

Appendix 1. Brief description of core 'P2 People & Places'[®] lifestyle groups.*

The following is a brief description of each of the 'P2 People and Places'[®] lifestyle groups as supplied by Beacon Dodsworth. Note: Population percentages (Pop %) refer to the percentage of the regional population in that category. Poverty percentages (Poverty %) refer to Regional Poverty proportions from IMD 2004.*

- A. Mature Oaks** (Pop 11.3%, Poverty 3.8%) - Commonest in Macclesfield, Ribble Valley, Chorley, Stockport.
These are older, mostly married adults, living in owner occupied large detached houses with large gardens in rural areas. Each household is generally quite wealthy, with professions usually comprising managers, professionals or employers. A good proportion may work from home.
- B. Country Orchards** (Pop 3.6%, Poverty 5.3%) - Commonest in Eden, South Lakeland, Allerdale, Carlisle
These rural areas predominantly contain agricultural workers, though mostly in the position of manager or employer. Many are well educated with high incomes. It is also likely that people will be self-employed. This group is mostly older adults, who own big detached houses with large gardens.
- C. Blossoming Families** (Pop 5.3%, Poverty 4.6%) - Commonest in Warrington, Congleton, South Ribble, Glossop
These are families with mainly infants, with the parents being 25-34. They are buying their detached houses, and are very likely to be married. The average household will contain 2 or more people. The adults are well qualified, and well paid, and are mainly professionals, managers or employers. A large proportion of women in these areas also work.
- D. Rooted Households** (Pop 16.3%, Poverty 6.8%) - Commonest in South Ribble, Congleton, Ellesmere Port, Wigan
In these areas, people are mainly buying, or have bought, their houses, which are mostly semi-detached. The workers in this area are mainly skilled manual workers, though the income they receive is quite high.
- E. Qualified Metropolitans** (Pop 0.9%, Poverty 8.1%) - Commonest in Manchester, Trafford, Stockport, Chester
Those who live in these areas are highly qualified, and live mostly in single households, likely to be small accommodation, such as flats or bedsits, with no car, and concentrated in the centre of cities. They are professional people, who commute to work on the train, and have well paid jobs. There are a high proportion of females between the ages of 16 and 44, and the professional men are likely to be aged between 35-54. There are likely to be a high proportion of Jewish people in this area, as well as Chinese, Black and Indian or Pakistani. Many move house early.
- F. Senior Neighbourhoods** (Pop 3.8%, Poverty 9.4%) - Commonest in Fylde, South Lakeland, Wyre, Chester
These areas contain pensioners and old people, who live in their owner occupied detached houses, which can have very large gardens. A lot of these are single occupant households, but these occupants can be quite affluent. They are also quite likely to own a second home.
- G. Suburban Stability** (Pop 16.1%, Poverty 12.4%) - Commonest in Glossop, Blackpool, Copeland, Tameside
This area contains semi-detached and terraced housing, occupied by skilled manual, routine and semi routine workers.
- H. New Starters** (Pop 2.6%, Poverty 18.7%) - Commonest in Manchester, Lancaster, Preston, Liverpool
This group contains a high proportion of students and highly qualified young adults. There are also a high proportion of females aged 16-44. Many live in single households without a car, and much of the accommodation is bedsits, purpose built flats, and small accommodation. There is a high proportion of cohabiting within this group. Many of the properties do not contain central heating. Income is low, as most classified here are students.
- I. Multicultural Centres** (Pop 4.2%, Poverty 34.7%) - Commonest in Blackburn, Pendle, Manchester, Preston
This group is predominantly families living in terraces, but also includes a high proportion of bedsits and purpose built flats. Accommodation is mostly housing association or council owned, and many do not have a garden. Most households have no car, and generally travel to work by train, and have low incomes. There are also many lone parents. The majority of the population of this group are Jewish, Muslim, Black, Chinese, Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi. They are mostly employed as semi skilled manual and unskilled workers. Unemployment amongst males and long-term unemployment is also high amongst this group, as is the incidence of long-term illness.
- J. Urban Producers** (Pop 15.9%, Poverty 23.7%) - Commonest in Barrow, Halton, Tameside, Burnley
This group lives mostly in terraced council housing, and a lot of these homes are without central heating or gardens. Age of occupants is generally 25-34 with children, mostly single parent households. People are very unlikely to have qualifications, and jobs include routine or semi-routine occupations, skilled manual work, jobs in manufacturing, and also semi and unskilled manual jobs. Incomes are low, and unemployment and long-term unemployment is high, as is long-term illness. Car ownership is also low. This group is very likely to smoke.
- K. Weathered Communities** (Pop 8.9%, Poverty 26.3%) - Commonest in Allerdale, Blackpool, Liverpool, St Helens
This group contains a high proportion of pensioners both under and over the age of 74, and has many single households, living mostly in semi detached housing or purpose built flats. There is also a high incidence of lone parent families. Housing is likely to be housing association or council owned, and generally small accommodation. Income is low, as is car ownership. Unemployment and long term unemployment is high, as is long-term illness. Those who do work are employed in routine or semi routine occupations, manufacturing and semi and unskilled manual jobs, and most do not have qualifications.
- L. Disadvantaged Households** (Pop 7.0%, Poverty 41.9%) - Commonest in Knowsley, Liverpool, Manchester, Sefton
This group contains families, lone parent families, and 25-34 year olds with children. Accommodation is council or housing association owned, and includes purpose built flats and terraces, many without central heating. Households also are very unlikely to own a car. Incomes are low, qualifications few, and jobs include semi and routine occupations and semi and unskilled manual work. Unemployment and long-term unemployment and illness are high.
- M. Urban Challenge** (Pop 3.7%, Poverty 44.6%) - Commonest in Liverpool, Manchester, Barrow, Salford
This group comprises old people, who live in purpose built flats, council or housing association owned homes, and in small accommodation. Unemployment and long term unemployment is high, as is long term illness, and incomes are low. This group are extremely likely to smoke. Households mainly consist of one person, and car ownership is low. There is a low incidence of qualifications, and those with jobs work in semi and routine occupations.
- U. Unclassified** (Pop 0.3%, Poverty 16.9%) - Commonest in Blackburn, Manchester, Stockport, Oldham
Unclassified areas tend to be those where a high proportion of the resident population do not live in households.

* Wood J, Hennell T, Jones A, Hooper J, Tocque K, Bellis MA. Where Wealth Means Health. North West Public Health Observatory, 2006.

Appendix 2: Glossary of service providers

Statutory Treatment Centres

AHC	Alder Hey Children's Hospital, Haematology Treatment Centre, Eaton Road, Liverpool, L12 2AP. Tel: (0151) 228 4811
APH	Arrowe Park Hospital, Department of GUM, Arrowe Park Road, Upton, Wirral, Merseyside, CH49 5PE. Tel: (0151) 678 5111
ARM	The Armistead Project, 1 st Floor, Musker Buildings, 1 Stanley St, Liverpool, L1 6AA. Tel: (0151) 227 1893
BLAG	Blackpool Victoria Hospital, Department of GUM, Whinney Heys Road, Blackpool, Lancashire, FY3 8NR. Tel: (01253) 300 000
BLK	Blackburn Royal Infirmary, Haslingden Road, Blackburn, BB2 3HH. Tel: (01254) 263 555
BLKG	Blackburn Royal Infirmary, Department of GUM, Haslingden Road, Blackburn, BB2 3HH. Tel: (01254) 734 207
BOLG	Royal Bolton Hospital, Bolton Centre for Sexual Health, Minerva Road, Farnworth, Bolton, BL4 0JR. Tel: (01204) 390 772
BOOT	Booth Hall Children's Hospital, Charlestown Road, Blackley, Manchester, M9 7AA. Tel: (0161) 795 7000
BURG	Burnley General Hospital, Department of GUM, St Peter's Centre, Church St., Burnley, Lancashire, BB11 2DL. Tel: (01282) 644 300
BURY	Fairfield General Hospital, Bury GUM Clinic, Rochdale Old Road, Bury, BL9 7TD. Tel: (0161) 764 6081
CHR	The Countess of Chester Hospital, Department of GUM, Liverpool Road, Chester, Cheshire, CH2 1HJ. Tel: (01244) 365 000
CPED	West Cumberland Hospital, Department of Paediatrics, Hensingham, Whitehaven, Cumbria, CA28 8JG. Tel: (01946) 693 181
CUMB	Cumberland Infirmary, Department of GUM, Newtown Road, Carlisle, CA2 7HY. Tel: (01228) 523 444
FGH	Furness General Hospital, Dalton Lane, Barrow in Furness, Cumbria, LA14 4LF. Tel: (01229) 870 870
HAL	Halton General Hospital, Department of GUM, Hospital Way, Runcorn, Cheshire, WA7 2DA. Tel: (01928) 714 567
LEI	Leighton Hospital, Department of GUM, Middlewich Road, Crewe, Cheshire, CW1 4QJ. Tel: (01270) 255 141
LEII	Leighton Hospital, Ward 5, Middlewich Road, Crewe, Cheshire, CW1 4QJ. Tel: (01270) 255 141
MAC	Macclesfield District General Hospital, Department of GUM, Victoria Road, Macclesfield, Cheshire, SK10 3BL. Tel: (01625) 421 000
MGP	'The Docs' General Practice, Manchester, 55-59 Bloom Street, Manchester, M1 3LY. Tel: (0161) 237 9490
MRIG	Manchester Royal Infirmary, Manchester Centre for Sexual Health, Oxford Road, Manchester, M13 9WL. Tel: (0161) 276 1234
MRIH	Manchester Royal Infirmary, Department of Haematology, Oxford Road, Manchester, M13 9WL. Tel: (0161) 276 4810
NMG	North Manchester General Hospital, Infectious Disease Unit, Monsall Wing, Crumpsall, Manchester, M8 6RB. Tel: (0161) 795 4567
NMGG	North Manchester General Hospital, Department of GUM, Crumpsall, Manchester, M8 6RB. Tel: (0161) 795 4567
NOBL	Noble's Isle of Man Hospital, Department of GUM, Strang, Douglas, Isle of Man, IM4 4RJ. Tel: (01624) 650 710
OLDG	Royal Oldham Hospital, Department of GUM, Phoenix Health Centre, Rochdale Road, Oldham, Lancashire, OL1 2JH. Tel: (0161) 627 8394
PG	Royal Preston Hospital, Department of GUM, Sharoe Green Lane North, Fulwood, Preston, PR2 9HT. Tel: (01772) 522 814
PP	Royal Preston Hospital, Paediatric Department, Sharoe Green Lane North, Fulwood, Preston, PR2 9HT. Tel: (01772) 522 551
RLG	Royal Liverpool University Hospital, Department of GUM, Prescot Street, Liverpool, L7 8XP. Tel: (0151) 706 2000

RLH	Royal Liverpool University Hospital, Roald Dahl Haemostasis and Thrombosis Centre, Prescot Street, Liverpool, L7 8XP. Tel: (0151) 706 2000
RLI	Royal Lancaster Infirmary, Ashton Road, Lancaster, LA1 4RP. Tel: (01524) 65944
ROCG	Baillie Street Health Centre, Department of GUM, Baillie Street, Rochdale, OL16 1XS. Tel: (01706) 517 686
SALG	Capio Oakland Hospital, Sexual Health Clinic, 19 Lancaster Road, Salford, M6 8AQ. Tel: (0161) 212 5717
SHH	St Helens General Hospital, Department of GUM, Marshalls Cross Road, St Helens, WA9 3DA. Tel: (01744) 458 383
SPG	Southport and Formby District General Hospital, Department of GUM, Town Lane, Southport, Merseyside, PR8 6PN. Tel: (01704) 547 471
STP	Stepping Hill Hospital, Department of GUM, Poplar Grove, Stockport, Cheshire. SK2 7JE. Tel: (0161) 483 1010
TAMG	Tameside and Glossop Centre for Sexual Health, Crickets Lane Clinic, Crickets Lane, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, OL6 6NG. Tel: (0161) 339 2222
TRAG	Trafford General Hospital, Department of GUM, Moorside Road, Urmston, Manchester, M41 5SL. Tel: (0161) 746 2621
WAR	Warrington Hospital, Department of GUM, Lovely Lane, Warrington, Cheshire, WA5 1QG. Tel: (01925) 635 911
WGH	Westmorland General Hospital, Outpatient Department, Burton Road, Kendal, Cumbria, LA9 7RG. Tel: (01539) 732 288
WHIT	West Cumberland Hospital, Department of Haematology, Hensingham, Whitehaven, Cumbria, CA28 8JG. Tel: (01946) 693 181
WIGG	Royal Albert Edward Infirmary, Department of GUM, Wigan Lane, Wigan, WN1 2NN. Tel: (01942) 244 000
WITG	South Manchester Centre for Sexual Health, Withington Hospital, Nell Lane, West Didsbury, Manchester, M20 2LR. Tel: (0161) 434 5555
WORK	Workington Community Hospital, Department of GUM, Park Lane, Workington, Cumbria, CA14 2RW. Tel: (01900) 705 000

Voluntary Agencies

BARL	Barnardo's (Liverpool)	Tel: (0151) 708 7323
BARM	Barnardo's (Manchester)	Tel: (0161) 273 2901
BHA	The Black Health Agency	Tel: (0161) 226 9145
BP Blackpool	Body Positive Blackpool	Tel: (01253) 292 803
Blackpool HEAL	Blackpool HEAL	Tel: (01253) 290 052
BP CNW	Body Positive Cheshire and North Wales	Tel: (01270) 653 150
BP NW	Body Positive North West	Tel: (0161) 873 8100
CAD	CADAR & ECHO.	
GHT	George House Trust	Tel: (0161) 274 4499
SAHIR	Sahir House	Tel: (0151) 708 9080
WAL	Warrington AIDS Line (Merged with BP CNW in 1998)	

List of abbreviations

- AADR** – Age adjusted death rate
- AIDS** - Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
- ART** – Antiretroviral therapy
- ART/HAART** – Antiretroviral therapy/Highly active antiretroviral therapy
- ASDR** – Age specific death rate
- ASG** – AIDS support grant
- BHIVA** – British HIV association
- BME** – Black and minority ethnic groups
- BNF** - British National Formulary
- CD4** – Cluster of differentiation 4 (see glossary of terms)
- Cfi** – The Centre for Infection based at the Health Protection Agency
- CHIPS** - Collaborative HIV paediatric study
- CHR** – Clinician HIV report
- CI / 95%CI** – Confidence interval/95% confidence interval
- CPH** – The Centre for Public Health based at Liverpool John Moores University
- CSW** – Commercial sex work/worker
- DECORANA** – Detrended correspondence analysis
- df** – Degrees of freedom
- ELISAs** - Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays
- GHT** – George House Trust
- GUM** - Genito-Urinary Medicine
- HIV** - Human immunodeficiency virus
- HPA** – Health Protection Agency
- IDU** – Injecting drug use/user
- IMD** - Index of multiple deprivation
- LA** – Local authority
- LSOA** – Lower super output area
- MDG** - United Nations Millennium Development Goals
- MFF** – Market forces factor
- MI** – Myocardial infarction
- MSM** – Men who have sex with men
- MTC** – Mother to child transmission
- n** – Sample size

NAT – National AIDS trust

NASS - National Asylum Support Service

NGO – Non-governmental organisation

NICE – National Institute of Clinical Excellence

NNRTI - Non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors

NRTI - Nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor

NSHPC - National Study of HIV in Pregnancy and Childhood

OAPA – Offences Against the Person Act 1861

ONS – Office of national statistics

OR/Adj OR – odds ratio/adjusted odds ratio

PbR – Payment by results

PCT – Primary care trust

PCP – Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia

PENTA - Paediatric European Network of AIDS

PI - Protease inhibitors

PLWHIV – People living with HIV and AIDS

QUALY - Quality adjusted life year

RTDs - Rapid testing devices

SES – Socio-economic status

SOPHID - Survey of Prevalent HIV Infections Diagnosed

STI – Sexually transmitted infection

TB – Tuberculosis

UAPMP - Unlinked Anonymous Prevalence Monitoring Program

UNAIDS – Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

WHO – World Health Organisation

Glossary¹

ABC Campaign – Abstinence, Be faithful, use Condoms.

ANOVA/Analysis of variance – a significance test for comparing the means of two or more groups, an extension of the t-test used for two groups. Results are expressed as an 'F' value with the degrees of freedom as a subscript.

CD4 - T-cells (white blood cells) are part of the body's immune system and have CD4 receptors on the surface. The CD4 receptors help T-cells to attach to foreign bodies (antigens).

Chi square test – test for an association between two categorical variables (e.g. ethnicity and stage of disease).

Cholera - An acute intestinal infection caused by ingestion of food or water contaminated with the bacterium *Vibrio cholerae*.

Confidence interval – A range of values within which the true population value is likely to be found, with a given level of confidence (95% confidence is used throughout this report).

Dried blood spot metabolic screening - Collected by applying a few drops of blood, drawn by lancet from the finger, heel or toe, onto specially manufactured absorbent filter paper. The blood is allowed to thoroughly saturate the paper and is air dried for several hours.

Degrees of freedom – Measure used in many statistical procedures that reflects the sample size: the larger the sample size, the greater the chance of finding a given result is statistically significant (i.e. not due to chance). For chi square tests and logistic regression, the degrees of freedom reflect the number of categories of the two variables involved: the larger the number of categories, the larger the difference needs to be to achieve statistical significance.

Genital herpes - A common, highly infectious disease causing blisters or groups of small ulcers on and around the genitals in both men and women.

Gonorrhoea - A sexually transmitted infection (also known as 'the clap') that is caused by a bacterium called *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* or gonococcus.

High-density lipoprotein - A complex of lipids and proteins in approximately equal amounts that functions as a transporter of cholesterol in the blood.

Incidence – Number of new infections occurring in a given time period.

Interquartile range – Range in which the middle 50% of the data points lie, from the 25th percentile to the 75th percentile

Lipodystrophy - A disorder of adipose tissue characterised by a selective loss of body fat.

Logistic regression – A statistical method used for the purpose of prediction when the outcome is a binary categorical variable (e.g. alive/dead, pregnant/non-pregnant, at least one stay in hospital/no stay in hospital). The results are presented as odds ratios.

Lymphogranuloma venereum - Infection involving the lymph glands in the genital area and is caused by a specific strain of Chlamydia.

Odds ratios (OR) – Ratio of two odds to compare two groups, used in logistic regression. If the odds are the same in the two groups, then the OR is one and the groups do not differ in the risk of a particular outcome. The 'odds' in itself is another ratio: the number of times an event occurs to the number of times it does not, e.g. the probability of a newborn baby being a girl is approximately 50%, but the odds are 50/50, which is one.

P² People and Places - A geodemographic people classification from Beacon Dodsworth that uses geography to classify people by where they live.

P-value – The probability that a given difference (e.g. between means) or association between two variables (e.g. in a chi square test) would be observed in a sample when in reality it does not occur in the population. If that probability is small (this report uses the conventional criterion that a probability of 5% – i.e. a p value of less than 0.05 – is small), then the difference is said to be significant.

¹ Statistical definitions are adapted from Pereira-Maxwell F. A-Z of medical statistics: a companion for critical appraisal. London: Arnold; 1998

Parenteral – Taken into the body or administered in a manner other than through the digestive tract.

Prevalence – Number of people living with a disease in a given time period.

Resistance testing – Can be either phenotypic or genotypic and is used to determine if resistant virus is present.

Salvage therapy - A final treatment for people who are non-responsive to or cannot tolerate other available therapies for a particular condition and whose prognosis is often poor.

Seroconversion - The development of detectable antibodies in the blood directed against an infectious agent.

Serostatus - The presence or absence of antibodies in a person's blood serum.

Statistical significance – Achieved if P is less than 0.05. See P-value

Syphilis - A sexually transmitted infection (STI) caused by a bacterium called *Treponema pallidum*.

Teratogenicity – The capability of producing foetal malformations.

Vertical transmission – Transmission of infection from mother to child.

Viral load – A measurement of the quantity of virus and is taken from blood samples. It is used as a marker of disease progression and is measured in copies per millilitre.