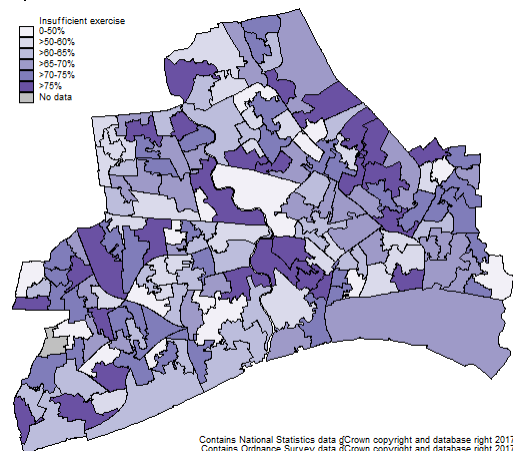
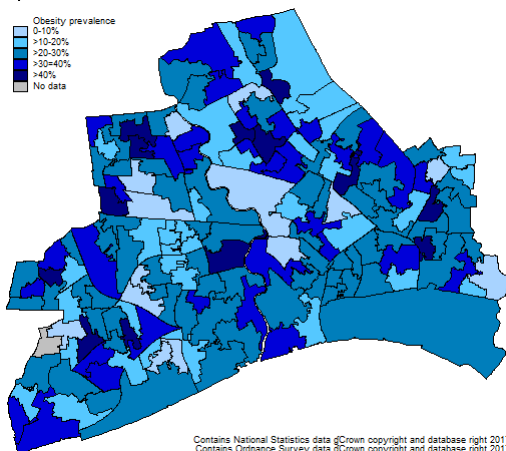
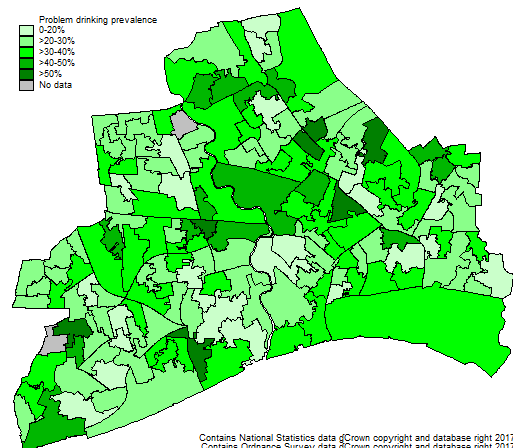
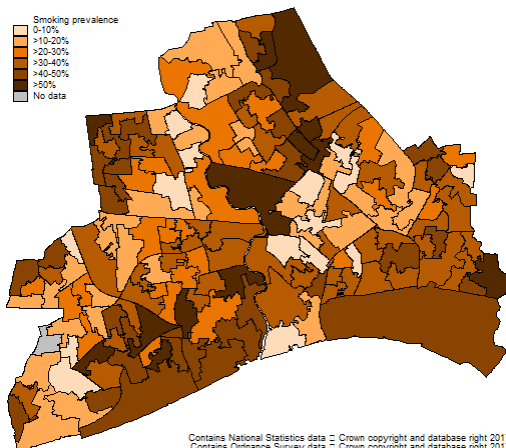


# Hull Public Health Profiles 2022: 2<sup>nd</sup> most deprived fifth of areas in Hull



## About this profile

This public health profile presents the most up to date information on a range of topics, to help us understand who lives in each area of Hull, and what their needs might be. We have also included comparisons with the Hull average, the Yorkshire and Humber average and the England average where data were available

The sources of the information, as well some explanatory notes, are provided in the Data Sources section towards the end of the report.

We hope you find this profile useful. If you have questions or feedback, please use the contact details at the end of this profile.

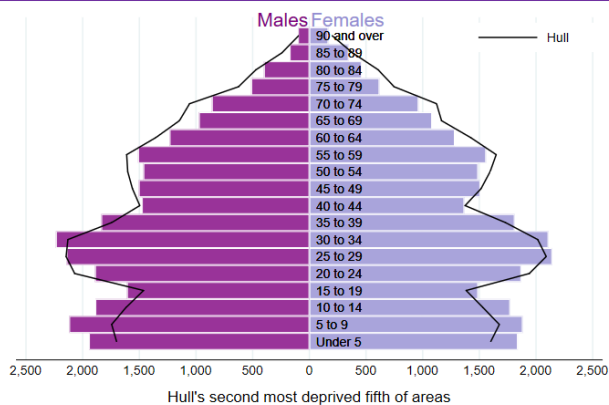
Please do explore the rest of the [www.hulljsna.com](http://www.hulljsna.com) website, which contains information on health, lifestyles, and attitudes to these, of Hull residents. The website forms the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment for Hull. (See the last page of this report for further information.)

Also included on the website are the annual Director of Public Health Reports for Hull, as well as in-depth survey reports from Health and Wellbeing surveys conducted across Hull among adults (in 2003, 2007, 2009, 2011-12, 2014 and 2019) and young people at secondary schools (in 2008-09, 2012 and 2016), as well as Social Capital surveys conducted in 2004 and 2009.

## Summary

- In 2020 there were 51,628 residents in the second most deprived fifth of areas of Hull, of whom 14,540 (28%) were aged under 20, and 6,658 (13%) were aged 65+. The population of the second most deprived fifth of areas of Hull is projected to increase by 0% by 2043 to 51,425, with the largest increase seen for those aged 65+, increasing by 22% to 8,147.
- At 89.3%, the second most deprived fifth of areas of Hull had a similar percentage of White British residents to the Hull average (89.7%), from the 2011 Census; a lower percentage of non-British White residents (mostly Eastern Europeans) (5.2%) than the Hull average (4.4%); and at 5.5%, a lower percentage of other Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) residents than the Hull average (5.9%).
- From the 2011 Census, 8,112 households in the second most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were single person households (36%), higher than the Hull average (35%). There were 3,552 pensioner (65+) households in the second most deprived fifth of areas of Hull of which 68% were single person households. At 17% the second most deprived fifth of areas of Hull had a higher percentage of lone parent households than the Hull average (13%).
- From the 2011 Census, 8,012 households in the second most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were living in owner occupied accommodation (36%), lower than the Hull average (50%); while 40% were renting from the council or other social landlords, with a further 22% renting from private landlords.
- All of the areas in the 2nd most deprived fifth of areas of Hull fall within the most deprived fifth (20%) of areas nationally.
- 25% of households in the second most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were in fuel poverty in 2020, compared with the Hull average of 21% and the England average of 13%.
- 40% of dependent children in the second most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were living in child poverty in 2020/21, compared with the Hull average of 33% and the England average of 18%.
- 61% of survey respondents from the second most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live, lower than the average for Hull (73%).
- 45% of survey respondents from the second most deprived fifth of areas of Hull reported that their neighbourhood was one where people looked out for each other, lower than the average for Hull (55%); while 11% trusted most of the people in their neighbourhood.
- The overwhelming majority of survey respondents in the second most deprived fifth of areas of Hull (83%) felt safe (very safe or fairly safe) walking alone in their local area during the daytime with a similar percentage feeling safe when alone in their homes after dark (85%). However, 28% felt very unsafe walking alone in their local area after dark, higher than the Hull average (19%).
- In March 2022 the claimant count (those claiming Job Seekers Allowance or Universal Credit with requirement to seek work) for the second most deprived fifth of areas of Hull was 11.9% among men and 8.5% among women; this compares with 8.7% and 6% for Hull men and women, and 5% and 3.6% for men and women across England.
- Life expectancy at birth in 2017-21 in the second most deprived fifth of areas of Hull was 72.2 years among men and 78.1 years among women; this was 2.8 years lower than the Hull average for men, and 1.6 years lower than the Hull average for women.
- Life expectancy at age 65 in 2017-21 in the second most deprived fifth of areas of Hull was 14.7 years among men and 17.4 years among women; this was 1.4 years lower than the Hull average for men, and 1.2 years lower than the Hull average for women.
- Of the 1,709 deaths among residents of the second most deprived fifth of areas of Hull during 2019-2021 7% were from lung cancer, 17% were from other cancers, 24% were from cardiovascular diseases and 20% were from respiratory diseases; this compares with 7%, 19%, 24% and 21% respectively for Hull, and 5%, 21%, 23% and 21% respectively for England.
- Smoking prevalence in the second most deprived fifth of areas of Hull is 33%, higher than the Hull average of 25%, as well being higher than the England rate of 16%. An estimated 13,100 people aged 16+ in the second most deprived fifth of areas of Hull are smokers.
- An estimated 7,500 people aged 16+ living in the second most deprived fifth of areas of Hull are 'problem drinkers', with 13% of survey respondents binge drinking, 15% drinking more than 14 units a week, including 9% doing both. At 19% the percentage of 'problem drinkers' was lower than the Hull average (26%).
- Around 13,000 people aged 16+ living in the second most deprived fifth of areas of Hull are obese, while a further 13,500 are overweight. At 67%, the percentage of overweight or obese individuals in the second most deprived fifth of areas of Hull was similar to the average for Hull (70%), but lower than England (64%).
- In the second most deprived fifth of areas of Hull 30% of children in Reception Year during the 2017/18-2019/20 academic years, as well as 38% in Year 6, were overweight or very overweight. This was not significantly different to the Hull average for children in both Reception Year (29%) and Year 6 (37%).
- Around 5,100 people aged 16+ living in the second most deprived fifth of areas of Hull are estimated to be at risk of social isolation (defined here as living alone and not speaking to family, friends or neighbours each day). At 13%, the percentage of potentially socially isolated individuals living in the second most deprived fifth of areas of Hull is similar to the average for Hull (10%).
- The birth rate in 2021 in the second most deprived fifth of areas of Hull was 63 births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years, which was similar to the average for Hull (58 births per 1,000), but higher than the England average of 58 births per 1,000.

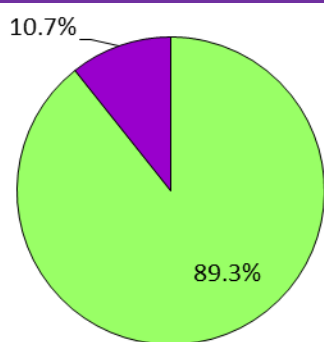
## Population structure (2020)<sup>1</sup>



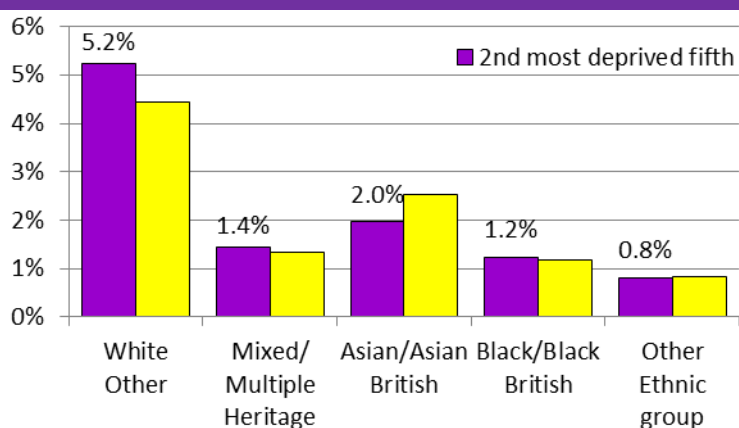
2020 mid-year population estimates from the Office for National Statistics

Age (yrs)	Males	Females	Total
Under 10	4,063	3,721	7,784
10-19	3,497	3,259	6,756
20-29	4,033	4,011	8,044
30-39	4,072	3,920	7,992
40-49	2,982	2,874	5,856
50-59	2,975	3,047	6,022
60-69	2,207	2,365	4,572
70-79	1,373	1,581	2,954
80+	674	974	1,648
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,876</b>	<b>25,752</b>	<b>51,628</b>

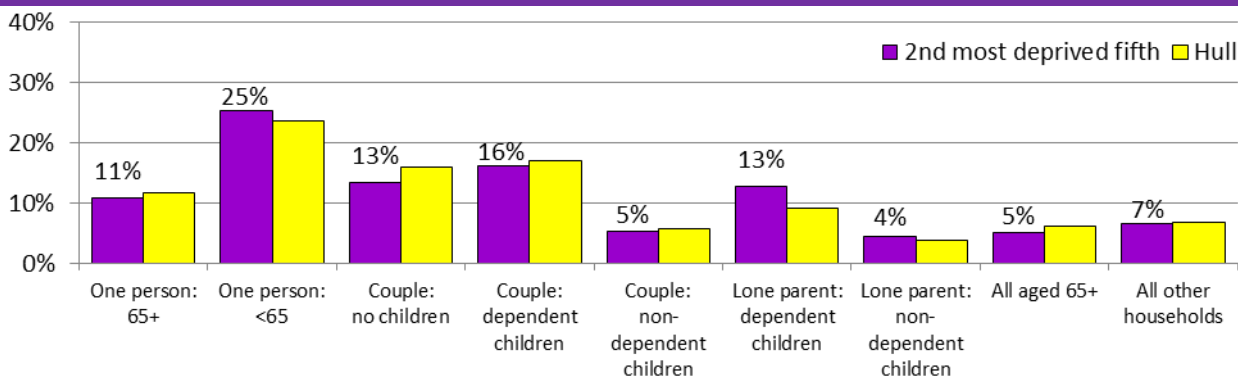
## Ethnicity (from 2011 census)<sup>2</sup>



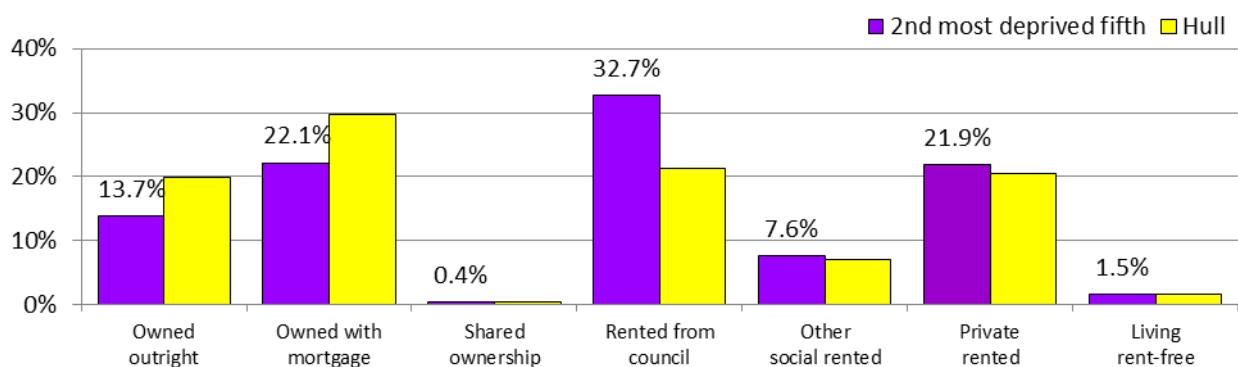
White British BME community



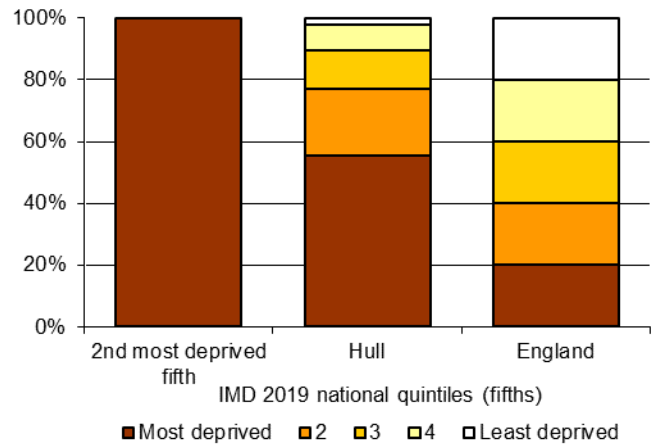
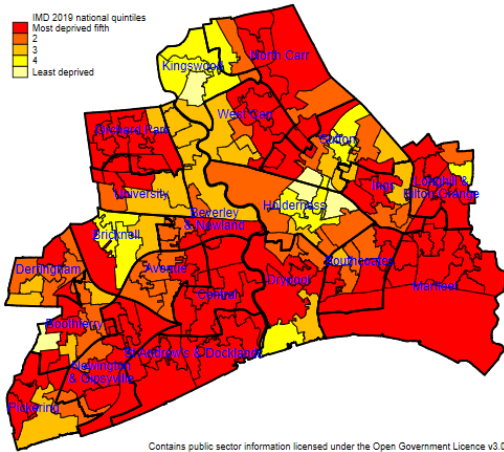
## Household composition (2011 census)<sup>3</sup>



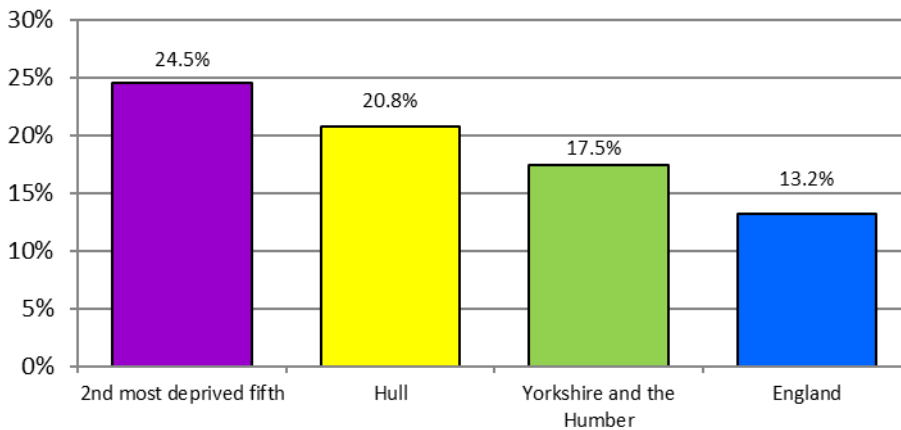
## Household tenure (from 2011 census)<sup>4</sup>



## National quintiles of Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019<sup>5</sup>

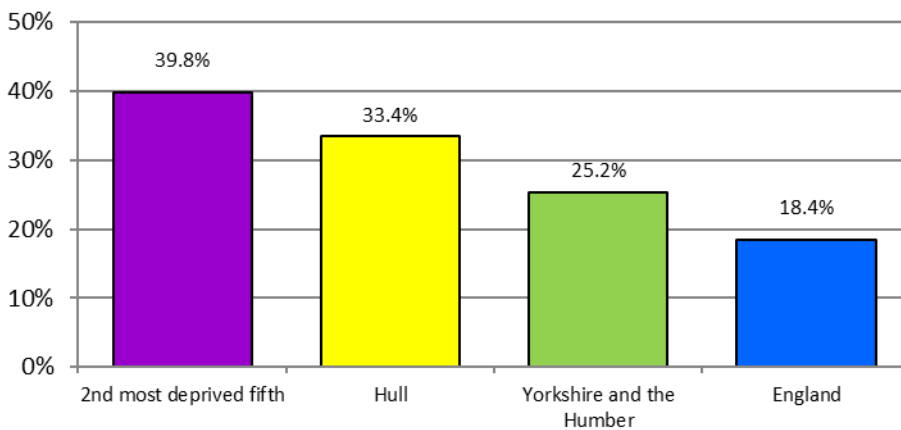


## Fuel Poverty 2020<sup>6</sup>



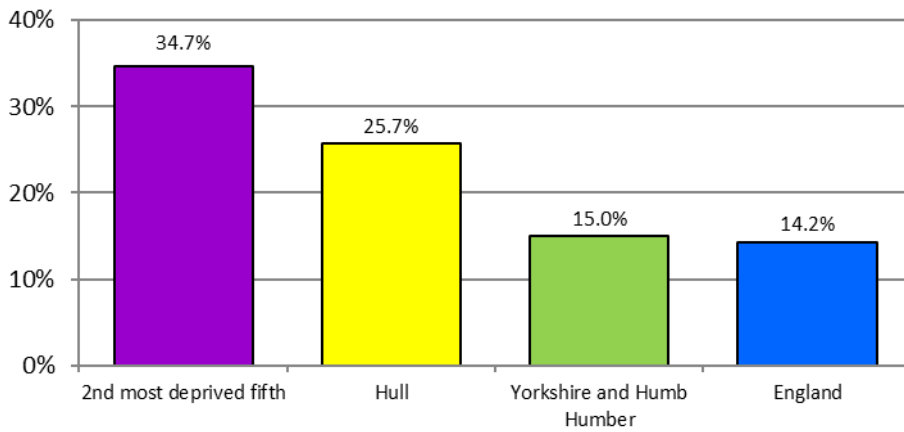
A household is said to be fuel poor if it needs to spend more than 10% of its income on fuel in order to maintain an adequate standard of warmth.

## Child Poverty 2020/21<sup>7</sup>



The proportion of dependent children under 20 years living in families in receipt of CTC whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income or are in receipt of IS or (Income-Based) JSA.

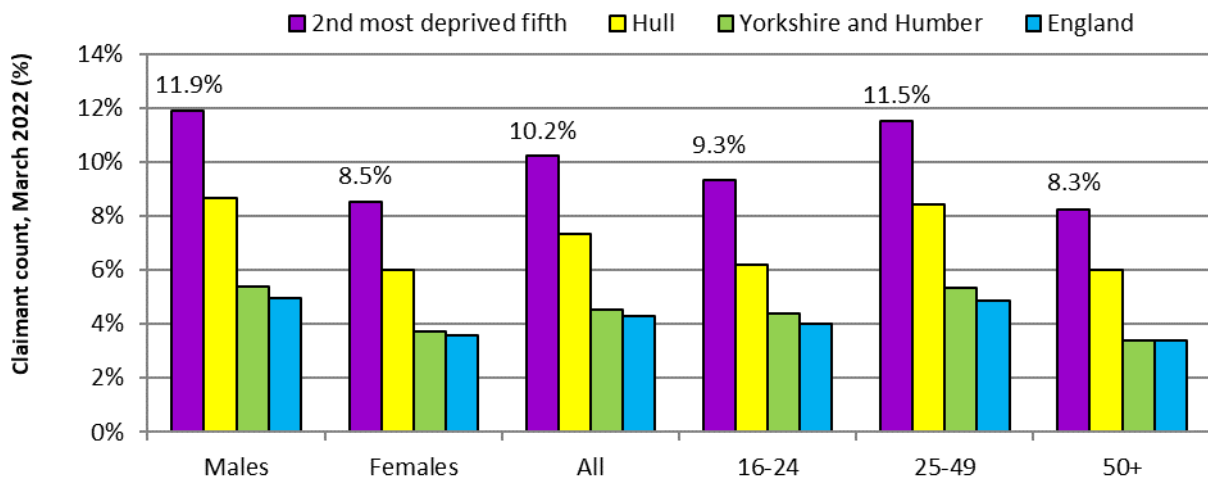
## Income-deprived older people (60+)<sup>8</sup>



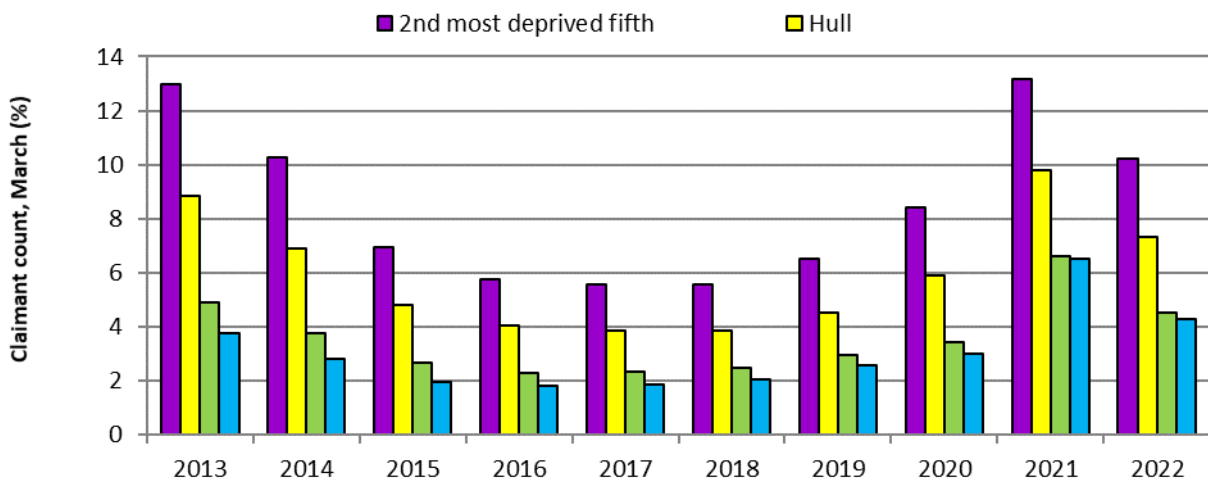
The proportion of adults aged 60+ in receipt of income support, income based JSA, pension credit or child tax credits.

## Working age benefits<sup>9</sup>

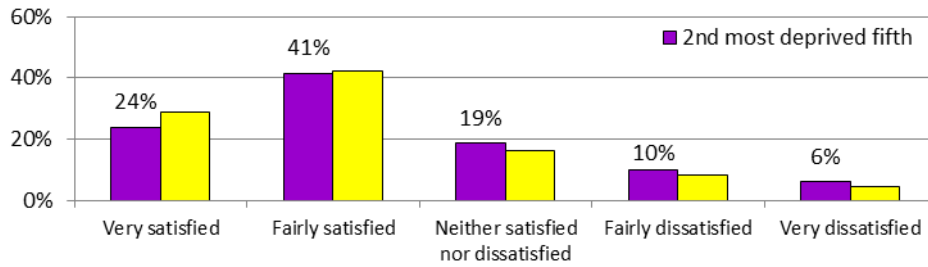
### Claimant count, March 2022 (% of working age population)



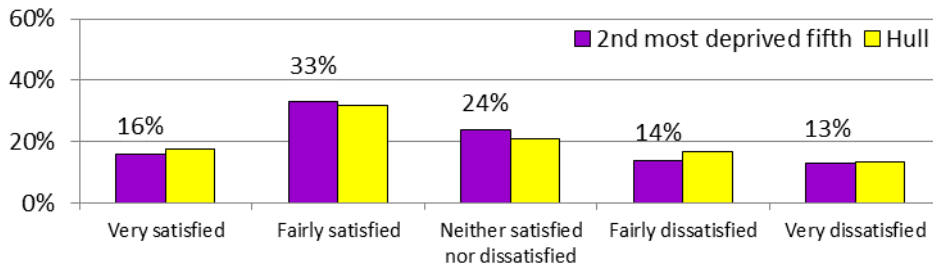
### Trends in claimant count, March 2013 to March 2022 (% of working age population)



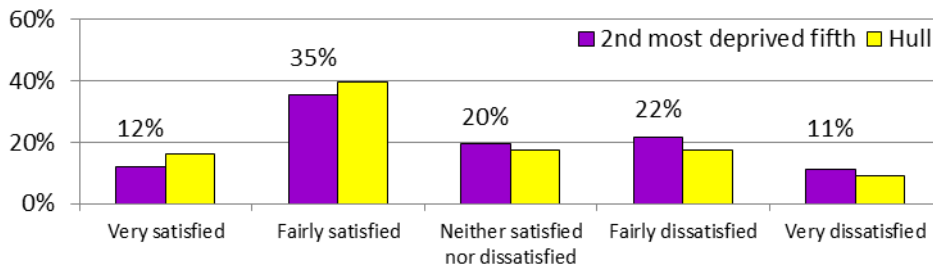
## Satisfaction with aspects of the local area<sup>9</sup>



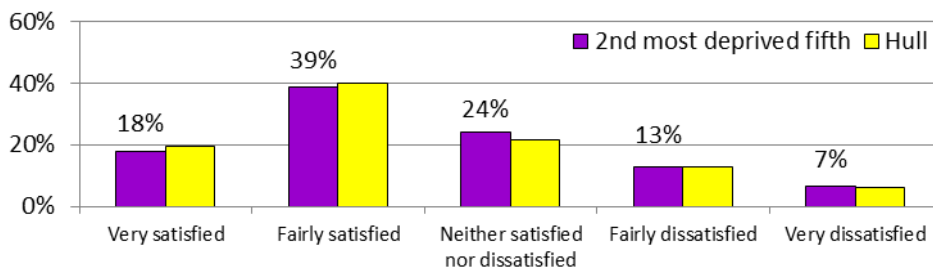
Satisfaction with open spaces in the local area



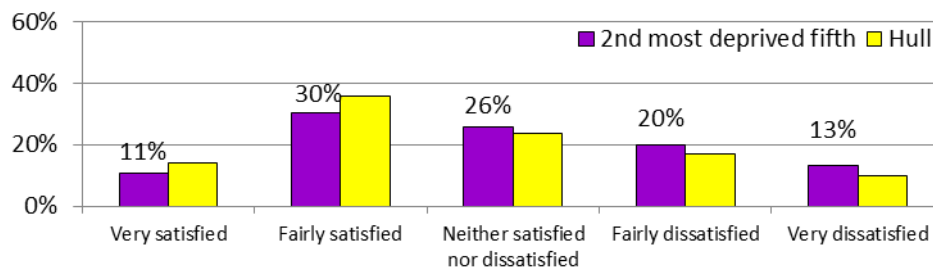
Satisfaction with parking in the local area



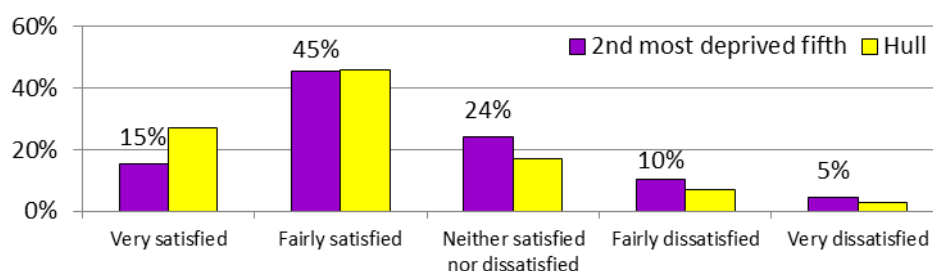
Satisfaction with the street appearance in the local area



Satisfaction with traffic in the local area

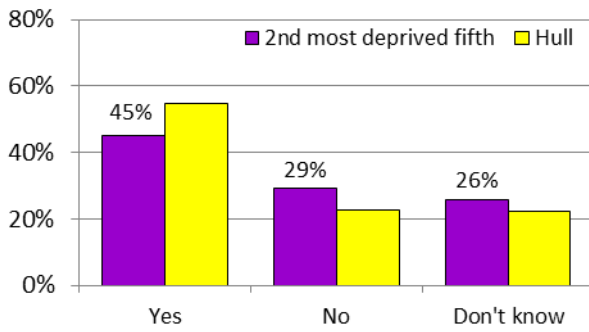


Satisfaction with level of anti-social behaviour and crime in the local area



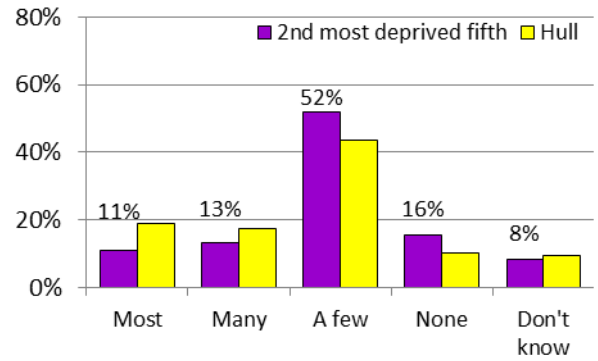
Satisfied with neighbourhood as a place to live

## Neighbours look out for one another<sup>10</sup>



Is this a neighbourhood where neighbours look out for each other?

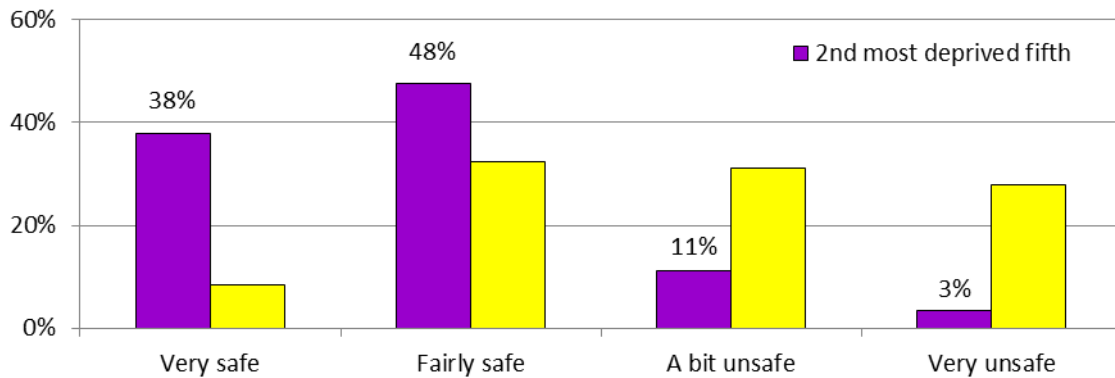
## Trust in neighbours<sup>11</sup>



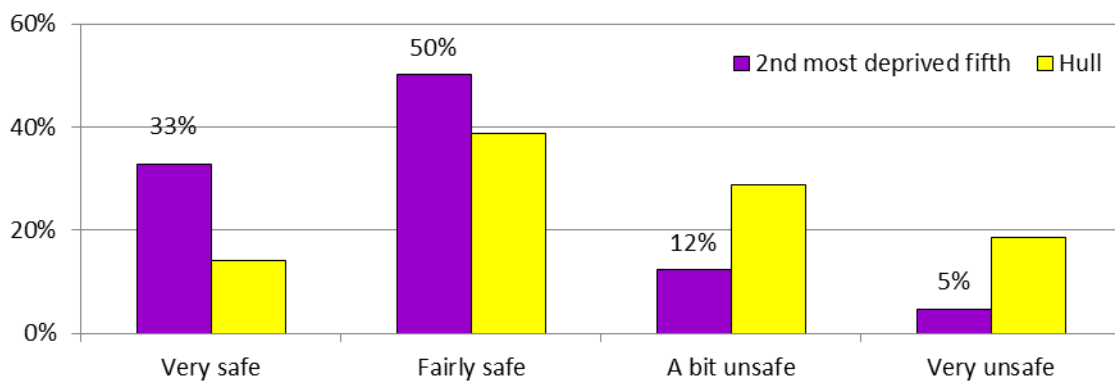
How many people in your neighbourhood do you trust?

## Feelings of safety when . . . .<sup>12</sup>

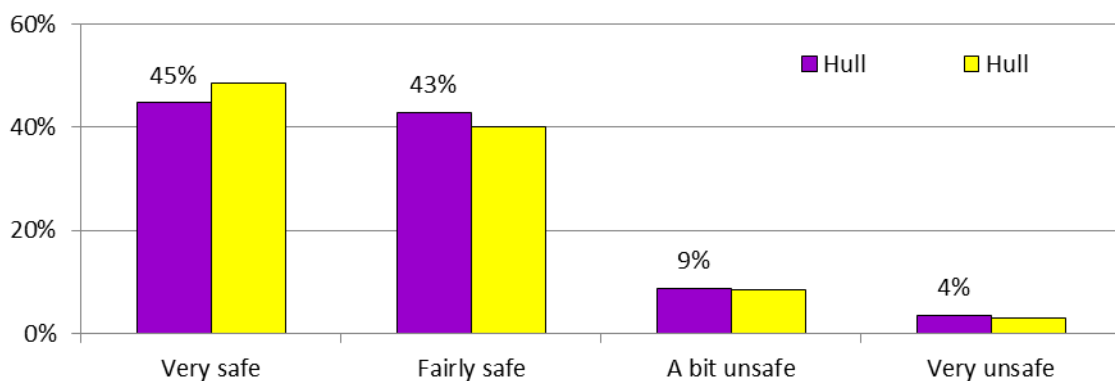
### . . . . walking alone in area during the daytime



### . . . . walking alone in area after dark

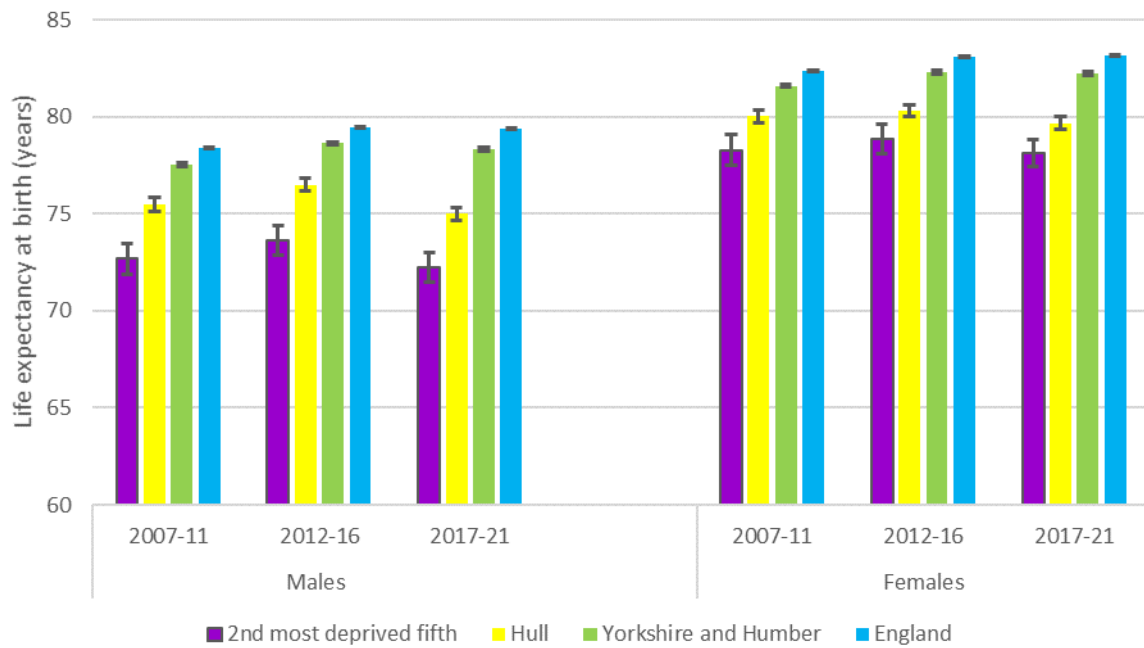


### . . . . alone in own home at night





## Life expectancy at birth (years)<sup>14</sup>

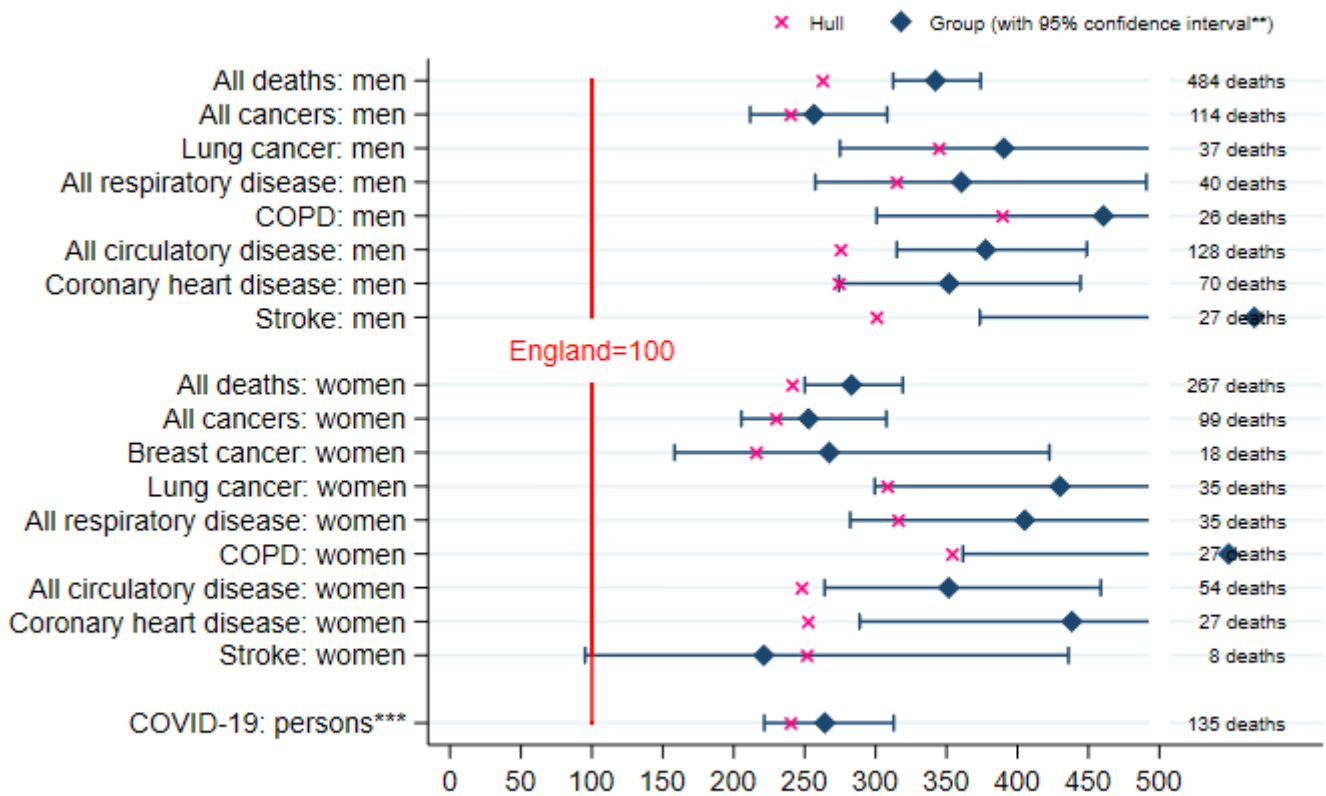


## Life expectancy at age 65 (years)<sup>15</sup>



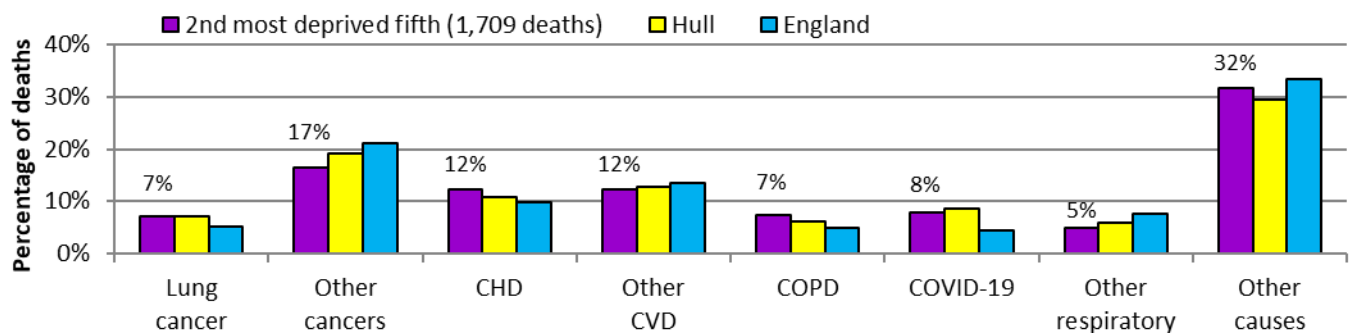
## Under 75 Standardised Mortality Ratios 2019-2021<sup>16</sup>

Under 75 SMRs\* 2019-2021: Second most deprived fifth of areas in Hull



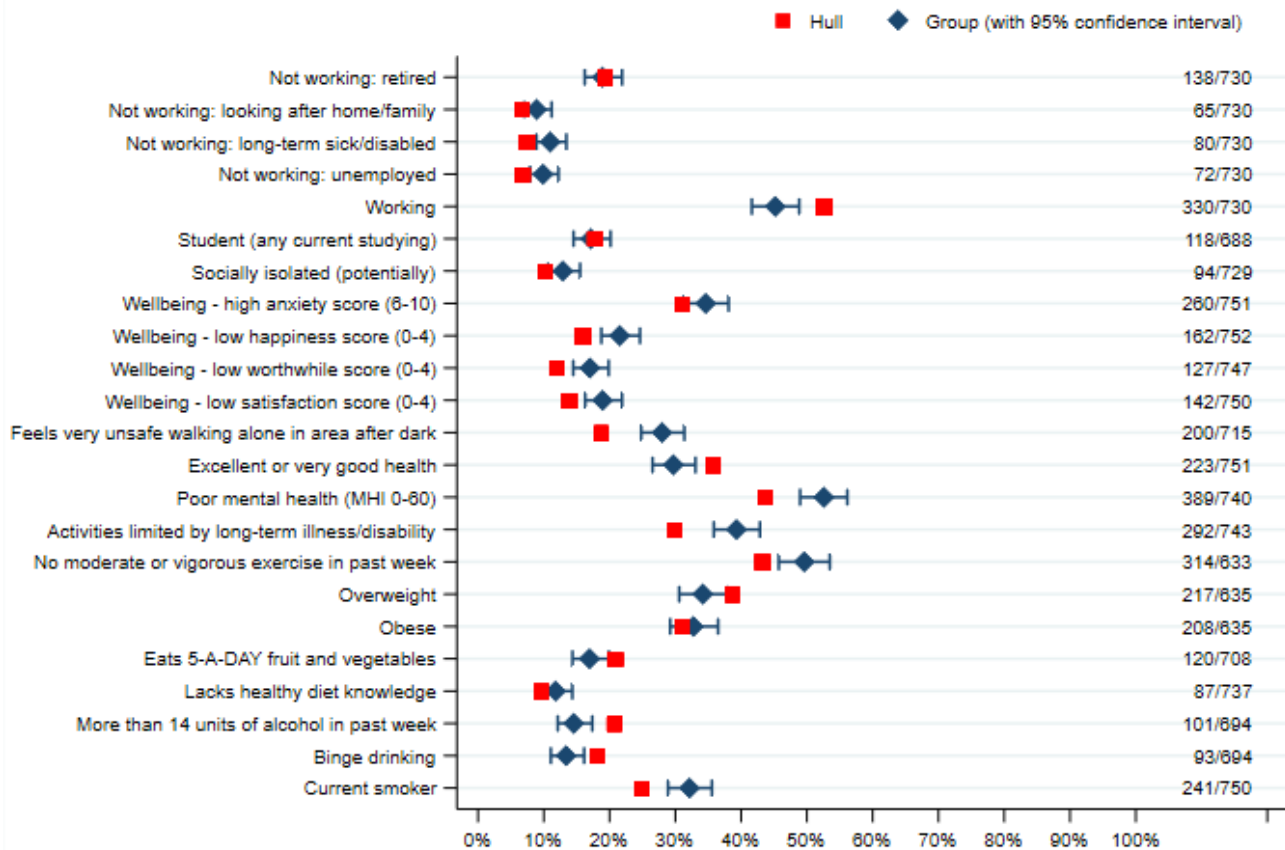
\*Standardised Mortality Ratios, not produced if fewer than 5 deaths during 2019-2021. \*\*Upper confidence limit truncated at 500. \*\*\*All age SMR for COVID-19

## Most common causes of death 2019-2021<sup>17</sup>



## Selected results from the 2019 health and wellbeing survey<sup>19</sup>

### Hull 2019 Health and Wellbeing Survey: Second most deprived fifth of areas in Hull

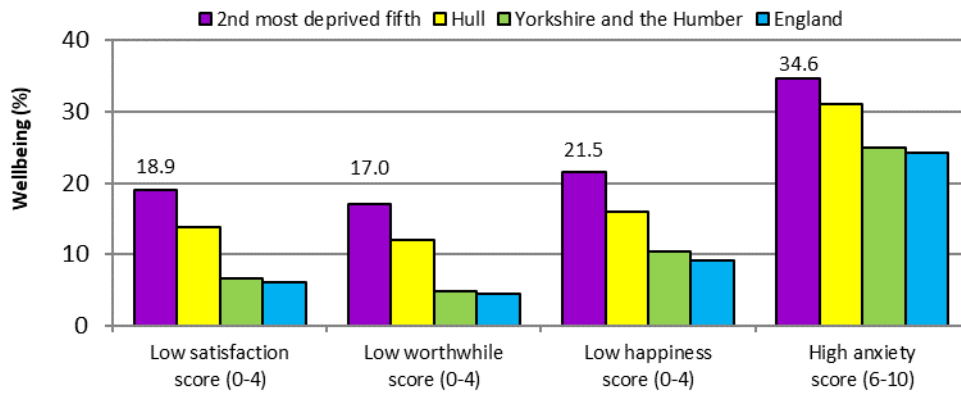


## Estimated prevalence of risk factors for poor health (results of the 2019 health and wellbeing survey applied to 2020 adult (16+) populations)<sup>20</sup>

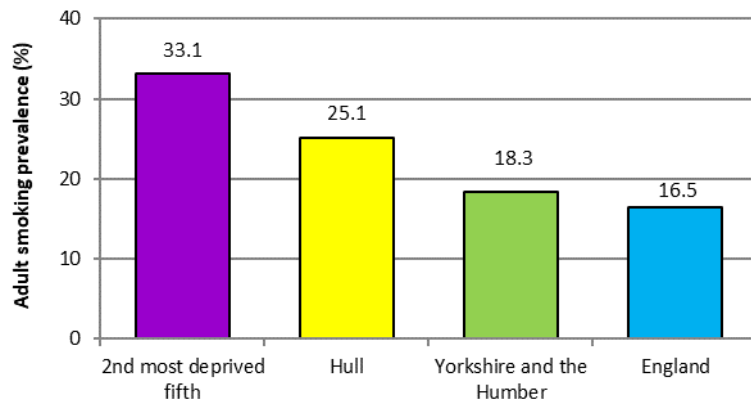
Risk factor	Men (N=19,568)	Women (N=19,970)	All (N=39,538)
Smokes	7,100	6,100	13,100
Binge drinks	3,600	2,000	5,400
Excessive weekly alcohol	4,600	1,600	5,900
Problem drinking	5,200	2,600	7,500
Does not eat 5-A-DAY	17,100	16,200	33,100
Overweight	7,800	5,900	13,500
Obese	5,700	7,000	13,000
Overweight or obese	13,500	13,000	26,500
Insufficient exercise	11,700	14,400	26,400
No moderate/vigorous exercise in last week	9,300	9,900	19,300
Activities limited by long-term illness or disability	6,500	8,300	15,200
Poor mental health (SF36 0-60)	9,300	11,300	20,800
Feels very unsafe walking alone in area after dark	3,600	6,900	10,900
Wellbeing - low satisfaction score (0-4)	3,200	4,100	7,500
Wellbeing - low worthwhile score (0-4)	3,100	3,500	6,700
Wellbeing - low happiness score (0-4)	3,600	4,600	8,500
Wellbeing - high anxiety score (6-10)	6,200	7,400	13,900
Socially isolated (potentially)	2,500	2,600	5,100



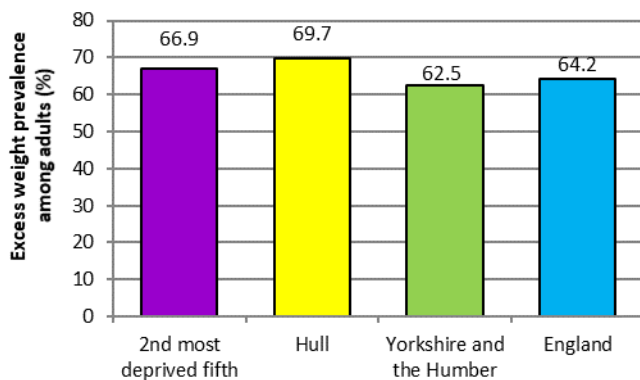
## Wellbeing among adults<sup>22</sup>



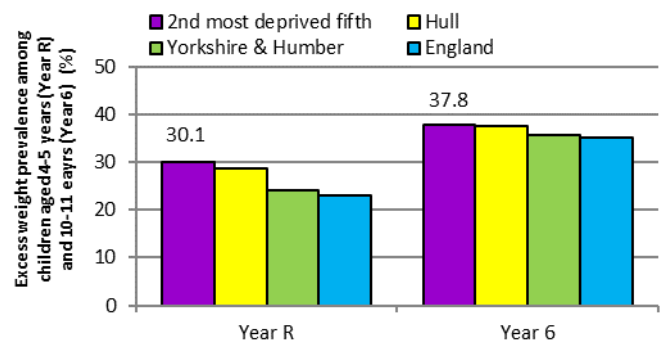
## Smoking prevalence among adults<sup>23</sup>



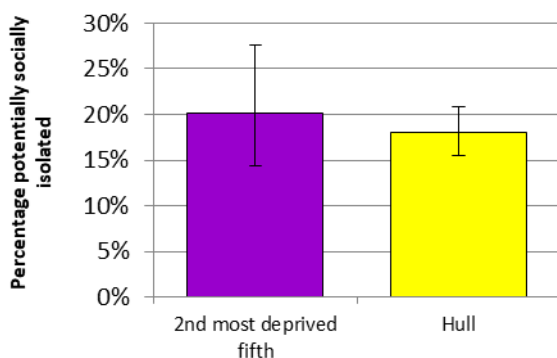
## Excess weight among adults<sup>24</sup>



## Excess weight among children<sup>25</sup>

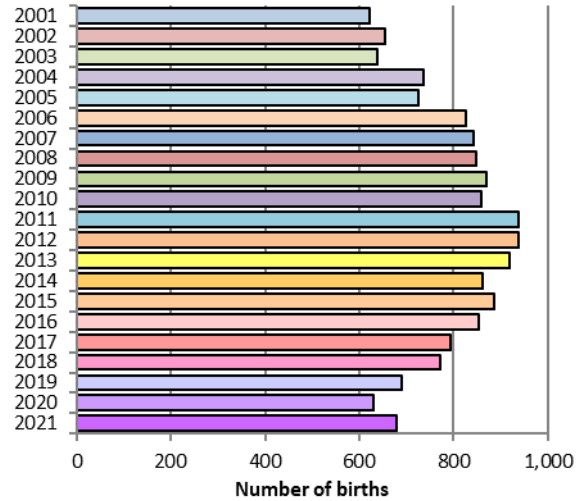
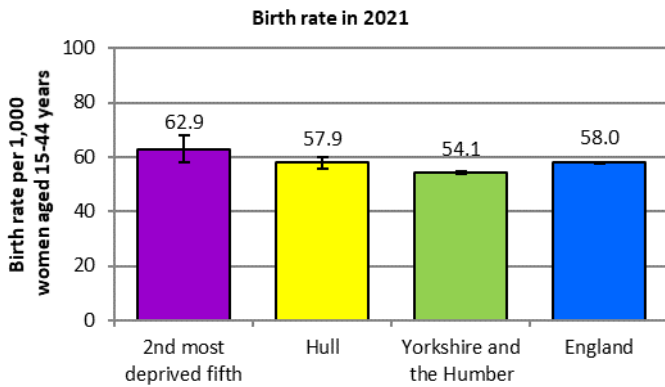


## Potential social isolation among residents aged 65+ years<sup>26</sup>

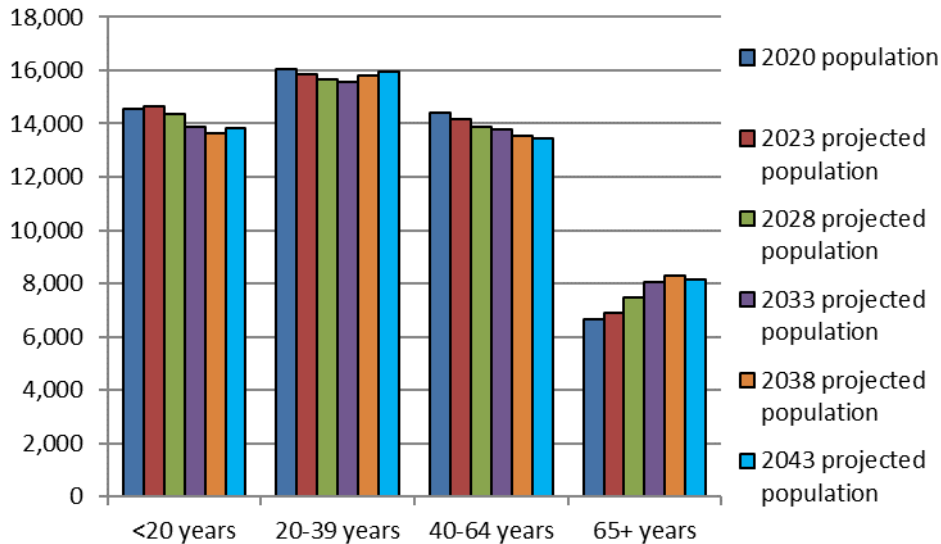


	Percentage (95% CI)	Estimated number (range)
2nd most deprived fifth	20.1 (14.3, 27.6)	953 to 1,836
Hull	18.0 (15.5, 20.9)	6,125 to 8,228

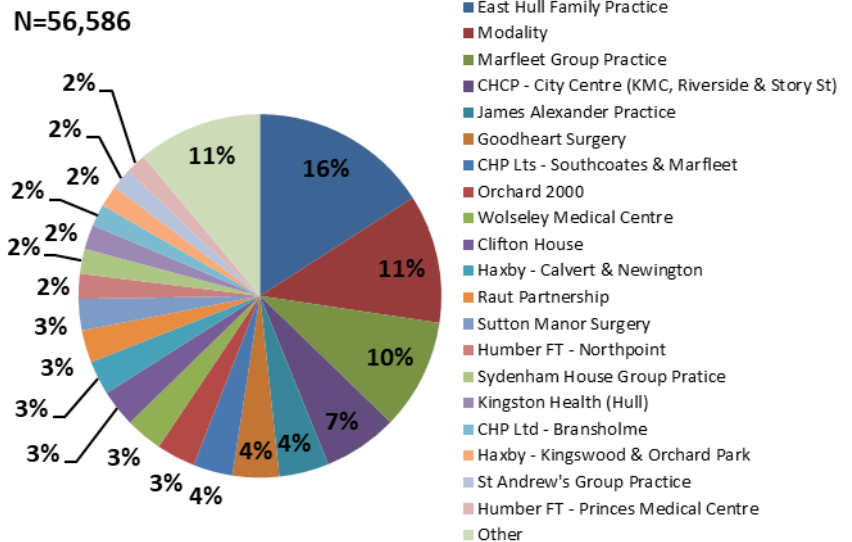
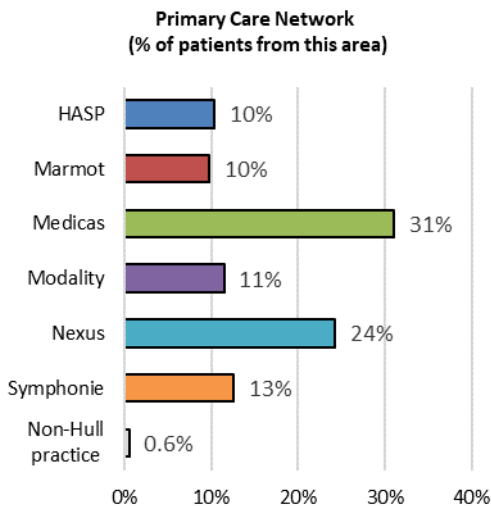
# Births<sup>27</sup>



# Population projections to 2043<sup>28</sup>



# Percentage of population registered to each GP practice, January 2022<sup>29</sup>



## Data sources

1	Population data from Office for National Statistics (ONS) mid-year population estimates for 2020 ( <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk">www.ons.gov.uk</a> ).
2,3,4	Data from the 2011 census ( <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/index.html">http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/index.html</a> ).
5	The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019 is produced by the Department for Communities and Local Government ( <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019">https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019</a> ). The map also uses boundary files supplied by ONS.
6	Fuel poverty data is produced by the Department for Energy and Climate Change ( <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/sub-regional-fuel-poverty-data-2022">https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/sub-regional-fuel-poverty-data-2022</a> ). The latest data release is for 2020. This is also indicator B17 in the Public Health outcomes Framework ( <a href="https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/public-health-outcomes-framework">https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/public-health-outcomes-framework</a> ).
7	Child Poverty data are produced by HM Revenue and Customs. Data is for 2020/21 financial year, published in March 2022. ( <a href="http://www.gov.uk">Children in low income families: local area statistics 2014 to 2021 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</a> ). This is also indicator B01 in the Public Health outcomes Framework ( <a href="https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/public-health-outcomes-framework">https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/public-health-outcomes-framework</a> ).
8	Data are for 2019, from data produced by the Department for Communities and Local Government ( <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019">https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019</a> ).
9	Data for satisfaction with open spaces, parking, street appearance, traffic, anti-social behaviour & crime are from Hull's 2011-12 Health and Lifestyle Survey; data for satisfied with neighbourhood as a place to live are from the 2019 Health and Wellbeing survey (see <a href="http://www.hulljsna.com">www.hulljsna.com</a> )
10,11,12	Data are from Hull's 2019 Adult Health and Wellbeing Survey of more than 4,000 adults in Hull aged 16 years and over (see <a href="http://www.hulljsna.com">www.hulljsna.com</a> )
13	Benefits data were extracted from NOMIS ( <a href="https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/home/detailedstats.asp">https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/home/detailedstats.asp</a> ) which is a service provided by ONS for detailed up-to date labour market statistics.
14,15	Life expectancy was produced using mortality data from the Primary Care Mortality Data (PCMD), supplied by NHS Digital, and mid-year population estimates, rebased after the 2011 census, supplied by ONS. Life expectancy at birth and at age 65 form indicator A01b in the Public Health outcomes Framework ( <a href="https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/public-health-outcomes-framework">https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/public-health-outcomes-framework</a> ).
16	Under 75 SMRs indicate whether local premature mortality rates are higher or lower than would be expected if national (England) rates applied to the local population. Death data are from the PCMD, supplied by ONS, and the population data are from ONS mid-year estimates. National mortality rates were produced using data extracted from NOMIS ( <a href="https://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/webview/">https://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/webview/</a> ).
17	Death data are taken from the PCMD.
18	Deaths from causes considered preventable 2015-19, published by the Office for Health Improvement and Disparities (OHID) on the Local Health website ( <a href="http://www.localhealth.org.uk">http://www.localhealth.org.uk</a> ).
19	Data are published by OHID on the Local Health website ( <a href="http://www.localhealth.org.uk">http://www.localhealth.org.uk</a> ).
20	Hospital admission data are taken from Hospital Episode Statistics (HES). Rates were produced using HES data and population data (from GP registered populations, supplied through the Primary Care Information System).
21,22	Hospital inpatient data published by OHID on the Local Health website ( <a href="http://www.localhealth.org.uk">http://www.localhealth.org.uk</a> )
23	Local data are from Hull's 2019 Health and Wellbeing Survey (see <a href="http://www.hulljsna.com">www.hulljsna.com</a> ). Census data were extracted from OHID's Local Health website ( <a href="http://www.localhealth.org.uk">http://www.localhealth.org.uk</a> ).
24	Modelled estimates produced by Arthritis UK and OHID, using Health Survey for England data, published by OHID on the Local Health website ( <a href="http://www.localhealth.org.uk">http://www.localhealth.org.uk</a> ).
25,26,27	Data are from Hull's 2019 Health and Wellbeing Survey (see <a href="http://www.hulljsna.com">www.hulljsna.com</a> ). Population data were the 2020 mid-year estimated population produced by ONS. Estimated numbers are rounded to the nearest 100 ( <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk">www.ons.gov.uk</a> ).
28,29,30	Local data are taken from Hull's 2019 Health and Wellbeing Survey (see <a href="http://www.hulljsna.com">www.hulljsna.com</a> ). Regional and national data are taken from the Public Health Outcomes Framework ( <a href="https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/public-health-outcomes-framework">https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/public-health-outcomes-framework</a> ) of which these are indicators C16 (excess weight), C18 (smoking prevalence) and C28 (wellbeing).
31	Local data are taken from Hull's extract of the National Child Measurement Programme. Regional and national data, also derived from the National Child Measurement Programme, are taken from the Public Health Outcomes Framework ( <a href="http://www.phoutcomes.info">www.phoutcomes.info</a> ) of which this is indicator C09.
32,33	Data are for 2013/14, published by OHID on the Local Health website ( <a href="http://www.localhealth.org.uk">http://www.localhealth.org.uk</a> ).
34	The definition of potentially socially isolated used here is an adult who is the only adult living in the household, and does not speak to at least one of family, friends or neighbours every day. Data are from Hull's 2019 Health and Wellbeing Survey of Adults (see <a href="http://www.hulljsna.com">www.hulljsna.com</a> ). Population data are from the 2020 ONS mid-year population estimates ( <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk">www.ons.gov.uk</a> ).
35	Births data are supplied by NHS Digital. The birth rate per 1,000 is produced using the birth data and the ONS mid-year population estimates for 2020 ( <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk">www.ons.gov.uk</a> ). Regional and national birth rates were calculated using births data from NHS Digital ( <a href="https://digital.nhs.uk">https://digital.nhs.uk</a> ) and ONS mid-year population estimates for 2017 ( <a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk">www.ons.gov.uk</a> ).
36	Population projections were produced by applying the 2018-based ONS projected population changes by single year of age to the most recent ONS mid-year estimated populations, then aggregating the results by broad age band.
37	Figures are produced from the January 2022 GP populations by lower layer super output area published by NHS Digital ( <a href="https://digital.nhs.uk">https://digital.nhs.uk</a> ). The number of residents quoted in the figure may be higher than in the population table, as it comes from the GP registration file which historically tends to be higher than the mid-year population estimates presented in the population table.

# Hull's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA)

## What is a JSNA?

The JSNA assess the current and future health, care and well-being needs of the people of Hull.

- **Joint** - The JSNA is carried out jointly by NHS Hull and Hull City Council. It is the joint responsibility of the Director of Public Health, Director of Children's Services and the Director of Adult Social Services.
- **Strategic** - Intended to give the information that allows decision makers to make sound strategic decisions.
- **Needs Assessment** - Gives a scientifically robust understanding of the health and wellbeing needs of a local population for more focused commissioning and service delivery.

## What will you do with the JSNA?

The JSNA will be used to inform the way in which services are organised and delivered in Hull to meet the needs of the local population. Available for strategic planning, but also micro-implementation.

## What is different about the Hull JSNA?

- The JSNA is regularly updated and is a living and interactive web based resource for all the people of Hull, the Voluntary Sector, the Council, all the NHS Organisations and Trusts, the Police and Fire Service.
- The JSNA draws on information gained through local surveys, allowing for 'real' trends to be analysed based on Hull's epidemiological profile as opposed to synthetic or modelled data from national sources.

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