Supergroup 5

The members of this supergroup can be found surrounding the UK's city areas, with concentrations within Scotland. The supergroup comprises of 3 groups, 5a (2 subgroups), 5b (4 subgroups) and 5c (3 subgroups). There is one ward, Keppochhill in Scotland, that has 98% of its output areas classified in this supergroup. There are 13 other wards that have 90% or over including, Seaton, Brothock, Kilbowie West, Faifley, Drumry, Summerhill, Knightswood South, Keppochhill, Bridgeton/Dalmarnock, Parkhead, Barlanark and Ward 9 in Scotland and Whitehouse in Northern Ireland. Within this supergroup:

The variables with proportions far below the national average are[1]

- Detached Housing
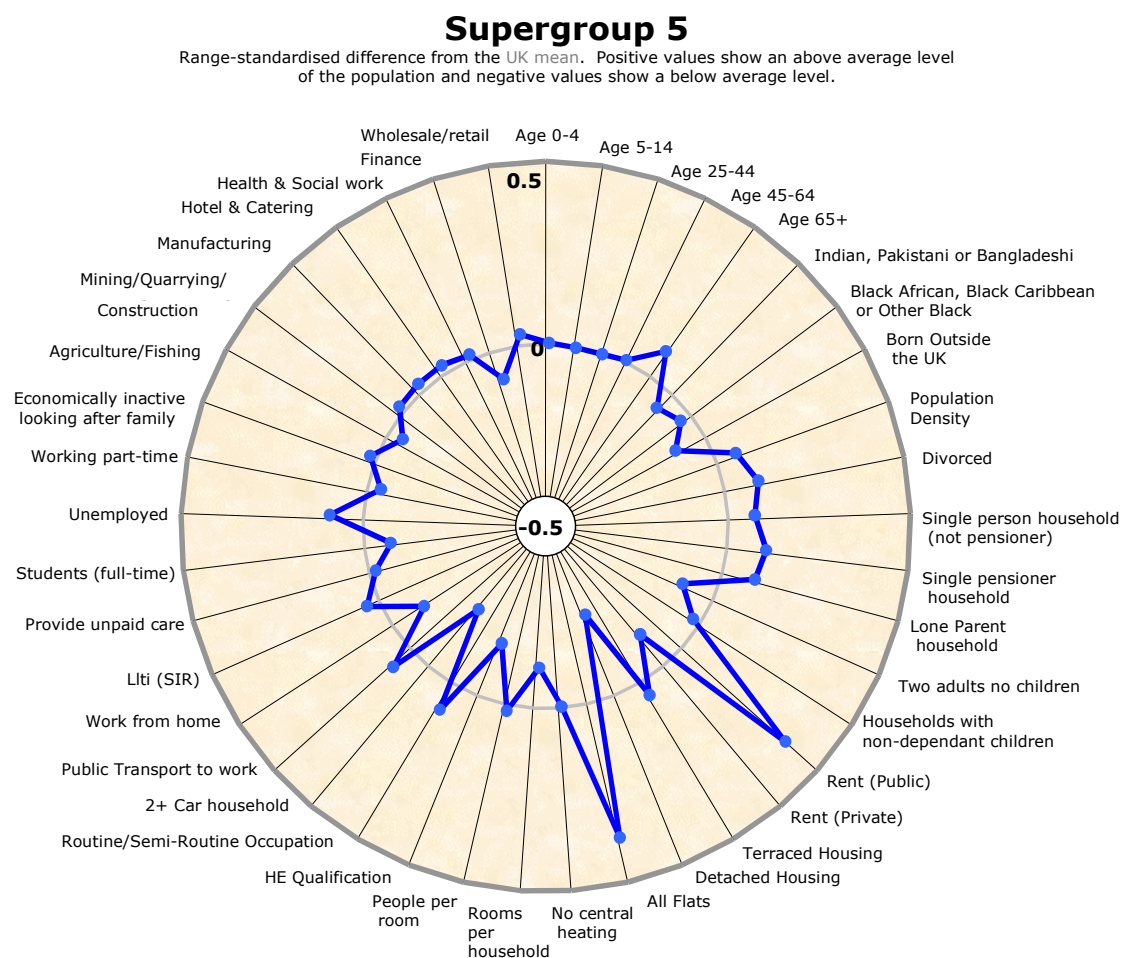- 2+ Car household
- HE Qualification

The variables with proportions close to the national average are[2]

- Age 45-64
- No central heating

- Provide unpaid care
- Health and Social work employment
- Wholesale/retail trade employment

The variables with proportions far above the national average are[3]

- All Flats
- Rent (Public)

Supergroup 5

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.

1 For a variable to be 'far below average' it must have a difference of more than 0.15 below the UK mean
2 For a variable to be 'close to the average' it must have a difference of 0.015 either below or above the UK mean
3 For a variable to be 'far above average' it must have a difference of more than 0.15 above the UK mean

Group 5a

The members of this group can be found in areas of concentration around Scotland. There is one ward, Ward 9 in Scotland, that has 60% of it's output areas classified in this group. There are 4 other wards that have 40% or more including Fairmuir, Lochee East, Parkhall and Watsonville, all being within Scotland. Within this group:

The variables with proportions far below the national average are[1]

- 2+ Car household
- Detached Housing
- Age 5-14
- Age 0-4
- Rooms per household
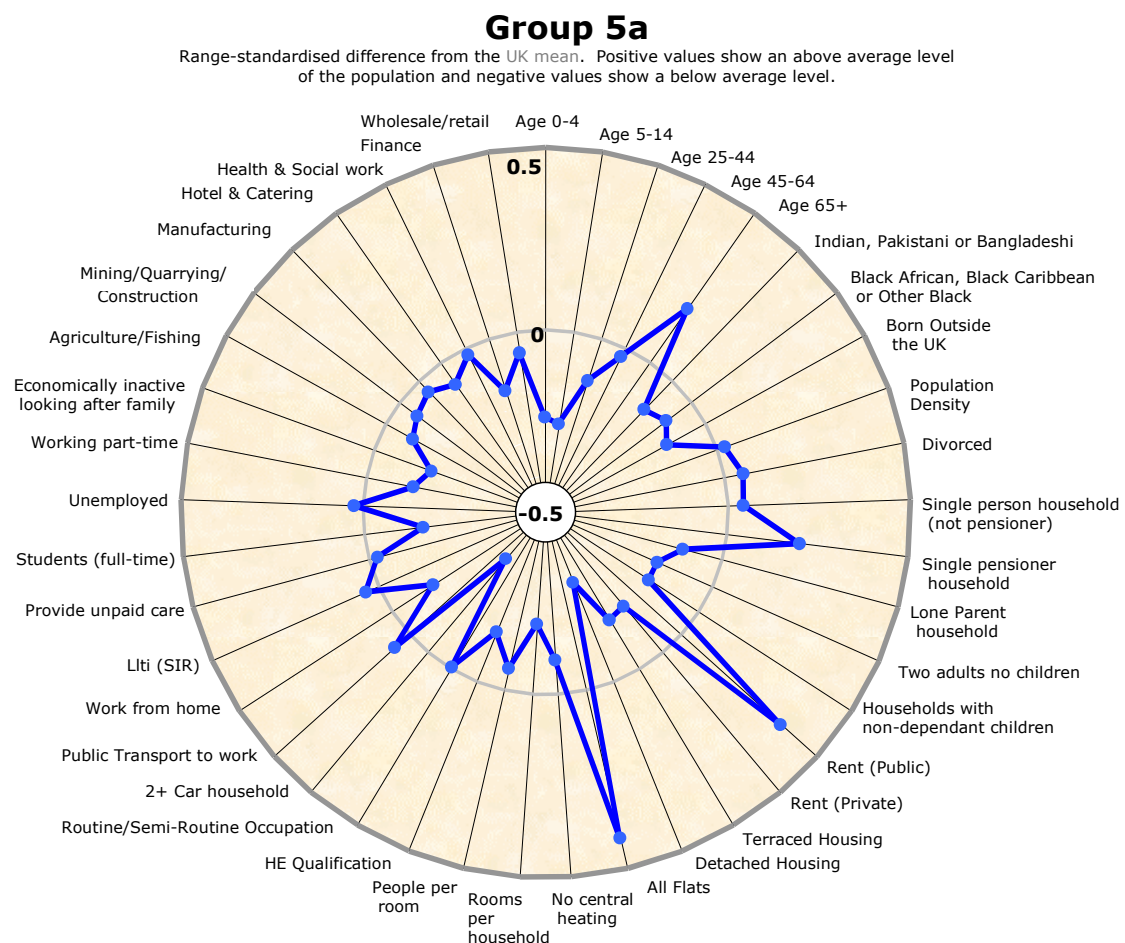- Economically inactive looking after family

The variables with proportions close to the national average are[2]

- Provide unpaid care

- Age 45-64
- Health and Social work employment

The variables with proportions far above the national average are[3]

- Age 65+
- Single pensioner household
- Rent (Public)
- All Flats

Group 5a

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.

1 For a variable to be 'far below average' it must have a difference of more than 0.15 below the UK mean
2 For a variable to be 'close to the average' it must have a difference of 0.015 either below or above the UK mean
3 For a variable to be 'far above average' it must have a difference of more than 0.15 above the UK mean

The members of this group can be found in areas of concentration within Scotland and the cities of the North-West. There is one ward, Craigy Hill in Northern Ireland, that has 83% of its output areas classified in this group. There are another 11 wards that have 60% or more including Ballyloran, Central, Killycrot, Route and Seymour Hill in Northern Ireland, Maxwellton, North Central and North Muirton in Scotland and Aberteifi/Cardigan - Rhyd-y-Fuwch, Pembroke Dock: Central and Tudur in Wales. Within this group:

The variable with proportions far below the national average are[1]
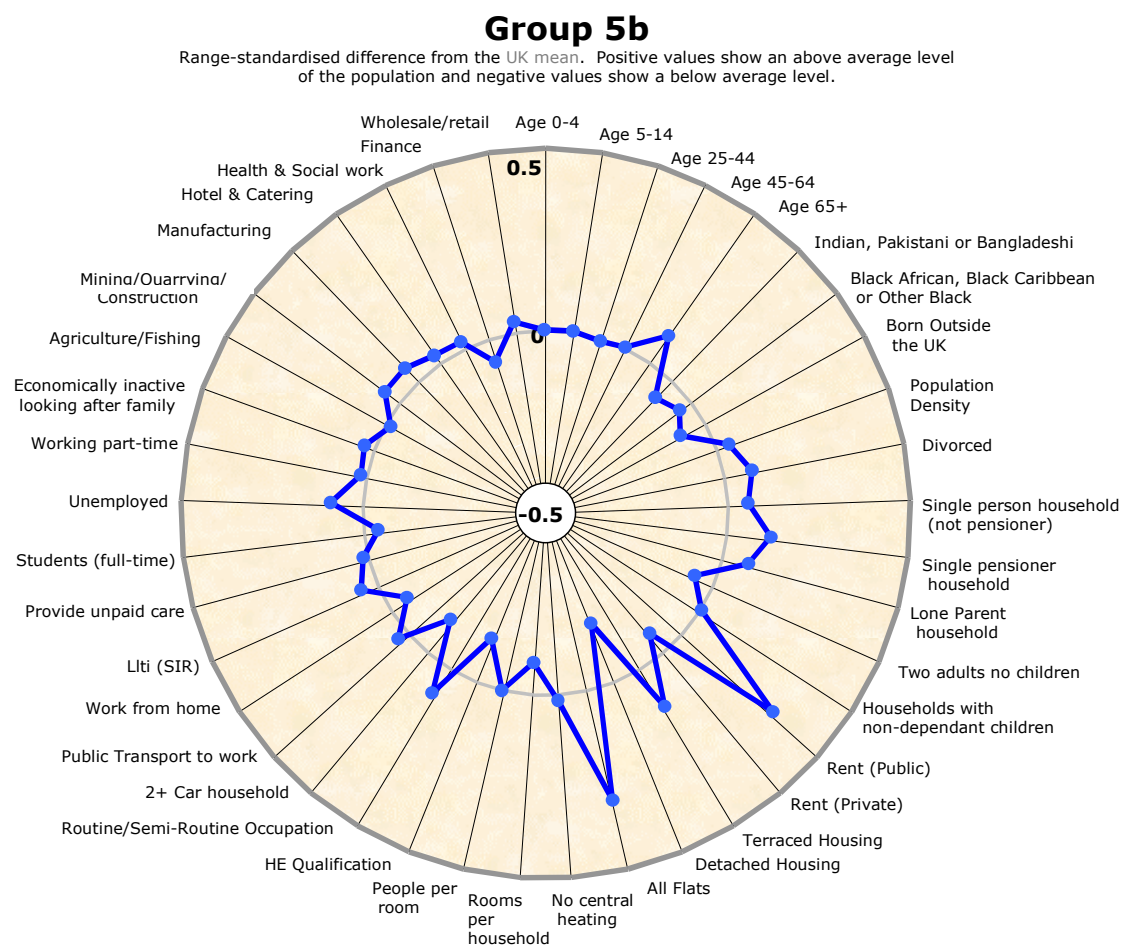
- Detached Housing

The variables with proportions close to the national average are[2]

- Age 25-44
- Age 0-4
- Age 45-64
- Age 5-14

- Working part-time
- Households with non-dependant children
- Provide unpaid care
- People per room
- Health and Social work employment

The variables with proportions far above the national average are[3]

- All Flats
- Rent (Public)

Group 5b

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.

1 For a variable to be 'far below average' it must have a difference of more than 0.15 below the UK mean
2 For a variable to be 'close to the average' it must have a difference of 0.015 either below or above the UK mean
3 For a variable to be 'far above average' it must have a difference of more than 0.15 above the UK mean

The members of this group can be found in areas of concentration around the cities of Glasgow in Scotland and Newcastle in the North-East.   There is one ward, Keppochhill in Scotland, that has 87% of its output areas classified in this group. There are another 11 wards that have 70% or more including Barlanark, Bridgeton/Dalmarnock, Drumry, Easterhouse, Faifley, Glenwood, Parkhead, Queenslie, Summerhill and Udston in Scotland and New Lodge in Northern Ireland. Within this group:

The variables with proportions far below the national average are[1]

- Detached Housing
- 2+ Car household
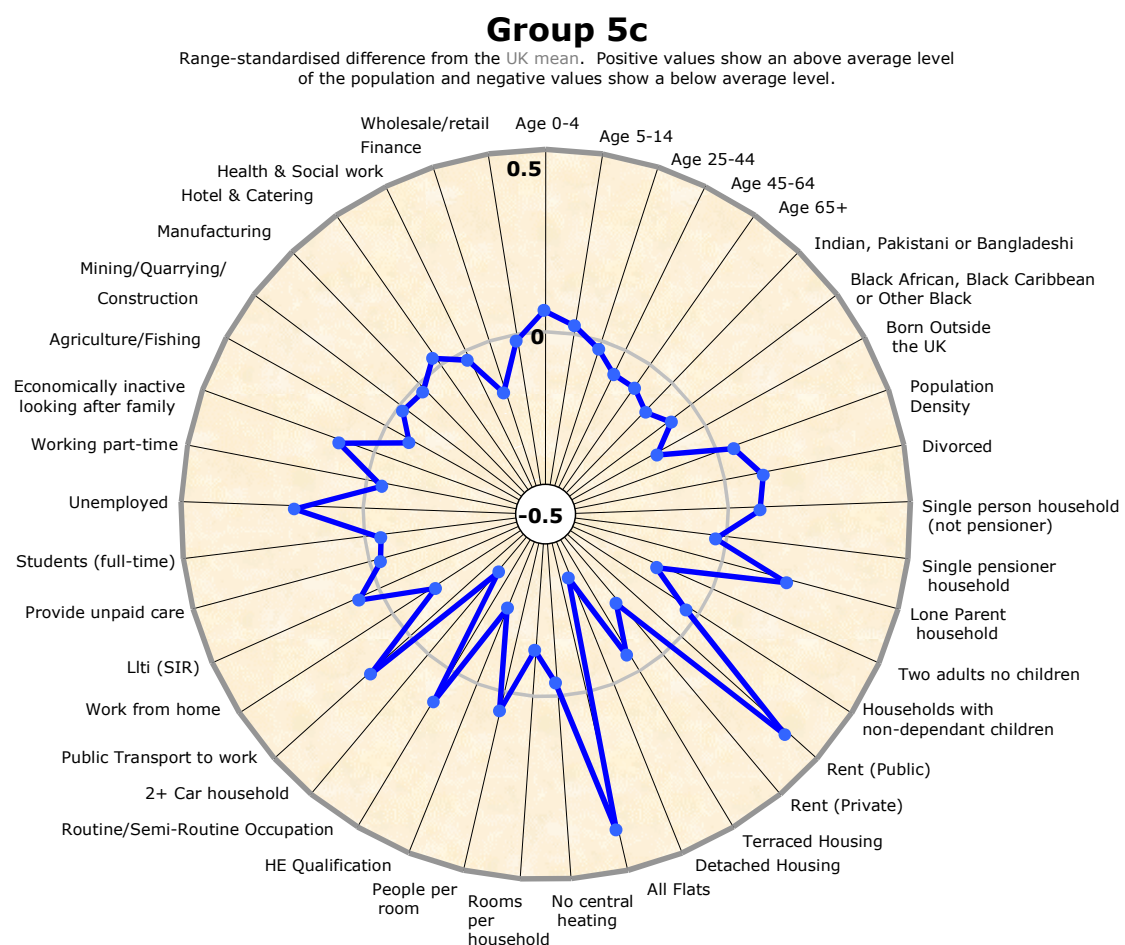- HE Qualification
- Rent (Private)

The variables with proportions close to the national average are[2]

- Provide unpaid care
- Single pensioner household
- Manufacturing employment

- Health and Social work employment
- Age 25-44
- Mining/Quarrying/Construction employment
- Wholesale/retail trade employment

The variables with proportions far above the national average are[3]

- Public Transport to work
- Unemployed
- Lone Parent household
- All Flats
- Rent (Public)

Group 5c

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.

1 For a variable to be 'far below average' it must have a difference of more than 0.15 below the UK mean
2 For a variable to be 'close to the average' it must have a difference of 0.015 either below or above the UK mean
3 For a variable to be 'far above average' it must have a difference of more than 0.15 above the UK mean

The members of this subgroup can be found around the UK with concentrations in Scotland especially Glasgow. There is one ward, Ward 9 in Scotland, that has 51% of its Output Areas classified in this subgroup. A further 4 wards have 35% or more including Fairmuir, Lochee East , Parkhall and Watsonville, all being within Scotland. Within this subgroup:

The variables with proportions far below the national average are[1]

- 2+ Car household
- Detached Housing
- Age 5-14
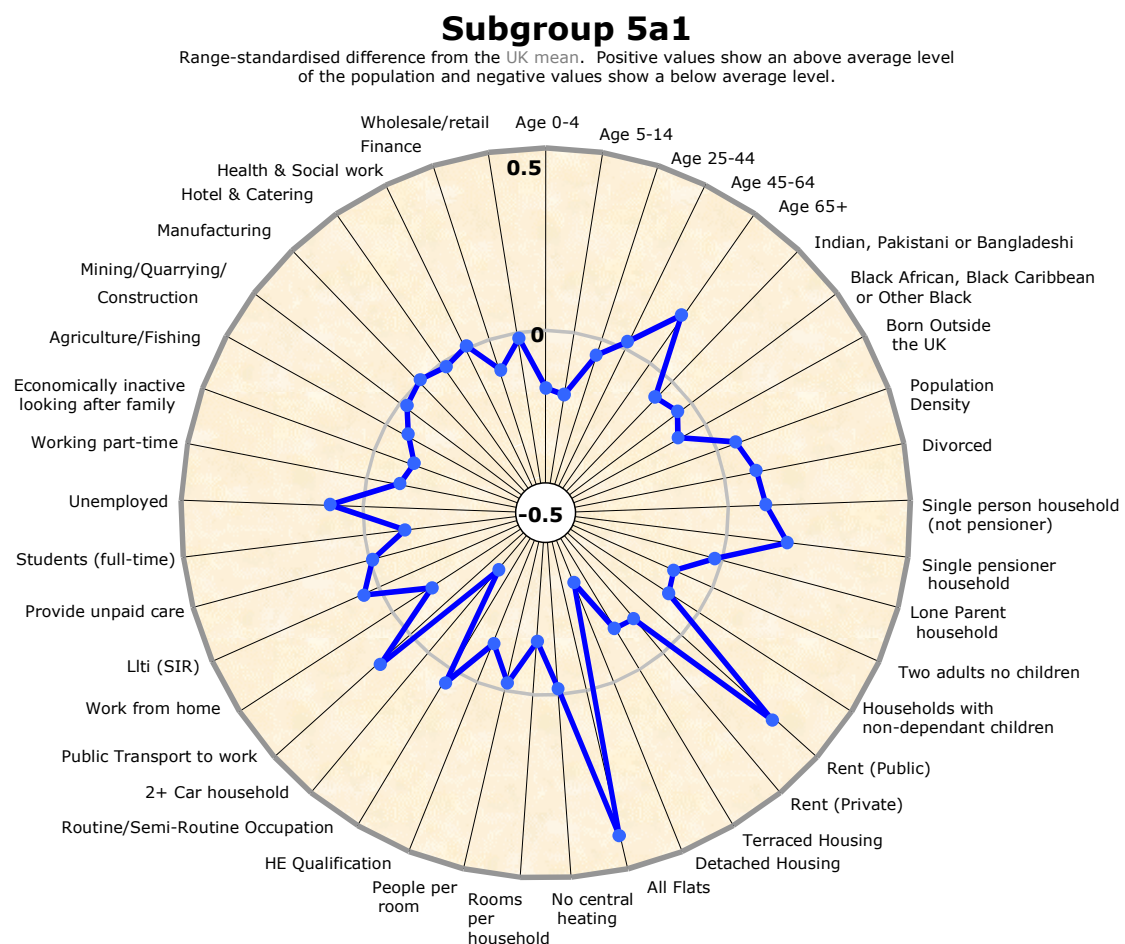- Age 0-4
- Rooms per household
- Terraced Housing

The variables with proportions close to the national average are[2]

- Provide unpaid care

- Manufacturing employment
- Health and Social work employment

The variables with proportions far above the national average are[3]

- Age 65+
- Single pensioner household
- Rent (Public)
- All Flats

Subgroup 5a1
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.

1 For a variable to be 'far below average' it must have a difference of more than 0.15 below the UK mean
2 For a variable to be 'close to the average' it must have a difference of 0.015 either below or above the UK mean
3 For a variable to be 'far above average' it must have a difference of more than 0.15 above the UK mean

Subgroup 5a2

The members of this subgroup are spread throughout the UK. There is one ward, Town and Pier in the South East, that has 29% of its output areas classified in this subgroup. There are another 5 wards that have 20% or more including Castlehead and Town Centre in Scotland, Medworth in the East of England, Castle in the South-East and Llandrindod East/Llandrindod West in Wales. Within this subgroup:

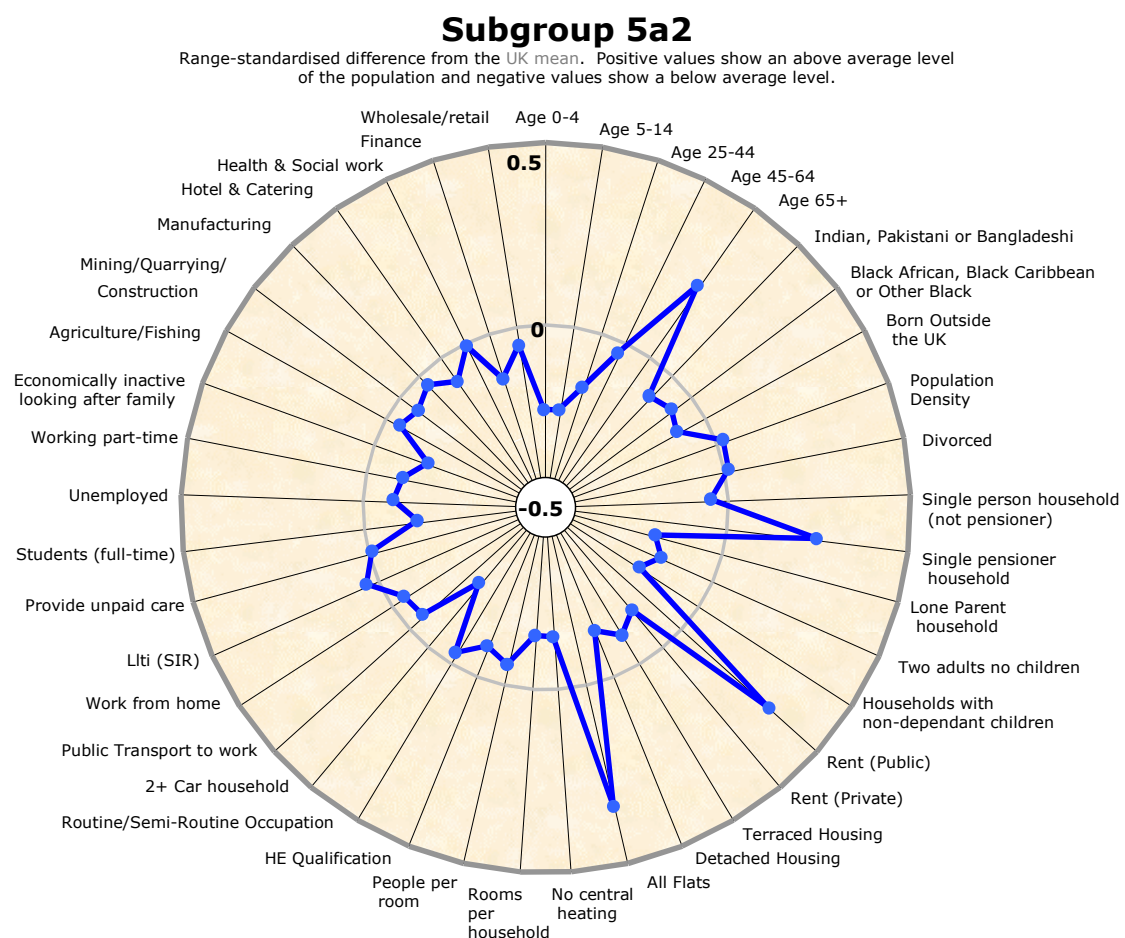The variables with proportions far below the national average are[1]

- Age 0-4
- Age 5-14
- 2+ Car household
- Households with non-dependant children
- Lone Parent household
- Economically inactive looking after family
- Age 25-44
- Students (full-time)
- Two adults no children
- Rooms per household
- No central heating
- Financial intermediation employment
- Detached Housing

The variable with proportions close to the national average is[2]

- Provide unpaid care

The variables with proportions far above the national average are[3]

- Age 65+
- Single pensioner household
- Rent (Public)
- All Flats

Subgroup 5a2

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.

1 For a variable to be 'far below average' it must have a difference of more than 0.15 below the UK mean
2 For a variable to be 'close to the average' it must have a difference of 0.015 either below or above the UK mean
3 For a variable to be 'far above average' it must have a difference of more than 0.15 above the UK mean

The members of this subgroup can be found in concentration in Scotland and the North-East.   There is one ward, North Muirton in Scotland, that has 59% of its output areas classified in this subgroup. There are 5 other wards that have 40% or more including Enler and Seymour Hill in Northern Ireland, Maxwellton in Scotland, Chester South in the North-East and Penrith Pategill in the North-West. Within this subgroup:

The variables with proportions far below the national average are[1]

- Detached Housing
- Rent (Private)
- No central heating
- HE Qualification
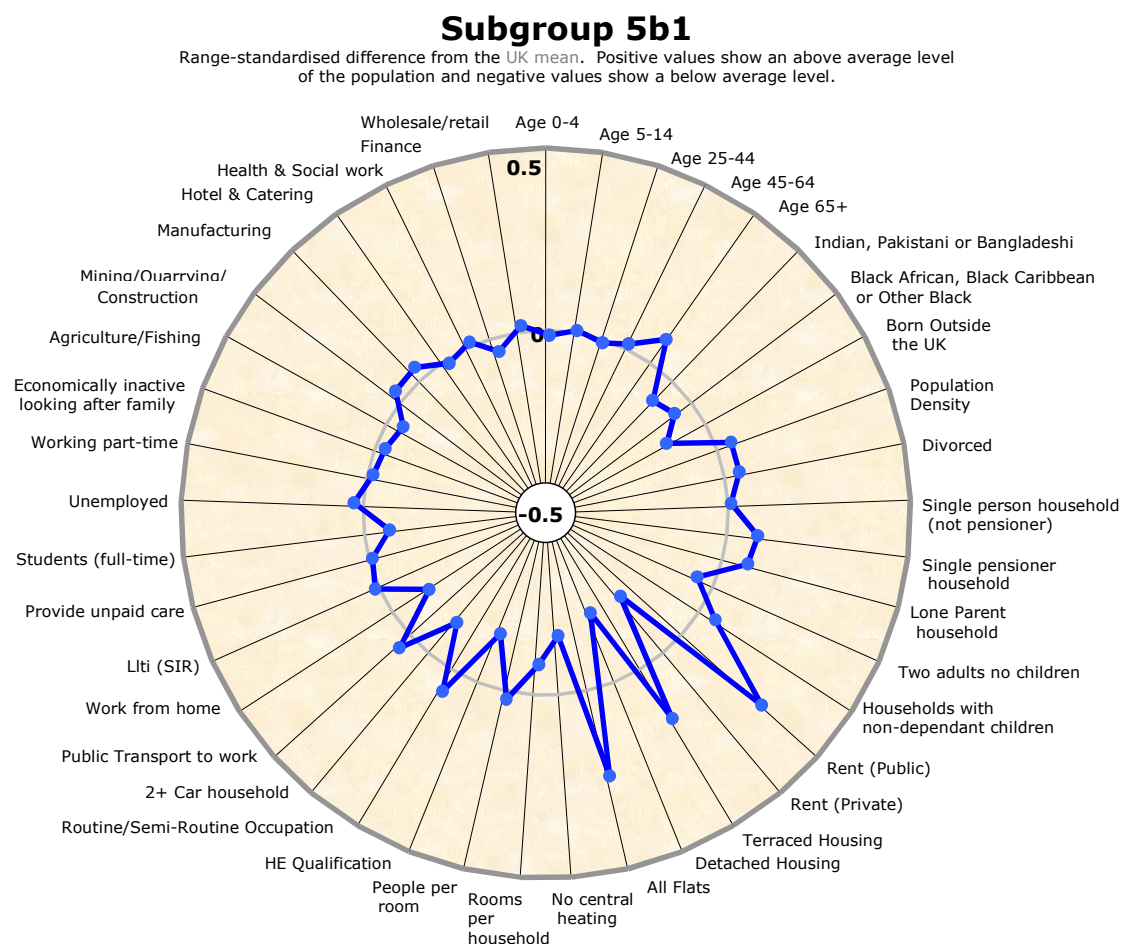- Born Outside the UK

The variables with proportions close to the national average are[2]

- Economically inactive looking after family
- Hotel & Catering employment

- Age 5-14
- Working part-time
- Age 45-64
- Single person household (not pensioner)
- Health and Social work employment
- Wholesale/retail trade employment

The variables with proportions far above the national average are[3]

- Terraced Housing
- All Flats
- Rent (Public)

Subgroup 5b1

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.

1 For a variable to be 'far below average' it must have a difference of more than 0.15 below the UK mean
2 For a variable to be 'close to the average' it must have a difference of 0.015 either below or above the UK mean
3 For a variable to be 'far above average' it must have a difference of more than 0.15 above the UK mean

Subgroup 5b2

The members of this subgroup can be found across the UK with some concentration in Scotland and South Wales. There is one ward, North Central in Scotland, that has 44% of its output areas classified in this subgroup. There are another 5 wards that have 30% or more, including Breiwick and Newton in Scotland, Aberteifi/Cardigan - Rhyd-y-Fuwch, Lansdown and Pontamman in Wales. Within this subgroup:

There are no variables with proportions far below the national average[1]

The variables with proportions close to the national average are[2]

- People per room
- Unemployed
- Hotel & Catering employment
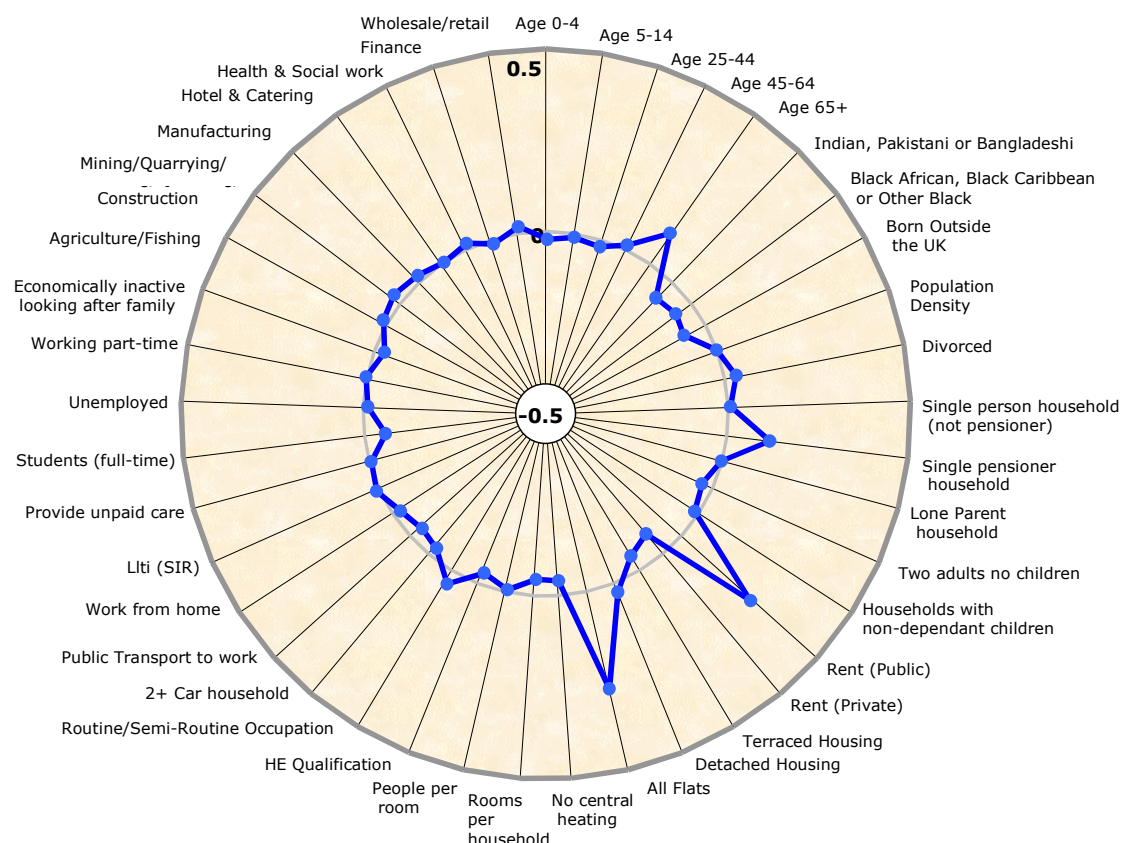- Population Density
- Lone Parent household

- Provide unpaid care
- Age 45-64
- Single person household (not pensioner)
- Health and Social work employment
- Wholesale/retail trade employment
- Working part-time

The variables with proportions far above the national average are[3]

- Rent (Public)
- All Flats

Subgroup 5b2

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.

1 For a variable to be 'far below average' it must have a difference of more than 0.15 below the UK mean
2 For a variable to be 'close to the average' it must have a difference of 0.015 either below or above the UK mean
3 For a variable to be 'far above average' it must have a difference of more than 0.15 above the UK mean

Subgroup 5b3

The members of this subgroup can be around major city areas in England and Scotland. There is one ward, Killycrot in Northern Ireland, that has 60% of its output areas classified in this group.   There are another 2 wards that have 35% or more including Wallsend in the North-East and Woodhouse Park in the North-West. Within this subgroup:

The variable with proportions far below the national average is[1]

- Detached Housing

The variables with proportions close to the national average are[2]

- Black african, Black Caribbean or Other Black
- Age 45-64
- Households with non-dependant children
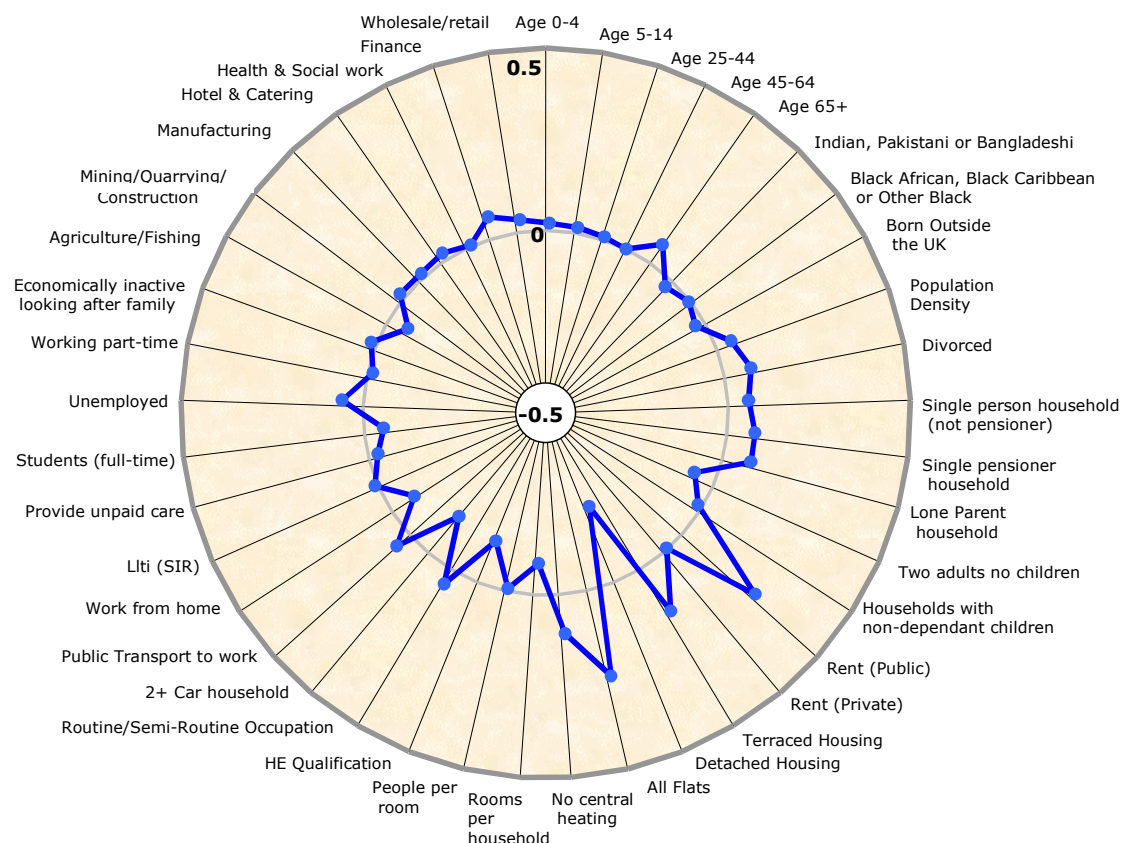- Provide unpaid care
- Age 25-44

- Health and Social work employment
- Working part-time
- Age 5-14
- Rent (Private)
- Age 0-4

The variables with proportions far above the national average are[3]

- No central heating
- Terraced Housing
- All Flats
- Rent (Public)

Subgroup 5b3
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.

1 For a variable to be 'far below average' it must have a difference of more than 0.15 below the UK mean
2 For a variable to be 'close to the average' it must have a difference of 0.015 either below or above the UK mean
3 For a variable to be 'far above average' it must have a difference of more than 0.15 above the UK mean

Subgroup 5b4

The members of this subgroup can be found spread across the UK. There are 2 wards, Route and Ballyloran in Northern Ireland, that have 60% of their output areas classified in this subgroup. There are 3 other wards that have 50% or more including Ballyloran in Northern Ireland, Holyhead Town and Pembroke Dock: Central in Wales. Within this subgroup:

The variables with proportions far below the national average are[1]

- Financial intermediation employment
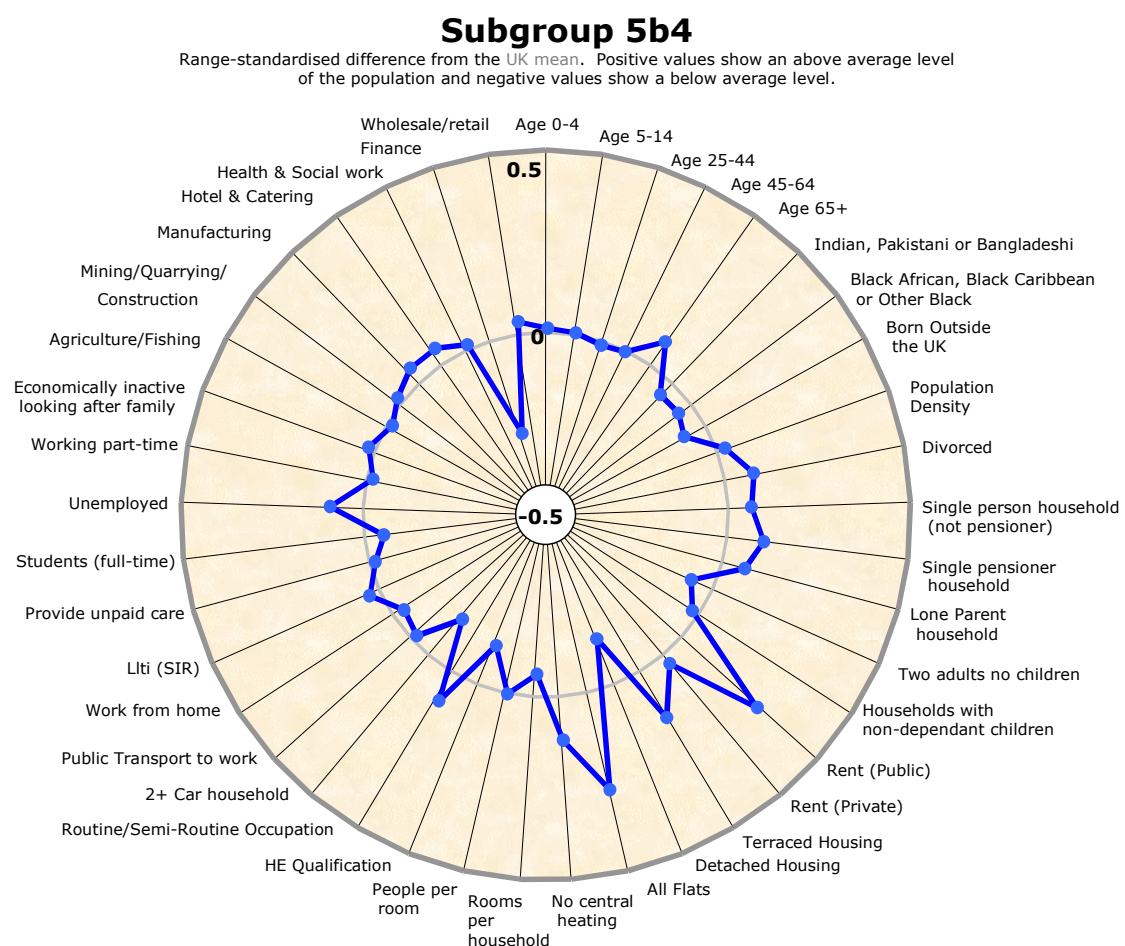- Detached Housing
- 2+ Car household

The variables with proportions close to the national average are[2]

- Age 45-64
- Public Transport to work
- Agriculture/Fishing employment
- Working part-time

- Provide unpaid care
- Age 5-14
- People per room
- Age 0-4
- Health and Social work employment

The variables with proportions far above the national average are[3]

- Terraced Housing
- All Flats
- Rent (Public)

Subgroup 5b4

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.

1 For a variable to be 'far below average' it must have a difference of more than 0.15 below the UK mean
2 For a variable to be 'close to the average' it must have a difference of 0.015 either below or above the UK mean
3 For a variable to be 'far above average' it must have a difference of more than 0.15 above the UK mean

The members of this subgroup can be found in areas of concentration in Scotland and the North-East. There is one ward, Udston in Scotland, that has 70% of its output areas classified in this subgroup. There are another 6 wards that have 45% or more including Bargeddie and Langloan, Craigneuk, Croy, Kilsyth South and Smithstone, Raploch, Shortlees and Whinhall with all being within Scotland. Within this subgroup:

The variables with proportions far below the national average are[1]

- Detached Housing
- No central heating
- Rent (Private)
- 2+ Car household
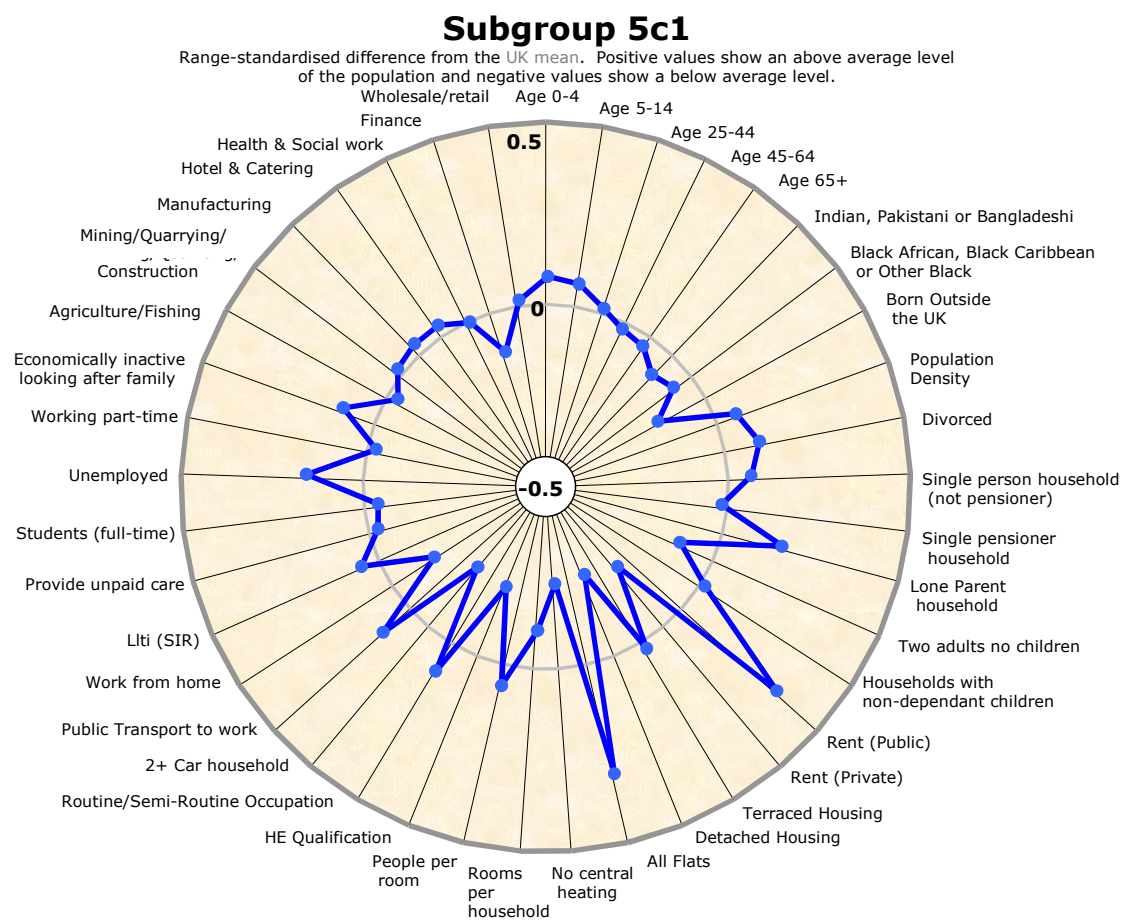- HE Qualification
- Born Outside the UK

The variables with proportions close to the national average are[2]

- Single pensioner household
- Provide unpaid care

- Health and Social work employment
- Age 25-44
- Wholesale/retail trade employment

The variables with proportions far above the national average are[3]

- Unemployed
- Lone Parent household
- All Flats
- Rent (Public)

Subgroup 5c1

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.

1 For a variable to be 'far below average' it must have a difference of more than 0.15 below the UK mean
2 For a variable to be 'close to the average' it must have a difference of 0.015 either below or above the UK mean
3 For a variable to be 'far above average' it must have a difference of more than 0.15 above the UK mean

The members of this subgroup can be found in areas of concentration within Scotland. There is one ward, Parkhead in Scotland, that has 72% of its output areas classified in this subgroup. There are 6 other wards that have 50% or more including Barlanark, Easterhouse, Hutchesontown, Keppochhill, Seato and Summerhill all in Scotland. Within this subgroup:

The variables with proportions far below the national average are[1]

- Detached Housing
- 2+ Car household
- Terraced Housing
- HE Qualification
- Two adults no children
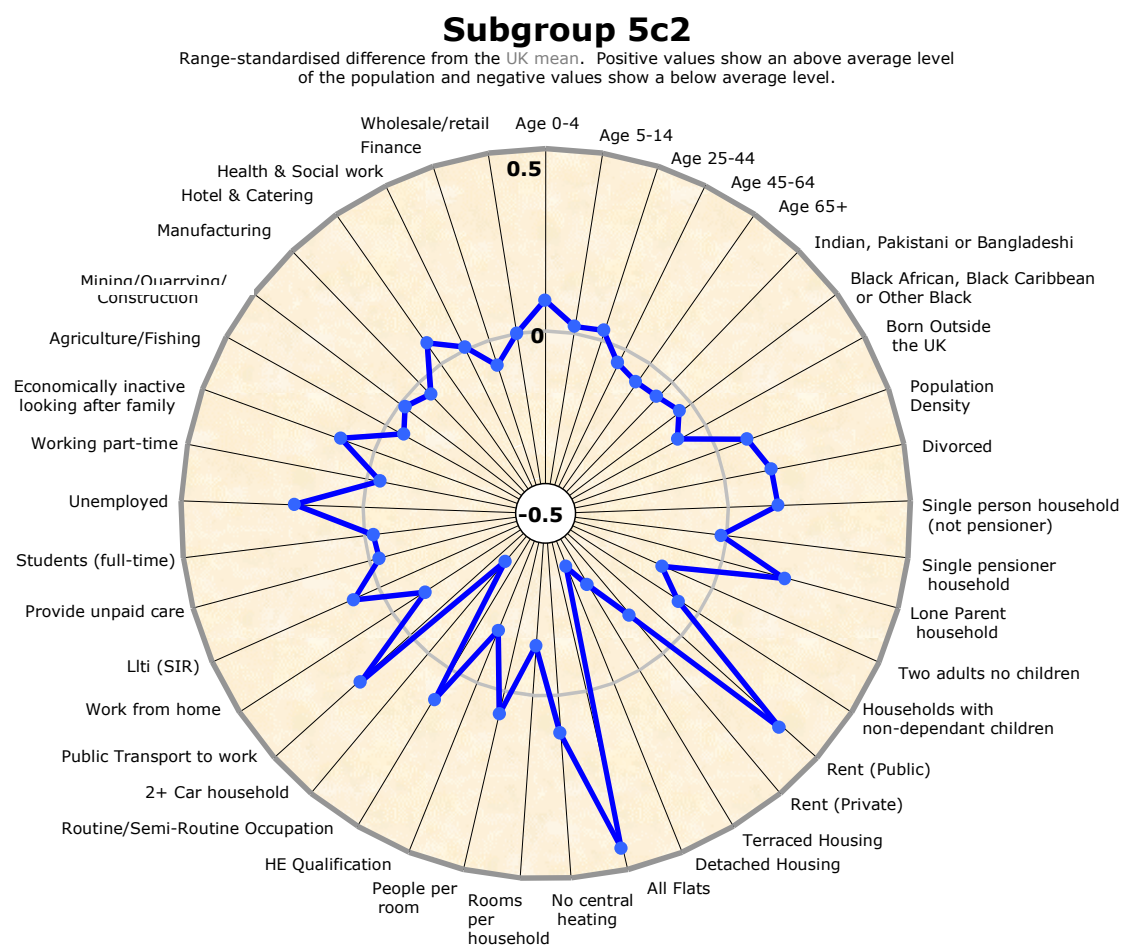- Rooms per household
- Rent (Private)

The variables with proportions close to the national average are[2]

- Single pensioner household

- Wholesale/retail trade employment
- Health and Social work employment

The variables with proportions far above the national average are[3]

- Divorced
- Single person household (not pensioner)
- Public Transport to work
- Lone Parent household
- Unemployed
- Rent (Public)
- All Flats

Subgroup 5c2

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.

1 For a variable to be 'far below average' it must have a difference of more than 0.15 below the UK mean
2 For a variable to be 'close to the average' it must have a difference of 0.015 either below or above the UK mean
3 For a variable to be 'far above average' it must have a difference of more than 0.15 above the UK mean

The members of this subgroup can be found mainly around cities in Northern Ireland, Scotland and Middle and Nortern England. There is one ward, Brandywell in Northern Ireland, that has 63% of its output areas classified in this subgroup. There are another 5 wards that have 40% or more including Ballysally, New Lodge and Shaftesbury in Northern Ireland, Vauxhall in the North-West and Wynnstay in Wales. Within this subgroup:

The variables with proportions far below the national average are[1]

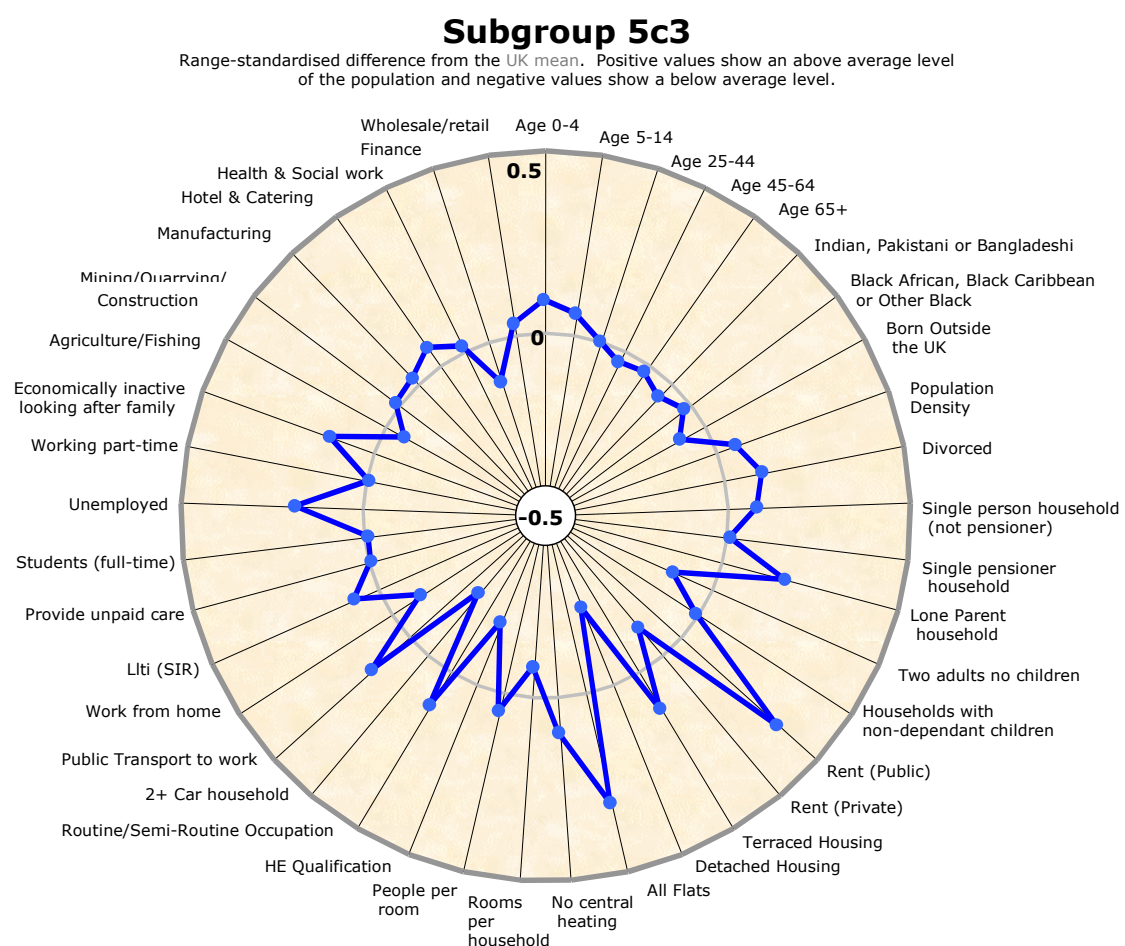- Detached Housing
- 2+ Car household
- HE Qualification

The variables with proportions close to the national average are[2]

- Provide unpaid care
- Households with non-dependant children

- Age 25-44
- Mining/Quarrying/Construction employment
- Health and Social work employment

The variables with proportions far above the national average are[3]

- Public Transport to work
- Unemployed
- Lone Parent household
- All Flats
- Rent (Public)

Subgroup 5c3

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.

1 For a variable to be 'far below average' it must have a difference of more than 0.15 below the UK mean
2 For a variable to be 'close to the average' it must have a difference of 0.015 either below or above the UK mean
3 For a variable to be 'far above average' it must have a difference of more than 0.15 above the UK mean