to live in a semi-detached property and for workers to be employed in the information and communication related industries and education sector.

6b1 – Heritage Centres

10 local authorities – 2.4% of UK population, median age 39

The Subgroup and parent Group are the same in terms of local authority representation. The description for the Heritage Centres Group above therefore also applies for the Subgroup (which bears the same name as the parent Group).

7 – Prosperous England
59 local authorities – 12.4% of UK population, median age 41

This Supergroup predominantly, but not exclusively covers non-urban local authorities within the South East and East of England regions. Adult residents are more likely to be married and for households to contain children aged 0 to 14. Of the different ethnic groups, White, Chinese and mixed ethnicity have the greatest over representation with this Supergroup, whilst Arab is the most under represented ethnic group. Residents are more likely to live in 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 the information and insurance activities and financial related industries.

7a – Prosperous England
59 local authorities – 12.4% of UK population, median age 41

The Group and parent Supergroup are the same in terms of local authority representation. The description for the Prosperous England Supergroup above therefore also applies for the Group (which bears the same name as the parent Supergroup).

7a1 – Prosperous Country
27 local authorities – 6.2% of UK population, median age 41

Compared with the parent Group within this Subgroup there is a higher representation of children aged 0 to 14 and persons aged 45 to 64. A higher proportion of persons have White ethnicity and were born in the UK or Ireland. Households are more likely to have no children and are more likely to own their own home. Compared with the parent Group, workers are more likely to use private transport, and to be employed in public administration and defence, and wholesale/retail industries.

7a2 – Prosperous Towns
17 local authorities – 3.3% of UK population, median age 41

The population of this Subgroup are more likely to live in communal establishments (such as student halls of residences) than for the parent Group. Non-White ethnic groups have a higher representation, and there is a higher representation of people born in the old EU. There is a higher representation of full-time students than with the parent Group and a higher educational qualification.

7a3 – Prosperous Home Counties and Rugby
15 local authorities – 2.9% of UK population, median age 40

The population of this Subgroup has a higher representation of people aged 0 to 4 and 25 to 44 than the parent group, and a higher representation of non-White ethnic groups. Households are more likely to live in terraced housing and to live in social rented accommodation. Educational qualification attainment is lower amongst adults than for the parent Group. Compared to the parent group, workers are more likely to work full-time and to be employed in the wholesale/retail and transport and administrative related industries.

8 – Mining Heritage and Manufacturing

77 local authorities – 19.9% of UK population, median age 40

The population of this Group is most likely to be found in urban surroundings, predominately in northern England and South Wales, and including traditional mining areas. There is a higher representation of White and Indian/Pakistani/Bangladeshi ethnic groups than for the UK as whole, and a higher than average proportion of residents born in the UK and Ireland. Rates of divorce and separation are above the national average. 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 average. Those in employment are more likely to be employed in the mining, manufacturing, energy, wholesale and retail, and transport related industries.

8a – Manufacturing Traits

51 local authorities – 6.5% of UK population, median age 39

This Group has a higher proportion of children aged 0 to 14 than the parent Supergroup, and adults are more likely to be divorced or separated. Compared with the parent Group, residents are more likely to have been born in either the old or the new EU, and to have a non-English main language. Households are more likely to live in a terraced property, and to privately rent. Employed persons are more likely to work full-time, and to be employed in the manufacturing industry, and the wholesale and retail, and administrative related industries.

8a1 – Expanding Towns and Manufacturing Areas

11 local authorities – 1.8% of UK population median age 39

The Subgroup has a higher representation than the parent Group of persons aged 25 and over, and residents are more likely to have been born in the new EU. Households are more likely to have no children than the parent Group and to live in a detached property, and have 2 or more cars. Workers are more likely to use private transport to get to work or to walk or cycle. Workers are more likely to work full-time than the parent Group and to work in administrative related industries.

8a2 – Manufacturing Centres

15 local authorities – 4.7% of UK population, median age 38

This Subgroup has a relatively young age structure with a higher proportion of 0 to 14 year-olds than the parent Subgroup, and a higher representation of persons of Indian/Pakistani/Bangladeshi ethnicity. Residents are more likely to have in terraced housing, and unemployment is more prevalent.

8b – Mining Heritage

26 local authorities – 13.4% of UK population. median age 41

This Group has a higher proportion of people aged 45 to 89 than the Supergroup, and a higher proportion have White ethnicity, and have a UK or Ireland country of birth. Households have a higher proportion of non-dependent children and are more likely to live in a semi-detached property. Workers are more likely to be employed in the mining, energy and public administration related industries.

8b1 – Mining Heritage and Semi-rural

13 local authorities – 3.6% of UK population, median age 42

This Subgroup has a higher proportion of persons aged 65 and over than the parent Group. Residents are more likely to have been born in ether the old EU or new EU, and households are more likely to live in a flat and to privately rent. Educational qualification attainment is higher than with the parent Group, and workers are more likely to use public transport to get to work or to walk or cycle. Amongst workers, a higher proportion are employed in agriculture and the transport or storage industries than with the parent Group.

8b2 – Mining Heritage and Industry

16 local authorities – 4.1% of UK population, median age 41

The age structure for this Subgroup is similar to the parent Group, though minority ethnic groups are under-represented when compared with the parent Group. Households are more likely to live in a terraced property, and to be living in social rented accommodation. Compared with the parent group, unemployment is more prevalent, and for those in employment they are more likely to work in the energy and public administration related industries.

8b3 – Mining Heritage and Manufacturing

22 local authorities – 5.8% of UK population, median age 41

For this Subgroup there is a higher proportion of the population in younger age Groups (0 to 4, 5 to 14, and 25 to 44) than with the parent Group. and a higher proportion with Indian/Pakistani/Bangladeshi ethnicity. Households are more likely to have no children, to live in a detached properly, and to own their own property and to have 2 or more cars. A higher proportion of the workforce are employed in wholesale and retail trade than with the parent Group.