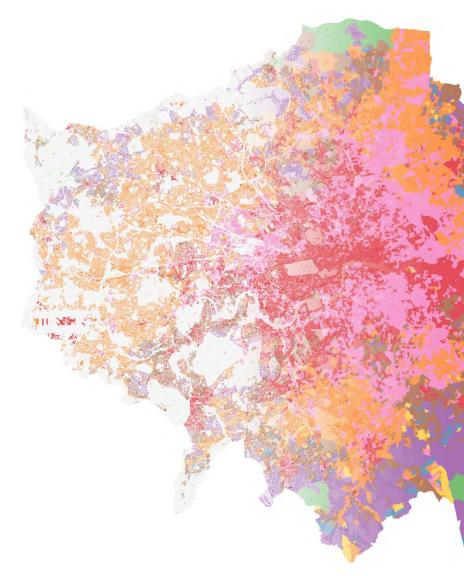


The 2011 Output Area Classification for the UK

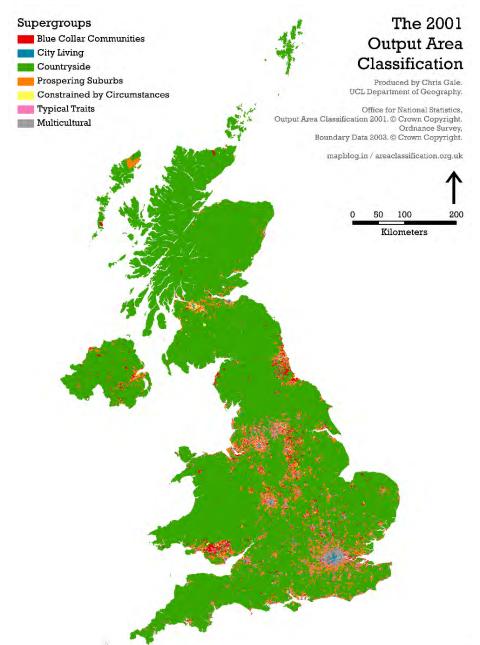
Chris Gale and Paul Longley





The current Output Area Classification

- The 2001 Output Area Classification (2001 OAC)
- Groups the UK population into:
 - 7 Supergroups
 - 21 Groups
 - 52 Subgroups
- Only data source used is the 2001 UK Census
 - 41 Variables



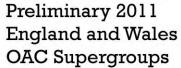


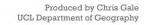
The 2011 Output Area Classification

- Created in partnership between UCL and the ONS
- Provisional 2011 OAC for England and Wales:
 - 8 Supergroups
 - 24 Groups
 - 67 Subgroups
- 2011 OAC for the UK will be released in early 2014



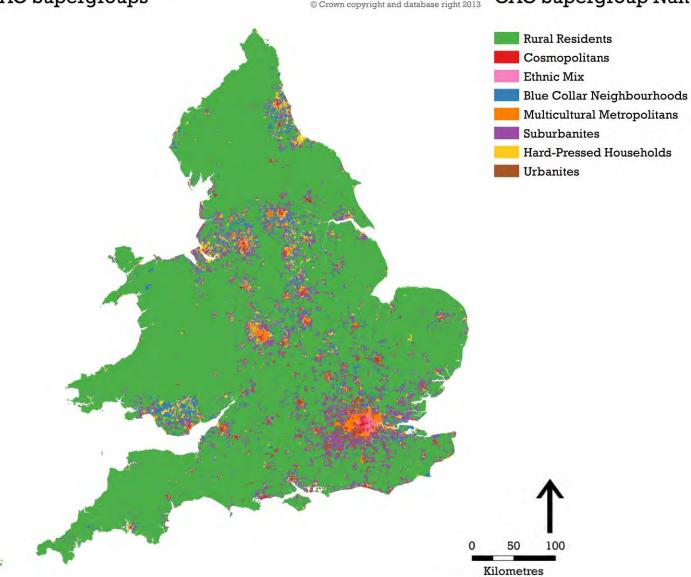






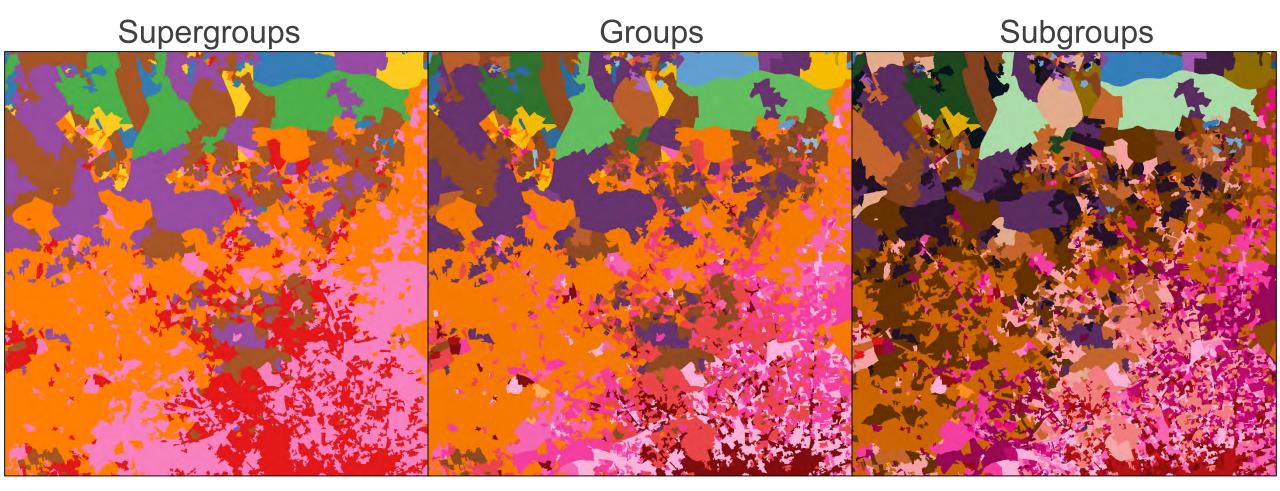
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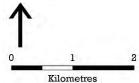
Preliminary 2011 England and Wales OAC Supergroup Names





2011 OAC Hierarchy

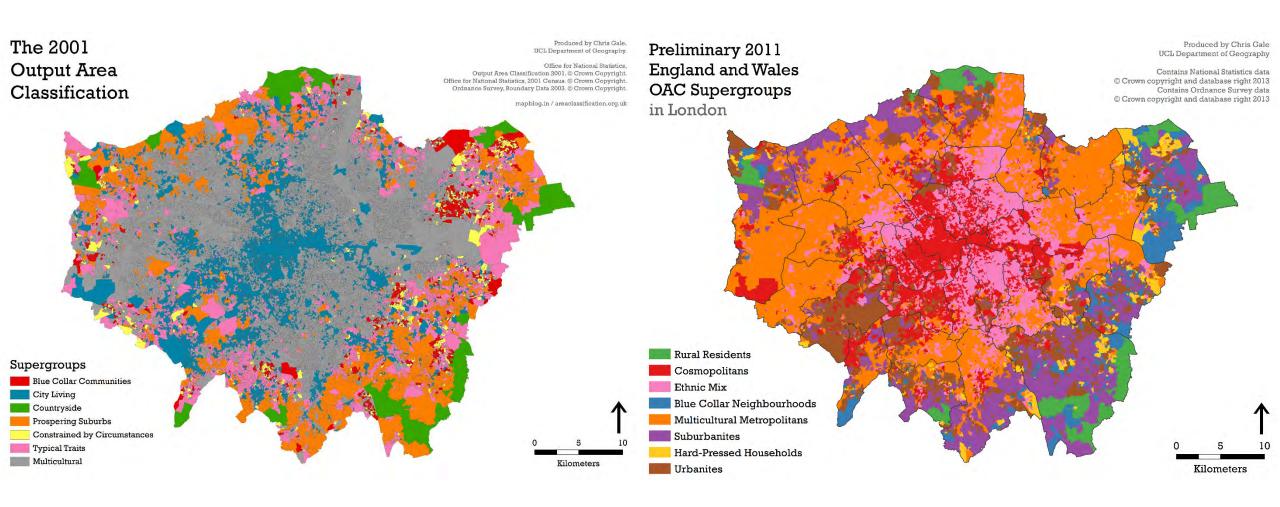




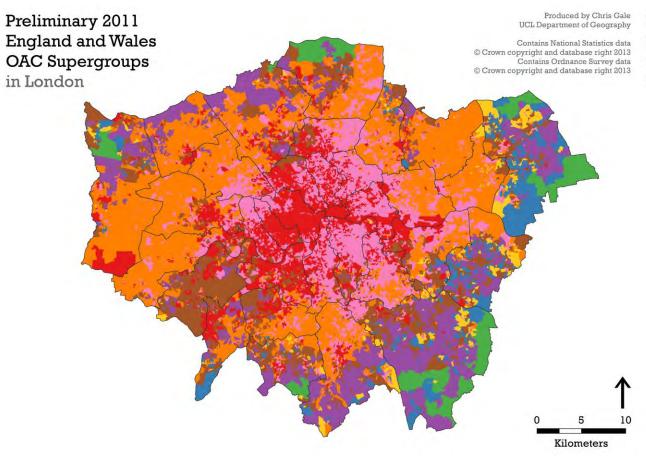
Produced by Chris Gale
UCL Department of Geography



2001 and 2011 OAC's in London











Aspirational Multicultural Families

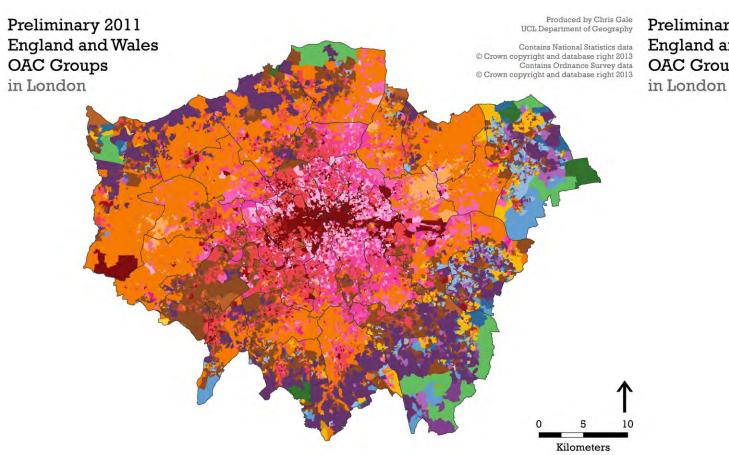
Hard-Pressed Multi-Ethnic Neighbourhoods

Challenged Ethnic Mix
Blue Collar Estates
Blue Collar Transitions
Blue Collar Terraces
Socially Mobile Minorities
Ethnic Communities
Inner Suburbs
Established Suburbs
Suburban Aspiration
Industrial Legacy

Elderly in Flats
Traditional Trades
Service Sector Urbanities

Late Retirement

2011 OAC in London Examples



Preliminary 2011

England and Wales

OAC Group Names

in London

Rural Retirement

Farming Communities

Country Life

Aspirational Migrants

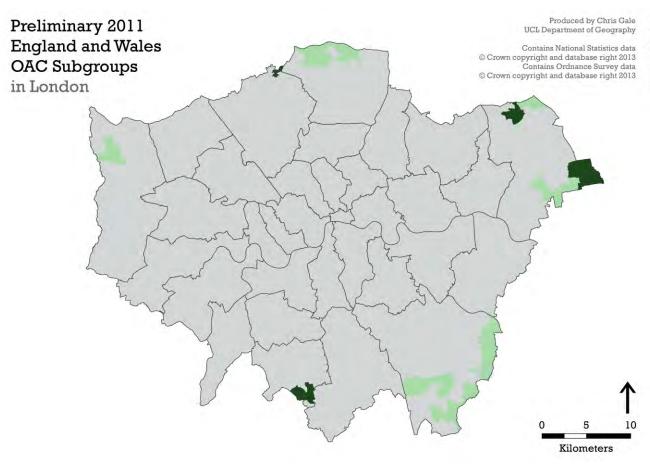
Student Communities

Settled City Living

Urban Deprivation

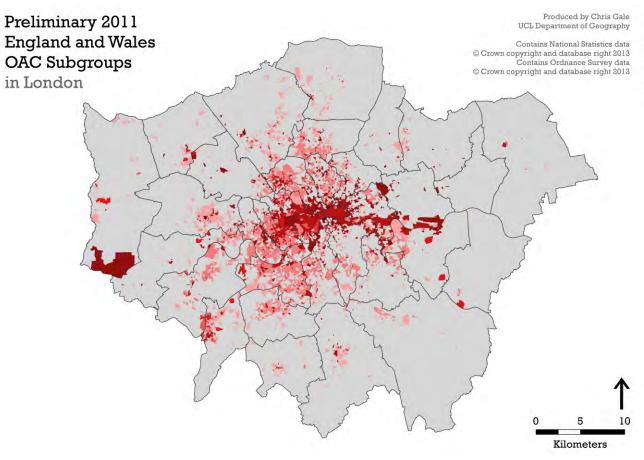
Connected Achievers





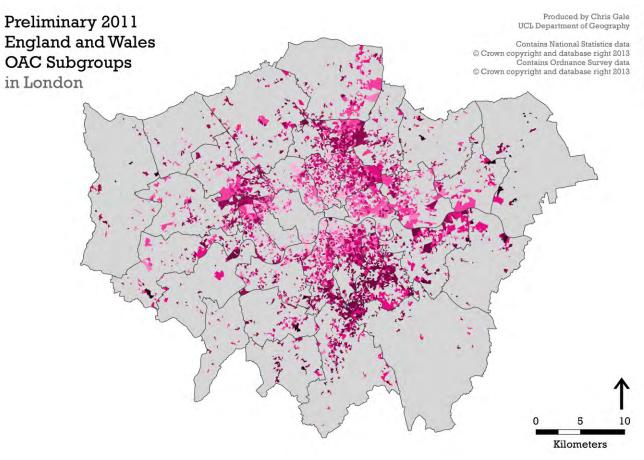






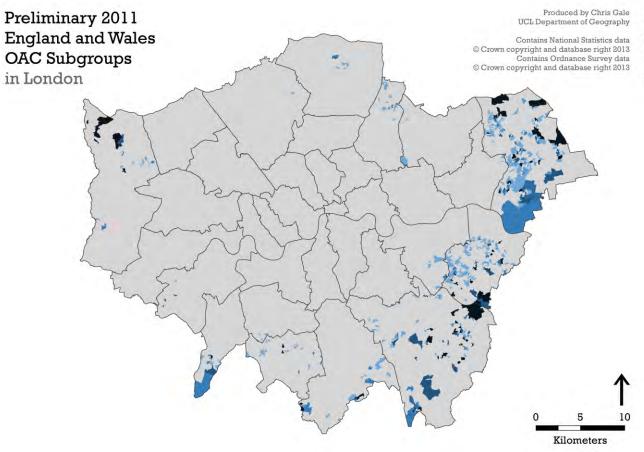






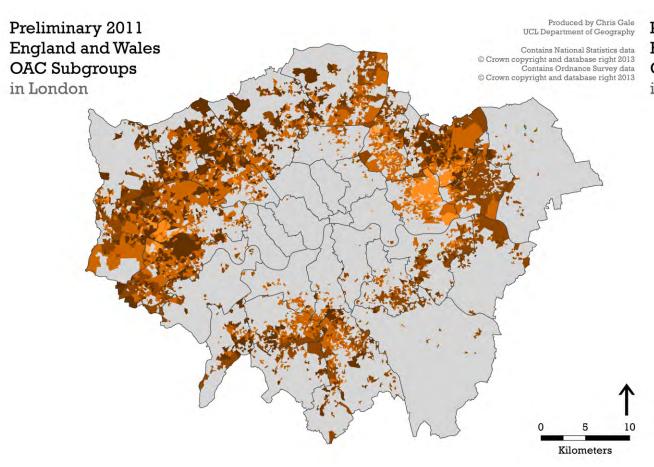






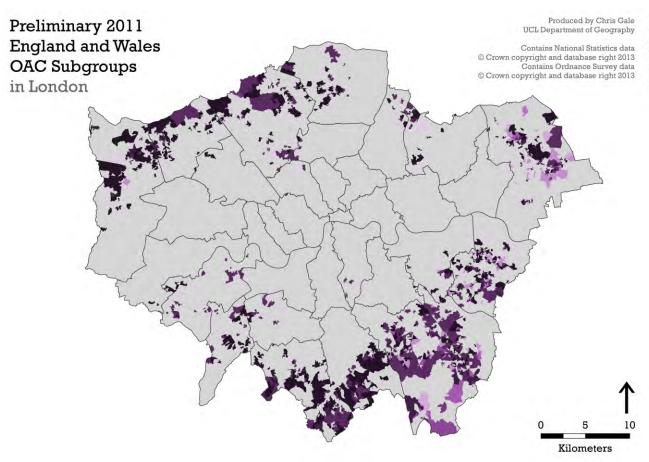










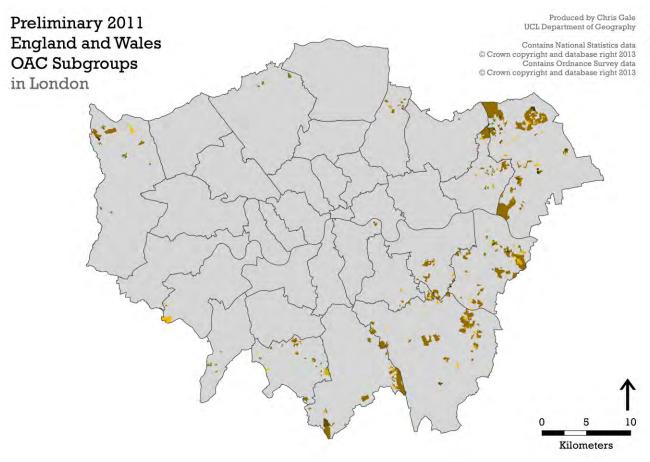


Preliminary 2011 England and Wales OAC Subgroup Names in London



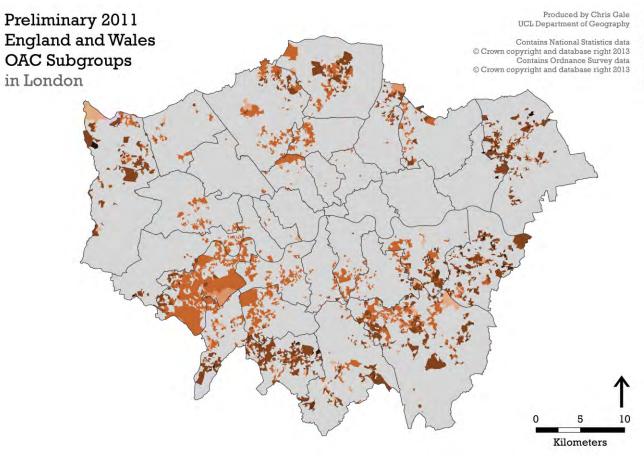
Other Subgroups

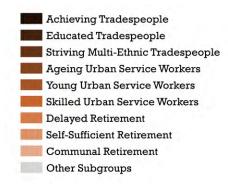










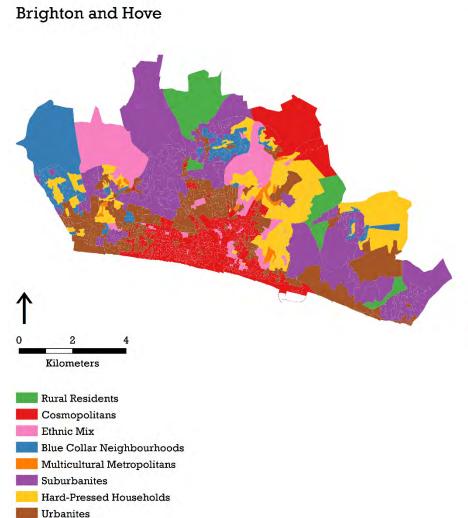


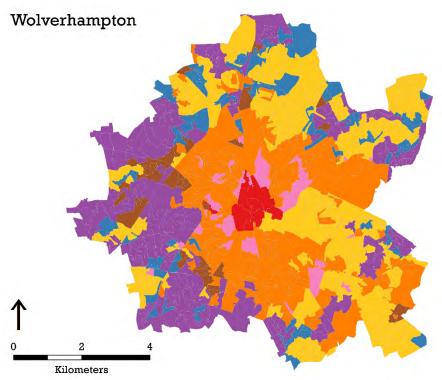


	Rural Residents	Cosmopolitans	Ethnic Mix	Blue Collar Neighbourhoods	Multicultural Metropolitans	Suburbanites	Hard-Pressed Households	Urbanites
England and Wales	11.5% (20928)	5.7% (10399)	5.5% (10032)	18.8% (34083)	8.9% (16183)	18.2% (33070)	18.3% (33114)	13.0% (23599)
Birmingham	0.1% (4)	5.4% (174)	6.8% (219)	8.1% (261)	40.5% (1304)	10.0% (321)	19.7% (635)	9.5% (305)
Bradford	2.0% (31)	1.9% (29)	2.7% (41)	23.9% (365)	29.7% (453)	13.0% (205)	16.0% (245)	10.0% (159)
Brighton and Hove	0.4% (4)	38.7% (358)	6.2% (57)	6.1% (56)	1.3% (12)	14.0% (130)	10.8% (100)	22.6% (209)
Bristol	0.1% (1)	17.0% (237)	6.0% (88)	10.5% (144)	9.5% (130)	6.0% (82)	20.6% (282)	29.5% (404)
Cardiff	0.4% (4)	16.0% (172)	4.0% (43)	11.0% (123)	6.8% (73)	20.2% (217)	22.8% (245)	18.6% (200)
Coventry	0.2% (2)	5.6% (57)	5.7% (58)	15.2% (154)	29.4% (298)	9.8% (99)	11.5% (117)	22.6% (229)
Kingston upon Hull	0.0% (0)	5.6% (48)	3.3% (28)	25.0% (215)	1.9% (16)	2.8% (24)	46.5% (397)	14.7% (125)
Leeds	2.4% (62)	8.3% (210)	5.2% (131)	19.5% (495)	10.5% (266)	18.0% (463)	22.0% (560)	14.0% (356)
Leicester	0.0% (0)	12.1% (117)	5.7% (55)	3.3% (32)	44.2% (428)	7.2% (70)	18.1% (175)	9.5% (92)
Liverpool	0.1% (2)	11.2% (177)	8.7% (137)	13.0% (206)	2.1% (33)	10.5% (167)	39.6% (627)	14.8% (235)
London	0.1% (16)	21.6% (5399)	30.0% (7523)	2.4% (601)	27.9% (6984)	5.0% (1359)	2.0% (510)	10.6% (2661)
Manchester	0.1% (1)	20.7% (317)	14.6% (223)	3.1% (47)	29.7% (455)	2.5% (38)	19.0% (297)	9.9% (152)
Newcastle upon Tyne	0.3% (3)	16.0% (146)	8.6% (78)	12.0% (109)	5.4% (49)	13.6% (124)	32.6% (297)	11.0% (104)
Nottingham	0.0% (0)	14.9% (148)	9.2% (92)	4.5% (45)	26.2% (261)	8.6% (86)	27.7% (276)	8.8% (88)
Plymouth	1.3% (11)	8.6% (73)	2.5% (21)	23.1% (196)	0.0% (0)	13.0% (113)	30.5% (259)	20.7% (176)
Sheffield	1.0% (22)	8.9% (162)	4.6% (83)	16.4% (298)	9.8% (178)	19.0% (349)	29.1% (529)	10.8% (196)
Southampton	0.1% (1)	19.6% (150)	3.7% (28)	12.7% (97)	5.2% (40)	8.9% (68)	25.3% (194)	24.5% (188)
Stoke-on-Trent	0.4% (3)	1.5% (13)	0.7% (6)	21.0% (179)	11.2% (95)	18.0% (153)	38.0% (323)	9.3% (79)
Swansea	6.1% (48)	8.3% (66)	1.0% (8)	24.0% (190)	0.4% (3)	25.5% (202)	26.9% (213)	7.8% (62)
Wolverhampton	0.0% (0)	0.9% (7)	5.6% (44)	8.9% (70)	26.4% (207)	20.9% (164)	32.9% (258)	4.5% (35)



	Cosmopolitans
England and Wales	5.7% (10399)
Birmingham	5.4% (174)
Bradford	1.9% (29)
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Sheffield	8.9% (162)
Southampton	19.6% (150)
Stoke-on-Trent	1.5% (13)
Swansea	8.3% (66)
Wolverhampton	0.9% (7)





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Cosmopolitans
Ethnic Mix

Suburbanites

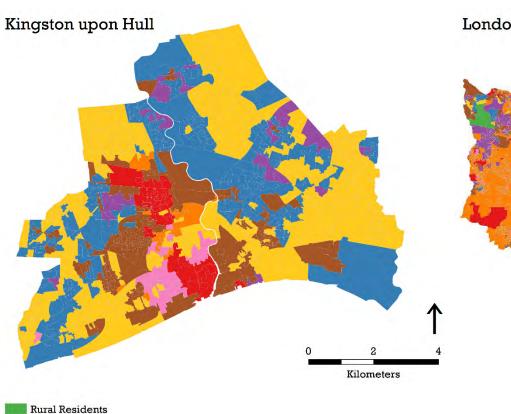
Urbanites

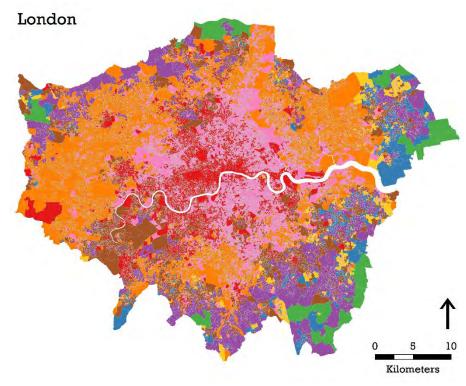
Blue Collar Neighbourhoods

Multicultural Metropolitans

Hard-Pressed Households

	Hard-Pressed Households
England and Wales	18.3% (33114)
Birmingham	19.7% (635)
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Swansea	26.9% (213)
Wolverhampton	32.9% (258)





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Rural Residents
Cosmopolitans
Ethnic Mix

Suburbanites

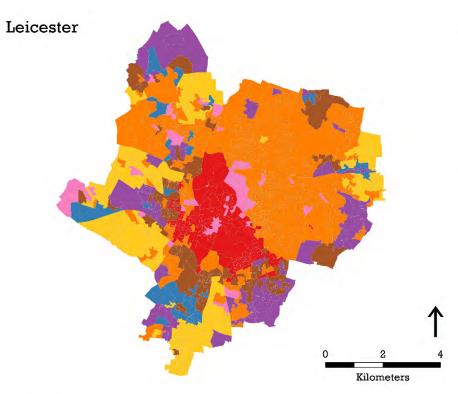
Urbanites

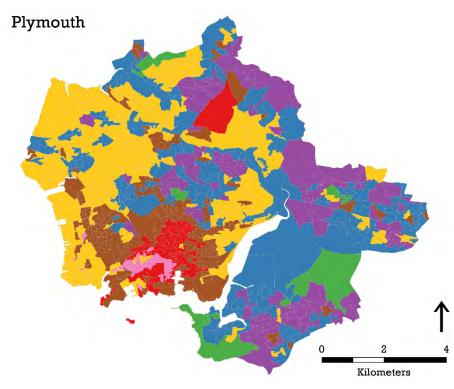
Blue Collar Neighbourhoods

Multicultural Metropolitans

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Plymouth	0.0% (0)
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Southampton	5.2% (40)
Stoke-on-Trent	11.2% (95)
Swansea	0.4% (3)
	26.4% (207)

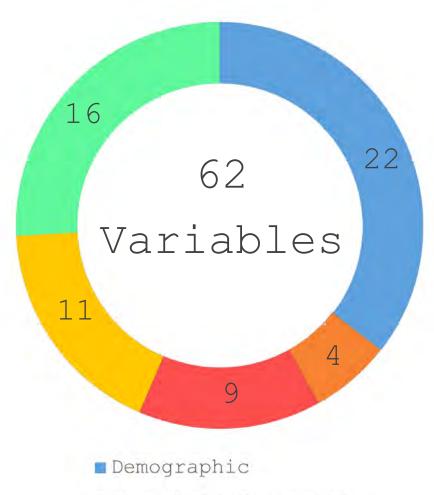




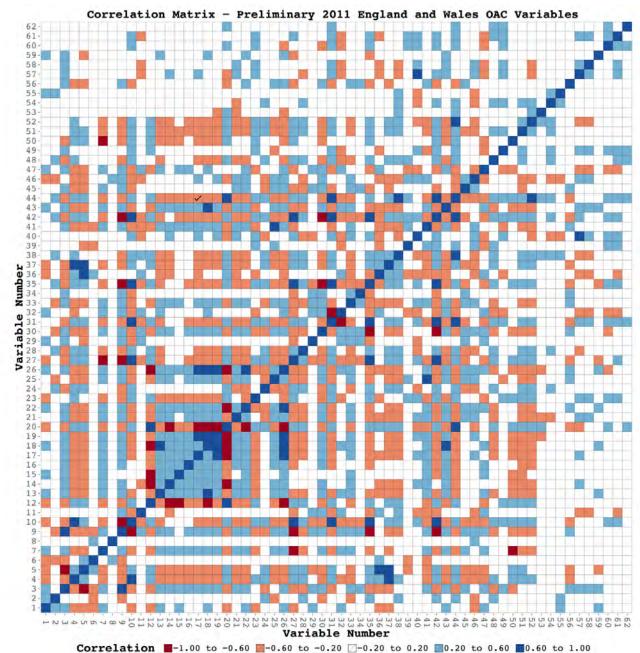
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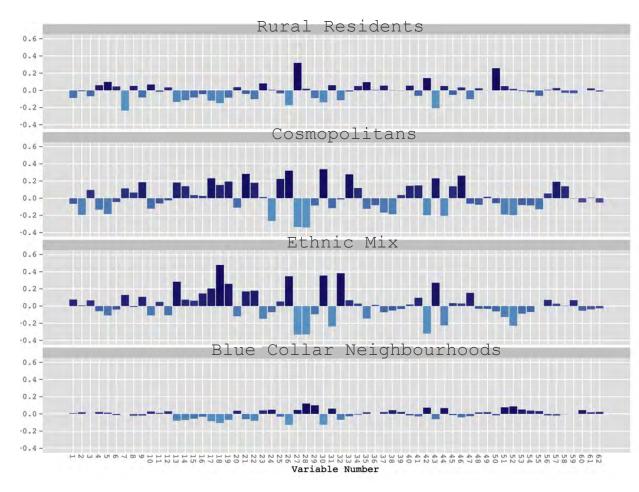


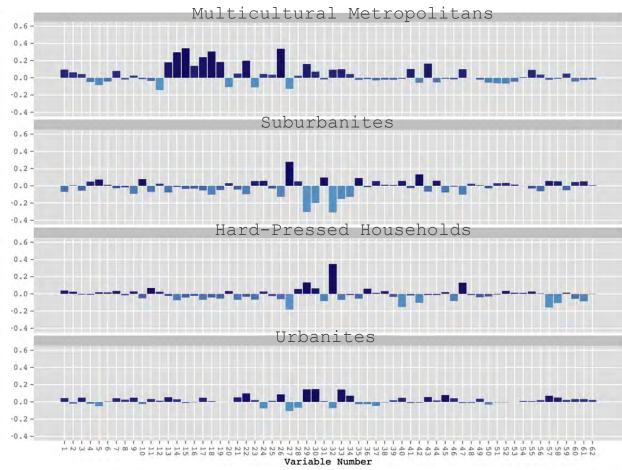
- Household Composition
- Housing
- Socio-Economic
- Employment





2011 OAC Supergroup Profiles





2011 OAC Pen Portraits

Student Communities Group

"The population of this group is likely to be dominated by households with full-time students under the age of 25 who are single. The level of qualifications is slightly below the average of the Supergroup, suggesting the students are most likely still attending university or similar institution. They are likely to live either in communal establishments, most likely halls of residence, or in terraced housing that they rent – both private and social. Residents are likely to have a second address with the majority being the addresses of students' parents or guardians. There is an increased likelihood that residents will have a part-time job, and this is most likely in the hospitality sector. The ethnic diversity of the group is about average, although it is likely there are more residents that were born in the UK or Ireland."



Information note

Preliminary 2011 England and Wales Output Area Classification: Pen Portraits

The following pen portraits describe the clusters that make up the preliminary 2011 England and Wales Output Area Classification (OAC), providing an informal view of the characteristics of each group. The preliminary 2011 England and Wales OAC is a hierarchical classification, consisting of three tiers of 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 descriptions below. These provide the most generic descriptions of the population in England and Wales. Descriptions for Supergroups that discuss the average are referring to the 'average' characteristics of the total population in England and Wales.

The middle tier is the Group level, of which there are 24, each denoted by a number and letter (nx) in the descriptions. These provide more detailed description of an area's characteristics compared with the Supergroups, As the preliminary 2011 England and Wales OAC 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 of the preliminary 2011 England and Wales OAC are likely to produce two to four Groups each. Descriptions for Groups that refer to the average are referring to the 'average' of the parent Supergroup, and not the national average.

The bottom tier of the preliminary 2011 England and Wales OAC hierarchy is the Subgroups There are 67 of these groups each denoted by a number, letter and number (nxn). These provide the most specific descriptions of an area's characteristics. Any Subgroup starting with the same nx as a Group means it will have been derived from that Group only. The Groups of the preliminary 2011 England and Wales OAC are likely to produce two 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'.

Names and descriptions

The names and descriptions of the preliminary 2011 England and Wales OAC Groups are meant to provide greater insight than just examining the statistical outputs of cluster analysis alone. While they may not be perfect or reflect the characteristics of the entire population, they are likely to represent the general characteristics for the majority of areas assigned to their specific groups. These names and descriptions are colour coded as above to reflect whether they refer to Supergroups, Groups or Subgroups.



Student Communities Group Pen Portrait Examples

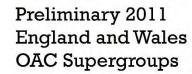


Top Ten Forenames:

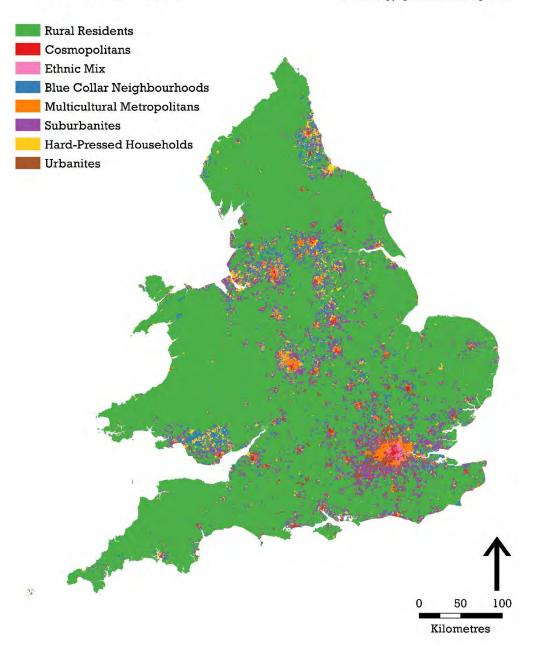
- 1. Matt
- 2. Rob
- 3. Dan
- 4. Nick
- 5. Mike
- 6. Phil
- 7. Christos
- 8. Ben
- 9. Rhodri
- 10. Chris

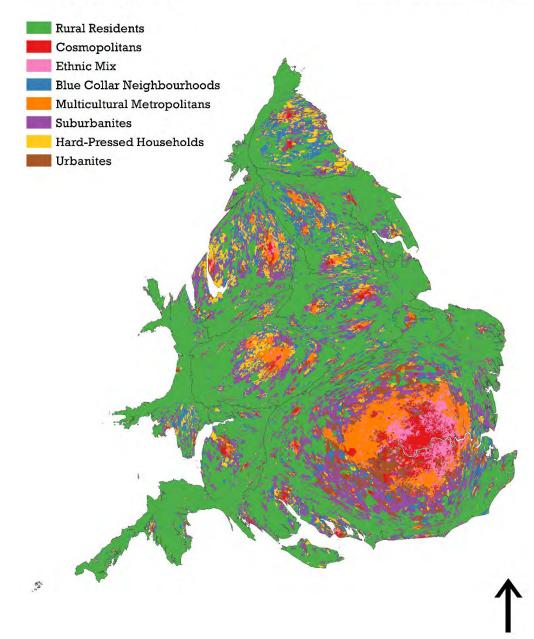
Preliminary 2011 England and Wales OAC Supergroups Produced by Chris Gale UCL Department of Geography

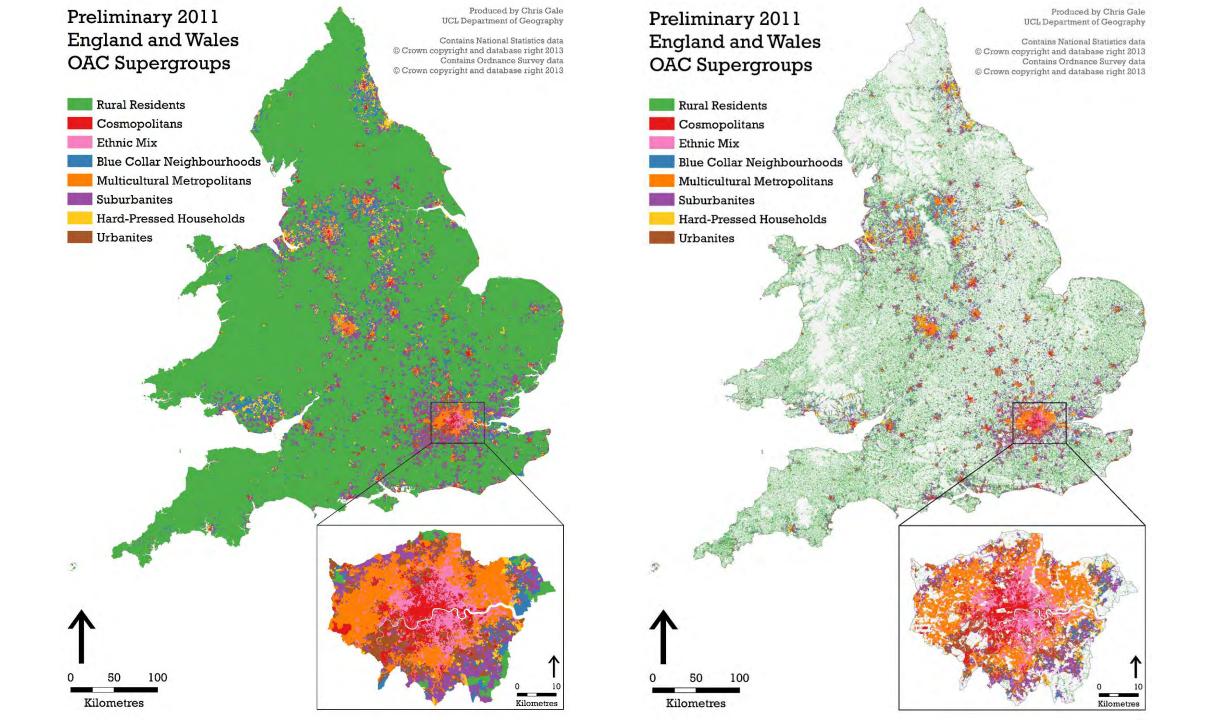
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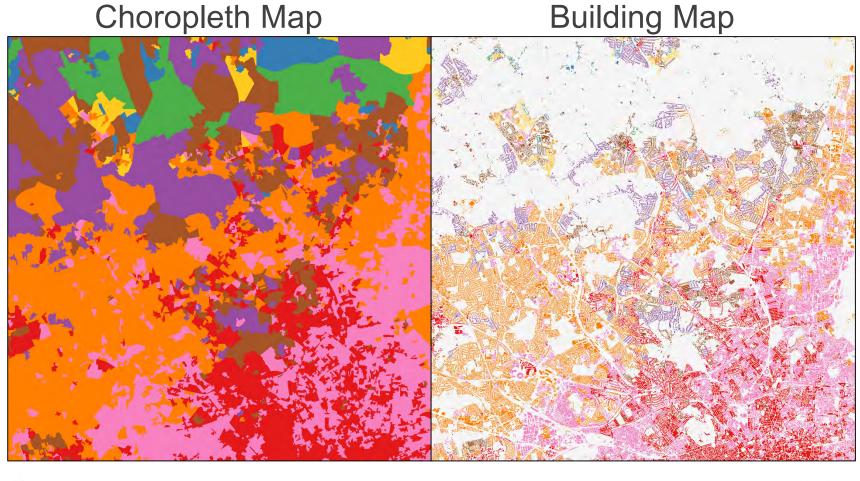


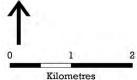






Visualising the 2011 OAC





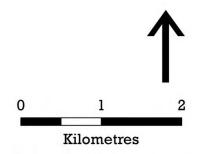
Produced by Chris Gale UCL Department of Geography

2001 UK OAC Clusters



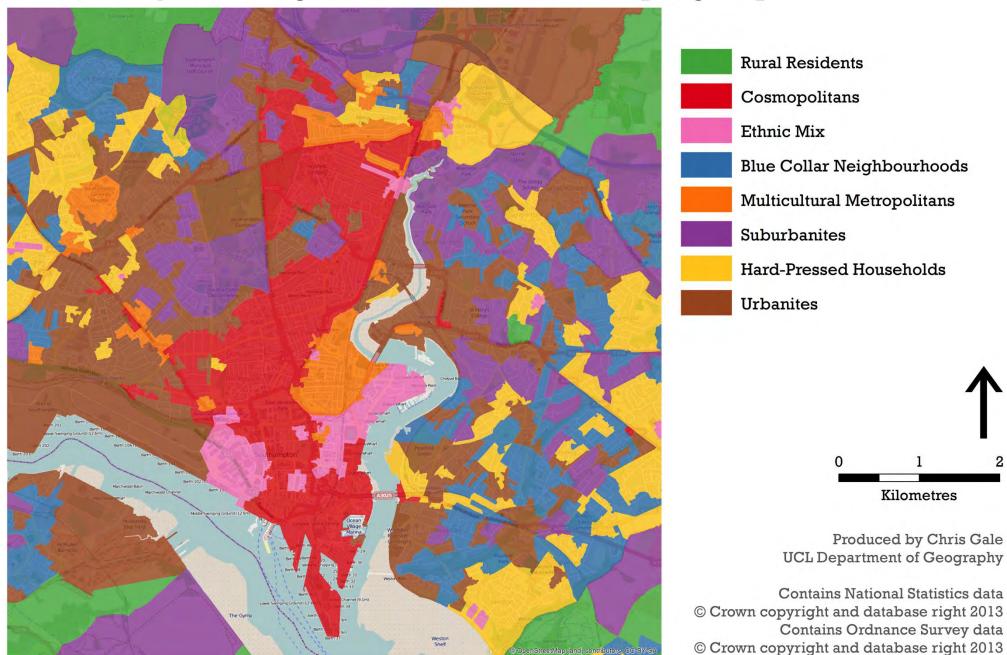


Multicultural

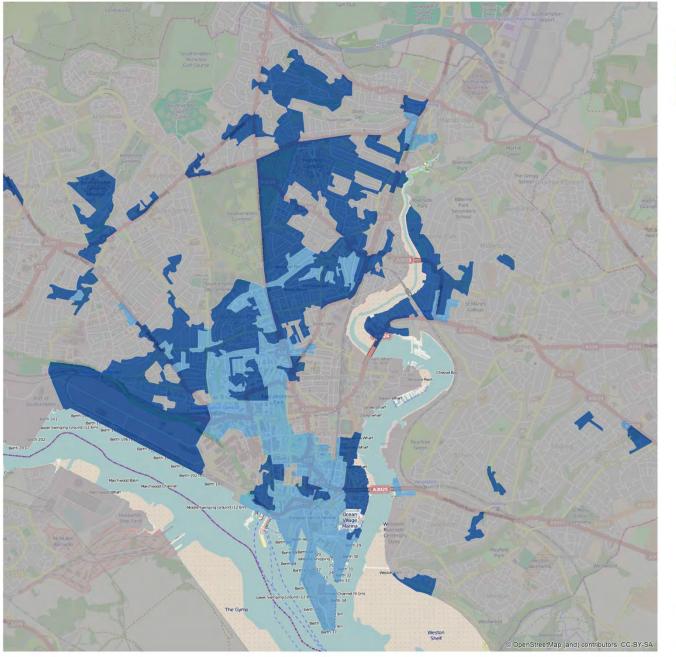


Produced by Chris Gale UCL Department of Geography

Preliminary 2011 England and Wales OAC Supergroups

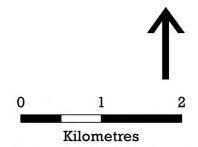


2001 UK OAC City Living Groups



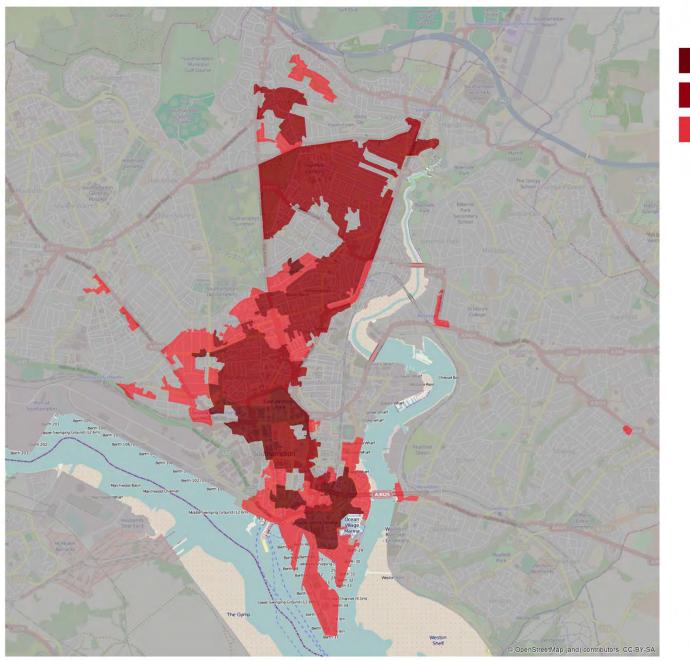
Transient Communities

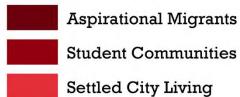
Settled In The City

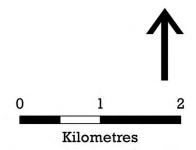


Produced by Chris Gale UCL Department of Geography

Preliminary 2011 England and Wales OAC Cosmopolitan Groups







Produced by Chris Gale UCL Department of Geography

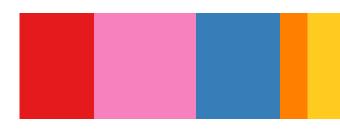


2011 OAC Supergroup Assignment





Proportion of 2011 OAC Supergroups in a 2 mile radius around Chelsea's and Liverpool's stadiums

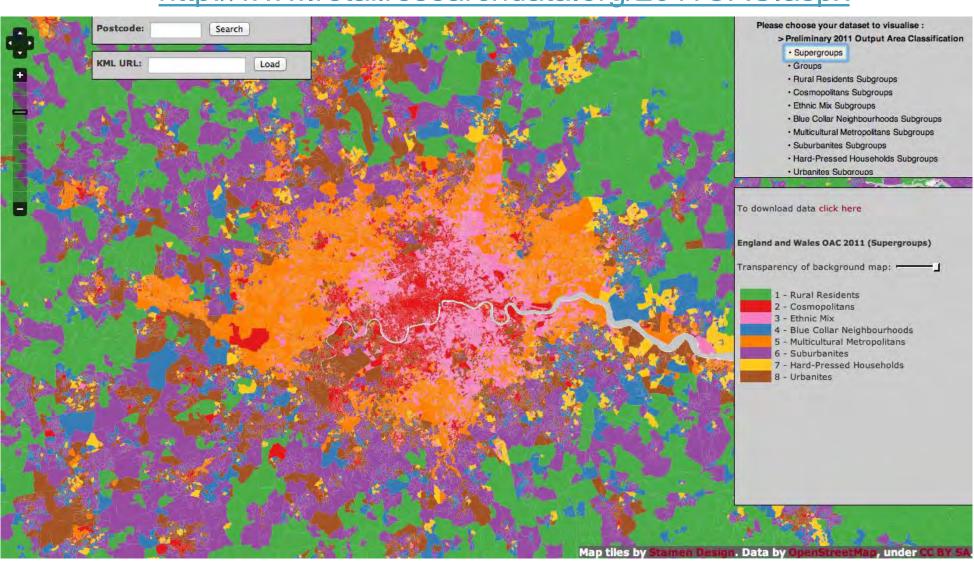


Rural Residents
Cosmopolitans
Ethnic Mix
Blue Collar Neighbourhoods

Multicultural Metropolitans Suburbanites Hard-Pressed Households Urbanites



http://www.retailresearchdata.org/Mapping.aspx http://www.retailresearchdata.org/2011OAC.aspx





Key Points

- The 2011 OAC is free
- Better at differentiating
 London than its predecessor
- Open methodology allows 'DIY updates'
- Puts the user in control in the Open Data era
- ONS committed to future updates

