

2011 Census: Coastal Communities

Coverage: **England and Wales**

Date: **28 October 2014**

Geographical Areas: **Other, Output Area**

Theme: **Health and Social Care**

Theme: **Labour Market**

Theme: **People and Places**

Theme: **Population**

Summary

Comparing the average data across 274 coastal communities with the averages for England and Wales showed that in 2011:

- 20% of the population in coastal communities were aged 65 or over (compared with 16% in England and Wales as a whole).
- 7.0% of residents aged 16 to 64 in coastal communities had a long-term health problem that meant day to day activities were 'limited a lot' as opposed to 'limited a little' or 'not limited' (5.7% for England and Wales)
- The share of the population in coastal communities with white ethnicity was 95.3% (86.0% in England and Wales)
- 3.8% of usual residents in coastal communities in 2011 were both born outside the UK and had arrived in the UK in the decade 2001-2011 (6.7% for England and Wales)
- The employment rate (aged 16 to 64) was 69.1% in coastal communities (71.0% for England and Wales).
- 31.0% of employees in coastal communities worked part-time (28.2% in England and Wales)
- There was a net outflow of commuters from coastal communities - with the number of working residents exceeding the workplace population of coastal communities by 230,000 (equivalent to 8% of the number of working residents).
- 6.1% of household spaces in coastal communities were unoccupied by usual residents (4.4% for England and Wales).

It is useful to distinguish between smaller coastal communities (population 1,000 -20,000) and those that are larger. In each case, the coastal communities have been compared to all other similar sized built-up areas in England and Wales. This helps to illustrate when individual coastal communities have particularly notable characteristics.

Comparing medium/large coastal communities (population>20,000) with all other medium/large built-up areas in England and Wales for 2011, the data show:

- The medium/large built-up areas with the highest median age were either coastal communities (e.g. Bexhill, Christchurch) or located nearby (e.g. Ferndown).
- Six of the ten medium/large built-up areas with the highest shares of 16 to 64 year old residents whose day to day activities were 'limited a lot' by disability were coastal communities (including Peterlee, Port Talbot, Skegness and Rhyl).
- The highest shares of private sector renting (outside London) occurred in coastal communities (namely Brighton and Hove, Folkestone and Torquay).
- Coastal communities had some of the highest rates of self-employment (Newquay and Brighton and Hove) and also some of the lowest rates of self-employment (Whitehaven, Seaham, Workington and Peterlee) among medium/large built-up areas in England and Wales.

Meanwhile, comparing small coastal communities (population 1,000-20,000) with all other small built-up areas in England and Wales for 2011, the data show:

- Eight out of the ten small built-up areas with the highest median age were coastal communities (highest median ages were in Southwold in Suffolk (65), Fairlight in East Sussex (63) and Milford on Sea in Hampshire (62))
- Small coastal communities had the highest shares of household spaces with no residents (the share was as high as 50% in Southwold in Suffolk and in Salcombe in Devon).
- Seven of the ten small built-up areas with the highest rates of self-employment (32-41%) were coastal communities (highest shares were in Polperro in Cornwall, Lynton in Devon and Salcombe in Devon).
- The highest rates of home-working (30-35%) were to be found in a number of coastal communities (namely Lynton in Devon, Tintagel in Cornwall and Porlock in Somerset).
- Two small coastal communities were among the ten small built-up areas with the lowest employment rates in England and Wales (Jaywick in Essex (48%) and Mablethorpe in Lincolnshire (49%)).
- Jaywick and Mablethorpe were also among the ten small built-up areas with the highest share of 16 to 64 year old residents whose day to day activities were 'limited a lot' by disability.

Overall, the data illustrate that there are differences between the average characteristics of residents in coastal communities and residents in the rest of England and Wales. However, the data also illustrate large differences between different coastal communities, showing that they vary significantly in their prosperity and characteristics.

Introduction

Why examine coastal communities?

Coastal communities are of interest to policymakers in the UK with the government providing funding to selected projects via the Coastal Communities Fund¹ and a new post of Minister for Coastal Communities having been created in July 2014. The policy interest in coastal communities stems from past research showing the existence of deprivation in certain coastal and seaside destinations.

This report seeks to add to the evidence base on coastal communities by examining 2011 Census data to investigate 274 coastal communities in England and Wales. It uses the census data to

examine a number of issues often associated with coastal communities on topics such as health, housing and employment.

What coastal communities are included?

Please note that the initial release of this output on 28/10/2014 was based on data for 273 coastal communities. Subsequently, a further coastal community, Aberystwyth, was added to the release with the reference table updated on 30/10/2014 and the article text updated on 03/11/2014.

The aim has been to include all coastal built-up areas with a population of greater than 1,000. It therefore covers a mix of villages, towns and cities along the coast of England and Wales and overall 274 coastal communities are covered within the report, 217 in England and 57 in Wales. The aim has been to be as comprehensive as possible in this respect, but choices had to be made (for example whether to include communities on estuaries close to the coast) and there may be some locations that others may feel could have been included but have not been.

It should also be noted that this report is not focused solely on seaside towns. All coastal communities are included – whether their main focus is tourism, residential or industrial. A number of other research papers exist looking specifically at seaside towns. However, as government policy covers all coastal communities then so does this report. Overall, approximately half of the medium/large coastal communities can be considered seaside towns² as can around a third of the smaller coastal communities.

Geographically, each coastal community has been defined by either its Built-up-area (BUA) definition or its Built-up-area subdivision (BUASD) definition. The key to this geography is that it does not follow any administrative boundaries but is instead designed using a fixed methodology to cover the urban built-up area of each settlement, but not the surrounding (non-built up) hinterland. As such, it provides an excellent data source about people living in villages, towns and cities, allowing each built up area to be easily benchmarked against other similar areas. A list of the definitions used can be found in the reference table accompanying this release.

Data and Definitions

Census data have been used to cover a range of social and economic topics. In each case, when analysing the results, the coastal communities have been split into groups. Large coastal communities are defined for this report as those with population greater than 100,000 residents. Medium coastal communities have a population between 20,000 and 100,000 and finally small coastal communities have a population between 1,000 and 20,000.

The reason for making this split is that smaller areas are more likely to exhibit wider variation in the data, so are best analysed separately from the larger population areas. Another way to think of this is that it is better to benchmark places of similar population sizes.

In addition to investigating the coastal communities themselves, the report also places them in context within the rest of England and Wales. It does this by analysing data for all built-up areas in England and Wales with a population above 1,000. This gives data for 490 medium/large built-up areas (with populations >20,000) and 2,798 small built-up areas (populations 1,000 – 20,000). The

relative rankings of the 274 coastal communities within these lists can then be examined. All the data used in this report is available via Nomisweb using the BUASD geography.

Reference Tables

A reference table is included with this release. It provides a list of the 274 coastal communities used in this release including geography code and the exact BUA/BUASD definitions used in each case. It also provides all the key data on the 274 coastal communities highlighted in this report by topic. Finally, it includes a simple excel tool which allows users to focus in on a specific coastal community (via a drop down list) and to obtain a summary of the data for that location.

Notes:

¹ www.gov.uk/government/policies/supporting-economic-development-projects-in-coastal-and-seaside-areas--4/supporting-pages/the-coastal-communities-fund

² This estimate is based on comparing the list of principal seaside towns, smaller seaside towns and holiday parks included in Beatty et al (2014) with the list of coastal communities being studied in this report.

Population

In 2011, the population living in the 274 coastal communities in England and Wales covered in this report was 6.2 million. Out of this total, 2.2 million lived within the 12 large coastal communities (population >100,000), 2.9 million within the 67 medium coastal communities (population between 20,000 and 100,000) and 1.1 million within the 195 small coastal communities (population between 1,000 and 20,000).

Overall, the share of the total population of England and Wales living within the 274 coastal communities was 11%. As can be seen in Table 1, in some places the share was much higher. In Wales, 21% of population lived within the 57 Welsh coastal communities identified in this report while in England the share was 23-26% of population in the South West, North East and South East regions.

As mentioned in the introduction, it should be noted that this report is not focused solely on seaside towns. All coastal communities are included – whether their main focus is tourism, residential or industrial. In the North East, for example, the largest coastal communities are more traditionally industrial being Sunderland, Hartlepool and South Shields.

Table 1: Number of Coastal Communities and Population by Region/Country

Region	Large	Medium	Small	Total Coastal Communities	Coastal Communities Population	Share of Total Region/Country Population
South East	5	18	38	61	2,008,052	23%
South West	3	13	48	64	1,353,723	26%
North West	1	11	20	32	732,954	10%
Wales	1	6	50	57	645,606	21%
North East	1	8	12	21	626,931	24%
East of England	1	6	18	25	527,913	9%
Yorkshire and The Humber	0	4	7	11	263,691	5%
East Midlands	0	1	2	3	39,139	1%
England	11	61	145	217	5,552,403	10%
England and Wales	12	67	195	274	6,198,009	11%

Table source: Office for National Statistics

Table notes:

1. Large coastal communities are defined as 2011 population >100,000; medium 20,000 to 100,000; small <20,000.
2. Data from census table KS101EW via Nomis

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Age

- 25 % of the population in small coastal communities were aged 65 or over compared to 16% of the population of England and Wales overall.
- Bexhill had the highest share of population aged 65 or above (32%) among the medium/large coastal communities and Southwold (50%) the largest among the small coastal communities.
- The built-up-areas of England and Wales with the highest median age were typically coastal communities.

It is commonly perceived that older people are more likely to live by the coast and the data in Table 2 confirm this. While those aged 65 and over made up 16% of the population of England and Wales in 2011, they made up 20% of the population of coastal communities. In general, the smaller the coastal community the higher the share of population aged 65 or over, with the share rising from a 17% average among the large coastal communities to a 25% average among the small coastal communities.

Table 2: Share of usual residents by age group, 2011

	% aged 0-15	% aged 16-64	% aged 65+	% aged 85+
England & Wales	19	65	16	2.2
Coastal England & Wales	17	63	20	3.1
<i>Large Coastal</i>	17	66	17	2.6
<i>Medium Coastal</i>	18	61	21	3.2
<i>Small Coastal</i>	16	59	25	3.8

Table source: Office for National Statistics

Table notes:

1. Data from census table KS102EW via Nomis

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Among the medium and large coastal communities, Bexhill had the highest share of population aged 65 or above at 32% followed by Christchurch (32%) and Seaford (30%). The share was lowest in Brighton and Hove (12%).

Among the small coastal communities, 50% of the population of Southwold (Suffolk) was aged 65 or over with a further 10 communities having a share of 40% or above. The lowest shares were in Grain and Bangor, both 12%.

Table 3: Coastal Communities with highest and lowest shares of population aged 65 or above (%)

Medium/Large Coastal Communities			Small Coastal Communities		
Coastal Community	Local Authority	%	Coastal Community	Local Authority	%
Bexhill	East Sussex	32	Southwold	Suffolk	50
Christchurch	Dorset	32	Milford on Sea	Hampshire	44
Seaford	East Sussex	30	Fairlight	East Sussex	44
Clacton-on-Sea	Essex	28	Aldeburgh	Suffolk	43
Formby	Merseyside	28	Charmouth	Dorset	42
Lytham St Anne's	Lancashire	27	Newton Ferrers	Devon	42
Bridlington	East Riding of Yorkshire	27	Overstrand	Norfolk	42
Bognor Regis	West Sussex	26	Budleigh Salterton	Devon	41
Skegness	Lincolnshire	26	Arnside	Cumbria	41
Littlehampton	West Sussex	26	Sidmouth	Devon	41
Grimsby	North East Lincolnshire	15	Skinningrove	Redcar and Cleveland	13
Plymouth	Plymouth	15	Sheerness	Kent	13
Portsmouth	Portsmouth	14	Aberystwyth	Ceredigion	13
Southampton	Southampton	13	Bangor	Gwynedd	12
Brighton and Hove	Brighton and Hove	12	Grain	Medway	12

Table source: Office for National Statistics**Table notes:**

1. England and Wales average = 16%
2. Local Authorities listed are county or unitary authorities.
3. Data derived from Census table KS102EW via Nomis.

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As a result of the higher share of older people, children (aged 0-15) made up a lower share of the population of coastal communities (17%) than for England and Wales overall (19%), and there was also a lower population share for those aged 16 to 64 (63% compared to 65%).

So are coastal communities the home to the oldest populations among all the built up areas of England and Wales? To investigate this, Table 4 shows the Built Up Areas with the highest median average age among all built up areas of England and Wales (i.e. not just coastal communities).

Table 4: Built-Up Areas in England and Wales with the highest average (median) age, 2011

Built-Up-Area	Local Authority	Median Age	Coastal?
Medium/Large (Population>20,000)			
Ferndown	Dorset	55	nearby
Bexhill	East Sussex	52	yes
Christchurch	Dorset	51	yes
Seaford	East Sussex	50	yes
Lytham St Anne's	Lancashire	49	yes
Heswall	Merseyside	49	nearby
Formby	Merseyside	49	yes
Bridlington	East Riding of Yorkshire	48	yes
Skegness	Lincolnshire	48	yes
Clacton-on-Sea	Essex	47	yes
Small (Population 1,000 - 20,000)			
Southwold	Suffolk	65	yes
Fairlight	East Sussex	63	yes
Milford on Sea	Hampshire	62	yes
Aldeburgh	Suffolk	61	yes
Everton (New Forest)	Hampshire	61	no
Box Hill	Surrey	61	no
Charmouth	Dorset	61	yes
Newton Ferrers	Devon	61	yes

Built-Up-Area	Local Authority	Median Age	Coastal?
Overstrand	Norfolk	61	yes
Arnside	Cumbria	60	yes

Table source: Office for National Statistics

Table notes:

1. England and Wales average = 39
2. Nearby signifies the location is not defined as a coastal community in this report, but it is within 10 miles of the coast.
3. Local Authorities listed are county or unitary authorities.
4. The built-up areas data used is available via the built-up areas including subdivisions geography available on Nomis.
5. Data derived from Census table KS102EW via Nomis

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Table 4 shows that 8 out of the 10 areas with the highest median age are coastal communities with the populations of Southwold (Suffolk), Fairlight (East Sussex) and Milford on Sea (Hampshire) having the oldest median average age. In the medium/large built up area category, the table shows 8 out of the 10 areas with the highest median age to be coastal. Ferndown, with the highest median age in this grouping is not one of the coastal communities in this report but is nevertheless located within 10 miles of the coast, near Bournemouth.

Ethnicity

- In England and Wales, 86.0% of the population in 2011 were of white ethnicity. Among coastal communities the share was 95.3%.
- 273 out of 274 coastal communities had a higher share of population of white ethnicity in 2011 than the England and Wales average. Over half the coastal communities had in excess of 98.0% of population with white ethnicity.

The share of usual residents of coastal communities with white ethnicity in 2011 was 95.3% compared to an England and Wales average of 86.0%. The share varied by size of coastal community with large coastal communities averaging 92.2% share of population of white ethnicity and small coastal communities averaging 97.6%.

Table 5: Share of usual residents by ethnic group, 2011 (%)

	White	Mixed/ multiple ethnic groups	Asian/Asian British	Black/African/ Caribbean/ Black British	Other ethnic group
England & Wales	86	2.2	7.5	3.3	1.0
Coastal Communities	95	1.4	2.3	0.6	0.4
<i>Large Coastal</i>	92	1.9	3.9	1.1	0.8
<i>Medium Coastal</i>	97	1.1	1.5	0.4	0.2
<i>Small Coastal</i>	98	0.9	1.1	0.2	0.2

Table source: Office for National Statistics

Table notes:

1. Data derived from census table KS201EW via Nomis

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The five northern coastal communities of Workington, Peterlee, Seaham, Redcar and Bridlington were the medium/large coastal communities with the highest share of residents of white ethnicity (>98.4%). They were also among the twelve medium/large built-up areas of England and Wales with the highest share.

The medium/large coastal communities with the lowest share of white ethnicity were Southampton (86%), Brighton and Hove (89%) and Portsmouth (90%).

Out of the 195 small coastal communities in England and Wales, four had 6% or more of usual residents with non-white ethnicity. These were the university town of Bangor (86% white ethnicity – making it the only coastal community with a lower share than the England and Wales average), the university town of Aberystwyth (93%), as well as Portslade-by-Sea (92%) and Saltdean (94%) which are both located near Brighton.

Overall, over half of the 274 coastal communities had in excess of 98% of population with white ethnicity.

Table 6: Coastal Communities with highest and lowest shares of population with white ethnicity, 2011 (%)

Medium/Large Coastal Communities			Small Coastal Communities		
Coastal Community	Local Authority	%	Coastal Community	Local Authority	%
Workington	Cumbria	99	Porlock	Somerset	100
Peterlee	County Durham	99	Crofty	Swansea	100
Seaham	County Durham	99	Benllech	Isle of Anglesey	100
Redcar	Redcar and Cleveland	99	Seahouses	Northumberland	100
Bridlington	East Riding of Yorkshire	98	Pen-clawdd	Swansea	100
Worthing	West Sussex	94	Cliffe	Medway	96
Penarth	The Vale of Glamorgan	94	St Bees	Cumbria	96
Hastings	East Sussex	94	Sandwich	Kent	96
Swansea	Swansea	93	Peacehaven	East Sussex	95
Bournemouth	Bournemouth	92	Southwick	West Sussex	95
Folkestone	Kent	92	Haverigg	Cumbria	95
Southend-on-Sea	Southend-on-Sea	92	Saltdean	Brighton and Hove	94
Portsmouth	Portsmouth	90	Aberystwyth	Ceredigion	93
Brighton and Hove	Brighton and Hove	89	Portslade-by-Sea	Brighton and Hove	92
Southampton	Southampton	86	Bangor	Gwynedd	86

Table notes:

1. England and Wales average = 86%
2. Local Authorities listed are county or unitary authorities.
3. Data derived from census table KS201EW via Nomis

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Health

- Many of the medium/large built-up areas with the highest shares of 16 to 64 year olds whose day to day activities are 'limited a lot' by a health problem or disability are coastal communities.
- The coastal communities of Jaywick and Mablethorpe have among the highest shares of 16 to 64 year olds whose day to day activities are 'limited a lot' by a health problem or disability within small built-up areas. In general, however, it is small inland communities, particularly in Wales, that have the highest shares.

In 2011, 5.7% of residents aged 16 to 64 in England and Wales had a long-term health problem that meant day to day activities were 'limited a lot' (as opposed to 'limited a little' or 'not limited'). For coastal communities, this share was higher at 7.0%. In medium sized coastal communities the share was 7.5%, compared with 6.4% in the larger coastal communities and 7.2% in the smaller coastal communities.

Table 7: Share of usual residents aged 16-64 'limited a lot' by a health problem or disability, 2011 (%)

	Limited a lot by health problem or disability (%)
England & Wales	5.7
Coastal Communities	7.0
<i>Large Coastal</i>	6.4
<i>Medium Coastal</i>	7.5
<i>Small Coastal</i>	7.2

Table source: Office for National Statistics

Table notes:

1. Data derived from census table LC3302EW via Nomis

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The first 2 columns of Table 8 show the medium/large coastal communities in England and Wales with the highest shares of 16 to 64 year olds 'limited a lot' by disability. In the case of Peterlee in County Durham and Port Talbot in South Wales, these are places with a mining/industrial history. Skegness and Rhyl, by comparison, are seaside locations with a strong emphasis on tourism. As shown in Table 9, examining all medium/large built up areas in England and Wales shows that six of the ten places with the highest shares are coastal communities.

Table 8: Coastal Communities with highest and lowest share of usual residents aged 16 to 64 'limited a lot' by a health problem or disability

Medium/Large Coastal Communities			Small Coastal Communities		
Coastal Community	Local Authority	%	Coastal Community	Local Authority	%
Peterlee	County Durham	13	Jaywick	Essex	19
Port Talbot	Neath Port Talbot	13	Mablethorpe	Lincolnshire	17
Skegness	Lincolnshire	12	Blackhall Colliery	County Durham	13
Rhyl	Denbighshire	12	Kidwelly	Carmarthenshire	12
Bootle	Merseyside	11	Skinningrove	Redcar and Cleveland	12
Llanelli	Carmarthenshire	11	Kinmel Bay	Conwy	12
Barrow-in-Furness	Cumbria	10	Burry Port	Carmarthenshire	12
Fleetwood	Lancashire	10	Withernsea	East Riding of Yorkshire	12
Blackpool	Blackpool	10	Cardigan	Ceredigion	11
Bridlington	East Riding of Yorkshire	10	Aberporth	Ceredigion	11
Clevedon	North Somerset	5	Salcombe	Devon	3
Whitley Bay	Tyne and Wear	5	Newton Ferrers	Devon	3
Hythe	Hampshire	4	Silverdale	Lancashire	3
Stubbington	Hampshire	4	Aldeburgh	Suffolk	3

Medium/Large Coastal Communities			Small Coastal Communities		
Portishead	North Somerset	3	Hugh Town	Isles of Scilly	2

Table notes:

1. England and Wales average = 6%
2. Local Authorities listed are county or unitary authorities.
3. Data derived from census table LC3302EW via Nomis

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Table 8 also shows the small coastal communities with the highest shares of 16 to 64 year olds 'limited a lot' by disability. Two coastal communities are included in the list, Jaywick in Essex and Mablethorpe in Lincolnshire with almost one in five residents in Jaywick 'limited a lot' by disability.

When compared with all small built-up-areas across England and Wales, it is actually fairly uncommon for a coastal community to have the highest shares of residents 'limited a lot' by disability. As shown in Table 9, most of the places with the highest shares are inland with many based around former mining communities. For example, the villages of Croeserw, Blaengwynfi and Glynccorwg in South Wales.

Table 9: Built-Up-Areas in England and Wales with the highest share of usual residents aged 16 to 64 'limited a lot' by a health problem or disability.

Built-Up-Area	Local Authority	%	Coastal?
Medium/Large (Population >20,000)			
Peterlee	County Durham	13	yes
Port Talbot	Neath Port Talbot	13	yes
Kirkby	Merseyside	13	no
Merthyr Tydfil	Merthyr Tydfil	12	no
Skegness	Lincolnshire	12	yes
Rhyl	Denbighshire	12	yes
Aberdare	Rhondda Cynon Taf	12	no
Bootle	Merseyside	11	yes
Llanelli	Carmarthenshire	11	yes
Neath	Neath Port Talbot	11	no

Built-Up-Area	Local Authority	%	Coastal?
Small (Population 1,000 - 20,000)			
Croeserw	Neath Port Talbot	23	no
Blaengwynfi	Neath Port Talbot	19	no
Jaywick	Essex	19	yes
Glyncorrwg	Neath Port Talbot	18	no
Bettws	Bridgend	18	no
Hendreforgan	Rhondda Cynon Taf	17	no
Mablethorpe	Lincolnshire	17	yes
Trimsaran	Carmarthenshire	16	no
Shotton Colliery	County Durham	16	no
Kinsley	West Yorkshire	15	no

Table source: Office for National Statistics

Table notes:

1. England and Wales average = 6%
2. Local Authorities listed are county or unitary authorities.
3. The built-up areas data used is available via the built-up areas including subdivisions geography available on Nomis.
4. Data derived from census table LC3302EW via Nomis

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Housing

Tenure

- The share of households renting from the private sector is above average in coastal communities, particularly among medium/large sized centres.

In London, the tenure of 25% of households is private sector rented. Across the rest of England and Wales the share is 15%. For coastal communities, the share is 19%, varying from 16% in small coastal communities to 23% among large coastal communities.

This suggests that while the amount of private sector renting among small coastal communities is in line with elsewhere in England and Wales (outside London), among the larger coastal communities there are higher shares of private sector renting with levels closer to those existing in London.

Table 10: Share of households renting accommodation privately, 2011 (%)

	Private rented (%)
England & Wales	17
<i>London</i>	25
<i>England & Wales excluding London</i>	15
Coastal Communities	19
<i>Large Coastal</i>	23
<i>Medium Coastal</i>	18
<i>Small Coastal</i>	16

Table source: Office for National Statistics

Table notes:

1. Data derived from census table QS405EW via Nomis

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This is confirmed by examining the medium/large built up areas in England and Wales. There are 30 of them in which the share of private sector renting exceeds 25% of households, of which 16 are London boroughs. The remaining 14 are shown in Table 11. Nine of them are coastal communities.

Table 11: Medium/Large Built-Up-Areas in England and Wales (excluding London) with the highest share of households renting accommodation privately

Built-Up-Area	Local Authority	Private Rented (%)	Coastal?
Brighton and Hove	Brighton and Hove	32	yes
Folkestone	Kent	32	yes
Torquay	Torbay	30	yes
Canterbury	Kent	30	no
Bournemouth	Bournemouth	30	yes
Manchester	Greater Manchester	29	no
Hastings	East Sussex	29	yes
Oxford	Oxfordshire	27	no
Margate	Kent	27	yes
Salford	Greater Manchester	26	no
Blackpool	Blackpool	26	yes
Ramsgate	Kent	26	yes
Skegness	Lincolnshire	26	yes
Cambridge	Cambridgeshire	25	no

Table notes:

1. England and Wales average = 17%
2. Medium/Large Built-Up areas have population > 20,000
3. Local Authorities listed are county or unitary authorities.
4. The built-up areas data used is available via the built-up areas including subdivisions geography available on Nomis.
5. Data derived from census table QS405EW via Nomis

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As mentioned above, small coastal communities have lower shares of private sector rented accommodation on average. However, there are a number that also have higher shares. These include Aberystwyth (37%), Sheerness (31%), Borth in mid-Wales (29%) and Ilfracombe (29%). The share of private sector renting is also high in Jaywick at 27%. This can be seen in Table 12.

Table 12: Coastal Communities with highest and lowest shares of households renting accommodation privately (%)

Medium/Large Coastal Communities			Small Coastal Communities		
Coastal Community	Local Authority	%	Coastal Community	Local Authority	%
Brighton and Hove	Brighton and Hove	32	Aberystwyth	Ceredigion	37
Folkestone	Kent	32	Sheerness	Kent	31
Torquay	Torbay	30	Borth	Ceredigion	29
Bournemouth	Bournemouth	30	Ilfracombe	Devon	29
Hastings	East Sussex	29	Jaywick	Essex	27
Margate	Kent	27	Bangor	Gwynedd	26
Blackpool	Blackpool	26	Camber	East Sussex	25
Ramsgate	Kent	26	Skinningrove	Redcar and Cleveland	25
Skegness	Lincolnshire	26	Aberaeron	Ceredigion	24
Newquay	Cornwall	24	Barmouth	Gwynedd	24
Hythe	Hampshire	10	Whitburn	Tyne and Wear	6
Christchurch	Dorset	10	Silverdale	Lancashire	5
Workington	Cumbria	10	Hightown	Merseyside	5
Whitehaven	Cumbria	8	Fairlight	East Sussex	5
Formby	Merseyside	6	Seaton	Cumbria	5

Table notes:

1. England and Wales average = 17%
2. Local Authorities listed are county or unitary authorities.
3. Data derived from census table QS405EW via Nomis

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While some coastal communities had a relatively high share of private sector accommodation, the average share of social rented accommodation in coastal communities was below the average for

England and Wales overall (15% compared to 18%). Combining private and social renting (and living rent free), the highest share of households renting in a medium/large coastal community was 49% in Brighton and Hove and the highest share in a small coastal community was 56% in Sheerness. By contrast, with just 10% of households renting, the coastal community of Formby has the lowest share of renting in any medium/large built-up-area of England or Wales.

Unoccupied Household Spaces

- Most of the places with the highest shares of household spaces unoccupied by usual residents are (small) coastal communities.

The 2011 Census identified 1.1 million household spaces unoccupied by usual residents. These include holiday homes or apartments, those household spaces empty because of sale/transfer and properties containing short-term residents only (who are not classified as usual residents). This means that some of these unoccupied household spaces may not have actually been empty or unused as they may have contained visitors or short-term residents.

In England and Wales in 2011, 4.4% of household spaces were unoccupied by usual residents. The average was the same for large coastal communities, slightly higher (5.5%) for medium sized coastal communities but higher (10.5%) in small coastal communities. Overall, across all coastal communities in this report the average was 6.1%.

Table 13: Share of household spaces with no usual residents, 2011 (%)

	No usual residents (%)
England & Wales	4.4
Coastal Communities	6.1
<i>Large Coastal</i>	4.4
<i>Medium Coastal</i>	5.5
<i>Small Coastal</i>	10.4

Table source: Office for National Statistics

Table notes:

- Data derived from census table QS417EW via Nomis

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Table 14 shows that the built up areas with the highest shares of unoccupied household spaces are predominantly coastal. Among the medium/large sized areas the only non-coastal areas in Table 15

are City of Westminster and Kensington and Chelsea in London. Otherwise, the highest shares are in coastal communities such as Newquay, Scarborough, Skegness and Margate.

The share of unoccupied household spaces is much higher when examining the small built-up areas. Again coastal communities dominate with eleven coastal communities having 30% or more household spaces unoccupied. In Southwold in Suffolk and Salcombe in Devon, half of all household spaces were unoccupied by usual residents at the time of the census. Aside from coastal areas, a couple of locations in the Lake District are also included in Table 15 showing the tendency for tourist areas in most cases to have higher shares of unoccupied household spaces.

Table 14: Coastal Communities with highest and lowest share of household spaces with no usual residents.

Medium/Large Coastal Communities			Small Coastal Communities		
Coastal Community	Local Authority	%	Coastal Community	Local Authority	%
Newquay	Cornwall	14	Southwold	Suffolk	50
Scarborough	North Yorkshire	10	Salcombe	Devon	50
Skegness	Lincolnshire	9	Hunstanton	Norfolk	46
Margate	Kent	9	Rhosneigr	Isle of Anglesey	43
Bridlington	East Riding of Yorkshire	9	Rock (Cornwall)	Cornwall	42
Falmouth	Cornwall	9	Aldeburgh	Suffolk	35
Torquay	Torbay	9	Trearddur	Isle of Anglesey	34
Broadstairs	Kent	8	Nettlestone	Isle of Wight	33
Weymouth	Dorset	8	Wells-next-the-Sea	Norfolk	32
Lytham St Anne's	Lancashire	8	Hugh Town	Isles of Scilly	31
Portishead	North Somerset	3	Seaton Sluice	Northumberland	3
Plymstock	Plymouth	3	Portslade-by-Sea	Brighton and Hove	2

Medium/Large Coastal Communities			Small Coastal Communities		
Seaham	County Durham	3	Seaton	Cumbria	2
Hythe	Hampshire	3	Southwick	West Sussex	2
Peterlee	County Durham	2	Hightown	Merseyside	1

Table source: Office for National Statistics

Table notes:

1. England and Wales average = 4%
2. Local Authorities listed are county or unitary authorities.
3. Census table QS417EW via Nomis

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Table 15: Built-Up-Areas in England and Wales with the highest share of household spaces with no usual residents.

Built-Up-Area	Local Authority	no usual residents (%)	Coastal ?
Medium/Large (Population >20,000)			
Newquay	Cornwall	14	yes
City of Westminster	Greater London	12	no
Kensington and Chelsea	Greater London	10	no
Scarborough	North Yorkshire	10	yes
Skegness	Lincolnshire	9	yes
Margate	Kent	9	yes
Bridlington	East Riding of Yorkshire	9	yes
Falmouth	Cornwall	9	yes
Torquay	Torbay	9	yes
Broadstairs	Kent	8	yes

Built-Up-Area	Local Authority	no usual residents (%)	Coastal ?
Small (Population 1,000 - 20,000)			
Southwold	Suffolk	50	yes
Salcombe	Devon	50	yes
Hunstanton	Norfolk	46	yes
Rhosneigr	Isle of Anglesey	43	yes
Rock (Cornwall)	Cornwall	42	yes
Snettisham	Norfolk	42	nearby
Aldeburgh	Suffolk	35	yes
Trearddur	Isle of Anglesey	34	yes
Lakenheath Airfield	Suffolk	34	no
Nettlestone	Isle of Wight	33	yes
Wells-next-the-Sea	Norfolk	32	yes
Ambleside	Cumbria	32	no
Bowness-on-Windermere	Cumbria	31	no
Hugh town	Isles of Scilly	31	yes
Padstow	Cornwall	30	yes

Table notes:

1. England and Wales average = 4%
2. Local Authorities listed are county or unitary authorities.
3. Nearby signifies the location is not defined as a coastal community in this report, but it is within 10 miles of the coast.
4. The built-up areas data used is available via the built-up areas including subdivisions geography available on Nomis.
5. Data derived from Census table QS417EW via Nomis

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Migration

- 7.3% of usual residents in coastal communities in 2011 were born outside the UK with 3.8% having arrived in the UK in the decade 2001-2011. This compares to 13.4% and 6.7% respectively for England and Wales overall.

- The share of usual residents born outside the UK and arriving in the UK between 2001 and 2011 was lower in small and medium coastal communities at 2.1% and 2.7% respectively.

Table 16: Share of usual residents by country of birth and date of arrival, 2011

	born in the UK (%)	non UK-born, arrived before 2001 (%)	non UK-born, arrived 2001-2011 (%)
England & Wales	86.6	6.6	6.7
Coastal Communities	92.7	3.5	3.8
<i>Large Coastal</i>	89.2	4.6	6.2
<i>Medium Coastal</i>	94.5	2.9	2.7
<i>Small Coastal</i>	95.0	2.9	2.1

Table source: Office for National Statistics

Table notes:

- Data derived from census table LC2805EW via Nomis

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There were eleven medium/large coastal communities in which 5% or more of the usual resident population in 2011 had been born abroad and had arrived in the UK between 2001 and 2011. These were all located in the south of England (with the exception of Swansea in Wales). Five of these had a share above the England and Wales average of 6.7%; these were Southampton, Bournemouth, Brighton and Hove, Great Yarmouth and Folkestone. Only two small coastal communities had a higher share of recent arrivals than the England and Wales average and they were the university towns of Bangor and Aberystwyth in Wales.

By contrast, there were five medium/large coastal communities in which less than 1% of the 2011 usual resident population had been born abroad and had arrived in the UK between 2001 and 2011. These were Peterlee, Redcar, Workington and Formby in the north of England, and Canvey Island in the south of England. There were 53 small coastal communities with a similar low share.

Table 17: Coastal Communities with highest and lowest shares of usual residents who arrived in UK between 2001 and 2011 and were non-UK born.

Medium/Large Coastal Communities			Small Coastal Communities		
Coastal Community	Local Authority	%	Coastal Community	Local Authority	%
Southampton	Southampton	11.4	Bangor	Gwynedd	12.3
Bournemouth	Bournemouth	9.2	Aberystwyth	Ceredigion	9.2
Brighton and Hove	Brighton and Hove	9.0	Minehead	Somerset	4.9
Great Yarmouth	Norfolk	7.5	St Bees	Cumbria	4.4
Folkestone	Kent	7.2	Llandudno	Conwy	4.0
Portsmouth	Portsmouth	6.5	Tenby	Pembrokeshire	4.0
Bognor Regis	West Sussex	6.3	Hugh Town	Isles of Scilly	4.0
Margate	Kent	5.8	Saltdean	Brighton and Hove	3.8
Swansea	Swansea	5.7	Sheerness	Kent	3.6
Eastbourne	East Sussex	5.4	Lymington	Hampshire	3.6
Formby	Merseyside	0.9	Blackhall Colliery	County Durham	0.3
Canvey Island	Essex	0.9	Tal-y-bont	Gwynedd	0.3
Workington	Cumbria	0.8	Skinningrove	Redcar and Cleveland	0.2
Redcar	Redcar and Cleveland	0.8	Porlock	Somerset	0.2
Peterlee	County Durham	0.8	Fairlight	East Sussex	0.1

Table source: Office for National Statistics

Table notes:

1. England and Wales average = 6.7%
2. The data includes students, which will have influenced the results for university locations such as Southampton and Bangor.
3. For residents born outside of the UK, the census reports year of arrival into the UK. This table gives the % share of usual residents in 2011 who were both born outside of the UK and arrived in the UK in the period 2001-2011.

4. Local Authorities listed are county or unitary authorities.
5. Data is derived from Census table LC2805EW via Nomis

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Economic Activity

Employment Rates

- In 2011, the employment rate (aged 16 to 64) was 69.1% in Coastal Communities, compared with 71.0% for England and Wales overall.
- Employment rates in two small coastal communities (Jaywick & Mablethorpe) were among the lowest in the country at less than 50%.
- Among medium/large areas, the lowest coastal employment rate was in Skegness (61%). However, a number of inland areas had lower rates.

The employment rate among 16 to 64 year olds in coastal communities in 2011 was 69.1%, compared to 71.0% for England and Wales overall. Large, medium and small coastal communities all had a similar average employment rate, suggesting no clear correlation between employment rates and the size of the coastal community.

Table 18: Employment rate of usual residents aged 16 to 64, 2011

	employment rate aged 16-64 (%)
England & Wales	71.0
Coastal Communities	69.1
<i>Large Coastal</i>	69.0
<i>Medium Coastal</i>	69.3
<i>Small Coastal</i>	68.8

Table source: Office for National Statistics

Table notes:

1. Data derived from census table LC6107EW via Nomis

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Among the medium/large coastal communities, Portishead, near Bristol, had the highest employment rate at 81%, ranking it within the top 10 medium/large built-up areas in England and Wales.

The lowest employment rate among medium/large coastal communities was in Skegness at 61%.

Employment rates were only marginally higher at 62% in Peterlee, Rhyl, Bootle, Swansea and Clacton-on-Sea. The very lowest employment rates were not, however, to be found in coastal communities, but instead in a number of inland locations including Oldham (56%) and Nelson (57%) in Lancashire and Bilston (59%), Walsall (59%) and Smethwick (59%) in the West Midlands together with some university towns (where the high number of students led to lower overall employment rates).

Table 19: Coastal Communities with highest and lowest employment rates for usual residents aged 16 to 64, 2011

Medium/Large Coastal Communities			Small Coastal Communities		
Coastal Community	Local Authority	Employment Rate (%)	Coastal Community	Local Authority	Employment Rate (%)
Portishead	North Somerset	81	Hugh Town	Isles of Scilly	88
Clevedon	North Somerset	79	Hamble-le-Rice	Hampshire	80
Stubbington	Hampshire	77	Lynton	Devon	79
Penarth	The Vale of Glamorgan	77	Seaton	Cumbria	78
Hythe	Hampshire	77	Carnforth	Lancashire	77
Great Yarmouth	Norfolk	63	Withernsea	East Riding of Yorkshire	60
Port Talbot	Neath Port Talbot	63	Lynemouth	Northumberland	58
Hartlepool	Hartlepool	63	Sheerness	Kent	58
Bridlington	East Riding of Yorkshire	63	Penryn	Cornwall	57
Clacton-on-Sea	Essex	62	Skinningrove	Redcar and Cleveland	55
Swansea	Swansea	62	Haverigg	Cumbria	49

Medium/Large Coastal Communities			Small Coastal Communities		
Bootle	Merseyside	62	Mablethorpe	Lincolnshire	49
Rhyl	Denbighshire	62	Jaywick	Essex	48
Peterlee	County Durham	62	Bangor	Gwynedd	46
Skegness	Lincolnshire	61	Aberystwyth	Ceredigion	44

Table source: Office for National Statistics

Table notes:

1. England and Wales average = 71%
2. The universities in Aberystwyth and Bangor and the prison in Haverigg will be impacting on the results for these locations.
3. Local Authorities listed are county or unitary authorities.
4. Data derived from census table LC6107EW via Nomis

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Among small built-up areas, the places with the highest employment rates tended not to be coastal (with the exception of Hugh Town on Isles of Scilly). The highest coastal employment rate (aside from Hugh Town) was at Hamble-le-Rice in Hampshire at 80%. But there were almost 1,000 other small built-up-areas in England and Wales with a higher employment rate than this (out of the 2,798 comparable small built-up areas in the dataset).

By contrast, there were two coastal communities among the ten lowest employment rates in England and Wales as shown in Table 20, namely Jaywick in Essex (48%) and Mablethorpe in Lincolnshire (49%). Note that in order to compile Table 20, a small number of built-up areas that include prisons or universities have been excluded. This is to enable the analysis to focus on those areas where low employment rates are related to local deprivation, rather than on for example the location of a prison. More detail is in the spreadsheet beneath Table 20.

Table 20: Small built-up-areas in England and Wales with the lowest employment rate (aged 16 to 64), 2011

Built-Up-Area	Local Authority	employment rate (%)	Coastal?
Fochriw	Caerphilly	52	no
Lingdale	Redcar and Cleveland	51	no
Blaengwynfi	Neath Port Talbot	51	no
Higher Folds	Greater Manchester	50	no
Hadston	Northumberland	50	no
Mablethorpe	Lincolnshire	49	yes
Fernhill	Rhondda Cynon Taf	48	no
Jaywick	Essex	48	yes
Eldon Lane	County Durham	44	no
Croeserw	Neath Port Talbot	42	no

Table source: Office for National Statistics

Table notes:

1. England and Wales average = 71%
2. The built-up-areas in this table have a population between 1,000 and 20,000.
3. Built-up areas where the employment rate is impacted by either a prison, university or boarding school are excluded from this table.
4. Local Authorities listed are county or unitary authorities.
5. The built-up areas data used is available via the built-up areas including subdivisions geography available on Nomis.
6. Data derived from Census table LC6107EW via Nomis

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Unemployment Rates

- In 2011, the unemployment rate (aged 16+) was 8.1% in Coastal Communities, compared with 7.4% for England and Wales overall.
- Unemployment Rates in two small coastal communities (Jaywick & Lynemouth) were among the highest in the country.
- Among medium/large areas, the highest coastal unemployment rate was in Great Yarmouth at 13.5%.

The unemployment rate in coastal communities in 2011 was 8.0%, compared with 7.4% for England and Wales overall. Unemployment rates were higher, on average, in medium sized coastal communities (8.4%) and lower in small coastal communities (7.1%)

Table 21: Unemployment rate of usual residents aged 16 or above, 2011

	unemployment rate aged 16+ (%)
England & Wales	7.4
Coastal Communities	8.1
<i>Large Coastal</i>	8.0
<i>Medium Coastal</i>	8.4
<i>Small Coastal</i>	7.2

Table source: Office for National Statistics

Table notes:

1. Data from Census table LC6107EW via Nomis.

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Among the medium/large coastal communities, unemployment rates were lowest in Portishead and Clevedon at 3.7% (see Table 21). Both of these places were within the 10 medium/large sized built up areas in England and Wales with the lowest rates.

The highest unemployment rate among medium/large sized coastal communities was in Great Yarmouth at 14%. This ranked just outside the 10 medium/large built-up areas with the highest levels across England and Wales overall. Among smaller coastal communities, however, both Jaywick in Essex (19%) and Lynemouth in Northumberland (17%) were ranked among the ten small built-up areas for the highest levels of unemployment.

Table 22: Coastal Communities with highest and lowest unemployment rates for usual residents aged 16 or above, 2011

Medium/Large Coastal Communities			Small Coastal Communities		
Coastal Community	Local Authority	Unemployment rate (%)	Coastal Community	Local Authority	Unemployment rate (%)
Great Yarmouth	Norfolk	14	Jaywick	Essex	19
Hartlepool	Hartlepool	13	Lynemouth	Northumberland	17
Bootle	Merseyside	13	Skinningrove	Redcar and Cleveland	16
Grimsby	North East Lincolnshire	13	Aberystwyth	Ceredigion	16
South Shields	Tyne and Wear	12	Holyhead	Isle of Anglesey	15
Sunderland	Tyne and Wear	11	Sheerness	Kent	14
Redcar	Redcar and Cleveland	11	Bangor	Gwynedd	14
Rhyl	Denbighshire	11	Newbiggin-by-the-Sea	Northumberland	14
Skegness	Lincolnshire	11	Withernsea	East Riding of Yorkshire	14
Margate	Kent	11	Milford Haven	Pembrokeshire	12
Formby	Merseyside	5	Silverdale	Lancashire	3
Plymstock	Plymouth	5	Rock (Cornwall)	Cornwall	3
Stubbington	Hampshire	4	Arnside	Cumbria	3
Clevedon	North Somerset	4	Shaldon	Devon	3
Portishead	North Somerset	4	Hugh Town	Isles of Scilly	2

Table source: Office for National Statistics

Table notes:

1. England and Wales average = 7%
2. Local Authorities listed are county or unitary authorities.
3. Data from Census table LC6107EW via Nomis

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Economic Inactivity

- In 2011, the economic inactivity rate (aged 16 to 64) was 24.7% in coastal communities, compared with 23.2% for England and Wales overall.

The economic inactivity rate among 16 to 64 year olds in coastal communities in 2011 was 24.7%, compared to 23.2% for England and Wales overall. Inactivity rates averaged 25.6% in smaller sized coastal communities, 24.9% in larger coastal communities and 24.1% in medium sized coastal communities.

Table 23: Economic Inactivity rate of usual residents aged 16 to 64, 2011

	inactivity rate aged 16-64 (%)
England & Wales	23.2
Coastal Communities	24.7
<i>Large Coastal</i>	24.9
<i>Medium Coastal</i>	24.1
<i>Small Coastal</i>	25.6

Table source: Office for National Statistics

Table notes:

1. Data from Census table LC6107EW via Nomis.

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Among the medium/large coastal communities, economic inactivity rates were highest in Swansea (32%) in south Wales, Peterlee (31%) in County Durham and Skegness (31%) in Lincolnshire.

The small coastal community with the highest inactivity rate (aside from Haverigg, Bangor and Aberystwyth, where the results are influenced by the location of a prison and universities

respectively) was also located in Lincolnshire at Mablethorpe (43.6%), followed by Jaywick (40.6%) in Essex. The inactivity rate at Mablethorpe was the third highest^[1] of all built-up areas in England or Wales (behind Croeserw in the Afon Valley in Wales and Eldon Lane in County Durham).

Table 24: Coastal Communities with highest and lowest economic inactivity rates for usual residents aged 16 to 64, 2011

Medium/Large Coastal Communities			Small Coastal Communities		
Coastal Community	Local Authority	inactivity rate (%)	Coastal Community	Local Authority	inactivity rate (%)
Swansea	Swansea	32	Aberystwyth	Ceredigion	47
Peterlee	County Durham	31	Haverigg	Cumbria	47
Skegness	Lincolnshire	31	Bangor	Gwynedd	46
Port Talbot	Neath Port Talbot	31	Mablethorpe	Lincolnshire	44
Rhyl	Denbighshire	30	Jaywick	Essex	41
Falmouth	Cornwall	30	Penryn	Cornwall	35
Clacton-on-Sea	Essex	30	Skinningrove	Redcar and Cleveland	35
Bridlington	East Riding of Yorkshire	29	Harlech	Gwynedd	32
Llanelli	Carmarthenshire	28	Warden	Kent	32
Bootle	Merseyside	28	Overstrand	Norfolk	32
Shoreham-by-Sea	West Sussex	19	Netley	Hampshire	19
Hythe	Hampshire	19	Carnforth	Lancashire	19
Penarth	The Vale of Glamorgan	19	Lynton	Devon	18
Clevedon	North Somerset	18	Hamble-le-Rice	Hampshire	17
Portishead	North Somerset	16	Hugh Town	Isles of Scilly	11

Table source: Office for National Statistics

Table notes:

1. England and Wales average = 23%
2. The universities in Aberystwyth and Bangor and the prison in Haverigg will be impacting on the results for these locations.
3. Local Authorities listed are county or unitary authorities.
4. Data from Census table LC6107EW via Nomis.

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Notes

1. Excluding built-up areas with population below 1,000 and any small built-up areas that include prisons, boarding schools or universities

Working Patterns

Self Employment

- The average self-employment rate is similar in coastal communities (14.3%) and England and Wales overall (14.7%). However, the average share is higher in small coastal communities (17.4%).
- Seven of the 10 small built-up areas with the highest rates of self-employment are to be found on the coast.
- Among medium/large built-up areas, coastal communities include some of the places with both the highest (Newquay, Brighton and Hove and Whitstable) and lowest (Whitehaven, Seaham and Workington) shares of self-employment in England and Wales.

The share of employed residents who are self-employed is relatively similar in coastal communities (14.3%) and England and Wales overall (14.7%). However, the average share in small coastal communities is higher at 17.4%.

Table 25: Share of self-employment among employed usual residents aged 16-64, 2011

	self-employment rate aged 16-64 (%)
England & Wales	14.7
Coastal Communities	14.3
<i>Large Coastal</i>	13.8
<i>Medium Coastal</i>	13.5
<i>Small Coastal</i>	17.4

Table source: Office for National Statistics

Table notes:

1. Source: Census table LC6107EW via Nomis

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Within small built-up areas in England and Wales (population 1,000 -20,000), seven of the ten locations with the highest rates of self-employment in 2011 were coastal. The highest share was 41% at Polperro in Cornwall. This was followed by two coastal communities in Devon, namely Lynton and Salcombe.

Table 26: Small built-up-areas in England and Wales with the highest self-employment rate (aged 16 to 64), 2011

Built-Up-Area	Local Authority	Self-employment rate	Coastal?
Polperro	Cornwall	41	yes
Lynton	Devon	39	yes
Salcombe	Devon	38	yes
Rock	Cornwall	37	yes
Chagford	Devon	36	no
Southwold	Suffolk	34	yes
Tintagel	Cornwall	33	yes
Charmouth	Dorset	33	yes
Hay-on-Wye	Powys	33	no
Lower Brailes	Warwickshire	32	no

Table source: Office for National Statistics

Table notes:

1. England and Wales average = 15%
2. The built-up-areas in this table have a population between 1,000 and 20,000.
3. Local Authorities listed are county or unitary authorities.
4. The built-up areas data used is available via the built-up areas including subdivisions geography available on Nomis.
5. Source: Census table LC6107W via Nomis

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Within medium/large built-up areas the highest self-employment rates (22-23%) are to be found in London (Barnet, Kensington and Chelsea) or close to London (Gerrards Cross, Esher). However, there are also high rates of self-employment in a number of coastal communities in the south of England including Newquay and Brighton and Hove (both 20%) as well as Whitstable, Seaford, Bexhill and Broadstairs (each 19%).

By contrast, coastal communities also include some of the medium/large built-up areas with the lowest rates of self-employment. In particular, Whitehaven, Seaham, Workington and Peterlee in the north of England and Port Talbot in south Wales all have a self-employment rate of 8%. As such coastal communities make up five of the thirteen medium/large built-up areas across all of England and Wales with the lowest rates of self-employment.

Table 27: Coastal Communities with highest and lowest self-employment rates for usual residents aged 16 to 64, 2011

Medium/Large Coastal Communities			Small Coastal Communities		
Coastal Community	Local Authority	self-employment rate (%)	Coastal Community	Local Authority	self-employment rate (%)
Newquay	Cornwall	20	Polperro	Cornwall	41
Brighton and Hove	Brighton and Hove	20	Lynton	Devon	39
Whitstable	Kent	19	Salcombe	Devon	38
Seaford	East Sussex	19	Rock (Cornwall)	Cornwall	37
Bexhill	East Sussex	19	Southwold	Suffolk	34
Broadstairs	Kent	19	Tintagel	Cornwall	33
Paignton	Torbay	18	Charmouth	Dorset	33
Hastings	East Sussex	18	Porlock	Somerset	32
Christchurch	Dorset	18	St Dogmaels	Pembrokeshire	31
Bridlington	East Riding of Yorkshire	18	Marazion	Cornwall	30
Port Talbot	Neath Port Talbot	8	Holyhead	Isle of Anglesey	10
Peterlee	County Durham	8	Seaton	Cumbria	9
Workington	Cumbria	8	North Walney	Cumbria	9
Seaham	County Durham	8	Blackhall Colliery	County Durham	8
Whitehaven	Cumbria	8	Lynemouth	Northumberland	8

Table source: Office for National Statistics**Table notes:**

1. England and Wales average = 15%
2. Local Authorities listed are county or unitary authorities
3. Source: Census table LC6107EW via Nomis

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Part Time / Full Time

- Residents of coastal communities are more likely to work part-time (31.0%) than residents of England and Wales overall (28.2%).
- Falmouth in Cornwall had the highest share of employed residents working part-time among medium/large coastal communities while Aberystwyth, Bangor and Barmouth in Wales had the highest share among small coastal communities.

Residents of coastal communities are more likely to work part-time (31.0%) than residents of England and Wales overall (28.2%). This is true, on average, in large, medium and small coastal communities, although part-time work is slightly more common for residents of small coastal communities (32.6%).

Table 28: Share of part-time employment among employed usual residents aged 16-64, 2011

	part-time employment rate aged 16-64 (%)
England & Wales	28.2
Coastal Communities	31.0
<i>Large Coastal</i>	30.3
<i>Medium Coastal</i>	31.0
<i>Small Coastal</i>	32.6

Table source: Office for National Statistics

Table notes:

- Data from Census table LC6107EW via Nomis.

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Overall, nine of the twenty medium/large built-up areas in England and Wales with the highest share of residents employed part-time were coastal communities. The medium/large coastal community with the highest share was Falmouth (37%) in Cornwall. Among small coastal communities, the highest shares were in the university town of Aberystwyth (44%), Bangor (43%) and in Barmouth in north west Wales (41%). The highest share in England was at Mylor Bridge (40%), which is located five miles north of Falmouth.

Other coastal locations with high shares of part-time work among residents included Scarborough, Bridlington, Ryde, Lowestoft, Clacton-on-Sea, Exmouth and Swansea (all medium/large coastal communities with 34% part-time share). Among small coastal communities, Mablethorpe in Lincolnshire, which has been mentioned elsewhere in this report (e.g. due to its low employment rate) also has a high share of part-time work among its working residents (39%).

Table 29: Coastal Communities with highest and lowest part-time employment rates for usual residents aged 16 to 64, 2011

Medium/Large Coastal Communities			Small Coastal Communities		
Coastal Community	Local Authority	part-time employment rate (%)	Coastal Community	Local Authority	part-time employment rate (%)
Falmouth	Cornwall	37	Aberystwyth	Ceredigion	44
Scarborough	North Yorkshire	34	Bangor	Gwynedd	43
Bridlington	East Riding of Yorkshire	34	Barmouth	Gwynedd	41
Ryde	Isle of Wight	34	Mylor Bridge	Cornwall	40
Lowestoft	Suffolk	34	Mablethorpe	Lincolnshire	39
Clacton-on-Sea	Essex	34	Newlyn	Cornwall	38
Exmouth	Devon	34	Penzance	Cornwall	38
Swansea	Swansea	34	Fairlight	East Sussex	38
Great Yarmouth	Norfolk	33	Porlock	Somerset	37
Gorleston-on-Sea	Norfolk	33	Budleigh Salterton	Devon	37
Portishead	North Somerset	28	Allhallows-on-Sea	Medway	26
Canvey Island	Essex	28	St Bees	Cumbria	26
Penarth	The Vale of Glamorgan	26	Lydd	Kent	25

Medium/Large Coastal Communities			Small Coastal Communities		
Seaham	County Durham	26	Hamble-le-Rice	Hampshire	25
Gosport	Hampshire	26	Hugh Town	Isle of Scilly	24

Table source: Office for National Statistics

Table notes:

1. England and Wales average = 28%
2. Local Authorities listed are county or unitary authorities.
3. Data from Census table LC6107EW via Nomis.

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Home Working

- Overall, home working is slightly less common in coastal communities than in the rest of England and Wales. However, there are some small coastal communities with the highest rates of home working of all built-up areas.

The rate of home working^[1] in England and Wales in 2011 was 10.4%. For coastal communities the rate was 9.7%. In other words, there is no evidence of coastal workers overall being more likely to work at home. However, among small coastal communities the average was higher at 12.5% showing a greater likelihood of home working within these smaller communities.

Table 30: Share of home working among working residents aged 16 or above, 2011

	home working (%)
England & Wales	10.4
Coastal Communities	9.7
<i>Large Coastal</i>	9.0
<i>Medium Coastal</i>	9.2
<i>Small Coastal</i>	12.5

Table source: Office for National Statistics

Table notes:

1. Data from Census table LC7101EW via Nomis

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Only 2 out of the 25 medium/large built-up areas with the highest rates of home working were coastal communities, these being Skegness (15.0%) and Whitstable (13.0%). Instead, home working rates were typically highest in inland communities within the Greater South East, with the highest rate being at Gerrards Cross (18.6%) in Buckinghamshire. The lowest rates, by contrast, tended to be close to industrial areas in the North and Midlands with the coastal communities of Bootle (Merseyside) and Whitehaven (Cumbria) having the lowest shares (5.0-5.1%) of all medium/large built-up areas alongside Tipton in the West Midlands.

Table 31: Coastal Communities with highest and lowest shares of home working among working residents aged 16 or above, 2011

Medium/Large Coastal Communities			Small Coastal Communities		
Coastal Community	Local Authority	home working (%)	Coastal Community	Local Authority	home working (%)
Skegness	Lincolnshire	15	Lynton	Devon	35
Whitstable	Kent	13	Tintagel	Cornwall	33
Newquay	Cornwall	13	Porlock	Somerset	30
Christchurch	Dorset	13	Hugh Town	Isles of Scilly	30
Brighton and Hove	Brighton and Hove	13	Southwold	Suffolk	29
Seaford	East Sussex	13	Overstrand	Norfolk	28
Torquay	Torbay	13	Salcombe	Devon	28
Bexhill	East Sussex	12	Charmouth	Dorset	27
Falmouth	Cornwall	12	Rock	Cornwall	26
Broadstairs	Kent	12	Polperro	Cornwall	26
Port Talbot	Neath Port Talbot	6	Seaton	Cumbria	6
Workington	Cumbria	6	Queenborough	Kent	6
Peterlee	County Durham	6	Lynemouth	Northumberland	6

Medium/Large Coastal Communities			Small Coastal Communities		
Whitehaven	Cumbria	5	North Walney	Cumbria	5
Bootle	Merseyside	5	Blackhall Colliery	County Durham	5

Table source: Office for National Statistics

Table notes:

1. England and Wales average = 10%
2. Local Authorities listed are county or unitary authorities.
3. Data from Census table LC7101EW via Nomis

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Among smaller built-up areas (population 1,000 – 20,000), the locations with the highest shares of home working are much more likely to be found in coastal communities. Table 32 shows that the highest rates of home working are to be found in Lynton (a small coastal town in Devon), Tintagel (a coastal village in Cornwall), and Porlock (a coastal village in Somerset).

Table 32: Small built-up-areas in England and Wales with the highest share of home working, 2011

Built-Up-Area	Local Authority	home working (%)	Coastal?
Lynton	Devon	35	Yes
Tintagel	Cornwall	33	Yes
Porlock	Somerset	30	Yes
Hugh town	Isles of Scilly	30	Yes
Lower Shiplake	Oxfordshire	30	no
Corfe Castle	Dorset	30	no
Brockenhurst	Hampshire	29	no
Southwold - Southwold	Suffolk	29	Yes
Morchard Bishop	Devon	29	no
Overstrand	Norfolk	28	Yes

Table source: Office for National Statistics

Table notes:

1. England and Wales average = 10%
2. Built-up areas where the rate is impacted by either a prison, or airfield are excluded from this table.
3. The built-up-areas in this table have a population between 1,000 and 20,000.
4. Local Authorities listed are county or unitary authorities.
5. The built-up areas data used is available via the built-up areas including subdivisions geography available on Nomis.
6. Data from Census table LC7101EW via Nomis

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Notes

1. The home working calculation prioritises workplace address information over method of travel to identify home-workers. For example, a person who has indicated their place of work as their home address and said that they travel to work by driving a car or van (eg visiting clients) appears in the category 'Work mainly at or from home'.

Qualifications

- Coastal Communities have a similar share of 16 to 64 year old residents reporting no qualifications as England and Wales overall.
- Some coastal communities have high shares of 16 to 64 year old residents reporting no qualifications. For example, Skegness (31%) among the medium/large communities and Jaywick (42%) among the small communities.
- There are fewer residents (aged 16 to 64 years old) in coastal communities reporting level 4 (degree level) qualifications than for England and Wales.
- Skegness, Canvey Island, Great Yarmouth and Clacton-on-Sea are among the six medium/large built-up areas with the lowest share of 16 to 64 year old residents reporting level 4 qualifications.

Data on the highest level of qualifications among residents is available from the Census. Table 33 shows that among 16 to 64 year olds, there is not much difference between the average shares of residents who report having no qualifications in coastal communities and England and Wales overall.

There is a wider gap, however, among those reporting level 4 qualifications (equivalent to degree level). While 30% of residents aged 16-64 reported having level 4 qualifications in England and Wales (28% excluding London), the share for Coastal Communities was 25%.

Table 33: Share of usual residents (aged 16-64) by highest qualification, 2011

	no qualifications (%)	level 4 or above qualifications (%)
England & Wales	15	30
Coastal Communities	16	25
<i>Large Coastal</i>	15	27
<i>Medium Coastal</i>	17	23
<i>Small Coastal</i>	16	24

Table source: Office for National Statistics

Table notes:

1. Data from Census table LC5102EW via Nomis

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Table 34 shows the coastal communities with the highest and lowest shares of residents reporting no qualifications. It shows high levels among a few of the coastal communities, for example Skegness (31%) among the medium/large communities and Jaywick (42%) among the small communities. Equally, there are some coastal communities with relatively low shares of residents reporting no qualifications.

Table 34: Coastal Communities with highest and lowest shares of 16-64 year olds reporting no qualifications, 2011

Medium/Large Coastal Communities			Small Coastal Communities		
Coastal Community	Local Authority	no qualifications (%)	Coastal Community	Local Authority	no qualifications (%)
Skegness	Lincolnshire	31	Jaywick	Essex	42
Great Yarmouth	Norfolk	25	Skinningrove	Redcar and Cleveland	35
Bootle	Merseyside	25	Mablethorpe	Lincolnshire	33
Clacton-on-Sea	Essex	25	Queenborough	Kent	30
Peterlee	County Durham	25	Sheerness	Kent	30
Port Talbot	Neath Port Talbot	24	Warden	Kent	28
Rhyl	Denbighshire	23	Flimby	Cumbria	26
Canvey Island	Essex	23	Kinmel Bay	Conwy	26
Bridlington	East Riding of Yorkshire	23	Maryport	Cumbria	25
Grimsby	North East Lincolnshire	23	Blackhall Colliery	County Durham	25
Brighton and Hove	Brighton and Hove	9	St Agnes	Cornwall	7
Whitley Bay	Tyne and Wear	8	St Bees	Cumbria	6
Stubbington	Hampshire	8	Aberystwyth	Ceredigion	6
Formby	Merseyside	8	Newton Ferrers	Devon	5
Portishead	North Somerset	8	Southgate	Swansea	5

Table source: Office for National Statistics

Table notes:

1. England and Wales average = 15%
2. Local Authorities listed are county or unitary authorities.
3. Data from Census table LC5102EW via Nomis.

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Table 35 shows the coastal communities with the highest and lowest shares of residents reporting level 4 qualifications. While the table shows some communities with shares above the England and Wales average of 30%, it also shows some communities with shares much below this level. Indeed, comparing across all built-up areas in England and Wales, Skegness, Canvey Island, Great Yarmouth and Clacton-on-Sea are among the six medium/large built-up areas with the lowest share of 16 to 64 year old residents with level 4 qualifications.

Table 35: Coastal Communities with highest and lowest shares of 16-64 year olds reporting level 4 qualifications, 2011

Medium/Large Coastal Communities			Small Coastal Communities		
Coastal Community	Local Authority	level 4 qualifications (%)	Coastal Community	Local Authority	level 4 qualifications (%)
Penarth	The Vale of Glamorgan	45	Silverdale	Lancashire	52
Brighton and Hove	Brighton and Hove	42	Newton Ferrers	Devon	52
Whitley Bay	Tyne and Wear	42	Southgate	Swansea	50
Formby	Merseyside	41	St Bees	Cumbria	50
Portishead	North Somerset	39	Arnside	Cumbria	48
Lytham St Anne's	Lancashire	36	West Kirby	Merseyside	48
Stubbington	Hampshire	35	Warkworth	Northumberland	45
Whitstable	Kent	31	Hoylake	Merseyside	44
Clevedon	North Somerset	31	St Agnes	Cornwall	44
Falmouth	Cornwall	30	Mylor Bridge	Cornwall	41
Bootle	Merseyside	14	Mablethorpe	Lincolnshire	12
Clacton-on-Sea	Essex	13	Queenborough	Kent	11
Great Yarmouth	Norfolk	12	Sheerness	Kent	9
Canvey Island	Essex	12	Skinningrove	Redcar and Cleveland	9
Skegness	Lincolnshire	12	Jaywick	Essex	8

Table source: Office for National Statistics

Table notes:

1. England and Wales average = 30%

2. Local Authorities listed are county or unitary authorities.
3. Data from Census table LC5102EW via Nomis.

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Industry and Occupation

Industry

- Residents of coastal communities are more likely to be working in either the 'accommodation and food' sector or the 'human health and social work activities' sector than residents in England and Wales overall.

When compared with non-coastal parts of England and Wales, residents of coastal communities are more likely to be working in either the 'accommodation and food' sector or the 'human health and social work activities' sector. The 'accommodation and food' sector employs 7.0% of coastal communities residents compared with 5.6% in England and Wales overall. The 'human health and social work activities' sector employs 14.5% of coastal communities residents compared with 12.5% in England and Wales overall.

By contrast, residents of coastal communities are less likely to be employed in 'professional, scientific and technical activities' (4.7% versus 6.6% in England and Wales) or in the 'information and communication' sector (2.6% versus 4.0% in England and Wales).

Table 36: Employment by Industry of usual residents aged 16 to 74, 2011 (%)

	England and Wales	Coastal (Total)	<i>Large Coastal</i>	<i>Medium Coastal</i>	<i>Small Coastal</i>
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.5	1.0
B Mining and quarrying	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3
C Manufacturing	8.9	8.6	7.9	9.2	8.3
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.0
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8
F Construction	7.7	8.2	7.6	8.3	9.1
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	15.9	16.3	15.9	16.7	16.3
H Transport and storage	5.0	5.0	4.8	5.2	4.8
I Accommodation and food	5.6	7.0	6.6	6.5	8.8

	England and Wales	Coastal (Total)	<i>Large Coastal</i>	<i>Medium Coastal</i>	<i>Small Coastal</i>
service activities					
J Information and communication	4.0	2.6	3.4	2.3	2.0
K Financial and insurance activities	4.3	3.7	5.1	3.0	2.3
L Real estate activities	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	6.6	4.7	5.0	4.5	4.6
N Administrative and support service activities	4.9	4.5	4.8	4.4	4.1
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	6.0	6.8	6.7	7.2	6.1
P Education	9.9	9.5	9.8	9.3	9.5
Q Human health and social work activities	12.5	14.5	14.1	14.9	14.3
R, S, T, U Other	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.9	5.3

Table source: Office for National Statistics

Table notes:

1. Data from Census tables KS605EW to KS607EW via Nomis

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Table 37 shows the medium/large coastal communities with the highest share of working residents employed in selected industries. There are three medium/large coastal communities with over 20% of working residents employed in Manufacturing, namely Barrow-in-Furness, Whitehaven and Port Talbot. There are also three medium/large coastal communities where over 20% of working residents are employed in professional, financial or information industries (covering the 'information and communication', 'financial and insurance activities', and 'professional, scientific and technical activities' sectors), these being Brighton and Hove, Southend-on-Sea and Portishead. The highest share of employment in 'accommodation and food services' is within Skegness (21%).

Table 37: Medium/Large Coastal Communities with the highest share of employment of usual residents by selected industry

Manufacturing (C)	%	Transport and storage (H)	%	Accommodation and food service activities (I)	%
Barrow-in-Furness	21	Felixstowe	24	Skegness	21
Whitehaven	20	Dover	14	Newquay	17
Port Talbot	20	Deal	9	Falmouth	12
Peterlee	17	Grimsby	8	Torquay	12
Grimsby	17	Canvey Island	7	Blackpool	12
Workington	16	Cleethorpes	7	Scarborough	11
Cleethorpes	14	Folkestone	7	Great Yarmouth	11
Seaham	14	Bootle	7	Bridlington	10
Llanelli	13	Southampton	7	Weymouth	9
Hartlepool	12	Clacton- on-Sea	7	Burnham- on-Sea	9

Wholesale and retail trade (G)	%	Professional, finance and information (J+K+M)	%	Public Admin, Health and Education (O,P,Q)	%
Clacton-on-Sea	20	Brighton and Hove	21	Whitley Bay	41
Skegness	20	Southend-on-Sea	20	Plymstock	39
Weston-Super-Mare	20	Portishead	20	Crosby	38
Burnham-on-Sea	20	Penarth	18	Formby	38
Grimsby	20	Bournemouth	17	Stubbington	38
Cleethorpes	19	Lytham St Anne's	17	Broadstairs	37
St Austell	19	Clevedon	16	Colwyn Bay	37
Great Yarmouth	19	Formby	15	Penarth	37
Bridlington	19	Whitley Bay	15	Tynemouth	36
Workington	19	Canvey Island	15	Gosport	35

Table source: Office for National Statistics

Table notes:

1. Data from Census table KS605EW to KS607EW via Nomis.

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Occupation

- Residents of coastal communities are more likely to be working in either 'caring, leisure and service occupations' or 'sales and customer service occupations' compared with residents in England and Wales overall
- Skegness has the highest share of its employed residents working in 'elementary occupations' (21%) compared with other medium/large coastal communities.

When compared with non-coastal parts of England and Wales, residents of coastal communities are more likely to be working in 'Caring, leisure and service occupations' (11.2% share of employed residents in coastal communities compared with 9.4% in England and Wales overall) and 'Sales and customer service occupations' (9.8% versus 8.4% in England and Wales). In addition, a higher share of employed residents of small coastal communities (14.6%) are employed within 'skilled trades occupations' compared with larger coastal communities or with England and Wales overall.

Table 38: Employment by Occupation of usual residents aged 16 to 74, 2011 (%)

	England and Wales	Coastal	<i>Large Coastal</i>	<i>Medium Coastal</i>	<i>Small Coastal</i>
1. Managers, directors and senior officials	10.8	10.0	9.7	9.7	11.1
2. Professional occupations	17.4	14.6	16.3	13.6	13.5
3. Associate professional and technical occupations	12.7	11.5	12.4	11.1	10.7
4. Administrative and secretarial occupations	11.4	11.2	11.5	11.4	10.2
5. Skilled trades occupations	11.5	12.5	11.4	12.7	14.6
6. Caring, leisure and other service occupations	9.4	11.2	10.2	11.7	11.8
7. Sales and customer service occupations	8.4	9.8	10.1	9.8	8.9
8. Process plant and machine operatives	7.2	7.4	6.6	8.1	7.3
9. Elementary occupations	11.1	11.9	11.6	12.0	12.0

Table source: Office for National Statistics

Table notes:

1. Data from Census table KS608EW to KS610EW via Nomis.

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Residents of coastal communities are less likely to be employed in 'professional occupations (14.6% versus 17.4% in England and Wales) or in 'associate professional occupations'. Despite this there are some coastal communities with above average shares of residents in these occupations as shown in Table 39 which shows the medium/large coastal communities with the highest share of working residents employed in selected occupations. Penarth, Brighton and Hove and Whitley Bay all have over 40% of residents employed in either professional or associate professional occupations compared with an England and Wales average of 30.1%.

Across other occupations, there are relatively large differences to be found compared with the England and Wales averages in a number of occupations. For example the share of employed residents who are 'process, plant and machine operatives' in Grimsby is 16% compared with 7% in England and Wales overall while the share of employed residents in 'elementary occupations' is 21% in Skegness and 17% in Great Yarmouth compared with the England and Wales share of 11%.

Table 39: Medium/Large Coastal Communities with the highest share of employment of usual residents by selected Occupation, 2011 (%)

1. Managers, directors and senior officials	%	2,3 Professional + Associate Professional	%	5. Skilled trades occupations	%
Stubbington	14	Penarth	42	Canvey Island	17
Lytham St Anne's	13	Brighton and Hove	41	Newquay	17
Portishead	13	Whitley Bay	41	Barrow-in-Furness	16
Formby	13	Formby	39	Bridlington	15
Skegness	13	Portishead	39	Lowestoft	15
Newquay	13	Lytham St Anne's	36	Workington	15
Christchurch	13	Stubbington	35	Burnham-on-Sea	15
Torquay	12	Crosby	32	Herne Bay	15
Whitstable	12	Whitstable	32	Ryde	15
Seaford	12	Tynemouth	31	St Austell	14
6. Caring, leisure and other service occupations	%	8. Process plant and machine operatives	%	9. Elementary occupations	%
Clacton-on-Sea	15	Grimsby	16	Skegness	21
Rhyl	15	Peterlee	14	Great Yarmouth	18
Margate	14	Cleethorpes	14	Grimsby	16

Deal	14	Great Yarmouth	12	Port Talbot	15
Morecambe	14	Whitehaven	12	Bridlington	15
Bexhill	14	Workington	12	Peterlee	15
Ryde	13	Fleetwood	12	Gorleston-on-Sea	15
Ramsgate	13	Seaham	11	Scarborough	15
Dover	13	Port Talbot	11	Llanelli	14
Hastings	13	Canvey Island	11	Bootle	14

Table source: Office for National Statistics

Table notes:

1. Data from Census table KS608EW to KS610EW via Nomis.

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Commuting

- The majority of coastal communities have net out-commuting, meaning there are more workers resident in the community than employed in the community.
- Among medium/large coastal communities, Great Yarmouth has the highest share of net in-commuting and Whitley Bay the highest share of net out-commuting.

The economic activity section of this article provided census data on the number of residents of coastal communities in employment (while not giving information on the location of this employment). The Census also provides data on the workplace population which in the context of coastal communities is a count of the number of workers whose employment is actually located in a coastal community (including home workers and also working residents with no fixed work address).

Comparing these two sets of data gives an indication of commuting flows. For example, if the number of working residents exceeds the workplace population for a particular coastal community, there must be a net outflow of commuters from this coastal community.

Table 40 summarises this data. It shows that overall there is a net outflow of commuters from coastal communities. The number of working residents exceeds the workplace population by 229,779, equivalent to 8% of the number of working residents. (Note, each location will have both in-commuters and out-commuters; this data shows that overall out-commuter flow exceeds in-commuter flow).

The commuting flows differ by the size of the coastal communities. Across the large coastal communities there is actually a small level of net in-commuting. However, among the medium and small coastal communities, there are relatively large flows of net out-commuters.

Table 40: Commuting in Coastal Communities, 2011

	Net In-Commuting	Net in-commuters / Residents in Employment
Coastal England & Wales	-229,779	-8%
<i>Large Coastal</i>	14,830	1%
<i>Medium Coastal</i>	-160,097	-13%
<i>Small Coastal</i>	-84,512	-17%

Table source: Office for National Statistics

Table notes:

1. Data derived from census tables WD102EW & QS102EW

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Table 41 shows the coastal communities with the highest share of net in-commuting. These are places where there are more people employed locally than resident workers, meaning that flows of in-commuters will be larger than flows of out-commuters. Among the medium/large coastal communities, there are a mix of places including seaside resorts such as Great Yarmouth and Skegness together with industrial locations such as Barrow-in-Furness and port towns such as Felixstowe. Among smaller coastal communities, there are ten for which the workplace population is over 50% bigger than the resident working population. Six of these are located in Wales.

Table 41: Coastal Communities with the highest share of in-commuting

Medium/Large Coastal Communities			
Coastal Community	Local Authority	Net in-commuting	Net in-commuters / Residents in Employment
Great Yarmouth	Norfolk	6916	44%
Barrow-in-Furness	Cumbria	7052	35%
Bootle	Merseyside	6049	29%
Felixstowe	Suffolk	2924	28%
Swansea	Swansea	16160	21%
Tynemouth	Tyne and Wear	6346	20%
Grimsby	North East Lincolnshire	7194	19%
St Austell	Cornwall	1727	16%
Broadstairs	Kent	1561	16%
Skegness	Lincolnshire	1358	15%
Small Coastal Communities			
Southwold	Suffolk	781	206%
Cemaes	Isle of Anglesey	747	156%
Sandwich	Kent	3158	156%
Aberaeron	Ceredigion	857	150%
Bangor	Gwynedd	6619	104%
Hamble-le-Rice	Hampshire	2593	104%
Cardigan	Ceredigion	1196	74%
Grain	Medway	544	71%
Porthmadog	Gwynedd	907	68%
Caernarfon	Gwynedd	2571	62%

Table source: Office for National Statistics

Table notes:

1. Local Authorities listed are county or unitary authorities.
2. Data derived from census tables WD102EW & QS102EW.

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Table 42 shows the coastal communities with the highest share of out-commuting. These are places where there are fewer people employed locally than resident workers, meaning that flows of in-commuters will be smaller than flows of out-commuters. Among the large/medium coastal communities, Whitley Bay in the North East had the highest share of out-commuters with net out-commuting equivalent to 50% of the number of resident workers. Three locations in Kent or Essex (Deal, Canvey Island and Herne Bay) are also in the list together with Wallasey and Crosby which are close to Liverpool.

Among the smaller coastal communities, it is quite common for there to be fewer people employed locally than resident workers, suggesting that often they are mostly residential communities. In 39 small coastal communities, the numbers working in the community was less than half the number of working residents, implying high flows of net out-commuting. Among the list in Table 42, four of these locations are in Kent/Medway, namely Cliffe, Warden, St Mary's Bay and Allhallows-on-Sea.

Table 42: Coastal Communities with the highest share of out-commuting.**Medium/Large Coastal Communities**

Coastal Community	Local Authority	Net out-commuting	Net out-commuters / Residents in Employment
Whitley Bay	Tyne and Wear	8839	50%
Hythe	Hampshire	4586	48%
Deal	Kent	6279	46%
Canvey Island	Essex	7712	44%
Wallasey	Merseyside	10279	39%
Herne Bay	Kent	6570	39%
Seaford	East Sussex	3720	39%
Cleethorpes	North East Lincolnshire	6821	38%
Exmouth	Devon	5684	36%
Crosby	Merseyside	8283	36%

Small Coastal Communities

Crofty	Swansea	357	75%
Cliffe	Medway	918	75%
Askam in Furness	Cumbria	1205	74%
Warden	Kent	502	74%
Hightown	Merseyside	751	72%
North Walney	Cumbria	3150	72%
St Mary's Bay	Kent	801	70%
Dwygyfylchi	Conwy	440	70%
Allhallows-on-Sea	Medway	482	70%
Pwll	Carmarthenshire	394	68%

Table source: Office for National Statistics

Table notes:

1. Local Authorities listed are county or unitary authorities.
2. Data derived from census tables WD102EW & QS102EW.

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(20 Kb)

Overall, 22 of the large/medium coastal communities had net in-commuting compared to 57 with net out-commuting while 41 of the small coastal communities had net in-commuting compared to 154 with net out-commuting.

Background notes

1. Details of the policy governing the release of new data are available by visiting www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/code-of-practice/index.html or from the Media Relations Office email: media.relations@ons.gsi.gov.uk

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This document is also available on our website at www.ons.gov.uk.

Appendices

Appendix A: Maps showing medium/large coastal communities in England and Wales

Map 1a: Coastal communities with a population of more than 20,000

Part A



Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Contains National Statistics data - Crown copyright and database right 2014
2. Contains Ordnance Survey data - Crown copyright and database right 2014

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(230.3 Kb)

Map 1b: Coastal communities with a population of more than 20,000

Part B



Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

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(251.4 Kb)

Map 1c: Coastal communities with a population of more than 20,000

Part C



Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

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(248.4 Kb)