

Supergroup 1 – Cities and Services (21.6% of the UK population)

The members of this supergroup are built up areas located throughout Great Britain. This supergroup comprises three groups, Regional Centres and Thriving London Periphery (one subgroup), and Centres with Industry (two subgroups). Derby City is the most typical health area in this supergroup and Richmond and Twickenham is the least typical. In this supergroup:

There are no variables with a proportion far below the national average.¹

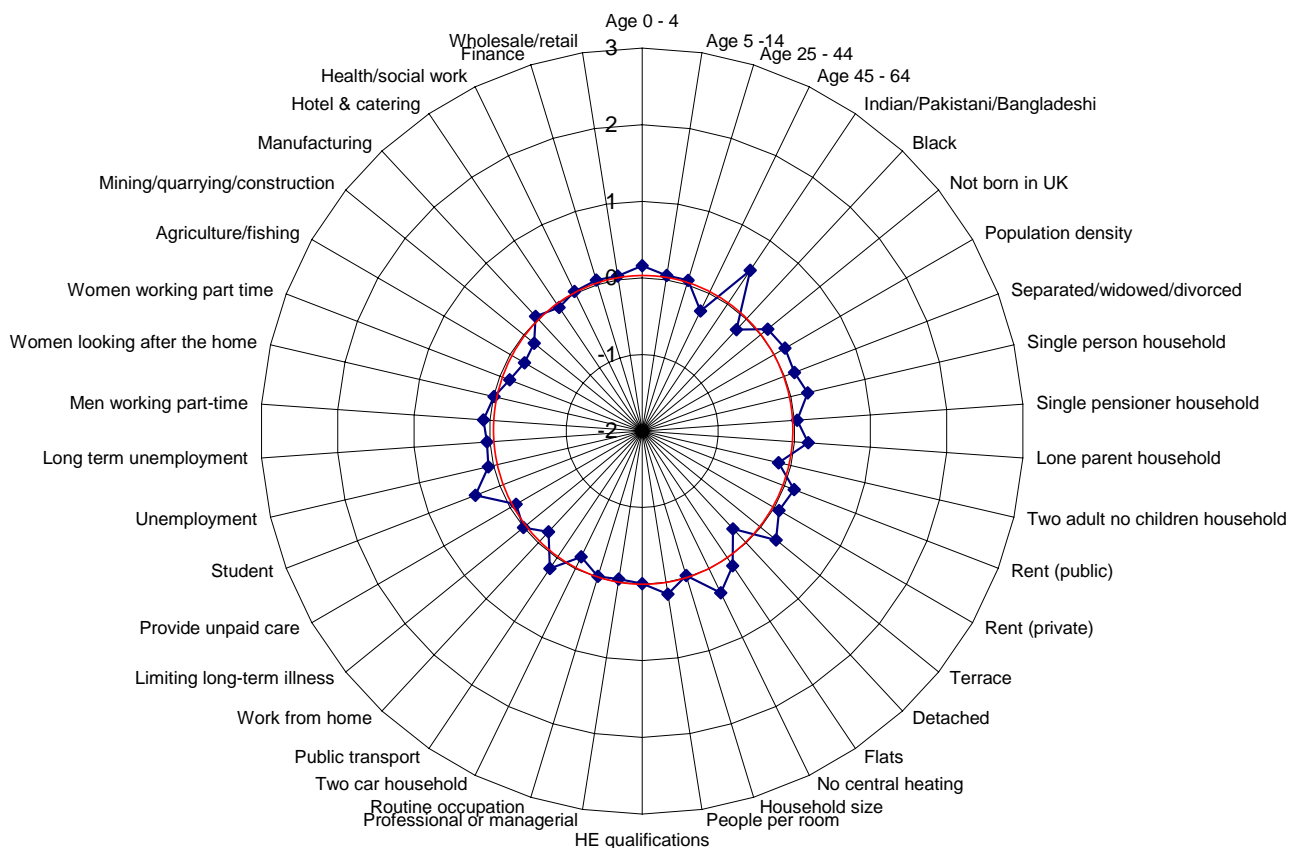
The variables with a proportion close to the national average are²:

- Pensioners who live alone
- Household size
- People with a higher education qualification
- People who work in professional or managerial occupations
- People who work in routine occupations
- People of working age with a limiting long-term illness
- People who are long term unemployed
- Women who look after the home or family
- People who work in manufacturing
- People who work in health or social work
- People who work in the wholesale or retail trade.

The only variable with a proportion far above the national average³ is the number of people who identify themselves as Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi or Other Asian.

Cities and Services

Range-standardised difference from the UK mean. Positive values show an above average level of the population and negative values show a below average level of the population



1. For a variable to be 'far below average' it must have a difference of more than 0.5 below the UK mean.
2. For a variable to be 'close to the average' it must have a difference of less than 0.05 above or below the UK mean.
3. For a variable to be 'far above average' it must have a difference of more than 0.5 above the UK mean.

Group 1.1 – Regional Centres (9.8% of the UK population)

The members of this group are built up areas located throughout Great Britain. Bristol is the most typical health area in this group and Liverpool is the least typical. In this group:

The only variable with a proportion far below the national average¹ is the percentage of people identifying themselves as Black African, Black Caribbean or Other Black.

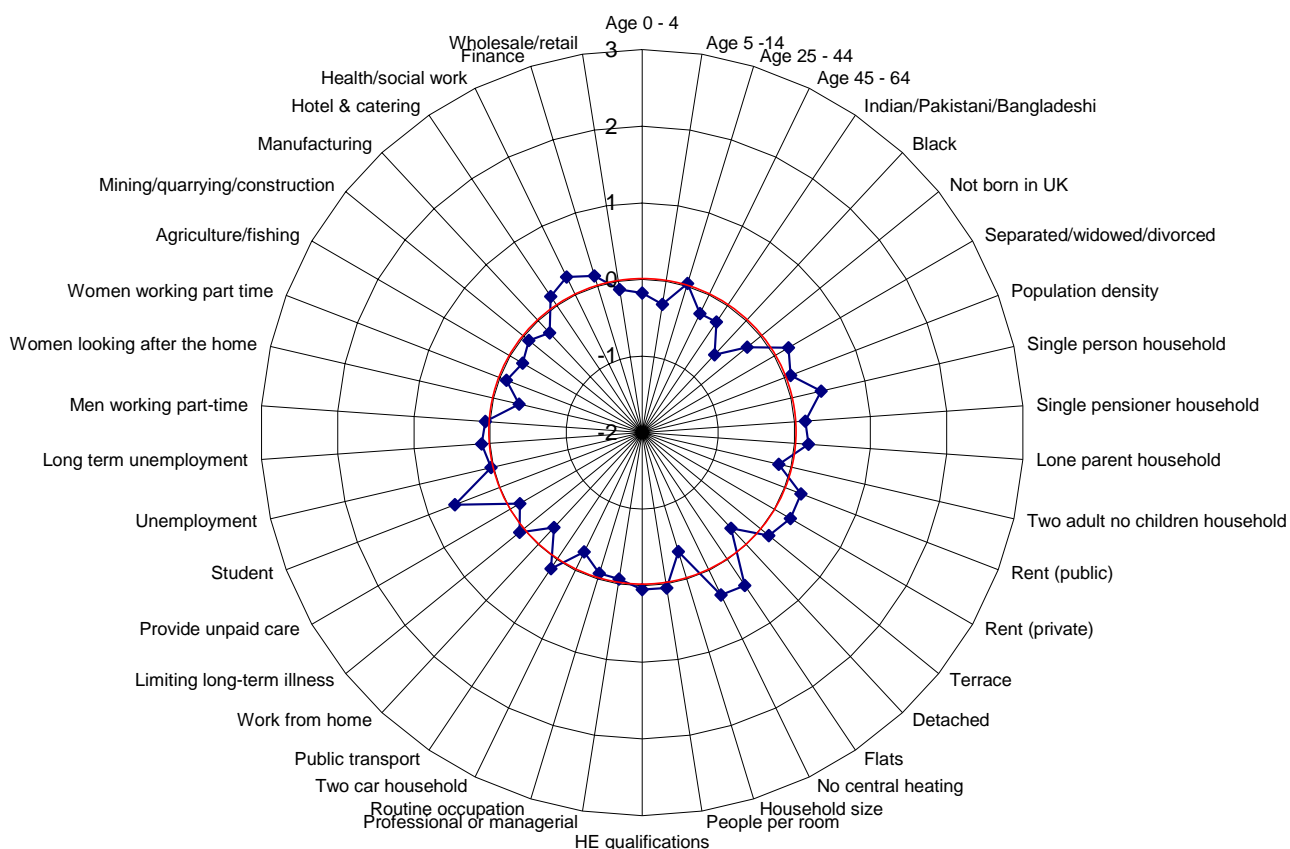
The variables with a proportion close to the national average are²:

- People aged between 25 and 44
- People with a higher education qualification
- People who are unemployed.

The only variable with a proportion far above the national average³ is students.

Regional Centres

Range-standardised difference from the **UK mean**. Positive values show an above average level of the population and negative values show a below average level of the population



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Group 1.2 – Centres with Industry (9.1% of the UK population)

The members of this group are all in England and concentrated around Birmingham and Manchester. Derby City is the most typical health area in this group and Barking and Dagenham is the least typical. In this group:

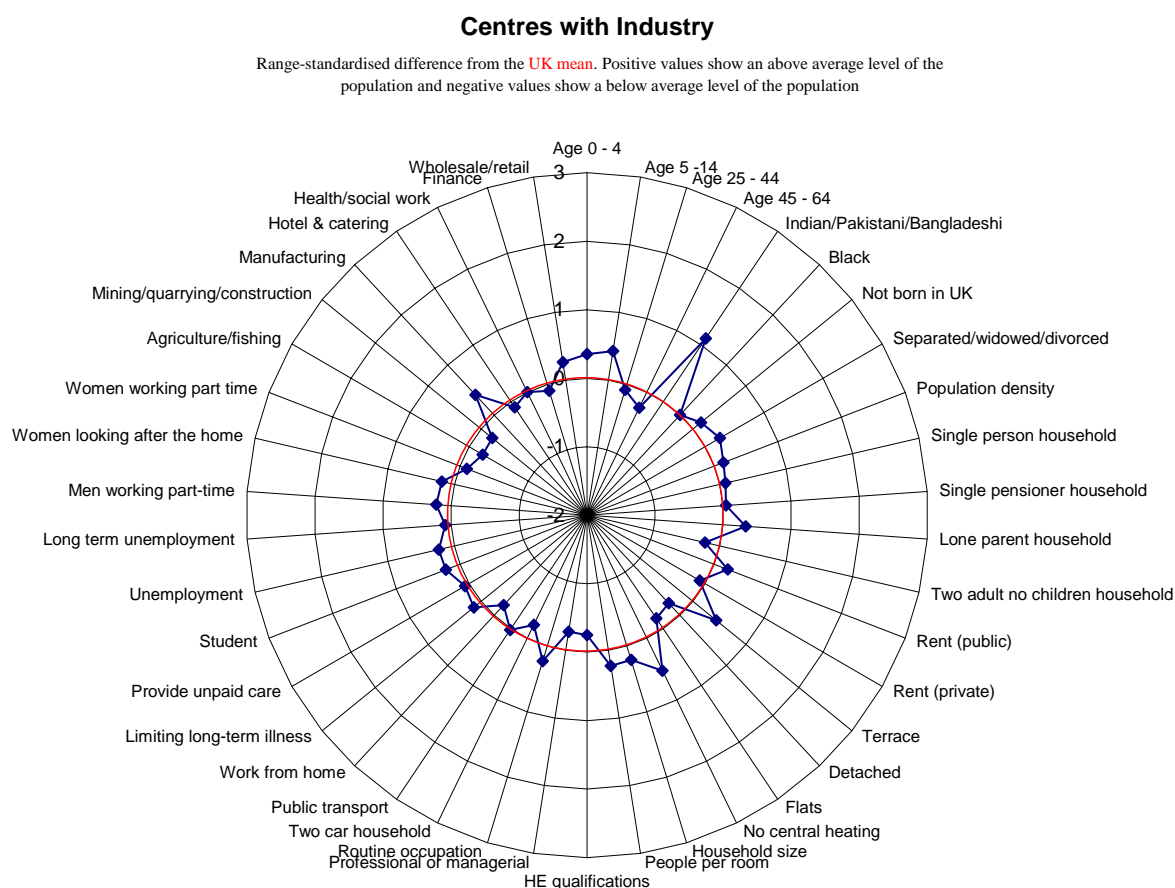
There are no variables with a proportion far below the national average.¹

The variables with a proportion close to the national average are²:

- People who identify themselves as Black African, Black Caribbean or Other Black
- Pensioners who live alone
- People who take public transport to work
- People who work in health or social care.

The only variable with a proportion far above the national average³ are:

- People who identify themselves as Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi or Other Asian
- People with no central heating.



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Subgroup 1.1.1 – Regional Centres - A (9.8% of the UK population)

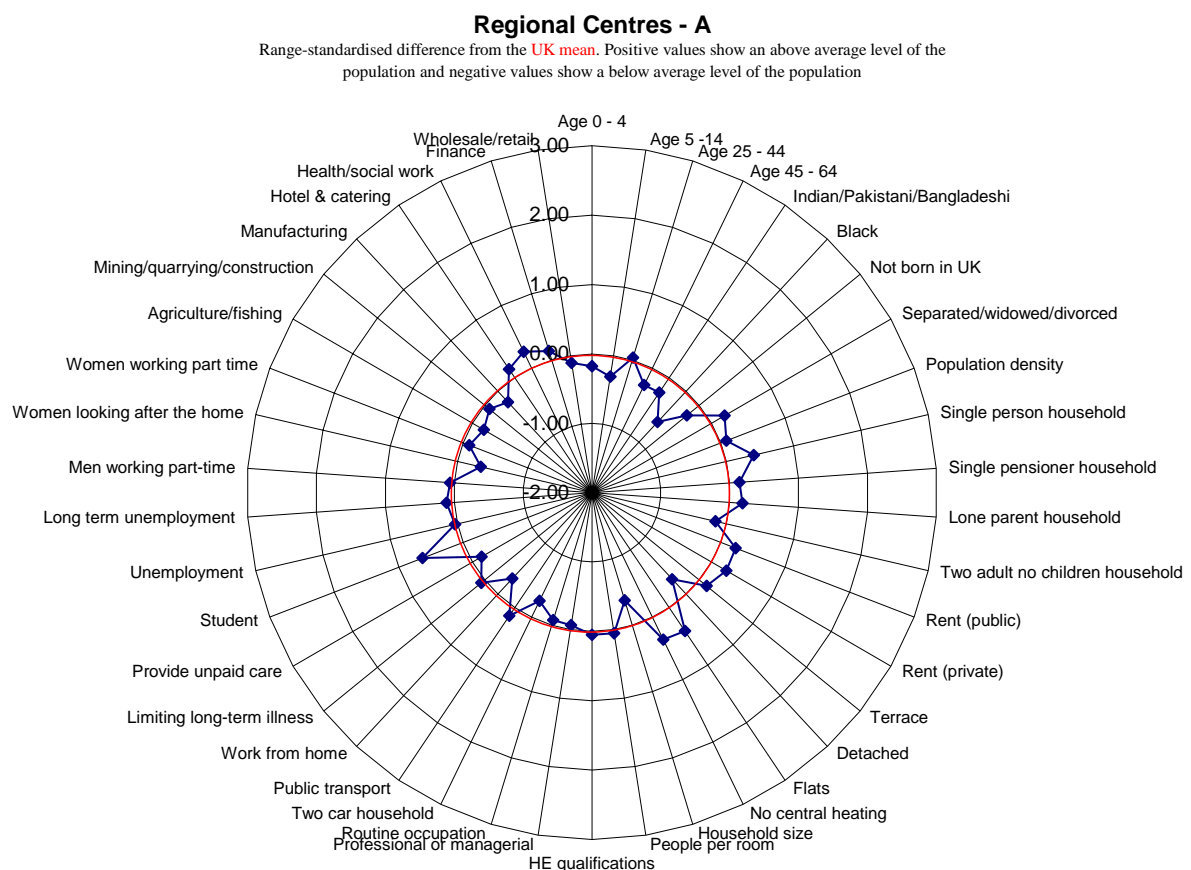
The members of this subgroup are built up areas located throughout Great Britain and this subgroup is exactly the same as group 1.1 (Regional Centres) as it is the only subgroup in the group. Bristol is the most typical health area in this subgroup and Liverpool is the least typical. In this subgroup:

The only variable with a proportion far below the national average is the percentage of people identifying themselves as Black African, Black Caribbean or Other Black.¹

The variables with a proportion close to the national average are²:

- People aged between 25 and 44
- People with a higher education qualification
- People who are unemployed.

The only variable with a proportion far above the national average³ is students.



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Subgroup 1.2.3 – Centres with Industry - B (4.0% of the UK population)

The members of this subgroup are spread throughout England. Wolverhampton is the most typical health area in this subgroup and Leicester is the least typical. In this subgroup:

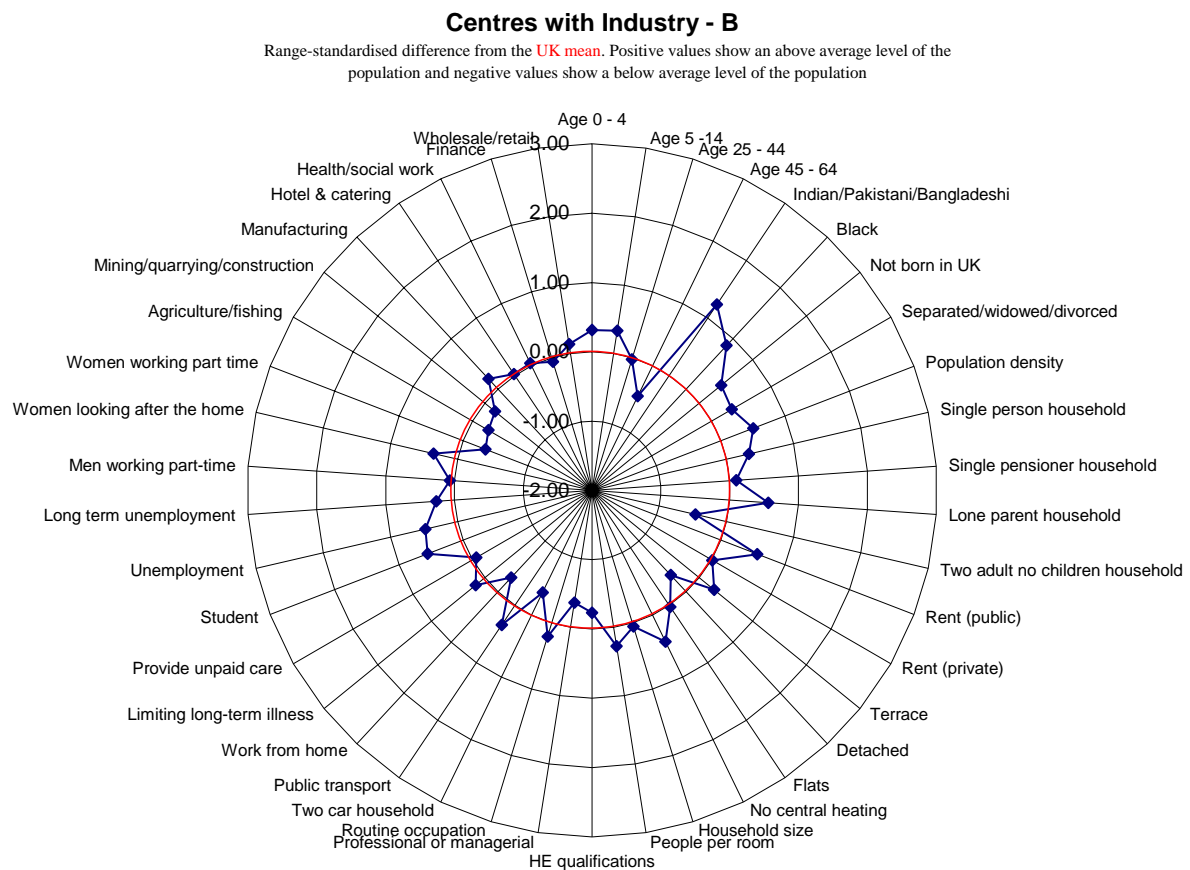
There are no variables with a proportion far below the national average.¹

The variables with a proportion close to the national average are²:

- People aged between 25 and 44
- People who rent their accommodation from the private sector
- People who live in flats
- People who work in the hotel or catering industries
- People who work in health or social care.

The variables with a proportion far above the national average are:³

- People who identify themselves as Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi or Other Asian
- People who identify themselves as Black African, Black Caribbean or Other Black
- People who live in lone parent households
- People who rent their accommodation from the public sector
- People who are students.



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Subgroup 1.3.5 – Thriving London Periphery - B (2.7% of the UK population)

As the name suggests, the members of this subgroup are concentrated around the periphery of London. This is the only subgroup in its group. Kingston is the most typical health area in this subgroup and Richmond and Twickenham is the least typical. In this subgroup:

The variables with a proportion far below the national average are:¹

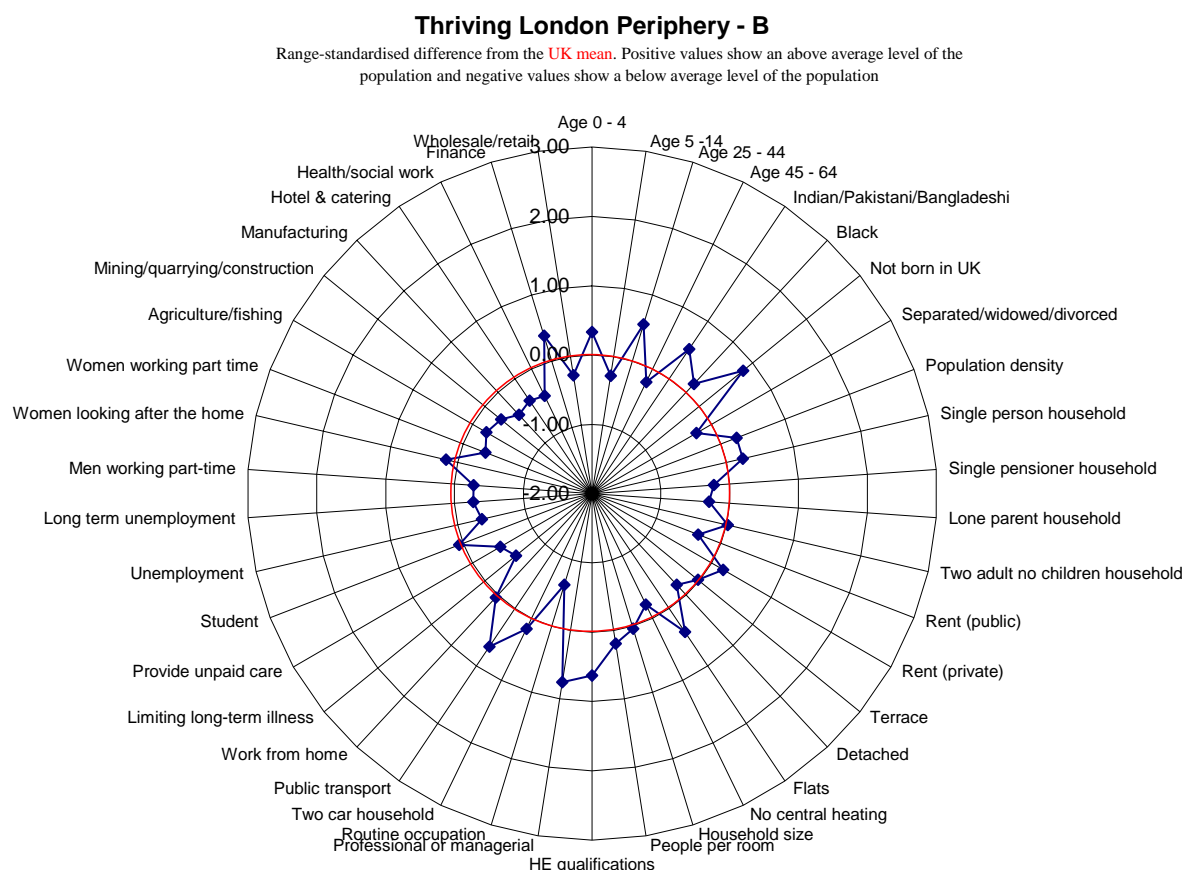
- People who work in routine occupations
- People of working age who have a limiting long-term illness.

The variables with a proportion close to the national average are:²

- Households with two adults and no dependent children
- People who live in a terraced house
- Household size
- People who work from home.

The variables with a proportion far above the national average are:³

- People aged between 25 and 44
- People who identify themselves as Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi or Other Asian
- People who were not born in the United Kingdom
- People with a higher education qualification
- People who work in a professional or managerial occupation
- People who take public transport to work.



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